

**AMPHIUMA TRIDACTYLUM** (Three-toed Amphiuma). **ECTOPARASITES.** On 19 February 1995, an adult female *Amphiuma tridactylum* was captured in a small roadside ditch in Hammond, Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana, USA. Three leeches were collected from the *Amphiuma*. These were identified as *Placobdella montifera* (1 specimen) and *P. multilineata* (2 specimens) by Ron W. Davies and were deposited in his reference collection at Monash University, Melbourne, Australia. The keeled-back leech (*P. montifera*) is known to parasitize a number of fish species (Bere 1931. Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci. Arts Letters 26:437–440; Meyer 1946. Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc. 65:237–249; Davies 1973. Can. J. Zool. 51:531–545; Amin 1981. Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc. 100:42–51) and has been collected from frogs, toads, mussels, and snails (Mathers 1948. Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci. 55:397–421). However, there are no reports of parasitic interactions between *P. montifera* and *Amphiuma*. In addition, *P. montifera* has not been previously encountered in Louisiana (Sawyer 1972. Illinois Biol. Monogr. 46. Univ. Illinois Press, Chicago. 155 pp.). This is also the first report of an amphibian parasitized by *P. multilineata*. This leech has been collected from turtles (Forrester and Sawyer 1974. J. Parasitol. 60:673; Sawyer and Shelley 1976. J. Nat. Hist. 10:65–97; Stone 1976. Southwest. Nat. 20:575–576), as well as on American alligators from Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana, and Florida (Forrester and Sawyer, *op. cit.*; Cherry and Ager 1982. J. Parasitol. 68:509–510; Brantley and Platt 1991. Herpetol. Rev. 22:4–5).

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**EURYCEA JUNALUSKA** (Junaluska Salamander). **MORPHOLOGY.** Thirty *Eurycea junaluska* larvae were collected from the Cheoah River (Graham Co., North Carolina, USA) on 12 May 1995. Two of these individuals (37.1 and 25.6 mm SVL) were observed to have scoliosis of the spinal column. This condition did not appear to hinder locomotion in the field nor in the lab and was confirmed by radiography. Because of incomplete ossification of the larval skeleton, the radiographs are of poor quality, but they are sufficient to demonstrate the vertebral malformations. The specimens and a radiograph are deposited at the North Carolina State Museum (NCSM39536–37).

Spinal abnormalities have been reported in other salamanders (e.g., *Plethodon glutinosus*; Marvin 1995. Herpetol. Rev. 26:30), but I am unaware of a record of the condition in pre-metamorphic individuals. Based on the size distribution of larvae at Cheoah River (T. J. Ryan, unpubl.) and nearby Santeetlah Creek (Ryan 1998. J. Herpetol. 32: *in press*), the affected individuals are likely representatives of the 1993 and 1994 hatchling classes. The affected individuals are of a size representative of their cohorts, indicating that the condition has not negatively influenced growth. I have not observed this condition in any other *E. junaluska* larvae, despite examining more than 100 *E. junaluska* larvae from the Cheoah River, and over 300 others from populations in western North Carolina (Ryan 1997. Copeia 1997:210–215) from April 1994 to present. That the affected individuals were from successive cohorts in the same population may suggest the condition is environmentally induced due to conditions unique to the Cheoah River site or possibly due to a heritable factor.

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**PLETHODON IDAHOENSIS** (Coeur d'Alene Salamander). **EGG MASS.** Although egg masses have been described for most western *Plethodon* no such description exists for *Plethodon idahoensis*. This salamander's secretive habits have prevented observation of its eggs in the wild (Lynch 1984. MS Thesis, Univ. Idaho, Moscow. 59 pp.). Herein we describe a clutch of eggs from a captive *P. idahoensis* obtained from the Kootenai River Valley, Lincoln County, Montana, USA during 1988. The eggs were discovered in an aquarium maintained in the Washington State University Department of Zoology and were laid during the week of 2–9 June 1989. Whether a female was in attendance is unknown. The egg mass (maximum dimension 21 mm) contained seven coherent, creamcolored eggs (mean = 5 mm; range 4.9–5.1 mm; SD = 0.07), each surrounded by two jelly capsules. There was no suspensory stalk; six of the eggs forming a single layer attached to paper toweling that lined the aquarium. This egg mass is similar to that described for the closely related *P. vandykei* (Jones 1989. Herpetol. Rev. 20:48). This egg mass has been deposited at the California Academy of Sciences (CAS 202842).

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**PSEUDOEURYCEA GALEANAE** (Galeana False Brook Salamander). **HABITAT USE.** Salamanders of the genus *Pseudoeurycea* are generally found in forested areas under rocks, rotten wood, in caves, or less commonly inside epiphytic bromeliads (Wake and Lynch 1976. Nat. Hist. Mus., Los Angeles Co. Sci. Bull. 25:1-65). *Pseudoeurycea galeanae* is endemic to Nuevo León, México, and is reported from four localities (Johnson et al. 1982. Herpetol. Rev. 13:51; Taylor 1941. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 54:81).

We conducted a diurnal search on 23 May 1997 at Puerto de Cieneguillas, 6 km S Pablillo, Nuevo León, México (24°31'10"N, 99°58'58"W, ca. 2577 m elev.) where *P. galeanae* was previously located (E. Limer, unpubl. data). The general habitat was a mixed forest of *Pinus* sp. and *Quercus* sp. We found three adult specimens (GP 45–47) inside dead *Agave* sp. The salamanders were located at the insertion of the leaves with the rotten trunk, up to 40 cm above the ground. The leaves were very wet, and small amounts of water with rotten plant matter had accumulated at the juncture of the leaves and trunk. After 45 min of searching not a single specimen was found under rocks or logs. The salamanders were found in the ecotone between the forest and small pastures. At the time of our visit the first rains of the season had begun, but the amount of rain was small and the soil was still dry under rocks and logs. It seems likely that the salamanders use the leaves of the *Agave* (especially the rotten ones) as a refuge for aestivation