
Table 1. Internesting intervals and frequencies between recorded successful nests of Lepidochelys olivacea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internesting interval (days)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At Punta Ratón, one turtle bearing a monel metal tag on each front flipper laid 93 eggs on 2 October 1984, and 96 eggs 10 days later on 12 October. She was seen nesting again only four days later on 16 October.

I acknowledge the help of Dr. Jeanne A. Mortimer in the preparation of this paper.

Submitted by CYNTHIA J. MINARIK, 2631 Ulysses Street N.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55418, U.S.A.

MALACLEMYS TERRAPIN TERRAPIN (Northern Diamondback Terrapin). BEHAVIOR. Juvenile diamondback terrapins with shell lengths from 2.5 to 7.5 cm were observed over a three-year period from 1979 to 1981 at Barneget Bay, Beach Haven, New Jersey. These M. terrapin used surface debris to conceal themselves on a 4.5-acre tidal mud flat. They were always found at low tide, ca. 100 yards from the water's edge on well-drained ground. From 30 May 1979 to October 1981, 12 observations were made of juvenile M. terrapin hiding under accumulated surface debris and matted Spartina grass. In early June 1979, one specimen was discovered under a piece of board. On 30 May 1980 two were found under a piece of a wooden chair seat on the same mud flat. On 4 July 1980 one specimen was discovered hiding under a dense, low-growing blueberry (Vaccinium spp.) bush. Two more were found by rolling back matted sections of Spartina grass that same year.

In early July 1981, two were found under large rocks, and another by rolling back matted Spartina grass. In September 1981 one was located under a large rock and a second under matted Spartina grass. In October 1981 two more were found under rocks.

Surface debris and matted Spartina grass apparently offers adequate cover for predator avoidance and permits thermoregulation. This hiding behavior has not been described previously for M. terrapin.

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These geographic distribution records have a standard format, and all authors should adhere to that format, as follows: SCIENTIFIC NAME, COMMON NAME (as it appears in Standard Common and Current Scientific Names for North American Amphibians and Reptiles, Second edition. Collins, Conant, Huheey, Knight, Rundquist and Smith, 1982), LOCALITY, (use metric for distances), DATE (day, month, year), COLLECTOR(S), VERIFICATION BY, PLACE OF DEPOSITION AND CATALOG NUMBER (required), COMMENTS, CITATION(S), SUBMITTED BY (give name and address in full — no abbreviations).

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