

POPE, CLIFFORD H. 1964. *Plethodon caddoensis*, p. 14. In W. J. Riener (ed.), Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles. American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, Kensington, Maryland.

***Plethodon caddoensis* Pope & Pope  
Caddo Mountain salamander**

*Plethodon ouachitae* (Dunn & Heintze) Grobman, 1944: 285 (partim).

*Plethodon caddoensis* Pope & Pope, 1951:148. Type-locality, "1200 feet on Polk Creek Mountain of the Caddo Mountains, southwestern Montgomery County, Arkansas." Holotype, female, Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus. 61959, collected by Sarah H. Pope, 9 May 1950.

- CONTENT. No subspecies are recognized.

- DEFINITION. Maturity is reached at a body length (snout to anterior angle of vent) of about 40 mm, and a maximum body length of 52 mm is attained. Large white spots and more numerous brassy flecks are scattered over the back, the ground color of which is black. The total number of vomerine teeth in adults ranges from 16 to 25. The tips of the adpressed limbs are separated by less than one costal space. There are usually 16 costal grooves.

- DESCRIPTIONS. Dark pigmentation is almost entirely absent from the chin and the rest of the venter anterior to the forelimbs. White pigmentation is abundant on the sides.

The original description (Pope & Pope, 1951) remains the most detailed one available, although Highton (1962:325-327) and Blair (1957) also describe the species from living material.

Juveniles are inadequately known. The eggs are undescribed.

- ILLUSTRATIONS. No illustrations of this species are published.

- DISTRIBUTION. This species is endemic to the Ouachita Mountains Province of the Interior Highlands. It is recorded from the Caddo Mountains of southern Montgomery County and adjacent Polk County, Arkansas. In addition to the type-locality and the collection site of the paratypes (Deep Gap), there is a third record for Montgomery County: Camp Albert Pike Recreation Area (Blair, 1957). The two records for Polk County are "a hilly area just north of Big Fork" (Dowling, 1957:11) and "Bard Spring Recreation Area" (Highton, 1962:326). The holotype and the two paratypes were taken at 1200 and 950 feet altitude in second-growth, mixed deciduous woods with some pine.

- FOSSIL RECORD. None.

- PERTINENT LITERATURE. Pope & Pope (1951:148-150) describe in detail collecting the types and show localities on a map; Dowling (1956:179) states that *P. caddoensis* and *P. ouachitae* are seen on the forest floor earlier in the evening than is *P. glutinosus*; Blair (1957) compares the coloration of living specimens of *P. caddoensis* and *P. ouachitae*; Highton (1962:325-328) deals with *P. caddoensis* in his revision of *Plethodon*, and includes a graphic illustration of vomerine tooth counts; Adler & Dennis (1962:9-10) compare these counts in *P. yonahlossee*, *P. ouachitae*, *P. longicrus*, and *P. caddoensis*.

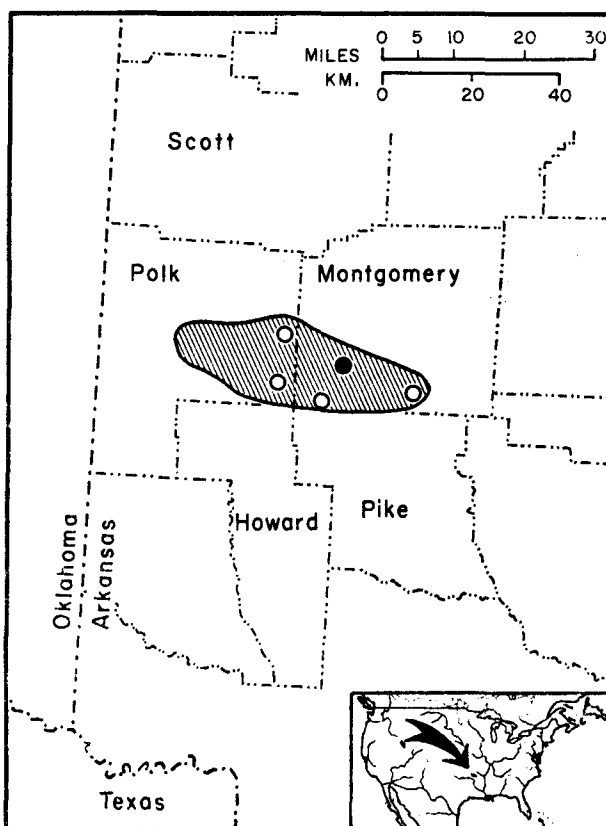
- ETYMOLOGY. The species *caddoensis* is named after the Caddo Mountains in which it was first found. The name Caddo is of Indian origin; tribes occupying north-eastern Texas and adjacent territory were known as the Caddo Indians.

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MAP. The solid symbol marks the type-locality. Hollow symbols show all other known localities.