A specimen from Plover Bay, Siberia, obtained in fall or winter (No. 57977, Capt. C. M. Scammon, collector), agrees pretty closely with the La Paz specimen described above, but is decidedly more brownish-gray above, while the black of the jugulum extends farther up on the throat. Wing 3.50, tail 4.

An example, from China, of what appears to be this species, differs from the two described above in the wing-markings, the middle coverts being dusky, tipped with white, the greater wing-coverts also dusky and narrowly edged with dull grayish, but without white, even at tips. The head-markings, however, are precisely identical, and it may be merely a a younger individual. Wing 3.70, tail 3.80.

Mr. Seebohm's *M. blakistoni* is said to differ from *M.* "*amurensis*" (♂) only in having black lesser wing-coverts and white secondaries, these parts being, respectively, ash-gray and brownish-gray in *M.* "*amurensis*." Is it not possible, therefore, that *M. blakistoni* merely represents the perfectly developed plumage of the adult ♂ of *M.* "*amurensis*" (=*ocularis*)?

THE FIRST OCCURRENCE OF PSEUDOTRIACIS MICRODON, CAPELLO, ON THE COAST OF THE UNITED STATES.

By TARLETON H. BEAN.

The United States National Museum has just received, in the fresh state, a fine example of a species of *Pseudotriacis*, which came ashore at the Amagansett Life-Saving station on Long Island, February 8, 1883.

This shark is the first result of a request by Prof. S. F. Baird to the Superintendent of life-saving stations, Mr. S. I. Kimball, for information from points along the entire coast concerning the movements of marine animals and for the sending of such specimens to the National Museum as it may be desirable to possess. The example here described was forwarded by Mr. J. B. Edwards, keeper of the Suffolk life-saving station, February 12, 1883.

No species of the genus *Pseudotriacis* has heretofore been recorded in the western Atlantic. The genus was first made known by Capello,* who had the single discovered species, *P. microdon*, from the coast of Portugal. A figure of the species is published in the journal referred to on Plate 5. An examination of the description and figure leaves no doubt in my mind that our example is identical with Capello's species. Owing to the extreme rarity of this shark a full description and table of measurements may prove interesting.

PSEUDOTRIACIS Capello.

Body elongate; mouth wide, with a very short labial fold around the angle; snout depressed, rounded, moderately long; nostrils inferior, near the mouth, but not confluent with it; eyes oblong, lateral, without

*CAPELLO: *Jorn. Sc. Math. Phys. e nat. Lisboa*, t. I, 1868, p. 321, pl. V.

nictitating membrane; spiracles well developed behind the eye; gill-openings moderate, in advance of the pectoral; jaws armed with numerous rows of small, tricuspid teeth; first dorsal fin, opposite the space between pectorals and ventrals, long and low, gradually increasing in height posteriorly; second dorsal behind ventrals, opposite and similar to anal; ventrals and pectorals well developed; no pit at the root of caudal fin, the basal lobe of which is very low and long; skin with minute asperities.

The genus *Pseudotriacis* was provisionally referred to the family *Scylliidæ*, in which it properly belongs.

PSEUDOTRIACIS MICRODON Capello.

The greatest height of the body is at the origin of the first dorsal; it is contained $8\frac{3}{4}$ times in the total length. The height at the origin of ventrals is contained $9\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length. The height of head at the first gill-opening is a little greater than that of body at the ventral origin, while the height of the head at the angle of the mouth is a little less than one-eleventh of the total length. The least height of the tail equals the height of the anal, and is contained 25 times in total length.

The head is somewhat depressed in front, with moderately sharp snout, which is nearly twice as long as the distance of its tip from the mouth. The distance from snout to last gill-opening is contained 5 times in total length. The distance from snout to first gill-opening, measured horizontally, equals twice the height of body at origin of second dorsal. The distance between the first and last gill-openings equals nearly twice the length of the eye. The height of the first gill-opening is about equal to the distance between the angle of the mouth and the spiracle. The height of the head at angle of mouth is contained 11 times and at the first gill-opening 9 times in total length. The length of the snout equals one-half the body height at origin of first dorsal. The distance of mouth from snout, measured on the axis of the fish, equals one-third width of mouth. The distance from snout to angle of mouth, obliquely taken, equals one-fourth the distance from snout to last gill-opening. The distance between eye and spiracle equals that from mouth to nostril. The distance from angle of mouth to spiracle is about equal to height of first gill-opening. The spiracle is moderately large, the length of its opening being contained twice in the height of fourth gill-opening. The oblong eye is placed near the dorsal profile; the length of the orbit is about one-half the greatest height of second dorsal; the length of the eye equals about one-fourth width of mouth. The length of upper jaw is slightly more than that of lower, and nearly equals the distance between the spiracles. The distance from the mouth to the nostril is about one-fourth least height of tail; the distance between nostrils equals 4 times the distance from eye to spiracle. The

interorbital space equals one-half the length of second dorsal base. The distance between the spiracles equals 4 times their greatest length.

The first dorsal is very long and low, highest behind its middle, the length of its base equal to 7 times its greatest height; its distance from the snout is a little more than twice the greatest length of pectoral. The second dorsal is distant from the end of the first a length equal to nearly twice its greatest height; the length of its base is somewhat more than the body height at origin of first dorsal.

The second dorsal begins at a distance from the end of the first, which is equal to the height of body at ventral origin; the length of its base equals twice the interorbital distance; its height equals nearly twice the length of the orbit.

The anal is entirely under the second dorsal, but its base is a little less than five-sevenths as long as that of the latter; the greatest height of the anal equals the least height of caudal peduncle.

The caudal originates at a distance from the end of the second dorsal about equal to the height of the anal; it is divided by a notch into a short upper portion, whose length is very little more than the greatest height of first dorsal, and a very low and long lower portion, the longest margin of which is nearly twice as long as the snout. The distance of the caudal from the end of anal base equals one-fourth the length of second dorsal base.

The distance of pectoral from snout is contained 5 times in total length; the length of pectoral equals nearly twice the width of its base, and is a little more than one-ninth of total length. The greatest width of pectoral equals twice the height of anal, and is contained twelve and one-third times in total length.

The origin of the ventral is slightly in advance of the end of first dorsal, and is behind the middle of total length a distance equal to the interorbital space. The length of ventral equals that of lower jaw. The width of ventral base equals that of pectoral base; the greatest width of ventral slightly exceeds its length.

Color.—When received the margins of the fins were apparently faded; the original color was probably grayish-brown with dark margins on all the fins except the first dorsal. Capello states that his example was chestnut-brown.

Remarks.—The gills and mouth were obstructed by sand. The only parasites discovered on the animal were a couple of isopods, one of which was found in the eye cavity.

Measurements.

	Millimeters.	Hundredths of length.
Total length	2,950	100.0
Body:		
Height at origin of first dorsal	350	12.0
Height at origin of ventral	310	10.5
Height at origin of second dorsal	210	7.0
Height at end of ventral base	210	7.0
Least height of caudal peduncle	118	4.0
Width at origin of first dorsal	250	8.5
Head:		
Distance from tip of snout to first gill-opening (horizontally)	425	14.4
Obliquely	450	15.3
Distance from tip of snout to last gill-opening	583	20.0
Distance from first gill-opening to fifth	133	4.5
Distance from first gill-opening to fourth	102	.....
Distance from first gill-opening to third	62	.....
Distance from first gill-opening to second	27	.....
Height of first gill-opening	75	.....
Height of second gill-opening	73	.....
Height of third gill-opening	72	.....
Height of fourth gill-opening	70	.....
Height of fifth gill-opening	68	.....
Height at angle of mouth	265	9.0
Height at first gill-opening	325	11.0
Height at base of pectoral	342	11.6
Distance from tip of snout to eye (horizontally)	176	6.0
Distance from tip of snout to mouth (horizontally)	90	3.0
Distance from tip of snout to mouth (obliquely)	147	5.0
Distance from tip of snout to angle of mouth (horizontally)	280	9.5
Distance from tip of snout to angle of mouth (obliquely)	305	10.3
Distance from tip of snout to spiracle (horizontally)	286	9.7
Greatest length of spiracle	56	2.0
Length of opening of spiracle	35	.....
Distance from eye to spiracle	31	.....
Distance from angle of mouth to spiracle	74	.....
Length of orbit	80	2.7
Length of eye	68	2.3
Width of mouth	270	9.0
Length of upper jaw to angle of mouth	219	7.4
Length of lower jaw to angle of mouth	215	7.3
Distance from mouth to nostril	30	.....
Distance between nostrils	125	4.2
Distance between eyes	182	6.2
Distance between eyes on cartilage	142	4.8
Distance between spiracles	226	7.7
First Dorsal:		
Distance from snout	1,000	34.0
Length of base	670	22.7
Greatest height	95	.....
Second Dorsal:		
Distance from end of first dorsal	310	10.5
Distance from snout	1,980	67.0
Length of base	368	12.5
Greatest height	158	5.4
Length of posterior margin	55	.....
Anal:		
Distance from snout	2,087	70.7
Length of base	250	8.5
Greatest height	119	4.0
Length of anterior margin	233	.....
Length of posterior margin	47	.....
Caudal:		
Distance from end of second dorsal	116	.....
Distance of tip from end of second dorsal	620	21.0
Greatest width	232	.....
Length of upper lobe	98	.....
Greatest width of upper lobe	117	.....
Distance of lower lobe from anal base	91	.....
Length of anterior margin of lower lobe	228	.....
Length of longest margin of lower lobe	345	.....
Pectoral:		
Distance from snout	590	20.0
Greatest length	330	11.2
Width of base	169	5.7
Greatest width	240	8.0
Ventral:		
Distance from snout	1,655	56.0
Greatest length	215	7.3
Length of posterior margin (last ray)	108	.....
Width of base	170	5.7
Greatest width	222	7.5

U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM,
Washington, February 17, 1883.