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### TESTUDINES – TURTLES

**APALONE SPINIFERA** (Spiny Softshell), MEXICO: SONORA: Inflow of Wellton Canal to the Ciénega de Santa Clara, ca. 46 km SSW San Luis Río Colorado (32.05503°N, 114.89667°W, WGS 84), 5 m elev. 13 September 2007. Eduardo Soto Montoya, Martha Marina Gómez Sapiens, and James C. Rorabaugh. Verified by G. Bradley. UAZ 56727-PSV and UAZ 56731-PSV. First verified record for Sonora, although its range there is indicated on the map in Stebbins (2003. *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed. Peterson Field Guide Series, Houghton Mifflin Co, Boston, Massachusetts. xiii+533 pp.), and it is well known in adjacent portions in the Río Colorado and delta region of Baja California Norte (Grismer 2002. *Amphibian and Reptiles of Baja California: Including its Pacific Islands and the Islands in the Sea of Cortez*. Univ. California Press, Berkeley. xii+399 pp.). These two specimens were captured in hoop nets at the terminus of the unlined Wellton Canal, which is surrounded by wetland and riparian vegetation.

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**APALONE SPINIFERA PALLIDA** (Pallid Spiny Softshell). USA: TEXAS: MARION Co.: Big Cypress Bayou, Jefferson, TX (32.7514056°N, 94.3694389°W). 02 August 2005. Thomas Rainwater. Verified by Duke DeWare. Campbell Museum (CUSC 2365), Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina. County record (Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 421 pp). Additional individuals are routinely captured in hoop nets at this locality.

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**KINOSTERNON FLAVESCENS** (Yellow Mud Turtle). USA: TEXAS: CAMERON Co.: South Padre Island, 8.85 km N of the terminus of Park Road 100 (26.3248333°N, 97.2060278°W). 26 March 2008. Frank W. Judd and Robert I. Lonard. Verified by Frederick Zaidan III. University of Texas-Pan American Vertebrate Collection (UTPA 03081). Shell found adjacent to isolated, rainwater pool. Water depth 10 cm, salinity 10 ppt. Species

is known from the adjacent Texas mainland (Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 421 pp.) and on North Padre Island at Padre Island National Seashore (<http://www.nps.gov/pais/naturescienc/reptiles.htm>) but has not been reported previously from South Padre Island.

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**MACROCLEMYS TEMMINCKII** (Alligator Snapping Turtle). USA: TENNESSEE: WAYNE Co.: Beech Creek and Tennessee River confluence located in the Clifton Quad (35.41980°N, 87.98018°W; NAD 83). August 2006. Mark Russell. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 18868). Verified by A. Floyd Scott. One adult *M. temminckii* found dead on the river bank at the mouth of Beech Creek. Carapace length 62.2 cm. First record for Wayne County (Redmond and Scott 2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available from <http://apsu.edu/reptiles/>) accessed 28 January 2008.

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**MALACLEMYS TERRAPIN CENTRATA** (Carolina Diamond-backed Terrapin). USA: GEORGIA: BRYAN Co.: Demeries Creek, 0.4 km W of Bryan Neck Rd. (31.7872056°N, 81.2560333°W, WGS 84). 09 April 2008. Andrew M. Grosse, Andrew Richard Ferreira, and Sean C. Sterrett. Verified by John Jensen. UGAMNH (GMNH 50090). New county record (Spivey 2008. *In* J. B. Jensen et al. [eds.], *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*, pp. 485–487. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia). Eight adults (7 males, 1 female) were captured by seining (11 m × 1.8 m, 2.54 cm mesh, with bag) a tidally influenced creek at low tide (methods in Gibbons et al. 2001. *Chel. Cons. Biol.* 4:66–74). This location was revisited on 27 April 2008, and 8 additional terrapins (7 males, 1 female) were captured. Although only 16 *M. terrapin* were captured, observations of other individuals were made within the same creek. On 22 April 2008, nine individuals (8 males, 1 female) were captured in another tidally influenced creek in Bryan County (north of Dutchman Bay, 2.5 km SW of Belfast, Georgia; 31.8018694°N, 81.2974361°W, WGS 84) using the same methods. These findings suggest that Carolina Diamondback Terrapins are permanent inhabitants of Bryan County and with this addition, their range extends along the entire coast of Georgia.

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