

dislodging the embryo, they consumed the yolk within ~10 min. (Fig. 1C). Our report conveys the potential importance of loose *C. alleganiensis* eggs in streams, which may provide valuable nutrient resources for aquatic organisms during the hellbender breeding season.

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**PLETHODON PUNCTATUS (Cow Knob Salamander). ARBOREAL BEHAVIOR.** A recent review on the climbing behavior of plethodontid salamanders (McEntire 2016. *Copeia* 104:124–131) reported that many *Plethodon* are facultatively arboreal. Here, we report observations of climbing behavior for *Plethodon punctatus*, a species of conservation concern that is only found on Shenandoah Mountain and Great North Mountain in eastern West Virginia and western Virginia, USA.

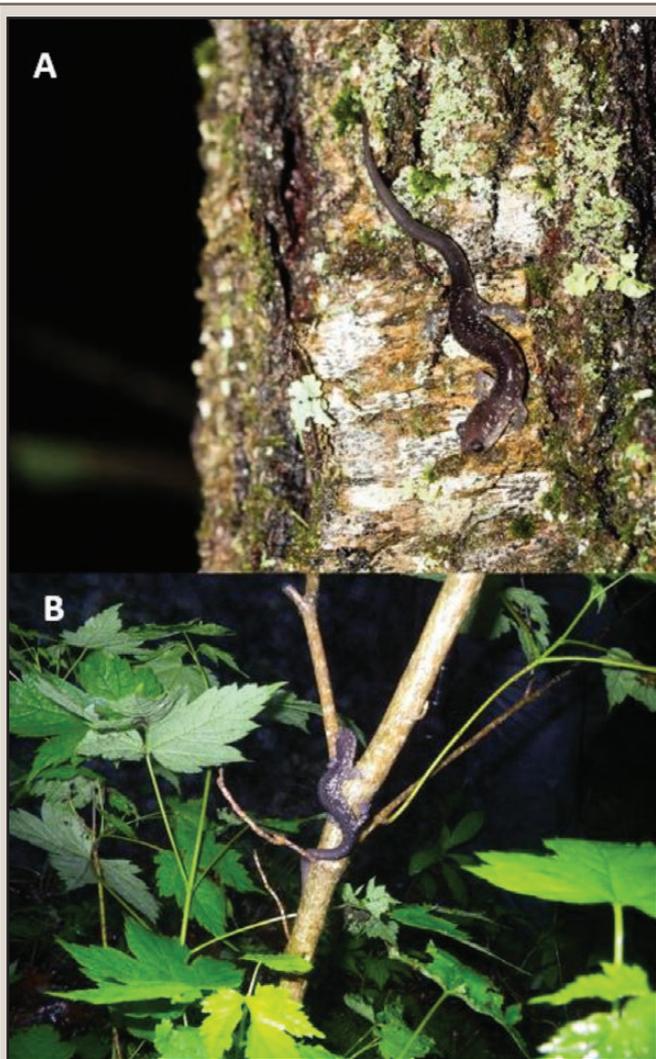


FIG. 1. *Plethodon punctatus* observed on trees in the George Washington National Forest, Pendleton County, West Virginia, USA: A) on a *Betula alleghaniensis* (Yellow Birch); B) on a pole-sized *Acer spicatum* (Mountain Maple).

While conducting field research on *P. punctatus* in the George Washington National Forest in spring and summer of 2018 (precise locations of observations withheld due to conservation concerns), we searched for individuals on the ground and on vegetation in 5 × 5 m plots, and opportunistically measured the height of salamanders (from the ground to the lowest part of the salamander) we detected above ground level in the study area. Out of 25 individuals observed in plots, eight were found climbing on trees, including a single observation of five *P. punctatus* climbing the side of a large multi-stem tree at 2200 h on 3 August 2018. We documented individuals at a mean height of 0.61 m and a maximum height of 1.9 m. We found *P. punctatus* climbing on *Acer pensylvanicum* (Striped Maple), *Acer rubrum* (Red Maple), *Acer spicatum* (Mountain Maple; Fig. 1), *Betula alleghaniensis* (Yellow Birch; Fig. 1), *Tsuga canadensis* (Eastern Hemlock), *Quercus rubra* (Northern Red Oak), and under the bark of dead standing trees. We did not observe *P. punctatus* on the leaves or stems of herbaceous understory vegetation. Our observations contribute to the knowledge of *P. punctatus* ecology, suggest that vertical structure could be an important foraging habitat component, and indicate that tree trunks should be searched carefully while surveying for this species.

This research was permitted by the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources (permit 2018.090), Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (permit 059581), and U.S. Forest Service (permit 2620), and approved by the West Virginia University Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (protocol 1612004927).

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#### ANURA

**ADENOMERA HYLAEDACTYLA (Napo Tropical Bullfrog). PREDATION.** At approximately 2350 h on 13 October 2018 at the



FIG. 1. Adult *Adenomera hylaedactyla* preyed upon by *Avicularia* sp. at Maracá-Jipioca Ecological Station, Brazil.