

where it ranges from Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, to Louisiana. I have received specimens from Burlington, Iowa, through Dr. J. Rauch; from Marion County, Missouri, through the Smithsonian Institution; from the Osage River, through Mr. G. Stolley; from Maumee River, Ohio, through Mr. Geo. Clark; from Arkansas, through Mr. G. Stolley, and the Smithsonian Institution. Judging from the many specimens sent me by Mr. W. Sargent and Professor Wailes, it must be common about Natchez. The young are represented Pl. 2, fig. 10-12; the eggs Pl. 7a, fig. 31-34. The eggs vary more in form than those of *Graptemys geographica*, as the animal itself also does.

IV. *MALACOCLEMmys*, *Gray*.<sup>1</sup> A very distinct genus, first noticed by J. E. Gray, who refers only one species to it, though I believe that his *E. Bealii* is the Chinese representative of ours. There are no scales on either side of the neck, the upper arms, the thighs, or the loose skin of the legs, but merely a tessellation of the epidermis; distinct scales only upon the legs, arms, and feet. Inguinal or axillary scales small or wanting. Head long and peaked, or blunt, short, and rounded.<sup>2</sup> Horny sheath of jaws straight, strong, and smooth; horizontal alveolar surface flat and broad, without ridges; alveolar edges meeting at an angle in the upper jaw, and tapering to a triangle in the lower. Young keeled, adults tuberculated, upon the middle line. The median scales remain longer broad than in any other Emydoid, indicating a lower standing, which agrees with its mode of life in salt-marshes.

*MALACOCLEMmys PALUSTRIS*, *Ag.*<sup>3</sup> Common along the Atlantic coast, in salt-marshes, from New York to Texas, and even to South America. Specimens from the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico are generally smaller than those of the Atlantic States, and have the edge of the carapace more turned up;<sup>4</sup> but such specimens occur even in the vicinity of New York. This species varies most remarkably in its color and sculpture, as well as in the size of the head. The lighter varieties are plain greenish gray, the darkest almost black; there are those with concentric stripes upon the scales, alternately dark and light colored; some are entirely smooth, and others have deep concentric grooves, indicating the successive lines of growth of the scales. The sternum varies from light yellow or yellow-

*geographica*; but the specific name *LeSueurii* is older. It is evident from his reference that Gray at first applied the name of *Emys LeSueurii* to this species, and not to *Gr. geographica*; now Gray calls it also *Emys pseudo-geographica*. Prof. Wailes enumerates it in his Geol. Report under the name of *Emys serrata*.

<sup>1</sup> Though Gray spells this name *Malaclemys*, I have altered it to suit its etymology.

<sup>2</sup> There is not another genus the head of which varies as much in size and form as this.

<sup>3</sup> *Malaclemys concentrica*, *Gray*, Cat. Brit. Mus. 1844, p. 28. It is the *Testudo terrapin*, *Schoepff*, *Emys terrapin*, *Holbr.*, *Test. centrata*, *Daud.*, *Test. concentrica*, *Shaw*, *Test. palustris*, *Gmel.* and *LeC.*

<sup>4</sup> This is probably the *Emys areolata*, *A. Dum.* Arch. Mus., vol. 6, p. 223, Pl. 14.