

arcs or rods which are not disposed radially, but concentrically to the base of the fin. These folds appear so far back on the embryo that their genetic relation to the gill arches appears improbable. The fin is displaced forwards with the growth of the young fish, and its base rotates through an angle of ninety degrees in acquiring the upright position.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 20, 1881.*

REARING OF CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN TROUT (*SALMO IRIDEUS*).

By SETH GREEN.

(Extract from a letter to Prof. S. F. Baird, May 3, 1881.)

I have 220 six-year old California mountain trout, some of them weighing 3 pounds, and 10,000 three-year old that we are taking the spawn from now. One day last week we took 88,000 spawn. We shall have next year 30,000 more three years old. We have orders for all we shall take this year. But next year we shall have many millions. They are a hardy game fish. They spawn in the spring, and hatch in streams a much larger percentage than our trout. They will live in any streams that our trout will, and in many warmer streams that our trout will not live in. This is the fourth season that we have taken the spawn, and every year a good many have hatched in our spawning-races. We never saw one of our trout or salmon-trout hatched in the races. Seven years ago I got 300 of their eggs; we hatched and raised 275; when they were three years old we took 64,000 eggs and raised 10,000 for breeders. The next year we had 260 of the old stock, and took 90,000, and raised 30,000 for breeders and distributed the rest. Last year we had 220 of the old stock; we took 80,000 eggs and are raising 12,000.

SALMON CAUGHT IN GENESEE RIVER, NEW YORK.

By SETH GREEN.

NEW YORK STATE FISHERY COMMISSION,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Rochester, N. Y., May 3, 1881.

* * *: Last week five salmon were caught in the Genesee River, weighing from 3 to 10 pounds. They were caught in small scoop-nets. The falls are seven miles from Lake Ontario. They are 87 feet in perpendicular height. Eighty rods above is another fall of 90 feet. Then the river, 90 miles to its head in the Allegheny Mountains, is a clear stream for 40 miles. Then it comes on large flats with clay banks, and becomes very roily during floods. The young salmon were put in the tributaries above the falls. They have gone over the falls and