

Fig. 20, an under view of the same.  
 Fig. 21, the left hand, from above;  
 Fig. 22, the same, from below.  
 Fig. 23, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 24, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 18-24, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 25, represents *HOMBREXIA FASCIOLARES*, size of life.—p. 243.  
 Fig. 26, an upper view of the head;  
 Fig. 27, the profile; and,  
 Fig. 28, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 29, the left hand, from above;  
 Fig. 30, the same hand, from beneath.  
 Fig. 31, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 32, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 26-32, are somewhat magnified.

## PLATE XXVIII.

Fig. 1, represents *SACCOIDEIRA ORNATISSIMA*, size of life.—p. 323.  
 Fig. 2, is an upper view of the head;  
 Fig. 3, its profile; and,  
 Fig. 4, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 5, the left hand, from above;  
 Fig. 6, the same, from beneath.  
 Fig. 7, exhibits a group of dorsal scales;  
 Fig. 8, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 2-8, are somewhat magnified views.  
 Fig. 9, represents *ECLAEMUS TENUIS*, size of life.—p. 358.

Fig. 10, is an upper view of the head;  
 Fig. 11, a profile view; and,  
 Fig. 12, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 13, the right hand, seen from above;  
 Fig. 14, the same, seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 15, exhibits a group of dorsal scales;  
 Fig. 16, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 10-16, are somewhat magnified.  
 Fig. 17, represents *LIOCLAEMUS NITIDUS*, size of life.—p. 334.  
 (This is the type of *Liolacmus lineatus*, of Gravenhorst.)  
 Fig. 18, is an upper view of the head;  
 Fig. 19, a profile; and,  
 Fig. 20, a view from beneath, of the same region.  
 Fig. 21, the left hand, from above;  
 Fig. 22, the same, from beneath.  
 Fig. 23, exhibits a group of dorsal scales;  
 Fig. 24, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Fig. 25, represents the young of the same species, originally described by Wiegmann as *Tropidurus nitidus*.  
 Fig. 26, represents *RHYTHODIDEIRA OXYCEPHALA*, size of life.—p. 353.  
 Fig. 27, is an upper view of the head;  
 Fig. 28, a profile; and,  
 Fig. 29, a view from beneath, of the same region.  
 Fig. 30, the left hand, from above;  
 Fig. 31, the same hand, from beneath.  
 Fig. 32, a group of dorsal scales.  
 Fig. 33, a group of abdominal scales.  
 Figs. 27-33, are somewhat magnified.

## CHELONIA.

## PLATE XXIX.

Fig. 1, represents a side view of *THALASSECHELYS CORTICATA*, half the size of life.—p. 431.  
 Fig. 2, the same specimen, seen from beneath.  
 Fig. 3, the head, viewed from above;  
 Fig. 4, a profile view of the same.

## PLATE XXX.

Fig. 1, represents *CARETTA SQUAMOSA*, from the Sooloo Seas, and considerably reduced in size.—p. 442.  
 Fig. 2, an outline of its carapax, viewed from above.  
 Fig. 3, the head, seen from above.  
 Fig. 4, a side view of the same region.  
 Figs. 5, 6, and 7, similar views of a head and a carapax, of the same species.  
 Figs. 8-13, *CARETTA ROSTRATA*.—p. 446.  
 Figs. 8-11, heads viewed from above, and in profile.  
 Figs. 12 and 13, upper views of two carapaces.

## PLATE XXXI.

Fig. 1, represents a side view of *CHELONIA FORMOSA*, considerably reduced in size.—p. 456.

Fig. 2, an outline of its carapax, seen from above.  
 Fig. 3, an upper view of the head.  
 Fig. 4, a profile of the same region.  
 Fig. 5, represents an upper view of the head of *CHELONIA MARMORATA*, somewhat reduced in size.—p. 455.  
 Fig. 6, is a profile; and,  
 Fig. 7, an under view of the same region.  
 Fig. 8, represents an outline of the carapax of *CHELONIA TENUIS*, seen from above, and considerably reduced in size.—p. 459.  
 Fig. 9, represents *EUCHELYS MACROPS*, from above, and size of life.—p. 448.  
 Fig. 10, is an under view of the same animal.  
 Fig. 11, a profile of its head.

## PLATE XXXII.

Fig. 1, represents the outline, half from above and half from below, of a female specimen of *ACTINEMYD MARMORATA*.—p. 464.  
 Fig. 2, is a similar view of the male sex.  
 Figs. 3-15, exhibit a series of views, taken from young specimens, in order to show their relative proportions of length, width, and depth, as well as the granules and ridges of the carapax; and the sternum also, in order to give a correct idea of the general appearance of the species throughout the various stages of its growth: all these figures being drawn the size of life.