

POPE, CLIFFORD H. 1965. *Plethodon yonahlossee*, p. 15. In W. J. Riemer (ed.), Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles. American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, Kensington, Maryland.

*Plethodon yonahlossee* Dunn  
Yonahlossee salamander

*Plethodon glutinosus* Brimley, 1912:137 (partim).  
*Plethodon yonahlossee* Dunn, 1917:598. Type-locality, "near the Yonahlossee Road about 1½ miles from Linville, N. C. [Avery County, North Carolina] altitude 4,200 feet." Holotype, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 4634, collected by Emmett R. Dunn and Walter S. Nevin, 16 August 1916.

• CONTENT. No subspecies are recognized. See COMMENT.

• DEFINITION. This, the second largest species of its genus, matures at a body length of 56 mm (snout to anterior angle of vent) and attains an extreme body length of 91 mm. In adults a conspicuous chestnut-colored stripe extends down the middle of the back. Occasionally this stripe is much reduced or even lacking. No white flecking is evident in the area of the stripe. The total number of vomerine teeth in adults ranges from 21 to 43 (mean 28.4 in males, 30.9 in females). The tips of the adpressed limbs usually meet but may be separated by as much as one costal space. There are 16 costal grooves.

• DESCRIPTIONS. A profusion of white spots forms a white or light gray line along each side. The venter is black with more or less numerous white spots. Juveniles, like those of certain other species of the genus, have paired red spots on the back and a light venter. The eggs are not described.

In 1950 I reported the results of a field study on *P. yonahlossee* in which series of individuals are described. Earlier descriptions may be found in Dunn (1917:598-603, 1926:129-133) and Bishop (1943:287-293), later ones in Highton (1962:322-324) and Adler & Dennis (1926:7-11).

• ILLUSTRATIONS. Bishop (1943:fig. 80) shows dorsal and ventral views of an adult; Conant (1958:pl. 32), a three-quarters view of an adult in color; Pope (1950:99), variation in the coloration of the venter; and Hilton (1951:75), the nasal gland.

• DISTRIBUTION. The species apparently occupies the south-central part of the Blue Ridge Province, its range lying entirely northeast of the French Broad Valley. The easternmost locality is in Patrick County, Virginia (Newman, 1954:13). The map shows all the known localities and indicates the limits of the Blue Ridge Province. It is possible that the species occurs throughout that portion of the Province shown, and the species range indicated may be without validity. The vertical range extends from 2,500 to 5,700 feet.

The habitat is woodland, or grassland near woodland. Individuals live in or under rotting logs and other ground cover (Pope, 1950:104). Surface activity is limited to nighttime (Bailey, 1937:3).

• FOSSIL RECORD. None.

• PERTINENT LITERATURE. Field studies of the ecology of this salamander have been made by Dunn (1917:600-602), Hairston (1949), Pope (1950), and Gordon, MacMahon, & Wake (1962). The species is discussed in a monograph of the family Plethodontidae (Dunn, 1926:129-133), a distributional study of the genus *Plethodon* (Grobman, 1944:286-287), and a revision of the genus (Highton, 1962:322-324). Its parasites have been investigated by Rankin (1937:181, 191 [mites]) and Walton (1938:5 [trematodes]). Locality records are provided by Breder & Breder (1923:15), Dunn (1920:130-131), Gray (1939), Thurrow (1963:93), and Wood (1947).

• REMARKS. Counts of ova in 3 females are 19, 24, and 27 (Pope, 1950:96).

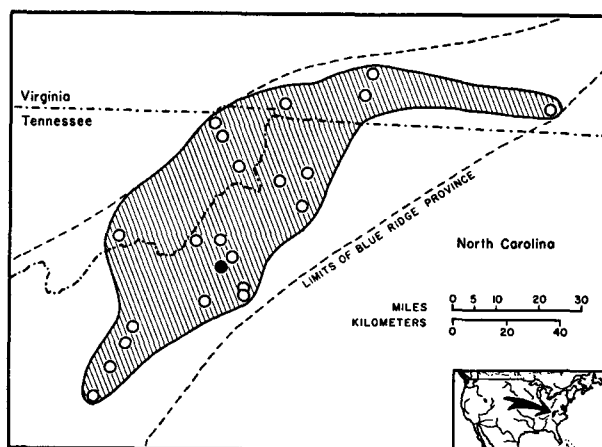
• ETYMOLOGY. The name *yonahlossee* is of Indian origin. *Yonah* means "a bear" in Cherokee, and *-lossee* may be the Creek word *lasi* meaning "town" or "place."

COMMENT

Adler & Dennis (1962) describe *Plethodon longicrus* from just south of the range of *P. yonahlossee*. *P. longicrus* is close to *P. yonahlossee*, and the relationship may prove to be subspecific.

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MAP. The solid symbol marks the type-locality. Hollow symbols show all the other known localities. See DISTRIBUTION for additional explanation.

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