

The infatuation of the frog—a fine large Green Frog, (*Rana clamata*) it appeared to be—was shown by its always retreating to the water where it remained until closely pursued, when it sprang out in a leap or two to one side where it remained unconscious of any other presence, but very sensitive to the insidious approach of the snake who was so interested in its game that the presence of the slaughterer of its two co'leagues was, apparently, a matter of no consequence. Owing to a mistaken observation that the frog had finally escaped and that the hunt was over, the snake was killed, when it was discovered that it was still stalking the frog and would have caught him or have forced him again into the pool. As the hunt continued for several minutes, a great many manœuvres by land and water were observed. He referred to notes made on the habits of the same species as described in the Transactions of the Institute, Vol. i, part 2, page 120, by J. M. Jones, May 2nd, 1865; Vol. iv, page 81, by J. Bernard Gilpin, April, 1875; and Vol. iv, page 163, by John T. Mellish, May, 1876.

After discussing the distribution of the Reptilia in the Atlantic Provinces, he gave the appended list which briefly shows all the species known on good authority to be found within the Province of Nova Scotia.

He next presented a living specimen of the Newt, (*Diemyctylus viridescens*), which was examined by the members, swimming in water and moving on the table. It was one of a pair which had come the spring before from a lake in the county of Lunenburg, and the habits of which he had been studying for a year. The other, having been taken for some time with an apparent longing for the wide world beyond the horizon of its tank, which for some days before it was pensively gazing at from an island rock, must have made a leap or unusual reach, and escaped never to be seen again. He gave an outline of its history from the minute eggs deposited in spring on small leaves of water plants; of its growth in the water, until in August or September it gradually changed into a red land salamander, left the water and hunted like a terrestrial animal, with air breathing apparatus and even a ciliated epithelial living to its air passages. Until lately this stage used to be considered to be a species of salamander. Then, when mature, the "crimson eft" betakes itself to the water, changes its color to an olive green with a row of minute black-bordered vermilion spots on each side of its back. Its breathing apparatus again becomes adapted to the water, even the ciliated epithelia disappearing. The