

numbers several genera, and that its representatives are not all, as the celebrated naturalists of Leyden believe, varieties of only two species of the genus *Emys*. Of the groups thus distinguished as genera, there are three in the sub-family of Cinosternoids proper, namely, *Cinosternum*, *Thyrosternum*, and *Platythyra*; and three in the sub-family of Ozothecoids, namely, *Goniochelys*, *Ozotheca*, and *Staurotypus*. The colors prevailing in all these Turtles are dark, here and there enlivened by reddish or greenish or yellowish tints.

#### GENERA OF THE SUB-FAMILY OF OZOTHECOIDÆ.

Besides the Mexican genus *Staurotypus*, this sub-family embraces two genera that have representatives within the limits of the United States.

I. *GONIOCHELYS*, *Ag.* The jaws are very strong, and their muscles powerful. The strength of the upper jaw lies in the thickness of the bone; that of the lower jaw lies both in the thickness of the bone and the height of the jaw itself. To give room for the large muscles, the head is very broad across the fossæ temporales. The sides of the head, back of the eye, spread wide apart downward; the roof, between the orbits, is broad, but still they spread apart downward, and therefore open somewhat upward. The sides of the nose curve a little outward in passing down from the top. The jaw, under the eye, is very thick; its outer surface curves outward, and then again turns sharply inward to the alveolar edge; under the sides of the nose that surface slants also far inward; while at the front end it slants backward, but not so much as it does at the sides. At the symphysis the jaw is drawn down more or less, and often considerably, to a point or a chisel edge. The horizontal alveolar surface is very broad, leaving but a small space within its angle. The lower jaw is both thick and high; it is drawn upward at the symphysis to a strong point; its outer surface slants far inward from the alveolar edge at the sides, and backward at the end. The alveolar surface, as in the upper jaw, is very broad, and leaves but little space within its angle; it is broadest at the symphysis, and its inner edge curves somewhat inward in passing back to the hind end. It is nearly flat from side to side just before the angle, but has a ridge descending on to it from the angle. The scales of the shield have a marked tendency to imbrication.

*GONIOCHELYS TRIQUETRA*, *Ag.* Thus far this species has only been found in Lake Concordia, in Louisiana. I am indebted for specimens to Prof. Baird, Mr. B. Chase, and Prof. Wailes. Several specimens from the same source are preserved in the Museum of the Essex Institute in Salem. The most prominent specific character consists in the very sharp and high keel of the back, and the flat sides,