

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chrysemys, p. 438. *Chrysemys picta*, p. 438. *Chrysemys marginata*, p. 439. *Chrysemys Bollii*, p. 439. *Chrysemys orogonensis*, p. 440. *Chrysemys dorsalis*, p. 440. Sub-family of *Dairochelyoidæ*, *Deirochelys reticulata*, p. 441. Sub-family *Evemydoidæ*, and genus *Emys*, p. 441. *Emys Meleagris*, p. 442. Sub-family of *Clemmydoidæ*, p. 442. *Nanemys guttata*, p. 442. *Calemys Mühlbergi*, p. 443. *Glyptemys insculpta*, p. 443. *Actinemys marmorata*, p. 144. Sub-family of

Cistudinina, p. 444. *Cistudo*, p. 444. *Cistudo virginea*, *triunguis*, *ornata*, and *major*, p. 445.

SECTION 9. *The genera of Testudinina*, p. 446. *Xerobates*, p. 446. *Xerobates carolinus*, p. 447. *Xerobates Berlandieri*, p. 447. Fossil *Testudinina*, p. 448. *Chelonoidis*, p. 448. *Megalochelys*, p. 448. *Testudo* proper, *Chersus*, and *Psammobates*, p. 449.

SECTION 10. *Chelonian Fauna of North America*, p. 449. Our Turtles belong to seven different Faunæ.

PART III.

EMBRYOLOGY OF THE TURTLE.

CHAPTER I.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EGG, FROM ITS FIRST APPEARANCE TO THE FORMATION OF THE EMBRYO.

SECTION 1. *The origin of the egg.* Precautions taken in the investigation. The egg originates between the cells of the stroma. Initial form of the egg. Formation of the germinal vesicle. p. 451-457.

SECTION 2. *Development of the yolk.* Successive stages in the development of the yolk; its constitution and changes at different periods. It contains at first only granules, and no cells. p. 458.

SECTION 3. *Development of the yolk cells.* Probably connected with the first influence of copulation. Mode of formation of yolk cells. Their cell wall or ectoblast, p. 463. Formation of the mesoblast, p. 467. Formation of the entoblast, p. 472.

SECTION 4. *The Purkinjean Vesicle.*—It originates in an eccentric position, p. 475. Its successive changes, p. 476. The Wagnerian vesicles, p. 476.

SECTION 5. *The growth of the ovarian egg as a whole.*—Dissimilarity between its two sides, one of which corresponds to the position of the Purkinjean vesicle, and the other to the opposite portion of the egg. This antagonism is carried out further during the whole life of the growing animal. The ovarian egg is in fact the animal itself in its first stage of development. p. 479-482.

SECTION 6. *The Graafian follicle and the membranes of the egg.*—The stroma, p. 482. The tunica granulosa, p. 483. The zona pellucida, p. 484. The vitelline sac, p. 485. The embryonal membrane, p. 486.

SECTION 7. *Fecundation.*—The act of fecundation is successive in Turtles. From the first copulation to the time of laying, there elapse four years, during which eight copulations take place. The eggs grow for a long time before they are fecundated. p. 489-492.