

*Monacanthus pullus* Ranzani.

\**Alutera schæpfi* (Walbaum). (Egmont.)

\**Diodon liturosus* Shaw. (Egmont.)

*Chilomycterus reticulatus* (L.).

\**Antennarius ocellatus* (Bloch & Schneider). (Egmont; Key West.)

*Antennarius annulatus* Gill. (Tortugas.)

*Halicutichthys reticulatus* (Mitchill). (Key West.)

In all, thirty-nine species.

The total number of species of fishes now known from the Florida Keys is, therefore, about two hundred and twenty. This number will probably be doubled when the species inhabiting deeper waters and those found about the growing reefs are known.

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**NOTE ON *Calamus proridens*, A NEW SPECIES OF CALAMUS.**

**By DAVID S. JORDAN and CHARLES H. GILBERT.**

In our recent paper on the genus *Calamus* (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1884, 14-24), we have adopted the name *Calamus pennatula* Guichenot, for the "Little Head Porgy" of the Key West fishermen, supposing that the following clause in Guichenot's description (Revision des Pagels, p. 116) was a slip of the pen or some similar error: "Il a le corps moins haut (than in *C. penna*), plus allongé; sa plus grande hauteur (aux pectorales) n'ayant pas le tiers de la longueur totale du poisson."

Dr. H. E. Sauvage, of the museum at Paris, informs us that Guichenot's type, taken by Plée at Martinique has a total length of *m.*0.260; depth, *m.*.075; length of head, *m.*.067. Its height is contained therefore nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times in the total length and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  times in the length to the base of the caudal.

The *Calamus pennatula* is therefore an elongate fish, while the species described by us is an especially short and deep one. We would therefore propose for the species represented by our specimens from Key West and Havana the name *Calamus proridens* Jor. & Gilb. The specific name is intended to refer to the peculiar forward-directed canines of the upper jaw.