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1.
LIST OF THE FISHES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Corrected to date, 1879.)

By J. Matthew Jones.

The following list comprises all the Fishes recorded to date as occurring in our waters. A few other fluviatile species doubtless exist in the more remote lakes and streams of the interior, and we may look forward to the occasional occurrence of additional boreal marine forms on our northern fishing banks, brought there under the influence of the cold arctic current which bears annually its burden of icebergs from Davis' Strait; while the number of southern marine forms may also be augmented at intervals, by errant examples, thrown off during their northerly course, along the heated waters of the Gulf Stream.

In the preparation of this list the author has received the generous assistance of his much esteemed friend, Prof. G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, Assistant U. States Fish Commission, who has kindly furnished a list of hitherto unknown species, procured from our fishing banks by the Commission during the past three years, and revised in part the nomenclature.

Fam. GASTEROSTEIDÆ.

   Common.

Fam. PERCIDÆ.

   Common in most lakes and streams.

3. Roccus lineatus (Schn.) Gill. Striped Bass. Labrax
   lineatus, Gunth. Common.

4. Morone americana (Gmel.) Gill. White Perch. Labrax
   rufus, Gunth. Common.
Fam. TRIGLIDÆ.

8. Centridermicithys uncinitus, Reinh. Fishing banks off the coast (U. S. F. C.)
9. Triglops pingellii, Reinh. Fishing banks off the coast, (U. S. F. C.)
10. Aspidophoroides monopterygius, Block, Storer. Obtained from fish stomachs.

Fam. SCOMBRIDÆ.

11. Scomber scombrus, L. Mackerel. Scomber scomber, Gunth. As on other coasts this fish is more abundant some seasons than others; attributable no doubt to the ample food supply, or scarcity, as the case may be. It generally consists of the minute fry of other fishes; but when that particular food fails, they appear to resort to the minute crustacea. Dr. Gilpin carefully describes this species in Trans. N. S. Inst. Nat. Science, vol. I., Pt. 4, p. 11.
13. O. alatunga, (L.) Gill. Thynnus alantung, Gunth. According to Messrs. Goode & Bean's admirable List of Fishes of Massachusetts Bay, (1879) a specimen was obtained by Capt. William Thompson, of the schooner "Magic" of Gloucester, in the Summer of 1878, on Banquereau, at a depth of 300 fathoms.

17. **Lampris luna**, Riss. Very rare. A specimen was taken at Sable Island some years ago, a rough sketch of which, with the colours well depicted, was made by one of the men belonging to the establishment there, and given to Dr. Bernard Gilpin, in whose portfolio I saw it and carefully examined it. Although the sketch was rude in the extreme, the peculiar form and brilliant colours left no doubt as to the fish. The man had never seen one before.

**Fam. CARANGIDÆ.**


19. **Argyrosus vomer** (L.) Cuv. & Val. Not common. Specimens are occasionally taken in shore waters.


**Fam. XIPHIIDÆ.**


**Fam. DISCOBOLI.**


26. **L. ranula**, Goode & Bean. Very rare. One specimen only has been obtained by the "Speedwell" Expedition off Chebucto Head, Halifax Harbor, at a depth of 52 fathoms. (U. S. F. C.)
Fam. PEDICULATI.


Fam. BLENNIDÆ,

29. A. MINOR, Olaf. Fishing banks off the coast (U. S. F. C.)
30. A. LATIFRONS, Steenst & Hally. Fishing banks off the coast (U. S. F. C.)
31. LEPTOCLINUS ACULEATUS (Reinh.) Gill. Stichæus aculeatus, Gunth. Fishing banks off the coast (U. S. F. C.)
32. EUMESOGRAMMUS SUBBIFURCATUS (Storer) Gill. Pholis subbifurcatus, Stor. Taken off Halifax Harbour by the “Speedwell” Expedition (U. S. F. C.)
33. E. UNIMACULATUS (Reinh.) Goode & Bean. Stichæus unimaculatus, Gunth. A specimen was forwarded by Mr. Whiteaves from the vicinity of Anticosti to the Smithsonian Institution. See Goode & Bean’s List of Fishes of Mass. Bay.
35. CRYPTACANTHODES MACULATUS, Stor. Wrymouth. Occasionally taken. The variety C. inornatus, Gill—is not uncommon.

Fam. AETHERINIDÆ.

37. CHIROSTOMA NOTATUM (Mitch.) Gill. Atherinichthys notatus, Gunth.

Fam. FISTULARIIDÆ.

38. FISTULARIA TABACCARIA, L. Occasional specimens taken in shore waters during the summer months. A specimen in the Halifax Museum.
39. F. SERRATA, Cuv. Like the last species this is occasionally taken in shore waters. The author examined a fine specimen 31 inches in length including caudal filament in Sept. 1863, which had been taken at Portu
gue Cove, Halifax Harbour. A small specimen is in the Halifax Museum. There can be hardly a doubt as to the distinctness of these two species.

Fam. LABRIDÆ.

40. Tautogolabrus adspersus (Walb.) Gill. Sea Perch. Ctenolabrus burgall, Gunth. Very common during the summer months in harbours and bays. The variety uninotatus, having a black spot at the base of the two anterior soft dorsals rays, mentioned by Gunther, Cat. Fishes, vol. iv., p. 90, is found in company with it.

Fam. LYCODIDÆ.

41. LycoDES VAHLLI, Reinh. Fishing banks off the coast, (U. S. F. C.)

42. L.VERRILLI, Goode & Bean. Fishing banks off the coast, (U. S. F. C.)

43. L. PAXILLUS, Goode & Bean. A single specimen obtained between La Have and Sable Island Banks, recorded in Messrs. Goode and Bean's List of N. E. Am. Fishes (1879) p. 9.

Fam. GADIDÆ.

44. Gadus MORRHUA, L. Cod. Very common.


47. G. POLLACIUS, L. Pollack. Very common. Large schools come into Halifax Harbour about the latter end of June or beginning of July, to feed upon the fry of the common hake.


49. PhysiS CHUS (Walb.) Gill.


32. **HALOPORPHYRUS VIOLA**, Goode & Bean. Fishing banks off the coast (U. S. F. C.)
35. **AMMODYTES AMERICANUS**, De Kay. Sand Eel. Common; burying in the sand at ebb of tide, and going in schools at high water.

Fam. **PLEURONECTIDÆ**.
37. **HIPPOGLOSSOIDES PLATESSOIDES** (Fabr.) Gill. Arctic Flounder. *Hippoglossoides limandaoides*, Gunth. Not uncommon. Of two specimens forwarded by the Rev. J. Ambrose from St. Margaret's Bay, the largest measured twenty-two inches in length.
40. **PLATYSOMATICHTHYS HIPPOGLOSSOIDES** (Walb.) Goode & Bean. Turbot. *Hippoglossus groenlandicus*, Gunth. Occasional specimens are brought in from the northern fishing banks, but it is more common off Newfoundland. It is a very oily fish when cooked.
41. **GLYPTOCEPHALUS CYNOGLOSSUS** (L.) Gill. *Pleuronectes cynoglossus*, Gunth. La Have fishing bank (U.S.F.C.)

Fam. **SILURIDÆ**.
42. **AMIURUS CATUS** (L.) Gill. Not common. This fish is very tenacious of life, for a specimen survived being carried wrapped up in paper in a pocket for two hours.

Fam. **SALMONIDÆ**.
43. **SALMO SALAR**, L. Salmon. More abundant some years...


67. S. GLOVERI, Gir. This fish under the name of "Grayling" is known in most rivers and lakes. It is probably from its light colour that it obtained the name, for it does not belong to the genus Thymallus. Described by Dr. Gilpin, Trans. N. S. Inst. Nat. Sc., Vol. I., Pt. 4, p. 86.

66. CRISTIVOMER NAMAYCUSH (Penn.) Gill & Jordan. Lake Trout. Salmo namaycush, Gunth. Common in the larger lakes where it is known to the countrymen as the "pickerel." It is well described by Dr. Gilpin in Trans. N. S. Inst. Nat. Sc., Vol. I., Pt. 4, p. 88.


68. OSMERUS MORDAX, Mitch. Smelt. Osmerus viridescens, Gunth. Very abundant in January and February, when they are taken through holes in the ice in great quantities.


Fam. SCOMBRESOCIDÆ.

70. SCOMBRESOX SAURUS, Flem. Bill Fish. Not uncommon during the summer months. A specimen preserved in the Halifax Museum jumped out of the water into a fishing-boat. The fishermen say it comes with
the mackerel. We are informed by Mr. Robert Morrow that it is seen on the coast of Cape Breton in schools during the month of August.

71. **Exocetus** ———? Flying-fish. A specimen was taken at Sable Island in 1859, but the species was not determined.

Fam. **Cyprinodontidae**.

72. **Fundulus** ——— sp.? Minnow. A species not yet determined; in all lakes and streams.

Fam. **Cyprinidae**.

73. **Catostomus teres** (Mitch.) Les. Sucker. Common in most streams.


Fam. **Clupeidae**.


Fam. **Murididae**.


80. **Syncorbranchus pinnatus** (Gronow) Gunth. Fishing banks off the coast (U. S. F. C.)


Fam. **Syngnathidae**.

83. **Hippocampus antiquorum**, *Leach*. Occasionally taken during the summer months; a Gulf-stream migrant no doubt.

Fam. **SCLERODERMI**.

84. **Balistes capriscus**, *Gm*. A specimen taken at St. Margaret's Bay, is in the Halifax Museum.

85. **Stephanolepis setifer**, *Bean*. **Monocanthus setifer**. Gunth. Occasional specimens are taken in shore waters. The Rev. John Ambrose kindly forwarded one to the author about twelve years ago which was secured at St. Margaret's Bay. It is described in Trans. N. S. Inst. Nat. Sc., Vol. I., Pt. 1, p. 53.

Fam. **GYMNOdontes**.


Fam. **Acipenseridae**.


Fam. **Lamnidae**.

88. **Alopias vulpes** (*L*) *Bon*. **Alopecias vulpes**, Gunth. Thresher. Occasionally taken in fishing nets, to their great detriment. A fine specimen in the collection of King's College, Windsor, N. S.

89. **Cetorhinus maximus** (*L*) *Blainv*. Basking Shark. **Selachus maxima**, Gunth. From descriptions given by different observers we have no doubt as to the occurrence of this species on the coast.

Fam. **Spinaciidae**.


91. **Centroscyllium fabricii** (*Rein.*). **Mull. & Henle**. Fishing-banks off the coast (U. S. F. C.)
92. **Centroscymnus cyclolepis**, *Bocage & Capello*. Abundant on the fishing banks off the coast (U. S. F. C.)


The only specimen of this rare northern form the author has had the opportunity of examining, was taken off Halifax Harbour in February, 1863, and afforded the following description:—Body fusiform, narrow at the tail. Extent from tip of snout to caudal extreme 11 ft. 3 in. Depth at deepest part, a distance of 1 ft. from posterior branchial aperture, 2 ft. 4 in.; at posterior extreme of first dorsal 1 ft. 10 in.; from posterior extreme of second dorsal 8½ in.; at caudal base, 6 in. Skin covered with osseous tubercles. Snout obtuse, bearing above a series of small mucous pores, extending back 11 inches from snout, over which lay the transparent jelly-like fluid they usually emit. Head; breadth over eyes, 1 ft. 5 in. Eyes, diameter 2 in., bearing no pupillary appendages, and distant from point of snout 11 in., and from temporal orifices, 3½ in. Temporal orifices, situate on a line with upper rim of eye cup, and distant from point of snout 1 ft. 3 in.; extent 1½ in.; width ¾ in. Bronchial apertures, five in number, the posterior opening situate at the base of pectorals, and distant from frontal extreme 2 ft. 4 in., is 4 in. long and situate 14 in. from the eyes. Nostrils: situate beneath and distant from snout point, 6 in.; extent, 3 in. Mouth: vertical gape, 8½ in.; horizontal gape, 12 in. Back: carinated from anterior base of first dorsal to an extent of 1 ft. 4 in. forwards. Pectorals commence immediately behind posterior branchial aperture; width at base, 9 in.; extent 1 ft. 4 in. Ventraals commence 3 ft. 6 in. from posterior base of pectorals; width at base, 6 in.; extent, 8 in. First dorsal commences 4 ft. 7 in. from snout point; width at base, 11 in.; extent from anterior base to extremity, 18 in.; from posterior base to summit, 5½ in.;
loose, flapper-like extreme of fin extends 7 in. beyond the posterior base, and lies close upon the back. Second dorsal commences 2 ft. 2 in. from posterior base of first dorsal; height at posterior base, 4 in.; length, 14 in.; width at base, 7 in.; loose flapper-like extreme extends 6¼ in. beyond the posterior base, and lies close upon the back, as the first. Caudal commences 12 in. from posterior base of second dorsal; extreme span, 2 ft. 7 in.; upper lobe, extent, 23 in.; lower lobe, 16½ in. Lower lobe commences 3 in. in advance of upper; carinated at base: carinal ridge, two inches from lower surface, and 2 in. inches from the upper surface.

Fam. RAIDÆ.

94. RAIA RADIATA, Don.

95. R. GRANULATA, Gill. M.S. This new species is given in Messrs. Goode & Bean's List of N. E. American Fishes (1879) as occurring on LaHave fishing-bank.

96. R. LEVIS, Mitch. Barn-door skate. Dr. Gilpin informs us that this species occurs on the west coast; Bay of Fundy.

Fam. PETROMYZONTIDÆ.

97. PETROMYZON MARINUS, L. Lamprey. Not uncommon; generally found as a parasite on the gadoids.