

PTYCHEMYS HIEROGLYPHICA, *Ag.*¹ Only known from the middle Western and Southern States. I have seen neither the young nor the eggs. I owe my specimens to the kindness of Dr. Gessner, of Columbus, Georgia. Dr. Holbrook describes it from Tennessee. The upper jaw is emarginated, but smooth; the lower jaw is thinner and more feeble than in other species, and its edge also smooth. The inner rows of tubercles in both jaws are more continuous. The whole body is very flat, and the hind margin more deeply serrated than in the other species.

PTYCHEMYS DECUSSATA, *Ag.*² This species is not found within the borders of the United States. It is a native of Cuba. But, as I had an opportunity of comparing specimens forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution by Professor Poey of Havana, I avail myself of this opportunity to state that it is a distinct species of the genus *Ptychemys*, more nearly allied to *Ptychemys concinna* than to any other.

II. *TRACHEMYS*, *Ag.* The chief difference between *Trachemys* and *Ptychemys* consists in the horizontal alveolar surfaces of the jaws, which are much narrower in *Trachemys* than in *Ptychemys*. The ridge of the upper jaw is less prominent, low in front, and not tuberculated; the lower jaw does not spread horizontally, and has only a slight, smooth inner ridge. There is a notch in the front of the upper jaw, but no lateral teeth; the lower jaw is arched upwards, and terminates in a hook. The marginal scales are separated by notches, and the edges of the scales again are themselves notched. The tessellation of the skin amounts to scales upon the neck, and upon the loose skin between the legs and the shield; but the form of the feet is the same as in *Ptychemys*. The young have a slight, obtuse median keel, and their scales are finely granulated. Their color is very characteristic; there are numerous longitudinal bands upon the median scales, and transverse ones upon the costal scales, while the marginal scales are ornamented with crescent shaped figures. As the animal grows, the bands become less and less numerous, or disappear completely in old age. At first smooth, they afterwards assume radiating ridges, up to the seventh or eighth year; and, finally, longitudinal ridges and rugosities prevail upon the scales. (Compare p. 431, note 1.)

TRACHEMYS SCABRA, *Ag.*³ This species extends from North Carolina to Geor-

¹ First described by Dr. Holbrook, *N. Am. Herp.* p. 111, pl. 17. In the figure of Dr. Holbrook, the smallness of the head is somewhat exaggerated.

² This is the *Emys decussata* of Bell, figured by Ramon de la Sagra, Cuba, Rept., pl. 1.

Emys Berardi, *Dum.* and *Bibr.*, seems also to belong to this genus, judging from the description and

the figures of the jaws published by A. Duméril, *Arch. Mus.* vol. 6, p. 231, pl. 15.

³ This species is generally known under the name of *Emys serrata* (Holbr. *N. Am. Herp.*, vol. 1, p. 49, pl. 5). It is also described as *Testudo scripta*, *Schw.*, *Emys scripta*, *Schw.* But, since it is undoubtedly the *Testudo scabra* of Linnaeus, I have restored its oldest