

vermiculations which are darkest on the edges and light in the middle. A short, oblique, yellow band behind the eye is very constant. Throat punctulated. The scutes are sometimes without markings, sometimes with indistinct yellowish figures. The areolar portion of each costal scute is frequently ornamented with a small, oval, yellow spot and a narrow annulus. The middle of the sternum blackish. Shell moderately depressed, oblong, with the lateral edges not or slightly recurved. Nuchal small, occasionally absent. Only a trace of a vertebral keel. Toes not webbed.

Of this species we have a series of examples from both localities named. The shell of the largest example does not exceed 8 inches in length. It is a terrestrial frugivorous species. Cope's description was evidently prior to that of Gray; and Bocourt refers, by some error, Cope's name of "*rubidus*" to his *E. incisus*.

### 13. *Emys punctularia*.

*Testudo punctularia*, Daud. Hist. Nat., Rept. ii. p. 249.

*Emys scabra*, Bell, Testud. cum tab.

*Geoclemmys callocephalus*, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1863, p. 254.

*Chelopus punctularius*, Cope, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Phil. 1865, p. 185.

*Rhinoclemmys scabra*, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. p. 722, cum fig. capitis.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Yucatan, Tabasco.—SOUTH AMERICA, Guiana, &c.

This is a South-American species, common in Dutch and British Guiana and other tropical parts of South America. However, Cope (*l. c.*) refers to it two Central-American specimens, one from Yucatan, and the other from Tabasco. I have not seen these specimens, which are preserved in the Smithsonian Institution, and am therefore unable to confirm Mr. Cope's identification.

*Geoclemmys callocephalus*, or *Rhinoclemmys callocephala*, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1863, p. 254, is based on a dry specimen, which, after having lived for some time in captivity, came into the collection of the British Museum in the year 1853. Its shell is deteriorated; and of the coloration of the soft parts only so much is preserved as clearly shows that the specimen is identical with *Emys scabra* or *punctularia*. The figure given by Gray of the head of this species is very inaccurate and misleading.

NOTE.—*Geoclemmys melanosterna*, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1861, p. 205, is an extralimital species. Of the two specimens known, the type bears its original label "Chirambira, Darien," altered in Gray's paper to "Cherunha, Gulf of Darien." Chirambira is a place a short distance north of Buenaventura, where the second specimen was obtained. Thus there is no doubt that this species belongs to the Colombian fauna.

*Geoclemmys annulata*, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1860, p. 231, t. 29, is likewise extralimital, from the coast of Ecuador. It is true that Gray in the Suppl. Cat. Shield Rept. p. 30, and in the Hand-list of Shield Rept. p. 27, refers to Mr. Salvin as the