

fat-body of pinched-open *Tenebrio* larvae. In normal feeding, a single worm can immobilize an *Asellus* larva much larger than itself, penetrate the exoskeleton with its proboscis, and in less than an hour suck out all the soft parts within.

According to Hyman (op. c.), the reproductive season of *P. fluviatilis* (which reproduces only sexually) extends, at Chicago, from September through December; and she assumes a similar breeding season throughout the range of this species in the northeastern part of the United States. My observations show that mature individuals with functional reproductive organs can be collected in Rhode Island as late as the middle of February.

#### LITERATURE CITED

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#### Note

AN ADDITIONAL RECORD OF THE SALAMANDER AMPHIUMA IN TEXAS  
 —Brown, 1950, (*Annotated Checklist of the Reptiles and Amphibians of Texas*) lists *Amphiuma tridactylum* Cuvier from Bowie, Hardin, Harris, Marion, Nacogdoches, and Sabine counties, Texas. There is now deposited in the Southern Methodist University collection an *A. tridactylum*, (SMU 264), collected 7 mi. nw. of Clarksville, Red River Co., Texas, Aug. 13, 1950 by Charles Albright. The specimen, taken during the late afternoon, was hiding beneath a board at the edge of a lake. A description is as follows: male; costal grooves, 62; 3 toes on each foot; length of second approximately twice length of third, third approximately twice length of first on each foot; front legs 8.5 mm. in length, rear legs 13.0 mm. in length; tail length, 101 mm., total length, 495 mm. Color (in formalin) is dark-brown above, light-grey below, with the separation of the two colors sharply defined as a lateral line which extends from a point above the insertion of the front leg equal to the length of the front leg to the point of insertion of the rear leg.  
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EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE-CHANGE UPON EGG-PRODUCTION IN *LYMNAEA PALUSTRIS* (Müller).—Numerous experiments made by me on the effect of temperature-change on snails, demonstrated that such changes have a marked effect upon the number of egg-masses deposited within a given time. Pulmonate snails collected from icy lakes and streams during the winter months, and transferred to water at room temperatures (21°—30° C.), began egg deposition very shortly after the transfer. When the same species was subjected to temperature changes in the opposite direction (room-temperature to low temperature, 5.5°C.), egg-laying almost stopped completely after a period of a few days.

In order to determine the specific effect of change of temperature on the egg-laying of *Lymnaea palustris* (Müller) the following experiment was performed.

On July 7, 1932, (at the University of Michigan Biological Station, Cheboygan, Mich.), I took 48 *L. palustris* (shell height, 24 to 30 mm.) from a marshy region to the laboratory. At the time the snails were