

one as the jaws shut. These edges are sharp in both jaws. Fish and Coleopterous insects were found in the intestines of two specimens examined immediately after their capture; the Fish in the one, and the insects in the other. The species of this genus have, to this day, been associated with the genuine *Cinosternums* of Central and South America; but the characters indicated above show them to differ generically.

I know three species of this genus, one of which has long been known under the name of *Testudo pennsylvanica*; the others were first described by Wagler, Gray, Duméril and Bibron, and Major LeConte, under the names of *Cin. lirtipes*, *Wagl.*,¹ *Cin. oblongum*, *Gray*,² *Cin. Doubledayi*, *Gray*,² *Cin. leucostomum*, *Dum.* and *Bibr.*,³ *Cin. integrum*, *LeC.*,⁴ and *Cin. sonoriense*, *LeC.*;⁵ but these species are by no means all distinct.

THYROSTERNUM PENNSYLVANICUM, *Ag.*⁶ The young are represented Pl. 4, fig. 7-12, and Pl. 5, fig. 16 and 17; and the eggs, Pl. 7, fig. 1-6, under the name of *Cinosternum pennsylvanicum*. *Cinosternum oblongum Gray* is only a male, and not a distinct species. Dr. Nott has sent me a specimen with a double row of median scales along the back. This is the only instance of an anomaly I have seen in the scales of any *Cinosternoid*. The geographical range of this species is very extensive. It occurs from Pennsylvania to Florida, and westward to the Mississippi valley. I am obliged to Dr. Nott for specimens from Pensacola and Mobile, and for others to Mr. Albert Stein, from the last locality. Dr. Benedict and Mr. T. C. Copes have sent me large numbers from the neighborhood of New Orleans.

THYROSTERNUM SONORIENSE, *Ag.* The young are represented Pl. 5, fig. 8-11, under the name of *Cinosternum sonoriense*, *LeC.* This species has thus far only been found in Mexico, but so near upon the borders of the United States that it deserves to be noticed here. Tucson, in Sonora, is the locality whence Dr. J. LeConte obtained the specimen described by his father.⁶ Others from the same locality, and from Guadalupe Cañon, also in Sonora, are in the possession of the Smithsonian Institution.

¹ Syst. Amph., p. 137, tab. 5, fig. 29 and 30; Descr. et Icones, pl. 30.

² Cat. Brit. Mus., p. 33.

³ Arch. Mus., 1852, vol. 6, p. 239, pl. 17.

⁴ Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc., Phil. 1854, p. 183.

⁵ Ibid. p. 184.

⁶ This is the *Cinosternum pennsylvanicum* of modern authors, (comp. Dum. and Bibr., *Erp. gén.*, vol. 2, p. 367, and Holbrook, *N. Am. Herp.* p. 307,) called also *Terrapene pennsylvanica*, *Cistudo pennsylvanica*,

Emys pennsylvanica, and *Testudo subrufa*. I have not the slightest doubt that the *Testudo triacarinata*, *Retz.*, in Schöppf's *Hist. Test.*, (Daudin's *Testudo Retzii*.) which is generally referred to *Cinosternum scorpioides* on account of the dorsal keels, is the young of this same species. A comparison of my figures (pl. 4, fig. 7-9) with Schöppf's pl. 2, fig. 1-3 will satisfy the most skeptical. Schöppf's figures represent a specimen two years old; mine were recently hatched.