

- 3 in head of snout; the last was in the fin; the higher the exposure, the lower part faint spot; side of scales black; are dark dipg. obtained related to black spot also abundant; 1½ (longest unbranched ending suria outlines also impressed, if axillary below margin of eye; origin of dorsal extending near caudal deep lower, reaching vent, at not notated tube. In the small of the mid not distin (eg) are bright contract specimens the most profuse head and up dusky. Sp of the spec and the can the form be.
- 25. *Rhinichthys dulcis* (Girard).** Swift Current, very abundant; Medicine Hat, few; Calgary, few; origin of dorsal equidistant from nostril and base of middle caudal rays. Band common in Bow River. One specimen has very much larger fin than the others, the pectoral quite reaching the anal. Also in hot sulphur springs. Band, very abundant. Poplar, one specimen. Craig, abundant.
- 26. *Agosia nubila* (Girard).** Idaho Falls, abundant.
- 27. *Agosia falcata* Eigenmann & Eigenmann.** Abundant in the Horse River at Caldwell, Idaho; two specimens from Umatilla. In the following description the statements and figures given in parentheses refer to *A. nubila*. Head, 3½-1 (1-1½); depth, 1½-5 (1-1½); D, 11 (8½-11½); A, 9 (7½-9½). Scales, 53-60 (50-67). Teeth, 1, 1-1, 1 long. Elongate, slender, head longer than in *nubila*. Eye much larger than in *nubila*, about 14 in snout, 34-1 in head in larger specimens. The head being longer the proportional numbers do not differ from those of *nubila*. Scales much larger than in *nubila*, about 10 above the lateral line (11 in *nubila*). Dorsal usually inserted directly over the origin of the ventrals, the fin large, its anterior rays prolonged. Origin of dorsal equidistant from base of middle caudal rays and from nares. Caudal deeply forked, the lobes acute, 3½ to 39 in the length. Anal very obliquely truncate, the anterior rays very high, 1½-1 (5-5½) in the length. Ventrals always more posterior in position than in *nubila*, about equidistant from base of middle caudal rays and from nares, their tips extending to or past middle of base of anal, 1 (5-5-6) in the length reaching to vent, very rarely to origin of anal. Pectorals not reaching ventrals. A dark band forward from eye; dark, lateral band scarcely evident; silvery below; sides and back with numerous, irregular, well-defined blotches. Anal and sometimes ventrals with a dusky spot near base in front. Dorsal and caudal faintly mottled; crimson spots on mandible, axil of ventrals, and along base of anal. (Plate 6.)
- 28. *Agosia falcata shuswap* Eigenmann & Eigenmann.** This variety seems well established by four specimens from Shuswap Lake at Sicamous. It is not at all improbable, however, that intergradations will be found. The specimens differ constantly in the more posterior position of the dorsal and ventrals; otherwise there is no difference of any note. Head, 3½-4½; depth, 4-4½; D, 10½-11½; A, 9½. Scales, 10-55-8. Teeth, 1, 1-1, 2 in two specimens; 2, 1-1, 1 in another; and 2, 1-1, 0 in the fourth. Head pointed, the snout scarcely projecting beyond the mouth. Eye large, equidistant from tip of snout and from upper angle of gill-opening, the orbit about equal to the snout, 3½-3½ in the head. Dorsal inserted directly over origin of ventrals, equidistant from base of middle caudal rays and from posterior half of eye. Its first two developed rays elongate, the margin of the fin strongly concave. Highest dorsal ray equal to distance from tip of snout to upper angle of opercle. Caudal long, deeply forked, the lobes finely pointed, the middle rays half as long as the lobes, at least as long as the head. Structure of anal similar to that of dorsal. Ventrals inserted equidistant between base of middle caudal rays and posterior half of eye, pointed, extending to middle of base of anal, equal to head less opercle. Pectorals less pointed than the other fins, as long as head or a little shorter. Light brown with numerous well-defined blotches, a dark band from tip of snout to base of caudal. All the fins with dark points along the rays collected in places, giving the fin a faintly mottled appearance.
- 29. *Hybopsis storerianus* (Kirtland).** A number of small specimens from Winnipeg are probably to be referred to this species.
- 30. *Couesius dissimilis* (Girard).** Very abundant at Swift Current, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Poplar. The specimens from Medicine Hat and from Poplar are quite light in color. Those from Calgary and from Swift Current are darker, the lateral band being well defined. Scales along the lateral line 58-62.
- 31. *Platygobio gracilis* (Richardson).** Craig, Poplar, Brandon, Medicine Hat. This species is extremely abundant in the Missouri River at Craig, and in its tributary, Poplar Creek. A number were obtained with hook and line in the main stream at Craig, where the current is too swift for seining. In the slough at the same place none were seen. One was obtained at Brandon, and I was told that it is abundant at that place. Their projecting snout and frosted silvery color make them a striking species. The largest obtained measures 20 mm. There is a dusky vertebral band and a brown lateral one.
- 32. *Mylocheilus caurinus* (Richardson).** Mission, Kamloops, Sicamous, Revelstoke, Golden, and Umatilla.
- 33. *Ptychocheilus oregonensis* (Richardson).** Kamloops, Sicamous, Umatilla, La Grande, and Caldwell. Teeth usually 2, 1-1, 2. Dorsal with nine well-developed rays (1, 9½).