

GRAPTEMYS PULCHRA (Alabama Map Turtle). USA: TENNESSEE: BRADLEY CO.: 0.5 km downstream of Hwy 74 bridge over the Conasauga River (34.98975°N, 84.77912°W; WGS 84). 7 June 2020. Grover J. Brown. Verified by Peter V. Lindeman and A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Snyder Museum of Zoology (APSU 20003; photo voucher). New state record and subsequently new county record. An adult male *Graptemys pulchra* (105.8 mm SCL, 160 g) was found while snorkeling a run of the Conasauga River in Tennessee just upstream of the Georgia state line. This is the first report of *Graptemys pulchra* from the state of Tennessee (Lindeman 2013. The Map Turtle and Sawback Atlas. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma. 460 pp.). *Graptemys pulchra* is endemic to the Mobile River Drainage, and the headwaters of the Upper Coosa River drainage just barely extend into southeastern Tennessee. This turtle represents an upstream drainage record with the next closest records (Georgia Southern University [GSU] 1731, 1732) found 33.3 river km downstream in Georgia. It is likely that this species is found in pockets of suitable habitat upstream in Polk County, Tennessee as well, but it was not observed at subsequent bridge surveys on this day. Additional bridge and snorkel surveys should be conducted to determine the distribution and abundance of the species in the state.

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MACROCHELYS TEMINICKII (Alligator Snapping Turtle). USA: TEXAS: GALVESTON CO.: Bolivar Peninsula, Gulf of Mexico Side (29.40223°N, 94.70915°W; WGS 84). 1 May 2021. Kelly Norrid, Eric C. Munscher, and Arron Tuggle. Verified by Gregory Pandelis. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, The University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 9706; photo voucher). A dead adult was found washed up on the beach by concerned citizens who contacted the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Alligator Snapping Turtle hotline. 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 new county record extends the distribution of this species south from Harris and Chambers counties. While the species is expected to inhabit the freshwater bodies within this county, this observation leads to questions regarding the species saline tolerance as the surrounding habitats for miles are marine and estuarine. The nearest reported observation is ca. 75 km NW in Buffalo Bayou, Harris County (Munscher et al. 2020. Urban Nat. 32:1–15).

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MACROCHELYS TEMMINKII (Alligator Snapping Turtle). USA: TEXAS: TARRANT CO.: Trinity River in Arlington (32.78642°N, 97.09392°W; WGS 84), 134 m elev. 24 February 2019. Andrew M. Brinker. Verified by Gregory Pandelis. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity and Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington. (UTADC 9655; photo voucher). A 1-m hoop trap baited with tilapia and sardines was set on 23 February 2019 as part of the Trinity River Turtle Survey. The following morning the trap contained a single female *Macrochelys temminckii* with a mass 4.9 kg and straight carapace length of 29.35 cm. 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 extends the range of *M. temminckii* southwest from Collin County where it is known to occur in the East Fork of the Trinity River between Lake Ray Hubbard and Lake Lavon (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). This is the closest known record at ca. 63 km northeast of the Trinity River in Arlington, Texas. All work was done under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Department permit SPR-1017-201.

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STERNOTHERUS MINOR (Loggerhead Musk Turtle). USA: GEORGIA: FULTON CO.: Nancy Creek, 3.9 km west of Brookhaven, Georgia (33.86851°N, 84.37946°W; WGS 84). 29 September 2020. Tobias Landberg. Verified by Coleman Sheehy. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 191335). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.) One adult male (111 mm SCL, 182 g) was caught by baited trap in a fourth order, gravelly stream that terminates into the Chattahoochee River inside the perimeter of Atlanta, Georgia. While the species is commonly seen in the Flint River (a large tributary of the Chattahoochee River) that originates near the Hartsfield-Jackson Airport, the species is conspicuously absent in the Chattahoochee River proper and its tributaries above the fall line in Georgia. The nearest record for the species, as the crow flies, is ca. 45 km south from the Flint River (Georgia Southern University [GSU] 25327). The nearest downstream record from the Chattahoochee River is from an old record of unknown exact locality, simply listed as collected from Columbus, Georgia (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University [MCZ] Herp-1571) ca. 231 km downstream, representing a substantial range extension for the species. More interesting still, a 2019 iNaturalist observation (iNat 20214880) from Douglas County, Georgia, depicts a Stripe-necked Musk Turtle (*Sternotherus peltifer*) from Sweetwater Creek, a tributary to the Chattahoochee River, ca. 25 km southwest from our observation. This raises interesting ecological and zoogeographic questions, particularly the potential interactions of these species within the Chattahoochee River drainage above the Fall Line in Georgia. The turtle was trapped and handled according to GA DNR regulations and permits were not necessary.

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TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA (Pond Slider). USA: COLORADO: LAS ANIMAS CO.: Central Park in Trinidad (37.1664°N, 104.5158°W; NAD 83), 1832 m elev. 21 July 2021. Lauren J. Livo. Verified by Toby Hibbits. University of Colorado Museum of Natural History (UCM AC-320, AC-321; photo vouchers). Two *T. scripta* were observed basking in algae beds in the water of the park pond. The larger of the two turtles was *T. s. scripta* (UCM AC-320), while the smaller turtle was *T. s. elegans* (UCM AC-321). A third, unidentified turtle was also present. These observations represent the first record for the county for this species (Livo et al. 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:734–739) and *are ca.* 125 km *south of* the nearest record in Colorado at Horseshoe Lake in Pueblo City Park (UCM AC-251) and 64 km south and 108 km west of a record in Union County, New Mexico (Painter and Christman 2000. Herpetol. Rev. 31:253). This record is the furthest south in the state for this introduced species.