

that probably belong to this species are, a poorly preserved carapace (Cat. No. 1302) that has not been crushed nor distorted in any way and that therefore gives the natural convexity* of the upper surface, the right central part of another plastron (Cat. No. 1634), and the corresponding left portion of a fourth plastron (Cat. No. 1633) of a size somewhat larger than the others and of greater shell thickness.

The type of the Belly River species now described as new, under the above name, in the following paragraphs consists of the plastron (briefly described in 1902) with the front half of the carapace of one individual. Additional information is given relative to the plastron but the characters of the carapace are now published for the first time.

The carapace is flattened and therefore appears unnaturally broad although the front margin may still be considered to be broadly rounded. On the left side the first five costal plates are preserved, on the opposite side the 1st, 2nd and 3rd remain. In the median line are the 1st, 2nd and 3rd neural plates. The nuchal plate is succeeded on the right by the first six marginal plates, on the left by the first seven marginals of which the 3rd to the 7th are seen distinctly only in the lower aspect of the shell as they are injured above and are to some extent crushed under the distal ends of the costal plates. In plate III, figure 4, the carapace is shewn as seen from above, the epidermal shields being indicated by heavy lines and the sutures between the plates by faint ones. Marginal 1 is small and triangular in shape, but the succeeding ones present no unusual characters. The neurals are broader in front than behind and vary somewhat in outline. The 2nd and 3rd are roughly six-sided, the 2nd is nearly as long as broad, but the 3rd is considerably lengthened. The 1st neural is much broader in front than behind. It is of particular interest in that it is divided transversely, the division taking place well forward so as to separate it unequally into a short, broad front portion which is received into a concave emargination of the posterior border of the nuchal plate, and a hinder part that mainly separates the pair of 1st costals.

* In this carapace the height of the centre of the upper surface above the plane of the margin is about 50 mm.