

Pl. 7a, fig. 7-10. Its yellow dots upon a black ground are very characteristic. When hatched, there is but a single dot upon each scale of the shield, and none upon the marginal scales; as it advances in age new dots appear, one by one, upon each scale, until they become very irregular, and extend to the margin of the shield. I have, however, seen old specimens that were entirely black, and others in which the dots remained few and regular. The sternum varies from black to yellow, with black blotches, especially upon the centres of the scales. This species is common in New England, and in the middle Atlantic States. It does not extend south of North Carolina, nor west of New York and Pennsylvania. I have received large numbers from North Carolina, through the kindness of Professor Baird, but never noticed it in the South or in the West.

II. *CALEMYS*, *Ag.* This genus differs from *Nanemys* in having a deep notch in front of the upper jaw, with a large tooth on each side, projecting in the shape of an arched bill. Sides of the head compressed, but not narrowing downward. The lower jaw is strongly arched upward.<sup>1</sup>

*CALEMYS MÜHLENBERGII*, *Ag.*<sup>2</sup> I have never seen the young, or the mature eggs of this species, which seems rather rare, and entirely limited to New Jersey and the eastern parts of Pennsylvania. Its scales are either perfectly smooth or concentrically grooved; with or without keel along the back. The dark orange blotch on each side of the neck, extending over the temporal muscles, is characteristic of this species.

III. *GLYPTEMYS*, *Ag.* The upper jaw projects in the form of a bill, arched downward, notched at the tip, and so compressed sidewise that the margin of the mouth is narrower than the top of the forehead over the nose. The edge of the lower jaw is straight, except the tip, which is greatly arched upward. The horny sheath of the horizontal alveolar surface is narrow in both jaws. The margin of the shield is very thin and spreading in the young, and the surface of the scales is coarsely granular. In the adult they have radiating ridges, which in very old age are sometimes entirely smoothed down.

*GLYPTEMYS INSCULPTA*, *Ag.*<sup>3</sup> This species is common in the North-eastern States, and is found only as far south as New Jersey. I am indebted to Mr. S. Tenney for hundreds of specimens from Lancaster, Massachusetts. He has also secured

under the names of *Emys punctata* and *Clemmys punctata*.

<sup>1</sup> As I have not seen the young, I am somewhat doubtful respecting the value of the differences pointed out between this genus and the preceding.

<sup>2</sup> This species is well represented by Dr. Hol-

brook, in his *N. A. Herp.* pl. 4, under the name of *Emys Mühlenbergii*.

<sup>3</sup> This is the *Emys insculpta* of Major LeConte. Duméril and Bibron have erroneously identified it with Schœpfl's *Testudo pulchella*, which is the young of the European *Emys lutaria*. *Emys speciosa*, *Bell*, is the smooth variety of the old age.