

where they and the abdominals meet a series of inframarginals that overlap the peripheral bones. All the sulci are deep and very conspicuous except those marking the position of the inframarginals, the inner anterior boundaries of the gulars, and the division of the intergular. These latter, however, are sharply and clearly defined. The sutural line between the hypoplastrals and the xiphiplastrals is shown in the smaller of the two specimens. As regards the sculpture, the original description is accurate and succinct.

Turning to the dorsal or upper side of the plastron (fig. 2, plate III) it is seen that the rugose sculpture extends inward for some distance from the free edges of the lobes, more particularly at the extreme anterior end, where also the bone is very much thickened. A decided thickening also occurs in the axillary region. The oval outlines on the xiphiplastrals (P, plate III) show the position of smooth, slightly raised, flat surfaces that are apparently facets for the articulation of the pubic bones.

In the two marginal bones collected by Mr. McConnell the rib prolongations from the adjacent costal bones are preserved. These marginals, with parts of costal bones collected by Dr. Dawson, show that the carapace had a sculpture similar to that of the plastron, and was covered by well-developed shields. The rib-heads of the costals were apparently also well-developed.

The foregoing characters indicate a Chelonian that cannot be retained in the genus *Compsemys*, which is nearly allied to *Pleurosternon* and possesses a mesoplastral element. The presence of two small gular shields separated by a divided* or double intergular shield (in reality two intergulars), and of a series of inframarginals, the absence of a mesoplastral and of a sutural union of the pelvis with the plastron, together with an abbreviation of the lobes and a decided lengthening of the sternal bridge are characters that suggest such close affinities to the genus *Adocus* of Cope that this species is here referred to that genus.

Measurements :

Estimated length of plastron (28½ inches)	M. .720
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*G. Baur. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. xliii, 1891, p. 428. The genus *Adocus*.