

in marshes and lakes with floating vegetation in the study area (Gill and Donsker [eds.], 2017. IOC World Bird List, vol. 8.1; doi: 10.14344/IOC.ML.7.1). This note adds an additional species to the list of animals that prey on the eggs of *Podocnemis expansa* and also expands the list of food items known for the natural diet of *Porphyrio martinicus*.

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PODOCNEMIS UNIFILIS (Yellow-spotted River Turtle).

JUVENILE MOVEMENT. *Podocnemis unifilis* plays key ecological roles in Amazonian aquatic ecosystems and has cultural and economic significance for indigenous peoples. This species is threatened by water pollution, subsistence hunting, and wildlife trafficking, and as a result, populations have been reduced significantly. Since 2008, the Wildlife Conservation Society in Ecuador, in partnership with nine indigenous communities, has implemented a management and conservation program for this species in the northern section of Yasuní National Park in Ecuador (0°31'14.70"S, 76°22'52.95"W). Program activities included headstarting and protection of nesting sites, analyses of movement patterns and population monitoring, and awareness building and education. Between August 2015 and June 2016, we radio-tracked 15 juvenile individuals in a 60-km section of the Napo River. Turtles were measured (mean straight-line carapace length \pm SD = 107 \pm 31.2 mm, and mean body mass \pm SD = 272 \pm 200 g) and fitted with a radio tracking transmitter (H467, Telenax, Mexico). Seven turtles were captive-reared for one year, and eight were wild-caught with the assistance of local community members. Turtles were released at their nesting beaches or capture locations in the Napo River. We radio-tracked the turtles on a daily basis, two weeks per month, using a handheld receiver (RX-RLNX, Telenax, Mexico) and a three-element Yagi antenna.

We recorded 59 locations from 15 individuals, and the tracking period ranged from 1 to 157 days. We were able to track captive-reared turtles from two to six months, whereas wild-caught turtles were tracked from two to three months. Mean linear range size was 5.9 km (N = 13, 95% CI = 2.82–9.15; range = 1–15.8), the mean traveled distance per individual was 23.3 km (N = 13, 95% CI = 9.36–37.38; range = 0.87–68.9); we estimated that the average distance traveled per individual per month was 7.8 km (N = 13, 95% CI = 3.7–12). Wild-caught turtles had a lower linear range (N = 6, χ^2 = 4.8 km, 95% CI = 0–10.5) and traveled less distance (N = 6, χ^2 = 4.9 km, 95% CI = 0–10.8) than captive-reared turtles (linear range: N = 7, χ^2 = 6.9 km, 95% CI = 2.1–11.8; traveled distance: N = 7, χ^2 = 39.1 km, 95% CI = 20–58). Nine out of 13 radiotracked turtles moved from the release site in the Napo River into tributaries.

Understanding the geographic distribution and movement behavior of freshwater turtles is crucial to ensure long-term conservation success. Unfortunately, the spatial ecology of *Podocnemis* turtles is poorly understood, and information on movement is only available for adult individuals of three species of the genus (*P. expansa*, Carneiro and Pezzuti 2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46:244–245; *P. erythrocephala*, Fachín-Terán et al. 2006. Chelon. Conserv. Biol. 5:18–24; and *P. unifilis*, Naveda-Rodríguez et al., in press. Chelon. Conserv. Biol. 17). Long

distance movements and migration of juvenile *Podocnemis* turtles are expected; recently, a juvenile *P. expansa* was recorded to move 38 km from its release site in nine months (Silva et al. 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:622–623). To our knowledge, these are the first records of the movement and dispersal of juvenile *P. unifilis*. Because of the low sample size, we cannot make inferences or draw conclusions on the possible effects of captive management on the movement behavior observed here. Nonetheless, we suggest that the differences observed in linear range size and distance traveled might be influenced by familiarity with resource distribution and knowledge of the area that wild-caught turtles presumably have, whereas captive-reared turtles need to move more to get to know their new environment.

Moving forward, the conservation of *Podocnemis* turtles needs to take into account space use of individuals of all age classes. Sixty-nine percent of the individuals dispersed into tributaries where streamflow is lower than in the Napo River and outboard motor boat traffic does not occur. At present, efforts to protect *P. unifilis* in Ecuador are focused on protecting nesting beaches in the Napo River with less attention to possible human impacts in adjacent water bodies.

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PSEUDEMYNS GORZUGI (Rio Grande Cooter). ATTRACTION

TO TRAP BAIT. *Pseudemys gorzugi* is a relatively large riverine turtle native to the lower Rio Grande River and its tributaries. It is a species of conservation concern and is currently listed as threatened in New Mexico, concurrent to its review for federal listing by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Overall, relatively little is known about this species' ecology and natural history (Ernst and Lovich 2009. Turtles of the United States and Canada, 2nd edition. Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, Baltimore, Maryland. 827 pp.). Therefore, it is important to evaluate the best techniques for maximizing capture success during surveys. Baited hoop net trapping is one of the oldest and most common techniques used to capture freshwater turtles; however, research has shown that biases can exist among turtle species and their bait preferences (Mali et al. 2014. Wildl. Soc. Bull. 38:580–585). Despite extensive research, no one has tested bait preferences or successful hoop net trapping methodologies for *P. gorzugi*. In general, riverine cooter species are predominantly herbivorous as adults (Lindeman 2007. Southwest. Nat. 52:586–594), and thus baited hoop net traps may not be the most appropriate survey method. For example, snorkel surveys yielded higher River Cooter (*Pseudemys concinna*) counts than baited hoop nets (Sterrett et al. 2010. Herpetol. Conserv. Biol. 5:490–497), and ongoing research on *P. gorzugi* in Texas has been the most successful through snorkeling (M.R.J. Forstner, pers. comm.).

In 2016, we began surveys of *P. gorzugi* along the Black River in Eddy County, New Mexico, USA, using baited hoop net