

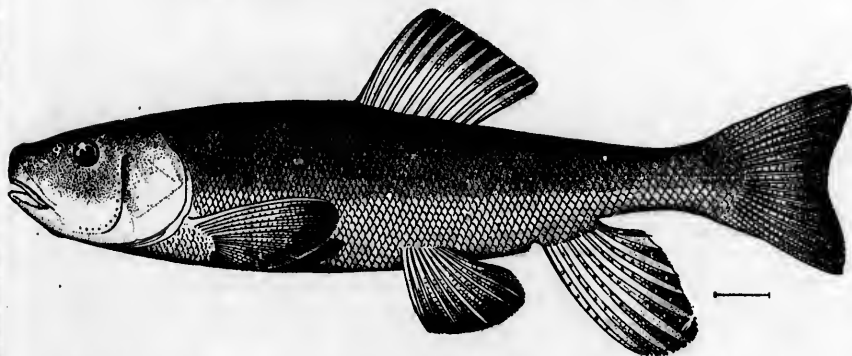
backward to lateral line from in front of dorsal; 11 in a series upward and forward from base of ventrals to lateral line; 32 or 33 oblique series crossing back in front of dorsal fin.

Color dark on upper portions of head and body, silvery on belly and lower part of sides. Fins all dusky.

The Indians to whom this fish was shown failed to distinguish it from *Catostomus snyderi*, applying to both of them the name Yen.

Below is a table of proportionate measurements of three specimens, the unit being hundredths of the standard length.

Measurements.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Total length in mm.....	370	250	195
Length of head.....	22	23½	22½
Length of mandible.....	7	8	7½
Length of maxillary.....	5	6	5½
Depth of head at mandibular joint.....	9½	10½	10½
Interorbital width.....	10	10½	10
Depth of caudal peduncle.....	8½	9½	8½
Length of caudal peduncle.....	16	16½	17
Snout to insertion of dorsal.....	48	50	48
Snout to insertion of ventrals.....	52	57	55



*Chasmistes stomias* Gilbert, new species. Drawn by A. H. Baldwin from the type (No. 48223, U. S. N. M.) from Upper Klamath Lake.

**6. *Chasmistes stomias*, new species. Klamath name, *K-ahp-in*.**

Type, No. 48223, U. S. N. M. Type locality, Upper Klamath Lake, Oregon. Collectors: Gilbert, Cramer, and Otaki.

Distinguished from all species of the genus except *C. brevirostris* by the small scales. From the latter, as already indicated, it differs in the deeper head, larger mandibles, more steeply inclined mouth, and by the presence of strongly marked protuberances on the upper side of the snout, caused by the protruding spines of the premaxillary processes.

Mouth inclined at an angle of over 45°. Maxillary longer than in *C. brevirostris*, but scarcely reaching vertical from front of nostril, its length contained 1½ times in snout. Length of mandible exceeding that of snout in adults, in one specimen equaling distance from tip of snout to middle of eye. Lips thin, the lower interrupted at symphysis, forming narrow lateral lobes. In none of our specimens can we detect papillae on either lip. The lower lip is ridged and slightly fringed on its lower edge. Snout 2½ to 2¾ in head. Interorbital width 2½ to 2¾. Vertical depth of head at mandibular articulation 2½ in length of head. Mucous canals raised to form narrow ridges, the pores conspicuous. Gillrakers long, narrowly triangular, the free margins densely tufted. Fontanelle very narrow, often shortened by a coalescence of posterior halves of parietals. In adults a median frontal crest often developed.

Ventrals inserted under middle of dorsal. Front of dorsal usually nearer tip of snout than base of caudal. Anal long, the rays extending beyond base of caudal in adult males. Pectorals nearly