

Stelliferus lanceolatus, Holbrook.

A specimen apparently of this species, labeled "No. 13" by Garden (not No. 13 of "Correspondence," p. 313), is in the collection, but was never described by Linné.

Archosargus probatocephalus, (Walb.) Gill.

A small specimen labeled as below by Garden is the species now called *A. probatocephalus*:

No. 15. SPARUS <i>species</i> . <i>Nostralis</i> SHEEPSHEAD.

It does not appear to have been named by Linné, owing, perhaps, to mutilation. The persistence of the common name is worthy of note.

Micropterus salmoides, Lac.

Linné had two examples of the large-mouth black bass from Garden (Nos. 8 and 40 Garden), but he does not seem to have described the species.

For No. 8, see Correspondence with Linné, 311; for 40, see p. 306.

No. 40 is labeled thus by Garden:

No. 40. LABRUS. <i>Nostralis</i> . FRESH-WATER TROUT.
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Clupea vernalis, Mitchill.

A species labeled by Garden "No. 4 Clupea" is in the collection. No allusion is made to it by Linné or in Garden's Correspondence.

NOTE ON EPINEPHELUS NIGRITUS.

By DAVID S. JORDAN.

In the fish market at Indianapolis, I examined, recently, a large black "jew-fish" (*Epinephelus nigritus*, Holbrook) from near Pensacola.

The following are some of the characters shown by this specimen:

Length 5 feet. Anal rays III, 9.

Second dorsal spine longest, its length $2\frac{1}{4}$ times in head, and half longer than the third spine. Interorbital width $4\frac{1}{3}$ in head; maxillary about 2 in head. Eye small. Preopercle without salient angle or enlarged teeth. Top of head not broad, nor especially depressed. Caudal fin very slightly lunate, the angles rounded. Scales of lateral line of the ordi-

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nary type, color plain blackish gray, without markings, the lower parts scarcely paler; no reddish shades.

Few specimens of this species have been studied, and only one has been recorded of less than 100 pounds weight, so far as I remember.

It is evident that this species has no special relation to the Great Jewfish or Guasa (*Promicrops itaiara*). Its nearest relations seem to be with *Epinephelus morio*. Not having seen specimens of the two at all similar in size, it is hard to decide as to how near these relations are. The most obvious differences are in color, in the more robust form of *E. nigritus*, and in the much greater concavity of the caudal in *E. morio*.

Dr. Bean, who has examined the young of *E. nigritus*, regards it as very distinct from the young of *E. morio*.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, April 1, 1885.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF AMBLYSTOMA (AMBLYSTOMA COPEIANUM) FROM INDIANA.

By O. P. HAY.

The specimen on which the following description is based was found dead and somewhat mutilated. The injury that it has suffered does not, however, in any way obscure the characters of the species, amounting, as it does, only to a loss of the entire left fore-limb and slight fractures of a few of the bones of the anterior part of the head.

The head is large, somewhat wider than the body, and flattened; the body short, and the tail long and compressed. The skin is, for the most part, smooth, but everywhere, as seen under a lens, is pitted with the openings of the cutaneous follicles. Of these, there are a few enlarged ones in a band surrounding the orbit and extending forward to the nostril. Others are found above the angle of the jaw, and a few still larger ones on the posterior border of the parotid region. The prominent keel, and the whole tip of the tail are so richly provided with enlarged pores as to present a granulated appearance.

The width of the head is somewhat greater than that of the body. It is possible that the breadth and flatness of the head have been exaggerated somewhat by the injuries that it has received; but this can be true only to a very slight extent. The breadth is about the same at the angle of the jaw and the corner of the mouth. From the former point the head tapers backward, the outline being concave to its posterior border, where it is suddenly constricted into the neck. From the corners of the mouth the head tapers forward to nearly opposite the nostrils, beyond which it is rapidly rounded to form the snout. The width of