

**Article XI.—NOTES ON TELEOSTEAN FISHES FROM THE  
EASTERN UNITED STATES.**

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PLATE XI.

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In the following notes the writer records certain recent observations incidental to cataloging the American Museum of Natural History's study collections of fishes.

I. A NEW SUCKER FROM THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Several specimens of an apparently new sucker of the genus *Moxostoma* have recently been sent to the museum by Mr. Morton L. Church, who obtained them at Marshall, N. C., in the extreme western portion of the State, January, 1911. It is interesting to note that this form from the Alleghany region, in its small head and scales, approaches *Moxostoma lesueurii*, the northernmost member of the genus. It differs from allied forms in the small eyes and larger number of scales in the lateral line.

***Moxostoma alleghaniensis*, n. sp.**

Plate XI, Fig. 1.

The type, No. 1830, American Museum Natural History, is a specimen 230 mm. long to the base of the caudal.

Depth contained 4.3 times in length to base of caudal. Head 5.0. Eye 5.3 in head and 2.6 in the interorbital space. Dorsal I, 14, its anterior rays slightly exerted, making its posterior margin shallowly concave. Lateral line scales 49. Mouth rather small, horizontal. Lips full, with parallel grooves, the lower lip broad and with a somewhat deeper groove in the center, truncate behind.

The following table gives the proportional measurements of two other larger specimens and a still larger head.

Length of specimen.	Depth.	Head.	Eye.	Eye in interorbital.	Scales.
305 mm.	4.2	5.2	5.75	2.6	48
310 mm.	4.2	4.75	5.5	2.6	49
Head 94 mm.	—	—	6.5	3.0	—

The above specimens have the dorsal as in the type. The air bladder of the smaller one was examined and found to be in three parts. The teeth of the big head are strongly compressed with slight indications of cusps. They increase in size downward, and the lower ones are thickened at the end.

The alcoholic specimens are white below, darker on the back and opercle, the fins with a decided yellow-tinge in but one of the larger specimens.

One hesitates to launch a new name in a region where so many suckers have already been described, but the differences which characterize this form are so constant in the material examined, as to fully warrant doing so. It will be interesting to determine whether, coming from a mountainous region, this species truly approaches *M. lesueurii* of the north (of which the writer has seen no specimen), and also whether it is local or more widely distributed in the Alleghany region.

## II. *Menidia audens* HAY, PROBABLY A SYNONYM.

The following note deals with two fishes from widely different localities, yet resembling one another so closely that the writer is unable to find any character to separate them. He believes they should be considered one and the same species, although this treatment will not be thoroughly satisfactory until the form is found in intermediate localities, or some plausible theory for its broken distribution advanced.

In a small, interesting collection of fishes obtained in the spring of 1910 at Moon Lake, Mississippi, by Messrs. Louis Hussakof and Dwight Franklin, of the museum staff, there are a number (22) of *Menidia*. By the locality they surely should be *M. audens* Hay, yet the writer cannot distinguish them from *M. gracilis* (Günther), collected on Long Island.

The smaller scales and different position of spinous dorsal attributed to *audens*, do not hold at all, as is evidenced in the following table (p. 277).

### *Menidia gracilis* (Günther) from Moon Lake.

It is remarkable that the same form occurs in localities so widely separated, and we look forward to examining silverside material from intermediate regions where it possibly has been overlooked.

Length of fish.	Scales in Lateral line.	Original of spinous dorsal.	Eye in head.	Depth in length to base of caudal.
61 mm.	41	Slightly nearer base of caudal than tip of snout	3.0	6.9
60 mm.	40	Equidistant from base of caudal and tip of snout	3.0	6.0
57 mm.	38	Slightly nearer base of caudal	3.0	6.0
57 mm.	35	Equidistant	3.0	6.1
51 mm.	38	Equidistant	2.9	5.9
52 mm.	36	Decidedly nearer base of caudal	3.0	6.0
61 mm.	37	Equidistant	—	5.8
60 mm.	36	Decidedly nearer base of caudal	3.0	5.7
60 mm.	40	Decidedly nearer base of caudal	3.1	6.0
67 mm.	41	Equidistant	3.0	6.1
56 mm.	36	Equidistant	3.0	6.0
61 mm.	38	Slightly nearer base of caudal	3.0	6.2
60 mm.	37	Equidistant	—	6.2
59 mm.	36	Equidistant	3.1	5.7
59 mm.	40	Slightly nearer tip of snout than base of caudal	3.0	6.0
62 mm.	38	Equidistant	3.1	6.2
51 mm.	37	Equidistant	3.0	5.5
—	36	Equidistant	—	5.8
55 mm.	36	Equidistant	3.0	—
—	38	—	—	5.5
50 mm.	38	Equidistant	3.0	6.0
51 mm.	38	Decidedly nearer tip of snout than base of caudal	2.8	6.0

### III. ON TWO RECENTLY DESCRIBED BLENNIES.

#### **Chasmodes bosquianus** (Lacépède).

##### *Blennius fabbri* Nichols.

In Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. XXVIII, Art. XVI, the writer described a new *Blennius* from Florida, *B. fabbri*. It now appears that this was the young of *Chasmodes bosquianus* (Lac.), and that the gill membranes of the type had been accidentally torn free.

**Stathmonotus tekla Nichols.**

## Plate XI, Fig. 2.

The type of this species, described with the above, is now figured.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF A LARVAL *Synodus fætens* (LINN.).

## Fig. 1.

The collections of the American Museum of Natural History contain a small *Synodus* (No. 3063) 40 mm. long to base of caudal, which is evidently the young of *Synodus fætens*. It is much slenderer than grown specimens of this fish, translucent, and with a peculiar series of pigment spots. A description follows.

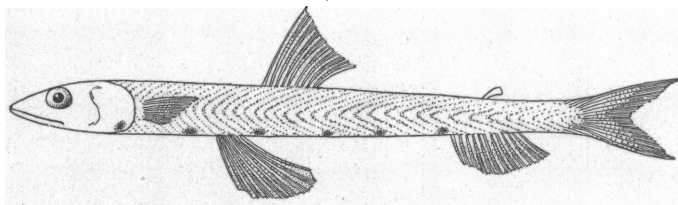
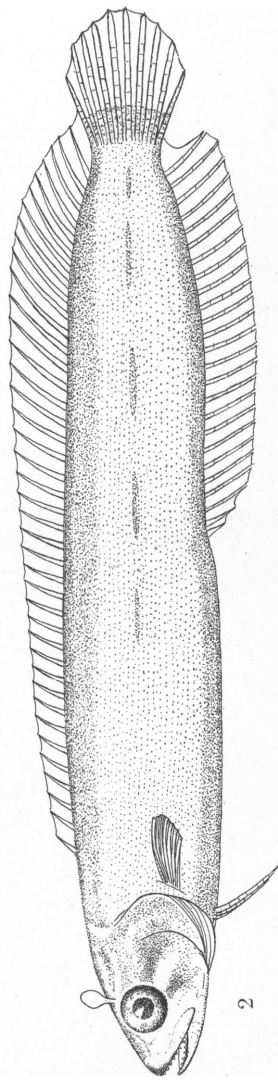
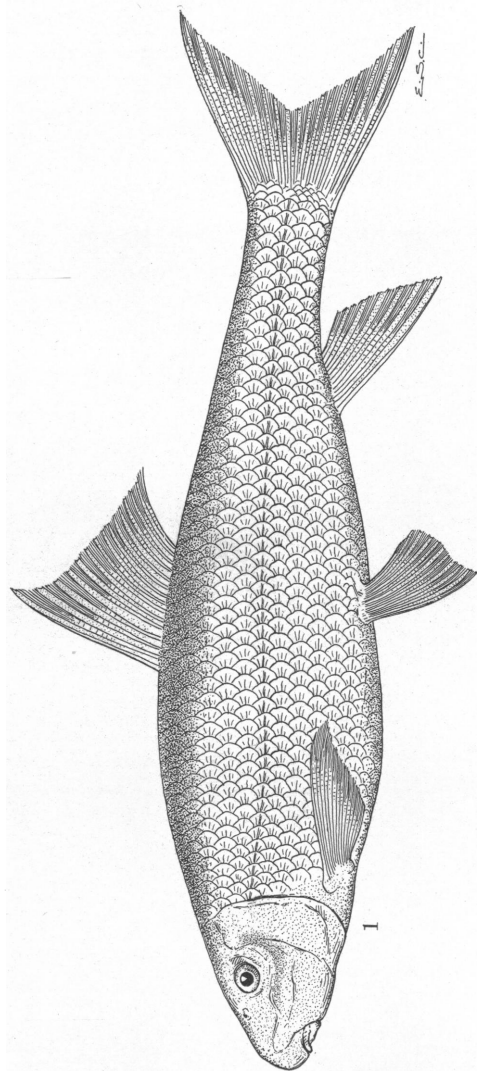


Fig. 1. *Synodus fætens* (Linn.), young.  $\frac{2}{1}$ .

Head shaped much as in the adult,  $4\frac{2}{3}$  in length to base of caudal. Depth  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in that measure. Eye 1.8 in snout. Vent much nearer base of caudal than to ventrals. Teeth conical, directed somewhat backward. Translucent in life, opaque whitish in spirits. Six pairs of oval pigment spots placed one on each side of the ventral line. The most anterior at the edge of the gill cover. The most posterior at vent. Dorsal 9. Anal 12.



1. *MOXOSTOMA ALLEGHANIENSIS*, n. sp.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
2. *STATHMONOTUS TECKLA* Nichols.  $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{2}$

