documented to feed on varying amounts and species of fish (Cagle 1954. Copeia 257–260; Hamilton 1932. Copeia 83–86; Harris 1959. Field and Lab. 27:105–111; Lagler and Goellner 1941. Copeia 96–98) we believe this is the first documentation of *N. maculosus* foraging on the invasive Round Goby.

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PSEUDOTRITON RUBER RUBER (Northern Red Salamander). **POLYMELIA**. Polymelia, the growth of an extra limb (Meteyer 2000. Field Guide to Malformations of Frogs and Toads with Radiographic Interpretations. Biol. Sci. Rept., USGS/BRD/BSR-2000-0005, Madison, Wisconsin), has been documented extensively in anurans. Observations of polymelia in salamanders have rarely been reported and primarily restricted to the genus *Ambystoma* (North American Reporting Center for Amphibian Malformations website; http://frogweb.nbii.gov/narcam/). Few malformations have been described in stream salamanders and generally reported a lack of proper limb growth (*Desmognathus fuscus:* anopthalmia, ectromelia, brachydactyly; and *Eurycea cirrigera:* hemimelia, ectrodactyly, and brachydactyly; NARCAM website). We describe polymelia in a larval *Psuedotriton ruber* collected from a stream at Cowan's Ford Wildlife Refuge in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (3914850N, 0503155E Zone 17). The *P. ruber* larva (SVL 38 mm, TL 60 mm) was captured using a funnel trap in a first-order stream on 20 Nov 2006. The malformation occurred on the left foreleg, which appeared to be non-functional. At the elbow, two sets of radius and ulna emerge, one of which also appeared to have a rotational malformation (Appendage 1; Fig. 1). Appendage 1 appeared to have further malformations resulting in only 2 phalanges, but appendage 2 had four fully formed metatarsal bones and phalanges (Fig. 1). This larva is the only salamander of 540 captured individuals we found with any noticeable malformation. This represents the first report of multiple limbs in a stream salamander and the only known description of a malformation in *P. ruber.*

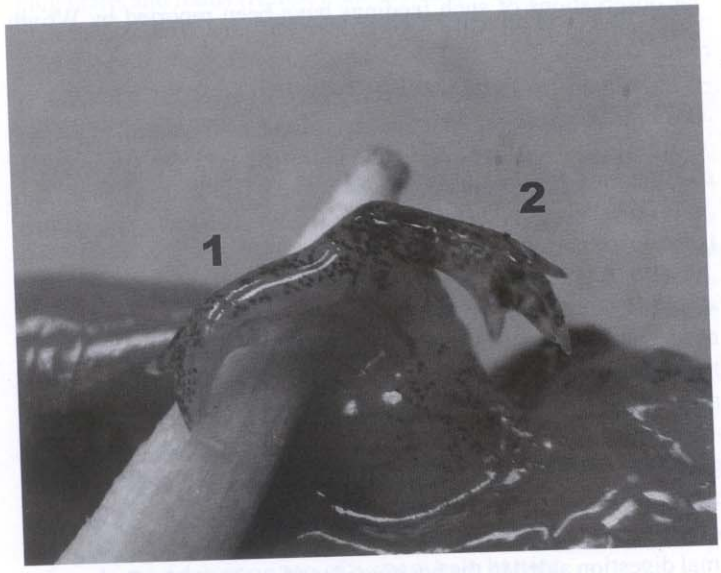

FIG. 1. Polymelia of the left foreleg of a *Pseudotriton ruber* larva.

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TRITURUS MARMORATUS (Marbled Newt). **NEWT PREDATION**. *Triturus marmoratus* feeds on earthworms, insects, and the eggs and larvae of amphibians (Salvador and Garcia-Paris 2001. Anfibios Españoles. Canseco Eds. 270 pp.). Herein I report predation of Bosca´s Newt (*T. boscai*) by *T. marmoratus* in NW Spain.

On 15 March 2006 some *T. marmoratus* were captured in our traps while monitoring the European Pond Turtle (*Emys orbicularis*) in Gandaras de Budiño wetland, NW Spain. During manipulation to release these newts, a large female regurgitated an almost intact *T. boscai*. As Salvador and Garcia-Paris (2001, *op. cit.*) stated, the diet of *T. marmoratus* in northern Spain includes eggs and larvae of other amphibians including *Bufo calamita*, *Rana perezi*, and *Pelobates cultripes*. Only an exceptional case of adult newt consumption is reported involving an adult Alpine Newt (*Triturus alpestris*). Adult *T. marmoratus* in NW Spain reach more than 150 mm TL, while *T. boscai* remains smaller, reaching 90 mm TL. Thus, *T. boscai* could be potential prey for *T. marmoratus*.

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ANURA

ATELOGNATHUS PATAGONICUS (NCN). **PREDATION**. Numerous species prey on larval and post-metamorphic anurans, including spiders, adults and larvae of aquatic insects, fishes, birds, and mammals (Duellman and Trueb 1994. Biology of Amphibians. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. 670 pp.; Formanowicz 1986. Herpetologica 42:367–373; Heyer et al. 1975. Biotropica 7:100–111; Kokubum and Zacca 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:232–233; Prado 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:238–239). *Atelognathus patagonicus* occurs in Laguna Blanca National Park and the surrounding area of Neuquén Province, Argentina. The species was recently listed as Endangered (Lavilla et al. 2000. Categorización de los Anfibios y Reptiles de la República Argentina. Asociación Herpetológica Argentina. 97 pp.). Habitats are semi-permanent to permanent ponds and lakes. Species of aquatic and semi-aquatic birds, including grebes (*Podiceps*), Black-necked Swans (*Cygnus melancoryphus*), and Chilean Flamingos