(1960b) both used a simpler (and perhaps more vulnerable) method to calculate home range size in *T. o. ornata*: the average distance between successive points of capture was assumed to represent the radius of the home range. Using the same capture radii technique, Ernst (1970) found the home range of *Clemmys guttata* to be biased toward a size over four times greater than the minimum area home range.

Despite the evident drawbacks of assuming the home range to be circular, if 12.8 m is considered as the average home range radius of *T. coahuila*, the mean diameter is 25.6 m. One factor that obviously affects this assumption is the size of the marsh in which a turtle was recorded; movements within a marsh would necessarily be restricted by its dimensions. Straight-line movements of 10 individuals in the two smallest marshes ranged from 3.5 to 15.0 m, mean 8.2 m. In the two largest marshes 15 movements ranged from 4.0 to 28.0 m, mean 13.6 m. It is possible for turtles to travel 50 to 130 m from opposite ends of the long (north-south) axes in the largest marshes. The data show a slight difference, but the similarity of distances moved is more impressive and indicates that *T. coahuila* in the study tract utilize areas of roughly equal size regardless of the size of the marsh.

All marshes in the main study area are oriented in a northeast-southwest direction (Fig. 4) and so it is not surprising that 20 of 39 turtle movements within marshes were either northeast or southwest, following the long axis of a marsh. Five were in the opposite directions, northwest or southeast, nine movements were recorded as directly north or south, while only five were east or west.

A fairly direct correlation exists between time separating captures and distance traveled. Time between captures in the same marsh ranged from 1 to 464 days, 61 percent of the intervals were less than 50 days, and the mean distance of movement was 10.5 m. Of those animals (n=16) free for more than 50 days after marking (average of 214 days), the mean distance was 16.4 m.

Home range sizes have been estimated for several species of *Terrapene*. Stickel (1950) reported the average maximum diameter of the home range for *T. c. carolina* in Maryland as 100.6 m for males and 112.8 m for females. The mean distance between successive points of capture was 118.9 m for *T. c. carolina* in New York (Nichols 1939c). Successive capture distance of *T. c. carolina* in Indiana was 69.5 m, or an average home range diameter of 139 m (Williams 1961). Williams (1961) also measured the maximum distance between any two farthest captures. The result was 114.2 m, a mean home range diameter similar to that reported by Stickel (1950). Mean distance traveled by *T. carolina triunguis* in Oklahoma between successive hibernacula in successive years