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Turtle was recently split into three species (Thomas et al. 2014. *Zootaxa* 3786:141–165). Observations of basking *Macrochelys* are rare. Carr et al. (2011. *IRCF Reptiles & Amphibians*. 18:2–5) reviewed nine previously documented basking events and Elsey and Bourgeois (2014. *Herpetol. Rev.* 45:688–689) recently reported two additional observations. With the exception of Thomas (2009. *Herpetol. Rev.* 40:336), who reported on *M. suwanniensis* in the Suwannee River, Florida (*M. temminckii* at time of observation), all previously reported aerial basking observations were of *M. temminckii*. Here we report the first two aerial basking observations for the newly recognized *M. apalachicola*.

On 13 May 2014 at 1603 h EPH and JDM observed an immature *M. apalachicola* (estimated mass less than 4.5 kg) basking on the Choctawhatchee River, Holmes Co., Florida, USA. The turtle was perched on a willow trunk (*Salix* sp.) that was horizontal to the river surface. The turtle was located about 2 m out from the bank and approximately 0.5 m above the water. The turtle escaped into the water after a photo was taken. Air temperature was approximately 32°C under partly sunny skies.

A second immature *M. apalachicola* (similar in size to the above) was observed basking by JDM at 1547 h on 21 May 2014 on the Apalachicola River, Liberty Co., Florida, USA. This turtle was perched more than 1 m above the water's surface at the top of a nearly vertical snag located 5 m out from the bank. The turtle was clinging to the snag with the head up, but upon detection it dropped into the river. Air temperature was approximately 32°C under mostly sunny skies.

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PHRYNOPS TUBEROSUS (Cotinga River Toad-headed Turtle).

PREDATION. Turtles and their eggs are predated by a wide variety of animals, including many species of mammals. Here we report predation on eggs and hatchlings of *Phrynops tuberosus* by reintroduced monkeys, *Sapajus libidinosus*, in Brazil.

Data was collected on an island (area approximately 8 ha) near the Mae D'Agua dam, municipality of Coremas, state of Paraíba, northeastern Brazil, within the caatinga biome (7.0694°S, 37.9525°W). This study was associated with "Project *Cebus*: Welfare and monitored reintroduction of capuchin monkeys," coordinated by UFRN and the Brazilian Wildlife Rescue Center from the Institute of Environment and Natural and Renewable Resources (CETAS-IBAMA). This project prepares rescued individual Brown Capuchin Monkeys (*Sapajus libidinosus*) for reintroduction, and monitors monkey groups released on islands in areas of known historical occurrence.

In August 2009, a group *S. libidinosus* consisting of 13 individuals (8 males and 5 females) was released and monitored for three consecutive months, for 24 days (eight days per month), totaling 144 h of sampling effort, and over 5 h of effective group observations and data collection. The follow-up protocol includes direct animal focal-scan sampling, recording the animals' foraging and use of space at one-minute intervals. During these observations, predation on eggs and hatchlings of turtles by capuchin monkeys was recorded. Turtle remains were collected and subsequently identified by experts at the Laboratory of Animal Ecophysiology, Department of Systematics and Ecology of the Universidade Federal da Paraíba.

Three events of predation on eggs and young of *Phrynops tuberosus* were observed on 20 September 2009 (approximately



FIG. 1. A–B) Brown Capuchin Monkeys (*Sapajus libidinosus*) foraging on the ground. C–D) Eggshells and a broken shell of a young turtle (*Phrynops tuberosus*) found nearby.

1300 h local time) and two events were noted on 23 October 2009 (at 1211 h and another about 1243 h). This results in a frequency of one predation event / observation hour. In addition, predation traces such as eggshells and damaged turtle shells near the sites of oviposition (Fig. 1) were noted. Although not quantified, qualitative analyses indicate that such events have increased in number over the course of several months. It is noteworthy that no other predator on the island was observed predated turtle eggs or turtles, which reinforces the suggestion that the reintroduced capuchins predated the turtles and their eggs.

Predation on nests and hatchlings of *Phrynops hilarii* and *P. geoffroanus* has been reported (Schneider et al. 2011. *Chelon. Conserv. Biol.* 10:206–212). However, to date there are no records of predation on turtles in the semiarid caatinga habitat, and this is apparently the first report on predation of *P. tuberosus* nests by the capuchin monkey, *Sapajus libidinosus*.

This report suggests the need for additional studies to measure the impact of reintroduced capuchin monkeys on the population of *P. tuberosus*, as well as on populations of other turtle species that inhabit the release areas. We are grateful to Brazilian Wildlife Rescue Center (CETAS) at Paraíba, Brazil, for logistical support.

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