

the least doubt of it, I could have furnished this season to a pond both male and female fish sufficient, with the same success in hatching as with shad, to have produced 100,000,000 young fish of a species second to no other in our seaboard waters. As it was, all the large fish, after being captured, were turned loose again to propagate in their own natural way.

These fish, in confinement, will require a liberal supply of food. I have placed in the pond a supply of live herring, as I found on cutting one open, weighing about 35 pounds, that its maw contained two large-sized herring, one more than half digested, the other in perfect form.

I hope to have the good fortune to capture this fish on the 1st of June, and find it past maturity, and be able to again return it to the bay.

Yours, &c.,

E. R. NORNY.

A GEORGIA CARP POND.

By ABEL A. WRIGHT.

GRIFFIN, GA., *May 14, 1881.*

Prof. SPENCER F. BAIRD:

ESTEEMED SIR: The sketches of my fish pond failed to reach you, and I am sorry, because I wanted you to see them and tell me how you like my plans, &c. This pond I built before I ever heard of a carp, or saw a drawing as in Hessel's work, the ideas being my own. The carp are genuine beyond a doubt, because there is no earthly chance for any fish to get into the pond, no fish being in the streams it empties into, and nothing but beautiful clear springs feeding it only a few hundred feet off; and there is a large fall, about one-quarter of a mile below, that no fish can get above, the water falling perpendicularly over a shelving rock. I was extremely particular in regard to this matter. If I go to Florida in the fall, I will superintend getting a fine lot of aquatic plants and send them to you at my own expense. The carp feed ravenously on moss that grows in the water; I had boxes of it shipped to me, and I know what I am talking about. I notice one thing, the carp love to spawn among the thick masses of weeping-willow roots that grow out in the water; they have great masses of fine fibrous roots. I have seen hundreds of pounds in the water near the bank where they would spread out in the water for yards around; and another thing, a little black caterpillar about an inch or more long, with yellow spots, comes on the weeping willow and drops into the water. I have seen the large carp lie watching for them, and, when one falls in the water, the carp would take him in out of the wet; and also grasshoppers and earth-worms thrown into them. I buy damaged crackers from Atlanta by the barrel

and feed with them; I get them at two cents per pound; I have five barrels now just received. If feeding well will make them grow they shall have it. It is funny to see the little fellows eating small crumbs; sometimes a dozen will be around one small crumb and stick to it until it is all gone. I delight in sitting at my pond watching the fish, and they seem to know me and my wife from strangers, judging from their actions. I will make another drawing of my pond and send you if you did not get the one sent. Nothing will please me better than to meet you and talk fish. I have exterminated the bull-frog and snake tribe, and all is quiet on the lake at night now, and not a ripple is made by his snakeship seeking the tempting frog or fish.

ABEL A. WRIGHT.

MOVEMENTS OF YOUNG ALEWIVES (?) (POMOLOBUS SP.) IN COLORADO RIVER, TEXAS.

By TARLETON H. BEAN.

The United States National Museum has recently received from Mr. J. H. Selkirk, of Matagorda, Texas, two small alewives, measuring about one inch in length, which are wonderfully like the fry of the common alewives of the Potomac and other northern rivers. They have been compared directly with fry of nearly the same size taken opposite Washington, and, while we cannot say positively that they are identical with the "branch" alewife or herring, yet we believe that they are the same species. Mr. Selkirk sent the fish to Professor Baird, thinking that they might prove to be shad, which, indeed, they resemble. I quote from his letter to the Commissioner the details of his observations upon them:

"MATAGORDA, TEX., *April 20, 1881.*

"To the FISH COMMISSIONER,

Washington, D. C.:

"DEAR SIR: I inclose two small fish. Please inform me what species they are. My reason for asking is, that some few years ago there were some shad placed in the Colorado River at Austin, and, as I have never seen any shad, and these were taken out of the same river near its mouth, I thought it possible they were shad. They were all going up stream, and in innumerable quantities. I am not exaggerating when I say, I walked along the bank for a mile, and as far as I went they were in sight as thick as anywhere, and still coming, the school being about two feet wide.

"This river empties into Matagorda Bay a short distance from where I saw them."

From the fact that these young herring were discovered near the mouth of the river ascending the stream in dense masses, one would infer that they were the young of some anadromous species, such as the "branch"