

thus forming a stout ridge for the reception of the inguinal buttress.

The specimen shown in figure 2 is apparently the proximal end of the left 6th costal plate. This costal when complete was evidently much broader toward its outer end. Deep sulci on the upper surface mark the position of the 4th vertebral and the 3rd and 4th costal shields. Distinct grooves also cross this plate from side to side at its inner end where the sutural surfaces for articulation with the 6th and 7th neural plates are preserved.

The third specimen (figure 3) is the inner end of the left 1st costal and on its surface are concentric grooves indicating an epidermal shield pattern such as is found in some of the modern species of the genus.

These specimens show that the costal plates were alternately narrow and broad distally, and broad and narrow proximally, a common character of species of *Testudo*.

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Measurements.

1st costal plate.	MM.
Maximum thickness at centre of proximal end	7
Thickness of specimen at anterior suture	5
" " " posterior "	4
5th costal plate.	
Thickness at proximal end of specimen	5
" near distal end at anterior suture	5
" distally near posterior suture	3
6th costal plate.	
Thickness at proximal end	8

This species is peculiar on account of the extreme narrowness and thickness of the 5th costal plate. The surface of the carapace bore a distinct pattern of grooves which were anteriorly at least arranged concentrically within the boundaries of the epidermal shields.