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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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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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