The pygal is generally more triangular in *berlandieri* than in the other species. *G. polyphemus* is broadest caudally (Fig. 33, I).

2. The keel on the bridge peripherals is best developed in *berlandieri*, most weakly developed in *polyphemus*, and intermediate in the other two species (Fig. 33, II).

3. The outward-shell flare over the hind legs is stronger in males than in females. Within each sex it tends to be best developed in *agassizi* and *berlandieri*, intermediate in *flavomarginatus*, and least developed in *polyphemus* (Fig. 33, III).

4. In males, the curve (as seen from above) formed by the posterior pleurals and suprapygals is broadly rounded in *polyphemus* and *flavomarginatus*, rounded to slightly angled in *agassizi*, and usually strongly angled in *berlandieri*. This is related to the degree of doming of the shell, the flaring over the hind legs, and the downward twisting of the posterior part of the carapace (Fig. 33, IV).

5. The shell height is proportionately highest in *G. berlandieri* (CH/CL = 1.84), intermediate in *agassizi* ($\overline{X}$ = 2.07) and *flavomarginatus* ($\overline{X}$ = 2.04), and lowest in *polyphemus* ($\overline{X}$ = 2.68).

6. The highest part of the shell is usually behind the midpoint in *berlandieri*, usually at the middle in *agassizi*, and at the middle or anterior to it in *polyphemus* and *flavomarginatus*.

7. The widest part of the shell is usually well behind the center in *berlandieri*; behind the center, but less markedly so, in *agassizi*; center (sometimes behind it) in *flavomarginatus*; and also at the center, but with rather parallel sides, in *polyphemus*.

8. In both *berlandieri* and *agassizi*, the upper surface of the epiplastral lip is often concave. It is rarely so in *flavomarginatus* or *polyphemus*, particularly the latter. The lip is usually proportionately longer in *berlandieri* and *agassizi* (Fig. 33, VIII).

9. The bridge is shortest in *flavomarginatus* $\left(\frac{\text{Bridge L}}{\text{Plastron L}}\ \overline{X} = 2.99\right)$, longest in *polyphemus* (2.57), and intermediate in *agassizi* (2.77) and *berlandieri* (2.67). The anterior and posterior plastral lobes are nearly equal in *polyphemus* (Ant. Lobe L/Plastral L $\overline{X}$ = 3.25, Post. Lobe L/Plastral L $\overline{X}$ = 3.37) and *flavomarginatus* (3.26 and 3.41), and more unequal in the two remaining species (*agassizi* 2.84 and 3.43; *berlandieri* 2.58 and 3.66 respectively). The bridge in *polyphemus* and *flavomarginatus* is almost always larger than both the anterior and the posterior lobes. In *agassizi* and *berlandieri* the bridge length usually equals the anterior lobe length and is larger than the posterior lobe (*polyphemus* Bridge