was 49.4 m, and in the same year 51.2 m (Carpenter 1957). If these distances are considered as radii, the approximate home range diameter is 100 m in the Oklahoma *T. c. triunguis* population. Distances between captures of *T. o. ornata* in Kansas ranged from 22 to 278 m, mean 84.8 m; the mean home range diameter, then, becomes 166.5 m (Legler 1960b.)

The estimated home range size of *T. coahuila* is considerably smaller than those of the terrestrial species of the genus that have been studied. *T. ornata*, a prairie grassland species, utilizes larger areas than *T. carolina*, a woodland species. Home range size and population density (see below) are seemingly closely correlated with habitat in the genus *Terrapene*.

Aquatic turtles, *Chrysemys* and *Pseudemys*, tend to remain in certain home areas within lakes or ponds, but may shift their ranges to more favorable areas with changes in the immediate habitat (Cagle 1944a; Sexton 1959b; Emlen 1969). Few (less than 15%) of a population of *Chrysemys picta* in a Michigan marsh moved farther than 100 m during one summer (Gibbons 1968c). Among a population of *Pseudemys scripta* in Panama, Moll and Legler (1971) reported mean lengths of home ranges in hatchlings, juveniles, and adults as 34, 61, and 287 m, respectively.

Foraging box turtles keep a web-like system of trails open in most Cuatro Ciénegas marshes, thus maintaining a flow of water in the small rivulets through the trails. As *T. coahuila* seldom move in a direct line, but turn randomly within the rivulet reticulum, straight-line distances between points of collection do not represent the animals' actual pattern of movement.

T. coahuila occasionally enter large sinkholes (Fig. 5), where they easily elude capture by swimming along the bottom under 20 to 50 cm of water and disappearing beneath the undercut banks. They remind one of *Sternotherus* or *Kinosternon* in their rapid, elusive swimming ability. Milstead (1967) referred to *T. coahuila* as an "awkward" swimmer, but I consider it remarkably agile.

Most *T. coahuila* tend to remain within a given marsh for relatively long periods (Table 10). Only 11 of 52 (21%) turtles in the main study area moved from one marsh to another. If direct, the animals would have crossed barren ground and most distances traveled would have been less than 100 m. They could probably cross these stretches only at times of day when temperatures would permit, as in the early morning or late evening. Some turtles may have moved to new marshes by following more indirect, connecting water courses. *T. coahuila* were