

Everywhere in the Ohio valley this species seems to be quite rare and exceedingly irregular in its occurrence. Mr. E. W. Nelson and Mr. Otto Poling note it as much less common in Illinois than formerly. With the exception of the winter of 1868-9 and the succeeding summer I do not know of its having appeared in any considerable numbers in any of the tier of states just north of the Ohio river.

NOTICE OF A TERRAPIN TO BE RESTORED TO THE FAUNA OF INDIANA. By O. P. HAY.

A MIGRATION OF BIRDS AND ONE OF INSECTS. By T. B. REDDING.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN CAT FISHES BELONGING TO CORNELL UNIVERSITY. By E. M. KINDLE.

[ABSTRACT.]

Some years ago, the late Charles Frederick Hartt made a collection of fishes in South America, which he gave to Cornell University. This collection had never been studied until last spring, when it was sent to Dr. Eigenmann. The cat fishes in it were turned over to me to identify. In the identification of these I have used Dr. and Mrs. Eigenmann's "Revision of the South American Nematognathi." I have also had the use of Dr. Eigenmann's private library, which contains nearly all of the published literature on South American fishes. In the identification of doubtful species I have had the assistance of Dr. Eigenmann.

The collection contains nineteen genera and twenty-seven species, distributed among the three families, Loricariidæ, Siluridæ, and Callichthyidæ, and their sub-families.

Two new species have been found in the collection. One of these belongs to the genus *Hassar*. The name *wilderi* is proposed for it in honor of Prof. Wilder, of Cornell University. It is represented by four specimens from the Tocontins river. The other new species belongs to the genus *Hemiancistrus*, all of whose species are apparently rare. It has been named *longipinnis* in reference to the long dorsal.

The collection is mainly from the Amazon and the LaPlata, and their tributaries. The waters of the Amazon, the LaPlata, and the Orinoco are united through their tributaries, and so far as their fish fauna is concerned form but one river system. The fish fauna of any one of these rivers is therefore very similar to that of the others. The only genus which was considered peculiar to the LaPlata fauna is *Cochliodon*. This genus I find represented in the collection by four specimens from Marajo, near the mouth of the Amazon; so there is now no genus from the LaPlata which is not also found in the Amazon's system. These specimens, which belong to the species *Cochliodon cochliodon*, are of further interest inasmuch as the genus and species has heretofore been known only from the types in the Museum of Vienna.

From the Rio San Francisco there are but four specimens, all of a species common to the mouths of the east coast rivers of Brazil. The rivers of southeast Brazil, which Dr. Eigenmann has shown to have a fish fauna distinct from that of the Amazon to the north and the LaPlata to the south, are not represented in the collection. Lake Titicaca is represented by a single specimen, *Pygidium rivulatum*. This species, with *Rhamdia quelen*, are the only cat fishes found in Lake Titicaca. Both of these are alpine forms characteristic of the mountain streams of the Peruvian Andes.

HOW THE COLLEGES COULD AID THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN TEACHING BIOLOGICAL SUBJECTS. By W. W. NORMAN.

THE ICHTHYOLOGIC FEATURES OF THE BLACK HILLS REGION.* By B. W. EVERMANN.

[ABSTRACT.]

Last September I was directed by the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to make certain investigations in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming for the purpose of determining the advisability of establishing one or more fish-cultural stations in those states, and if it should be found desirable to establish stations in that region, to determine the most suitable places for their location.

Investigations of this kind require a more or less careful study of the

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