back up a gentle slope to the road. Past the initial forest cover, the area was generally open-canopy (< 40% closure) with a diverse understory of graminoids, forbs, and sphagnum on the edges of the shallow (< 1 m deep) flowing water (Fig. 1A). Fires had left ample standing snags and fallen coarse woody debris, as well as encouraged growth of *Rubus* and other woody plants (Fig. 1B). After ~1.5 h of active searching (linear distance 250 m), we found five *P. montanus*: four juveniles (SVL < 60 mm) and one adult. Three of the sub-adults were found within sphagnum mats, while the other juvenile and the adult were found under charred logs (Fig. 2). Four individuals were mostly located in areas with some remaining canopy trees, though one sub-adult was located greater than 100 m from any overstory vegetation. In addition, we located one juvenile *Diadophis punctatus* atop a sphagnum mat, one adult *Carphohis amoenus* under coarse woody debris, and several *Pseudacris* sp. larvae in an area of slow-flowing water. Photo vouchers were archived on Herpmapper.org (HM 221548–221555).

To our knowledge, this is the first documented use of fire-maintained habitat by *P. montanus* within any ecoregion, and the first published description of habitat use for this species within the Cumberland Plateau. Restoration efforts on Catoosa WMA (recurring prescribed fire and initial selected tree removal) have increased herbaceous growth via elevated light levels on the ground (Vander Yacht et al. 2017. For. Ecol. Manag. 390:187–202). Lower canopy cover could potentially benefit growth and development of larval *P. montanus* through increases in water temperature and prey availability, similar to effects on aquatic-breeding amphibians seen elsewhere in the southeastern United States (e.g., Werner and Glennemeier 1999. Copeia 1999:1–12; Thurgate and Pechmann 2007. J. Wildl. Manag 71:1845–1852; Chandler et al. 2015. Wetlands 6:1201–1211). Larval *P. montanus* found in the Piedmont of South Carolina were found to grow and mature faster than those found in the neighboring Blue Ridge of North Carolina, suggesting a link between higher temperatures and faster metamorphosis (Bruce 1978. Herpetologica 34:325–332)

Fully terrestrial plethodontids have complex responses to prescribed fire, but little is known about how such management influences the ecology of plethodontids that rely on aquatic habitats for breeding (Harper et al. 2016. Fire Ecol. 12:127–159; O'Donnell et al. 2016. J. Zool. 298:303–309). *Pseudotriton montanus* is highly fossorial, so direct mortality from fire is unlikely, but indirect effects through microhabitat modification likely influence both adult and larval ecology. Most other known localities for *P. montanus* from the Cumberland Plateau are from valley bottoms, not atop the plateau surface (Redmond and Scott 2008. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. http://www.apsubiology.org/tnamphibiansatlas/; accessed 30 Jul 2019). Studies utilizing a gradient of forest management strategies within this WMA and region could serve to disentangle the relationship between management and microhabitats of *P. montanus*.

All animals were handled and released under TWRA scientific collecting permit 1509.

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ANURA — FROGS

***ACRIS BLANCHARDI* (Blanchard's Cricket Frog). PREDATION.** Invertebrates are well-known predators of amphibians with many documented cases of spiders preying upon anurans (reviewed in Toledo 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:395–400). Wolf spiders are known to feed on a variety of frogs, including those in the genus *Acris* (Blackburn et al. 2002. Herpetol. Rev. 33:299). Although typically terrestrial, wolf spiders have been found feeding on arboreal frogs ca. 1 m above the ground (Aucone and Card 2002. Herpetol. Rev. 33:48). To our knowledge, no records exist of a wolf spider feeding on a terrestrial frog at an elevated height.

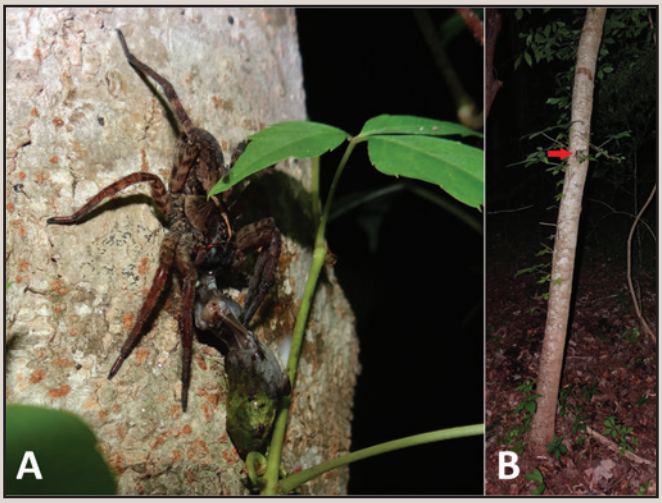

FIG. 1. A) Female *Tigrosa georgicola* feeding on an adult *Acris blanchardi* in Louisiana, USA; B) The spider and frog ca. 1.5 m high on the trunk of a small tree as indicated by a red arrow.

At 0113 h on 30 April 2019, we observed an adult female wolf spider (*Tigrosa georgicola*: Lycosidae) feeding on an adult *Acris blanchardi* ca. 1.5 m high on the trunk of a small tree at the edge of a pond in Sherburne Wildlife Management Area, St. Martin Parish, Louisiana, USA (30.424°N, 91.663°W; WGS 84; Fig. 1). The spider was positioned facing the ground and the partially digested frog was hanging from its mouthparts. The spider likely captured the frog on the ground near the edge of the water and retreated up the tree with its meal (Fig. 1B). Movement of spiders with prey from an initial point of capture is documented in wolf spiders (Aucone and Card 2002, *op. cit.*) and other large terrestrial spiders (Maffei et al. 2010. Herpetol. Notes 3:167–170). This behavior may minimize the vulnerability of the spider to predators.

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***ANAXYRUS WOODHOUSII* (Woodhouse's Toad). HYPOMELANISM/LEUCISM.** Hypomelanism is a rare, congenital condition that is characterized by a reduction in the amount and distribution of dermal pigmentation. There are variations of hypomelanistic color abnormalities. The observable physical characteristics of this condition can be expressed as (a) total albinism: absence of melanin involving the entire body; or (b) leucism: absence of melanin in part of the body or reduction of melanin in the entire body or a part of it (Dyrkacz 1981. Herpetol. Circ. 11:1–31; Bechtel 1995. Reptile and Amphibian Variants: Colors, Patterns and Scales. Krieger Publishing Co., Malabar, Florida.