

plastral lobe from side to side considerably in front of and in a general way parallel to the transverse gular sulci. Four infra-marginal shields are present on each side.

*Baëna pulchra* is about half the size of *B. hatcheri*, from which it differs mainly in the proportions of the lobes of the plastron, the shape of the entoplastral plate and the disposition of the intergular and gular shields. A number of minor differences are seen in comparing the figures of the plastron. That the Belly River species closely approaches the Laramie form is evident and in *B. pulchra* we probably have the ancestor of the closely allied *B. hatcheri* and *B. marshi*, Hay. The presence of a divided 1st neural plate in *B. pulchra* is interesting. Two other Belly River species, *Trionyx foveatus*, Leidy, and *T. vagans*, Cope, have also been shewn by the writer to possess a corresponding divided plate. A detailed description of the carapace of *B. hatcheri* has been promised by the author of that species and possibly a full series of supramarginals, such as *B. pulchra* is seen to possess, may also be found in the former species. It may be interesting to note in this connection that the living species *Macrolemmys temmincki* (Alligator turtle) of the basin of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers has an additional series of about four supramarginals intercalated between the costal and marginal shields.

Other species of *Chelonia* from the Belly River series in Canada are *Trionyx foveatus*, Leidy, *Trionyx vagans*, Cope, *Adocus lineolatus*, Cope, *Basilemys variolosus* (Cope), *Baëna antiqua*, Lambe, and *Neurankylus eximius*, Lambe. Besides the above, three species from the same horizon, have been described from material collected by Dr. G. M. Dawson in 1874 (British North American Boundary Commission\*); these are *Plastomenus coalescens*, Cope, *Plastomenus costatus*, Cope, and *Compsemys ogmius*, Cope.

After Leidy's description, with figures, of *Trionyx foveatus* was published in 1860, little was added to our knowledge of the shell of this species until 1902 when the writer's description of his

\*"Report on the Vertebrate fossils from the Fort Union group of Milk River," Appendix B by Prof. E. D. Cope to "Report on the geology and resources of the region in the vicinity of the forty-ninth parallel" by G. M. Dawson, 1875.