



The Food of the Hellbender *Cryptobranchus alleganiensis* (Daudin)

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Copeia, No. 170. (Jan. - Mar., 1929), pp. 23-24.

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crucifera rather than *H. crucifer*. I have already indicated this (Proc. Indiana Acad. Sci., (1926) 1927, 36, p. 338) and it is the form adopted by Dr. Jordan in his forthcoming new addition of the "Manual of Vertebrates."

In attempting to give a common name to *Rana virgatipes* most writers have used Sphagnum Frog, but I doubt if it is known by this name anywhere in its range. In Southern New Jersey it is known by the highly characteristic and easily remembered name Carpenter Frog, and knowing this name, one could never mistake its presence in the marshes and lakes where it is calling. It seems to me that a true indigenous name, especially such a good one, should take precedence over a manufactured one.

It may be well to call attention to a current error in citations of the type locality of *Rana virgatipes*. Cope's locality was Mare Run, N. J., and Miss Dickerson's erroneous statement of it as Atlantic City was corrected as long ago as 1907 by Fowler (Ann. Rept. N. J. State Mus., (1906) 1907, p. 126).

If my interpretation of the original designation of *Plethodon aeneus* (Amer. Nat., Nov. 1881, p. 878) and of Article 21 of the International Rules is correct, *Aneides aeneus* should be credited to Cope alone rather than to Cope and Packard.

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THE FOOD OF THE HELLBENDER
CRYPTOBRANCHUS ALLEGANIENSIS
(DAUDIN)

On May 21, 1927 I took three adult Hellbenders in Wolf Creek near Slippery Rock, Butler County, Pa. These were found near large rocks in water from two

to four feet deep. One specimen was shot three times with a .32 cal. revolver, and only temporarily stunned for it was quite active until it was killed twenty-four hours later. The specimens were brought to the laboratory in a sack and regurgitated the following food while in transit; 2 Stone Rollers (*Campostoma anomalum*) 135 mm. and 70 mm. in length, 6 crayfish (*Cambarus sp?*), and portions of 3 other crayfish.

An examination of the stomach contents of the specimens yielded the following: C. M. 4138 a, ♀, 3 crayfish, portions of 3 crayfish, 1 piece of leaf, and 2 pebbles (24 x 20 x 19 mm. and 23 x 17 x 16 mm.); C. M. 4138b, ♂, 2 crayfish and portions of 8 crayfish; C. M. 4138c, ♂, 8 crayfish, portions of 8 crayfish, and broken bits of plant stems.

Omitting the extraneous matter, pebbles and plant material, which was probably swallowed incidentally with food we reach a total of 41 crayfish and 2 fishes as the stomach contents of the three specimens. The crayfish in the anterior portion of the stomachs were normal in coloring, but those in the posterior portion, which were partially digested, were red, the action of the digestive juices having produced the same color change as boiling.

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A NOTE ON THE EGG-LAYING OF *PSEUDEMYS FLORIDANA* (LE CONTE)

On January 11, 1927, I received three specimens of *Pseudemys floridana* (Le Conte), C. M. 4749-4751, which had been collected January 4, 1927 at Lutz, Hillsboro County, Florida by George Krautwurm, a collector of the Carnegie Museum. The turtles were shipped from Florida on January 6, in a crate without any material to protect them from the cold, and as