Measurements.

Greatest width	•	Milli- meters.	Hundredth of length.
Body: Greatest height 41 Greatest width 18 Height at ventrals 49 Least height of tail 15 Head: 15 Greatest length 52 Distance from snout to nape 36 Greatest width 20 Width of interorbital area 12 Length of snout 14 Length of poerculum 13 Length of mandible 26 Doral mater of eye 13 Distance from snout 112 Length of hase 20 Length of base 20 Length of longest ray 33 Length of longest ray 33 Length of longest ray 20 Length of longest ray 33 Length of longest ray 20 Length of longest ray 20 Length of longest ray 20 Length of longest ray <			
Greatest width	Body:		10
Height at ventrals	Greatest height	41	1
Least height of tail	Greatest width	18	
Head	Height at ventrals	40	1
Greatest length		15	
Distance from snout to nape 36 Greatest width 20		E9	9
Greatest width	Distance from sport to pane	92	2-
Width of interorbital area	Greatest width	20	1
Length of snout	Width of interorbital area	19	
Length of maxillary 18 Length of maxillary 26 19 Diameter of eye 13 Dorsal (first)	Length of snout	. 14	
Length of mandible	Length of operculum	13	
Diameter of eye 13	Length of maxillary	18	
Dorsal (first):	Length of mandible	26	1
Distance from suont		13	
Length of base 20 Length of longest ray 33 Length of longest ray 11 Anal:			
Length of longest ray 33 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Distance from shout	112	ā
Length of last ray	Length of base	20	1 .
Anal: Distance from snont Length of base Length of longest ray Length of longest ray Length of longest ray Early of longest ray Length of fast ray Length of set ray Length of external rays from end of scales Length of external rays Distance from snont Distance from snont Distance from snont Length Length Distance from snont Length Length Di			1
Distance from snont	Anal:	11	
Length of base	Distance from snont	162	7
Length of longest ray	Length of base	24	i
Length of last ray 8	Length of longest ray	20	_
Length of middle rays from end of scales 12 Length of external rays 44 Pectoral: 45 Distance from snout 52 Length 36 Ventral: 5 Ustance from snout 118 Length 92 Ustance from snout 128 Length 129 Length 129 Origin from anal origin 48 End of extended ventral to anal origin 15 Dorsal 16 Dorsal 16 Ventral 16 Ventral 17 Number of scales in lateral line 17 Number of scales in lateral line 18 Canada 18 Canada 19	Length of last ray		
Length of external rays 44 Pectoral Pectoral:			
Pectoral: 52 5 Distance from snout 52 5 Length 36 5 Ventral: 8 5 Distance from snout 18 5 Length 92 9 Origin from anal origin 48 5 End of extended ventral to anal origin 15 Dorsal 11, 13 Pectoral 1, 13 Ventral 1, 16 Ventral 1, 12 Number of scales in lateral line 1, 2 Number of transverse rows above lateral line 2 Number of transverse rows above lateral line 2	Length of middle rays from end of scales	12	
Distance from snout	Length of external rays	44	2
Length		#0	
Ventral? 118 5 Distance from snout 118 5 Length 32 1 Origin from analorizin 48 2 End of extended ventral to analorizin 15 Dorsal 11, 19 Anal 11, 13 Vectorial 1, 16 Vectorial 1, 16 Number of scales in lateral line 1, 16 Number of transverse rows above lateral line 82 Number of transverse rows above lateral line 6			
Distance from snout	Zentral	. 30	1
Length		118	5
Origin from anal origin			1
End of extended ventral to anal origin 15 Dorsal Dorsal Anal Pectoral Ventral Ventral Number of scales in lateral line Number of transverse rows above lateral line Number of transverse rows above lateral line and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and and	Origin from analorigin	48	. 2
Anal ii, 13 Pectoral i, 16 Ventral i, 16 Ventral i, 12 Number of scales in lateral line 52 Number of transverse rows above lateral line 9	End of extended ventral to anal origin	. 15	-
Pectoral	Oorsal	iii. 9	
Ventral i, 12 Number of scales in lateral line 82 Number of transverse rows above lateral line 9	knal	ii, 13	
Number of scales in lateral line	'ectoral	i, 16	
Number of transverse rows above lateral line 9	entral	i, 12	
Number of transverse rows above lateral line 9	tumber of scales in lateral line	82	
	sumber of transverse rows above lateral line	9	

NOTE ON A POTSDAM SANDSTONE, OR CONGLOMERATE, FROM BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

By GEORGE P. MERRILL.

This sandstone is a coarse compact rock of a greenish gray color, though many of the included pebbles are of a rose-red tint. The cementing material, which is of a greenish color, shows under the microscope a fibrous structure and remains always light between crossed Nicols. It bears very many inclosures of rounded and angular grains of hematite, which by reflected light are of a bluish luster somewhat resembling menaccanite, but giving no distinct reaction for titanic acid when subjected to the proper tests. They are of all sizes up to a millimeter in diameter. A section through one of the rose-colored pebbles shows it to be traversed in all directions by numerous fractures in which are included, as if deposited by infiltration, innumerable minute

blood-red particles or scale-like forms characteristic of red hematite When the light is shut off from below the stage of the microscope the quartz appears as a black opaque mass traversed by an irregular network of anastomosing red lines. The included scales are, apparently, sufficiently abundant and evenly disseminated to fully account for the red color of the pebbles. Besides the hematite the quartz grains contain numerous minute cavities, some of which are empty, while others contain a liquid and bubble. Numerous very small colorless needle-like crystals are also present, penetrating the quartz in every direction.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF ALEPIDOSAURUS (A. ÆSCU-LAPIUS) FROM ALASKA.

BY TARLETON H. BEAN.

Curator, Department of Fishes, U. S. National Museum.

The fish here to be described as the type of a new species was at first referred by me to A. ferox.* It is number 27705 of the National Museum Register. Another example of the same species was previously taken at Unalashka by Mr. W. H. Dall. The type of the species was obtained at Hiuliuk, Unalashka, October 7, 1880, by Mr. Robert King, at his wharf. Mr. King first saw the dorsal fin of the fish emerging from the water, and this attracted his attention. The animal came up into shoal water, and acted as if it meant to go on the beach. Mr. King thrust a spear into it and thus secured it. In the stomach I found twenty-one individuals of Eumicrotremus spinosus, most of them adult, and one small squid. A cod-like fish was said to have been in the stomach also, but I did not see this. It is probable that the fish was driven ashore from the adjacent deep water by the torture of a parasite found in its flesh; this parasite has been identified with the genus Tetrarhynchus by Mr. F. W. True. It is said to be not an uncommon thing tor the "wolf-fish," as this Alepidosaurus is styled, to throw itself on the beach at Hinlink.

It should be stated that the first notice of my species is published in Bulletin 16, U. S. National Museum, pages 888 and 889; this volume appeared early in April, 1883, but the original description was prepared much earlier than that date and the printing of it was delayed longer than was anticipated.

Alepidosaurus Esculapius differs from A. ferox chiefly in the much shorter pectorals and ventrals and in the smaller number of ventral rays. Owing to the somewhat mutilated condition of the specimen, only the skin was preserved in alcohol after full measurements had been recorded.

DESCRIPTION.—The length to the origin of the middle caudal rays was 1,298 millimeters. The greatest height of the body (123 millimeters) is contained 104 times in the standard length. The depth at the ven-

^{*} Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. IV, p. 259, Dec. 24, 1881 (name only).