

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 (≤ 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 JUTAÍ: right margin of Jutaí River, at the Jutaí 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 MARAÃ: Juá Grande stream, at the Amanã 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 Baría, Venezuela (McCord et al. 2001, *op. cit.*), which is 391 kilometers NW from the specimen collected in Maraã and 475 kilometers NE from the specimen collected in Jutaí. 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.