

NATURAL HISTORY NOTES

The Natural History Notes section is analogous to Geographic Distribution. Preferred notes should 1) focus on observations in the field, with little human intrusion; 2) represent more than the isolated documentation of developmental aberrations; and 3) possess a natural history perspective. Individual notes should, with few exceptions, concern only one species, and authors are requested to choose a keyword or short phrase that best describes the nature of their note (e.g., Reproduction, Morphology, Habitat, etc.). Use of figures to illustrate any data is encouraged, but should replace words rather than embellish them. The section's intent is to convey information rather than demonstrate prose. Articles submitted to this section will be reviewed and edited prior to acceptance.

Electronic submission of manuscripts is requested (as Microsoft Word or Rich Text format [rtf] files, as e-mail attachments). Figures can be submitted electronically as JPG, TIFF, or PDF files at a minimum resolution of 300 dpi. Please DO NOT send graphic files as imbedded figures within a text file. Additional information concerning preparation and submission of graphics files is available on the SSAR web site at: <http://www.ssarherps.org/HRinfo.html>. Manuscripts should be sent to the appropriate section editor: **Sean P. Graham** or **Crystal Kelehear Graham** (amphibians; grahasp@tigermail.auburn.edu); **James Harding** (turtles; hardingj@msu.edu); **Ruchira Somaweera** (crocodilians; ruchira.somaweera@gmail.com); **J. Sean Doody** (lizards and *Sphenodon*; herprev.ltc.nhn@gmail.com); and **John D. Willson** or **Andrew M. Durso** (snakes; hr.snake.nhn@gmail.com).

A reference template for preparing Natural History Notes may be found here: ssarherps.org/publications/herpetological-review/. Standard format for this section is as follows: **SCIENTIFIC NAME** in bold, capital letters; standard English name in parentheses with only first letter of each word capitalized (if available, for the United States and Canada as it appears in Crother [ed.] 2017. *Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, with Comments Regarding Confidence in Our Understanding*, 8th ed. Herpetol. Circ. 43:1–102, available for download here: <https://ssarherps.org/publications/>); **KEYWORD(S)** referring to the content of the note in bold, capital letters; content reporting observations and data on the animal; place of deposition or intended deposition of specimen(s), and catalog number(s) if relevant. Then skip a line and close with author name(s) in bold, capital letters (give names and addresses in full—spell out state names—no abbreviations, e-mail address after each author name/address for those wishing to provide it—e-mail required for corresponding author). References may be briefly cited in text (refer to this issue or the online template for citation format and follow format precisely). One additional note about the names list (Crother 2017) developed and adopted by ASIH-HL-SSAR: the role of the list is to standardize English names and comment on the current scientific names. Scientific names are hypotheses (or at least represent them) and as such their usage should not be dictated by a list, society, or journal.

Recommended citation for notes appearing in this section is: Goldberg, S. R., and C. R. Mahrtdt. 2012. *Bogertophis rosaliae*. reproduction. Herpetol. Rev. 43:655.

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMBYSTOMA BARBOURI (Streamside Salamander).

PREDATION. *Ambystoma barbouri* larvae are known to be preyed upon by centrarchid fishes (Kats et al. 1988. Behav. Neural Biol. 50:126–131), flatworms (Petranka et al. 1987. Oecologia 71:624–630), larval *Pseudotriton montanus* (Kats 1986. Herpetol. Rev. 17:61–62), and *Nerodia s. sipedon* (Kats 1986, *op. cit.*). Larval *Eurycea cirrigera* are the only documented predators of *A. barbouri* eggs (Petranka 1984. J. Herpetol. 18:48–55). At 1500 h on 3 April 2017, in Fayette County, Kentucky, USA (37.89788°N, 84.39573°W; WGS 84), aquatic isopods (*Lirceus fontinalis*) were found preying upon and penetrating the external gelatinous casing of *A. barbouri* eggs in a second-order stream (Fig. 1). We did not observe predation on the embryos. However, if a sufficient amount of the casing is removed, death may occur through various mechanisms such as early extraction of the embryo, and facilitated entry of bacteria and other predatory aquatic taxa. Though *L. fontinalis* was used as a non-predatory control in an *A. barbouri* hatching plasticity study (Sih and Moore 1993. Am. Nat. 142:947–960), we clearly observed the isopods penetrating the gelatinous casing and therefore endangering the developing embryos, which likely led to mortality. To our knowledge, this is the first report of a crustacean feeding on *A. barbouri* eggs,

the first report of arthropod predation on *A. barbouri*, and the second report of predation of *A. barbouri* eggs.

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FIG. 1. *Ambystoma barbouri* eggs being preyed upon by aquatic isopods (*Lirceus fontinalis*).