

J. SEAN DOODY, Department of Integrative Biology, University of South Florida, St. Petersburg Campus, 140 7th Avenue South, St. Petersburg, Florida 33701, USA; e-mail: jseandood@gmail.com.

CARETTA CARETTA (Loggerhead Sea Turtle). REPRODUCTIVE LONGEVITY. Knowledge of reproductive longevity is crucial in population modelling (e.g., Casale and Ceriani 2020. *Endang. Species Res.* 41:141–151). Theoretical studies indicate that *C. caretta* can be reproductively active over 46 years (Avens et al. 2015. *Mar. Biol.* 162:1749–1767). However, field data to assess reproductive longevity depend on long-term, consistent tagging programs on nesting beaches. Tagging studies generally suffer from inadequate coverage in time and space, with results impacted by tag loss and high mortality of turtles from fisheries bycatch. Published data stemming from tagging efforts around the world confirm that *C. caretta* can nest up to 18 years in the southwestern Indian Ocean (Nel et al. 2013. *PLoS ONE* 8:e63525), 23 years (Ehrhart et al. 2014. *Chelon. Conserv. Biol.* 13:173–181) and 31 years in Florida (Ondich and Andrews 2013. *Marine Turt. Newsl.* 138:11–15), 32 years in Brazil (Baretto et al. 2019. *Mar. Turt. Newsl.* 157:10–12), and 33 years in the Mediterranean (Greece) (Margaritoulis et al. 2020. *Chelon. Conserv. Biol.* 19:133–136). Further, genetic identification of nesting turtles (through their clutches) provided evidence of a turtle that nested over a 36-y period in Georgia, USA (Shamblin et al. 2021. *Herpetol. Rev.* 52:124–125). Recently, we confirmed a similar record of 36 years in Greece, which we present here.

A long-term tagging program in Zakynthos, Greece, has been conducted since 1982. Tagging, and recording of previously applied tags, or of scars left by lost tags, is mainly carried out by trained volunteers supervised by experienced field assistants. Initially, three types of external tags were used, Monel type No. 49 and No. 681 (National Band and Tag Company, USA), and plastic “Jumbo tags” (Dalton Ltd., UK). Since 2012 we have used PIT tags (Trovan Ltd; 11.5 × 2.1 mm) which are retained by turtles longer than Monel tags (Omeyer et al. 2019. *Biol. Conserv.* 240:108248). We discontinued using No. 49 Monel tags in 1990, as these tags were rather large, and discontinued the plastic tags in 2015, as there were suggestions of increased fishing gear entanglement. We try to ensure that each turtle encountered after nesting should have two external tags plus one PIT tag. Tagging data are recorded in field books and later are entered in specially designed spreadsheet databases. All tagged turtles are assigned a unique ID number, usually the code of the first-applied tag, and all subsequent tags are connected to this ID. Turtles without tags but with scars, attributed to lost tags, are re-tagged and assigned a new ID.

On the night of 13 July 2022, volunteers recorded a turtle nesting on Sekania Beach (ca. 37.7250°N, 20.9375°E; WGS 84) in Zakynthos bearing a Monel (No. 681) tag on its front right flipper (code: D77##) and a PIT tag (code: 95600005419836). After the turtle nested, an additional Monel tag was applied to the front left flipper (L3602) and standard carapace measurements were recorded (84 cm straight-line carapace length, 62 cm straight-line carapace width, 87 cm curved carapace length, 77 cm curved carapace width). A subsequent check of the PIT tag code revealed that this turtle (ID: B2494) had been previously recorded in 2019 as having a 33-year nesting history exclusively on Zakynthos (Margaritoulis et al. 2020. *Chelon. Conserv. Biol.* 19:133–136) and, when updated to 2022, has extended this to 36 years. The turtle’s nesting history and succession of applied tags appears in Table 1.

TABLE 1. Observation dates and respective tag codes of Turtle B2494 (*Caretta caretta*) with a 36-y reproductive longevity in Zakynthos. # = illegible character. Newly applied tags are shown in bold.

Date	Tags present
12 June 1986	B2494, B2498
30 June 1986	B2494, B2498
1 August 1991	B2494, B2498
17 June 1995	B2498, E720
5 June 2000	B2498, E720
7 June 2002	B2498 (removed), E720 (removed), C6523, ZA361
8 June 2006	C6523 (removed), ZA361, D7740
26 June 2006	ZA361, D7740
12 July 2006	ZA361, D7740
5 June 2008	ZA361, D7740 (not observed)
4 July 2008	ZA361, D7740
18 July 2008	ZA361, D7740
21 June 2011	ZA361, D7740
6 July 2011	ZA361, D7740
30 June 2013	ZA### (broken, removed), D7740, ZB969
18 July 2013	D7740, ZB969
20 June 2015	D7740, ZB969
8 July 2015	D7740, ZB969
4 July 2018	D7740, ZB### (removed)
24 June 2019	D7740, PIT (956000005419836)
8 July 2019	D7740, PIT (956000005419836)
13 July 2022	D77##, PIT (956000005419836), L3602

This documented reproductive longevity of 36 years for *C. caretta* is the longest recorded in the Mediterranean and matches the longest one published in the world (Shamblin et al. 2021. *Herpetol. Rev.* 52:124–125). We anticipate that the continuation of the tagging program in Greece, with the inclusion of PIT tag data reducing problems of tag loss, will increase the current maximum reproductive longevity of 36 years.

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DIMITRIS MARGARITOULIS (e-mail: margaritoulis@archelon.gr), **CHRISTOPHER J. DEAN, GONÇALO LOURENÇO, ALAN F. REES,** and **THOMAS E. RIGGALL**, ARCHELON, the Sea Turtle Protection Society of Greece, Solomou 57, GR-10432 Athens, Greece.

CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle). EFFECTS OF WATER QUALITY. Snapping Turtles are an aquatic species that occupy a broad geographic range and are found in a wide variety of habitats including polluted waters and urban wetlands (Ernst and Lovich 2009. *Turtles of the United States and Canada*. Second Edition. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. 827 pp.; Johnston et al. 2012. *Bull. Florida Mus. Nat.* 51:243–256; Ryan et al. 2013. *Urban Ecosys.* 17:613–623). This species has been found to assimilate aquatic pollutants into body tissue and eggs, but most of our understanding of their