

base of spinous dorsal, and two larger spots, or almost bands, at base of soft dorsal, extending below lateral line, and a black connecting band below lateral line, which extends along middle of peduncle, spreading out, fan-like, at base of caudal; the general hue of the prickly region is dark gray; the thorax, abdomen, and base of anal yellowish-white with fine blackish punctulations on these regions in the larger specimen, the smaller ones without dots on this area. Fins with small black spots which tend to form waving horizontal lines in their arrangement. Ventrals almost plain yellowish-white. Branchiostegal membrane punctate with black in adult. Lining of mouth plain whitish. Peritoneum white.

This species is known to me from four individuals collected from the Falls of the Spokane River, in Washington Territory. The largest and smallest of these have been presented to the National Museum by Mr. W. G. W. Harford, and their catalogue number is 30737.

The smaller number of fin-rays separates this species readily from *U. aspera* and *U. semiscabra* (D. X, 21, A. 17 in *aspera*; D. VII, 18, A. 14 in *semiscabra*), while the very prickly skin at once distinguishes it from all others.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., June 1, 1882.

---

**ON THE EASTWARD DISTRIBUTION OF THE BLACK-TAILED DEER  
(CARIACUS COLUMBIANUS).**

**By CAPT. CHAS. BENDIRE, U. S. A.**

[Extracted from a letter to Prof. S. F. Baird.]

I have for the past two years carefully examined a great number of hides of the so-called black-tailed deer found in this region, and have sent several lots of tails to Judge J. D. Caton, who is the best authority on the *Cervidae* we have. The judge is perfectly right in saying, "The most extraordinary fact in connection with this deer is the extremely narrow limits of its range, and this must be still farther restricted. I am now satisfied that it reaches no farther than the eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountains instead of the foot-hills of the Rockies." I have examined skins from various portions of this country, a great many taken near the eastern border of the Cascades, about Prineville, Oregon, also the Warm Spring Indian Reservation, The Dalles, Camp Harney, Oregon, Yakima Valley, and the Spokane Fort region, and I have to see the first true black-tailed deer skin (the *Cervus columbianus*) yet which comes from any point east of the Cascade range. I can speak positively about this, as I have made very careful examinations, and have looked over several thousands of hides, brought together from various places, at the instigation of Judge Caton. If this deer occurs at all east of the Cascade range, it will be found about Fort

Klamath, which is located on the eastern slope of this range, and well up in the mountains. But I do not think that it will even be found there, and it is strange to account for it, but it is true all the same. There are two gentlemen stationed at Fort Townsend, Washington Territory, who can and will get you specimens, I think. They are Col. Alexander Chambers, Twenty-first Infantry, and Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn, same regiment. Come to think of it, they are likely to be removed any day, as their regiment is to go to Wyoming. I will try and see if I can't find some one to do this, and will write to a taxidermist in Portland about it, whom I know.

FORT WALLA WALLA,

Washington Territory, April 22, 1882.

**DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF BLENNY (ISESTHES GILBERTI) FROM SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.**

**By DAVID S. JORDAN.**

Head 4 in length ( $4\frac{2}{3}$  with caudal); depth 4 ( $4\frac{2}{3}$ ). D. XII, 19; A. II, 21. Length of largest specimen  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Body comparatively robust, deep, and compressed. Head large, rounded, the anterior profile less blunt than in *I. gentilis* and less rounded, nearly straight from tip of snout to above eye, thence again nearly straight to front of dorsal. Length of snout about equal to diameter of eye,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in head. Mouth rather small, terminal, the maxillary reaching to opposite middle of eye,  $2\frac{2}{3}$  in head. Teeth subequal, with no trace of posterior canines. Superciliary tentacle large, multifid, much branched from near the base, the principal division  $3\frac{2}{3}$  in head.

Gill-openings larger than in *I. gentilis*, extending downward to the level of lower edge of pectoral, the length of the slit,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in head.

Lateral line developed beyond the straight part, its posterior portion curved downwards.

Dorsal fin continuous, with a slight but distinct depression between the spinous and soft parts, the spines somewhat curved, but stiff and strong, the longest spine about  $2\frac{1}{3}$  in head; longest soft rays 2 in head. Caudal fin free from dorsal and anal,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in head. Ventrals  $1\frac{1}{3}$  in head. Pectorals about as long as head.

Males, as usual in this genus, with the anal spines partly detached, and provided with fleshy tips.

Coloration olivaceous, the body and fins everywhere profusely mottled and reticulated with darker. Obscure dark shades extending downward from eye across, or partly across, lower side of head. Head without distinct spots, or other sharply defined markings; no pale bars on side of head in either sex. Some yellowish markings on anterior part of dorsal.

Numerous specimens of this species were obtained by Mr. Charles H.