the southwest side of Volcan Alcedo, Galapagos Islands. The carapace, which bulged radically to the left, was 92.0 cm long and 109.6 cm wide. A line drawn from the nuchal notch to the center of the rear marginal scute afforded measurements of the deviation of vertebral scutes from center (see Fig. 1). Width measurements of the five vertebral scutes and the distance from the right edge to the center line are given as follows: (1) 27.0 cm, 10.5 cm; (2) 23.2 cm, 3.5 cm; (3) 23.6 cm, 2.7 cm; (4) 20.6 cm, 3.5 cm; and (5) 23.9 cm, 9.2 cm.

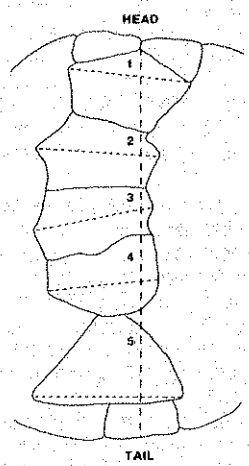
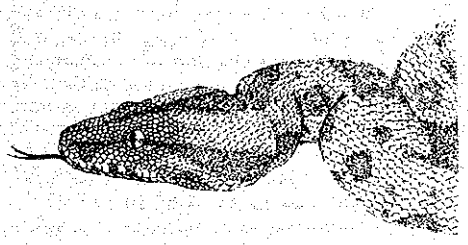


Figure 1. Drawing of deformed Galapagos tortoise carapace showing deviation of vertebral scutes from the midline of the carapace.

The deformity may be the result of (1) a congenital deformity of a genetic and/or teratogenic nature, (2) a post-zygotic pathological condition (e.g. tumor), (3) an injury sustained from a fall or falling rock, or (4) an injury inflicted by a feral burro *(Equus asinus)* when the tortoise was young. Although the exact cause of this deformity remains speculative, the injury from a burro hypothesis merits special attention.

In a recent study of tortoise nesting success on Volcan Alcedo, Fowler de Neira and Rose (1984. Copeia 1984:702-707) found that 18.2% of 88 nests on the caldera floor were disturbed by feral burros. Many hatchlings undoubtedly die as a result of this disturbance, but the deformed tortoise may have survived such an incident with sublethal injuries. Authorities are presently eradicating the feral burros on Volcan Alcedo in an effort to save the tortoise from competition for food and interference in nesting success.

Submitted by **FLOYD E. HAYES** and **KENT R. BEAMAN,** Department of Biology, Loma Linda University, Riverside, California 92515, U.S.A. ●



LEPIDOCHELYS OLIVACEA (Olive Ridley Sea Turtle). **REPRODUCTION.** Olive ridleys were tagged at Punta Raton, Honduras (13° 16' N, 87°31' W) on the Gulf of Fonseca during the 1984 nesting season. The internesting intervals recorded between egg layings are listed in Table 1. Almost half the internesting intervals were 15 to 17 days long. This is in accord with data reported for olive ridleys nesting in Surinam where 17 days was the most common internesting interval (Pritchard 1969. Sea turtles of the Guianas. Bull. Fla. State Mus., 13:85-140; Schulz 1975. Sea turtles nesting in Surinam. Zoologische Verhandelingen, uitgegeven door het Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie te Leiden, 143:1-144.) In contrast, on the west coast of Mexico, olive ridleys follow a 28 day internesting cycle (Marquez 1982. pp. 153-158, *In:* Biology and Conservation of Sea Turtles, Smithsonian Institution Press).

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

Internesting interval (days)	Frequency
4	1
9	1
10	1
12	1
13	2
14	1
15	4
16	2
17	4
27	2
28	1
39	1
75	1
Total	22

At Punta Raton, 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. ●

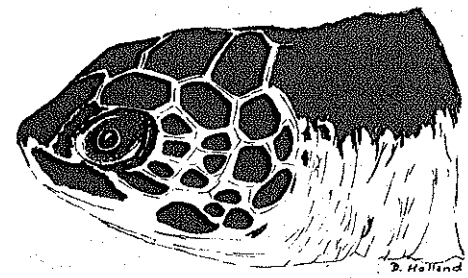
MALACLEMYS TERRAPIN TERRAPIN (Northern Diamondback Terrapin). **BEHAVIOR.** Juvenile diamondback terrapins with shell lengths from 2.5 to 7.5 cm were observed over a three-year period from 1979 to 1981 at Barneget Bay, Beach Haven, New Jersey. These *M. terrapin* used surface debris to conceal themselves 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.*

Submitted by **ROBERT PITLER,** 10 Lloyd Place, Belleville, New Jersey 07109, U.S.A. ●



GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Herpetological Review publishes brief notices of new geographic distribution records in order to make them available to the herpetological community in published form. Geographic distribution records are important to biologists in that they allow for a more precise determination of the range of a species, and thereby permit a more significant interpretation of the biology of same.

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).

Some further comments. This geographic distribution section does not publish "observation" records. Records submitted should be based on preserved specimens which have been placed in a university or museum collection (private collection depository records are discouraged).

Please submit new geographic distribution records in the **standard format** only to Ellen J. Censky, Section of Amphibians and Reptiles, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 4400 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213. Short manuscripts are discouraged, and are only acceptable when data **cannot** be