

ON *TRIONYX FOVEATUS*, LEIDY, AND *TRIONYX*
VAGANS, COPE, FROM THE CRETACEOUS
ROCKS OF ALBERTA.

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(With four plates)

During the past summer whilst engaged, on behalf of the Geological Survey, in making a collection of vertebrate remains from the Cretaceous of the Red Deer river, Alberta, to supplement the material obtained in two former years, the writer was fortunate enough to secure two almost complete carapaces of turtles, one referable to *Trionyx foveatus*, Leidy, the other to *T. vagans*, Cope. In the Red Deer river district, referred to, the remains of these two species are abundant and are found associated with a number of other species of Chelonia, of which one is *Adocus variolosus*,* Cope (sp.), remarkable alike for its size and the strikingly rugose character of the sculpture of its shell. The rocks holding these remains belong to the Belly river series of the Cretaceous brackish water deposits underlying the Pierre Fox-Hills formation, by which they are separated from the still higher Laramie series.

Trionyx foveatus† was originally described in 1860 by Leidy from small fragments of costal and sternal bones from the Judith river beds of Nebraska.

*Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, vol. XXVIII, p. 257, 1876 (Cope), and Ottawa Naturalist, vol. XV, p. 63, plates iii, iv, v and vi (Lambe).

†Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, vol. XI, p. 148, pl. xi, figs. 1 and 2. Extinct Vertebrata from the Judith river and Great Lignite formations of Nebraska.