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species is allied to *Antheas multifasciatus* Gill, described from Cape San Lucas.

Serranus, sp. nov.

A single specimen from which most of the skin and scales has been digested. It is allied to *S. bivittatus* C. & V.

Lobotes surinamensis Bloch.

Decodon puellaris Poey.

Pomacentrus caudalis Poey. (No. 36945.)

(Synopsis Piscium Cubensium 1868, 328.)

One specimen in good condition. Head, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length; depth, $2\frac{1}{6}$. D. XII, 14; A. II, 13. Scales, 4-29-9. Upper parts dusky; the greater part of each scale of a light grayish blue; lower parts bright yellow, with some blue spots on the scales; top and sides of head similarly marked with bluish spots on the scales. A jet black, ink-like spot, ocellated with blue on the back of the tail. Dorsal fin colored like the back; the posterior soft rays abruptly yellow. Caudal fin bright yellow, lower fins chiefly yellow.

Form oblong-ovate; the anterior profile moderately convex. Pre-orbital and preopercle well serrated. Teeth moderate, entire. Soft parts of dorsal and anal rather high.

This is the first record of this rare species on our coasts.

Porichthys porosissimus Cuv. & Val.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY,
December 4, 1884.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON NORTH AMERICAN FISHES.

By DAVID S. JORDAN.

The following notes on points connected with North American ichthyology are mostly supplementary to statements contained in different papers published by the writer in these Proceedings for the current year 1884.

Cryptotomus, Cope.

On page 100, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1884, we observe, "It seems to us almost certain that either Professor Cope has mistaken two of the soft rays of the dorsal and one of the anal for spines, or else that these rays are, in the single specimen (of *Cryptotomus roseus*) known, abnormally ossified." Since this was written I have examined Professor Cope's type of *Cryptotomus roseus*, and I find the former supposition to be correct. This specimen has nine dorsal and two anal spines.

Proc. Nat. Mus. 85—35

Apogon imberbis.

The specimen from Newport, R. I., recorded by Professor Cope as *Apogon americanus*, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1870, 119, belongs to *Apogon imberbis*. This is the only record of this European species on our coasts. I am assured by Professor Gill that there is no doubt that these specimens obtained by Mr. Samuel Powell really came from Newport.

Rhypticus bistrispinosus.

The specimen recorded in the same paper as *Promicropterus decoratus* I am unable to distinguish from *Rhypticus maculatus* Holbrook. It is certainly not the real *decoratus* (= *nigripinnis* Gill). The name *Bodianus bistrispinosus* Mitchill, has priority over Holbrook's name *maculatus* for this species.

Rhypticus saponaceus.

The specimen described by Cope (Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., 1871) as *Eleutheractis coriaceus*, I cannot distinguish from *Rhypticus saponaceus*.

Clupea mirabilis.

The type of *Spratelloides bryoporus* Cope, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., Phila., 1873, belongs to *Clupea mirabilis* Girard.

Hemirhamphus pleei.

The species recorded by me (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1884, 113) from Key West as *Hemirhamphus balao* is probably distinct from the true *H. balao*; it may stand as *Hemirhamphus pleei*.

CATESBY'S FISHES.—In my paper on the fishes of Catesby (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1884, 190), I have overlooked the following names of Walbaum, based on figures of Catesby.

Labrus maximus Walbaum, Artedi Piscium, 1792, 261, based on *Suillus* of Catesby. This name has priority over *Lachnolæmus suillus* of Cuvier, and the species should stand as *Lachnolæmus maximus*.

Perca gibbosa Walbaum l. c., 348, based on the Margate-fish of Catesby. This is prior to *Calliodon gibbosus* Bloch & Schneider, as the designation of *Hæmulon album* Cuv. & Val.

Perca apoda ("Forster Catal. Anim., 21") Walbaum l. c., 351, based on the Schoolmaster of Catesby. This is either *Lutjanus caxis* or *L. jocu*, probably the former, but as both are confounded by most fishermen under the name of "Schoolmaster," it is hardly necessary to adopt the inappropriate name of *Lutjanus apoda* instead of *L. caxis*.

Serranus furvus.

The name *Perca furva* Walbaum l. c., 337, based on the Blackfish of Schöpf, has priority over *Coryphæna nigrescens* of Bloch & Schneider. If, therefore, our Northern Blackfish is distinct from the Southern *Serranus atrarius*, as Holbrook and Bean have maintained, it may stand as *Serranus (Centropristis) furvus*.

Mugil brasiliensis.

The identification of *Mugil brasiliensis* Agassiz with *Mugil trichodon*, made by us on page 270, is probably too hasty.

The type of *M. brasiliensis*, as described by Dr. Spangenberg, must be either *M. liza* or *M. trichodon*. It is, however, on the whole more likely to have been the former than the latter.

Hæmulon canna and schranki.

I have received from Dr. Spangenberg, of the Museum of Munich, the following notes on the types of *Hæmulon canna* Agassiz and *Hæmulon schranki* Agassiz :

"We possess one example of *Hæmulon canna* 24.5 centimeters long from snout to base of caudal. Of *Hæmulon schranki* we have a bottle with four specimens, although by Spix and Martius only two are mentioned. Two of these agree closely with their diagnosis; the others have probably been placed in the same bottle by some one's carelessness, and are not original types. Those which I regard as types are 13 and 13.6 centimeters long to base of caudal. It is difficult to separate the two species by certain marks. They are best distinguished by the scaling on the caudal, pectoral, and ventrals, and by the length of the gape. All the other differences perhaps may disappear with age.

	Canna.	Schranksi.
Length in centimeters to base of caudal	24.5	13
Length of head (hundredths of length)31 $\frac{1}{2}$.36
Height of head at occiput (hundredths of length)	28	.30
Greatest depth at occiput36	.37
First anal spine in second	4 $\frac{5}{7}$ times.	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ times.

"In *H. canna* the gape extends little beyond the first third of the length of the orbit. In *H. schranki* it extends to beyond the end of the second third.

"In *H. canna* the space between the eyes is convex in both directions. In *H. schranki* the interorbital area is concave.

"In *H. canna* all the fins are covered with fine scales; the pectorals, the ventrals, the caudal nearly to the tips, both on the rays and the interspaces. In *H. schranki* the fins are scaly, except the pectorals, ventrals (only on the base); somewhat farther up on the rays are little scales, none on the interspaces; caudal scaled only at base.

"In *H. canna* the pectorals are broad, somewhat triangular. In *H. schranki* they are slenderer and longer.

"The nostrils are not correctly described by Spix and Martius.

"In *H. schranki* is the dorsal profile rather uniformly convex. In *H. canna* the depressed profile of the head breaks the almost straight line of the first dorsal. A rather sharp angle is made under the soft dorsal.

"The coloration in both is totally lost."

I am still unable to positively identify either of these species.

Hæmulon fremebundum.

Hæmulon fremebundum Goode & Bean has been redescribed under the name of *Diabasis lateralis* by Vaillant & Bocourt, Mission Scientifique au Mexique iv, 180, 1883, from Jamaica.

Sciæna ensifera.

Corvina fulgens Vaillant & Bocourt, l. c., 164, is the prior-named (1882) *Sciæna ensifera* of Jordan & Gilbert.

Enneacentrus fulvus ruber.

The scarlet variety of *Enneacentrus fulvus* should stand as *Enneacentrus fulvus ruber*, instead of *ouatalibi*, as inadvertently given by us on page 402.

Notropis lirus.

Notropis alabamæ, described by Jordan & Meek on page 476, proves to be inseparable from *Notropis lirus*.

Pæcilichthys jessiae.

Pæcilichthys swaini (page 479) is based on an individual indistinguishable from *P. jessiae* except that the lateral line is complete. A larger series of specimens shows that this "generic" character has here not even specific value. *Pæcilichthys asprigenis* Forbes seems also to vary into *P. jessiae*.

Boleosoma maculatum.

Pæcilichthys beani Jordan (l. c., 479) is based on a somewhat mutilated individual of *Boleosoma maculatum*.

The poor condition of the specimen misled me as to its generic relations.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, December 6, 1884.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF HYBOGNATHUS (HYBOGNATHUS HAYI) FROM MISSISSIPPI.

By DAVID S. JORDAN.

In the Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission, 1882, p. 67, Prof. O. P. Hay has correctly distinguished two species of *Hybognathus* from specimens collected by him in streams of Mississippi and Western Tennessee. For these species he has adopted the names of *Hybognathus nuchalis* Agassiz and *H. argyritis* Girard. There is no doubt that the *H. nuchalis* is correctly identified. The specimens called *argyritis* by Professor Hay, belong, however, to a species different from the original types of *argyritis* Girard, with which I have compared them. I regard them as a distinct species, for which I propose the name of *Hybognathus hayi*.

Head $4\frac{2}{5}$ in length ($5\frac{2}{5}$ with caudal); depth $4\frac{3}{7}$ ($4\frac{4}{5}$). D. 8; A. 8. Scales 5-36-3.



Jordan, David Starr. 1885. "Supplementary notes on North American fishes."
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