

more elongated form of the adult, the greater plainness of the color of the back, the strong, coarse serratures of the upper and lower jaw, and the prominent hooks on both sides of the median notch of the upper jaw. The geographical range of this species is very limited; it extends only from New Jersey to Virginia. I have received a large number of specimens of all ages from Washington, through the kindness of Professor Baird. A series of them are represented on Pl. 26 and 27, with the view of showing what is the range of variations in some species of this family. These plates tell their own story. The yellow, hieroglyphic ocelli and curved lines extending upon a gray ground over the whole surface of the shield (Pl. 26, fig. 1-4) gradually pass (fig. 5) into a system of more parallel lines, (fig. 6, 9, 10, and 11,) transverse upon the costal scales, (fig. 6 and 10,) more longitudinal upon the median scales, (fig. 9 and 11,) and ocellated upon the marginal scales, and the yellow bands deepen gradually to orange, (fig. 9 and 10,) the ground being more greenish (fig. 6) or deeper brown (fig. 5); or the lineated appearance vanishes entirely, and the surface becomes mottled (fig. 7). The sternum is at first yellow, with black blotches (fig. 4); but gradually becomes reddish, (fig. 8,) and even deep red, without a spot. In the adult, the mottled appearance of the shield prevails, and only faint traces of the transverse bands remain, (Pl. 27, fig. 1,) the general color being either gray mottled with red, or deep red mottled with black. Occasionally the whole surface is dark, and only slightly mottled or faintly banded with brownish red. It would have taken two or three more plates to represent all the variations of color I have observed.¹ I have only seen immature eggs of this species.

PTYCHEMYS CONCINNA, *Ay.*² This species occurs from the southern parts of North Carolina, through all the southern States as far as western Louisiana, and up the Mississippi valley as far as Arkansas. I have received a large number of specimens, through the kindness of Dr. W. B. Daniell, from Savannah; of N. A. Pratt, Jr., from Roswell, Georgia; of Dr. R. W. Jeffries, from Pensacola, Florida; of Dr. Holbrook, and Dr. Nott, from Mobile; of Professor Chilton, from New Orleans; of Mr. W. Sargent, from Natchez; of Professor Wailes, and Dr. L. Harper, from other

different names, as *Emys rugosa*, *Emys irrigata*, and *Emys rubriventris* (Erp. génér., vol. 2, p. 284, 276, and 281).

¹ This shows plainly that there are genera among our Emydoids in which neither the tint nor the pattern of coloration affords any specific characters.

² Few species of American Emyds have been more extensively mistaken than this. It was first described, in 1820, by Major LeConte, as *Testudo*

concinna (*Emys concinna*, *Dum. and Bibr.*; *Holbr. N. Am. Herp.*, vol. i., p. 119, pl. 19); but at the same time he gave another name, *Testudo floridanum*, (*Emys floridana*, *Harl.*; *Holbr. N. Am. Herp.*, vol. i., p. 65, pl. 8,) to large specimens observed by him in Florida. Besides adopting these two species, Gray described it also under the name of *Emys ornata*, and the young under that of *Emys annulifera*. *Cat. Brit. Mus.*, p. 22 and 27.