

extends all over the Gulf of Mexico, and along the coasts of the southern United States. I have seen it alive at Key West (Florida); specimens were also brought to me from that locality by my young friend, Theodore Lyman, of Boston. It is occasionally seen along the coasts of Mississippi, and all along the coasts of Texas and Mexico. It is frequent around Yucatan, in the Little Antilles, and especially about Jamaica and the Cayman Islands; it extends also along the coasts of Guiana and Brazil. Whether the specimens observed by Tschudi, on the coast of Peru, belonged to this or the next species, I am unable to state; nor do I know whether it occurs on the Atlantic coast of Africa.

*ERETMOCHELYS SQUAMATA*, Ag.<sup>1</sup> This species is as common in the Indian and Pacific Oceans as the preceding in tropical America. It has been observed by Siebold on the coasts of Japan; it is already more common in the Chinese waters; it is frequent about the Sunda Islands, New Guinea, and Borneo, and in the Indian Ocean about the Seychelles. Duméril and Bibron quote it from Isle Bourbon, and Lesson from the low islands of the Pacific.

Young specimens of *Eretmochelys imbricata* and *squamata* are very similar, heart-shaped; but while *Eretmochelys squamata* preserves this form to old age, the adult *Eretmochelys imbricata* is more elliptical. The squamation is also very similar; but while *Eretmochelys squamata* has distinct, though small horny plates upon the neck, *Eretmochelys imbricata* has none, and exhibits only minute folds in the skin. The keels upon the large epidermal scales of the shield are much more developed in *Eretmochelys squamata* than in *Eretmochelys imbricata*. There is one median ridge upon the scales of the vertebral row from the first scale to the last; in the Atlantic species, only upon the last four scales. There are, besides, converging ridges upon all these median scales in *Eretmochelys squamata*, and only upon the last two in *Eretmochelys imbricata*. In *Eretmochelys squamata* the scales of the costal row exhibit prominent ridges, arising from the angles they form with the marginal scales, and extending to the posterior free angle of each scale, of which no trace is observable in *Eretmochelys imbricata*, neither in young nor in adult specimens. These ridges are intersected by the lines of growth, and have the appearance of a projecting chain. The ridges upon the middle rows of the sternal scales are much more prominent in *Eretmochelys squamata* than in *Eretmochelys imbricata*. The projecting ridges of the scales of the mar-

<sup>1</sup> I adopt, as the specific name of this Turtle, one of the synonyms referred by Linnæus to the preceding species. I select this in preference to several others, such as *Caretta nasicornis*, Merr., *Chelonia multiscutata*, Kuhl., *Chelonia Pseudo-Caretta*, Les., or

*Testudo macropus*, Walb., because it is the oldest name applied to a Turtle supposed to be identical with *Eretmochelys imbricata*, and also because the name *squamata* is particularly appropriate for a species from which the tortoise-shell is obtained.