

RAIDÆ.

47. *Raia*, unknown species.

The young of a species of skate, with body covered closely with minute sharp spines, was taken in many localities. Mr. Garman has the specimens for identification.

48. *Raia*, unknown species.

The young of another species, with an extremely long tail, was taken from large, square, short-tendriled eggs at various depths. Mr. Garman has also these.

49. *Raia lævis*, Mitchill.

Two large skates apparently of this species were taken October 2 in deep water. A cast of one of them was made.

SPINACIDÆ.

50. *Centrophorus*? unknown species.

Mr. Garman has for identification two specimens taken at station 893, at a depth of 372 fathoms.

MYXINIDÆ.

51. *Myxine glutinosa*, Linnæus.

Specimens were obtained from the following localities: Stations 869, 192 fathoms; 870, 155 fathoms; 878, 142 fathoms.

**DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF CARANX (CARANX BEANI),
FROM BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA.**

By DAVID S. JORDAN.

Caranx beani, sp. nov.

Allied to *Caranx cibi* Poey, but much less elongate.

Color bluish above, silvery, with golden luster below; upper edge of caudal peduncle a little dusky; spinous dorsal blackish; axil dusky; no dusky spot on opercle, pectoral fin, or elsewhere.

Form rather broadly elliptic-ovate, the dorsal and ventral outlines about equally and nearly regularly curved, the depth greatest at the origin of the anal and soft dorsal, the axis of the body not far from the middle of its depth. Profile from the snout to the base of the dorsal forming a very regular curve. The greatest depth $2\frac{2}{3}$ in total length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ in length to the base of the caudal. Head little compressed, scarcely carinate above, the interorbital space more than half broader than the eye, which is small, shorter than snout, scarcely broader than the pre-orbital, 4 in head. Length of head $3\frac{1}{2}$ to base of caudal, 4 in total length. Mouth comparatively small, oblique, the lower jaw very slightly projecting when the mouth is closed. Maxillary small, scarcely extending to the anterior border of the orbit. Premaxillaries anteriorly on the

level of the lower edge of the pupil. Teeth small, villiform, in a narrow band in each jaw; those in the outer series slightly enlarged; the band in the upper jaw considerably broader than that in the lower; no canine teeth; bands of villiform teeth on vomer, palatine, and tongue. Adipose eyelid little developed. Cheeks and opercles scaly. Gill-rakers long, longer than the pupil. Breast closely scaled, its scales a little smaller than those on the sides. Upward curve of lateral line not very strong. Armature of tail feeble, only those plates on the caudal peduncle itself having distinct spines; about 26 plates may be counted before they merge into the ordinary scales.

Spinous dorsal low and feeble, the highest spine scarcely as long as the snout, the last spine nearly free, short and thickish; a small procumbent spine before the dorsal; soft parts of dorsal, anal, and caudal densely covered with small scales; soft dorsal and anal low, their highest rays scarcely longer than the snout; free anal spines, separate from the fin but connected with each other, scarcely longer than the pupil; caudal fin short, not widely forked, the lobes equal, the upper lobe $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head, the distance vertically between their tips slightly less than the length of the head; ventral fins very short, scarcely longer than snout, reaching about half way to anal; pectoral fins falcate, reaching about to the fourth soft ray of anal, their insertion on the level of the maxillary, their outer surface largely scaly; length of pectorals $\frac{2}{3}$ the greatest depth, about equal to length of head.

Fin rays: D. VIII-I, 26; A. II-I, 23.

Two specimens of this species were obtained by Mr. Charles H. Gilbert and myself at Beaufort, N. C., in the summer of 1877. They were taken with a small seine in the harbor, close to the shore.

It agrees in dentition and many other respects with *Caranx cibi* Poey, but the latter species is much slenderer, the depth of the body being about equal to the length of the pectorals or the length of the head. I place it provisionally in the genus *Caranx*, the value of the various proposed subdivisions of the latter group not being evident.

The example from which the preceding description was taken has been presented to the United States National Museum, where it is numbered 27372.

I present a table of comparative measurements of the type *Caranx beani* and of one of Poey's types of *C. cibi*.

Table of measurements.

Species	Caranx beani. Beaufort, N. C.		Caranx cibi. Cuba.	
	Inches and 100ths.	100ths of length.	Inches and 100ths.	100ths of length.
Extreme length	6. 85	-----	11. 00	-----
Length to end of caudal armature	5. 48	100	9. 00	100
Body:				
Greatest height		43		33
Greatest width		15		14
Height at ventrals		38		30
Least height of tail		7		4
Length of caudal peduncle		8		10
Head:				
Greatest length		30		30
Distance from snout to nape		27		-----
Greatest width		15		-----
Width of interorbital area		11½		10
Length of snout		10½		8
Length of the operculum		8		10
Length of maxillary		14		11½
Length of mandible		16		15
Diameter of orbit		9		7
Dorsal (<i>spinous</i>):				
Distance from snout		43		40
Length of base		17		-----
Greatest height		9		10
(Soft) length of base		38		34½
Height at longest ray		13		12½
Anal:				
Distance from snout		63		-----
Length of base		38		31
Height at first free spine		4		2½
Height at longest ray		11		-----
Caudal:				
Length of middle rays		8		-----
Length of external rays		27		26
Pectoral:				
Length		30		34
Ventral:				
Length		13		11
Dorsal		VIII-I, 26		VIII-I, 25
Anal		II-I, 22		II-I, 22
Number of plates in lateral line		25		29

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY,

Bloomington, Ind., November 10, 1880.

ON A COLLECTION OF FISHES FROM EASTERN MISSISSIPPI.*

By O. P. HAY.

The collection of fishes which it is the object of the present paper to describe was made almost wholly by the author, while on a trip along the eastern side of the State of Mississippi, during the latter part of March and the early part of April of the present year, 1880. The route taken was along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and extended from Corinth, near the northern line of the State, to Shubuta, a town about one hundred miles north of Mobile. Stops were made along this line of travel of from a few hours to four or five days. The conditions for col-

*A full series of these has been presented to the National Museum.