ridge on the same surface which fits into the furrow of the lower jaw is sharper and more prominent than in Chelonoidis, and is not tuberculated. To this genus belongs the large Galapago Turtle, Testudo indica, a living specimen of which was sent to me by Mr. Patrick H. Frey, of New York.

The genera above described may be readily distinguished from Testudo græca, which is the type of the genus TESTUDO proper. In the latter, the outer furrow of the alveolar surface of the upper jaw passes round the front end without interruption, and with little change in width; the ridge which fits into the furrow of the lower jaw is very short, being interrupted by a long space in front; the inner edge of this surface descends only for a short distance from the hind end forward. In the alveolar surface of the lower jaw the furrow and inner ridge are very short, and the long, steep surface in front of them turns around the end with a broad curve. CHERSUS, *Wagl.*, is at once distinguished by the movability of the posterior lobe of the sternum, but differs also in the scales of the legs. It is founded on Testudo marginata. PSAMMOBATES, *Fitz.*, is well characterized by the small scales which uniformly cover the four plantigrade feet. To it belong the well-known Testudo radiata.

SECTION X.

CHELONIAN FAUNÆ OF NORTH AMERICA.

The more minutely the geographical distribution of animals is investigated, the more do regularity and order appear to exist among them in this respect; so much so, that I strongly entertain the hope that naturalists may one day read the design which has presided over this arrangement. Owing to the extensive contributions I have received for my investigations from every quarter of the country, and particularly from the collections of the Smithsonian Institution, which contain specimens from the least explored parts of the continent, I have been able to trace the natural boundaries of all our Testudinata with a much greater degree of accuracy than has hitherto been done. The long lists of localities from which I have seen specimens of the different species enumerated in the preceding sections, and the names of the observers to whom I am indebted for them, will, I trust, afford a satisfactory guarantee for the accuracy of the generalizations derived from their study.

The most striking result of these comparisons is the certainty thus acquired, that, while certain genera and species have a very wide range, others are circum-