

the Provincial Government to make Percé Rock, Bonaventure Island and Bird Rock near the Magdalens, bird reservations. This splendid piece of work was accomplished in 1918 and the wonderful colonies in these three localities are now protected for all time. These reservations are of great value and interest not only to ornithologists but to the general public and they will become more and more known and visited. Both Percé Rock and Bonaventure Cliffs have a beauty and grandeur of size and form and coloring that is unequalled along our Atlantic Coast, but their wonderful charm is increased manifold by the variety and abundance of the bird life that adorns them. The Provincial Government, which has made them reservations, together with Bird Rock off the Magdalens, is to be greatly congratulated, and it is to be hoped that this is but the beginning of their work and that other reservations may be added elsewhere, especially along the Labrador Coast where they are so much needed. The splendid work of the Audubon Society in the United States may well be taken as a model.

The Gaspé Peninsula projects like a lower lip at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It lies north of New Brunswick from which it is separated by the Bay of Chaleur and the Restigouche River. A single track railway runs along the southern shore nearly to the end of the peninsula at Gaspé, and for a few miles along the northern shore as far as Matan. A carriage road follows the shore of the whole peninsula and there are a few short side roads extending but a mile or two into the interior which is an uninhabited region of forest and mountains. Villages inhabited for the most part by fishermen of French and Channel Island descent, are scattered along the coast.

The geology of the Gaspé Peninsula is most interesting and complicated. At Percé, for example, are outcrops of Cambrian, Silurian and Devonian limestones with strata almost vertical, overlaid in places with a great mantle of horizontal red sandstones and conglomerates. The mountains near the north coast are of gray Silurian limestones and serpentines. At the places visited there was no evidence of general glaciation, but only of slight and local glaciation. There are few lakes and the streams are deeply cut.

The vegetation is of the Hudsonian type,—the forest is largely of spruce,—black and white, and balsam fir. *Arbor vitae*, canoe birches and aspens are common. A few white pines, larches, yellow birches, mountain ashes and sugar maples are to be seen. The avifauna is largely Canadian with a number of Hudsonian and also of Transition forms.

The itinerary of my trip was as follows:—

Crossing on July 5th, 1919 from Campbellton,

New Brunswick, where the Restigouche River meets the Bay of Chaleur, I spent two days at Cross Point in the Township of Mann, and had an opportunity to observe the birds in the woods and fields there. July 7th was occupied in travelling the 150 miles to Cape Cove, from which I was taken by automobile nine miles to Percé. The railroad journey was such a leisurely one, with so many breakdowns of the engine that I was able to see something of the birds and flowers of the region. At Percé, a quaint little French fishing village with beautiful setting of rock, cliff and mountain, I stayed until August 6th and explored the neighborhood including Bonaventure Island, Corner of the Beach and Barachois. On the latter date I went by motor boat some twenty-eight miles to Grande Grève near the eastermost tip of the Forillon, the narrow peninsula that stretches between Gaspé Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Here I stayed until August 25th and explored the neighborhood including a walking trip through Cape Rosier and Griffin Cove to Fox River, and back through the "portage" to Peninsula, and along the southern coast of the Forillon to Grand Grève. A day was spent in the neighborhood of Douglstown on the southern side of Gaspé Bay and another at Gaspé and on the lower waters of the York River.

Before presenting the annotated list I would say a few words about the two new bird reservations at Percé.

Percé Rock is an isolated mass of nearly vertical strata of Devonian limestone some 1500 feet long, and 288 feet high at its highest point and 300 feet wide at its greatest breadth. It is connected with the shore only at low tides by a bar two or three hundred yards long. At the outer end stands a smaller isolated mass or pinnacle. The main rock is pierced by an arch with a span of about eighty feet and from this the rock receives its name. Percé Rock is an object of exceeding beauty not only on account of its striking shape and great size, but also on account of the brilliancy and variety of its colouring. Its beauty and interest are greatly enhanced by its bird inhabitants which through its inaccessible summit and form a circling cloud. Breeding Kittiwakes to the number of about 400, occupy the shelves and niches of the northern face over the arch. Double-crested Cormorants, a thousand or more and Herring Gulls to the number of 2,000 breed on the flat surface of the summit. A few Black Guillemots nest in some of the holes and corners on the sides of the rock.

I was enabled to make a fairly intimate study of the home life of these birds of the summit through the kindness of Miss Frederick James, whose late husband was the beloved artist of the little village of Percé. At her invitation I spent many interest-