

These brilliant little fishes inhabit only large, deep rock pools, hiding under the sea-weed of ledges, and frequently swimming out into the open water of the pool. They are accompanied by the adult, the usual uniform scarlet color of which appears a distinct lusterless yellow in the water.

The specimens described were taken at La Jolla, near San Diego. They have been sent to the United States National Museum.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., *November 6, 1882.*

ON A CINNAMON BEAR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

By FREDERICK W. TRUE.

(Read before the Biological Society of Washington, October 27, 1882.)

1. In April of the present year Professor Baird received notice through the kindness of Mr. George Thurber, of New York, that a bear of peculiar color, which was said to have been killed in Pennsylvania, was exposed for sale at the commission house of Messrs. E. & O. Ward.

Professor Baird immediately effected the purchase of the animal, and in due time it arrived at the National Museum. It proved to be a very beautiful specimen of the Cinnamon Bear (*Ursus americanus* Pallas, *cinnamomeus* Aud. & Bachm.), a male about two-thirds grown.

The particulars of the capture being desired, the Messrs. Ward addressed a letter to the hunter, Mr. Seely Bovier, and received a reply, of which the following is an extract:

“ALBA, PA., *April 20, 1882.*

“E. & O. WARD:

“GENTLEMEN: Yours of 18th just received. I would say that the bear was killed by myself on April 12, in Lycoming County, Monet Township, in this State, on what is known as the South Mountain ranges. I have hunted and trapped all my life and have never seen anything like this animal. All who have seen him are in doubt as to what species of bear he is. During all last summer in the back settlement near which I killed him, several of the men, women, and children were followed after night by what they called a panther. He would come very close and make an awful noise; sometimes he would be seen about dark in the buck field. I told the men there were no panthers in the county; that it must be something else. Undoubtedly it was this bear which followed them. I never saw him until the day I killed him. He was the most ferocious of all the bears I have ever killed. You will find that one ball went through his liver; that seemed only to increase his rage, however, and I was forced to put one into his brains. The spots on his head where the hair is off evidence the violence with which he ‘tore around’ after he was wounded.

"Such are the facts about the bear. To any one wishing further particulars about him I will cheerfully give them.

"Please have some one examine him very closely and tell me what species he is.

"Yours respectfully,

"SEELY BOVIER."

2. The following table shows the dimensions of the mounted specimen:

Table of actual superficial measurements.

Cat. No. 13455. Locality: Monet Township, Pennsylvania.

Measurements.	Centimeters.	Hundredths.
Tip of nose to base of tail.....	135.25	100.0
Tip of nose to occiput.....	36.00	27.0
Tip of nose to anterior margin of ear.....	27.50	20.0
Tip of nose to anterior margin of eye.....	12.50	9.2
Tip of lower jaw to corner of mouth.....	10.00	7.4
Breadth of head between eyes.....	10.70	7.9
Length of eye-opening.....	2.00	1.5
Height of ear.....	13.50	9.9
Length of fore legs below body.....	46.00	34.0
Length of hind legs below body.....	43.50	32.2
Length of fore feet (including claws).....	19.50	14.4
Length of hind feet (including claws).....	20.20	14.9
Length of tail with hairs.....	16.50	12.2
Girth of body $\frac{1}{2}$ between fore and hind legs.....	105.00	77.6
Girth of fore leg at carpus.....	25.00	18.4
Girth of hind leg at tarsus.....	25.30	18.7

3. The hair, which is fine, is of two kinds, the longer straight, lustrous at the tips; the shorter crenulate, dull. The crenulate hair is absent on the feet and tip of the tail. It is also scarcely discernible on the anterior part of the head. The straight hair everywhere except on the head and back of the ears is of a medium sable color, the outer third having a pure golden lustre. On the anterior part of the head and on the backs of the ears the color changes to buff. The darkest color is on the cheeks and feet.

The crenulate hair is of a uniform, black-walnut color.

The straight hair measures 7.5 centimeters on the back and shoulders, where it is longest. It overtops the crenulate hair by about 2.5 centimeters. Its length at other points is as follows:

	Centimeters.
Middle of the back.....	7.5
Tip of the ear.....	1.0
Middle of the forehead.....	2.0
Tip of tail.....	9.0

The eyelashes are 1 centimeter in length. The claws are pale horn-color at the base, but darker on the exposed portion. The skin is white. The lips and nostrils are of a dull-reddish or purplish brown. The soles of the feet are sooty. The eyes are brown.

4. The skull of the bear, which was in a badly broken condition when received, yields the following measurements:

Table of measurements of the skull.

No. 13455. Locality: Monet Township, Pennsylvania.

Measurements.	Centimeters.	Hundredths.
Greatest length.....	28.20	100.0
Proximal end of intermaxillary to surface of occipital condyle.....	26.70	91.1
Greatest width.....	17.10	60.7
Greatest height, not including lower jaw.....	11.45	41.0
Least distance between orbits.....	7.00	24.9
Distance between orbital processes.....	9.20	32.6
Nasal bones—		
Length.....	7.45	26.4
Width of both distally.....	2.60	9.2
Narrowest part of muzzle behind canine teeth.....	5.20	18.5
Front margin of super. alveolus to first molar.....	7.00	24.9
Front margin of super. alveolus to posterior margin of palate.....	14.30	51.0
Distance between outer edges of the outer incisors.....	2.80	10.0
Length of super. alveolus occupied by molars.....	5.40	19.1
Least distance between inner edges of molars opposite sides.....	4.10	14.6
Distance from front of super. alveolus to proximal end of nasals.....	12.60	45.0
Distance from front of super. alveolus to front edge of orbit.....	10.70	38.0

5. A number of bears from different localities in North America have been described under the name Cinnamon Bear, or *Ursus cinnamomeus*. Various views have been held regarding their taxonomic relations to the Black Bear, *Ursus americanus*, and to each other, the value of which can be determined only when a considerable number of skulls and skins shall be brought together.

Among the varieties of the Black Bear mentioned by authors is one called the "Yellow Bear of Carolina." No description of this animal occurs anywhere, so far as I am aware, except in Griffith's Cuvier's Animal Kingdom. For sake of comparison it may not be amiss to quote what is said regarding it. It is as follows: "The Baron [Cuvier] also thinks that the Yellow Bear of Carolina is a variety of the same species. This is scientifically termed *Ursus luteolus*. We shall not venture to assert in contradiction to the Baron that this bear forms a distinct species, but assuredly it is a very strongly marked variety. Major Smith took a sketch of one at New York; the specimen was semi-adult. He does not consider that there is sufficient proof of its being a distinct species. In the specimen drawn by the major there was a greater convexity of forehead and a sharper nose than in the Black Bear. This comparison was easily made, as the two animals were chained very near each other. The ears of the Yellow Bear stood more back, were not quite so large, and the physiognomy was very different.* Both were remarkably tame. Although the Yellow Bear cannot be affirmed to be specifically different, yet it is certain that there is a distinct race of the animals. They were formerly common in Virginia, and they are still abundant in Northwestern Louisiana, where they are called White Bears, and are said to feed chiefly on honey, on acorns of a large size, wild berries, &c.

* It must be remembered that this specimen of the *Ursus luteolus* was but semi-adult. P[idgeon].

"The *Cinnamon Bear* in the Tower appears to be of the same race as this *Yellow Bear*."*

Richardson, writing in 1829, alludes to a *Cinnamon Bear* as follows:

"The *Cinnamon Bear* of the fur traders is considered by the Indians to be an accidental variety of this species [*U. americanus*], and they are borne out in this opinion by the quality of the fur, which is equally fine with that of the *Black Bear*."†

Audubon and Bachman, in their "*Quadrupeds of North America*," make the following allusion to a *Cinnamon Bear*:

"The *Cinnamon Bear*, so far as we have been able to ascertain, is never found near the sea coast, nor even west of the Ohio Valley until you approach the Rocky Mountain chain, and it is apparently quite a different animal,"‡ and again "sparingly found in the fur countries west and north of the Missouri, extending to the barren grounds of the Northwest."§

Other *Cinnamon Bears* were described by Professor Baird in 1859, from the copper mines of the Gila River, New Mexico. Regarding the specimens which he had under observation, he says: "Although about the size of the common black bear, *Ursus americanus*, or a little smaller, yet four skulls of all ages before me, when compared with a corresponding series of seven of *Ursus americanus*, exhibit such characteristic differences as to authorize the conclusion that the species is distinct."|| In spite of these remarks, however, he places an interrogation mark after the name "*Ursus cinnamoneus*."¶

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW PETREL FROM ALASKA.

By ROBERT RIDGWAY,

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An interesting collection of birds lately received at the National Museum from Mr. William J. Fisher, U. S. Tidal Observer at Saint Paul, Kodiak Island, Alaska, contains a specimen of a very handsome Petrel, which appears to be undescribed, and which, in honor of its discoverer, I propose to name and describe as

CESTRELATA FISHERI, sp. nov. Fisher's Petrel.

SP. CH. *Adult* ♂ (No. 89431, U. S. Nat. Mus.; collector's number, 54; Saint Paul, Kodiak Island, Alaska, June 11, 1882; William J. Fisher,

* Griffith. Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, II, 1827, pp. 228, 229.

† Richardson. Fauna Borealis-Americana, 1829, p. 15.

‡ Audubon and Bachman. Quadrupeds of North America, III, 1854, pp. 126, 127.

§ l. c., p. 127.

|| BAIRD: Report U. S. and Mexican Boundary Survey, II, pl. ii, 1859, p. 29.

¶ See also COUES AND YARROW: U. S. Geog. Surveys W. of 100°, V, Zoology, 1875, pp. 66, 67.

HOFFMAN: Mammals of Grand River, Dakota. <Proc. Boston Society Natural History, XIX, 1876-'77, p. 99.