

grew from a decayed spot in a living tree. It was a beautiful specimen and suggested *Pleurotus ostreatus*. *Pluteus cervinus* was common both in Wells and Whitley counties, growing on very old logs, and once in a mass of rotting sawdust, in the woods. The pileus varies greatly in coloration. The species was often eaten, but unless fried crisp it has a rather unpleasant flavor. A species of *Galera*, apparently *flava*, was not rare in the woods about Bluffton, growing in clusters on decaying logs. It was cooked and the caps retained most of their bright yellow or orange color. It might be used as "trimming" for a dish of larger species.

*Agaricus campestris* was taken in pastures, but I did not find it in quantities as it is often found. A single specimen taken in the woods near Bluffton seemed to be *A. silvaticus*. In the same pastures and in thin woodland, often on manure, *Psathyrella* was common. All the specimens seen seemed to belong to one species, undetermined.

Belonging to another order are the puffballs, the larger species of which are among the most valuable and delicate fungi. Representatives of three genera were observed this season about Bluffton. *Geaster* was found a number of times in thin woodland. *Calvatia* was found a few times. The best way to cook it is like egg plant. In former years *Calvatia* has often been observed in great abundance, occurring at the edges of woods or in thin woodland. Specimens not less than eighteen inches in diameter have been seen, and individuals eight or ten inches in diameter were not rare. A species of *Lycoperdon*, which suggested a sea-urchin with the spines removed, was common in pastures. Its diameter seldom exceeded two inches; it seemed to ripen rapidly, and it was usually infested with larvae, so none were cooked.

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### THE KANKAKEE SALAMANDER.

BY T. H. BALL.

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### THE EEL QUESTION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONGER EEL.

(Abstract.)

BY C. H. EIGENMANN.

The eel question, or "when, how and where does the eel reproduce," which is as old as history, was in part solved by Grassi, who in 1897 found