

## SUB-FAMILY OF THE DEIROCHELYOIDÆ.

This sub-family embraces only a single genus, as far as I know, and to this day that genus numbers a single species, the North American *Emys reticulata*, *Schweig.*<sup>1</sup> In many respects it recalls the Australian *Chelodinæ*, by the unusual length of its neck; but differs strikingly from them by the mode of articulation of its neck vertebræ. It is a genuine *Cryptodeira*, and in no way allied to the *Pleurodeiræ*.<sup>2</sup>

*DEIROCHELYS*, *Ag.* The upper jaw is notched in front; the lower jaw is low, arched upwards, and terminates in a sharp point.

*DEIROCHELYS RETICULATA*, *Ag.* The geographical range of this species is much more extensive than is generally supposed. It is found in all the Southern States, from the southern parts of North Carolina to Louisiana, though it seems to be nowhere very common. I have obtained specimens from North Carolina, through Mr. S. Th. Abert and Dr. C. L. Hunter; from South Carolina, through Dr. Holbrook; from Pensacola, through Dr. R. W. Jeffries; from Mobile, through Dr. Nott; and from Red River, Louisiana, through Professor Baird. The young are represented Pl. I., fig. 14-16, and Pl. II., fig. 1-3; and the eggs, Pl. VII., fig. 17-19.

## GENERA OF THE SUB-FAMILY OF EMEYDOIDÆ.

*EMYS*, *Brongn.*<sup>3</sup> All modern herpetologists, with the exception of Dr. Holbrook and Maj. LeConte, have confounded the North American representative of this genus with the common Box Turtle,<sup>4</sup> *Cistudo virginica*, with which it is only remotely allied. The distinguishing character of the genus consists in the narrow, horizontal alveolar surface, and the narrow, horny sheath of the bill, which is notched in front, the alveolar edge rising gradually to form a triangular emargination, while under the eye it is arched down. No part of the plastron is sutured to the carapace; the median pair of bones are united to it by unossified, flexible derm; the plastron itself is hinged at the middle transverse suture, and the two movable plates, thus hinged upon one another, are raised to the

<sup>1</sup> Compare *Holb. N. Amer. Herp.* p. 59, pl. 7. It is the *Testudo reticulata*, *Bosc.*; *Terrapene reticulata*, *Bonap.*

<sup>2</sup> Compare p. 335, note, and 351.

<sup>3</sup> Gray has proposed the name *Lutremys* for this genus; but the older name, *Emys*, must be pre-

served. He has further subdivided the *Cistudos*, with which he associates the genus *Lutremys*, into *Cistudo* proper and *Cyclemys*.

<sup>4</sup> *Dum. and Bibr. Exp. gén.* vol. 2, p. 210; *Gray. Cat. Brit. Mus.* p. 30. Comp. also my remarks, p. 249 and 252.