

**Salamander Evolution  
/ and Diversity**  
(and caecilian)

Todd W. Pierson  
WFS 433/533  
26 January 2017

Source: Todd Pierson

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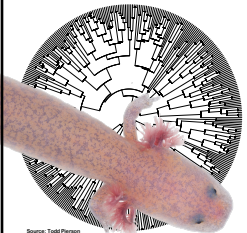
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**1. Describe the global evolutionary and ecological diversity of salamanders and caecilians.**

**2. Describe major patterns in salamander evolution.**

Source: Todd Pierson

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**Gymnophiona**

**Caudata**

**Anura**

**"The caecilians, members of the amphibian Order Gymnophiona, are the least known Order of tetrapods..."**

Zhang and Wake (2009)

Source: Todd Pierson

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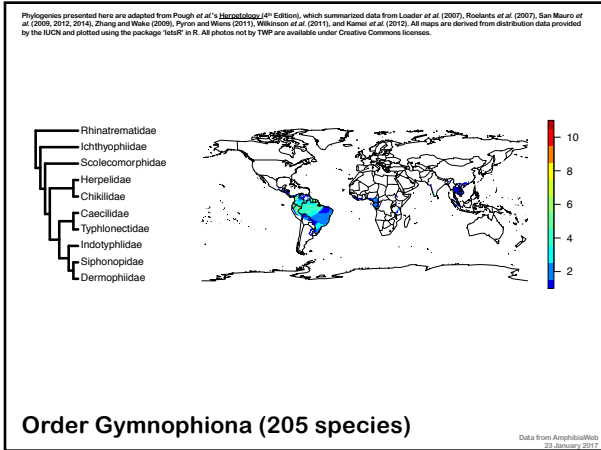
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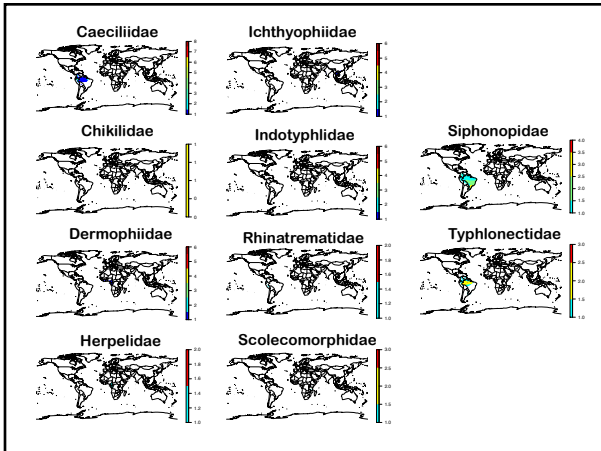
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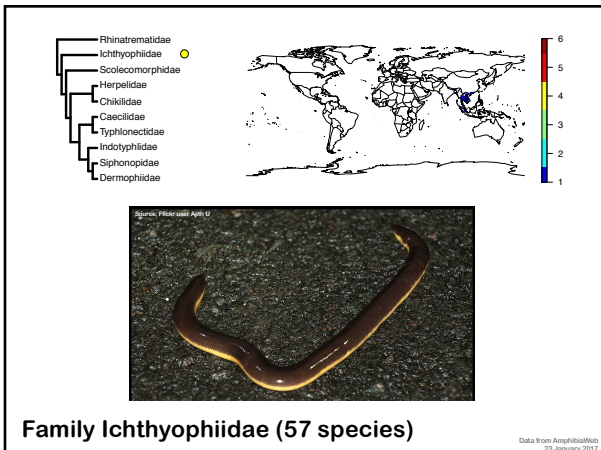
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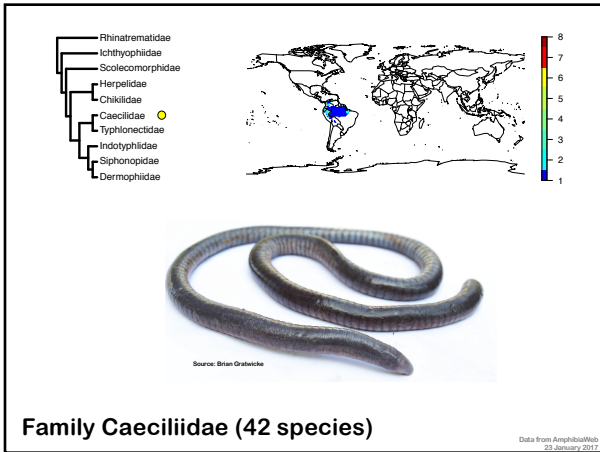
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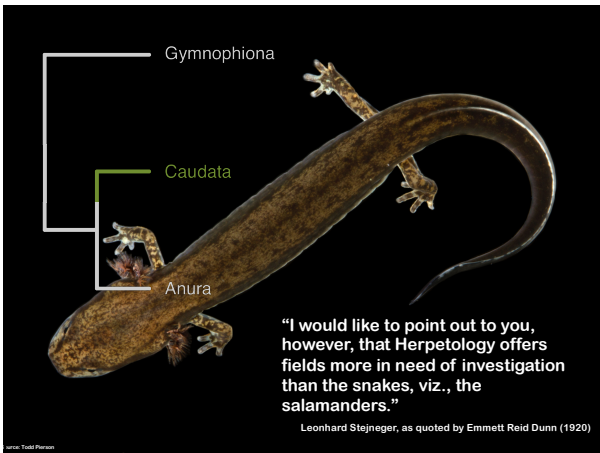
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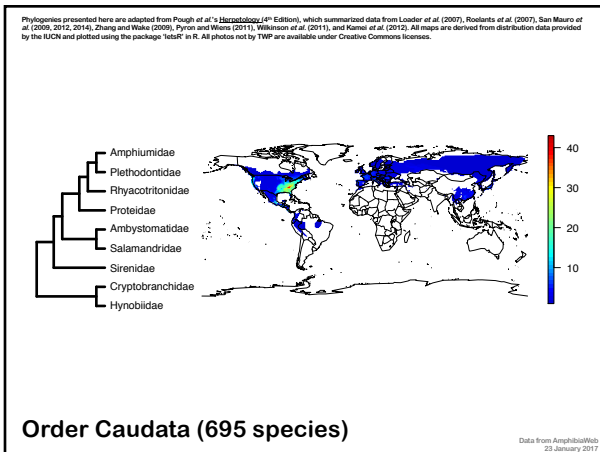
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Phylogenetic tree showing relationships between amphibian families: Amphiumidae, Plethodontidae, Rhyacotritonidae, Proteidae, Ambystomatidae, Salamandridae, Sirenidae, Cryptobranchidae, and Hynobiidae. A yellow dot is placed next to Ambystomatidae. A world map shows a distribution area in North America with a color scale from 1 to 8.



**Family Ambystomatidae (32 + 4 species)**

Data from AmphibiaWeb  
23 January 2017

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Phylogenetic tree showing relationships between amphibian families: Amphiumidae, Plethodontidae, Rhyacotritonidae, Proteidae, Ambystomatidae, Salamandridae, Sirenidae, Cryptobranchidae, and Hynobiidae. A yellow dot is placed next to Amphiumidae. A world map shows a distribution area in North America with a color scale from 1.0 to 3.0.



**Family Amphiumidae (3 species)**

Data from AmphibiaWeb  
23 January 2017

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Phylogenetic tree showing relationships between amphibian families: Amphiumidae, Plethodontidae, Rhyacotritonidae, Proteidae, Ambystomatidae, Salamandridae, Sirenidae, Cryptobranchidae, and Hynobiidae. A yellow dot is placed next to Cryptobranchidae. A world map shows a distribution area in Africa with a color scale from 0.9990 to 1.0010.



**Family Cryptobranchidae (3 species)**

Data from AmphibiaWeb  
23 January 2017

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Amphiumidae  
Plethodontidae  
Rhyacotritonidae  
Proteidae  
Ambystomatidae  
Salamandridae  
Sirenidae  
Cryptobranchidae  
Hynobiidae

Source: Todd Pearson

Source: Todd Pearson

**Family Hynobiidae (66 species)**

Data from AmphibiaWeb  
23 January 2012

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Amphiumidae  
Plethodontidae  
Rhyacotritonidae  
Proteidae  
Ambystomatidae  
Salamandridae  
Sirenidae  
Cryptobranchidae  
Hynobiidae

Source: Mattijs Beensma

Source: Todd Pearson

**Family Proteidae (6 species)**

Data from AmphibiaWeb  
23 January 2012

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Amphiumidae  
Plethodontidae  
Rhyacotritonidae  
Proteidae  
Ambystomatidae  
Salamandridae  
Sirenidae  
Cryptobranchidae  
Hynobiidae

Source: Todd Pearson

Source: Todd Pearson

**Family Rhyacotritonidae (4 species)**

Data from AmphibiaWeb  
23 January 2012

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**Family Salamandridae (115 species)**

Data from AmphibiaWeb  
23 January 2012

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**Family Sirenidae (4 species)**

Data from AmphibiaWeb  
23 January 2012

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**Family Plethodontidae (458 species)**

Data from AmphibiaWeb  
23 January 2012

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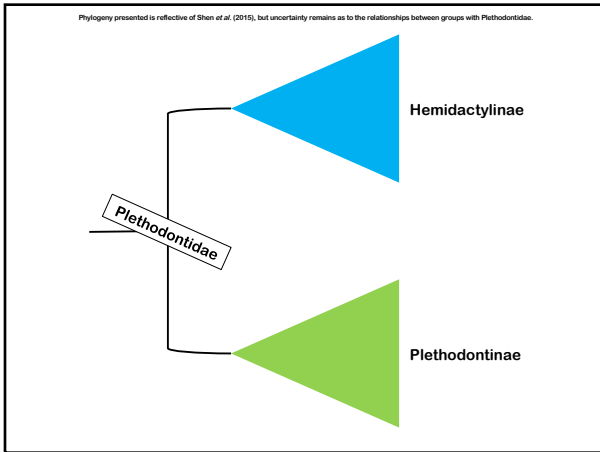
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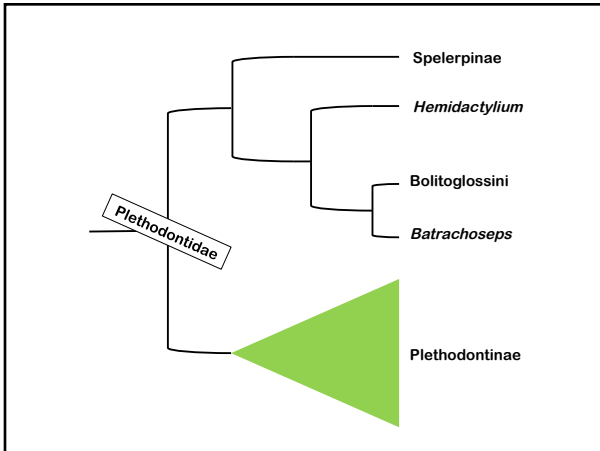
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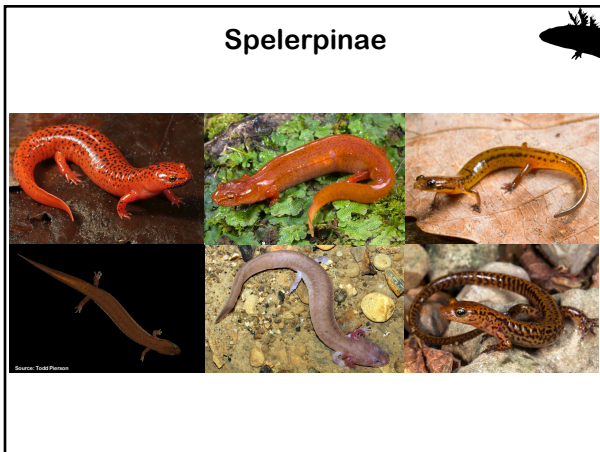
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### Hemidactylium




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### Bolitoglossini




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### Nyctanolis pernix, A New Genus and Species of Plethodontid Salamander from Northwestern Guatemala and Chiapas, Mexico

PAUL ELIAS!  
DAVID B. WAKE!

**ABSTRACT.** A new bolitoglossine salamander, *Nyctanolis pernix*, from the Cordillera de los Cuicatlanes of Guatemala and neighboring Chiapas of Mexico has been discovered. It differs from all other neotropical plethodontids in its spotted color pattern, long legs, and divided paracaudals. The osteology of *Nyctanolis* is the most plesiomorphic osteology of any member of the supergenus *Bolitoglossa*. Its

infancy, and undescribed species are found with regularity. No new genera have been described for thirty years (Tanner, 1950), but despite this seeming stability several of the presumed lineages are poorly defined (Wake and Lynch, 1976). In the summer of 1974 the senior author visited a remote area on the east-




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*Batrachoseps*



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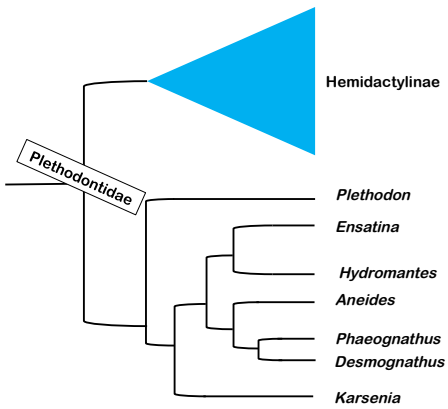
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*Plethodon*



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*Ensatina*



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*Hydromantes*



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*Aneides*



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*Phaeognathus*



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*Desmognathus*



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*Karsenia*



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**Discovery of the first Asian plethodontid salamander**

M. S. Min<sup>1</sup>, S. Y. Yang<sup>1</sup>, R. M. Bonett<sup>2</sup>, D. R. Vieites<sup>3</sup>, R. A. Brandon<sup>4</sup> & D. B. Wake<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Conservation Genome Resource Bank for Korean Wildlife, and Brain Korea 21, School of Agricultural Biotechnology, Seoul National University, Seoul 151-747, South Korea

<sup>2</sup>Department of Biology, Inha University, Incheon 402-751, South Korea

<sup>3</sup>Museum of Vertebrate Zoology and Department of Integrative Biology, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA

<sup>4</sup>Department of Zoology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901, USA




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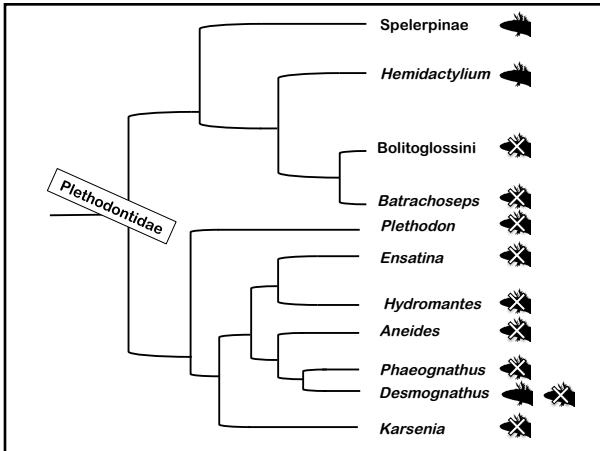
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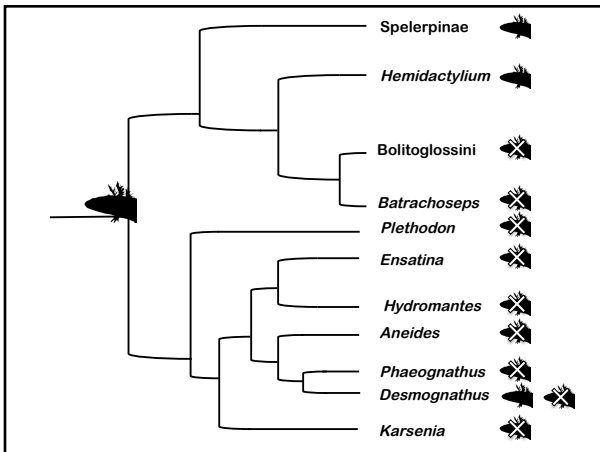
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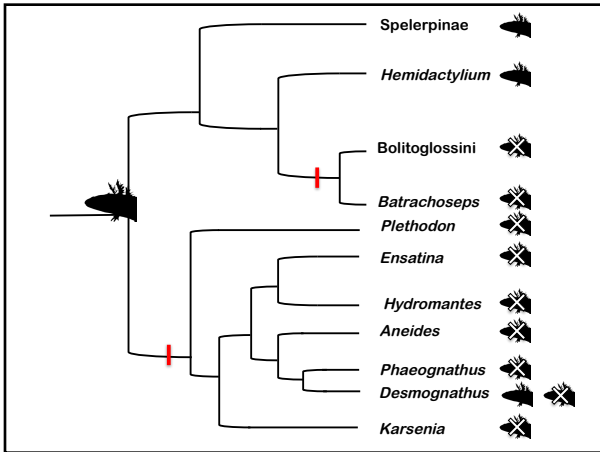
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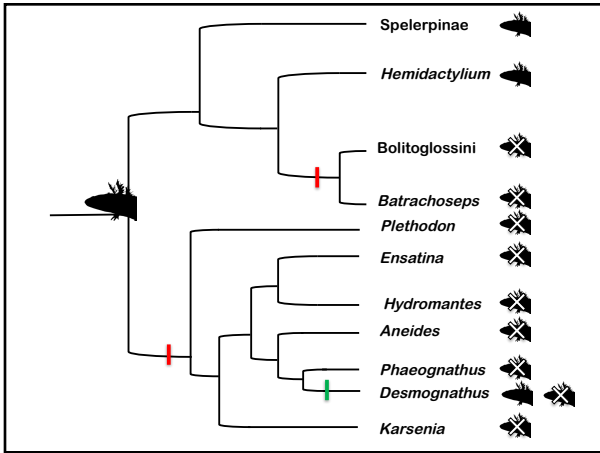
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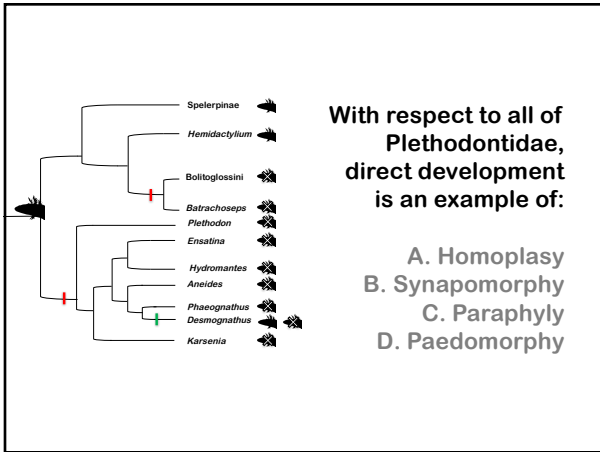
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With respect to all of Plethodontidae, direct development is an example of:

- A. Homoplasy
- B. Synapomorphy
- C. Paraphyly
- D. Pedomorphy

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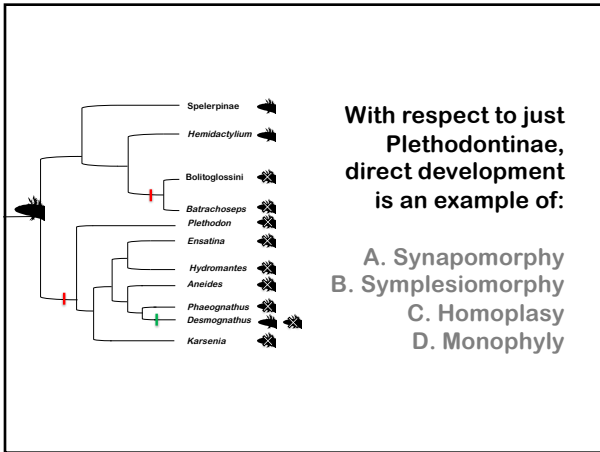
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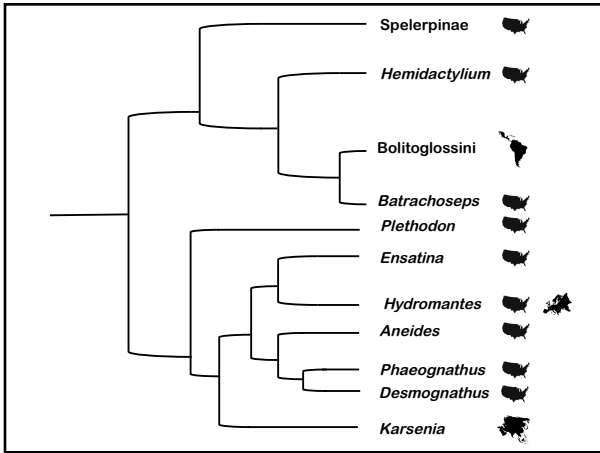
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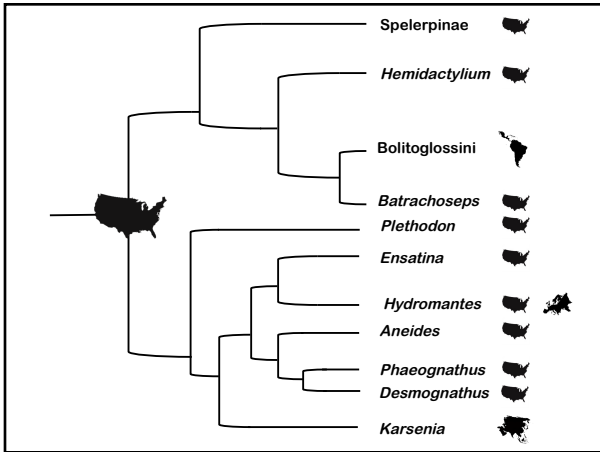
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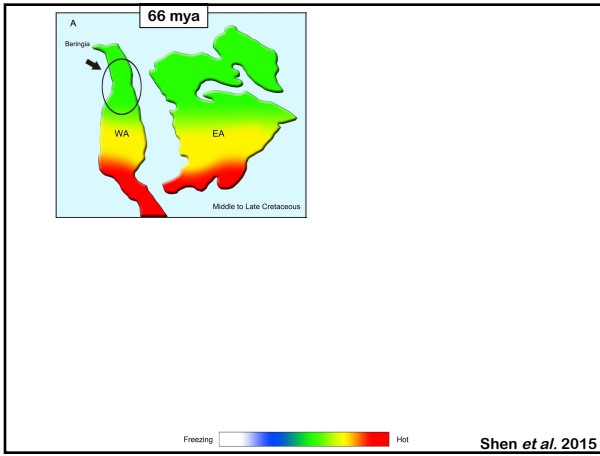
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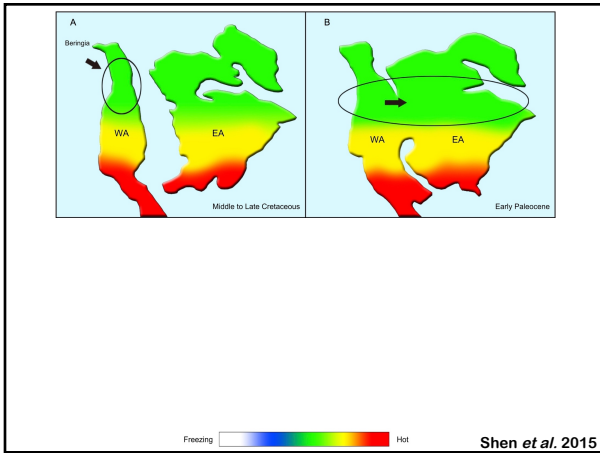
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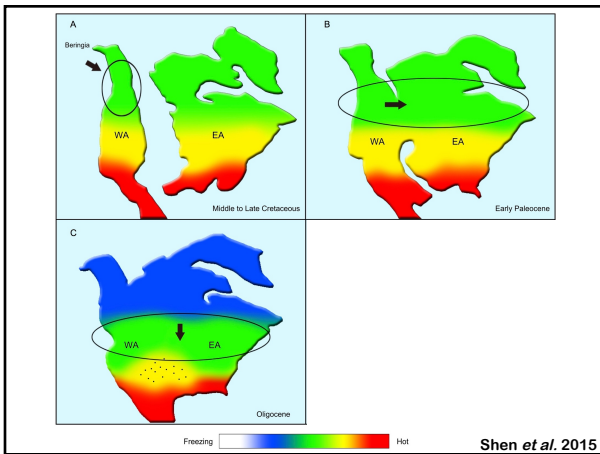
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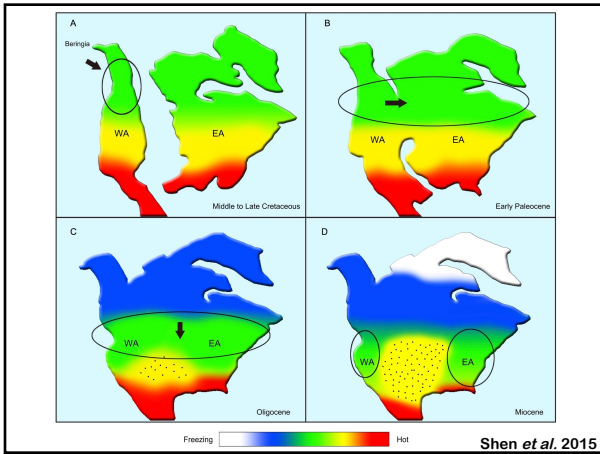
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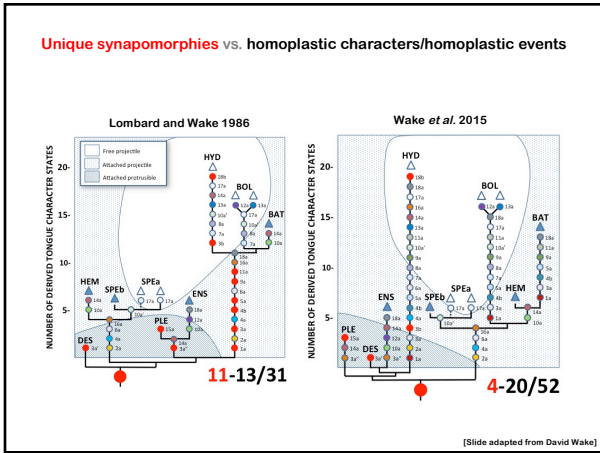
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Source: Todd Pearson

1. Describe the global evolutionary and ecological diversity of salamanders and caecilians.
2. Describe major patterns in salamander evolution.

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