

length to caudal base. The length of the head is one-seventh of the total without caudal. The dorsal begins over the posterior end of the pectoral; its anterior spines are very much shorter than the posterior ones. The length of the caudal is about equal to the length of the post-orbital part of the head. The vent is slightly in advance of the middle of the total length to base of caudal, and is about under the twentieth spine of the dorsal.

Colors from the alcoholic specimen: A white line extends from the tip of the snout to the caudal and is divided into small segments by short cross-bars, the first two of which are on the head and the last at the origin of the caudal. Posteriorly these short bars extend downward, terminating slightly below the base of the dorsal fin. There are several white blotches, simulating bars, on the posterior half of the anal fin, and the caudal has a white margin. Sides and under surface of the head with several whitish oblique bands forming V-shaped markings. A few roundish white blotches on the sides of the head, the most conspicuous of which is behind the eye. The general color is dark brownish, nearly black.

D. LI; A. II, 27; V. I, 2; P. 5 or 6.

Plate XIII represents the species four times the natural size. The drawing was made by Mr. H. L. Todd.

NOTE ON *STOASODON NARINARI*, EUPHERASEN.

By **TARLETON H. BEAN**,

Curator of the Department of Fishes.

The National Museum received May 21, 1885, from Mr. E. F. Denechaud, a fine specimen of the above species, which was brought to the New Orleans market from near Cedar Keys, Fla.

The general color of the whole upper surface is chocolate brown, everywhere sprinkled with roundish or oblong pearly blotches, the largest of which are about as long as the eye and the smallest less than one half as long. The iris is yellowish-gray. The under surface is milky white, except the margin of the snout, which is very dark gray. The tail is uniform chocolate-brown.

The middle of the interorbital space contains a long furrow, which is deepest in front and becomes shallow posteriorly. The greatest width of this furrow is 30 millimeters. The anterior edge of the pectorals is about at the lower margin of the spiracle.

The spiracles are obliquely placed.

Measurements.

(Catalogue number of specimen, 37196.)

	Millimeters.
Length of disk to posterior angle of ventral	550
Greatest width of disk	980
Length of tail from posterior angle of ventral	1,405

	Millimeters.
Greatest thickness of body	130
Height of head at eye.....	85
Length of snout.....	76
Width of snout at nostrils.....	88
Distance from snout to eye, obliquely	98
Distance from tip of snout to vent.....	572
Distance from tip of snout to nostril.....	77
Tip of snout to posterior margin of mouth.....	119
Distance from tip of snout to first gill-opening	205
Distance from tip of snout to origin of dorsal	570
Distance from tip of snout to spiracle, obliquely.....	148
Distance between nostrils in front	43
Width of mouth	57
Width of superior dental lamina	50
Width of inferior dental lamina	35
Extent of projection of inferior dental lamina.....	20
Length of eye	36
Length of iris.....	14
Interorbital width on the bone	86
Distance between anterior gill-openings	155
Distance between posterior gill-openings.....	100
Length of third gill-opening	20
Length of surface occupied by gill-openings	89
Length of nasal flap from anterior margin of nostril.....	44
Greatest width of nasal flap	63
Distance from spiracle to tip of pectoral	478
Greatest length of spiracle	47
Greatest width of spiracle.....	31
Length of dorsal base.....	36
Length of middle ray of dorsal.....	36
Length of last ray of dorsal.....	23
Length of ventral, including cartilaginous prominence	157
Greatest width of ventral	73
Height of tail at root.....	23
Width of tail at root.....	28

ON THE AMERICAN FISHES IN THE LINNÆAN COLLECTION.

By G. BROWN GOODE and TARLETON H. BEAN.

Alexander Garden, one of the earliest American naturalists, was a physician, resident in Charleston, South Carolina, in the middle of the last century. He was an enthusiastic collector and in constant correspondence with the great Swedish naturalist, many of his letters, with the accompanying notes upon his collections, being preserved in the two volumes of Smith's "Correspondence of Linnæus."

He was more especially a botanist, and his contributions to science
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