

apace, which project very slightly in the male *Asp. spinifer*. The young differ also in having, at birth, comparatively large ocelli upon the carapace, which fade into large blotches in the adult. But the most prominent specific character consists in the marked depressions on either side of the blunt median keel, and also in the triangular dilation of that keel behind the front margin of the carapace. The lower surface of the neck and feet is mottled and speckled, as in *Asp. spinifer*. From this scanty information it may be inferred that *Asp. nuchalis* ranges over the tracks bounded in the south by the distribution of *Platypeltis ferox*, and in the north by *Amyda mutica* and *Aspidonectes spinifer*. I have received the specimens mentioned above too late to cause any of them to be represented upon my plates.

*ASPIDONECTES EMORYI*, *Ag.* The first intimation I had of the existence of another species of *Aspidonectes* within the boundaries of the United States was from the sight of two eggs collected in Texas by Dr. Heerman, and presented by him to Dr. Holbrook, who gave them to me. These eggs (represented in Pl. 7, fig. 20) were so much larger than those of either of the three other species of the family which I then knew, that I did not hesitate to consider them as derived from an unknown species. My supposition was very soon changed into certainty, after I had received from the Smithsonian Institution all the specimens of Turtles collected in Texas during the operations of the Boundary Survey, under the command of Col. Emory, among which were young and adult specimens of this species, collected in the lower Rio Grande of Texas, near Brownsville. I take great pleasure, therefore, in dedicating this species to that distinguished officer. I afterwards received some more young specimens from Mr. G. Stolley, collected in Williamson County, Texas, in a stream emptying into the Rio Brazos.

This species is very readily distinguished from the two preceding by the absence of prominent spines along the front margin of the carapace, where a single row of small tubercles is visible, and by the greater width of the hind half of the shield, the upper surface of which is dotted all over with small whitish tubercles, like grains of sand, arranged in longitudinal rows along the posterior part of the vertebral column, and diverging somewhat upon the sides, upon a uniform greyish ground, without ocelli or blotches. These tubercles are somewhat larger in adult specimens than in the young. The pale rim of the hind margin is much broader than in any other species of the family. In young specimens, (Pl. 6, fig. 4,) that rim is separated by a distinct black line, which afterwards fades; the white tubercles are also encircled by faint black lines, which soon disappear. The whole lower surface is white, except dark lines along the inner surface of the fingers. The upper surface of the legs and the upper part of the neck and of the head are marked with small black dots. A white line extends behind the eyes, and fades