

Description.

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| Total length..... | 25 inches. |
| Do of head..... | 4 " |
| Between the head and the anterior part of dorsal fin.... | 4 " 3 lines. |
| Length of dorsal fin..... | 11½ " |
| Between anterior part of snout and commencement of ventral fin..... | 11½ " |
| Between posterior part of ventral and commencement of anal fin..... | 3½ " |
| Between posterior part of anal and the first rays of caudal..... | 2½ " |
| Dorsal fin..... | 50 rays. |
| Pectoral fin..... | 17 " |
| Ventral fin..... | 7 " |
| Anal fin..... | 10 " |
| Caudal fin..... | 22 " |
| Height of dorsal at anterior part..... | 1½ inches. |
| Do at posterior part..... | 1½ " |

The pectoral and ventral fins are rounded at the extremities. The caudal fin is 3½ inches in length, by 4½ inches in width, and the membrane which unites these rays is covered at the anterior part for a width of one inch, with small oblong scales not very adherent.

The scales are half an inch in length by three lines in width on the back and sides of the fish. They are about half the size on the belly. Their shape is elongated, they are membranous on the exposed side, and square at the point of insertion. The lateral line is slightly curved at its anterior part, going downwards over about two inches, then it follows a straight line to the tail. There are 68 scales on it, also 3 or 5 very small scales on the tail.

The head of the fish is flat on the upper part. On the side of the upper jaw there are two barbels a quarter of an inch in length.

The nostrils are large. The orbits are oblong, their greatest diameter being half an inch. There are 12 rays on the branchia. The bones of the head have a rough surface and the joints are plainly visible.

The mouth is large. Between the two branchia of the lower jaw which are not joined together at the anterior part, there is a kind of bony shield with a rough surface, which fills all the space between these two branchia, and the lower jaw is larger than the upper one. There is on the upper jaw an irregular row of strong pointed teeth. On the posterior part they are smaller. There are on the palatines four groups of 16 to 20 teeth each, and outside these groups and on the outside of this jaw, there is a row of 7 to 8 large teeth, curved upwards. On the lower jaw, there is on the anterior side a row of 32 long pointed teeth, and two lines in rear of this a row of small teeth close together, in number about 60 to 70 on each side. In the upper part of the pharynx, there are two bands of small pointed teeth and a small similar band in the rear. The tongue is short, thick and detached. The throat is small.

Color—blackish brown on the upper part of the head, body and sides, with a rose colored tint on the belly.

Dorsal fin, olive brown, less deep in color than the back.

Pectoral fin, same color, with a few yellowish spots.

Ventral and anal, pale olive, with rose-colored tint on the rays.

Caudal, brown, with bright tints on the membrane which unites the rays.

What distinguishes this variety from the other species of *Amia*, is an oval black spot of five lines in diameter, surrounded with a yellowish circle, which is found on the caudal fin at its anterior part. It covers the 4th 5th 6th and 7th rays, counting from the upper part of the fish. The milt of the male is of a yellowish color. It is contained in two organs, from which two membranous ducts lead. They soon join each other, and form but one canal, which terminates at an orifice of 1½ line in diameter, situate one half inch from the anal orifice, which is larger.