

sculpture in these closely allied genera does not afford sufficiently reliable data for a specific determination when the material is fragmentary.

The above carapace, the type of *Aspideretes subquadratus*, was found by George F. Sternberg of the vertebrate paleontological collecting party of 1913.

In 1902* the writer described an almost complete carapace of a turtle from the Belly River formation on Red Deer river in Alberta, and referred it to Leidy's species *Trionyx foreatus* from the vicinity of Judith river, Montana, U.S.A. In making this determination the writer was influenced by the sculpture of the proximal half of the costal bone which with other shell fragments, constitute the type material of Leidy's species. It is probable that this *Trionyx* (*Aspideretes* of Hay) from the Belly River formation of Alberta is distinct from Leidy's species which is not determinable generically. For this turtle, therefore, from the Belly River formation the new specific name *maturus* is proposed to distinguish it from the form from the vicinity of Judith river, Montana. The name *maturus* is intended to convey not only the idea of an early appearance—Cretaceous time but also an attainment of general structural characters maintained by the Trionychide with little change through later forms to existing species. *Aspideretes maturus* differs from *A. subquadratus* principally in the shape of the carapace, the number, form and proportions of the neural bones, and the shape and proportionate size of the posterior costals.

One of the principal distinguishing characters of the Belly River Cretaceous Amphichelydian genus *Boremys* of the family Baenidae is the presence in the carapace of supramarginal scutes. In common with other genera of Baenidae inframarginals occur in the plastron.

Boremys pulchra† was described by the writer from material which he collected in 1898 and 1901 in the Belly River formation on Red Deer river, Alberta. In the type specimen the plastron was complete but the hinder half of the carapace was missing. Another specimen, consisting of the carapace only, supplied valuable information regarding the number, shape and disposition of the horny scutes but in it most of the sutures between the bones could not be traced.

*Geol. Survey, Canada, Summary Report for 1901; Contributions to Canadian Paleontology, Vol. III (quarto), Part II.

†Contributions to Canadian Paleontology, Vol. III (quarto), Pt. II, p. 43, fig. 8, 1902, Ottawa Naturalist, Vol. XIX, No. 10, January, and No. 12, March, 1906.