

Placentia Bay, about 100 miles from St. John's, Newfoundland, where this species breeds every year.

4. NOTICE OF A NEW SPECIES OF BATAGUR FROM NORTH-WESTERN INDIA. BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., F.L.S., ETC.

Sir Andrew Smith, M.D., has lately sent to the British Museum, with some other interesting reptiles, a young specimen of *Batagur* from the River Chenab, which seemed different from any that I had hitherto seen; but I was disinclined to describe a species on a single specimen in a young condition.

Dr. Günther, the other day, found in a collection that was offered for sale at Chatham a specimen of a *Batagur*, which he thought was different to any that we had in the Museum; and I have little doubt that this specimen is an older and probably nearly adult specimen of the same species as that sent to the Museum by Sir Andrew Smith. I therefore proceed to give a short notice of them.

The species is intermediate in character between the sections *Kachuga* and *Pangshura*. It has the elongated rhombic fourth vertebral plate of *Pangshura*; but the feet are very broad, the toes long, the claws elongate; the back is evenly rounded, and the second vertebral plate broad and six-sided, as in *Kachuga*.

BATAGUR SMITHII.

Shell oblong above, rather wider and very slightly dentated behind; the back regularly rounded, interruptedly and subnodosely keeled. The three first vertebral shields oblong; the first rather urceolate; the second subhexangular, rather broader than long; the third narrower, nearly twice as long as broad, with a prominent keel on the hinder half; the fourth very long, tapering, and very narrow in front, square, truncated, and keeled behind; nuchal shield small; marginal shields broad, the sixth and tenth with the upper edge produced upwards; the sternum flat, slightly keeled on the sides, white, it and the underside of the marginal shields blotched with blackish; the gular plate triangular.

*Hab.* North-western India: Punjab; "River Chenab, 3rd December, 1848."

The younger specimen is not so strongly keeled; the second and third vertebral plate are rather broader compared with their length, and the fourth is more nearly lozenge-shaped.

This species, which will be figured in Dr. Günther's 'Reptiles of British India,' which he is preparing for the Ray Society, may be known from *B. lineata*, which it most resembles, by the shell being more ovate, and by the form of the fourth vertebral plate, which is so contracted in front that it is not wider than the keel of the third vertebral shield.

I have named this species after my excellent friend Sir Andrew Smith, the late Director-General of the Army Medical Board, an encourager of science, and very accurate and industrious herpetologist and traveller.