

species (*Hybognathus nuchalis regia*). The *Hybognathus osmerinus* Cope, from the Delaware River, I cannot distinguish from the ordinary *nuchalis*.

The types of *Hybognathus argyritis* Girard from the Upper Missouri River seem to represent a species distinct from *H. nuchalis*. The mouth is larger, larger even than in *H. hayi*, its cleft extending nearly to the eye; the jaws are subequal, the lower angular at tip; the suborbitals are broad as in *H. hayi*. In other respects it agrees essentially with *H. nuchalis*.

The types of *Hybognathus eransi* Girard are not preserved, but from the description I infer that it is identical with *H. nuchalis*.

The small species of the Texan region, to which Girard has given the names of *Dionda* and *Algoma* may, perhaps, be regarded as generically distinct from *Hybognathus*, the pharyngeal teeth being somewhat different in form.

Of these species the following appear to be valid:

*Dionda nubila*\* Forbes.

*Dionda episcopa*\* Girard = *Dionda texensis*\* Girard = (?) *Dionda papalis* Girard = *Dionda argentosa*\* Girard = (?) *Dionda chrysitis* Girard = *Hybognathus flavipinnis* Cope.

*Dionda serena*\* Girard = *Hybognathus nigrotæniatus* Cope.

*Dionda punctifera* Garman.

*Dionda melanops* Girard = *Dionda couchi*\* Girard.

*Dionda fluviatilis* Girard.

*Dionda amara*\* Girard.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY,  
December 16, 1884.

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**ON THE OCCURRENCE OF LONCHERES ARMATUS, (GEOFF.) WAGNER, IN THE ISLAND OF MARTINIQUE, WEST INDIES.**

**By FREDERICK W. TRUE,**

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Among the specimens of West Indian animals received from Mr. F. A. Ober in 1878, was a skin (13039) of a large spiny-rat belonging to the genus *Loncheres*. After a careful comparison with the descriptions of Waterhouse and Burmeister, I am inclined to believe that the specimen should be classed with *L. armatus*, (Geoff.) Wagner.

The color of the upper surface of the animal is a mixture of pale Naples yellow, black (or deep brown), and rufous. The rufous color becomes strong on the rump and head, and affects the general coloration least on the shoulders and upper surfaces of the fore limbs. A hair taken from the middle line of the back near the rump exhibits the following colors: Lower two thirds gray, light at the base, and grow-

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\*Of those nominal species marked with the asterisk (\*) the types are now in the National Museum.

ing darker upward; upper third, except the extreme tip, clear light rufous; extreme tip very dark brown or blackish. The colors of a spine from the same region are similar, but the rufous ring and terminal blackish area occupy together only the upper fifth of the spine. On the shoulders the general arrangement of colors is the same, but the majority of the spines are gray throughout, light at the base and dark at the tip, and the subterminal ring of the hairs is naples yellow instead of rufous.

The under surface of the body is clothed with rather harsh, mostly flattened, hairs, which are of a very pale grayish color throughout their lower half and very light opaque yellowish-white above. The upper surfaces of the hands and feet have the color of the shoulders.

The tail is sparsely clothed with flattened, lustrous, faintly-brownish hairs about a half inch in length, which do not obscure the scales.

	Inches.
Length of head and body .....	9.9
Length of tail .....	8.0
Length of hind foot (without claws) .....	1.5
Length of fore foot .....	.8
Height of ear-conch.....	.4

The occurrence of this South American form in the island of Martinique is an interesting but not unparalleled fact. The venomous Lance-head serpent (*Bothrops lanceolatum*), indigenous to South America, is also found in considerable abundance in Martinique and some of the adjacent islands. The absence of any allusions to the occurrence of the Strong-spined Loncheres in the Carribees would seem to indicate that the species has been recently introduced. It is probable that a considerable number of species of the smaller South American rodents are brought over to the islands from time to time by sailing vessels and otherwise, which, being unable to breed, live out their natural term and then disappear.

Mr. Ober procured but a single specimen of the rodent under consideration, and there is nothing in his book upon the Carribees, or upon the label, indicating that the species is at all common in Martinique.

DECEMBER 19, 1884.

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**NOTES ON FISHES COLLECTED AT SAN CRISTOBAL, LOWER CALIFORNIA, BY MR. CHARLES H. TOWNSEND, ASSISTANT, U. S. FISH COMMISSION.**

**By ROSA SMITH.**

1. *Rupiscartes*\* *atlanticus* Cuv. & Val. (No. 36946.)

Head, 4 (5 in total); depth, 4½ (5½). D. XII, 22; A. II, 23.

Body rather slender, gradually tapering backward from the head. Head not very broad; its greatest breadth 1½ in greatest depth; profile

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\* Following a suggestion of Professor Jordan, I use the name *Rupiscartes* of Swainson for the species of *Salarias* having canine teeth.