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***CHELONOIDIS DENTICULATUS* (Yellow-footed Tortoise). DIET.** On 2 November 2019, at 0840 h, along the trails of the Pantiacolla Lodge, next to the banks of the Alto Madre de Dios River, in Manu National Park, Peru, a large but drying temporary pond was discovered. Within the drying pond, a large *Chelonoidis denticulatus* (Yellow-footed Tortoise) was observed sitting in the mud. Upon closer inspection, the tortoise was scavenging on a rotting *Hoplias malabaricus* (Wolf Fish) that had become trapped (Fig. 1). A number of other large fish carcasses were present, and it seems possible that the *C. denticulatus* had been attracted by the smell. Despite extensive searches, no other tortoises were seen in the area. As soon as we approached the *C. denticulatus*, it stopped eating and remained next to the remains the fish. A similar behaviour has been recorded in the closely related *C. carbonaria* (Mourthe and Castro 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:422–423), but we believe this is the first record of fish scavenging in *C. denticulatus*, especially within Manu National Park. Pantiacolla Lodge is in a zone generally described as Premontane Rainforest, in the High Amazon basin. The site is dominated by lowland Amazonian rainforest that is characterized by floodplain (várzea) and terra firme habitats. The property ranges from 400–900 m above sea level, with a monthly average temperature of 23.1°C, a rainy season ranging between November and April and a dry season from May to August (Loaiza-Muñoz et al. 2017. Wilson J. Ornithol. 129:813–819).

FIG. 1. Yellow-footed Tortoise (*Chelonoidis denticulatus*) in front of a *Hoplias malabaricus* carcass on which it was observed feeding in Peru.

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***GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA* (False Map Turtle). INTERSPECIFIC BASKING.** *Graptemys pseudogeographica* is native to the central USA but has been introduced in many places outside its native range, primarily via the pet trade (Kraus 2009. Alien Reptiles and Amphibians: a Scientific Compendium and Analysis. Springer Science + Business Media B.V., Dordrecht, Netherlands. 564 pp.). Interspecific basking has been observed in a number of North American turtle species and communities (e.g., Weber and Layzer 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:117; Jones and Cochran 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:311–312; Hartzell and Hartzell 2016. Herpetol. Rev. 47:453). On 3 November 2018, in the lagoon within a park in Buenos Aires, Argentina (34.55794°S, 58.43319°W; WGS 84), we observed a small *G. pseudogeographica* basking with an adult *Phrynops hilarii* that remained partly submerged (Fig. 1A). At 1439 h on 28 April 2019, in the same location, we observed interspecific basking of two *G. pseudogeographica* and a *P. hilarii* although at a greater distance (Fig. 1B). On another occasion, at 1227 h on 9 November 2019 in the same lagoon as the previous observations, we observed an adult *G. pseudogeographica* basking with an adult *Trachemys dorbigni*; these turtles were less than 0.1 m apart (Fig. 1C). *Trachemys dorbigni* and *P. hilarii* are native species in Buenos Aires (Cei 1993. Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali Monografie, Turin 14:1–949) but *G. pseudogeographica* is exotic. However, in our observations the three species appeared to be neutral to the presence of the other, without aggressive behavior or other interactions. The specimens were photographed, but not collected. To our knowledge, this is the first report of *G. pseudogeographica* in Argentina and the first report of interaction with *P. hilarii* and *T. dorbigni*.

FIG. 1. *Graptemys pseudogeographica* basking with a *Phrynops hilarii* (A), two *G. pseudogeographica* baking with a *P. hilarii* (B), and a *G. pseudogeographica* basking with *Trachemys dorbigni* (C).

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***KINIXYS ZOMBENSIS* (Southeastern Hinge-back Tortoise). AGGRESSION.** *Kinixys zombensis* was elevated to full species level (Kindler et al. 2012. J. Zool. Syst. Evol. Res. 50:192–201) after it was initially described as a subspecies of *K. belliana* (Hewitt 1931. Ann. Natal Mus. 6:461–506). However, *K. zombensis* had been treated as a synonym of *K. belliana* for many years and as