



FIG. 1. Pracuuba Stream, a tributary of Erepecu Lake, at a water depth of 1.06–2.54 m, both of the females from 2011 as well as the four marked in 2012 were located here on 22 November 2012.

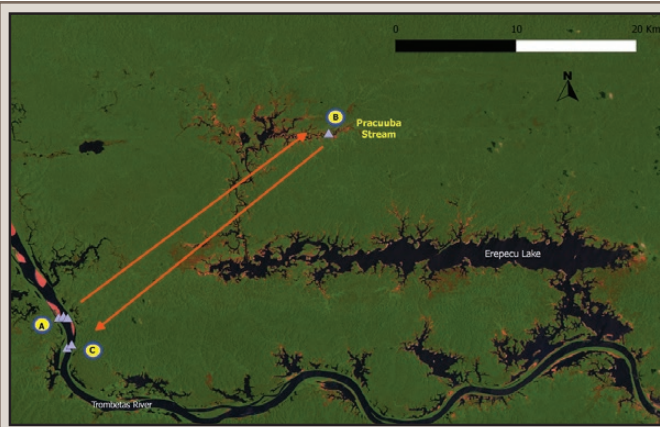


FIG. 2. Satellite image of movement patterns of the *Podocnemis sextuberculata* females from the nesting beach to Pracuuba Stream in Erepecu Lake.

the nesting beaches on 6 December 2012 in the Trombetas River where they were originally marked during the nesting season. This involved a displacement of 60 km upstream against the current in 12 days or less. Nesting had terminated in October, and these females had returned to the nesting beach at the time their eggs were due to hatch. Behavioral interactions and audible communications between adults and hatchlings have recently been described for the Giant South American River Turtle (*Podocnemis expansa*). It is now thought that adults of this species wait off the nesting beaches for their hatchlings to emerge and then migrate downstream with them (Ferrara et al. 2014. *Herpetologica*, *in press*). Thus, the possibility of group social behavior must also be studied in *P. sextuberculata*.

Gathering movement data and understanding the detailed patterns of turtle movements are necessary for recommending management or conservation programs for them. Nesting beach requirements are well known, but this new data on home range, which is apparently nearly as great as that of the larger *P. expansa*, is a notable discovery. We lost track of the females marked in 2011 and 2012 because they had ranged much farther than predicted, and into a habitat that they previously were not known to use. Our data show that post-nesting *P. sextuberculata* females migrate to particular feeding areas and that at least some of them return to

the nesting beaches at the time the hatchlings are emerging. Describing the social behavior in this species, including the possibility of vocal communication, will warrant further research.

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RHINOCLEMMYS AREOLATA (Furrowed Wood Turtle). MAXIMUM SIZE AND MASS. The maximum size previously reported for *Rhinoclemmys areolata* is a straight-line carapace length of 20.7 cm, obtained from an intact shell of a gravid female found in Belize (Platt et al. 2004. *Herpetol. Rev.* 35:383). The maximum body mass reported for the species seems to be also from a female from Belize weighting 930 g (Vogt et al. 2009. *Chelon. Res. Monogr.* 5:022.1–022.7).

On 19 February 2014, during turtle sampling at Pochote (17.76236°N 91.73963°W, datum WGS84; elev. < 10 m), Emiliano Zapata Municipality, State of Tabasco, México, we measured a captive female *R. areolata* with a carapace length of 24.0 cm and a body mass of 1550 g. Other parameters measured were the plastron length (22.7 cm), carapace high (84.33 mm), carapace maximum width (15.8 cm), and head width (30.7 mm). The owners of the turtle told us that the specimen was collected between the Chaschoc lagoon and Nuevo Pochote, about 8 km N of this locality. On 5 March 2014, we measured another captive female of *R. areolata* at the locality of La Isla (17.75756°N, 91.73421°W, datum WGS84; elev. < 10 m) in the same municipality, which surpassed the maximum size given by Platt et al. (2004, *op. cit.*). The individual had a carapace length of 21.1 cm and a mass of 1440 g. The other parameters were plastron length (19.3 cm), carapace high (63.31 mm), carapace maximum width (15.1 cm), and head width (26.0 mm). These females and other individuals of *R. areolata* are kept as pets by local people, and this seems to be the principal use of this species by humans in the region.

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SIEBENROCKIELLA LEYTENSIS (Philippine Forest Turtle). DIET. *Siebenrockiella leytensis* is an endemic geoemydid