

29. *Chimæra Colliciei* Bennett.

29123 (91). ♂. Safety Cove, Brit. Col. Aug. 4, 1881.

Length, 19 inches.

30. *Raia binocularata* Girard.

29805 (92). (Head.) Safety Cove, Brit. Col. Aug. 4, 1881.

29804 (108). (Head.) Wrangel, Alaska. Aug. —, 1881.

Teeth of first, $\frac{44}{40}$; of second, $\frac{47}{45}$. The second is a much larger individual than the first. The first was caught in 16 fathoms.31. *Squalus acanthias* Linn.

29121 (79). ♂. Drew's Harbor, Brit. Col. July 27, 1881.

29122 (81). ♂. Menzie's Bay, Brit. Col. July 31, 1881.

29120 (101). ♀. Red Bay, Alaska. Aug. 14, 1881.

Length of 29121 is $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet. No. 29122 is $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. 29120 is 29 inches long. The snout of the female is more obtuse than in the two males. All of these specimens have a low keel along the lower margin of the caudal peduncle from the end of the second dorsal to the root of the caudal, just as in Atlantic specimens.

These three dogfish were caught in 12, 5, and 12 fathoms, respectively.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM,

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ON THE RARE RODENT, CRICETODIPUS PARVUS (BAIRD) COUES.**BY FREDERICK W. TRUE.**

At the time when Dr. Elliott Coues published his valuable monograph of the Saccomyidæ* the United States National Museum possessed but four specimens of the species *Cricetodipus parvus* Baird—two of them in bad condition—including the single type-specimen of Professor Baird. On account of this scarcity of material he was forced to speak very cautiously regarding the animal, leaving it uncertain whether it was a distinct species or merely a variety of *C. flavus* Baird.

In an interesting collection of rodents in alcohol, recently received into the Museum from Mr. Gustav Eisen, of Fresno, Cal., I found nine additional specimens of this doubtful species, seven of which are in perfect condition. A careful examination of these has convinced me that *C. parvus* is a distinct species. The averages at the bottom of the following table of measurements, compared with those given by Dr. Coues for *C. flavus*,† bring out, I think, very clearly the characteristic differences of the two species.

* Coues. Report, U. S. Geol. Surv. of the Territories, xi, 1877. Monograph VIII, pp. 481-542.

† Coues, l. c., p. 518.

Actual measurements in inches of six specimens of Cricetodipus parvus (Baird) Coues.

Catalogue number.	Locality.	Distance from tip of nose to—				Tail, base to end of vertebrae.	Length of fore-foot.	Length of hind-foot.
		Eye.	Ear.	Occiput.	Base of tail.			
13401	Fresno, Cal.....	.50	.86	1.10	2.50	2.80	.30	.73
13394	.....do.....	.45	.70	1.00	2.49	2.80	.30	.72
13396	.....do.....	.50	.70	1.00	2.10	2.70	.30	.75
13397	.....do.....	.50	.75	1.05	2.10	2.60	.31	.70
13398	.....do.....	.45	.70	1.00	2.20	2.75	.30	.75
13399	.....do.....	.45	.70	1.00	2.15	2.50	.30	.70
	Average.....	0.475	0.725	1.03	2.24	2.68	0.302	0.725
	Average given by Dr. Coues for eighteen specimens of <i>C. flavus</i> .	0.42	0.74	0.90	2.07	2.06	0.30	0.63

If this table be examined, it will be perceived that in *C. parvus* (1) the head is longer by one-tenth inch than in *C. flavus*, and that (2) the eye is decidedly nearer the ear in the former species than in the latter. Furthermore, it appears that in *C. parvus* (3) the tail is always longer than the head and body, averaging about half an inch more; and that (4) the length of the hind-foot approximates closely to one-third that of the head and body, sometimes exceeding one-third. The hind-foot of *C. parvus* it will be observed does not average quite as much as Dr. Coues was led to suppose; nevertheless, it is longer than in *C. flavus*.

There is another character, which, unless I am very much deceived, will make it an easy matter to distinguish the two species from each other; I refer to the colors of the hair. In parting the hair of a specimen of *C. flavus*, along the center of the dorsal surface, from near the tip of the nose to the base of the tail, it will be seen, as Professor Baird has already observed,* that the basal portion of the hair, nearly two-thirds, is everywhere of a clear lead-color, a portion above, not as wide, buff, and the tip dusky. In *C. parvus* a decidedly different distribution obtains. The majority of the hairs of the top of the head are light buff from immediately below the tip almost or quite to the base; a smaller proportion are dusky throughout, darkest at the tip. On the neck the plumbeous color is discernible at the base of the hairs, but does not occupy more than about one-half of the total length. Posteriorly the proportion of lead-color diminishes rapidly, so that about the base of the tail it is barely perceptible, or may be said to have disappeared entirely. The tail is distinctly bicolor. The hair of *C. parvus* is coarser than that of the Yellow Pocketmouse, more inclined to be hispid, and shorter, measuring scarcely more than one-quarter of an inch at the middle of the back. In general color but little difference is observable between the two species, but when the hair is disarranged the former species appears more strongly fulvous than *C. flavus*, on account of the lack of lead-color at the base of the hairs.

* Baird. Mammals, Pacific R. R. Survey, viii, 1857, p. 424.