

Red Deer river specimens appeared †. Previously the species was known from a few fragments of costal and sternal bones only; the Canadian material has given us an almost complete knowledge of the structure of both the carapace and plastron.

A nearly perfect carapace of a species of *Trionyx*, and numerous large fragments of the shell of the same species, were obtained by the writer from the Belly River beds of Red Deer river near the mouth of Berry creek. These specimens were identified by him in 1902 ‡ with *Trionyx vagans*, Cope, and full descriptions with figures were given of the carapace. The figures, in the Contributions to Canadian Palæontology, showing the details of sculpture are from photographs and may be considered as good examples of reproduction by the heliotype process. Mr. Hatcher in his report on the Vertebrate Fauna of the Judith River beds, 1905, expresses doubt as to the correctness of the identification of the Red Deer river specimens with *T. vagans*, Cope, of the Laramie. The distinctness of the Laramie and Belly River (Judith River) faunas as proved by recent work on the fossil remains of the Belly River series is in favour of the Belly River species being distinct from *T. vagans*. If however the Belly River *Trionyx* in question is to be proved to be specifically distinct from *T. vagans* structural differences other than those of the surface sculpture as shewn in Cope's type will have to be relied on. The following sentences appear in Mr. Hatcher's report: "By reference to his (the present writer's) figures, however, it will be apparent to all that the specimens described by Lambe pertain to a species distinct from *T. vagans*." "According to Lambe's figures the ridges on the surface sculpturing, instead of being 'thin and much narrower than the intervening pits,' as described by Cope, are heavy and broader than the intervening pits." This the present writer cannot agree with nor can he depart from his original statement that the ridges of the surface ornamentation are narrower than the pits as seen in the specimens themselves and as shewn in the photographic figures accompanying his descriptions. In 1902, through the courtesy of Professor H. F.

† Geol. Survey of Canada, Summary Report for 1901, p. 51, pls. I and II, 1902, also Contr. to Canadian Palæont., vol. III (quarto), pt. II, 1902.

‡ Ibid.