

*XEROBATES CAROLINUS*, Ag.<sup>1</sup> This species extends from South Carolina, through all the Southern States as far as Texas, in the southern parts of which it is replaced by the next species. Its eggs are represented Pl. 7, fig. 28 and 29. I am indebted to Dr. Th. S. Savage for interesting observations upon the habits of this species. "The domicile of the Gopher consists of an excavation, of a size at the mouth just sufficient to admit the animal, and runs in an oblique direction to the depth of about four feet. From the entrance it enlarges and expands to a considerable extent, resembling in its interior outline a vessel of globular shape. Being concealed, it is sometimes a dangerous cavity to horsemen at full speed. It is inhabited but by one pair. When the dew is on the grass, or it has rained, the animal emerges in search of food, which it seems to require daily. It feeds on grass and succulent vegetables of various kinds. They eat also the gums that exude from trees, especially the inspissated sap of the pine, as seen often at the lower part of the stem and exposed roots of that tree. This they will eat also in a state of confinement. Their eggs are not laid in their domicile, but in a separate cavity near its mouth. The habit of the animal in oviposition, it is said, is to draw a circle on the ground about four inches in diameter, and to excavate within this to a depth of about the same number of inches, expanding as it proceeds, in a manner similar to that adopted in making its domicile. In this are deposited five white eggs, of a round form. The number being complete, the cavity is filled with earth and pressed down smoothly, and to a level with the surface, by the weight of the animal. The time in hatching is said to be between three and four weeks. The month in which they lay is June. They are long-lived, and attain the size of fourteen to eighteen inches across the carapace. To capture the Gopher, a deep hole is dug at the mouth of their domicile, into which they fall as they emerge for food."

*XEROBATES BERLANDIERI*, Ag. The young is represented Pl. 3, fig. 17-19. It has a small yellow dot in the centre of the median and costal scales; the marginal scales are only edged with yellow. The sternum is narrower and more projecting in front than that of *X. carolinus*; in the adult it is even forked. Behind it is broader and more turned downward. The centre of the scales remains granular for a longer time. The gland of the lower jaw is larger and more prominent. This species is smaller than the preceding, and limited to southern Texas and Mexico. All the specimens that I have seen were forwarded to me for examination by the Smithsonian Institution. They were collected by the late Mr. Berlandier, a zealous French naturalist, to whom we are indebted for much of what we know of the natural history of northern Mexico.

<sup>1</sup> This is the *Testudo carolina* of Linnaeus, *Testudo Polyphemus* of Daudin.