

Conserv. Biol. 3:102–104). Over the past 20 years numerous marked turtles from both species have been recaptured after evading recapture for 14 or more years (Tables 1 and 2).

During March 2019, the TSA-NAFTRG conducted its twentieth-year anniversary of the Wekiwa Springs State Park study that began in March of 1999. During this event several large adults of both species of *Pseudemys* were captured that were originally marked 14–20 years prior (Tables 1 and 2). No sex bias has been observed in this longevity data, and individual males and females of each species show significant time between original and last recapture. Of the long-term captures depicted in Tables 1 and 2, there are two of particular interest. Notably, a large female *P. f. peninsularis*, marked #46, with a PIT tag #985121022557007, was originally captured and marked in March of 2000. At that time this turtle had a maximum carapace length (max CL) of 363 mm. She was recaptured March 2019 and was 370 mm max CL. This turtle only grew 7 mm in a span of 19 years. *Pseudemys f. floridana* females are known to become reproductive at 240 mm at ca. 5–7 years (Thomas and Jansen 2006. In Meylan [ed.], *Biology and Conservation of Florida Turtles*, pp. 338–347. Chelonian Research Foundation, Lunenburg, Massachusetts). Therefore, a very conservative age estimate for this turtle is 24 years. However, because of her size at first capture and slow growth over 19 years, this individual is likely much older.

The second notable capture was a large female *P. nelsoni*, marked #3 with PIT tag #982121022564795, originally captured in May 1999 and recaptured in March 2018 and March 2019. This individual had a max CL of 250 mm at initial capture and upon subsequent recaptures had a max CL of 294 mm. This individual grew 44 mm over the subsequent 20 years. This female was likely at or near sexual maturity at the time of original capture. It has been observed by Jackson (2010, *op. cit.*) that females of the species in northern peninsular Florida reached maturity at 275–290 mm CL. In contrast, Thomas and Jansen (2006, *op. cit.*) suggest that the species can become mature at 220 mm CL, and Bancroft et al. (1983. *The Herpetofauna of Lake Conway: Species Accounts. Misc. Paper A-82-5. Army Engineer Waterways Experimental Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi. 354 pp.*) suggested that *P. nelsoni* females mature at 7–8 years of age. However, Jackson (2006, *op. cit.*) suggests that this is an underestimate and that the species could live for 30 years, citing a personal case of a hatchling male kept from 1976 for 30 years. Therefore, a conservative age estimate for this turtle is 27 years at the time of recapture.

Determining the lifespans of aquatic freshwater turtle species is difficult, and few studies have extended over a long enough time span to follow individual turtles from hatching until natural death. Through continued long-term monitoring, we hope to this present study will allow us to track longevity, as well as other life history characteristics, of these species from this Florida system.

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PSEUDEMYNS GORZUGI (Rio Grande Cooter). DIET. *Pseudemys gorzugi* is a fairly large aquatic emydid and the westernmost species of its genus, found in southwestern Texas, southeastern New Mexico and northeastern Mexico (Ernst and Lovich 2009. *Turtles of the United States and Canada. Second Edition. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. xii + 827 pp.*). *Pseudemys* sp. are known to be primarily herbivorous, feeding on a variety of aquatic plants (Ernst and Lovich 2009, *op. cit.*). Studies have revealed that *Pseudemys* turtles also consume animal foods such as snails, crayfish, and insects, but fish are rarely reported as prey items (Ernst and Lovich 2009, *op. cit.*). The only in-depth study on *P. gorzugi* diet was done using fecal sample analyses (Letter et al. 2019. *J. Herpetol. 53:204–208*). The study revealed that although the species mainly feeds on aquatic vegetation, *P. gorzugi* are, to varying degrees, opportunistic omnivores, consuming a variety of animal matter, particularly arthropods. Here, we report the first suggestive evidence of *P. gorzugi* preying on a fish.

In summer 2019, we surveyed *P. gorzugi* using traditional hoop net traps on the Black River in Eddy County, New Mexico, USA. On 16 June 2019, we captured a female *P. gorzugi* (13.4 cm SCL, 12.4 cm PL) along with a partially consumed *Lepomis cyanellus* (Green Sunfish). Due to the elliptically shaped mouth of the trap as well as relatively small mesh size (2.54 cm), it is unlikely that the fish was eaten outside of the trap and then accidentally floated into the trap. In addition, there were no other animals in the trap and the escape of other potential predators out of the trap seems unlikely (Mali et al. 2013. *Herpetol. Rev. 44:40–42*). Throughout our surveys, we found many species of fish such as *Cyprinus carpio* (Common Carp), *Carpionodes carpio* (River Carp Sucker), *Ictalurus punctatus* (Channel Catfish), *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill), and *L. cyanellus* in the traps with turtles. This is the first time we found a half-eaten fish with a *P. gorzugi* in the trap. Letter et al. (2019, *op. cit.*) reported a fish vertebra in only one fecal sample of *P. gorzugi*, also a female. Although probably uncommon, our observation supports opportunistic fish consumption by *P. gorzugi*.

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PSEUDEMYNS NELSONI (Florida Red-bellied Cooter) and PSEUDEMYNS RUBRIVENTRIS (Northern Red-bellied Cooter). KYPHOSIS and KYPHOSCOLIOSIS. Kyphosis and kyphoscoliosis are infrequent but regular shell deformities that appear in many species of turtles, including ca. 30 species in the family Emydidae (Mitchell et al. 2019. *Herpetol. Rev. 50:353–354*). Kyphoscoliosis, apparently less common, includes lateral spinal deformation in addition to dorsoventral deformation alone (Elsey et al. 2017. *Herpetol. Rev. 48:837–838*).