

March 2020). The recreational activities at Berrendo Creek could be of concern to the conservation of freshwater turtles, especially in light of the recent discovery of the state-threatened *P. gorzugi* (Suriyamongkol et al. 2020. *Herpetol. Rev.* 51:536–537).

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CHRYSEMYS PICTA MARGINATA (Midland Painted Turtle).

HEAD ABNORMALITY. Head abnormalities are not uncommon in turtles and are often characterized by swelling in portions of the head, particularly the tympanic area (e.g., aural abscesses). These can be due to nutritional deficiencies and/or bacterial infections (Holladay et al. 2001. *Ecotox Environ. Saf.* 48:99–106; Dodd and Griffey 2004. *Herpetol. Rev.* 35:233–235; Smith et al. 2009. *Herpetol. Rev.* 40:213–214). On 25 July 2020, we captured an adult male *Chrysemys picta marginata* in Preston County, West Virginia, USA (39.52648°N, 79.80546°W; WGS 84) using a Promar TR-502 turtle trap. Upon inspection of the turtle, we noticed that the individual appeared to either lack or have malformed tympanic membranes. The epidermis was wrapped into the ear cavity, resulting in a large depression on both sides of the head (Fig. 1). No external signs of injury, infection, or disease



FIG. 1. Head depression in *Chrysemys picta marginata* as a result of missing or malformed tympanic membranes, found in Preston County, West Virginia, USA.

were apparent, although it is possible that the cavities were the result of ruptured tympanic membranes from a previous aural infection. To our knowledge, this is the first report of a head depression in *C. picta* as a result of missing or malformed tympanic membranes. Since 2016, we have captured 422 *C. picta* in Preston County, and have not observed any other turtles with this abnormality.

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GLYPTEMYS INSCULPTA (Wood Turtle). DIET. *Glyptemys insculpta* is an omnivorous species with a varied diet consisting of plants, fungi, algae, and animal matter (Ernst and Lovich 2009. *Turtles of the United States and Canada*. Second edition. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. 827 pp.). Ophiophagy has been reported in several species of chelonians (Ernst and Lovich 2009, *op. cit.*; Lovich et al. 2010. *Southwest. Nat.* 55:135–138). Adult female *G. insculpta* have been reported to ingest snakes, including shed skin of what appeared to be gartersnake (*Thamnophis* sp.; Tamplin et al. 2009. *Herpetol. Rev.* 40:74–75). Here, we report on an observation of a juvenile *G. insculpta* eating shed snake skin.

On 17 June 2020 at 1324 h, we observed a juvenile *G. insculpta* biting at a shed snake skin at the edge of a stream in Sullivan County, New York, USA (197 m elev.). The *G. insculpta* was estimated at 2–3 yrs of age by counting growth rings on scutes (Harding and Bloomer 1979. *HERP: Bull. New York Herpetol. Soc.* 15:9–26). This observation occurred with the turtle underwater and the skin near the surface. The shed skin was determined to be from *Nerodia sipedon sipedon* (Northern Watersnake) based on faint patterning and scalation. Bite marks were also visible on the shed skin. Due to the opportunistic feeding strategy of *G. insculpta*, it may be that this behavior is relatively common among age classes, although probably rarely observed.

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GLYPTEMYS MUHLENBERGII (Bog Turtle). PREDATION.

Glyptemys muhlenbergii is one of North America's smallest turtles (Ernst and Lovich 2009. *Turtles of the United States and Canada*. Second edition. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. 827 pp.). It is a species of conservation concern throughout its range, and is listed as federally threatened in the northern portion of its range (USFWS 1997. *Fed. Reg.* 62:59605–59623). Although habitat loss and degradation and collection for the pet trade are probably the most important threats to this species, adult *G. muhlenbergii* (because of their small size) may be more vulnerable to predators than many other species of turtle (USFWS 1997, *op. cit.*; Ernst and Lovich 2009, *op. cit.*).

Over the course of several decades of research, we have documented a few instances of *Canis familiaris* (Domestic Dogs) biting and sometimes killing adult *G. muhlenbergii* in Virginia and North Carolina, USA. Because we found no previous reports of this in the literature, we summarize those observations here. In Virginia, on 10 July 2008, JBF and field assistants were tracking