

intergular shield divided; inframarginal shields present on the bridges.

The specific characters of *Boremys pulchra*, the type of the genus, are:—

Costal shields short and pointed distally; supramarginals well developed, longer than broad; first neural plate divided; entoplastral plate narrow, diamond shaped; plastron longer than broad; anterior plastral lobe smaller and more pointed than the posterior lobe; bridge long and rather narrow.

In *Baëna arenosa*, Leidy, 1870, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming, the type of the genus, there are no supramarginals, nor are there any in *B. undata*, Leidy, 1871, also from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming. In the latter species the mesoplastral plates (not shewn in Leidy's figure of the plastron of the type specimen) converge to a point inwardly and meet in the median line.

The following Eocene, Laramie and Cretaceous species have been assigned to the genus *Baëna*:—

*B. hebraica*, Cope, 1872. Bridger Eocene of Wyoming; no supramarginals.

*B. ponderosa*, Cope, 1873. Bridger Eocene of Wyoming; known only from small fragments of carapace.

*B. hatcheri*, Hay, 1901. Laramie of Wyoming; no mention of supramarginals in the carapace.

*B. marshi*, Hay, 1904. Laramie of Wyoming; no mention of supramarginals in description.

*B. cephalica*, Hay, 1904. Laramie of Wyoming; known from the skull only.

*B. antiqua*, Lambe, 1902. Belly River (Judith River) formation of Alberta; type specimen does not include the distal ends of the costal shields.

Relying on the presence of supramarginals as the chief character of the carapace of *Boremys* by which this genus is to be distinguished from *Baëna* it is clear that information regarding the structure of the carapace in some of the species of the above list is needful before their true generic affinities can be fully determined. Judging from the shape of the mesoplastral element (in combination with a divided gular shield and the development of