

*Hab.* Colorado and Gila Rivers<sup>1 2 3</sup>, headwaters of the Rio Yaqui, at Miñaca in Chihuahua<sup>4</sup>.

The species attains a length of 300 mm. or more. Some of the distinctive characters assigned to *G. minacæ* by Dr. Meek are evidently due to the small size of the specimen described.

## 2. *Leuciscus nigrescens*.

*Gila pulchella* (non *Leuciscus pulchellus*, Storer), Baird & Girard, Proc. Ac. Philad. 1854, p. 29<sup>1</sup>.

*Tigoma pulchella*, Girard, Proc. Ac. Philad. 1856, p. 206<sup>2</sup>, and U.S. & Mex. Bound. Surv., Fish. p. 62, t. 34, figs. 5-8 (1859)<sup>3</sup>.

*Tigoma nigrescens*, Girard, t. c. p. 207<sup>4</sup>, and t. c. p. 64, t. 32, figs. 1-4<sup>5</sup>.

*Tigoma pulchra*, Girard, l. c.<sup>6</sup>, and t. c. p. 65<sup>7</sup>.

*Tigoma conspersa*, Garm. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. viii. 1881, p. 91<sup>8</sup>.

*Cheonda modesta*, Garm. t. c. p. 92<sup>9</sup>.

*Cheonda nigrescens*, Garm. l. c.<sup>10</sup>.

*Leuciscus nigrescens*, Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 233<sup>11</sup>; Meek, Publ. Columbian Mus., Zool. v. 1904, p. 55<sup>12</sup>.

Depth of body  $3\frac{1}{3}$  to  $4\frac{1}{3}$  in the length, length of head  $3\frac{1}{3}$  to 4. Snout longer than eye, the diameter of which is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  (young) to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in the length of head; interorbital width 3 in the length of head. Mouth terminal, oblique. Dorsal 10, with 8 branched rays; origin above the insertion of the innermost ray of the ventral. Anal 9. 60 to 75 scales in a longitudinal series, 15 to 18 in a transverse series from origin of dorsal to lateral line, 8 to 10 between lateral line and base of ventral. Lateral line complete. Silvery, back darker; a dark lateral stripe ending in a caudal spot present in the young.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Durango:

Rio Grande<sup>11</sup>; Rio Casas Grandes (*Meek*)<sup>1 2 3 4 5 12</sup>, Rio Santa Maria<sup>12</sup>, Rio Carmen<sup>12</sup> and Rio Conchos (*Woolman*)<sup>6 7 12</sup> in Chihuahua; Parras<sup>10</sup> and Saltillo<sup>9</sup> in Coahuila; Rio Nazas<sup>8 12</sup> and Durango (*Meek*)<sup>12</sup> in Durango.

Here described from several specimens measuring up to 150 mm. in total length.

## 11. FALCULA, Jord. & Snyder, 1900.

*Falcula*, Jord. & Snyder. Bull. U.S. Fish. Comm. xix. 1899, p. 124 (1900).

Although the single species of this genus does not appear to be specially closely related to the small fishes which are comprised in *Notropis*, it is difficult to find characters by which to separate it from them generically. Until a study of the anatomy makes its relationships clear, the external character of the larger number of rays (10 instead of 8) in the ventral fins may be used.

### 1. *Falcula chapalæ*.

*Falcula chapalæ*, Jord. & Snyder. Bull. U.S. Fish. Comm. xix. 1899, p. 125, fig. (1900)<sup>1</sup>; Meek, Publ. Columbian Mus., Zool. v. 1904, p. 58, fig. 12<sup>2</sup>.

Depth of body nearly equal to the length of head, which is 4 in the length of the fish. Snout longer than