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On the morning of 25 May 2008 I observed a group of *G. oculifera* basking on a floating log lodged behind erosion-control structures beneath the Interstate 59 crossing of the West Pearl River (St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, USA). From a shaded location on shore ca. 25 m from the log, I used a spotting scope with 30× magnification and built-in digital camera to observe basking by at least six different individuals. Initially, a male was observed straddling the log in a typical basking orientation with neck extended and head up, facing the shore. A small (ca. 1 cm long) winged insect crawled toward the male, made brief contact with the anterior edge of his plastron, and retreated. The male appeared to take no notice of the insect until this contact, then it looked down and quickly grasped the insect in its mouth and re-entered the water. In subsequent observations, a turtle (possibly the same male) was observed facing the log, holding its head above the level of the log. The turtle sometimes sat in this position for several seconds before either submerging or pulling itself up on the log with its forelimbs. On six occasions I observed the turtle pull itself up partway onto the log as if initiating a basking session, but then quickly dropping back into the water before coming completely out of the water; on two of these occasions, it was observed to make quick strikes to take insects from the log, presumably consuming them under water. The insects were unidentified but may have been wasps, based on constrictions observed at their abdomens.

Cagle (1953. Zoologica 38:137−144) observed two *G. oculifera* swimming against the current and straining to extend their mouths toward a log, at a point above the waterline, apparently to feed. Carr (2008 Southeast. Nat. 7:748−752) described repeated brief terrestrial foraging forays made by *G. pseudogeographica* along a riverbank in Louisiana. He interpreted those turtles’ actions as directed at eating herbaceous plants. My observations suggest that terrestrial insects might also have been a target of their foraging behavior. Cagle’s and Carr’s observations and those detailed here document terrestrial feeding behavior that might explain the origin of some of the terrestrial insects included in dietary samples from species of *Graptemys*. I thank W. Selman for comments on the manuscript.

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**MALACLEMYS TERRAPIN TERRAPIN** (Northern Diamondback Terrapin). **CONJOINED INDIVIDUALS.** On 13 September 2007, two conjoined Northern Diamondback Terrapin hatchlings were found at Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge, a unit of the Gateway National Recreation Area, Queens County, New York, USA (Fig. 1). They were found on a trail, lying on their carapaces, apparently unable to right themselves. The timing and location of this find suggests that they came from one of the few nests in this area to avoid predation, incubated naturally, successfully emerged from the nest, and walked at least a short distance.

They are being raised at Cold Spring Harbor Fish Hatchery in Cold Spring Harbor, New York. The hatchlings each have two forelimbs, but share hindlimbs. There are also two tails, one larger than the other. Radiographs indicated that the terrapins are joined at the pelvis or just anterior to the pelvis (Fig. 2). The right hatchling seemed underdeveloped and was the weaker of the two. They weighed 6.19 g. The right individual had a 21.9 mm carapace length (measured from nuchal to the shared pygial);

![Fig. 1. Photograph of conjoined *Malaclemys t. terrapin* on 13 September 2007, the day they were discovered by a visitor of Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge Queens New York. Photo by ELR.](image1)

![Fig. 2. Radiograph of conjoined *Malaclemys t. terrapin* on 22 July 2008, illustrating attachment at or just anterior of the pelvis.](image2)