in length. The front legs were present at the time of capture, the hind legs appeared April 18. In color they are heavily-mottled dark grey on a yellowish background, including the caudal membrane. A more or less well defined line of yellowish dots runs laterally from behind the gills to the tip of the tail.

Late in May, 1915, a number of larvae, 2½ inches in length, were collected on the Hudson Estate and another lot was brought in by Mr. A. H. Helme, who reported them very common in a pool near his home at Miller Place. These larvae began to transform early in June, but all died during the process.

Other larval records for Long Island are: East Norwich, April 20, 1916, Larvae (1¼ inch) common in small pond near Oyster Bay Road.

Near Coram, April 30, 1916, larvae (1 inch), Dr. Overton.

Although only two adult records were obtained during many years, the larval records sufficiently indicate a general distribution and a common occurrence for this salamander on Long Island.

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NOTES ON AN UNUSUAL FEEDING HABIT OF THE SNAPPING TURTLE, *CHELYDRA SERPENTINA* (LINN).

The *Chelydra serpentina* is considered among naturalists to be a strictly carnivorous animal. The following quotations are examples: "They are extremely voracious, feeding on fish, reptiles, or on any animal substance that falls in their way."[1] "Their food consists entirely of aquatic animals; fishes and young ducks are their ordinary prey."[2] "The turtle

[1] North American Herpetology. Vol. I, p. 145, by J. E. Holbrook.

[2] Contributions to the Natural History of the United States of America. Vol. I, p. 346, by Louis Agassiz.

is entirely carnivorous."[3] "It is wholly carnivorous in its habits, and is very destructive to fish and young water-fowl."[4]

The above statements are undoubtedly true in the main, fish and other animal life constituting the chief part of its food. The following record is, therefore, of interest as being an exception to the usual habit.

On July 9, 1916, I took a Snapping Turtle (carapace 12 inches in length) from a mud hole on the border of a salt marsh at Sagamore Beach, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. The stomach was well filled with recently eaten marsh grass (*Distichlis spicata*), the blades being intact, although bent and tangled. There was nothing else in the stomach. The turtle was a male, quite fat and apparently in a healthy condition.

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SNAKE CONSERVATION IN CALIFORNIA.

The Lorquin Natural History Club of Los Angeles, Calif., is at present devoting some time and money to calling the attention of Californians to the use of some of the harmless snakes and the reasons why they should not be killed. In the vicinity of the city signs are being posted at mountain resorts, small cities and along roads. These signs read as follows:

DO NOT KILL HARMLESS SNAKES.

They are useful in destroying disease-bearing rodents.

The only snake in California that can harm you is the Rattlesnake.

Lorquin Natural History Club,
Los Angeles.

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[3] The Reptile Book, p. 14, by R. L. Ditmars.

[4] The American Natural History. Vol. IV, p. 41, by W. T. Hornaday.