

The measurements of the two species appear to vary but little, the four examples of *A. cerviniventris* now before me ranging in length of wing from 2.15 to 2.30 inches, while the type of *A. yucatanensis* measures 2.20; the length of tail in the latter is 1.60, and in the former series varies from 1.50 to 1.70. The culmen ranges from .70 to .80 in *cerviniventris*, but the bill of the type of *yucatanensis* is unfortunately broken, so that its length cannot be ascertained.

A. cerviniventris appears to be exclusively an eastern species (as are also *A. yucatanensis* and *A. fuscicaudata*), its habitat extending from southeastern Texas to Vera Cruz, and perhaps also to Yucatan, since Mr. Elliot (Synopsis, p. 219) states that he "can perceive no difference between Mexican and Yucatan specimens". The *A. cinnamomea* appears to be wanting from eastern Mexico, but in the collection of the National Museum are specimens from Mazatlan, Tehuantepec, and Yucatan, besides San Salvador and Nicaragua, though Mr. Elliot gives only "Guatemala and Costa Rica" as its habitat.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF FISHES (*URANIDEA MARGINATA*, *POTAMOCOTTUS BENDIREI*) AND OF *MYCTOPHUM CRENULARE* J. AND G.

By TARLETON H. BEAN.

The first two species here mentioned as undescribed formed part of a collection received from Capt. Charles Bendire, U. S. A. Several other species received at the same time are retained for study and comparison with fuller material promised from the same source.

The *Myctophum* was obtained by Mr. W. H. Dall, in the Pacific, off Puget Sound.

Uranidea marginata, n. s.

24197; 9 specimens; tributaries of Walla Walla River; Capt. Charles Bendire, U. S. A.

B. VI; D. VII-VIII, 18-19; A. 15-14 $\frac{1}{2}$; V. I, 3; P. 13-14; C. 14-15.

This species is allied to *Cottus cognatus* Rich., but differs from that species in having the vent nearer to the insertion of the caudal than to the snout, while the origin of the anal falls in the vertical from the third dorsal ray instead of the sixth, as in Richardson's species. The ventral has 1 spine and 3 rays (*C. cognatus* has 1 spine and 4 rays). The longest pectoral rays are shorter than the head (equal to the head in *cognatus*).

Head broad, slightly depressed, its greatest length contained a little more than 3 times in length of body without caudal (4 times in total length); distance from tip of snout to eye equals length of eye, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ of length of head. Vomerine teeth; none on the palatines. Body stout anteriorly, moderately compressed posteriorly, its height at origin of first dorsal equal to its width at the same place, and contained $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of body without caudal; the least width of the caudal peduncle

less than $\frac{1}{2}$ its height. The distance between the eyes equals $\frac{1}{2}$ of their long diameter. The maxilla extends to the vertical through the end of the anterior third of the orbit. The preoperculum has a short, broad, rather blunt spine at its angle and a much smaller one on its lower limb; between these two the margin in some specimens is crenulated, sometimes forming an additional blunt spine. The preopercular spines are all hidden under the skin.

The distance of the first dorsal from the snout is contained $2\frac{2}{3}$ times in length of body without caudal; its longest spine is $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as the head; the length of its base is contained 5 times in length of body without caudal, 6 times in total length; the length of the second dorsal base is $\frac{1}{3}$ of total length. The length of the anal base is $\frac{1}{3}$ of length without caudal. The length of the ventral is contained from 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ times in the total length. The length of the pectoral is $\frac{1}{4}$ of length of body without caudal.

The colors have faded, but the ground color seems to be plumbeous, with occasional blotches of darker. The fins are more or less distinctly punctulated. The first dorsal is darker than the body and has a distinct white margin.

Potamocottus Bendirei, n. s.

The type of this species, catalogue No. 24196, was collected by Capt. Charles Bendire, U. S. A., in Rattlesnake Creek, near Camp Harney, Oregon, May 2, 1878. I take pleasure in dedicating the species to this excellent collector and observer, who has contributed so much to the Museum.

DESCRIPTION.—The length of the type is 2.7 inches (69^{mm}) to base of caudal. The greatest height of the body at the origin of the dorsal equals its greatest width over the base of the pectorals, and is contained nearly 4 times in its length without caudal. The least height of the tail is $\frac{1}{12}$ of the length without caudal. The length of the middle caudal rays is contained $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of body.* Width of the mouth equals $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the head.

The maxillary extends a little behind the front margin of the eye. The snout is as long as the eye. The distance between the eyes is less than their diameter, and is contained 5 times in the length of the head; the diameter of the eye 4 times. The length of the lower jaw equals $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the head. Preoperculum armed with 4 spines; the largest is at the angle, and is about $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the eye; the 3 anterior ones are very small and hidden by the skin. The distance of the spinous dorsal from the snout is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the body; the length of the longest spine of the first dorsal is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of that of the head and about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the longest dorsal ray. The longest dorsal and anal rays are equal. The length of the anal base almost equals the length of the head. The length of the second dorsal base is a little greater than the length of the head.

* Length of body here means length without caudal.

The pectorals reach to the origin of the anal; ventrals do not reach to the vent.

Vomerine and palatine teeth present. Skin smooth.

Radial formula: B. VI; D. VIII, 16; A. 12; V. I, 3; P. 15; C. 15.

Color: Uniform dark brown above, lighter on the throat and belly.

Myctophum crenulare, J. & G.

The museum has an additional specimen of this species, which was washed aboard a United States Coast Survey vessel commanded by Mr. William H. Dall, in N. lat. 49° , W. long. 151° . It was collected by Mr. W. G. Hall. The specimen is numbered 23945 in the National Museum Fish Catalogue.

DESCRIPTION.—D. I, 11; A. I, 16; P. 13; V. 7; scales $2\frac{1}{2}$ –45– $6\frac{1}{2}$.

The basis of comparison for the measurements of different parts of the body is the total length without caudal. The greatest height of the body is contained 4 times in this length, the length of the head $3\frac{2}{3}$ times; the least depth of the tail equals $\frac{1}{4}$ of the height of the body at the ventrals, height of the head nearly equal to its length without snout. Eye large, its diameter being more than the interorbital distance, and contained 3 times in the length of the head. Posterior margin of the preoperculum oblique. Snout very short and obtuse, about $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as the eye. The maxillary is $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as the head, scarcely dilated posteriorly; it reaches almost to the posterior margin of the preoperculum. The origin of the dorsal fin is equally distant from the tip of the snout and the root of the caudal, and is about over the tips of the extended ventrals; it is about in the vertical through the sixteenth scale of the lateral line; its last ray is over the twenty-fifth scale of the lateral line and the eighth anal ray. The pectorals are imperfect, but they apparently do not extend much beyond the origin of the ventrals. Scales coarsely denticulated, some of them showing about 6 teeth on their free margin; those on the lateral line are conspicuously the largest. Lower parts with a double series of pearl-colored spots, besides a few isolated ones.

Measurements.

Current number of specimen	{	(716)	
Locality		23945.	
		Lat. 49° N.,	
		Long. 151° W.,	
		Sept. 15, 1871.	
		Milli-	100ths
		meters.	of
			length.
Length to origin of middle caudal rays		59	100
Body:			
Greatest height			25
Greatest width			9
Height at ventrals			24
Least height of tail			6
Length of caudal peduncle			20

Measurements—Continued.

Current number of specimen.....	{ (716) 23945.	Lat. 49° N., Long. 151 W., Sept. 15, 1871.
Locality		
	Milli- meters.	100ths of length.
Head:		
Greatest length.....		27 $\frac{1}{3}$
Greatest width.....		10
Width of interorbital area.....		7
Length of snout.....		3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of maxillary.....		18
Length of mandible.....		18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Diameter of orbit.....		9
Dorsal (first):		
Distance from snout.....		52
Length of base.....		17
Length of longest ray.....		15
Dorsal (soft):		
Distance from snout.....		78
Length of longest ray.....		7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anal:		
Distance from snout.....		56
Length of base.....		23
Length of longest ray.....		15
Pectoral:		
Distance from snout.....		26
Length.....		14
Ventral:		
Distance from snout.....		37
Length.....		12
Dorsal.....	I, 11	
Anal.....	I, 16	
Pectoral.....	13	
Ventral.....	7	
Number of scales in lateral line.....	45	
Number of transverse rows above lateral line.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Number of transverse rows below lateral line.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	

NOTES ON THE FISHES OF THE PACIFIC COAST OF THE UNITED STATES.

By DAVID S. JORDAN and CHARLES H. GILBERT.

It is the purpose of this paper to present a list of the species of fishes known to occur along our Pacific coast, between the Mexican boundary and the boundary of British Columbia, together with notes on the distribution, habits, size, value, etc., of each species, in advance of the publication of a general descriptive work. The paper is to be considered mainly in the light of a contribution to our knowledge of the geographical distribution of fishes. The "common names" here given are, in all cases, those heard by the writers among the fishermen on different parts of the coast.

Family BRANCHIOSTOMATIDÆ.

1. *Branchiostoma lanceolatum* (Pallas) Gray.

Obtained by Dr. J. G. Cooper in San Diego Bay. Not seen by us.

Family MYXINIDÆ.

2. *Polistotrema dombeyi* (Müller) Gill.—*Lamperina*; *Hag*; *Eel*.

Santa Barbara (*fide* J. Weinmiller) to Eel River (Lockington). Very abundant in the Bay of Monterey, but not taken elsewhere by us. It



Bean, Tarleton H. 1881. "Descriptions of new species of fishes (*Uranidea marginata*, *Potamocottus bendirei*) and of *Myctophum crenulare* J. and G." *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 4(190), 26–29.
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