

Table 1. Current inventory of amphibians at the Barataria Preserve of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve. Data collected from 2001 to 2002 are compared to prior inventories by Smalley (1982), Rossman and Demastes (1989), and observations by National Park Service (NPS) employees and Muth (1991). Except as noted, all scientific and common names follows NPSpecies (version 2.0). An “*” means this is the first record for this species from the Barataria Preserve.

Common Name	Latin Name	Smalley (1982)	Rossmann and Demastes (1989)	NPS observation	This study
*Smallmouth salamander	<i>Ambystoma texanum</i>	-	-	+	+
*Three-toed amphiuma	<i>Amphiuma tridactylum</i>	-	-	+	+
Dwarf salamander	<i>Eurycea quadridigitata</i>	-	+	+	+
Eastern newt	<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>	-	+	+	+
Southern dusky salamander	<i>Desmognathus auriculatus</i>	-	-	+	-
*Lesser siren	<i>Siren intermedia</i>	-	-	-	+
Northern cricket frog	<i>Acris crepitans</i>	-	+	+	+
*Gulf coast toad	<i>Bufo valliceps</i>	+	+	+	+
*Greenhouse frog	<i>Eleutherodactylus planirostris</i>	-	-	-	+
Eastern narrowmouth toad	<i>Gastrophryne carolinensis</i>	-	+	-	+
Bird-voiced treefrog	<i>Hyla avivoca</i>	-	+	+	+
*Green treefrog	<i>Hyla cinerea</i>	-	+	+	+
Squirrel treefrog	<i>Hyla squirella</i>	-	+	+	+
Spring peeper	<i>Pseudacris crucifer</i>	-	+	+	+
Chorus frog	<i>Pseudacris triseriata</i>	-	+	+	-
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	+	+	+	-
Bronze frog	<i>Rana clamitans</i>	-	+	+	+
*Pig frog	<i>Rana grylio</i>	-	+	+	+
Southern leopard frog	<i>Rana sphenoccephala</i>	+	+	+	+

Table 5. Habitat associations of amphibians at the Barataria Preserve of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve. Presence is noted by a “+” and restricted distribution by a “*.”

Common name	Hardwood forest	Cypress-tupelo swamp	Marsh
Smallmouth salamander	*	-	-
Three-toed amphiuma	*	+	+
Dwarf salamander	+		*
Eastern newt	+	+	+
Lesser siren	-	+	+
Northern cricket frog	+	+	+
Gulf coast toad	+	+	+
Greenhouse frog	*	-	-
Eastern narrowmouth toad	+	+	+
Bird-voiced treefrog	+	+	-
Green treefrog	+	+	+
Squirrel treefrog	+	+	*
Spring peeper	+	+	-
Bronze frog	+	+	+
Pig frog	-	-	+
Southern leopard frog	-	+	+

Table 6. Habitat associations of reptiles at the Barataria Preserve of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve. Presence is noted by a “+” and restricted distribution by a “*.”

Common name	Hardwood forest	Cypress-tupelo swamp	Marsh
Spiny softshell turtle	-	*	-
Snapping turtle	-	*	-
Painted turtle	-	+	-
Mud turtle	+	+	-
Alligator snapping turtle	-	+	-
River cooter	-	+	-
Stinkpot	-	*	*
Gulf coast box turtle	+	-	-
Red-eared slider	-	+	*

Green anole	+	+	+
Five-lined skink	+	+	*
Mediterranean gecko	*	-	-
Ground skink	+	+	*
Copperhead	+	*	-
Cottonmouth	+	+	+
Racer	+	+	+
Canebrake rattlesnake	*	-	-
Rat snake	+	+	*
Mud snake	-	+	-
Speckled kingsnake	*	-	-
Louisiana milk snake	+	+	-
Mississippi green water snake	-	*	+
Yellowbellied water snake	+	-	-
Banded water snake	+	+	+
Diamondback water snake	-	-	*
Rough green snake	-	-	*
Glossy crawfish snake	-	*	-
Brown snake	+	+	*
Western ribbon snake	+	+	+
Common garter snake	*	-	-
American alligator	-	+	+

There is a page like this for every species found in the park.

Smallmouth Salamander (*Ambystoma texanum*)

DESCRIPTION: A relatively small (2-3 in.), stocky salamander with a narrow head. Ground color generally black or dark brown. There may be small light flecks on the body and limbs. See Conant and Collins (1998; plate 38).

SIMILAR SPECIES: Of the other salamanders found at the Preserve, none can be confused with this species. Sirens and amphiumas are eel-like in appearance, dwarf salamanders are extremely slender with dark stripes, and eastern newts are brown with distinct spots.

HABITATS FOUND: Hardwood forest only.

ABUNDANCE AND HABITS: One of the rarest amphibians in the Preserve in our surveys, found only once (on the road) and not at all by either Smalley (1982) or Rossman and Demastes (1989).

<u>METHODS OF CAPTURE/DETECTION</u>	<u>RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS</u>
HAND	----
MINNOW TRAPS	----
COVERBOARDS	----
ROAD	LOW

COMMENTS: A targeted survey for this amphibian needs to be conducted. Techniques likely to reveal its presence would be dip netting in vernal pools in the hardwood forests. Additionally, drift fences could be created along the edge of these pools and both pitfall traps and funnel traps utilized to capture adults during breeding events.