

net I have taken over a hundred of them. It has also been taken at Bloomington, Ind.

Branchipus gellidus W. P. Hay. Abundant at times about Irvington. It was described February, 1883, in the American Naturalist, from specimens collected in the early spring of that year. On the drying up of the ponds it disappeared, and although careful search was made every winter after, it was not seen again till April, 1892, when it was again found to be common. It is much smaller than *B. vernalis*, and seems to congregate in little groups of 15 to 20. They are very delicate and die soon after capture.

Euphiloscia elrodi Packard. This is the only "sow-bug" described from the state, although several species are common.

Diatomus sanguineus Forbes. At times so common as to give the pond water a pinkish color. I have observed it only about Irvington.

Daphnia rosea Sars. Very abundant, in company with other species, in ponds about Irvington.

Ceriodaphnia quadrangula. Common, in company with other species, in ponds about Irvington.

Ceriodaphnia cristata Birge. Occurs frequently with the two preceding species.

Cyclops parvus Herrick. Collected from ponds about Irvington.

Cyclops insectus Forbes. Collected from ponds about Irvington.

It will be seen that so far thirty-one species of crustaceans have been collected from the state. A little careful search would doubtless more than double the number.

NOTES ON ELAPS FULVUS. By A. J. BIGNEY.

About two years ago a very beautiful snake was taken to the drug store of V. W. Bigney, at Sunman, Ripley county, Indiana; it having been found near Milan, in the same county. It was preserved in alcohol and a little more than a year ago it was sent to me for identification. After carefully examining it I pronounced it to be the *Elaps fulvius*, or bead snake, belonging to the order of the Harlequin snakes.

A careful study has revealed some interesting facts. The order to which this snake belongs is very widely distributed, being found not only in North America but also in Southern Asia, Australia, South America, and the isles

of the sea. The warmer regions are their regular home. In the United States it is found in Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Arkansas. No mention is made of its being found further north than Virginia and Arkansas. Only one species inhabits North America, but there are several varieties, distinguished chiefly by the arrangement of the colored bands. This snake is ordinarily found in the ground in sweet potato fields. The question naturally arises, How came it so far north? Has it ever been found in this state before? Was it carried here and escaped? I am rather inclined to the latter view. If, however, it has been found in this state by other parties, then this view is evidently erroneous.

The specimen under consideration is about 25 inches long. It has more than 200 gastrostoges, which are entire, and the urostoges bifid. The anal plate is also bifid. Dr. Jordan, in his "Manual," speaks of it as being entire. This is evidently an exception to the rule, and this plate is, therefore, somewhat variable. The snake has seventeen bands of crimson, bordered by yellow. The occipital band is yellow and the bands on the tail also have no red. It has no loreal plate, but in another species it is present. It has two fangs in the upper jaw, which are hollow, and on the front side there is a permanent groove; back of these fangs are small teeth. The *Elaps fulvius* is classed among the venomous by Dr. Jordan. If any one has found another specimen in the state I shall be glad to learn of it.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON HELODERMA SUSPECTUM. By D. A. OWEN, Moore's Hill College.

About the middle of last May the museum of Franklin College came into possession of a fine specimen of *Heloderma suspectum* or "Gila monster," from Sacaton, Arizona. This is one of the largest of lizards, and the only one in America reputed venomous.

The specimen received is eighteen inches long from the tip of his snout to the end of his tail, which is six inches long and of an uniform diameter of about one inch and a half until within a short distance of the end, where it terminates in a blunt point.

The body is beautifully marked by black and flesh colored tubercular scales, much resembling Indian bead work. Its habits are very sluggish,