

with grayish, and not contrasting noticeably with the lesser coverts; six middle rectrices uniform cinereous, the outer pair with exterior webs uniform white. Wing, 9; tail, 3.80; culmen, 1.04; tarsus, 1.07; middle toe, with claw, 1.40. *Hab.*—Eastern South Pacific (off coast of Peru).

The comparison with *Æ. defillipiana* resting only on the description and a colored plate, it may be, therefore, that some of the differential characters adduced in the above comparative diagnosis would not be found to hold good on actual examination of specimens. This is particularly liable to be the case regarding the coloration of the rectrices in *Æ. defillipiana*, which are not described with sufficient detail, while the figure may not be perfectly accurate so far as this feature is concerned.

The most nearly related species with which I have been able to compare *Æ. fisheri* is *Æ. gularis* Peale. The latter, however, is very distinct, the coloration being in almost every respect dissimilar, while the bill is much stouter through the base, and the tarsi and toes decidedly shorter.

A Petrel captured in Livingston County, New York, in April, 1880, described by Mr. Brewster in the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club for April, 1881, and there referred to *Æ. gularis*, seems, judging from the description, to belong rather to *Æ. fisheri*. Should such prove to be the case, Mr. Brewster was evidently wrong in his determination. The specimen in question was compared with the type of *Æ. gularis*, and the differences of plumage ascribed to difference of age of the two specimens; but no fact in ornithology can be more thoroughly established than that, with the possible exception of the Albatrosses, the Petrels have no distinct progressive stages of plumage, the young assuming with their first feathers the fully adult livery.

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**DESCRIPTION OF A SPECIES OF WHITEFISH, COREGONUS HOYI (GILL) JORDAN, CALLED "SMELT" IN SOME PARTS OF NEW YORK.**

**By TARLETON H. BEAN.**

Our attention has recently been called by the Rev. W. M. Beauchamp to a species of "smelt" in some lakes in New York, and finally Mr. J. C. Willetts has forwarded numerous specimens of this fish from Skaneateles. This is not an *Osmerus*, as the common name would imply, but a little-known *Coregonus*, and worthy of description.

The largest New York specimen of this fish now in the collection is numbered 32162 in the National Museum Register; it was obtained in Seneca Lake, in June, 1878, by Prof. H. L. Smith, who sent it to the Museum. Seven additional examples were received October 2, 1882, from Skaneateles, N. Y., whence they were forwarded by Mr. J. C. Willetts. The catalogue number of these specimens is 32165. The individuals

received from Mr. Willetts vary in length from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Three of these examples have the air bladder much distended and filling the greater portion of the abdominal cavity.

The specimen received from Professor Smith, which we take as the basis of our description, is 10 inches long.

The species is most closely related to *C. artedi*, but differs from it and from all other species known to me in many important characters which have been only vaguely indicated in most of the published descriptions. It is much more widely separated from *C. artedi* than is the var. *sisco* of Jordan.

DESCRIPTION.—Body elongate, moderately compressed, slender. Head less compressed than body, its greatest width equaling one-half the distance from tip of lower jaw to nape; the lower jaw projecting considerably even when the mouth is closed. Mouth large, the maxillary reaching to the vertical through the anterior margin of the pupil. Pre-orbital bone long and slender, more than one-third as long as the head. Supraorbital as long as the eye, four times as long as broad.

The greatest height of the body is considerably less than the length of the head, and is contained five times in the total length without caudal. The greatest width of the body is less than one-half its greatest height. The least height of caudal peduncle equals the length of the orbit and about one-third of the greatest height of the body. Scales small, nine in an oblique series from the dorsal origin to the lateral line, eighty-two tube-bearing scales, and eight in an oblique series from the ventral origin to the lateral line.

The length of the head is one-fourth of the total length to the end of the lateral line. The distance of the nape from the tip of the snout is nearly one-third of the distance from the tip of the snout to the origin of the first dorsal. The length of the maxilla is one-third of the length of the head. The mandible is one-half as long as the head. Lingual teeth present. The eye is as long as the snout and one-fourth as long as the head. Gill rakers long and slender, the longest five-sixths as long as the eye; there are fifty-five on the first arch, thirty-five of which are below the angle. The insertion of the dorsal is nearer the tip of the snout than the end of the middle caudal rays. The longest ray of the dorsal equals the greatest length of the ventral and is contained seven times in the total length to the end of the middle caudal rays (six and two-third times in length to end of lateral line).

The length of the pectoral is one-sixth of the standard body length.

The insertion of the ventral is midway between the tip of the snout and the end of the middle caudal rays. When the ventral is extended the distance of its tip from the vent is only one-fourth of the length of the fin. In this respect this species differs widely from *C. artedi*.

COLORS.—Back grayish silvery; sides silvery; dorsal and caudal with darker tips.

Radial formula.—D. iii, 9; A. ii, 13; V. i, 12; P. i, 16; scales 9—82—8.

## Measurements.

Current number of specimen ..... 32162

	Milli- meters.	Hundredths of length.
Extreme length .....	253	.....
Length to end of scales .....	217	100
Body:		
Greatest height .....	41	19
Greatest width .....	18	8
Height at ventrals .....	40	18½
Least height of tail .....	15	7
Head:		
Greatest length .....	52	24½
Distance from snout to nape .....	36	16½
Greatest width .....	20	9
Width of interorbital area .....	12	5½
Length of snout .....	14	6½
Length of operculum .....	13	6
Length of maxillary .....	18	8
Length of mandible .....	26	12
Diameter of eye .....	13	6
Dorsal (first):		
Distance from snout .....	112	51½
Length of base .....	26	9
Length of longest ray .....	33	15
Length of last ray .....	11	5
Anal:		
Distance from snout .....	162	75
Length of base .....	24	11
Length of longest ray .....	20	9
Length of last ray .....	8	4
Caudal:		
Length of middle rays from end of scales .....	12	5½
Length of external rays .....	44	20
Pectoral:		
Distance from snout .....	52	24½
Length .....	36	16½
Ventral:		
Distance from snout .....	118	55
Length .....	32	15
Origin from anal origin .....	48	22
End of extended ventral to anal origin .....	15	7
Dorsal .....	iii, 9	.....
Anal .....	ii, 13	.....
Pectoral .....	i, 16	.....
Ventral .....	i, 12	.....
Number of scales in lateral line .....	82	.....
Number of transverse rows above lateral line .....	9	.....
Number of transverse rows below lateral line .....	8	.....

## NOTE ON A POTSDAM SANDSTONE, OR CONGLOMERATE, FROM BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

By GEORGE P. NERRILL.

This sandstone is a coarse compact rock of a greenish gray color, though many of the included pebbles are of a rose-red tint. The cementing material, which is of a greenish color, shows under the microscope a fibrous structure and remains always light between crossed Nicols. It bears very many inclusions of rounded and angular grains of hematite, which by reflected light are of a bluish luster somewhat resembling menaccanite, but giving no distinct reaction for titanite acid when subjected to the proper tests. They are of all sizes up to a millimeter in diameter. A section through one of the rose-colored pebbles shows it to be traversed in all directions by numerous fractures in which are included, as if deposited by infiltration, innumerable minute