

This species was described soon after by Dr. Ayres in the Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, 1854, p. 19, as *Gila grandis*. It is apparently identical with the prior *Ptychochilus oregonensis* of Richardson. This species is now no longer called "Salmon Trout," its market name being "Pike."

The small-scaled *Ptychochilus* (? *vorax* of Girard) was not then noticed by Dr. Ayres.

5. *Catostomus occidentalis* Ayres (l. c.).

Soon after reconsidered by Dr. Ayres, in the Proceedings of the California Academy, under the same name, and also still later by Professor Agassiz (Am. Journal Sci. Arts, 1855), still as *Catostomus occidentalis*.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 20, 1880.

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NOTE ON "SEMA" AND "DACENTRUS."

By DAVID S. JORDAN.

In the Bulletin of Hayden's United States Geological and Geographical Survey, vol. iv, No. 2, 1878, I published "Notes on a collection of fishes from the Rio Grande at Brownsville, Tex." In this paper are characterized two new species, "*Sema signifer*" (p. 399), and "*Dacentrus lucens*" (p. 667).

These species must be suppressed. The former is a fœtal Embiotocoid, apparently *Cymatogaster aggregatus*, the other is the young of *Hystero-~~carpus~~traskii*.

The latter discovery was made before the paper was printed, but by inadvertence it was sent to the press during my absence in the field.

Of course neither of these species really came from the Rio Grande at Brownsville, Tex., and their presence in a jar otherwise containing only Texas fresh-water fishes is the only excuse for the gross blunders as to their relationships.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 20, 1880.

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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SCORPENOID FISH (SEBASTICHTHYS PRORIGER), FROM MONTEREY BAY, CALIFORNIA.

By DAVID S. JORDAN and CHARLES H. GILBERT.

Allied to *S. ovalis* and *S. elongatus*, having the mouth, spines, and fins of the former and the color and general appearance of the latter.

Body elongate, a little deeper than in *S. elongatus* and somewhat more compressed, tapering slowly backward into a slender caudal peduncle, which is rather shorter and stouter than in *S. elongatus*.

Head rather short and small, the profile somewhat steeper than in *S. elongatus*. Mouth small, much as in *S. ovalis*, the short, narrow maxillary extending to below the middle of the eye, the premaxillary on the