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three years ago and found a small amount of spawn of a type already familiar to him for some years from its abundance in pools in other localities. But the greater amount was of a type that differed from this in the points detailed below. These two types have proved to be the *punctatum* type and the *jeffersonianum* type, respectively. The predominance of the latter subsequently found its explanation in the fact that 31 of the 33 individuals captured in the woodland since then have been of the latter species. It is impossible to determine accurately the proportions in which the two types of spawn occur, but estimating roughly, the *jeffersonianum* type is at least ten times as abundant as the other.

As will appear below, a small percentage of the eggs of A. punctatum will approach in size, or color, or mode of deposition—but rarely in more than one of these points at a time—the eggs of A. jeffersonianum. Consequently, the separation of the latter as a type when found in a pool where the punctatum spawn greatly predominates, is not an obvious thing. But when the proportions are reversed, as in the special pools mentioned, the distinction is most easily made. Observations in the field have agreed in all four seasons and have been supplemented by the capture of females just previous to egg-laying and comparison of mature ovarian eggs and eggs laid by them in the laboratory, with those obtained in the pools; and finally by the rearing in the laboratory of larvæ from the two types of spawn.

The points of difference in order of constancy are as follows:

1. Size.—The eggs of A. jeffersonianum are distinctly the smaller, the usual diameter being 2-2.25 mm.

2. Color.—The eggs of A. jeffersonianum are much the darker, the pigment being but little removed from a true black and covering a much larger proportion of the surface of the egg than in A. punctatum; even the lower surface is usually as dark as the upper surface of many of the eggs of the latter species.

3. Time of Laying.—The deposition of most of the

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