

The Red Deer river specimen of *T. foveatus* consists of the carapace, in which the nuchal plate is missing, without any part of the plastron. Sternal plates, probably referable to this species, were found not far distant, but further reference will not be made to them here.

The carapace (Plate II, fig. 2) is a little less than one fourth broader than long, and is only slightly convex. The eight costals of the left side are practically entire, but the first right costal is wanting. Five neural plates are preserved with part of another that lay principally between the first costals, its posterior end being between the front inner borders of the second costals. If this neural were as long in proportion to its breadth as the plate immediately following it, its front margin probably effected a sutural union with the nuchal plate, and its outline was presumably as is shown by the dotted lines in the figure.* Neurals two, three and four are six sided, neural five is oblong, and neural six, lying for the most part between the sixth costals, is shield shaped, coming to a point behind. The seventh costals are suturally united at their inner ends, where they develop a breadth sufficient to separate the eighth costals from each other. These latter are subtriangular in shape, with three convex sides. The nuchal plate was evidently small, as the lateral termination of the suture (*a* in the figure) between it and the left first costal indicates a side extension scarcely past a point in advance of the mid length of the first costal. Small, shallow, rounded depressions mark the surface of the neurals and the inner ends of the costals. In the latter, as the distance from the neurals increases, the depressions gradually grow larger and more decided, becoming often reniform or oval, and frequently coalescing, until in the distal ends of the costals a few more or less continuous furrows are formed parallel with the outer margins of the plates. These furrows are a conspicuous feature in the sculpture; they are not so well marked on the posterior margin of the carapace, but they are well developed near the front edges of the first costals. In the neurals and inner halves of the costals there is a narrow, smooth strip devoid of sculpture bordering the sutures. The rib-heads are well developed.

*Since the above was written some misplaced fragments have been added to the anterior end of this carapace; they reveal the fact that the first costals are in reality separated by a divided first neural. The writer wishes here to express his indebtedness to Professor Osborn and Dr. Hay, of the American Museum of Natural History, for the loan of the type of *Trionyx vagans* and the opportunity thus afforded him of making a direct comparison of the type with the Red Deer specimen.