*On new species of Aspideretes from the Belly River formation of Alberta, with further information regarding the structure of the carapace of Boremys pulchra.**

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A well preserved carapace of a turtle, belonging to the genus Aspideretes, family Trionychidæ, forms part of the Geological Survey collection of vertebrates of 1913 from the Belly River formation on Red Deer river, Alberta. All the bones which formed the shell are intact and the sutures are very distinctly marked. The species is apparently undescribed, and for it the name *subquadratus* is proposed.

The carapace is somewhat quadrangular, and broader than long. In front and behind the outline is concave, laterally it is flattened, and becomes broadly angular on each side of the anterior and posterior emarginations.

The matrix, a sandy clay, has not yet been removed from the lower surface of the shell so that the present description will be confined to the upper exposed part only.

As the specimen now is, and it does not appear to be abnormally flattened, or crushed, it is transversely convex with a sudden deflection of the lateral border most pronounced at the middle of the sides. In a longitudinal direction the shell is nearly flat with a slight inclination upward in advance of the first neural bone; the front and back margins are acutely rounded. The maximum elevation of the shell above the lowest part of the lateral downturned edge is about 29 mm. The length of the carapace at the mid-line is 201 mm., and the greatest breadth 225 mm.

In the mid-line are seven neural bones, preceded by a short preneural. The costal bones number eight.

The preneural is four-sided, broader than long, and broadest in front. The first four neurals are six-sided, longer than broad, with two postero-lateral short sides, at the front end of which the bone is broadest. The preneural and the first and second neurals have about the same breadth. The second neural is the longest. The fifth and sixth are slightly irregular in shape, and longer than broad.

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