

bly to the species *Ziphius cavirostris*, an animal for which no common name exists, but which may be termed a bottle-nose whale. It is probably the second specimen ever taken on the coast of the United States.

Ziphioid whales have a most interesting history. In ages past they were very abundant, perhaps as much so as the common porpoise of today, but at present only stragglers are found in remote quarters of the globe. It would seem as if they were but the surviving relics of a great race, which sprung into existence, reached the maximum of its abundance, and declined long ages before man appeared on the earth.

From Station No. 20, at Fire Island, N. Y., Mr. Daniel S. Hubbard, keeper, and Station No. 37, at Turtle Gut, N. J., Mr. Uriah Gresse, keeper, came two specimens of a porpoise, which, unlike the cetaceans which have been already referred to, is of common occurrence on our Atlantic coast, and is probably also represented in European waters. The casts, however, which the National Museum was enabled to make, are probably the first of the species in any museum in the country, and with the skeletons which were preserved form an excellent basis for comparison with other forms. The animal is commonly known as the bottle-nose dolphin, and is identical with or closely allied to the species *Tursiops truncatus*.

In addition to the shark previously mentioned several peculiar and interesting fishes have been received. Among these is a fish known as the "star-gazer" (*Astroscopus anolophus*) from Station No. 6, at Deal's Island, N. C., Mr. Malachi Corbel, keeper. The "star-gazer" is a southern species which occasionally strays northward as far as Cape Cod, but it is very rare in museums. A very closely allied species (*Anolophus V. græcum*) is said to possess electrical powers in life. From Station No. 2, at Point Judith, R. I., Mr. Herbert M. Knowles, keeper, was received a specimen of the "lumpfish." The "lumpfish" (*Cyclopterus lumpus*) as a rule is an inhabitant of colder waters than that in which it was found. The "flute mouth" (*Fistularia serrata*) from the same station is a very rare species on our coast. The "angel fish" (*Pomacanthus arcuatus*) taken at Barnegat City, N. J., has not hitherto been known north of Florida.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1884.

**91.—WEIGHTS OF SALMON TAKEN AT McCLOUD RIVER STATION
IN 1880.**

By LIVINGSTON STONE.

The following table showing the weight of female salmon after spawning, was accidentally omitted from the report for that year of the operations at McCloud River station. The average weight of those taken August 31 was $9\frac{3}{8}$ pounds; of those taken September 9, $8\frac{1}{8}$ pounds; of the entire lot, $9\frac{7}{16}$ pounds.

Salmon taken August 31.

No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
1.....	19	9.....	7	17.....	18	25.....	12	33.....	13
2.....	9	10.....	14	18.....	14	26.....	5	34.....	7
3.....	11	11.....	5	19.....	7	27.....	7	35.....	5
4.....	7	12.....	7	20.....	8	28.....	14	36.....	7
5.....	16	13.....	11	21.....	8	29.....	8	37.....	6
6.....	8	14.....	10	22.....	12	30.....	7	38.....	9
7.....	8	15.....	8	23.....	6	31.....	12		
8.....	14	16.....	5	24.....	16	32.....	7	Total..	367

Salmon taken September 9.

No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
1.....	11.5	25.....	11	49.....	8	73.....	11	97.....	9
2.....	12	26.....	12	50.....	10	74.....	12	98.....	7
3.....	5	27.....	8	51.....	7	75.....	8	99.....	5
4.....	3.5	28.....	12	52.....	6.5	76.....	8	100.....	12
5.....	14	29.....	6.5	53.....	11	77.....	9	101.....	8
6.....	6.5	30.....	8	54.....	7	78.....	8	102.....	8
7.....	15	31.....	6	55.....	6	79.....	7	103.....	14
8.....	8	32.....	12	56.....	6	80.....	8	104.....	6
9.....	8	33.....	6	57.....	16	81.....	10	105.....	7
10.....	6	34.....	7	58.....	14	82.....	8	106.....	7.5
11.....	9	35.....	6	59.....	10	83.....	8	107.....	7.5
12.....	5	36.....	7	60.....	10	84.....	13	108.....	7
13.....	7	37.....	10	61.....	14	85.....	7	109.....	9
14.....	9	38.....	8	62.....	9	86.....	9	110.....	8
15.....	8	39.....	8	63.....	9	87.....	8	111.....	7
16.....	15	40.....	6	64.....	9	88.....	6	112.....	8
17.....	13	41.....	8	65.....	7	89.....	8	113.....	10
18.....	10	42.....	7.5	66.....	6	90.....	7	114.....	8
19.....	6	43.....	8	67.....	7	91.....	10	115.....	12.5
20.....	7	44.....	7	68.....	8	92.....	11		
21.....	7	45.....	11	69.....	8	93.....	11	Total..	1,014.3
22.....	7	46.....	8.5	70.....	9	94.....	13.5		
23.....	8	47.....	10	71.....	9	95.....	9		
24.....	6	48.....	16	72.....	9	96.....	7		

92.—VITALITY OF GERMAN CARP AND RESTORATION OF SOME APPARENTLY DEAD.

By CHARLES W. SCUDDER.

Wishing to examine some scale carp anatomically, on January 2d I visited the Central Hatching Station of the United States Fish Commission in the Armory building, and called for dead carp, as they would answer my purpose as well as live ones. Mr. J. E. Brown handed me seven or eight, which were from 1 to 3 inches in length, and which had been thrown out of the tanks as dead. These I at once put into an envelope and carried home in my pocket.

At least an hour later I removed them from the envelope and put them in a wash-bowl of water for cleansing them. I soon noticed that two of them were floating on their sides and occasionally gasping. A half hour after this, for the purpose of discovering how much vitality there might be in the two in which I had observed signs of life, I placed in the mouth of each one a drop of brandy diluted with an equal quan-