

tions: 1st, maceration in alum during the dissection; 2d, washing in pure water; 3d, tinting with carmine; 4th, the fixing of the carmine by alum; 5th, maceration in phenolized glycerine; 6th, getting rid of the excess of glycerine by compression between pieces of absorbent paper.

This is the whole of the process which is warranted by known facts; it is quite inexpensive, simple, and expeditious.

As an example of the rapidity of execution I will cite the following fact: On May 23, of this year, an adult African elephant died in the Zoological Garden of Antwerp. One month after that event we displayed, in one of the exhibition cases of the National Exposition of Brussels the enormous heart of this animal prepared by the above-detailed method.

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**ON THE CHINOOK NAMES OF THE SALMON IN THE COLUMBIA RIVER.**

**By SILAS B. SMITH.**

[NOTE.—The following notes were contributed by Mr. Silas B. Smith, a lawyer, at Skipanow, Wash., and a half-breed Chinook, in answer to questions asked by Mr. Charles J. Smith, of Brookfield, Wash. As the Chinook names have a considerable place in our Salmon literature, it seems very desirable to place the facts given by Mr. Smith on record. I give the present accepted names of the different species in foot-notes.—D. S. J.]

The Chinook names for the different varieties, following the order given by you, are as follows:

1st. Chinook Salmou,\* “*E-quinna*” (accent second syllable and give the “*a*” the broad sound).

2d. Blue-back,† “*Oo-chooy-ha*” (accent first syllable and give the broad sound to “*a*”).

3d. Silver-side,‡ “*O-o-wun*” (accent first syllable). Your next is “Dog Salmon (red).” My mother and all the other Indians I have spoken to on the matter, and some of the whites, maintain that the red-skinned salmon with hooked nose or beak is nothing more or less than the male silver-side, having turned red after inhabiting fresh water, and his nose assuming that shape upon its becoming poor.

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\* *Oncorhynchus chouicha* (Walb.) J. & G. This word “*E-quinna*” is evidently the “*quinat*” of Richardson.

† *Oncorhynchus nerka* (Walb.) G. & J.

‡ *Oncorhynchus kisutch* (Walb.) J. & G.

They say that there is another species of Salmon that comes in the fall, having transverse dark spots, large teeth, and nose largely curved, but it does not turn red or but little at most. I will give the name and consider it in place of the "Dog Salmon."

4th. Spotted Fall Salmon,\* "*O-le-arah*" (accent on first syllable).

5th. Steel-head,† "*Quan-nesho*" (accent last syllable).

I have been unable to give the right sound in English to the last syllable of the last name. The above is as near as I can make it.

There is another salmon which you did not mention. It comes in the last of the summer run; it is as large if not larger than the spring salmon, but of a darker color and not so fat.

It will make number—

6th.‡ "*Ek-ul-ba*" (accent first syllable).

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#### REMARKS UPON THE OSTEOLOGY OF *OPHEOSAURUS VENTRALIS*.

By Dr. R. W. SHUFELDT, U. S. A.

(Read before the Biological Society of Washington, D. C., December 23, 1881.)

Guided, to a great extent, by external characters, modern herpetologists, in the arrangement of our American reptiles, have assigned this lizard to the genus *Opheosaurus*, of the family *Anguidae*, of the suborder *Diploglossa*. This arrangement brings it very near the genus *Gerrhonotus*, a lizard with which I have osteologically compared it. The external characters are referred principally to the form and disposition of the scales, the presence in *Gerrhonotus* of a ventral line, and the position of the external ear.

*Opheosaurus ventralis* inhabits the entire Austroriparian region, Tennessee, Kansas, and several of the Middle States. It is found lurking in the woods in damp places, frequently burrowing under ground, and is at all times a gentle and harmless lizard. We all know that in common parlance *Opheosaurus* has been termed the Glass Snake, from the fact that when a moderate blow is delivered it, it usually parts with a portion of its tail, the fracture sometimes taking place at one or more points. These ruptures, and they always occur from violence, are invariably postanal, and the part lost is susceptible of reproduction from the locality at which the fracture took place in the lizard's body. Interesting as this part of the natural history of our subject is, it does not rightfully come within the limits of a paper devoted to its osteology,

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\* *Oncorhynchus keta* (Walb.) G. & J.

† *Salmo gairdneri* Rich.

‡ *Oncorhynchus chouicha* (Walb.) J. & G. (Fall run: "Ekewan" of Richardson.)