spected for leeches, measured, and released. All leeches were placed in individual vials and relaxed by slowly dripping 95% ethanol into the vial, they were then fixed in 10% formalin. Leeches were identified using a stereo microscope and keys provided by Klemm (1991. Michigan Acad. 24:37–103) and Sawyer (1972. Illinois Biol. Monogr. 46:1–154). Prevalence is the percentage of infected turtles in a sample; mean intensity is the mean number of worms per infected turtle. In addition, three road-killed specimens (two *C. serpentina*, one *E. blandingii*) were collected in Waukesha and Racine Counties, Wisconsin, during 1995–1998. These turtles were inspected for helminth parasites, and were collected within 24 h of death. Upon necropsy, the digestive tract and internal organs were examined for endoparasites for both *C. serpentina* specimens examined. Only the digestive tract was examined from the single *E. blandingii* necropsied because all other organs were badly damaged. All nematodes were fixed in 10% formalin, dehydrated in 70% ethanol, cleared in glycerol, and identified as temporary mounts according to the descriptions of Hedrick (1935a. Trans. Amer. Microsc. Soc. 54:307–335, 1935b. J. Parasit. 21:397–409) and Baker (1986. Can. J. Zool. 64:228–237). Voucher specimens were deposited in the Harold W. Manter Laboratory, University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln (accession no. *Placobdella parasitica* HWML 15008, *Placobdella ornata* HWML 15009, *Falcaustra wardi* HWML 15010, *Spiroxys contortus* HWML 15011).

Among the live-caught turtles, five (71%) of seven *C. serpentina* examined were infected with *Placobdella*, with a mean intensity of 21.2 ± 44. Most turtles contained 1–2 *P. parasitica* and/or *P. ornata* with the exception of one immature turtle that contained one adult and 99 young *P. parasitica*. A total of four *E. blandingii* were collected on seven different occasions. A single *P. ornata* or *P. parasitica* was recovered on three out of seven different dates with a intensity of one. A single *E. blandingii* male (carapace length 200 mm) contained one *P. ornata* on 10 June 1998 and one *P. parasitica* when recaptured on 14 June 1998. In total, 103 *P. parasitica* and three *P. ornata* were recovered from *C. serpentina*, and one *P. parasitica* and two *P. ornata* were recovered from *E. blandingii*. All leeches were attached to the ventral surface of the carapace and/or the limbs of the turtles.

Among the road-killed turtles, one immature *C. serpentina* (100 mm carapace length (CL), 172.4 g) was negative for helminths while an adult male (280 mm CL, 3991.6 g) contained four male and five female *Falcaustra wardi* in the large intestine. Gulford (*op. cit.*) previously reported *Spironura affine* (=*Falcaustra affinis*, Baker 1986 *op. cit.*) in Wisconsin snapping turtles. *Falcaustra wardi* is a common parasite of *C. serpentina* (see Baker 1986 *op. cit.*). However, Wisconsin is a new locality record for this nematode. The road killed female *E. blandingii* (210 mm CL, not weighed because of damage) contained four *Spiroxys contortus* nematodes in the stomach, which previously have been reported by Gulford (*op. cit.*) from the northeastern part of the state.

I thank Susan Lewis (Carroll College) for allowing me access to the field station and James Coggins (University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee) for laboratory space. I would also like to thank Melissa Ewert and Luke Bolek for help in collecting turtles.

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CLEMMYS MUHLENBERGII (Bog Turtle). **ECTOPARASITES.** Bog turtles (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*) are known to be parasitized by the leech *Placobdella multilineata* in Virginia (Saumure and Carter 1998. Herpetol. Rev. 29:98). Herein, we report the occurrence of an additional leech parasite of *C. muhlenbergii*, as well as additional occurrences of parasitism by *P. multilineata* on *C. muhlenbergii* in North Carolina, USA. All leech specimens were deposited in the collections of the North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences (NCSM).

On 8 June 1996, a female bog turtle (#28: 87.86 mm CL, 119 g) was captured in Wilkes Co., North Carolina. Two leeches (NCSM P-4701) were collected from the turtle's neck. On 8 June 1997, another adult female turtle (#40: 88.66 mm CL, 130 g) was captured at the same site. Three leeches (NCSM P-4704) were collected from the posterior limb sockets. A final sample on 31 August 1997 from two females (#7: 89.20 mm CL, 130 g; #47: 89.56 mm CL, 125 g) belonging to the same population revealed an additional four leech specimens (NCSM P-4705). The examination of four additional bog turtles (2 M, 2 F) from two other sites in Wilkes Co., North Carolina, on 31 May and 1 September 1996 revealed an additional eight leeches (NCSM P-4698, P-4702). All of the aforementioned leeches were identified as smooth turtle leeches (*Placobdella parasitica*). Previously known hosts for this leech species are numerous and include 17 species of turtles belonging to five different families (Watermolen 1996. J. Fresh. Ecol. 11:211–217). Sawyer and Shelley (1976. J. Nat. Hist. 10:65–97) reported collecting *P. parasitica* from *Sternotherus odoratus* in Union Co., North Carolina.

An additional 10 bog turtles (4 M, 4 F, 2 J) captured between 31 May 1996 and 19 June 1999 in Wilkes Co., North Carolina were found to harbor 13 *Placobdella multilineata* (NCSM P-4699, P-4700, P-4703, P-4706 to 4708, P-4711). Three of these turtles were parasitized by two leeches and the remaining seven were hosts to one leech each. The only previous report of *P. multilineata* on a turtle in North Carolina was by Sawyer and Shelley (*op. cit.*) for a *Chelydra serpentina* from Bertie Co.

We thank D. J. Klemm of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for his assistance in identifying the brood-sized leeches. We also thank D. Angell, C. K. Cheshire, D. G. Cooper, R. A. Davis, M. E. Dorcas, J. T. Finnegan, D. W. Herman, D. A. Jackan, J. P. Kelly, S. Lindsay, J. V. Morgan-Davis, V. K. Rice, D. T. Sawyer, T. B. Sawyer, T. J. Thorp, J. L. Warner, and J. S. Zawadowski for their assistance in the field.

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