

ON THE LIFE COLORATION OF THE YOUNG OF POMACENTRUS RUBICUNDUS.**By ROSA SMITH.**

Hitherto only the adult form of this species has been known, and its uniform deep scarlet coloration has been considered to form a marked contrast to the coloration of the other species of *Pomacentrus*. I have lately secured numerous young specimens, and find their coloration quite different from that of the adult, and in general similar to that of the other members of this genus.

The ground color is dusky scarlet, with numerous markings of an intensely bright blue, which occasionally changes to bluish green. Two series of elongate spots form a blue stripe on either side of the median line, between tip of snout and beginning of dorsal fin; a line of blue on superior margin of iris is followed posteriorly by an irregular series of blue spots above the lateral line (the individual spots not quite equaling diameter of iris); the last of these spots is larger than those which precede it, being two-thirds of the orbital diameter, and extends up on the base of the dorsal fin at the posterior third of the spinous portion; thence very small blue dots continue to the end of the dorsal fin, describing a curve which exactly outlines the extent to which scales cover the base of the articulate dorsal rays; a conspicuous blue spot or bar crosses top of caudal peduncle close to posterior insertion of dorsal fin. One or more small blue spots at base of caudal. The spine and first ray of ventral blue; spines and tips of anterior rays of anal blue; a nearly round blue spot on posterior part of anal near its base. Sides of body more or less dotted with blue, as are also the cheeks and opercles. Pectorals and caudal semi-transparent, plain reddish. Ground color of anal bright red. Dorsal fin dusky, with minute blue dots anterior to the markings mentioned. Abdomen and under surface of head lighter, immaculate.

This description is made from specimens $1\frac{3}{8}$ to 2 inches in length. Specimens less than 1 inch long have the spinous dorsal almost wholly blue and all the markings larger, while an individual $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long shows the markings similarly placed but relatively smaller, and the ground color is more olivaceous.

The fin-rays are proportionately higher and the eye relatively larger than in the adult. The suborbital and preopercle are without serrations. The small opercular spine, unlike that of the mature form, is smooth and wholly without denticulations. The greatest depth of the body is about half the length.

These brilliant little fishes inhabit only large, deep rock pools, hiding under the sea-weed of ledges, and frequently swimming out into the open water of the pool. They are accompanied by the adult, the usual uniform scarlet color of which appears a distinct lusterless yellow in the water.

The specimens described were taken at La Jolla, near San Diego. They have been sent to the United States National Museum.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., *November 6, 1882.*

ON A CINNAMON BEAR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

By FREDERICK W. TRUE.

(Read before the Biological Society of Washington, October 27, 1882.)

1. In April of the present year Professor Baird received notice through the kindness of Mr. George Thurber, of New York, that a bear of peculiar color, which was said to have been killed in Pennsylvania, was exposed for sale at the commission house of Messrs. E. & O. Ward.

Professor Baird immediately effected the purchase of the animal, and in due time it arrived at the National Museum. It proved to be a very beautiful specimen of the Cinnamon Bear (*Ursus americanus* Pallas, *cinnamomeus* Aud. & Bachm.), a male about two-thirds grown.

The particulars of the capture being desired, the Messrs. Ward addressed a letter to the hunter, Mr. Seely Bovier, and received a reply, of which the following is an extract:

“ALBA, PA., *April 20, 1882.*

“E. & O. WARD:

“GENTLEMEN: Yours of 18th just received. I would say that the bear was killed by myself on April 12, in Lycoming County, Monet Township, in this State, on what is known as the South Mountain ranges. I have hunted and trapped all my life and have never seen anything like this animal. All who have seen him are in doubt as to what species of bear he is. During all last summer in the back settlement near which I killed him, several of the men, women, and children were followed after night by what they called a panther. He would come very close and make an awful noise; sometimes he would be seen about dark in the buck field. I told the men there were no panthers in the county; that it must be something else. Undoubtedly it was this bear which followed them. I never saw him until the day I killed him. He was the most ferocious of all the bears I have ever killed. You will find that one ball went through his liver; that seemed only to increase his rage, however, and I was forced to put one into his brains. The spots on his head where the hair is off evidence the violence with which he ‘tore around’ after he was wounded.