Pablo Bosques; these localities are the westernmost localities in the distribution of the species. *Xenoxybelis argenteus* is a rather common species in Amazonian lowlands (e.g., Tiputini Biodiversity Station, Cisneros-Heredia unpublished; Dixon & Soini 1986) but seems to become scarce near the foothills of the Andes.

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meters from the lake. The bottom of the stream was covered with silt and contaminated with household waste. Salix alba (white willow), Populus alba (white poplar), Rubus canescens (blackberry), Phragmites australis (common reed), and Tamarix Smyrnensis (tamarisk) constituted the dominant vegetation. Air temperature was 22°C during the field study.

Description of hatchling: Straight-line maximum carapace length 22.3 mm; median keel on the carapace distinct; edges of marginal plates light yellow; maximum carapace height 10.8 mm. Midline plastron length 18.3 mm; plastron plates displaying a shade of yellow coloration on the edges. Head conspicuously big, its width (measurement between tympanums) 9.0 mm; tail length 22.0 mm from cloacal vent to tail tip, almost as long as the carapace itself. Ground color of soft parts blackish with light yellow spots. No abnormalities were encountered regarding the keratin plates on carapace and plastron. Any carapacial horny plate was completely covered by granules, no growth marks were present. The latter features along with the small body size and the relatively big head are clear indicators of a very early posthatching developmental stage.

One adult male E. orbicularis and two adult males of M. rivulata were captured in the same place; in addition, 18 M. rivulata were observed, indicating that M. rivulata is by far the more common turtle species here. Moreover, Natrix natrix (Linnaeus, 1758) and Rana ridibunda Pallas, 1771 were recorded.

Information on the reproductive biology of Turkish populations of E. orbicularis is solely based on observations provided by Ayaz (2003). This author observed the mating behavior of E. orbicularis in the Aegean Region (Menemen, Province of Izmir) at the beginning of May and discovered eggs in a nest built at a distance of about 16 meters from the water at an altitude of 963 m a.s.l. in Turkey's Lake District (north of the Taurus Mountains) on July 2, 2001. He reported that these turtles had laid their eggs in captivity between early June through the first week of July, moreover he presented measurements of hatchlings from early July.

Considering these findings, it can be concluded that hatching in Turkish populations starts early in July and continues through the end of summer.

Studies on the reproductive cycle of E. orbicularis report that more than one egg deposition can occur per female and year in many European populations and that young from late clutches which hatch at the end of summer spend their first winter in the nest (Rössler 2000a, 2006; see also the reviews in Fritz 2001, 2003). The neonate captured probably hatched from an egg deposited towards the end of the reproductive period and exhibited overwintering behavior due to unfavorable climatic conditions. The climate of the Marmara Region (Table 1) is partly continental, partly Mediterranean (Turkish Ecology Foundation 1993). In areas where the dominant climate is continental, environmental conditions can change significantly in a very short period of time. The Uludağ Mountain (2543 m a.s.l.), located in the east of Lake Uluabat (about 15 km away), is likely to have an important impact on changing environmental conditions.

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Table 1: Average monthly temperatures (AMT, °C, January through December) from Mustafakemalpaşa (Province of Bursa), representative of the area under study (mean annual air temperature of Mustafakemalpaşa = 14.6°C) (Data source: Mustafakemalpaşa Meteorology Station).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMT (°C)</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Emys orbicularis w województwie radomskim.-
Chrónmy Przyrode Ojczysta, Kraków; 53: 67-83.

KEY WORDS: Reptilia: Testudines: Emys orbicularis, reproduction, overwintering of neonate, hatching, behavior, ecology, biology, Turkey

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Remarks on “New herpetofaunal records in the Sierra Monfurado (Alentejo, Portugal)”
by V. BAPTISTA &

The authors of this publication compare their collected data with “the most recent distribution maps available for Portugal gathered by MALKMUS (2004)” and enumerate 65 new records from 88 localities. However 12 of these new records are not new ones because they can be found in the distribution maps mentioned above: Pleurodeles waltl (NC 66 III), Bufo calamita (NC 66 III; NC 77 I), Hyla meridionalis (NC 66 II; NC 66 IV; NC 77 I; NC 86 IV), Rana perezi (NC 86 I), Mauremys leprosa (NC 86 II), Podarcis hispanica (NC 66 I) and Psammodromus algirus (NC 86 II; NC 86 IV).

The PD square with data for Triturus pygmaeus, Rana perezi, Podarcis hispanica and Psammodromus algirus, is situated in the Spanish Extremadura; probably the correct square designation will be NC 87.

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