

its first spring. At that time its length was about 457. We feel that the indirect evidence of its fully developed knobbed anal keels and rapid first-year growth, leveling off during the second year, tends to confirm completion of sexual maturity during its first year of life. Another male litter mate, which measured only 380 at one year, had only weakly knobbed scales at that time.

We wish to thank Mr. Roger Conant, Curator of Reptiles, the Philadelphia Zoo, for reading and criticizing the manuscript. A word of appreciation is due both Gil and Neil J. Bailer of Philadelphia for giving us the newborn litter of *concinus* on which this report is based.—Norma and Barry Rothman, 7036 Rising Sun Avenue, Philadelphia 11, Penna.

CAPTIVE BOXTURTLES, *TERRAPENE COAHUILA*.—Five specimens were collected in late August, 1959, from a marshy area 5 mi. W. Cuatro Ciénegas, Coahuila, Mexico. They were caught in grass 8-14 inches in height with the surrounding water about 2-8 inches deep. Since no information on habits has appeared in the literature subsequent to the original description (Schmidt and Owens, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 29(6) 1944: 101-103) these were kept alive at the University of Illinois where various notes were made on their habits in captivity.

Three of the five were observed to feed on young fish (bluegill sunfish) which were given them dead on a dry surface, and alive in a shallow pan 3 inches in depth. These turtles were also placed singly in a 10 gallon (water depth 10 inches) aquarium containing approximately 14 small bluegills but no attempt was made to catch the fish. The clear glass seemed to confuse the turtles, and their main efforts were directed in trying to get out. In the 3 inch pan they were very deliberate in their first strike at the fish. However, if this attempt failed they would haphazardly try to catch the fish, sometimes succeeding. One of the turtles captured and ate a fish below the water surface. Roaches were also caught and eaten after being placed on a dry surface in the enclosure with the turtles.

This species of *Terrapene* seems more agile in water than any other species personally observed (*T. ornata* and *T. carolina*). They are capable of rapid swimming movements, and are not hesitant to submerge. When placed in a large sink (25 inches x 45 inches) they often would move toward running water, i.e., water running into a shallow pan would often cause two or three of them to "investigate."

The above notes seem to be in complete agreement with their semi-aquatic habits in nature as suggested by Williams, Smith and Chrapliwy (in press). Thanks are due Mike Duever and Phil Porzel for their indispensable aid in the field.—Kenneth L. Williams, Department Zoology, and Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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