

The first of the specimens, 78.0, was a small, slender fish, 7.5 cm long, with a body depth of 2.5 cm. It was a pale green color, with a darker green dorsal fin. The pectoral fins were small and pointed anteriorly. The tail was deeply forked. The second specimen, 78.1, was a larger fish, 10.5 cm long, with a body depth of 3.5 cm. It was a pale green color, with a darker green dorsal fin. The pectoral fins were small and pointed anteriorly. The tail was deeply forked. The third specimen, 78.2, was a larger fish, 12.5 cm long, with a body depth of 4.5 cm. It was a pale green color, with a darker green dorsal fin. The pectoral fins were small and pointed anteriorly. The tail was deeply forked.

when these fish were placed in hot water to kill them, all pectoral fins reversed their normal position and lay pointing anteriorly. The tails of the green sea fish are more frayed than are the tails of the bluegills.

The fourth specimen, 78.3, was a larger fish, 15.0 cm long, with a body depth of 5.5 cm. It was a pale green color, with a darker green dorsal fin. The pectoral fins were small and pointed anteriorly. The tail was deeply forked. The fifth specimen, 78.4, was a larger fish, 17.5 cm long, with a body depth of 6.5 cm. It was a pale green color, with a darker green dorsal fin. The pectoral fins were small and pointed anteriorly. The tail was deeply forked.