THE EYES OF BLIND FISH. BY CARL H. EIGENMANN. Published in Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. for 1892, with plates.

[ABSTRACT.]

Whenever the conditions are favorable blind fishes are developed. These are always related to species inhabiting neighboring open waters. Blind fishes are found in caves, in the deep sea, and at San Diego one lives beneath rocks. While such regions usually contain blind fishes not all the fishes inhabiting these regions are blind. Many species found in the deeper parts of the ocean have well developed eyes, while others living in shallower water are blind. The explanation for this fact probably lies in the length of time a given species has inhabited the present locality. In all blind fishes the eyes have undergone a process of degeneration. This is very strikingly seen in the development of the Point Loma blind fish, *Typhlogobia californiensis* Steindachner. The embryo, before it is hatched, has eyes as well developed as the embryo of any other fish. When the individuals have reached the length of an inch they can still see a short distance, but it is evident that the eye has stopped growing long before this age is reached. In the adult condition the eye has become degenerate and covered with a thick skin, and the fish is totally blind.

ON THE PRESENCE OF AN OPERCULUM IN THE ASPREDINIDÆ. By CARL H. EIGENMANN. Published in American Naturalist, January, 1892, p. 71, plate VI.

[ABSTRACT.]

In our " Revision of the South American Nematognathi," (p. 9) we defined the Bunocephalidæ—Aspredinidæ as having no opercle. In this we followed Cope, who separated the Aspredinidæ from the remaining Nematognathi by their lack of an opercle.

We have lately obtained a specimen of *Aspredo aspredo* Linnaeus from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and have re-examined this point. The closer inspection has demonstrated the presence of a minute operculum attached to the upper posterior border of the expanded hyomandibular. It is movable in moist preparations but becomes immovably fixed with drying, which may have led to the original statement. The interopercle is about as large as the opercle, and apparently immovably joined to the hyamandibular and preopercle. (The skull of this species, with the suspensorium, was figured.)

A REVIEW OF THE EMBIOTOCIDÆ. By A. B. ULREY. In press, Report of the
U. S. fish commission.

[ABSTRACT.]

On examining specimens of this family and the literature bearing on the
subject, I find the following species, with their localities:

1. Hypsurus caryi Agassiz. Habitat: Coast of California from San
Diego to San Francisco.

2. Damalichthys argyrosomus Girard. Habitat: Pacific coast from San
Diego to Vancouver Island.

3. Hyperprosopon analis A. Agassiz. Habitat: Port Harford to San
Francisco. Rare.

4. Hyperprosopon argenteus Gibbons. Habitat: Astoria to Encenada.

5. Hyperprosopon agassizi Gill. Habitat: Coast of California.

6. Holconotus rhodoterus Agassiz. Habitat: Coast of California from
San Francisco to San Diego.

7. Amphistichus argenteus Agassiz. Habitat: San Diego to Cape
Flattery.

8. Rhacochilus toxotes Agassiz. Habitat: San Francisco to San Pedro.

9. Neoditrema ransonneti Steindachner and Doderlein. Habitat: Japan.

10. Ditrema temminckii Bleeker. Habitat: Japan.

11. Ditrema smittii Nyström. Habitat: Japan.

12. Embiotoca jacksoni Agassiz. Habitat: San Diego to Puget Sound.

13. Phanerodon lateralis Agassiz. Habitat: Vancouver Island to San
Diego. Rare southward.

14. Phanerodon furcatum Girard. Habitat: San Diego to San Fran-
cisco.

15. Phanerodon atripes Jordan and Gilbert. Habitat: Monterey to Cor-
tes Banks.

16. Brachyistius frenatus Gill. Habitat: San Diego to Puget Sound.

17. Brachyistius rosaceus Jordan and Gilbert. Habitat: Off San Fran-
cisco in deep water.

18. Cymatogaster aggregatus Gibbons. Habitat: Pacific coast of the
United States.

19. Abeona minima Gibbons. Habitat: San Diego to San Francisco.

20. Abeona aurora Jordan and Gilbert. Habitat: Monterey Bay.

21. Hysterocarpus traski Gibbons. Habitat: California (Sacramento
river in fresh water).