

upper jaw. On the top of the head there is a globular elevation, which does not rest merely in the skin; the height of the hemispheres of the brain themselves causes the brain-box to rise in this region. The upper jaw shows thus far no sign of the hook, which is so largely developed in the adult; on the contrary, its lower edge is notched in front. The inner margin of the sheath of this bill runs far backward over the palate, even more so than in the adult, filling up the whole triangle between the alveolar edges. The lower bill, however, is provided with a sharp hook, running upwards. The nostrils lie and open more upwards than in the adult, in which they are directed half forwards. The lower, or rather posterior eyelid, is provided with a comb-like row of scales, which fades entirely away in the adult. The neck is very bulky, and has the same transverse diameter as the head. The shape of the back is oval; there is a median excavation in front for the neck, and two lateral ones for the arms. Behind, the carapace tapers backwards, and runs out into a sharp angle. Three rows of tubercles are situated along the back, converging towards the hind end, one of them upon the median, the two others upon the costal plates. (See Pl. 6, fig. 15 and 16.) These tubercles begin in the anterior margin of each plate, and rise more and more in a longitudinal direction backwards. Four similar rows of tubercles are seen below, upon the sternal plates, and upon the plates of the bridge. (Pl. 6, fig. 14.) All these tubercular ridges arise from the thickening of the corium, and are not, as one might suppose, merely owing to a bulging of the epidermal plates. They all vanish also, sooner or later, in the adult, except those in the median line of the back, and two upon the two median rows of plates of the sternum. These ridges of tubercles, the conical shape of the whole trunk, which is far higher than in the adult and tapers backwards nearly to a point, the rounding and curving of the circumference of the body, instead of exhibiting a sharp and flattened margin as we find it in the adult, give to this young *Th. Caouana* a general resemblance to *Sphargis* which is very striking. This is particularly obvious in a cross-section through the trunk. (See Pl. 6, fig. 17.) This shows, again, that the *Sphargididæ* have the lowest standing among the sea Turtles, as this family preserves, in its adult form, features which prevail in the *Chelonioidæ* only during their earlier development.

The dorsal plates of the *Th. Caouana* when hatching show, however, the same great breadth in relation to the length, that we find in the hatching *Amydæ*; but, while in the latter all the plates increase afterwards in length at the expense of their transverse diameter, in the *Chelonioidæ* the median ones only grow longer than broad, while the costal ones grow broader and broader. The marginal plates vary in number. We find fourteen in a half grown specimen; while in a series of young ones their number differs from twelve to fourteen; and again they are of