

divided into two long bunches like grapes, and the young were inclosed in two transparent bags; they were equally formed like the old ones, and much more active. The salamander, therefore, brings forth young from an egg hatched within its belly, as the viper; and her fecundity is very great: naturalists have long written that she has forty or fifty at a time; and M. de Maupertuis found forty-two young ones in the body of a female salamander, and fifty-four in another.

The young salamanders are generally of a black colour, almost without spots; and this colour they preserve sometimes during their whole lives, in certain countries, where they have been taken for a distinct species, as we have said. M. Thunberg has given, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sweden, the description of a lizard, which he calls the Japanese lizard, and which appears to differ in nothing from our salamander but in the arrangement of its colours. This animal is almost black, with several whitish and irregular spots, both on the upper part of the body, and below the paws; on the back there is a stripe of dirty white, which becomes narrower to the point of the tail. This whitish stripe is interspersed with
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