jaguar (Panthera onca) looking at me from a distance of about 2 m. Since I was squatting down, I felt trapped and hardly dared to move. I let the burlap bag with the eggs lie and, while still crouched, I moved backward centimeter by centimeter. I was fortunate that the jaguar stayed where it was, but it kept looking at me as I moved backward. The beach was some 60 m wide, and when I was about 5 m away from the jaguar I rose to my feet and ran for the sea. After about an hour and a half had passed, I returned to the dead krapé. I made a lot of noise, but the jaguar appeared again. I grabbed my burlap bag filled with eggs and ran away in the direction of my camp.

For several years after this incident, I kept records of the number of sea turtles attacked and killed by jaguars on the beaches of Suriname (n/r = not recorded that year):

Year	Krapé	Aitkanti	Warana
1963	2	1	0
1964	4	0	0
1965	n/r	n/r	n/r
1966	n/r	n/r	n/r
1967	7	0	0
1968	13	1	1
1969	11	0	2
1970	21	1	2
1971	7	0	0
1972	16	0	2
1973	1	?	?

I am certain that additional deaths occurred in 1973; however, carcasses were never found.

The problem has been a persistent one. Henri Reichart (Senior Technical Advisor, Surinam Forest Service) encountered 13 krapé killed at Galibi Beach (east of Bigisanti) within the span of a few days in 1980. From 1980-1981, approximately 200 three-year old krapés, being captive-reared in a creek at Matapica, were killed and eaten by two jaguars, one male and one female. Within a few weeks after discovering this, both jaguars were shot and killed. Krapé were found killed by jaguars at Galibi as recently as 1994 (H. Reichart, pers. comm.). The decision to kill a jaguar is never easy, but sometimes we are left without choices. Jaguars are protected from hunters in Suriname and their populations are believed to be healthy.

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LEO BRONGERSMA -- AN APPRECIATION

Leo Daniël Brongersma, the Dean of European marine turtle biologists, was born in Bloemendaal, the Netherlands, on 17 May 1907. He died on 24 July 1994 in Leiden, his home during both his professional life and his retirement, just a few miles from his birthplace. A quintessential Dutchman, he liked to consider himself a citizen of Friesland, a linguistically distinct province in the far north of the Netherlands. He was a man of dignity and stature, a maintainer of standards, who reminded us of the good things of the past, in an increasingly

informal and, some would say, slipshod world. He loved to study the history of things, to celebrate distinguished forebears in science and administration, and to unearth fragments of archival information that captured the spirit of past times.

Brongersma's retirement years were long, and his name may not be as well known to younger marine turtle students as it should be. To those not closely familiar with his many literary contributions, he is perhaps best known for his 1972 "European Atlantic Turtles" (Zool. Verh. Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, 121(2):1-318). He served as Director of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlicke Historie for many years, until he reached the mandatory retirement age of 65 in 1972. He then served for four years as acting director of the Rijksmuseum van Geologie en Mineralogie, and had many honorific titles and decorations, including Ridder in de Orde van de Nederlandse Leeuw, Officier in de Orde van Oranje-Nassau, and Professor Extraordinarius in systematic zoology at the Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden. He was also a Member of the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences and an Honorary Foreign Member of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists.

Leo's life was long, distinguished, and productive. And it was happy, thanks in no small part to his remarkable and devoted wife Margaretha Brongersma-Sanders, a fellow biologist who won her doctorate just one hour before Leo did, on 19 September 1934. They were married the following month and lived happily ever after, enjoying almost 60 years of married life. We extend condolences to Margaretha, and to their son and daughter and their families. It is a cliché, perhaps, but in Leo's case it is true: they don't make 'em like that any more. He was truly a *Professor Extraordinarius*.

PETER C. H. PRITCHARD, Florida Audubon Society, 460 Hwy 436, Casselberry, Florida 32707 USA. *Editor's Note:* An expanded tribute will be published in Chelonian Conservation and Biology, 1995, 2(1).

USE OF PIT TAGS TO IDENTIFY ADULT LEATHERBACKS

Tags applied to the flippers of sea turtles usually do not persist longer than a few years and this tag loss problem has confounded attempts to accurately assess the size of nesting populations. One of the most intensely monitored nesting populations of leatherback turtles, Dermochelys coriacea, occurs at Sandy Point National Wildlife Refuge (SPNWR) on St. Croix, U. S. Virgin Islands. From 1977 to 1993, 293 individuals (gravid females) have been tagged with monel, titanium, and/or inconel flipper tags. However, this number may overestimate population size, since untagged turtles may actually be remigrants that have lost their tags from previous years. Only 5-48% of the nesting females in any given year are classified as remigrants based on flipper tags, but "new" untagged animals often have possible tag scars, suggesting that remigration is higher than previously thought (tag scars are extremely difficult to confirm).

In 1992 we began using PIT (Passive Integrated Transponder) tags, in addition to traditional flipper tags, to identify individual females nesting at SPNWR. The PIT "tags" consist of a small (14 mm x 2 mm) cylindrical glass-encapsulated microchip encoded with an identification number. We use AVID tags (3179 Hamner Avenue, Norco, California 91760; Tel: 1-800-336-AVID). Tags are injected into the shoulder muscle during the motionless "trance" of egg-laying, using a 2-inch 12-gauge needle so as to penetrate beyond the thick layer of blubber into the underlying muscle. Tags are sterilized in alcohol and packed in antibiotic ointment. The skin is cleaned with Betadine to prevent infection. Tags are detected using a