

mann (1896, p. 9) for separating the two genera. For example, *Lampetra* is said to have the extraoral teeth never tricuspid and yet *L. cibaria* is described as having the middle tooth of each side usually tricuspid. With their diagnosis of the genus this species is included.

*Ichthyomyzon bdellium* (Jordan). Silvery Lamprey.

Syn. *I. concolor*.

St. Lawrence river below Quebec (Fortin, 1864 as *Petromyzon*).

St. Lawrence river (Provancher, 1876, p. 262, as *I. castaneus*).

St. Lawrence river near Montreal (Huard, 1902, p. 169).

Go Home river, Georgian bay (Bensley, 1915, p. 9).

Brigham's Creek, Hull, Que., May 6, 1908, (coll. Canadian Fisheries Museum, Ottawa).

"North River, Ottawa" (coll. Peter Redpath Museum, McGill University).

Point Pelee, Lake Erie, 1913 (coll. Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, No. 1012).

Lake St. Clair, 1882, from a pike (coll. Biological Department, University of Toronto).

Mitchell bay, Lake St. Clair, April 30, 1880 and 1883 (coll. Biological Department, University of Toronto).

I have been unable to obtain any examples from the drainage area of Lake Ontario. Its occurrence both in the St. Lawrence river and its tributaries and in the upper lakes makes it fairly certain that it will be found in the waters of Lake Ontario also. Much collecting has been done, however, in the waters of northern New York State, yet I know of no record of its occurrence there except at Cape Vincent on the St. Lawrence (Evermann and Kendall, 1902b, p. 235). To the northwest it has been reported from the Hayes (or Hill) river in Manitoba (Evermann and Goldsborough, 1908, p. 90), which is not far from the boundary of Ontario. It is probably generally distributed throughout northern Ontario.

Jordan and Evermann (1896, p. 10) state that the anterior lingual lamina in *Ichthyomyzon* is divided by a median groove, whereas Regan (1911, p. 199) gives it as "a single transverse denticulated ridge." In a series of specimens, ranging from 9.2 to 37 cm. in length, in no case is there an actual division of the lamina into two parts, but in all cases there is a median groove (deeper in the larger specimens), which is similar to that seen in *Petromyzon marinus*. In the latter, however, the teeth on the lamina appear to be distinctly longer. The lingual lamina would seem to be of no value in separating these genera.

Characters, in the specimens at hand, that distinguish this species are:

Dorsal fin continucus, with a broad, shallow notch.

Supraoral lamina with from two to four cusps (two in all cases except one, where there are four).