

of *G. carbonaria* actively swimming.

Research in 2004 was supported by grants from the Wildlife Conservation Society Research Fellowship Program, Chelonian Research Foundation Linnaeus Fund, and Sigma Xi Grants in Aid of Student Research to JNS. We thank F. A. Franco de Medetrus for observations of the juvenile tortoise.

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HEOSEMYS SPINOSA (Spiny Hill Turtle). **DIET.** *Heosemys spinosa* is reportedly primarily herbivorous in the wild, though captives accept both plant and animal matter (Lim and Das 1999, Turtles of Borneo and Peninsular Malaysia, Natural History Publications [Borneo] Sdn. Bhd., Kota Kinabalu, xii + 151 pp.; Pritchard 1979, Encyclopedia of Turtles, TFH Publications, Neptune, New Jersey, 895 pp.). However, apparently there are no published studies on the natural diet of this species. Fecal samples from four individuals (two females, one male, one juvenile) were analyzed for content. Three animals (a male, a female, and a juvenile) originated from Kubah National Park (01°33'N, 110°12'E), Sarawak, Malaysia (Borneo). A fourth (a female) was from the vicinity of Balai Ringin (01°03'N, 110°45'E), a fishing village also in Sarawak. The three individuals from Kubah had seeds of an indeterminate type of plant as well as other plant material, and parts of indeterminate insects. The fecal sample from the adult female from Balai Ringin contained plant material, unknown insect parts, vertebrae from an unidentified fish species, several phalanx bones from a monkey, either a macaque (*Macaca* sp.) or a langur (*Presbytis* sp.), presumably taken by scavenging.

We thank the Sarawak Biodiversity Centre for permission to collect turtles and the Sarawak Forest Department and Sarawak Forestry Corporation for support. The Universiti Malaysia Sarawak supported our research on the turtles of Borneo through grant number 1/26/303/2002 (40), and the Earl of Cranbrook and Phil Piper assisted with the identification of the primate bones.

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HYDROMEDUSA TECTIFERA (South American Snake-necked Turtle). **ALTITUDINAL RECORD.** The geographic distribution of South American snake-necked turtles (*Acantochelys radiolata*, *Hydromedusa maximiliani*, *H. tectifera*, and *Phrynops hoguei*) and their habitat preferences are still inadequately defined, and these turtles' populations are being reduced because of environmental disturbances (Ernst and Barbour 1989, Turtles of the World, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC 313 pp.; Rocha et al. 2000. In Bergallo et al. [Orgs.], A Fauna Ameaçada de Extinção do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, pp. 79–87. EdUERJ). These species typically inhabit rivers, lakes, and swamps along the coastal low-

lands from Brazil to Argentina (Achaval and Olmos 2003, Anfíbios y Reptiles del Uruguay, 2da. Edición corregida y aumentada, Graphis, Montivideo, Uruguay, 136 pp.; Ernst and Barbour, *op. cit.*; Pritchard 1979, Encyclopedia of Turtles, TFH Publ. Co.; Neptune, New Jersey, 895 pp.). On 15 September 2001 at 0915 h, a male *Hydromedusa tectifera* (carapace length ca. 20 cm) was found resting underwater (water temperature 17.8°C) at a depth of 50 cm at the Poço Verde (22°30'S, 43°02'W; 450 m elev.), in the Parque Nacional da Serra dos Órgãos, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil. The turtle was captured and identified for JALP and JPF, photographed, and then released. This finding constitutes the highest elevation for which this species has been recorded.

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KINOSTERNON SCORPIOIDES ALBOGULARE (White-throated Mud Turtle). **FEEDING BEHAVIOR AND DIET.** The feeding behavior and diet of *Kinosternon scorpioides albogulare* was studied at the Caribbean island of San Andres, Colombia, during a survey of the population conducted from March to July 2002. On this island these turtles inhabit both freshwater ponds and mangroves, with more than 98% of the total population living in the latter (Forero-Medina, Chelon. Cons. Biol., *in press*). Direct observations on feeding behavior were conducted during the study, and stomach flushing (Legler 1977, Herpetologica 33:281–284) was used on 50 individuals for determining dietary composition. Stomach contents were preserved in alcohol, and the items were identified to taxonomic category. The turtles displayed both diurnal and nocturnal feeding activity. A nocturnal pattern occurring at the fresh water ponds, where it is almost impossible to observe an individual during the day. In the mangroves, however, they were frequently seen active during the day. Most of the stomachs were found to be empty, but some of them contained identifiable items. These included seeds, coleopteran elytra, small gastropods, arthropods, and larval crustaceans (zoëa) and dipterans. These last two items were found in large quantities in some specimens. During observed feeding events, the identified prey were a small fish and an aquatic coleopteran in the freshwater ponds, and a fruit (*Annona* sp.) on the floor of a mangrove habitat. Turtles were also frequently observed ingesting organic wastes such as coconut leftovers, disposed by people living next to the mangroves. These results suggest that the species is omnivorous and opportunistic and that it uses resources such as fruits or arthropods depending on their availability.

Feeding in *K. s. albogulare* can be terrestrial or aquatic. Carr and Mast (1988, Trianea [Act. Cient. Tecn. INDERENA] 1:87–97) suggested that the terrestrial invertebrates consumed by *K. herrerae* had likely fallen onto the water; however, our observations on *K. s. albogulare* confirm both aquatic and a terrestrial feeding behavior. A notable item found in the diet of some individuals is a large quantity of dipteran larvae. A study on the feeding behavior of *K. s. cruentatum* (Monge-Najera and Moreva-Brenes 1987,