noidæ, Chelydroidæ, and Trionychidæ, and very long in land Turtles and in Chelonioidæ. Our observations show this variation to extend to such a degree that we are unable to obtain from this part of the organization of the Testudinata an ordinal character, in contradistinction from the other Reptiles, as the following table satisfactorily proves.[1]

Family.	Species.	Total weight of the body in ounces.	Length of the Carapace in inches.	Total length of the digestive duct.	Œsophagus.	Stomach.	Small intestine.	Cæcum.	Large intestine.	Cloaca.
Land Turtles, (herbivorous.)	Testudo polyphemus, fem.	100	10½	82½	4¾	8¼	21½	⅝	44½	8½
Land Emydoidæ, (omnivorous.)	Cistudo, triunguis, (3 toed Box-turtle,) fem.	15	5½	31	3	3½	19⅜	⅜	5⅛	
Water Emydoidæ, (omnivorous.)	Emys rugosa, (rubriventris,) fem.	62	11	99	5	7⅛	70⅜	1	13	3½
Cinosternoidæ, (carnivorous.)	Cinosternon pennsylvanicum, fem.	8½	4½	24¼	3⅜	2⅛	16½	0	2¼	
Chelydroidæ, (carnivorous.)	Chelydra serpentina, male.	65	10½	80½	10	7¼	48¾	0	11½	3½
Trionychidæ, (carnivorous.)	Trionyx ferox, fem.	76	13	58½	6	6	35	0	6	5½
Chelonioidæ,[2] (herbivorous.)	Chelonia Caouana.	77		102						

[1] These measurements may be of interest, as they were made upon fresh specimens. The numbers, which express the length of the parts in the table, indicate American inches, twelve of which make one foot; the weight of the body is given in officinal ounces, twelve of which make a pound, and one of which is equal to 480 grains. In this table, which explains itself, we will only point out Cistudo, which, upon a superficial examination of its outlines, would seem to belong to the Testudinina, (land Turtles,) and which, by the proportions of the different parts of its intestines, is in reality an Emydian, as it will be shown below from a critical examination of its forms. See The Family Characters, below.

[2] This last measure, respecting Chelonia Caouana, is borrowed from the valuable Chemical and Physiological Investigations by Joseph Jones, published in the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, vol. viii., 1856, where the student will find many interesting data relating to the digestion of Turtles in comparison with other cold blooded, and with warm blooded animals.