

This species is common about Key West on muddy bottoms. Numerous specimens of various ages were obtained, the largest about 6 inches in length. A single rather large specimen was secured in the market at Havana.

This species differs from *C. ustus*, and from the descriptions of *C. dentiens*, &c., in the entire absence of posterior canines in both young and old examples. *C. roseus*, which has no posterior canines, is very differently colored.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY,
April 8, 1884.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF SPHÆRIUM.

By TEMPLE PRIME.

Sphærium costaricense Prime.

Shell elongated, somewhat compressed, inequilateral; margins rounded, sulcations regular, deep; epidermis dark brown; cardinal teeth small; lateral ones strong.

Longitude, 12.0; latitude, 9.0; diameter, 6.0 millimeters.

Habitat.—Central America in Yuriria Lake, West Costa Rica; collected by the late Prof. W. M. Gabb, and presented to the United States National Museum by W. H. Dall. Number for the specimens on the Museum register, 37251.

This species is allied to *S. simile* and *S. striatinum*.

As far as I am aware this is the only instance known of the occurrence in Central America of the genus *Sphærium*, properly so called. As a rule this genus is replaced south of Mexico by the genus *Limosina*, a section of the original genus *Sphærium*.

New localities for American Corbiculida.

Sphærium striatinum Lam. San Joaquin River, California, near Stockton. H. Hemphill.

Pisidium virginicum Bourguignat. Yukon River, Alaska, near the Russian mission. W. H. Dall.

Pisidium abditum Haldeman. Pools on the north part of Unga Island, Shumagin group, Alaska, between Popoff Strait and Coal Harbor. W. H. Dall.

Pisidium equilaterale Prime. Bering Island, Commander group, Bering Sea, in a pond near the Ladyginsk village. Dr. Leonhard Stejneger. Kotzebue Sound, in the clay covering the ice-cliffs of Elephant Point, Eschscholtz Bay; fossilized. W. H. Dall.

Dr. Carl Agardh Westerlund, of Rönneby, Sweden, who is working up the land and fresh water shells of the Vega expedition, has described the following species of *Pisidium* in the *Nachrichtsblatt der Deutschen*

Malakozoologischen Gesellschaft, 8° *Frankfurt am Main*, M. Diesterweg, 1883; vol. xv., pp. 58, 59.

Pisidium arcticum West. p. 58.

Pisidium nivale West. p. 59.

Pisidium glaciale West. p. 59.

All collected by the Vega expedition at Port Clarence, Alaska, near Bering Strait.

LIST OF FISHES COLLECTED AT KEY WEST, FLORIDA, WITH NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

By DAVID S. JORDAN.

Three weeks of the month of December, 1884, were spent by the writer on the island of Key West, in making collections of the fishes in the interest of the United States Fish Commission and of the Indiana University.

The following is a catalogue of the species obtained, with color notes and other descriptive items. One hundred and seventy-one species in all were obtained. None others are included in the list, and the vernacular names here given are those only which are in use among the English-speaking fishermen of Key West. These fishermen are mostly from the Bahamas, where essentially the same nomenclature of the different species has long prevailed. Spanish names are also heard at Key West, but as these have been very exactly given by Professor Poey, I have not thought it best to introduce them here.

The general character of the fisheries of Key West has been elsewhere discussed by me (Bull. U. S. Fish Comm., 1884).

All the fishing is done with the hook and line. Most of it is for bottom fish (groupers, snappers, grunts, porgies, &c.) in the channels between the Keys, at moderate depths. In the season the larger scombroid fishes (notably the king-fish) are caught by trolling. The bottom fishes are brought to the market alive in the wells of the smacks, and killed to suit purchasers. Of these, the grunt, *Hamulon plumieri*, far exceeds in numbers all others.

In collecting, I made all possible use of the aid of the fishermen. About half the species obtained, and all those new to science, were taken with a large "Baird seine," of fine mesh, which was worked by the writer and his volunteer assistant, Mr. William H. Dye, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Every portion of the shore of the island suitable for seining was thoroughly examined. At no other point on the coast of the United States has the writer found small fishes so numerous and varied.

The character of the fauna is in general similar to that of Cuba, but there are numerous differences. Several northern fishes occur at Key West, which do not cross the channel, and many of the most abundant of the Havana market fishes are still not known from Key West. There