

New York, at Corral Draw, in Ziebach county, South Dakota" . . . "in a block of limestone which had come from the Lower Oreadon beds." A comparison of the imperfect anterior lobe of the plastron of *T. thomsoni*, the only portion of the shell of this species known, with the corresponding part of the plastron of the Sage creek specimen discloses in the latter the much greater proportionate size of the epiplastral lip and differences throughout in the proportions of the elements forming the lobe.

The Sage creek specimen consists of the carapace and plastron in a good state of preservation. The sutures between the bones are clearly seen and the sulci indicating the boundaries of the scutes are distinct. The carapace has been injured in the neighbourhood of the eighth neural, and that bone is missing. The plastron has been crushed in between the inguinal notches with the result that in this portion of the shell the sulci and sutures have been partly destroyed. The fractured humerus of both of the fore limbs protrudes from the rock which fills the axial notches, and the distal ends of the tibia and fibula of the left hind leg are exposed in like manner behind.

The carapace has been slightly flattened and its breadth in this way increased to some extent, but as it now is the maximum breadth is 410 mm. and the greatest length 479 mm. It rises 120 mm. from its lateral margin to the centre. Viewing it from above, its breadth decreases more rapidly forward than backward, so that the posterior is greater than the anterior half and has a squarer outline. This is caused mainly by the enlargement of the peripherals above the hind limbs. The lateral peripherals and the pygal continue the general convexity of the shell downward at an increased angle; the peripherals in front are produced almost horizontally forward toward their free edges whilst the more posterior lateral ones are only moderately inclined.

The nuchal bone measures 90 mm. along its free margin in front. It broadens slightly backward to its maximum breadth of 103 mm. and then rapidly narrows to its full length of 95 mm. It is notched behind to receive the front edge of the first neural.

Of the eight neural bones the first is the longest; it is much longer than broad, narrows toward the front, and its outline is convexly rounded in front and behind. The second is hexagonal with the two short sides directed backward, and the front and back edges incurved or concave. The third is quadrangular, longer than broad, with its front edge convex and the hinder one straight. The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh are hexagonal with their two short sides directed forward.

There are two suprapygal bones of which the first is deeply notched behind, with the forks in contact with the pygal and the eleventh peripherals. Its surface is broadly convex in all