**Mesoclemmys raniceps** (Black-lined Toad-headed Turtle).
BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: Municipality of Itaituba; 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 Jutai 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.

**THAÍS Q. MORCATTY**, Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá, Caixa Postal 38, CEP 69553-225, Tefé, Amazonas, Brazil; e-mail: tatamorcatty@yahoo.com.br

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**BRIAN P. BUTTERFIELD** (e-mail: bbutterfield@fhu.edu), **LEE J. BARTON**, and **T. J. BIVINS**, Freed-Hardeman University, 151 E. Main Street, Henderson, Tennessee 38340, USA.

**Pseudemys 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 Adelaíde Birkhead. Verified by Craig Guyer and David Laurencio. Auburn University Northern 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 Chunnenuggie Hills and Southern Red Hills ca. 105 km from the nearest verified specimen (AUM 8963) collected in Coffee Co., Alabama. Because nearby Cowiee 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 Ridge 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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**ROGER D. BIRKHEAD**, COSAM Outreach, Alabama Science in Motion, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849-5414, USA (e-mail: birkhrd@auburn.edu); **CHELSEA K. WARD**, Department of Biological Sciences, Auburn University Montgomery, P.O. Box 244023, Montgomery, Alabama 36124-4023, USA.

**Pseudemys 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.

**TIMOTHY J. WALSH**, Bruce Museum, 1 Museum Drive, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830-7157, USA (e-mail: twalsh@brucemuseum.org); **GEORGE L. HEINRICH**, Heinrich Ecological Services, 1213 Alhambra Way S., St. Petersburg, Florida 33705-4620, USA (e-mail: george@heinrichecologyservices.com).


**JAMES F. MEAD, ALFRED J. MEAD, and DENNIS PARMLEY**, Department of Biological and Environmental Sciences, Georgia College & State University, Milledgeville, Georgia 31061, USA (e-mail: al.mead@gcsu.edu).