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It was therefore a great pleasure to us to find rainbow trout in at least two of the streams visited in 1903—the Naha Stream at Loring and Klawak River at Klawak. On August 30 Chief Engineer Crater and Paymaster McMillan caught 13 fine examples in Naha Stream, the largest about 16 inches long and weighing about 2 pounds. On August 26 Dr. Evermann took 2 good ones in Klawak Stream above the lagoon. Mr. Thompson, the storekeeper at Klawak, reported that he had recently taken in this stream a rainbow trout that was 32 inches long. Mr. H. F. Swift says that he caught one in 1878 which weighed 8 pounds. He says that he has seen several, each weighing as much as 5 pounds.

On August 3, 1901, Dr. C. St. J. Butler and Lieut. Hugh Rodman (both then of the *Albatross*) caught a number of rainbow trout in a stream flowing into Hanas Bay, Chichagof Island, Chatham Strait, near Killisnoo. Mr. J. A. Kerr, of Seattle, informs us that rainbow trout are abundant in Powell River at the upper end of Tuxada Island, where they can be taken from June until late in the fall. About the end of August 110 were caught. He says the species occurs also at Thorne Bay. Mr. Chamberlain reports them to be common in Naha Stream near Loring, where he has seen examples 2 feet long.

During the investigations at Yes Bay in 1905 Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Burcham found the rainbow trout quite abundant, particularly in the outlet of Lake McDonald. On June 9, 1906, Mr. Sidney Paige, of the U. S. Geological Survey, forwarded to the Bureau from Knik, Alaska, three small examples of rainbow trout which had been taken in Cottonwood Creek. This stream enters Knik Arm near its head.

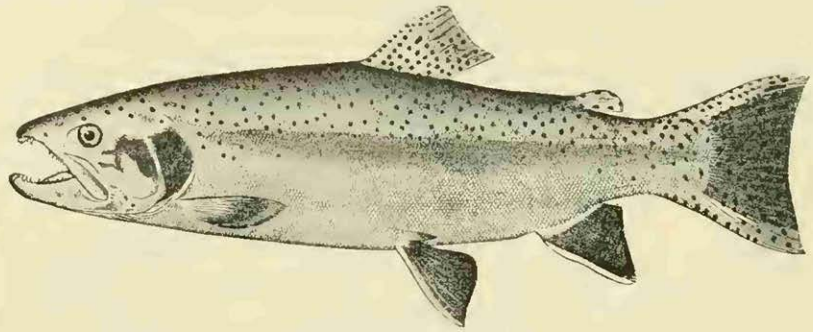


FIG. 11.—Salmo irideus (Gibbons).

which is at the head of Cook Inlet, in north latitude about 61° 30′. It is more than probable that the trout photographed at Katatla by Mr. Stone and already referred to in the discussion of the cutthroat trout was a rainbow.

The above-named localities are, therefore, the only Alaskan localities in which the rainbow trout is definitely known to occur. There are no records for the Kodiak region, the Aleutian Islands, or any waters in or north of the Alaskan Peninsula. It is quite certain, however, that further investigation will demonstrate its presence in many Alaskan streams in which it is not now known to occur.

Whether the rainbow trout of Alaska is distinct from typical *Salmo iridcus* (of San Leandro Creek, California) we are not prepared to say, and we provisionally identify our specimens with that species, reserving a final decision until we have more material for comparison.

A typical example of the Alaska rainbow is no. A272 (4569), 23 inches long, from Lake McDonald, September 7, 1905. It may be described as follows:

Head 3.8 in length; depth 4.4; eye 6 in head; snout 2.9; maxillary 1.5, long and narrow, extending far beyond orbit; pectoral 1.6; body considerably compressed; head long, conic; snout long and pointed; least depth of caudal peduncle equaling length of snout; tail square, but slightly forked.

Color in alcohol: Entire body closely covered with very distinct small black spots, quite as numerous below lateral line as above; head with relatively few roundish black spots, about 20 or 25 on cheek and opercle; fins all black spotted, the spots less numerous on pectorals and ventrals; ventrals, anal, and dorsal tipped with yellowish; middle of side and cheek with a broad rosy band; no red on throat; scales 134.

An example 10 inches long from Cottonwood Creek, Knik Arm, is described as follows:

Head 4.5 in length; depth 4.3; eye 4.75 in head; snout 4.75; maxillary 1.9; scales about 120.