

ON THE OCCURRENCE OF THE GREAT LAKE TROUT (*SALVELINUS NAMAYCUSH*) IN THE WATERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY DAVID S. JORDAN.

I have lately received from my friend, Mr. Ashdown H. Green, of Victoria, British Columbia, the heads and fins of two large specimens of the Great Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush* Walbaum). One of these specimens has been sent to the U. S. National Museum, where it is numbered 39343, the other is in the collection of the Indiana University. The specimens are not evidently different from the ordinary Lake Trout. They are very dark in color, the gray spots on the tail are very distinct, and the caudal fin is rather more deeply forked than usual in specimens so large. The following is from Mr. Green's letter in regard to them:

"The trout came from Canim Lake, about 20 miles east of the hundred-mile post on the Caribou wagon road. The same fish is, I am informed, found in Lac la Hache on the wagon road and perhaps in most of the large lakes of British Columbia. My attention was first called to it by hearing of a forked-tail Trout very different from *S. purpuratus* or *S. malma*. The forked tail decided me to send an Indian to Canim Lake for specimens. He brought me two, but had unfortunately cleaned them so that I was unable to examine or to preserve the stomach and appendages. Having no means of preserving such large fish I pressed my bean-pot and all my whisky into the service and brought the heads to Victoria. The fish were in good condition, and nearly black, though very much spotted with light gray." These specimens considerably extend the range of *Salvelinus namaycush*. The authentic record farthest westward is that of its occurrence in lakes on the northern boundary of Montana, tributary to the Upper Missouri. It occurs, however, in the waters of Alaska.

Mr. Green also reports the capture of *Salvelinus malma* east of the Rocky Mountains in the South Saskatchewan.

He also mentions the capture of a basket-full of Capelin (*Mallotus villosus*) at Victoria. This species has never before been noticed so far south in the Pacific. It is new to the fishermen of Victoria.

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