Lythrurus roseipinnis. Jordan, Evermann, and Clark, 1930:126 (listed; synonymy; range, in part based on *N. atrapiculus*). Pratt, 1935:80 (characters; range based in part on *N. atrapiculus*). Driver, 1942:275 (in key; range).

TYPES.—The types of *Minnilus rubripinnis* Hay (1881) must serve also as the types of the replacement name *Notropis roseipinnis* Hay (in Jordan, 1885b) (Article 72d, International Code of Zoological Nomenclature). The type series by original designation is USNM 27420, consisting of 17 specimens (one specimen of unidentified *Notropis* removed to USNM 203324) collected in the Chickasawha(y) River and tributaries near Enterprise, Clarke County, Mississippi (Pascagoula drainage), in March or April 1880, by O. P. Hay (Hay, 1881:488-9, 510). The specimens are poorly preserved and scaleless, but important features of fin pigmentation are still evident. A specimen about 45 mm SL is chosen as lectotype and retains the original number. This specimen exhibits typical fin pigmentation (fin pigmentation index 3+0=3) and has 12 anal rays and about 42 lateral line scales. The 16 other syntypes are recataloged as lectoparatypes, USNM 203325.

Jordan and Evermann (1896b:298) indicated that USNM 32302 was also part of the type series. This series of two specimens bears appropriate locality data, but labels in the jar indicate that the specimens were probably in Jordan's hands when Hay wrote his description. If such is the case, they apparently do not qualify as paratypes. The name *roseipinnis* was proposed as a substitute for *rubripinnis* by Hay (in Jordan, 1885b:27) when the latter was found to be preoccupied in the genus by *Argyreus rubripinnis* Heckel [=*Notropis cornutus* (Mitchill) according to Gilbert (1964)].

DIAGNOSIS.—See Tables 16 and 17 and the Comparisons section of the species account.

DESCRIPTION.—Certain counts are presented in Tables 4-10. Measurements are presented in Tables 14 and 15. General physiognomy and pigmentation are shown in Figs. 3D-E. Details of chin and fin pigmentation are illustrated in Figs. 2B and 4A-D.

Body circumference scales (16) 17-20 (22), modally 19, above lateral line and (9) 11-13 (16), modally 11, below. Caudal peduncle scales 5-9 above lateral line and 3-7 below, with usual count (85 percent) 7-2-5=14. Pharyngeal tooth counts from throughout range as follows in 71 specimens: 1,4-4,1 (3 specimens); 1,4-4,2 (5); 2,4-4,1 (7); 2,4-3,2 (2); and 2,4-4,2 (54).

Scales moderately imbricate over most of body. Extent of reduction in predorsal squamation quite variable. At one extreme predorsal and anterior dorsolateral scales only slightly reduced in size and imbrication, and naked interspaces, when present, very narrow. At other extreme large section of anterior dorsolateral part of body devoid of scales. Occasionally apex of this subtriangular naked area extends back to dorsal fin origin. Various intermediate conditions exist, with scales in this area, especially near head, reduced in size, partially embedded, and separated from one another by naked interspaces of varying widths. Reduction of squamation on anterior dorsolateral area of body does not necessarily affect squamation of predorsal midline; typically it is complete from dorsal fin to head. Mean index of anterior dorsolateral scale reduction varies between 1.28 and 3.47 (Table 11).

Lower jaw occasionally included with upper (76 specimens) but usually terminates equal with (291 specimens) or projects slightly beyond (156 specimens) it. Chin rarely (31 specimens) protrudes strongly. Fleshy orbit length averages slightly longer than snout. Body compressed, varying from slender to deep.

Lateral line on body complete and decurved, reaching lowest point over or slightly in advance of pelvic fin base. Supratemporal canal broadly interrupted at dorsal midline, and often with secondary interruptions. Most frequent ST pore count formulas 2,2 (225 specimens); 1+2,2+1 (58); 1+2,2 (12); 2,3 (10); 3,2 (10); 2,1 (10); 1,2 (9); and 2,2+1 (8). Supraorbital canal incomplete (not joining postocular commissure) but uninterrupted along its length; pore counts for 350 specimens 7 (37 specimens), 8 (255), 9 (53), and 10 (5); x=8.1. Preoperculomandib-