Fam. LARIDÆ.

58. Sterna maxima, Bodd.

"*Sterna regia.*

"I am very sure that the Tern seen here is of this species, though I have not yet obtained it."

Fam. PODICIPITIDÆ.

59. "Pcdiceps?

"A species of 'diver' is often spoken of as occurring during the autumn months. I have not obtained it."

"A few ducks and one species of teal visit this island, but do not remain. There are few ponds or bodies of water, no salt-water lagoons and no marshes of any extent, so that all kinds of water fowl soon leave for better feeding grounds."

NEW YORK, *July* 22, 1878.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPAROID FISH, SARGUS HOLBROOKII, FROM SAVANNAH BANK.

By TARLETON H. BEAN.

A preliminary description of this species was published in Forest and Stream. June 13, 1878. Mr. G. Brown Goode, Assistant Curator of the United States National Museum, found it on the 29th of March, 1878, in the market of Charleston, S. C., where it is known as the "Bream". Prof. D. S. Jordan has recently collected the species at Beaufort, N. C.

The description is drawn from the six specimens (United States National Museum Catalogue, Fishes, No. 20,979) sent by Mr. Goode from Charleston. These specimens range from 256 to 300 millimetres ($10\frac{1}{12}$ to $11\frac{13}{16}$ inches) in length to end of middle caudal rays. This measurement is the basis of comparison for all the rest.

The species is dedicated to John Edwards Holbrook, M. D., author of the "Ichthyology of South Carolina", &c., &c.

Sargus Holbrookii, Bean, *sp. nov.*

Body ovate, resembling *Sargus vulgaris*, Geoffr., in shape, rather than *S. caudimacula*, Poey, compressed, a very slight protuberance above the upper anterior margin of the orbit, and a very marked one in the supra-occipital region. Height of body at ventrals, measured from origin of ventral to origin of spinous dorsal, is contained slightly less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of body, and usually equals the distance of the dorsal from the end of upper jaw. Least height of tail is about equal to length of middle caudal rays, slightly exceeds the length of upper jaw, and is contained from 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length.

Greatest length of head is contained $3\frac{3}{4}$ times in total length. Interorbital area is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of length of head. Snout, measuring from end of upper jaw to perpendicular through anterior margin of orbit, is $\frac{1}{10}$ of total length, and about equals mandible. Length of maxillary nearly equals length of middle caudal rays. Mandible is contained $9\frac{3}{4}$ times in total length. The eye is contained $4\frac{1}{6}$ times in head, and almost 16 times in total length.

Distance of spinous dorsal from end of upper jaw is nearly equal to height of body at ventrals. Longest dorsal spine is contained from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 times in total length. The first dorsal spine does not equal the first anal, and is contained from $1\frac{1}{3}$ to 2 times in the second dorsal spine. The last dorsal spine equals longest dorsal ray. The rays of the soft dorsal gradually diminish in length from the first to the last but one, which is shorter than the last.

Distance of anal from snout is contained $1\frac{5}{8}$ times in total length. The first anal spine is usually $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the second, which is somewhat longer and stronger than the third. The second anal spine is contained 12 times in total length. The third anal spine is, in most cases, scarcely greater than the last dorsal spine. The anal rays diminish in length to the one before the last, which does not equal the last.

The middle caudal rays are about $\frac{5}{12}$ as long as the external rays, and $\frac{1}{10}$ of total length.

The distance of pectoral from snout is contained $3\frac{1}{2}$ times and its length about 3 times in total length.

The distance of ventral from snout is about $\frac{7}{20}$ of total length. Ventral length is usually twice length of snout.

Radial Formula.—B. VI; D. XII, 13—14; A. III, 13—14; P. 15—16; V. I, 5.

Scales.—8, 60—62, 16.

Teeth.—Eight incisors in each jaw; their greatest width equal to half their length. Many small, granular teeth behind the incisors. Three rows of molars in the upper jaw; two in the lower. Two of the specimens examined show a slight tendency to increase the number of rows of molars.

Color.—Dorsal, caudal, anal, ventrals, axil of pectoral, posterior border of operculum, blackish. A black spot on the caudal peduncle, extending almost as far below as above the lateral line, and involving about eight longitudinal rows of scales. Upper part of head very dark brown. Cheeks and greater part of body dull silvery. No cross-bands. I have not seen the living fish.

Notes.—In the table of measurements, all the measurements except the first are given in hundredths of length to end of middle caudal rays.

Mr. Goode informs me that the "Bream" was abundant in Charleston market at the time of his visit, and that it met with a ready sale.

Prof. D. S. Jordan, writing from Beaufort, N. C., has kindly furnished me the following information concerning the species:—

"There is a species of *Sargus*, very abundant here, which I take to be your *S. Holbrookii*, as I know of no other *Sargus* on our coast. ....." (From the description which Professor Jordan includes in his letter, I have no difficulty in recognizing the *Sargus* which he has observed as *S. Holbrookii*.) "This fish abounds off the wharves here. ... The fishermen call it Pinfish (Panfish?), not distinguishing it from *Lagodon*. I have obtained 50 or more specimens, all of them about 3 inches long; none over four. ..... Color silvery; bluish above; a few rather faint narrow dark bars along the sides and a broad and conspicuous dark blotch at base of caudal peduncle above, extending down the sides like a bar. Specimens seen, all small. ..... The black bar on the caudal peduncle is very conspicuous. The fish may be known by this spot when in the water."

Table of Measurements.

Current number of specimen	20,979 *a*.	20,979 *b*.	20,979 *c*.	20,979 *d*.	20,979 *e*.	20,979 *f*.
Locality	Savannah Bank, Charleston.					
Length to end of middle caudal rays....millimetres.	256	278	300	274	261	264
Body:						
Height at ventrals	.41	.41	.41½	.41	.42	.42
Least height of tail	.09½	.09½	.09⅝	.09½	.10	.09½
Head:						
Greatest length	.26⅜	.26⅞	.26½	.26½	.26⅜	.26½
Width of interorbital area	.08½	.09	.08⅝	.09	.09	.09
Length of snout	.10	.10	.10	.10⅛	.10½	.10
Length of maxillary	.09	.09½	.09⅜	.09	.09½	.09¼
Length of mandible	.10	.10¼	.10⅛	.10½	.10	.10½
Diameter of eye	.06⅛	.06⅜	.06⅝	.06½	.06½	.06⅜
Dorsal (spinous):						
Distance from snout	.41	.41⅜	.41	.39½	.44	.41
Greatest height	.10	.10¼	.12	.....	.11	.10½
Length of first spine	.04	.04	.03½	.03⅜	.03⅜	.04½
Length of second spine	.05⅜	.....	.07	.06½	.06	.05⅝
Length of last spine	.07½	.....	.07	.....	.08	.07½
Dorsal (soft):						
Length of first ray	.07	.....	.....	.....	.08	.07
Length of longest ray	.07⅛	.....	.....	.....	.08	.07
Length of last ray	.06⅔	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anal:						
Distance from snout	.62	.62	.60½	.62½	.62⅜	.62
Length of first spine	.....	.04½	.05	.04¼	.04½	.04⅝
Length of second spine	.08⅛	.08⅛	.08⅜	.08¼	.08⅜	.08
Length of third spine	.07⅝	.07⅞	.08¼	.07⅞	.08⅛	.07⅞
Length of first ray	.07⅞	.08⅜	.08	.07⅛	.08⅛	.07⅞
Length of longest ray	.07⅝	.08¼	.08	.07⅜	.08⅞	.07⅝
Length of last ray	.06¾	.07	.....	.....	.06½	.06
Caudal:						
Length of middle rays	.09½	.10	.09½	.10	.09⅝	.10
Length of superior external rays	.24	.24½	.24½	.....	.....	.24⅜
Pectoral:						
Distance from snout	.28⅛	.28	.28	.28	.29½	.28
Length	.32½	.34	.33½	.31½	.34	.30¼
Ventral:						
Distance from snout	.34½	.34½	.36	.35½	.36½	.35
Length	.18	.20	.21⅛	.19¼	.20	.19
Branchiostegals	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
Dorsal	XII, 13	XII, 14	XII, 14	XII, 13	XII, 14	XII, 14
Anal	III, 13	III, 13	III, 14	III, 13	III, 13	III, 13
Pectoral	16	15	16	15	16	16
Ventral	I, 5	I, 5	I, 5	I, 5	I, 5	I, 5
Number of scales in lateral line	61	62	60	60	60	61
Number of transverse rows above lateral line	8	8	8	8	8	8
Number of transverse rows below lateral line	16	16	16	16	16	16

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 12, 1878.