of mortality. Vehicles have been well-documented as hazards for the related G. agassizii (e.g., Luckenbach 1982. In Bury [ed.], North American Tortoises; Conservation and Ecology, pp. 1–38, USFWS Wildl. Res. Rpt. 12; Boorman and Sakai 1996. In Evink et al. [eds.], Trends in Addressing Transportation Related Wildlife Mortality, pp. 179–184, State of Florida Dept. Transportation, Tallahassee, Florida). The other common location for discovery of tortoise shell remains was along fences constructed with woven field fencing at the bottom. The tortoises apparently became entangled in the fence wires and were unable to free themselves. We observed no shell remains away from these human constructions, despite extensive work in natural habitat.

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HEOSEMY GRANDIS (Giant Asian Pond Turtle). ANOPHTHALMIA. Abnormalities and malformations are well documented in turtles from some regions but not others, especially Asia. Most reports are on shell deformities (e.g., Lynn, 1937. Amer. Nat. 71:421–426; Nixon and Smith 1949. Turtox News 27:28–29; Rhodin et al. 1984. Brit. J. Herpetol. 6:369–373; Saumure 2001. Chelonia Cons. Biol. 4:159). Others refer to abnormalities of the head, limbs, and shells of hatchlings (e.g., Ewert 1979. In Harless and Morlock [eds.], Turtles: Perspectives and Research, pp. 333–413, Wiley InterScience, New York). A large sample of H. grandis was among the 10,000 turtles putatively from Malaysia that was confiscated by Hong Kong authorities on 11 December 2001. Approximately 3900 turtles were shipped to the United States in January 2002 for processing and distribution to rescue centers, zoos, veterinarians, and university research programs (Hudson and Buhlmann 2002. Turtle and Tortoise Newslett. 6:11–14). A total of 355 H. grandis was received in the three shipments (Ades and Crow 2002. Turtle and Tortoise Newslett. 6:2–7). During the triage, marking, and measuring process we discovered that one unsexed adult (347 mm CL, 299 mm PL, 5.7 kg, marked 289) was missing its right eye. The abnormality appears to be congenital, as normally pigmented skin lies over the orbit and there was no evidence of injury or loss (Fig. 1). Palpation revealed the bony orbit but no eye mass. This is the first report of natural anophthalmia for this poorly known freshwater turtle.

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The present study documents an apparent example of extreme trap-happy behavior, i.e. where previously-marked individuals are

![Fig. 1. Heosemys grandis exhibiting congenital anophthalmia.](image-url)