

tional information regarding the structure of the shells of these forms would be most welcome.

The type of *Plastomenus coalescens* is in the museum of the Geological Survey at Ottawa, and consists of part of the plastron (not parts of the plastron and carapace as stated by Cope in his original description, and by Hatcher* in his remarks on the type material) of a species that will probably prove to be identical with the Belly River series *Trionyx* that the writer has identified with *T. vagans*, Cope. Dr. O. P. Hay, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, found, in 1901, undoubted contact between the piece that had been described as belonging to the carapace and the larger portion that had been rightly considered as part of the plastron, the complete specimen representing a considerable portion of the right hyo—and hypoplastral bones with the sutural division between them clearly indicated.

The types of *Plastomenus costatus*, Cope, and *Compsemys ogmius*, Cope, are also in the museum of the Geological Survey at Ottawa.

The material on which *P. costatus* is based is very fragmentary but the sculpture shewn on part of a costal bone is quite different from that of any species from this horizon known to the writer. The sculpture will no doubt prove to be sufficiently characteristic for the identification of any additional parts of the carapace that may be discovered.

Compsemys ogmius, Cope, (type specimens at Ottawa) is, as was pointed out by the writer in 1902,** probably identical with *Basilemys variolosus* but the specimens are fragmentary and so poorly preserved, although Mr. Hatcher in his 1905 report referred to them as "fairly good material," that the specific name *ogmius* has not been made use of by the writer. The name *variolosus* is identified with well preserved material representing the greater portions of both the carapace and plastron. The name *ogmius* has been used in connection with the description of two small and poorly preserved weathered fragments of the shell of a species that

* Geology and Palæontology of the Judith River beds, 1905, p. 74.

** Contr. to Canadian Palæont., vol. III (quarto), pt. II, 1902.