

Mountains, beyond which Turtles do not occur. Its northern limit is as high as the junction of the Yellowstone and the Missouri, but does not touch the shores of Lake Superior. Its southern limits extend to Tennessee, Arkansas, and Kansas. The most characteristic species of this Fauna are *Amyda mutica*, *Aspidonectes spinifer* and *nuchalis*, *Chrysemys marginata*, *Bellii* and *Nuttalii* (*oregonensis*), *Graptemys geographica* and *LeSueurii*, *Trachemys Troostii* and *elegans*, and *Emys Meleagris*. *Ch. marginata* is limited to the region of the lakes; but *Ch. Bellii* extends to the junction of the Missouri and Mississippi, while *Ch. Nuttalii* extends to the Upper Missouri. Strange to say, *Aspidonectes spinifer* is among the species found furthest to the north; but *Asp. nuchalis* takes its place in Tennessee. *Emys Meleagris* is most common in the region of the great lakes. *Cistudo virginea* extends as far west as the great lakes, and is replaced by *Cistudo ornata* further west and north. *Chelydra serpentina* and *Ozotheca odorata* range as far west as any other Testudinata, though the latter does not extend so far in a north-westerly direction as *Chelydra*; this is also the case with *Thyrosternum pennsylvanicum*. *Ozotheca tristycha* and *Ptychemys hieroglyphica* occur in the more southern parts. There is something extraordinary in the distribution of *Trachemys elegans*, as it ranges from the upper Missouri to the lower Rio Grande, while *Trachemys Troostii* occupies only the middle and more southern parts of the western Fauna. *Graptemys LeSueurii* is also found in a north-southerly direction, while *Gr. geographica* extends from east to west in the more northern parts. The Testudinina are as completely foreign to this Fauna as to the north-eastern.

3d. *The Southern Fauna.* Its boundaries are easily traced. Beginning on the Atlantic coast in the southern parts of North Carolina, it extends through South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and northern Texas. These limits coincide with the range of *Ptychemys concinna* and of *Deirochelys reticulata*, and nearly also with that of *Platypeltis ferox* and *Xerobates carolinus*, only that the two latter do not extend to North Carolina; *Platypeltis ferox* does not even extend beyond Georgia. However, the most striking types of this Fauna are *Xerobates carolinus* and *Gypochelys lacertina*. Besides *Platypeltis*, another Trionychid, *Aspidonectes asper*, occurs in this latitude, but only in the more westerly part of the Fauna, within which *Goniochelys triquetra* and *Chrysemys dorsalis* are also limited; whilst *Trachemys scabra* is only found on the Atlantic side of Georgia and in the Carolinas. *Ptychemys mobiliensis* occurs only in the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. *Ozotheca odorata* and *Thyrosternum pennsylvanicum* belong also to the southern Fauna; and so does *Chelydra serpentina*, unless the southern *Chelydra* be a distinct species. (Comp. p. 417, note 2.) The same may be said of *Cistudo virginea*, unless *C. triunguis* and *major* are also distinct species. *Malacoclemmys palustris* is found everywhere along the sea-coast.