

school football field and track (Fig. 1). The park is maintained and managed both by the city of New Haven as well as the volunteer organization, Friends of Beaver Pond Park (FoBPP).

We set eight 1-m diameter hoop-net traps baited with frozen mackerel at 1030 h on 31 May 2012 and began checking traps on 01 June 2012 at 1000 h. Each trap was placed ~1 m offshore, parallel to the bank, and submerged with several centimeters of trap above water so turtles could breathe. We sexed all *Chrysemys p. picta* following Ernst and Lovich (2009. Turtles of the United States and Canada. 2nd edition. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. 827 pp.) but did not sex other species. After marking, we immediately released each turtle back into the pond.

We caught 128 unique turtles overnight (species breakdown and abundance, Fig. 2). Abundances equate to densities of 34.5 *C. p. picta*/ha and 12.4 *Chelydra serpentina*/ha in a single night of trapping. For *C. picta*, the adult sex ratio did not deviate from equal proportions of males and females ($\chi^2 = 0.35$, $p = 0.55$).

Urbanization is usually associated with turtle declines (Garber and Burger 1995. Ecol. Appl. 5:1151–1162; Klemens 2000. Turtle Conservation. Smithsonian Inst. Press, Washington DC. 344 pp.) with road mortality (Gibbs and Steen 2005. Conserv. Biol. 19:552–556; Patrick and Gibbs 2010. Landscape Ecol. 25:791–801) and introduced *Trachemys scripta elegans* (Spinks et al. 2003. Biol. Conserv. 113:257–267; Lambert et al. 2013. Chelon. Conserv. Biol. 12:192–199) suggested as likely threats. Even so, urbanized waterbodies can support robust populations of some turtle species (Spinks et al., *op. cit.*; Lambert et al., *op. cit.*).

While our data were acquired from only a single night's trapping, the number of turtles caught is notable. Our data suggest a relatively robust community of native turtles at densities equal to or greater than those reported for other urban ponds (Steen and Gibbs 2004. Conserv. Biol. 18:1143–1148; Eskew et al. 2010. Chelon. Conserv. Biol. 9:244–249). High road density reportedly can cause male-biased sex ratios in urban turtle populations (Gibbs and Steen, *op. cit.*; Patrick and Gibbs, *op. cit.*), but our data do not indicate this effect at BPP. As *T. s. elegans* are often found in high density in urban environments, mostly as released pets (Spinks et al., *op. cit.*; Teillac-Deschamps et al. 2008. In Mitchell et al. [eds.], Urban Herpetology. Herpetological Conservation 3:535–537. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Salt Lake City, Utah; Lambert et al., *op. cit.*), we expected to trap numerous introduced turtles. However, we found only one *T. s. elegans* indicating that this urban pond is currently not impacted by introduced turtle species.

Urban ponds have been acknowledged as important arenas for freshwater turtle conservation (Spinks et al., *op. cit.*; Lambert et al., *op. cit.*). It is possible that the current level of robust park stewardship (e.g., FoBPP) and socio-economic dynamics of the community surrounding BPP are maintaining a healthy urban turtle population despite intense land use, both historical and contemporary. Our preliminary data indicate that future longitudinal studies of BPP turtle dynamics could be relevant for studies of urban turtle conservation.

We thank A. Bartow, K. Beitler, Hillhouse High School AP Environmental Studies and AP Biology students, V. & H. Lambert, J. Richardson, and P. Smith for their field assistance. We also thank A. A. Doolittle for discussions about the history of the Beaver Pond Park. The Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies Class of 1980 funded our traps and bait. This work was done under Yale IACUC 2012-10681, New Haven Parks, Recreation and Trees Permit 11352, and CT DEEP Permit 1213004.

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GLYPTHEMYS INSCULPTA (Wood Turtle). MORTALITY. On 29 May 2013 at 1456 h in Kalkaska Co., Grayling, Michigan, USA (44.639594°N, 84.892294°W; datum WGS 84), we observed an adult *Glyptemys insculpta* in a sandy creek bed filled with water ca. 0.5 m deep. We subsequently observed two adult *Chelydra serpentina* (Snapping Turtles) ca. 3 m away on either side of the *G. insculpta*; one was resting in shrubs to the right and the other was to the left submerged.

At approximately 1100 h the following day, the *G. insculpta* was found dead underwater in the creek bed where it had previously been observed. Its head was largely missing, and most of the cervical vertebrae, as well as minimal amounts of muscle and connective tissue were still attached to the body. It appeared as if the head was “stripped” off. We compared photographs of markings on the *G. insculpta* from when it was alive to the carcass to confirm it was the same individual. The *C. serpentina* were not seen again. Due to the lack of any damage to the rest of the *G. insculpta* indicative of predation by a mammalian or avian predator, and because only chelonian tracks were observed in the sand in the area where the event took place, we assume it was killed by a *C. serpentina*.

We speculate that a *C. serpentina* seized the *G. insculpta*, killed it, and consumed most of the head. Punzo (1975. J. Herpetol. 9:207–210) documented unidentified chelonian shell fragments in stomach contents of *C. serpentina* and also noted they will actively pursue and consume larger prey by holding it in their mouths and shredding it with their front claws. However, we cannot be certain if this event represents intentional predation. While the creek bed in this observation was relatively small, it is also possible that a *C. serpentina* may have killed the *G. insculpta* out of aggression or territoriality.

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GLYPTHEMYS INSCULPTA (Wood Turtle). LONGEVITY IN THE WILD. The previous published record for oldest male and female *G. insculpta* in the wild was 42 and 46 years old, respectively. Both individuals were from a population in Pennsylvania (Ernst 2001. Chelonian Conserv. Biol. 4:94–99). Here, we report 3 males and 22 females in Minnesota, USA, that exceed the published longevity records (specific locations withheld in compliance with state of Minnesota data practices law). Individuals were originally marked using carapace notches (Cagle 1939. Copeia 1939[3]:170–173) and aged using plastron annuli counts (Harding and Bloomer 1979. Herp. Bull. New York Herpetol. Soc. 15:9–26) between 1990 and 1993 by MDN and RRB. We consider the ages determined between 1990 and 1993 to be minimum ages, as the number of distinguishable annuli for the individuals included here was between 23 and 32, and annuli typically become more difficult to distinguish as *G. insculpta* age (Harding and Bloomer, *op. cit.*). The most recent capture of marked individuals occurred between 2012 and 2014 by MS, DR, and RAM. The oldest minimum-age male recaptured was 48 years old in 2013, and the oldest minimum-age female recaptured was 55 years old in 2014 (Table 1). Thus, our current female record in the wild is nearing the published record of 58 years for *G. insculpta* longevity in captivity (Oliver 1955. The Natural History of

TABLE 1. Minimum ages of *Glyptemys insculpta* in Minnesota, USA, that exceed the previous published longevity records of 42 years (male) and 46 years (female) in the wild. All records are from individuals alive at time of last capture.

Mark	Sex (M/F)	Date (first capture)	Age (first capture)	Date (last capture)	Age (last capture)
47	M	5/21/1990	23	6/9/2014	47
153	M	6/27/1990	24	6/13/2013	47
116	M	6/11/1990	25	6/13/2013	48
43	F	5/18/1990	23	6/11/2014	47
88	F	6/1/1990	24	6/13/2013	47
117	F	6/8/1990	26	6/8/2011	47
303	F	5/31/1991	24	6/11/2014	47
142	F	6/21/1990	24	6/11/2014	48
344	F	6/1/1991	27	6/8/2012	48
1	F	5/3/1990	25	6/11/2014	49
26	F	5/15/1990	25	6/13/2014	49
72	F	5/30/1990	26	6/11/2014	50
690	F	6/11/1993	26	6/13/2014	47
37	F	5/18/1990	25	6/7/2013	48
32	F	5/18/1990	25	6/11/2014	49
86	F	6/1/1990	27	6/7/2013	50
265	F	5/20/1991	27	6/13/2014	50
283	F	5/23/1991	27	6/11/2014	50
318	F	6/3/1991	28	6/13/2013	50
57	F	5/23/1990	28	6/6/2013	51
317	F	6/1/1991	28	6/13/2014	51
701	F	5/28/1992	29	6/9/2014	51
29	F	5/16/1990	28	6/13/2014	52
332	F	6/1/1991	29	6/13/2014	52
342	F	6/1/1991	32	6/13/2014	55

North American Amphibians and Reptiles. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New Jersey. 359 pp.).

We thank the Fond du Lac Resource Management Division, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Forest Service, and private landowners for supporting *G. insculpta* research and monitoring activities. Turtles were originally marked under Minnesota Department of Natural Resources special permits 5412, 6098, and 6922.

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GOPHERUS POLYPHEMUS (Gopher Tortoise). BURROW ASSOCIATE. Gopher Tortoises are considered a keystone species due to their characteristic burrows; many vertebrate species temporarily occupy these burrows, including nearly all the venomous



FIG. 1. *Agkistrodon contortrix* found within the burrow of a *Gopherus polyphemus* burrow in Liberty Co., Florida, USA.

snakes found within the range of the tortoise (Jackson and Milstrey 1989. In Diemer et al. [eds], Proceedings of the Gopher Tortoise Relocation Symposium, pp. 86–98. Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Florida). However, *Agkistrodon contortrix* (Copperhead) has not previously been reported as a burrow associate of *G. polyphemus*. At 1530 h on 16 March 2015 we found an adult *A. contortrix* coiled within the entrance of an active *G. polyphemus* burrow within the Apalachicola Bluffs and Ravines Preserve in Liberty Co., Florida, USA (30.49399°N 84.98351°W; WGS 84). We did not confirm that the burrow was simultaneously occupied by a tortoise; however, the burrow had a well maintained entrance and fresh sand was visible on the apron. The snake appeared to be posed in the characteristic ambush posture of pitvipers (Fig. 1). That this is the first report of *A. contortrix* in the burrow of *G. polyphemus* is not entirely unexpected; the habitat preferences of these animals do not generally overlap. However, at this site, upland *Pinus palustris* (Longleaf Pine) and *Aristida stricta* (Wiregrass) habitats are immediately adjacent to mesic hardwood forests and bottomlands, potentially bringing both species in close proximity.

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PODOCNEMIS EXPANSA (Giant Amazon River Turtle). POST-REPRODUCTIVE MIGRATION. *Podocnemis expansa* is a large herbivorous turtle that moves into inundated floodplains to feed during the rainy season. Here we provide preliminary data on the post-nesting movements of adult females in the Lower Xingu River, Amazon Basin, Brazil. Between 9 October and 5 November 2013, eight adult females were captured after completing their nests on Juncal Beach, Xingu River (2.706204°S, 52.022879°W, WGS 84). Satellite transmitters (UHF KiwiSat 101 PTT) were installed on the posterior margin of their shells using Turbolit epoxy. These individuals were then released after 24 hours, at the point of capture. Subsequent positions were recorded daily by the ARGOS (www.argos-system.org) satellites system and processed by CLS (Collecte Localisation Satellites, www.cls.fr). One individual was monitored for 143 days, five individuals for 320 days, and two other individuals were still transmitting signals at this writing. We identified three different routes of dispersion: 1) five females migrated to the Amazon estuary in the Delta Archipelago