

who is the author of a paper on this subject. I had been unable to obtain adults, although the Hon. F. R. Latchford in a short paper *re* "Ottawa Salamanders," in *THE OTTAWA NATURALIST*, January, 1877, described where several species were found. From information as to habitat gathered in Prof. Wilder's papers, several larvæ were found without difficulty when Britannia was visited on Christmas Day. On the 20th January, 1900, four adults and seven larvæ were collected, but as I neglected to replace the cover on the aquarium, three adults escaped into the room and were never found, even after most careful search. The remaining adult remained in the aquarium, only because through some accident he was minus a tail when found, and was thus unable to climb over the edge. From the 20th January to the 12th February his tail had grown 7 mm. and has since grown to date, March 5th, 1.5 cm. Since specimens were obtained on the 1st September, 1899, and later, little opportunity has been found for observing their development. The following notes on the eggs are from Prof. Wilder's admirable paper, not from observation.

The eggs of *S. bilineatus* may be obtained during May and June. He records them as found between May 27 and June 12 in Massachusetts; here a little later. "They are deposited in a single layer on the lower side of submerged stones, each batch containing from 30 to 50 eggs, generally in the more rapidly flowing portions of the brook, attached separately to the surface of the stone by gelatinous threads proceeding from the outer envelope. Within the eggs the embryos lie free. When the stone is overturned the eggs resume their normal position. . . . The eggs are protected by three membranes, two that fit closely and an outer loose one. . . . It is by means of strings proceeding from this that they are attached to the surface of the stone. . . . The eggs are holoblastic, lack the black pigment of the frog's egg, and hatch in from 15 to 17 days. . . . The young swim actively when hatched, which they do early, and continue for a long time in the larval state, probably two to three years."

These Salamanders in their larval state are suitable specimens for an aquarium, requiring little attention if placed along with some of the water moss, *Fontinalis*. One placed in a jar with *Fontinalis* last September has not been touched since, merely a