On 7 May 2001 between 1655 and 1725 h, two observers counted all egg masses in an approximately 900 m^2 temporary pool (44°57.72'N, 68°32.61'W) in Sunkhaze Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, Maine, USA. Average counts of two observers resulted in the following estimated egg mass numbers: *A. maculatum* (372), *A. laterale* (260), and *R. sylvatica* (172). Many of the *R. sylvatica* masses had already hatched. We observed *R. sylvatica* tadpoles "swarming" around egg masses of *A. laterale*. The same behavior was not observed on masses of *A. maculatum* eggs. Swarming consisted of many tadpoles on and inside a mass, some making violent, alternating, side-to-side motions of the head and body, apparently tearing at the egg mass. This behavior was much more active than typical algae grazing behavior. We observed several tadpoles using the same behavior eating tissue of a dead, submerged gray tree frog (*Hyla versicolor*). In contrast to their abundance on *A. laterale* egg masses (50+/egg mass), we observed very few on or near the *A. maculatum* egg masses in the pond and none of the tearing motions.

Similar behavior was observed on 15 May in a pool ca. 200 miles north, and a week later at a third pool close to the first. Between 1355 and 1500 h on 15 May at 44°11.89'N, 68°39.28'W one observer counted 128 *A. maculatum* egg masses and 546 *A. laterale* egg masses. *Rana sylvatica* had recently emerged. Another observer counted 132 egg masses prior to hatching. Again, *R. sylvatica* were observed in great numbers around *A. laterale* egg masses (with some penetrating the interior), and in small numbers at *A. maculatum* masses. On 22 May at 44°53.17'N, 68°41.11'W, the same behavior was observed. On 5 May, at this same pool, 705 *A. laterale*, 22 *A. maculatum*, and 82 *R. sylvatica* egg masses were counted.

Observations in captivity confirmed that *R. sylvatica* does ingest newly emerged *A. laterale* larvae, and suggest differences in composition of the ambystomid egg masses that might explain this differential predation observed in the field. On 11 May, *R. sylvatica* tadpoles, newly emerged *A. laterale*, *A. laterale* egg masses (ca. stage 37) (Harrison 1969. Organization and Development of the Embryo. Yale University Press, New Haven. 290 pp.) and 2 *A. maculatum* egg masses were placed in a light colored basin for close observation. Almost immediately, a tadpole was observed ingesting a larval *A. laterale*. The *A. laterale* eggs within the masses were a much brighter shade of green (denser concentration of algae) than those of *A. maculatum*.

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Submitted by **ROBERT F. BALDWIN** and **ARAM J.K. CALHOUN**, Department of Plant, Soil, and Environmental Sciences, University of Maine, Orono, Maine 04469, USA; e-mail: (RFB): rob_baldwin@umenfa.maine.edu.

HEMIDACTYLIUM SCUTATUM (Four-toed Salamander). **REPRODUCTION**. Observations on nesting of *Hemidactylium scutatum* have indicated an overall seasonal progression from south to north (Petranka 1998. Salamanders of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Instit. Press, Washington, D.C. 587 pp.). On 4 Feb 2001 in Jasper County, Georgia, we discovered three female *H. scutatum* communally nesting in a moist, rotten log overhanging shallow water at the edge of a beaver pond. The locale, Monticello Glades, Oconee National Forest (33°14'N, 83°42'W), is on the lower Piedmont Plateau of Georgia, and is a complex of marsh, shrub, and forested wetlands immediately surrounded by upland hardwood forests, some mixed with pine. Sphagnum moss is scarce within the complex. Insofar as we can determine, this is the earliest range-wide date for which nesting has been recorded for this species (Petranka, *op cit.*). Additionally, it is the first record of *H. scutatum* nesting in Georgia. Communal nesting appears to be common for this species throughout much of its range (Petranka, *op cit.*).

In addition to the nesting females, several other individuals were observed underneath logs in the immediate vicinity. One female was photographed beside the communal nest. The photograph was deposited in the Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 46761). This individual and one other (GMNH 46762; both verified by M.E. McGhee) represent the first vouchered records for *H. scutatum* in Jasper County (Williamson and Moulis 1994. Distribution of Amphibians and Reptiles in Georgia. Savannah Science Museum Special Publication No. 3. 712 pp.).

Submitted by **MATTHEW J. ELLIOTT**, Georgia Gap Analysis Program, Institute of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, USA (e-mail: melliott@arches.uga.edu), **STACY N. SMITH**, Warnell School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, USA (e-mail: ascaphus@mindspring.com), and **JOHN B. JENSEN**, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Nongame-Endangered Wildlife Program, 116 Rum Creek Drive, Forsyth, Georgia 31029, USA.

PLETHODON GLUTINOSUS (Slimy Salamander). **TREE CLIMBING**. Observation of climbing activity in *Plethodon glutinosus* is limited to reports describing rocky substrates (Brode and Gunter 1958. Herpetologica 13:279–280; Cliburn and Porter 1986. J. Mississippi Acad. Sci. 31:91–96). However, we observed plant climbing by this species at a barrow pit east of Westall Swamp (35°24'N, 86°05'W), Arnold Engineering and Developing Center (AEDC), Coffee County, Tennessee, USA. On the evening of 4 June 2001 at 2230 h, we discovered an adult *P. glutinosus* on the limb (19 cm diameter) of a mature loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) at a height of 53 cm. The air temperature was 22°C. The forest floor litter, tree limbs, and leaf surfaces were wet following a brief period of rainfall that ended less than an hour before our arrival, thus our observation supports Jaeger's (Copeia 1978:686–691) conclusion that plant–climbing activity occurs almost exclusively during wet nights. With the aid of its prehensile tail, *P. glutinosus* frequently ascends cavern walls (Brode and Gunter, *op. cit.*) and enters sandstone cliff crevices using near-horizontal connections with the base of the cliff (Cliburn and Porter, *op. cit.*). Although the salamander might have vertically ascended the trunk to its position on the limb, the end of the arched limb contacted the ground ca. 4 m from the base of the tree and also provided a sloped, near horizontal, route of entry.

Submitted by **KURT J. REGESTER** and **STEVE T. SAMORAY**, Department of Biology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132, USA.