

are not truly aquatic, the larvae of some of these beetles live in the stems or roots of aquatic plants. Libellulid dragonfly and agrionid damselfly nymphs were present in more than one-fourth of the stomachs. Odonata adults are seen frequently in and around marshes in the study area. Naucorid nymphs and adults made up the bulk of the hemipterans recorded. These bugs may be easier for box turtles to catch, as they move more slowly through submerged vegetation than other groups of aquatic hemipterans occasionally eaten. Baetid mayfly nymphs occurred in one-fifth of the stomachs.

Most of the insects *T. coahuila* ate were presumably obtained from the water, with the exception of curculionid beetles and other terrestrial forms encountered rarely during overland movements or possibly after having fallen into the water from overhanging vegetation.

A total of 167 amphipods was found in 8 turtles, giving a mean of 20.9 amphipods for those stomachs in which they occurred. The mean is strikingly high because of a single individual foraging in a low bed of *Chara* on the bottom of a poso (Fig. 5) in water about 25 cm deep; its stomach contained several small fragments of *Chara* along with 141 amphipods, 1 cirrolanid isopod (*Sphaerolana interstitialis* [Cole and Minckley 1970]), and remains of ostracods and small snails. Tiny amphipods, *Hyalella azteca*, may represent a primary food item the turtle was hunting in the *Chara* beds, but amphipods made up less than 0.5% of the total volume for all food items. On 4 April 1966 amphipods occurred in 6 stomachs of 17 *T. coahuila* collected from marshes, but the number in any one stomach did not exceed 14, mean 4.2. Amphipods were plentiful during April in the marshes and clung to the skin of box turtles when they were removed from the water.

Of five box turtles collected on dirt roads adjacent to marshes, three had food in their stomachs. In one individual the food did not differ markedly from turtles taken directly from marshes. The stomach of another contained 21 large curculionid beetles making up over 98% of the individual volume, and the only recorded rove beetle (Staphylinidae). The third contained 39 small ants, 19 tiny limnebiid beetles, a grasshopper nymph, and a terrestrial isopod, *Armadillidium vulgare*. The turtles probably ate these items while traveling overland between marshes.

*T. coahuila* can apparently discriminate small objects, as indicated by the abundance of such items as amphipods, mayfly nymphs, veliid bugs, chaoborin midge larvae, ostracods, and ants. These groups, although they occurred with a frequency comparable with the other taxa listed, were not important items on a total volume basis. Average numbers of mayfly nymphs, ants, and limnebiid beetles indicate that they