

which has been recently spun upon the nest. The nature of the opening was not learned with precision as I possessed only a single specimen. The vesicle lies to the right side of the intestine, and there is very little doubt but that it opens in front of the anus. The testes are two ovoid glands, the ducts of which unite into a common canal, both glands and ducts being covered with black pigment cells; they measure something less than an eighth of an inch. As to the origin of the secretion I have no suggestion to make, but there are certain glandular structures lying close by, the significance of which I was at a loss to understand.

This spinning habit of *Apeltes* was first noticed by my friend Mr. Seal, who has watched the breeding and nursing habits of these interesting fishes very closely, and it is my hope that I may some time be able to deal more at length with this part of the subject with the help of his notes and beautiful sketches.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 29, 1881.*

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#### A CALL FOR CARP FROM NEVADA.

BY I. D. PASCO.

This country is the most God-forsaken country in the world—a mining camp (silver), and the water small streams from the mountains. The nearest fish are in the Reese River, 30 miles distant. Reese River would not be called a creek in Pennsylvania; it would be a brook. When I tell you that last winter trout came from Truckee and Walker Rivers embalmed in snow and ice, and sold for 37½ cents per pound, you will see that we have reason to be anxious about the matter. The big thing is to get a good start (to get the fish), get them to breeding and we will supply and stock the country. I would give \$5 for a pair that are big enough to spawn now. Our waters teem with insect life but not a fish, and I know that fish would live in them although our springs are all warm, and some boiling hot. The water in the streams from the mountain, consisting of snow water, sinks sooner or later. I have as a place to begin with a pond—an old channel of this stream (Meadow Creek) 16 feet wide, 40 rods long, and 2 feet deep, of pure water. I will give you a description of a place Mrs. Hathaway, a widow, owns: There are as many as twenty springs rising in a half circle and running a stream about 3 miles, a good step across the stream; there are fish that never get longer than 3 inches, too small for use. How they ever got there is unknown, for the water does not connect with any place. Here a 3-foot dam, 50 yards long, would cover 50 acres. Give us the fish, and we will build reservoirs to hold the snow water, and use for irrigation and fish ponds. The two will work well together. I cultivate the water cress for sale in Belmont; it does well, but the *algæ* (frog spittle) is a great bother in the cress beds. Here are two articles that the carp would eat; and I believe in the warm springs they would not in the winter be dormant in the mud, but grow all winter.

I am the first man that broached the fish business, but rest assured that all having streams want them. Once fairly established in the country we will sell to one another, because any person will be able to pay a higher price for breeding than for eating. If necessary we will meet the thing with cash, according to our wants and means.

Now, if possible, do not neglect us. We are all Uncle Sam's boys, and will appreciate the fish beyond any other section, and for the very reason that they will be a luxury for our own tables and nothing will sell better. It cannot be over done. Our greatest obstacle would lie in the Indians; a mean, stupid pack, that only think of stealing as a virtue; but once fairly started we can manage them.

The best route would be the Pacific Railroad to Battle Mountain, then a narrow gauge to Austin, and from Austin to Belmont 68 miles. You will find applicants at Austin, and on the road from Austin to Belmont. If you can send spawn by express or mail, it would be the best way. We have a stage three times a week from Austin.

Last season I persuaded the man above me on my stream not to go to Reese River after trout, because I hoped sooner or later to get carp, and I did not want trout in the stream to eat the young. I repeat, stock us at once if possible. Rest assured we will meet you with all assistance in our power, and appreciate your efforts beyond any other section. I have had worms an inch and a half long in my irrigating ditch, and could gather them by the handful.

Yours truly,

I. D. PASCO,  
Belmont, Nye County, Nevada.

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**THE CARANGOID FISHES OF THE UNITED STATES—POMPANOE,  
CREVALLÉS. AMBER-FISH, Etc.**

**By G. BROWN GOODE.**

The members of the family *Carangidæ* are distinguished chiefly from the mackerels, to which they are closely allied, by the absence of finlets and by the fact that they have uniformly but 24 vertebrae, 10 abdominal and 14 caudal, while the mackerels have uniformly more, both abdominal and caudal. They are carnivorous fishes, abounding everywhere in temperate and tropical seas. On our own eastern coast there are at least 25 species, all of them eatable but none except the Pompanoes of much importance; on the California coast there are two or three species of this family of small commercial importance.

**THE BLUNT-NOSED SHINER.**

(*Argyrosus setipinnis*.)

This fish, known on some parts of the coast as the "Horse-fish," in North Carolina as the "Moon-fish" or "Sun-fish," and in Cuba by the