turtle. Penis extrusion has been observed in snapping turtles (*Chelydra serpentina*) (de Solla et al. 2001. Chelon. Cons. Biol. 4:187–189), however, only in animals held off the ground. We observed partial, or complete penis extrusion in five of seven male *D. coriacea* that were captured at sea as part of a satellite telemetry study. Penis display was in all cases associated with full plastron contact with a tagging platform mounted on a boat. Penis display by leatherbacks in this context likely represents a displacement behaviour associated with handling (deSolla et al, *op. cit.*), rather than a sexual or defensive response. As sexual dimorphism in tail length is more apparent in mature and large subadult turtles, penis display may be of greatest utility in the identification of juvenile males.

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GLYPTEMYS MUHLENBERGII (Bog Turtle). **DIET**. Bog Turtles are omnivorous, opportunistic feeders that apparently eat whatever acceptable food source is most abundant and easiest to obtain (Ernst and Barbour 1989. Turtles of the World. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. 313 pp.). In Virginia, Bog Turtles have been observed eating tent caterpillars (*Malacosoma* sp.), earthworms (Annelida), and unidentified berries (Mitchell 1994. Reptiles of Virginia. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. 352 pp; Carter 1997. M.S. Thesis. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia, 79 pp.).

In the summer of 1999, Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (VDGIF) biologists gathered additional information on *G. muhlenbergii* diet in Virginia during a mark-recapture population study in Floyd County. On 11 August 1999, a 9+ year-old, adult female *G. muhlenbergii* (max CL: 92 mm, max PL: 82 mm, mass: 122.5 g) deposited a fecal pellet in a holding bucket. Initial study of the scat revealed beetle exoskeleton parts which Richard Hoffman of the Virginia Natural History Museum in Martinsville, Virginia, identified as the remains of a Japanese Beetle (*Popillia japonica*), a common, exotic pest species.

On 18 August 1999, a 10+ year-old, adult female turtle (max CL: 95 mm, max PL: 86 mm, mass: 126.0 g) from a different location in Floyd County, also deposited a fecal pellet while being held for data collection. Initial study of this scat sample revealed over 30 small dark and light brown seeds. On average, the larger, dark brown seeds were 0.035 mm long and 0.016 mm wide and were considered mature. The smaller, lighter brown seeds on average were 0.020 mm long and 0.014 mm wide and were considered immature. Tom Wieboldt, Assistant Curator of the Virginia Tech Herbarium in Blacksburg, Virginia, identified the source for both types as low-bush blueberries (*Vaccinium vacillans*), a common woodland shrub species.

Based on the amount of these food items in the two scat samples, both Japanese beetles and low-bush blueberries can be considered components of *G. muhlenbergii* diet in Virginia.

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MALACLEMYS TERRAPIN TERRAPIN (Northern Diamondback Terrapin) **DIET.** *Malaclemys terrapin* is an inhabitant of salt marshes, tidal creeks, and estuaries ranging from Cape Cod, Massachusetts south to the Florida Keys and as far west as Texas. This species is especially well adapted for crushing mollusk shells, gastropods, and crabs (*Littorina*, *Mytilus*, *Uca*, and *Callinectes*) (Ernst et al. 1994 Turtles of the United States and Canada, Smithsonian Inst. Press, 578 pp.) but is a generalist that will also eat plant material, fish, and insects. Here we report a possible new prey item for the northern subspecies, *Malaclemys t. terrapin*, which suggests scavenging tendencies

In July 2000, a gravid female Diamondback Terrapin was found on Stone Harbor Boulevard, Stone Harbor, New Jersey (39°03'N, 74°46'W) and was taken to the nearby Wetlands Institute of Stone Harbor, New Jersey. The mortally wounded individual was euthanized and necropsied for parasite analysis (Werner et al. 2002 Bull. New Jersey Acad. Sci. 47[2]:21–24). Upon gross analysis of the large intestine, two live black larder beetle larvae (Dermestidae: *Dermestes ater*) were discovered. During the 2000 nesting season, 66 mortally wounded females were euthanized and necropsied but this was the only individual that showed evidence of predation on dermestid beetle larvae. Because dermestid beetles feed on carrion, we speculate that these individual larvae were feeding on carrion in the salt marsh at the time of ingestion by the terrapin. It is thus possible that the female *Malaclemys* had been recently feeding on carrion and ingested the two larvae. The carrion may have been floating on surface waters or perhaps the female was feeding on land before nesting. It is unknown whether or not *Malaclemys* will feed on land (R. Wood, pers. comm.). It is also unknown how these larvae survived the digestion process.

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TERRAPENE CAROLINA TRIUNGUIS (Three-toed Box Turtle). **AQUATIC BEHAVIOR**. *Terrapene carolina triunguis* is primarily terrestrial, although there have been reports of aquatic behavior, such as moving into water during the heat of summer and entering water to drink (Dodd 2001. North American Box Turtles: A Natural History. Univ. Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma. 231 pp.). We observed four instances of aquatic behavior in