

*Rana sylvatica* LeConte. A single specimen at Turkey Lake.

*Rana clamata* Daudin. Abundant at Upper and Lower Turkey Creek, Turkey and Tippecanoe Lakes.

*Rana catesbiana* Shaw. Abundant among lily pads, especially in parts of the lake not frequently visited. Turkey and Tippecanoe Lakes.

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SNAKES OF TURKEY LAKE. BY G. REDDICK.

The number of specimens of snakes taken amount to about 225. They belong to five genera and eight species.

*Bascanion constrictor* Linn. is common around Turkey Lake and is the largest of the snakes found here. This snake is of course no part of the lake fauna. This snake was also taken at Lake Tippecanoe.

*Etainia sirtalis* Linn. is very abundant along the margin of the lake, feeding on frogs and fish. One specimen was secured with a cat-fish spine sticking through the body wall of the snake.

Young taken from this snake July 17 averaged a slight fraction over seven inches in length and were almost grown, only a very small amount of the yolk being left. These young as soon as they were liberated would try to crawl away, and upon provocation and some without provocation would open their little mouths and flatten their heads and strike as viciously as old snakes.

As high as seventy-two young were taken from one snake, and often from thirty to forty. The average appearing to be between thirty and forty. This snake was also secured from Tippecanoe Lake.

*Etainia saurita* Linn. is not nearly so abundant nor is it nearly so prolific. Eggs were taken from only three or four specimens, six being the highest number taken from any one. Specimens of this snake were also taken from the margins of Lake Tippecanoe.

*Etainia butlerii* Cope. Only one specimen of this was taken. It was fourteen and one-half inches long. This snake is short and chubby and its movement is very characteristic of it. It does not have the gliding movement of *E. saurita* nor the swift but yet very active movement of *N. sipedon*, but seems rather to exert a large amount of force to do little crawling. The movement is so characteristic that I believe any one, having once seen the peculiar way in which it tries to hurry itself away, would ever after be able to recognize it at a distance. No specimen was taken from Lake Tippecanoe.

*Natrix leberis* Linn. is rare in Turkey Lake, but common in Lake Tippecanoe. Twelve is the highest number of embryos taken from any one specimen.

Embryos taken August 5 contained a considerable amount of yolk; probably enough to nourish the embryo for a month or more.

*Natrix sipedon* Linn. is the most abundant of snakes found in this region, but not the most prolific, *E. sirtalis* standing ahead of it. Thirty-four was the highest number of eggs taken from any one specimen. One snake which was kept in confinement gave birth to fourteen young the third week of September.

Among the bullrushes is a favorite abode for this snake, and also under anything whatever that happens to be lying along the margin of the lake, especially if it happens to be lying partly in the water.

*Sistrurus catinatus* Raf. This snake is very common around Turkey Lake and also around Lake Tippecanoe. Several specimens were secured and others killed. It lives chiefly in the swamps.

A specimen taken August 6 contained five eggs and the embryos were seven inches long.

*Storeria dekayi* Holb. Only one specimen of this was secured. It was taken along a highway running by the side of a swamp.

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TESTUDINATA. BY C. H. EIGENMANN.

Turtles are at all times and everywhere abundant. They frequent especially the shallower portions of the lake. Many specimens of all ages were preserved. The number of variations in the shields is large. I present here simply a list with notes on their abundance and breeding habits.

*Chelydra serpentina* Linnæus. This species is abundant in Turkey Lake, and reaches a larger size than any of the others. It is caught for the markets. It is much shyer than the other species of turtles and is not frequently seen. It inhabits the shallower muddy parts of the lake, being abundant in the kettle and about Morrison's Island. No eggs were found.

*Trionyx spiniferus* LeSueur. The soft-shelled turtle is very abundant. It is the second in size and is caught for the markets. Its round eggs are laid in the sand and gravel near the water's edge during June and July. On June 26 one was seen digging a nest in the gravel banks at Syracuse, and on the 27th we obtained eggs from five nests about Ogden Point and other places about the kettle. Other fresh nests were found July 9. The time of hatching was not determined.