

"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.

collector): Ground color of the head, neck, and lower parts pure white, but this unvaried only on the sides of the forehead, lores, malar region, chin, throat, jugulum, and crissum; feathers of middle portion of forehead (longitudinally) and fore part of crown marked with a central spot of slate-color, these spots mostly approaching a lozenge-shaped form, but becoming gradually more transverse posteriorly, and at the same time paler in color; the terminal margin of the feathers grayish white; a distinct blackish spot immediately before and beneath the eye; sides of the breast washed with grayish; belly and flanks overlaid by a nearly uniform wash of smoky plumbeous, but the white showing through in places; many feathers of the sides barred with plumbeous-gray; anterior under wing-coverts dark sooty-gray or slate-color, those along the outer margin mainly of the same color; rest of under surface of the wing, including inner webs of primaries, uniform pure white, the latter having merely a narrow, but very abruptly defined, dusky stripe next the shaft, the white being margined for a short distance along the terminal portion with grayish; axillars mainly plumbeous, or barred with the same. Nape, back, scapulars, rump, upper tail-coverts, and middle tail-feathers, bluish plumbeous, darkest on the lower part of the rump, the feathers with distinct dusky shaft-streaks, except on the nape. Tail (except middle feathers) white, with very irregular transverse bars or vermiculations of plumbeous-gray. Lesser wing-coverts dark slate-color (many shades darker than the back); greater coverts, secondaries, and tertials plumbeous-gray (more silvery toward edge of wing), very distinctly edged with pure white; three outer primaries and primary coverts slate-black, the inner quills gradually more grayish, and narrowly bordered with white; bill uniform deep black; tarsi, most of basal phalanx of inner toe, and basal portion of webs, light brownish (apparently flesh-colored or lilaceous in life); rest of the feet dusky.

Wing, 10.15; tail, 4, slightly graduated; culmen, 1; depth of bill at base, .40; tarsus, 1.35; middle toe, 1.40.

This elegant Petrel, probably the handsomest of the genus, belongs to the delicately-formed, slender-billed group which includes *Æ. cooki* (Gray), *Æ. garia* (Forst.), *Æ. desolata* (Gm.), and *Æ. defillipiana* (Gigl. & Salvad.). It is apparently most nearly allied to the last named, from which, however, it may be distinguished by the following characters:

Æ. fisheri. Lower parts chiefly smoky plumbeous on the surface, this color nearly uniform on the belly and flanks; greater wing-coverts, secondaries, and tertials silvery plumbeous, broadly edged with pure white, and in very conspicuous contrast with the blackish slate lesser-covert area; rectrices (except middle pair) white, transversely vermiculated with grayish. Wing, 10.15; tail, 4; culmen, 1; tarsus, 1.35; middle toe, with claw, 1.70. *Hab.*—Eastern North Pacific (off coast of Alaska); accidental in Western New York?

Æ. defillipiana. Lower parts pure white, tinged laterally with cinereous; greater wing-coverts, secondaries, and tertials dusky, edged terminally

with grayish, and not contrasting noticeably with the lesser coverts; six middle rectrices uniform cinereous, the outer pair with exterior webs uniform white. Wing, 9; tail, 3.80; culmen, 1.04; tarsus, 1.07; middle toe, with claw, 1.40. *Hab.*—Eastern South Pacific (off coast of Peru).

The comparison with *Æ. defillipiana* resting only on the description and a colored plate, it may be, therefore, that some of the differential characters adduced in the above comparative diagnosis would not be found to hold good on actual examination of specimens. This is particularly liable to be the case regarding the coloration of the rectrices in *Æ. defillipiana*, which are not described with sufficient detail, while the figure may not be perfectly accurate so far as this feature is concerned.

The most nearly related species with which I have been able to compare *Æ. fisheri* is *Æ. gularis* Peale. The latter, however, is very distinct, the coloration being in almost every respect dissimilar, while the bill is much stouter through the base, and the tarsi and toes decidedly shorter.

A Petrel captured in Livingston County, New York, in April, 1880, described by Mr. Brewster in the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club for April, 1881, and there referred to *Æ. gularis*, seems, judging from the description, to belong rather to *Æ. fisheri*. Should such prove to be the case, Mr. Brewster was evidently wrong in his determination. The specimen in question was compared with the type of *Æ. gularis*, and the differences of plumage ascribed to difference of age of the two specimens; but no fact in ornithology can be more thoroughly established than that, with the possible exception of the Albatrosses, the Petrels have no distinct progressive stages of plumage, the young assuming with their first feathers the fully adult livery.

DESCRIPTION OF A SPECIES OF WHITEFISH, COREGONUS HOYI (GILL) JORDAN, CALLED "SMELT" IN SOME PARTS OF NEW YORK.

By TARLETON H. BEAN.

Our attention has recently been called by the Rev. W. M. Beauchamp to a species of "smelt" in some lakes in New York, and finally Mr. J. C. Willetts has forwarded numerous specimens of this fish from Skaneateles. This is not an *Osmerus*, as the common name would imply, but a little-known *Coregonus*, and worthy of description.

The largest New York specimen of this fish now in the collection is numbered 32162 in the National Museum Register; it was obtained in Seneca Lake, in June, 1878, by Prof. H. L. Smith, who sent it to the Museum. Seven additional examples were received October 2, 1882, from Skaneateles, N. Y., whence they were forwarded by Mr. J. C. Willetts. The catalogue number of these specimens is 32165. The individuals