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**CRYPTOBRANCHUS ALLEGANIENSIS ALLEGANIENSIS** (Eastern Hellbender) and **DESMOGNATHUS QUADRACULATUS** (Black-bellied Salamander). **PREDATOR/PREY.** The diet of *Cryptobranchus alleganiensis* consists mostly of crayfish and small fish, although other invertebrates, tadpoles, a toad, aquatic reptiles, and a small mammal have been documented (Petranka 1998. Salamanders of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC. p. 144).

On 13 April 2011, I observed what likely was a predation event on a large adult *Desmognathus quadramaculatus* (ca. 94 mm SVL) by a juvenile *Cryptobranchus alleganiensis* (ca. 130 mm SVL) during a survey of Eastern Hellbenders in Cooper's Creek Wildlife Management Area within the Chattahoochee National Forest of Union County, Georgia, USA (34.75752°N, 84.08403°W; WGS 84). While turning over a rock in Cooper's Creek with subsequent dip netting, the aforementioned animals were both discovered in the net. Upon transfer from the net into temporary holding boxes, it was discovered that the *D. quadramaculatus* was freshly dead (i.e., not decomposed) and bore recent lacerations consistent with the mandibles and maxillae of the *C. alleganiensis* specimen (Fig. 1B).

It seems likely that the turning of the rock interrupted a predation event, causing the *C. alleganiensis* to release the *D. quadramaculatus*. I believe this is the first recorded occurrence of predation on an adult *D. quadramaculatus* by a *C. alleganiensis*

and note that the presumed prey item was nearly as large as the predator. The *C. alleganiensis* was measured and released at the site of capture (Fig. 1A). The specimen of *D. quadramaculatus* is deposited at the University of Texas at Arlington (UTA A-61186).

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**EURCYEA CHAMBERLAINI** (Chamberlain's Dwarf Salamander). **HABITAT.** Since the description of *Eurycea chamberlaini*, little additional natural history information for the species has become available, and distribution records outside of the Carolinas have accumulated slowly (Graham et al. 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 39:476; Jensen et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. Univ. Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Only very general information on this species' preferred habitat is currently available (e.g., seepages, streams, or ponds; Harrison and Guttman 2003. Southeast. Nat. 2:159–178), and this may make attempts to locate and study this animal difficult. We developed a general picture of the habitat preferences of *E. chamberlaini* while attempting to determine its distribution in Georgia and Alabama. We have located *E. chamberlaini* at 19 sites, one of which was in the Piedmont physiographic province, and one of which was in the Dougherty Plain region of the Coastal Plain physiographic province (Wharton 1978. The Natural Environments of Georgia. Georgia Geological Survey Bull. 114, Atlanta, Georgia. 227 pp.). The rest of the sites were within the Fall Line Sandhills or Fall Line Red Hills regions of the Coastal Plain physiographic province (Wharton 1978, *op. cit.*). Of these, nine (47%) could be categorized as bay swamps (Wharton 1978, *op. cit.*). Bay swamps contain an overstory of Sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*), a dense shrub layer of Doghobble (*Leucothoe axillaris*), greenbrier (*Smilax* spp.) vines, and often thick accumulations of sphagnum moss (Wharton 1978, *op. cit.*). These wetland forests occur in areas associated with first order streams and seepage flow at the base of sandhills, and are especially common in sites along the Fall Line. Three *E. chamberlaini* sites were along the edge of beaver ponds, which often exhibit similar microhabitats, including mats of sphagnum moss. Two sites were along the margins of isolated ephemeral wetlands, and four sites were along first order streams without readily apparent bay swamps, seepage, or sphagnum moss. One individual was found under a log in a xeric longleaf pine-turkey oak forest at least 100 m from the nearest source of water. The specific microhabitat occupied by *E. chamberlaini* was sphagnum moss mats at nine of the sites (47%). At the rest of the sites, salamanders were found either in wet leaf litter, washed-up accumulations of coarse woody debris, or under small logs.

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**PLETHODON CINEREUS** (Eastern Red-backed Salamander). **COLOR VARIATION.** Two common color forms of *Plethodon cinereus*—redback and leadback—are known to occur through-

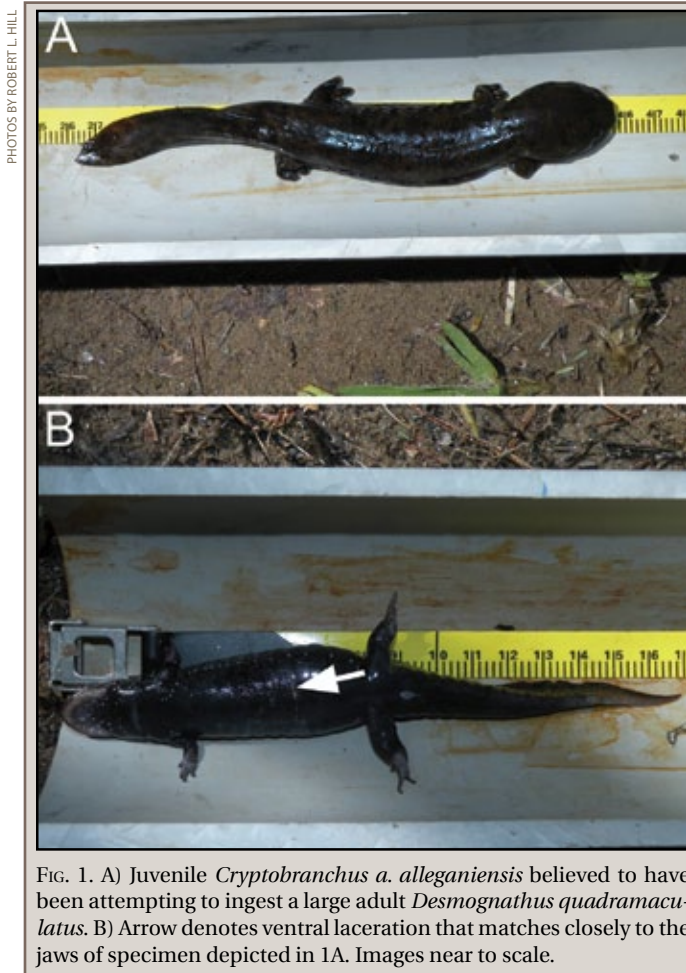


FIG. 1. A) Juvenile *Cryptobranchus a. alleganiensis* believed to have been attempting to ingest a large adult *Desmognathus quadramaculatus*. B) Arrow denotes ventral laceration that matches closely to the jaws of specimen depicted in 1A. Images near to scale.

PHOTOS BY ROBERT L. HILL