Deformity on the body is naturally observed in the wild (Kim et al., 2013; Mačát et al., 2015; Romano et al., 2017). However, the number of cases on the deformity in amphibians have been increasing, and the types reported were very diverse (Johnson et al., 1999; Johnson et al., 2003). In this paper, we report a case of deformity observed in Korean salamander, *Hynobius leechii*.

In Mar 9, 2008 we found an abnormal salamander in Mt. Gwanggyo (37.327194°N, 127.027889°E, 183 m a.s.l.), Suwon, Republic of Korea (Figure 1). The male salamander was participating in breeding in a pond close to a valley. The male (SVL: 5.3 cm, tail length: 4.6 cm) had one extra limb on the left side (Figure 2). The number of toes on extra limb was four such as fingers on forelimb. The extra limb could be moved, but in unnatural motion. There were no houses or artificial facilities around the valley that could cause pollution.

It is well known pollutants, pesticides, UV and parasite infection are cause for the deformity in amphibians (Johnson et al., 1999; Sessions et al., 1999; Blaustein et al., 2003; Green and Converse, 2005; Taylor et al., 2005; Sparling et al., 2015; Guerra and Aráoz, 2016). In this study, no pollutants were found on the site and near around. Moreover, the habitat where the salamander found was a valley under canopy, thus no direct sunshine to the valley. Therefore, we presumed a possibility that the deformation on the salamander was not caused by pollution, pesticide and UV, but we could not detect the reason of the deformity.

Generally, deformity affects growth and survival of amphibian (Johnson et al., 2003). However, the salamander was a healthy adult and participated in breeding activities with other normal individuals. In this case, the deformity may not have a significant impact.
on survive and breeding behaviour at least for this male individual.

Reference


