

Immersion periods in four neotropical turtles

Bernal Morera-Brenes¹ & Julián Monge-Nájera²

¹Laboratorio de Genética Evolutiva, Escuela de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Nacional, Heredia, Costa Rica; bernal.morera@gmail.com

²Vicerrectoría de Investigación, Universidad Estatal a Distancia, 2060 San José, Costa Rica; julian.monge@ucr.ac.cr, julianmonge@gmail.com

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Semi-aquatic turtles often dive to escape from terrestrial predators, but to our knowledge, the time that Costa Rican species can stay under water is unknown. To obtain preliminary measurements of this ecologically significant parameter, we tested several individuals in an aquarium with water at 25°C in Sabanilla, San José, Costa Rica. We placed the turtles in the water and moved a hand on the surface whenever they attempted to swim upwards, but otherwise allowed them to resurface. They were all adult females except for *Kinosternon scorpioides* (3 males, 1 female).

The times they stayed under water were: *K. scorpioides* 60-365s (15 repetitions); *Kinosternon leucostomum* 82-84s (6 repetitions); *Rhinoclemmys pulcherrima* 413-435s (2 repetitions) and *R. funerea* 525 seconds (one test).

The maximum time was of about one hour, recorded for a female *K. scorpioides*. Standora et al. (1984) found that in nature, submersion times for the marine *Dermochelys coriacea* averaged 480 seconds, similar to the times we recorded for *Rhinoclemmys* spp.

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REFERENCE

Standora, E.A., J.R. Spotila, J.A. Keinath & C.R. Shoop. 1984. Body temperatures, diving cycles, and movement of a subadult leatherback turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea*. *Herpetologica* 40:169-176.

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