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ANEIDES AENEUS (Green Salamander). MAXIMUM SIZE. *Aneides aeneus* is a partially arboreal cliff specialist distributed discontinuously across the Appalachian Highlands and Cumberland Plateau ecoregions of the eastern United States. Maximum size in *A. aeneus* has been reported as 140 mm, with typical body size ranging from 83–125 mm total length (Conant and Collins 1998. Reptiles and Amphibians and Eastern and Central North America. Houghton-Mifflin, New York. 616 pp.). We encountered a number of individuals exceeding this average size range and approaching the record size for *A. aeneus* during a survey of several populations at the interface of the Appalachian Plateau and Valley and Ridge physiographic provinces in southwest Virginia during summer 2013.

One site, in particular, possessed multiple individuals exceeding this average size range and one individual exceeding the reported record size for the species. This site, located on the High Knob Massif in Wise Co., Virginia, is a previously undocumented locality for *A. aeneus* at a complex system of exposed sandstone outcrops extending over an approximately 3-ha region on a sheltered, north-facing slope of High Knob (36.89253°N, 82.62955°W; datum: WGS 84). We captured two individuals exceeding the typical size range for *A. aeneus* at this site on 8 July 2013 and 20 August 2013 (126.5 mm and 137.0 mm total length, respectively). A third individual, a female captured on 09 October 2013, measured 148.0 mm total length (78.0 mm SVL) and surpasses previously reported size records for the species by 8 mm. This individual appeared to be in the later stages of regrowth of a small portion of an autotomized tail tip, suggesting a potential size of up to 150 mm total length. All body size measurements were made with a set of Vernier calipers in the field, and, when possible, were verified by repeated measurements by two independent observers. Vouchers for all specimens were deposited in the University of Virginia's College at Wise Herpetological Collection (UVWHC 2013-01–2013-03).

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ANEIDES LUGUBRIS (Arboreal Salamander). LEUCISM. Leucism has been reported in a number of plethodontid salamanders: *Plethodon* (Hayslett et al. 1998. Herpetol. Rev. 29:229–230; Mendyk et al. 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:189–190), *Desmognathus* (Mitchell 2002. Banisteria 20:70–74), *Phaeognathus* (Graham et al. 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:197), *Eurycea* (Miller and Braswell 2006. Herpetol. Rev. 37:198), and *Aneides* (Williams et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:114–115). In the genus *Aneides*, color variation has been documented for *A. ferreus* (Dyrkacz 1981. Herpetol. Circ. 11:1–31; Houck 1969. Herpetologica 25:54), *A. flavipunctatus* (Hensley 1959. Publ. Mus. Michigan State Univ. 1:135–159; Seeliger 1945. Copeia 1945:122), and *A. aeneus* (Williams et al. 2013, *op. cit.*).

Here we present the first record of leucism in *Aneides lugubris*. At 2205 h on 31 May 2013, an adult leucistic *A. lugubris* was



FIG. 1. Leucistic *Aneides lugubris* from Salsipuedes, Baja California, Mexico.

found in Cañon Salsipuedes, 23 km N of Ensenada, Baja California, Mexico (31.97875°N, 116.76974°W; datum: WGS84; elev. 123 m). The individual exhibited lack of normal pattern and appeared cream colored, except for small dorsal yellow-colored spots and the darkly pigmented eyes (Fig. 1). It was found foraging on the stream bank among riparian vegetation dominated by Arroyo Willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and Western Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*).

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CRYPTOBRANCHUS ALLEGANIENSIS ALLEGANIENSIS (Eastern Hellbender). CANNIBALISM. Although cannibalism in the Eastern Hellbender (*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*) has been previously reported (Nickerson and Mays 1973. The Hellbenders: North American Giant Salamanders. Milwaukee Public Mus. Press; 106 pp.; Petraska 1998. Salamanders of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. 587 pp.; Phillips and Humphries 2005. *In* Lannoo [ed.], Amphibian Declines: The Conservation Status of United States Species, pp. 648–651. Univ. California Press, Berkeley, California), additional cases are worthy of note, since only a few specific reports of this behavior have been recorded from wild caught hellbenders, and there has been no discussion on the possible causes of this behavior. Cannibalism was first reported in *C. a. alleganiensis* by Reese (1903. Sci. Monthly 62:526–531). In captivity, he observed a larger hellbender consuming a conspecific about half the size of the larger one (sizes of either animal were not provided). He was able to remove the ingested smaller specimen with forceps, and it swam away unharmed when released in its enclosure. Smith (1907. Biol. Bull. 13:5–39) reported a two-year-old hellbender in northwestern Pennsylvania, when placed in quiet water after capture, regurgitated a partly digested 6-cm larva of its own kind. The size of the larger specimen was between 12.0 cm and 12.3 cm. The only other reported observation of cannibalism in this species from a wild specimen is that of Humphries et al. (2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:428) who reported that a larger, wild-caught adult male *C. a. alleganiensis* (37.2 cm TL) regurgitated a smaller individual (18.5 cm TL) in the field. The North Carolina population where this occurred is very dense