

scribed within as narrow limits as any other type of animals. It has already been stated, (p. 301,) that there is a great difference between the geographical distribution of the Sea Turtles and that of the fluviatile and terrestrial species of this order. There are, in fact, only two marine Faunæ of Testudinata, — that of the Atlantic Ocean, and that of the Pacific, including the Indian Ocean; and between the two there exist only specific differences between their representatives, the genera are the same. In the Atlantic Faunæ we have four species along the American coasts: *Sphargis coriacea*, *Thalassochelys Caouana*, *Chelonia Mydas*, and *Eretmochelys imbricata*; while in the Pacific Fauna only one species, the *Chelonia virgata*, has thus far been noticed along the western coast of America.

Among the fresh-water species there are two, *Chelydra serpentina* and *Ozotheca odorata*, which extend nearly over the whole range occupied by Testudinata, east of the Rocky Mountains. *Thyrosternum pennsylvanicum* is also very widely distributed; and so is *Malacoclemmys palustris*; but this last occurs only in salt-marshes along the sea-shores from New York to Central America. All the other species have a more or less circumscribed home; so that the whole country may be divided into a number of very natural Chelonian Faunæ, according to their distribution.

1st. *The North-eastern Fauna.* It extends as far north and east as Turtles occur, that is, through parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada West, a little beyond the forty-fifth isotherm. Westward it reaches Lake Erie, and southward North Carolina, extending along the Alleghanies even as far south as Georgia. Its boundaries coincide with those of *Chrysemys picta*. It is chiefly characterized by Clemmydoidæ, three distinct genera of which occur within its area: *Nauemys guttata*, which, like *Ch. picta*, ranges through its whole extent, with the exception only of its most north-eastern parts; *Glyptemys insculpta*, which is found from the most northern to the middle regions of the Fauna; and *Calemys Mühlenbergii*, which occurs only in the middle region. *Ptychemys rugosa* is characteristic of the borders of the Chesapeake Bay. *Cistudo virginea* is found everywhere, but sparingly in the northern range; while it extends very far westward and southward, where it is most common. *Chelydra serpentina* and *Ozotheca odorata* also occur everywhere, while *Thyrosternum pennsylvanicum* begins to appear in its middle tracts only. Along the sea-shores, *Malacoclemmys palustris* begins also in the middle region of the Fauna; but it is nowhere found in the interior, far from salt water. *Emys Meleagris*, which is characteristic of the north-western Fauna, is rare here, and so also is *Graptemys geographica*. On the western borders of this Fauna, *Aspidonectes spinifer* begins to make its appearance; but there is no trace anywhere of the family of Testudinina.

2d. *The Western Fauna.* This Fauna extends westward from the western parts of Pennsylvania to the arid plains at the foot of the eastern slope of the Rocky