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CRYPTOBRANCHUS ALLEGANIENSIS (Hellbender). LARVAL DIET. Little is known about the natural history of *Cryptobranchus alleganiensis* larvae. Only two larval Hellbender diet samples have been published (Smith 1907. Biol. Bull. 13:5–39; Pitt and Nickerson 2006. Herpetol. Rev. 37:69). On 21 Sept 2010, a gilled larva (40 mm SVL, 50 mm TL, 3 g) was collected from beneath a rock during skin diving surveys in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee, USA. We flushed the individual's stomach using an Easy Feeder Nipple Tip Syringe (Four Paws Products, Ltd., Hauppauge, New York) filled with river water. The larval *C. alleganiensis* regurgitated an intact *Eurycea* salamander measuring ca. 40 mm TL, which we subsequently preserved in a buffered 10% dilution of concentrated formalin. The Hellbender weighed 2 g following regurgitation.

This is the first report of a first-year *C. alleganiensis* larva consuming vertebrate prey, and also the first indication that *C. alleganiensis* larvae consume other salamander species. Although it has been suspected that larval *C. alleganiensis* feed primarily on aquatic insects (Pitt and Nickerson 2006, *op. cit.*), Smith (1907, *op. cit.*) stated that a second year individual measuring ca. 120 mm TL regurgitated a 60 mm TL conspecific. Hill (2012. Herpetol. Rev. 42:580) indicated that sub-adult *C. alleganiensis* may prey upon salamanders of approximately the same size. The consumption of a large vertebrate prey item relative to body size suggests that young *C. alleganiensis* larvae are able to utilize a wide variety of prey items and may be opportunistic feeders.

This research was conducted under National Park Service Permit (GRSM-2008-SCI-0052) and University of Florida ARC Protocol (#017-08WEC). We thank the National Park Service, The Great Smoky Mountains Institute at Tremont, Philip Colclough, Marcy Souza, and all volunteers for their assistance. Funding was provided by the Cryptobranchid Interest Group Jennifer Elwood Hellbender Conservation Grant, the Reptile and Amphibian Conservation Corps, and the Carlos C. Campbell Memorial Fellowship.

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EURYCEA CIRRIGERA (Southern Two-Lined Salamander). PARTIAL ALBINO LARVA. Larvae of *Eurycea cirrigera* are described as having two rows of small, paired, lightly colored dorsolateral spots, and as sometimes having two darkly pigmented dorsolateral lines (Petranka 1998. Salamanders of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Inst. Press., Washington, DC. 587 pp.). Although this applies to many larvae of *E. cirrigera* in southern Mississippi, larvae can also vary dramatically in color and pattern from very pale-yellow individuals, to individuals with significant amounts of dark mottling or streaking on their sides (pers. obs.). On 26 July 2012, JYL collected a partial albino larva of *E. cirrigera* (17 mm SVL, 31 mm TL) from a leaf-litter bag deployed at Mill Creek in Forest Co., Mississippi, USA (30.94702°N, 89.24844°W). A total of 48 larvae of *E. cirrigera* were caught in leaf litter traps in Mill Creek during Summer 2012, and 1133 larvae of *E. cirrigera* were caught in traps across the 16 creeks sampled during that summer. This was the only abnormally colored larva collected.

We have identified this individual as a partial albino due to the lack of melanin in the skin, presence of iridophores and xanthophores, and the lack of melanin in the retina (Fig. 1) (Dyrkacz 1981. SSAR Herpetol. Circ. No. 11; Bechtel 1995. Reptile and



FIG. 1. Partial albino larva of *Eurycea cirrigera* showing retention of dark pigment in the iris of both eyes.

Amphibian Variants: Colors, Patterns, and Scales. Krieger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida. 206 pp.). Interestingly, this larva retains the dark, horizontal eye-stripe through the iris that occurs in normally pigmented larvae of this species in this region.

To our knowledge, this is the first record of a partially albino *E. cirrigera* found in Mississippi, if not the first record of albinism in this species elsewhere. However, what makes this *E. cirrigera* intriguing is the retention of dark pigment in the iris, a phenomenon that has been recorded for other species of salamanders. The irises of the albino larvae of *E. bislineata* collected by Bartley (1959. Herpetologica 15[4]:192) retained the eye-stripes typical of that species, and the albino larvae of *Ambystoma opacum* found by Deegan et al. (1998. Herpetol. Rev. 29[4]:229) had regularly pigmented irises. Typically, when albinos are described, the iris lacks melanin and eye-stripes that would have contained melanin in normal individuals appear red (albino *Gyrinophilus porphyriticus*, Hill et al. 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43[1]:116–117).

We thank G. Thibaudeau, T. Vandeventer, and R. Altig for their insights regarding this larva. Funding was provided by the National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship Program (#0940712), and by U.S. Geological Survey Cooperative Agreement (#G10AC00689). This research was approved by the USM Institute for Animal Care and Use Committee (No. 11061301). After metamorphosis, this specimen will be deposited in the Mississippi Museum of Natural Science in Jackson, Mississippi.

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HEMIDACTYLUM SCUTATUM (Four-toed Salamander). REPRODUCTION. In New Brunswick, Canada, the occurrence of *Hemidactylum scutatum* is based on a small number of specimens observed, but none retained in collections, from sphagnum-shrub (*Kalmia angustifolia*, *Chamaedaphne calyculata*)-rimmed Marven Lake in Fundy National Park (45.571633°N, 65.093460°W). The Fundy National Park (FNP) consists of 206 km² of heavily wooded mixed Acadian forest in the Caledonia Highlands along the Bay of Fundy coast (Freedman et al. 2010. In McAlpine and Smith [eds.], Assessment of Species Diversity in the Atlantic Maritime Ecozone, pp. 63–70. NRC Press, Ottawa).