

which give it a triangular form, in a front view. I shall describe this and the other new species more fully elsewhere, and give accurate figures of all of them.

*GONIOCHELYS MINOR*, *Ag.* The geographical range of this species is more extensive than that of the preceding. I first found it in the neighborhood of Mobile; but received afterwards other specimens from Columbus, Georgia, through the kindness of Dr. Gessner. Dr. Benedict also has sent me a specimen from New Orleans, and Dr. Nott others from Mobile. This species differs from the preceding by its smaller size, and more distinctly still by its arched sides, and the low keel of the back. In both species the scales are edged with black, and black lines or dots radiate from the posterior angle of the scales to their anterior and lower margins; but neither of them exhibits the characteristic stripes, which extend from the eyes to the neck, in the genuine *Ozothecas*.

II. *OZOTHECA*, *Ag.* The jaws and their muscles are by no means weak, but they are not as strong as in *Goniochelys*. The alveolar surfaces are not as broad, and the bones of the jaws not as thick, as in that genus, nor is the head as broad across the muscles which move the jaw. The sides of the head converge almost constantly from the ear to the front end; and they arch pretty regularly from above downward, back of the eye, and have no such sharp angles as there are in *Goniochelys*. The outer surface of the jaw slants inward almost directly from the orbit, and does not curve outward as far as in *Goniochelys*, if at all, so that the bone there is not so thick as it is in this genus. About the front end, that surface slants backward further than it slants inward at the sides, and the alveolar edge rises there. Thus the nose projects far over the end of the jaw; and this, together with the constant approach of the sides of the head forward, makes the head very pointed in front. The jaw is never drawn down at the symphysis to a point of any size. The vertical alveolar surface is high all round, and is raised up somewhat under the nose; but it is never, either here or in *Goniochelys*, raised so high as in *Cinosternoidæ* proper. The horizontal alveolar surface is not nearly as broad as in *Goniochelys*, and the space within its angle is much larger. The lower jaw is not as thick as in *Goniochelys*. It is somewhat drawn outward and upward at the front end, not to a point, but to a curved end; its outer surface, at the sides, is nearly vertical; at the front end it curves far back, and this retreating part grows very broad downward. These latter characteristics are not plain till the animal is full-grown. The alveolar surface is not as broad as in *Goniochelys*; and it widens constantly from each side of the symphysis to the hind end. The ridge, spoken of as descending from the angle on to this surface in *Goniochelys*, exists also in this genus, but is less prominent, and is often merely a rising of the outer edge. The alveolar edges of both jaws are sharp, and the jaws are in every way well fitted for cutting.