

peared in 1876 in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, vol. xxviii, p. 257, as follows: "One of the most abundant, and the largest species of the Fort Union beds. The carapace is convex and the plastron flat; the marginal bones are heavy and strongly convex on the inferior side. The margin of the plastron is thickened and heavy, characters which also belong to all parts of the carapace. The sutures of the dermal scuta are deeply impressed, and the surface of the bone is strongly sculptured above and below, and even on the superior face of the thickened margins of the free lobes of the plastron. The sculpture consists of round fossæ, which are deeply impressed and are arranged quincuncially, so that their borders never form straight lines. The latter are also more or less angulate on the edge, so that the surface has a more than usually rugose character. The typical specimen equals those of the large land tortoises of the Eocene in dimensions." The specimens that Professor Cope had may not have permitted a more detailed definition of the species, but the style of sculpture and other points of resemblance seem to remove beyond doubt the question of the specific identity of the Montana specimens with those from the Old Man and Red Deer rivers.

The proportions of the component elements of the plastron can be seen by referring to plate III, where a restored outline is given, based on two specimens from the Red Deer River, which are represented in the figure by the dotted portions. The sutures between the bones are shown by the sinuous lines and the boundaries of the shields by the heavy ones. The dotted lines represent the supposed shape of the end of the posterior lobe, the direction of the sulcus defining the front limit of the femoral shields, and the position of a sulcus that probably crossed the xiphiplastrals, whilst the extent of the hypoplastrals is conjectural.

The plastron is flat except at the sides where it bends evenly upward, the lobes are short and broad, and the sternal bridge long. The entoplastral is roughly pentagonal and rather broad. The epiplastrals are of not unusual size and shape, whilst the hypoplastrals are relatively large. A divided intergular shield separates two small gulars, behind which are well-developed humeral shields. The pectorals narrow rapidly toward the sides