

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF BATHYMASTER (B. Jordani)
FROM PUGET'S SOUND AND ALASKA.

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Bathymaster jordani sp. nov. 26641, 27265, 32404.*Bathymaster signatus* Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1881, pp. 9,
52; Synopsis Fish. N. A. 623. Not of Cope.

On making a recomparison of the specimens of *Bathymaster* in the U. S. National Museum I have ascertained that those from Puget's Sound, together with a single specimen from Fort Wrangel, Alaska, belong to a species very distinct from the common *B. signatus* of northern Alaska. It may be thus characterized:

Body more elongate, depth $6\frac{1}{2}$ in length ($5\frac{1}{2}$ in *signatus*); mouth smaller, maxillary reaching vertical from middle of eye, $2\frac{1}{5}$ in head ($2\frac{1}{4}$ in *signatus*); cheeks and upper anterior part of opercles, closely invested with fine scales (in *signatus*, head entirely naked); lateral line running on a series of enlarged scales, the exposed surfaces of which are fully three times that of other scales of body (scales of lateral line not conspicuously enlarged in *signatus*); scales appearing much smaller, about nine in a series upwards and backwards from middle of lateral line to base of dorsal. Fins higher in the male, the longest dorsal ray two-thirds length of head; the membranes from last dorsal and anal rays reach to or almost to base of caudal (the caudal peduncle more largely free in *signatus*). Colors brilliant (see Synopsis, p. 623); in *signatus*, color an almost uniform warm brown, the fins somewhat mottled with yellowish.

In both species of *Bathymaster* I find the anterior dorsal rays all articulated; in *signatus* all but the first two or three are distinctly branched, in *jordani* the anterior half or two-thirds of the fin consists of simple rays, the posterior ones only being evidently branched.

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