

ish green to reddish brown, plain, or dotted or striped concentrically. I am indebted to Prof. Baird for a large series of specimens from the Middle States; Dr. Nott has sent me others from the Gulf States. Dr. Holbrook's figure (Pl. 12) represents a broad-headed variety; DeKay's, (*Zoölogy of New York*, Pl. 3, fig. 5,) one with a pointed head.¹ The young are represented Pl. 1, fig. 10-12; the eggs, Pl. 7a, fig. 11-14.

V. *CHRYSEMYS*, *Gray*. Although J. E. Gray considers these Turtles only as a sub-genus of *Emys*, I am satisfied that they belong to a distinct genus, the representatives of which are closely allied to the other *Nectemyds*, and not to the *Clemmys*, as Wagler supposed. The large web of their feet and the broad horizontal alveolar surface of the upper jaw show this distinctly, even though the horny sheath that covers its edge be narrow. They die in a few days when kept out of the water, while the *Clemmys* are much more terrestrial, and may be kept for months on dry ground during the hottest days of the summer. This is the case, at least, with *Glyptemys insculpta*. The most prominent generic character consists in a notch in front of the horny sheath of the upper jaw, on each side of which the edge of the sheath projects more or less to form lateral teeth, that are close together. The young are not keeled² at all, and are flatter than those of the other genera. The colors are very constant, and afford good specific characters.³

CHRYSEMYS PICTA, *Gray*.⁴ This species may be at once distinguished from the other species of the same genus by the form of the middle row of scales upon the back, and the manner in which the costal scales⁵ of the carapace meet those of the vertebral row, and also by a broad, yellow band, limited by a black line, which extends along their anterior margin. The ground color is dark, grayish brown; the margin has intensely blood-red blotches. The scales of the median row have their lateral angle higher up, and the upper margin of the lateral scales nearly on a line with the upper margin of the median scales, while in all the other species the median scales are more regularly hexagonal, and the

¹ J. E. Gray's *Emys macrocephalus*, *Cat. Brit. Mus.* 1844, p. 26, is a large-headed variety of this species.

² The absence of a keel in the young, and the small size of the adult, seem to indicate that this genus stands highest in its sub-family.

³ The only variations that I have noticed correspond to the changes which take place with age; there is, though very rarely, some difference in the extent of the lyriiform figure upon the sternum.

⁴ This is the well-known *Emys picta* of most

modern herpetologists, the *Testudo picta* of Hermann and Schneider; *Testudo cinerea*, *Brown*, *Emys cinerea*, *Schw.*, is the young. Seba already mentions it as *Testudo ex Nova Hispania*. It also appears as *Terrapene picta* in Prince Canino's works. Wagler calls it *Clemmys picta*.

⁵ Occasional anomalies are observed in the form of the scales. Prof. S. S. Haldemann has sent me one specimen in which one of the costal scales and the posterior median scales of the back are divided; and another in which there is one additional costal scale.