

2013.2. <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/55980/0>; Frost 2014. Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference. Version 6.0. <http://research.amnh.org/vz/herpetology/amphibia/>). First state record, extending its occurrence beyond the Mantiqueira Ridge by at least 160 km SE from the nearest locality in Minas Gerais (Municipality of Alfenas), representing the nearest occurrence to the Atlantic Ocean in an area formerly considered part of the Floresta Atlântica domain, but that is now climatically more similar to Cerrado domains because of deforestation. Specimens were collected under a permit (#45308-2) from Sistema de Autorização e Informação em Biodiversidade - SISBIO.

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TESTUDINES — TURTLES

CHELONIA MYDAS (Green Sea Turtle). USA: LOUISIANA: VERMILION PARISH: salt marsh bayou approximately 8.5 km S of Louisiana State Hwy 82, near the eastern end of Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge (29.591119°N, 93.559816°W; WGS 84). 5 May 2015. Will Selman, William Strong, Jordan Donini, and Willis Sylvest. Verified by Jeff Boundy. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175627, photo voucher). New parish record (Dundee and Rossman 1989. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 300 pp.; Selman et al. 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:89). This is the second inland record for *C. mydas* in southwestern Louisiana. The individual was located approximately 130 km E of the Cameron Parish record from 2013 (UF 170048). Similar to the Cameron Parish record and others recently reported (St. Bernard Parish: UF 171444; Terrebonne Parish: UF171449; Selman et al. 2014, *op. cit.*), this juvenile individual (~30 cm midline carapace length [MCL]) was live-captured in a fyke net while sampling for *Malaclemys terrapin* (Diamondback Terrapin) under similar environmental conditions (water depth = 1.82 m, bayou width = 22.6 m, salinity = 22.5 ppt, water temperature = 23.7°C). All recent inland records have been juveniles (\leq 30 cm MCL) and have been captured in brackish-salt marshes between late April and mid-May.

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CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle). USA: MINNESOTA: SAINT LOUIS Co.: Hwy 44 (47.24513°N, 91.86366°W; NAD 83). 29 May 2015. Madaline M. Cochrane, Lucas J. O'Neil, Katelin M. Goebel, Stephen D. Nelson. Verified by Chris Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2015aq, photo voucher). New county record, replaces unvouchered sighting record (Moriarty and Hall 2014. Amphibians and Reptiles in Minnesota. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minnesota. 370 pp.). Adult DOR (260 mm straight line carapace length, 97 mm body depth).

No vehicle-induced shell damage; flesh consumed prior to collection.

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CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle). USA: TEXAS: GUADALUPE Co.: ca. 0.13 km E of Old Seguin Road (29.791199°N, 97.935246°W; WGS 84). 10 June 2015. Ivana Mali, Andrea Villamizar-Gomez, and Shashwat Sirsi. Verified by Carl J. Franklin. University of Texas Arlington Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center (UTADC 8532–8535, photo voucher). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). This record fills in the distributional gap within the surrounding counties of Bexar, Comal, Hays, and Gonzales, with the exception of Wilson and Caldwell counties (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). One juvenile specimen (carapace length: 143 mm; 798 g) captured using a hoopnet trap in a private pond. Specimen (MF37533) was secured under a Scientific Permit for Research (SPR-0102-191) issued to Michael R. J. Forstner by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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MESOCLEMMYS HELIOSTEMMA (Amazon Toad-headed Turtle). BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: MUNICIPALITY OF JUTAI: right margin of Jutai River, at the Jutai River Extractive Reserve (3.270745°S, 67.324521°W; WGS 84). 20 May 2014. T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by J. Valsecchi. Coleção Herpetológica do Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá (HERPETO 0717). Specimen collected in tropical upland forest by hand. MUNICIPALITY OF MARAÁ: Juá Grande stream, at the Amaná Sustainable Development Reserve (2.463195°S, 64.846692°W; WGS 84). 16 February 2014. I. V. Debien and T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by J. Valsecchi. HERPETO 0718. Specimen collected in tropical upland forest with a pitfall trap. Originally, the distribution of *M. helioSTEMMA* was restricted to a small area between the north of Ecuador and Peru and the southern end of Venezuela (McCord et al. 2001. Rev. Biol. Trop. 49:715–764). In 2012, based on a revision of few museum specimens, the species occurrence was confirmed in some parts of Brazil, on the edge of the Amazon rainforest, in the states of Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso, Rondônia, and Acre (Molina et al. 2012. Zootaxa 3575:63–77). For both new records, the previously known closest record is in Rio Baria, Venezuela (McCord et al. 2001, *op. cit.*), which is 391 kilometers NW from the specimen collected in Maraá and 475 kilometers NE from the specimen collected in Jutai. Based on these two new records, the distribution of *M. helioSTEMMA* is extended to the central Amazon region, filling a gap of around 1,800,000 km² with no previous records. *Mesoclemmys helioSTEMMA* is an inhabitant of temporary pools of upland forest situated near the headwaters of Amazon streams, and the nocturnal habits of the species hampers its collection. These specimens were collected under licences (SISBIO 43620-1 and SISBIO 40358-4) approved by the Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade.

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MESOCLEMMYS RANICEPS (Black-lined Toad-headed Turtle). BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: MUNICIPALITY OF JUTAI: left margin of Jutai River (3.988056°S, 67.826666°W; WGS 84). 14 June 2014. T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by J. Valsecchi. Coleção Herpetológica do Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá, Tefé, Amazonas, Brazil (HERPETO 0716). Specimen collected with a trammel net. *Mesoclemmys raniceps* is expected to occur in the Amazon basin (Bour and Zaher 2005. Pap. Avul. Zool. 45:295–311), including in Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, and Brazil. However, most of the records for the Brazilian Amazon are sparse and old, and some identification problems with the records make it difficult to determine the exact distribution of this species (Iverson 1992. A Revised Checklist with Distribution Maps of the Turtles of the World. Privately printed, Richmond, Indiana. 363 pp.). In Brazil, the species occurs in the states of Amazonas, Roraima, Acre, Pará, and Mato Grosso (Iverson 1992, *op. cit.*). This new record confirms the presence of this species in poorly known areas of central Amazon, covering a gap of 500 km between the two previously documented records. The previous records nearest to the new record are located 253 km NE, in the region of the mouth of the Juruá River, and 257 km SW, in the city of Tabatinga (Iverson 1992, *op. cit.*). Specimen collected under permits (SISBIO 43620-1) granted by Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade.

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PSEUDEMYX CONCINNA (River Cooter). USA: TENNESSEE: HARDIN Co.: Horse Creek Wildlife Sanctuary and Animal Refuge (35.124275°N, 88.170613°W; WGS 84). 1 May 2015. Brian P. Butterfield, Lee J. Barton, and T. J. Bivins. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19551, color photo). First record for Hardin Co. (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 27 October 2014]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>, accessed 2 May 2015. Juvenile individual was captured by hand. Voucher collected under an approved Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency Permit (#1494).

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PSEUDEMYX CONCINNA FLORIDANA (Coastal Plain Cooter). USA: ALABAMA: BULLOCK Co.: near intersection of Reeder Branch and Highway 51 west of Hurtsboro, AL (32.23175°N, 85.45277°W; WGS 84). 17 May 2015. Roger Birkhead, Chelsea Ward, Michael Birkhead, Sawyer Birkhead and Adelaide Birkhead. Verified by Craig Guyer and David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM-O 4875). New county record (Mount 1996. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. University of Alabama Press. 347 pp.). In addition to Mount (1996), VertNet and AUM holdings were searched 3 June 2015. Adult female with a straight line carapace length of 28.0 cm collected DOR. Skeletal specimen and DNA sample taken.

Pseudemys c. floridana is assumed to occur primarily in the southern tier of counties of the state encompassing the Southern Pine Hills and Dougherty Plain physiographic regions (Mount

1996, *op. cit.*). This specimen extends the range of *P. c. floridana* northward into the Black Prairie physiographic region across the Chunnenugee Hills and Southern Red Hills ca. 105 km from the nearest verified specimen (AUM 8963) collected in Coffee Co., Alabama. Because nearby Cowikee Creek is part of the Chattahoochee drainage it might serve as a natural corridor connecting populations to the south.

It should be noted that there were problematic specimens found in the AUM collection. Several specimens (AUM 9443, 9450, 10102) are identified as *P. c. floridana* from Calhoun Co., Alabama, and were examined by RDB on 3 June 2015. They appear to be *P. c. floridana* (lacking distinctive “C” marking on 2nd costal); however, this county is far outside of the known range for the species. This would be approximately 260 km N of the known range and located in the Coosa Valley or Weisner Ridges physiographic provinces. Additional specimens (AUM 9462, AUM 10103) collected by the same collector in the same year and county clearly align with *P. c. concinna* (clearly have the distinctive “C” markings on the 2nd costal). Additionally, specific locality information and the exact collection date are not recorded, making the validity of these specimens suspect. Specimen collected under and Alabama State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources permit (#2014063841468680) issued to RDB.

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PSEUDEMYX SUWANNIENSIS (Suwannee Cooter). USA: FLORIDA: PASCO Co.: Pithlachascotee River (28.23648°N, 82.69871°W; WGS 84). 4 June 2015. Timothy J. Walsh and George L. Heinrich. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175737, photographic voucher). New county record and new river record (Heinrich et al. 2015. J. N. Am. Herpetol. 1:53–59). This record is within an ~79 km distributional gap between the Weeki Wachee and Alafia rivers. The juvenile turtle was basking on a tree branch protruding from the water. Two other *P. suwanniensis* (subadult and adult) were also observed basking on logs within the upper 2.4 km of the Pithlachascotee River, but we were unable to photograph them.

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STERNOTHERUS MINOR (Loggerhead Musk Turtle). USA: GEORGIA: PUTNAM Co.: Little River/Lake Sinclair near Burtom Rd (33.224444°N, 83.408333°W; WGS 84). 24 June 2014. James F. Mead. Verified by John Jensen. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50979, photo voucher). Within expected range, but first county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). Single adult collected within riprap at the base of seawall along shoreline (elevation 103 m) near the confluence of Little River with Lake Sinclair.

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