

Measurements.

Current number of specimen 32162

	Milli- meters.	Hundredths of length.
Extreme length	253
Length to end of scales	217	100
Body:		
Greatest height	41	19
Greatest width	18	8
Height at ventrals	40	18½
Least height of tail	15	7
Head:		
Greatest length	52	24½
Distance from snout to nape	36	16½
Greatest width	20	9
Width of interorbital area	12	5½
Length of snout	14	6½
Length of operculum	13	6
Length of maxillary	18	8
Length of mandible	26	12
Diameter of eye	13	6
Dorsal (first):		
Distance from snout	112	51½
Length of base	26	9
Length of longest ray	33	15
Length of last ray	11	5
Anal:		
Distance from snout	162	75
Length of base	24	11
Length of longest ray	20	9
Length of last ray	8	4
Caudal:		
Length of middle rays from end of scales	12	5½
Length of external rays	44	20
Pectoral:		
Distance from snout	52	24½
Length	36	16½
Ventral:		
Distance from snout	118	55
Length	32	15
Origin from anal origin	48	22
End of extended ventral to anal origin	15	7
Dorsal	iii, 9
Anal	ii, 13
Pectoral	i, 16
Ventral	i, 12
Number of scales in lateral line	82
Number of transverse rows above lateral line	9
Number of transverse rows below lateral line	8

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

By GEORGE P. NERRILL.

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 titanite 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. ESCULAPIUS) 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 Iliuliuk, 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 for the "wolf-fish," as this *Alepidosaurus* is styled, to throw itself on the beach at Iliuliuk.

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 $10\frac{1}{2}$ times in the standard length. The depth at the ven-

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