

in the latter, while the margin of the costal scales is smooth. There are a few irregular yellow or red bands across the costal scales, with a few red dots. The ground color is copper-red, or bronze colored. The lyriiform black blotch of the sternum has lateral angular projections. I have received many specimens from the Osage River, in Missouri, through Mr. G. Stolley. Dr. George Engelmann has also sent me many from St. Louis; and I have found it myself in western Illinois. The young are represented Pl. 6, fig. 8 and 9.

CHRYSEMYS OREGONENSIS, Ag.¹ Mr. Nuttall, who discovered this species, states that it was found in Oregon; Prince Max von Neu-Wied observed it near Fort Union, on the Upper Missouri. I have received specimens from the Smithsonian Institution, collected near Fort Snelling, Minnesota, in the Yellow Stone River, Nebraska, and among the Guadalupe Mountains, in Texas. My friend James M. Barnard has brought me a living specimen from White Bear Lake, Minnesota, which agrees exactly with Dr. Holbrook's original specimen, now in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences, in Philadelphia. The back has numerous yellow lines upon a greenish ground, and the sternum regular blotches in the form of a lyre all over its surface. The young represented (Pl. 3, fig. 1-3) belongs to the Smithsonian Institution.

CHRYSEMYS DORSALIS, Ag. I have seen only a few specimens of this species, the only one of the genus which I have not kept alive for a considerable time. They were sent to me by Prof. Wailes, who collected them in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana.² Lake Concordia is the locality whence most specimens were obtained. The Smithsonian Institution possesses specimens from the same source. This is the broadest and shortest species of the genus. It is easily distinguished by the great width of the median scales of the carapace; their form resembles more that of the scales of the young *Ch. picta* than that of the adults of other species. Margin of the costal scales plicated, as in *Ch. marginata*. As in *Ch. picta*, the sternum is uniformly golden yellow. The yellow median stripe along the back is broader than in any other species. The marginal scales are not so highly ornamented as in other species. Indeed, the characteristic, crescent-shaped figures of the margin occur only upon the lower surface, and are quite pale.

¹ This is Harlan's *Emys oregonensis* (Am. Journ. Sc., vol. 31, p. 382, pl. 31, and Holbrook's N. Am. Herp. vol. 1, p. 107, pl. 16). I have great doubts respecting the accuracy of the statement of Nuttall, that this species was found in Oregon. It has never been seen in that territory by the many expeditions which have explored it since Nuttall; nor did Dr. Pickering notice it when there with the United States Ex-

ploring Expedition. I am therefore inclined to believe that he made some mistake in reference to its origin.

² I suppose that the specimens carried from New Orleans to Paris by Mr. Trécul, and referred to *Emys picta* by Duméril, belong to this species. I have never seen *Ch. picta* anywhere in the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Prof. Wailes also quotes this species as *Emys picta* in his Geol. Rep.