

TYPE.—Muscum of Natural History (Paris); dried specimen, less head and tail.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Rodriguez Island, Mascarene Group, Indian Ocean.

GEOLOGIC RANGE.—Recent, now extinct.

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE.—Rodriguez Island, Indian Ocean.

REMARKS.—Günther (1877a) and Boulenger (1890c) considered the specimens of *peltastes* to be the young of *vosmaeri*. The presence of an adult female *peltastes* and Rothschild's (1915, p. 441) insistence on the ankylosis of the small shells in the British Museum leads me to recognize *G. peltastes* as a distinct species for the present.

### *Geochelone* (*Cylindraspis*) †*vosmaeri* (Shaw)

*Testudo indica* Schoepff 1792, p. 103. (part).

*Testudo indica vosmaeri* Shaw 1802, p. 27.

*Testudo vosmaeri* Fitzinger 1826, p. 44.

*Testudo rodericensis* Günther 1873, p. 397 (preliminary note).

*Testudo boutonii* Günther 1875, p. 43.

*Testudo commersoni* Vaillant 1889, p. 134.

TYPE.—British Museum (Natural History); shells, skull, and bones.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Rodriguez Island, Mascarene Group, Indian Ocean.

GEOLOGIC RANGE.—Recent, now extinct.

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE.—Rodriguez Island, Indian Ocean.

REFERENCES.—Skeleton: Haddon 1879.

### Subgenus †*Cymatholcus* Clark

*Cymatholcus* Clark 1932, p. 132.

GENOTYPE.—*Cymatholcus longus* Clark 1932.

TYPE LOCALITY AND HORIZON.—Hoot Owl Canyon, 15 mi. southwest Vernal, Uinta County, Utah, U.S.A.; Duchesnean faunal age, Late Eocene.

DEFINITION.—An extinct North American subgenus of *Geochelone* that derives its name from its characteristically strong looped sulcus between the marginal and plastral scutes; shell longer and higher in proportion to width than other tortoises; lip conforming to contours of anterior lobe of plastron, bridge short, posterior lobe long.

GEOLOGIC RANGE.—Late Eocene.

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE.—Utah and Alabama, U.S.A.

REMARKS.—Certainly close to the subgenus *Hadrianus* of *Geochelone*, but considerably more specialized. Placed as subgenus of *Geochelone* by Auffenberg (1971).

### *Geochelone* (*Cymatholcus*) †*longus* Clark

*Cymatholcus longus* Clark 1932, p. 132.