

The plastron has a length of 493 mm. Its most conspicuous and interesting feature is the greatly extended epiplastral lip which projects 28 mm. beyond the line of the front margin of the carapace. The entoplastron is roughly five sided, and is sharply pointed in front with its maximum breadth far back; its hinder edge is broad and slightly convex. It measures 86 mm. in length and 90 mm. in breadth. The anterior lobe is 163 mm. long, with a breadth of base of 229 mm. The posterior lobe is 147 mm. long, and 239 mm. broad at the base. It is divided behind by a V shaped notch; 40 mm. deep, on each side of which the free border curves rather broadly round to the side. Throughout the plastron the free border comes to an acute edge.

The anterior lip has a length of 72 mm., in advance of a line drawn between the outer termination of the gulo-humeral sulci; its breadth is 98 mm. It is 19 mm. thick on each side of the deeply impressed gular sulcus and thins outward to the acute lateral border. On the upper surface it is more convex transversely than beneath, where it has a flat slope outward from the midline. It maintains the same breadth forward from the base to near the front, where it ends in two apices widely separated by a V shaped notch 22 mm. deep. The border within the notch is smooth and thick, but on either side in front it is thin and irregular.

The gular scutes appear to extend on to the entoplastron, but the sulci here are not preserved. The humero-pectoral and the pectoro-abdominal sulci cross the plastron 25 mm. and 59 mm. behind the back edge of the entoplastron respectively. The pectoral scutes are thus very narrow, meeting along the midline of the plastron for a distance only of 34 mm. The abdomino-femoral and the femoro-anal sulci are not preserved toward the centre of the plastron, but measured between their outer terminations the abdominal scute is 131 mm. long from front to back, near the bridge, and the femoral scute has a length of 85 mm. at the free border.

The characters revealed by the Sage creek specimen place it in the genus *Testudo*. The great enlargement of the epiplastral lip distinguishes it from all other described species of the genus. Another interesting character is the extreme differentiation of the costals in breadth, an alternation in the size of which is found in a greater or less degree in some species of *Stylemys* as well as of *Testudo*. The neurals, as a series, more nearly approach those of *Stylemys* in shape than those of *Testudo*, in which there is usually an alternation of octagonal with tetragonal neurals. The first, second, third and fourth neurals and their manner of contact with the three anterior costals are somewhat after the pattern found in *Testudo laticuneata*.