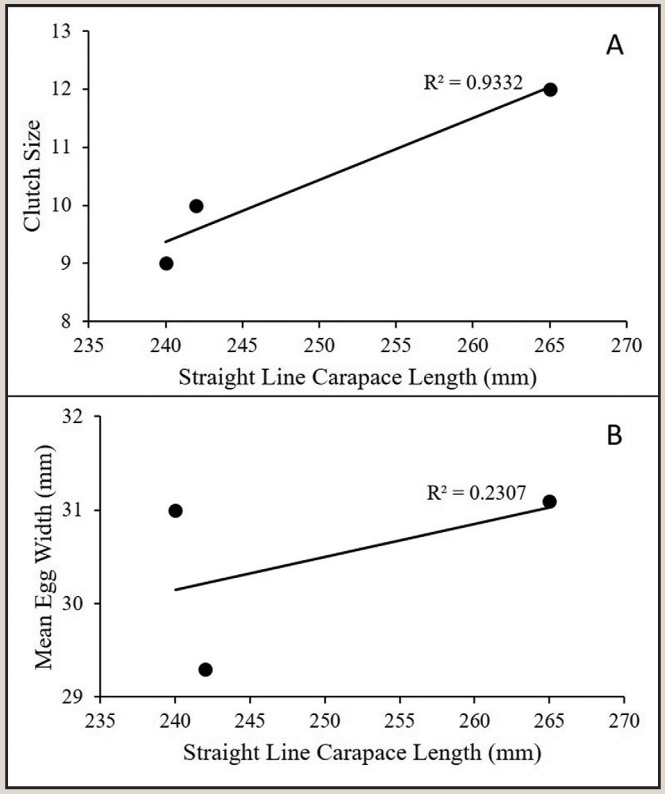

FIG. 2. Clutch size versus female carapace length (A) and mean egg width versus female carapace length (B) of *Pseudemys gorzugi*.

June with mean egg width of 29.3 mm (SD 1.1; Lovich et al. 2016. West. N. Am. Nat. 76:291–297). We additionally note the possible increase in clutch size (Fig. 2A) but not necessarily egg size (Fig. 2B) with increase in female size. From these accounts, we can assume that the nesting season of *P. gorzugi* in New Mexico is between May and July.

This research was approved by the landowner, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish issued to Eastern New Mexico University (Permit Authorization No. 3621) and Albuquerque Biological Park (Permit Authorization No. 3533), and Eastern New Mexico University IACUC (Approval #03-02/2016). This work was supported in part by the Share with Wildlife Program at New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and State Wildlife Grant T-32-4, #18.

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***PSEUDEMYS GORZUGI* (Rio Grande Cooter). INGESTED FISH HOOK.** Recent studies have shown that the prevalence of fish hook ingestion by freshwater turtles can range from 0 to 33% depending on the species and location (Steen et al. 2014. PLoS ONE 9: e91368). Freshwater turtles are vulnerable to recreational fishing and there is an increased risk of mortality in freshwater turtles that have ingested hooks (Steen and Robinson 2017. Conserv. Biol. doi:10.1111/cobi.12926). On 12 July 2017, we captured a female *Pseudemys gorzugi* (carapace length = 151 mm) via snorkeling at the Cottonwood Day Use Area (34.09547°N, 104.46755°W; WGS 84) along the Black River in Eddy County, New Mexico, USA. The site is managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and is often used by the public for recreational activities. The captured turtle had a fishing line protruding from its mouth and upon further investigation, a hook could be seen in the back of the throat. Given that many anglers use the site for recreational fishing, the turtle was likely an accidental by-catch. We took the turtle to the Desert Willow Wildlife Rehabilitation Center in Carlsbad, New Mexico, where a radiograph revealed the position of the hook. The hook was surgically removed and turtle released at the site of capture. Our observation is the first evidence of fish hook ingestion by *P. gorzugi*, believed to be a predominantly herbivorous species, and suggests potential negative effects of recreational fishing on this conservation sensitive species. The species is currently listed as threatened in New Mexico and is awaiting the decision for federal listing by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Further observations on the prevalence of fish hook ingestion by *P. gorzugi* along the Black River, and evaluating the mortality rates caused by hook ingestion, will help clarify this additional threat to the species' sustainability.

This research was approved by BLM, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (Permit Authorization No. 3621), and Eastern New Mexico University IACUC (Approval #03-02/2016). This work was supported in part by the Share with Wildlife Program at New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and State Wildlife Grant T-32-4, #18.

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***TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS* (Red-Eared Slider). ABNORMAL SHELL MORPHOLOGY WITH KYPHOSCOLIOSIS.** Kyphosis is a spinal deformity (Rhodin et al. 1984. Brit. J. Herpetol. 6:369–373) that typically presents as an exaggerated doming of the carapace (Taylor and Mendyk 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:418–419) and has been described in numerous chelonian species, as reviewed by Plymale et al. 1978 (Southwest. Nat. 23:457–462). Several observations note this condition in *Podocnemis erythrocephala* (Red-Headed Amazon River Turtle; Bernhard et al. 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:639), *Graptemys sabinensis* (Sabine Map Turtle; Louque et al. 2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46:81), *Podocnemis sextuberculata* (Six-tubercled Amazon River Turtle; Perrone et al. 2016. Herpetol. Rev. 47:287, and *Apalone ferox* (Florida Softshell Turtle; Taylor and Mendyk 2017, *op. cit.*). A recent study documented growth in one juvenile kyphotic *Graptemys oculifera* (Ringed Sawback; Selman and Jones 2012. Chelon. Conserv. Biol. 11:259–261); two recaptured adults had negligible growth in a long term mark-recapture study.

Kyphoscoliosis is a condition that includes both dorsoventral and lateral undulations of the spine, and is less common than kyphosis, but has been described in *Deirochelys reticularia* (Florida Chicken Turtle; Mitchell and Johnston 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:312), and *Pseudemys suwanniensis* (Suwanee Cooter; Mitchell and Johnston 2016. Herpetol. Rev. 47:127–128). Herein we describe an extremely deformed *Trachemys scripta elegans* with severe spinal deformity suggestive of kyphoscoliosis.

Trachemys s. elegans is a locally abundant turtle species occurring throughout most of Louisiana (Boundy and Carr 2017. Amphibians & Reptiles of Louisiana. An Identification and Reference Guide. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge. 386 pp.). Kyphosis has been reported in *T. s. elegans*, in which it appears to be rare (identified in 0.06% of 21,786 specimens;