

New Localities for the Tadpole Madtom (*Noturus gyrinus*) in Northeastern Wisconsin

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The tadpole madtom (*Noturus gyrinus*) is widely distributed in Wisconsin (Becker, 1983; Cochran, 1985; Fago, 1992). Its biology was summarized recently in Burr and Stoeckel's (1999) review of the natural history of madtoms. The purpose of this note is to provide some records that fill gaps in the known distribution of this species in the northeastern portion of the state.

(1) Barkhausen Waterfowl Preserve, Brown County, Wisconsin (T-25N, R-20E, S35). Tadpole madtoms occur here in artificial ponds that are sometimes connected by channels and ditches to marshes along Green Bay. They are often collected by school children on field trips to do "pond studies" and other environmental activities. I have placed preserved specimens collected in 1987 and 1996 in the University of Wisconsin-Madison Zoology Museum. Other fishes present in the ponds include central mudminnow (*Umbra limi*), brook stickleback (*Culaea inconstans*), and green sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*).

There are relatively few records of tadpole madtoms from tributaries entering the west shore of Green Bay, although Fago (1992) mapped a record from the Little Suamico River. Moreover, although tadpole madtoms have been collected in Great Lakes coastal wetlands elsewhere in Wisconsin (Brazner et al., 1998; Edwards et al., 1998), they were not taken during sampling of coastal habitats along Green Bay (Brazner, 1997; Brazner and Beals, 1997; Brazner and DeVita, 1998). This is the first reported locality for tadpole madtoms in Brown County (Becker, 1983; Fago, 1992).

(2) East Twin River at spillway in Mishicot, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin (T-20N, R-24E, S4). I collected single specimens on June 9 and June 11, 1989, in a portable sea

lamprey assessment trap (Schuldt and Heinrich, 1982) set below the dam. In the four years that I trapped at Mishicot (1987-1989, 1995), recording catches five times per week from late March to mid-June, these were the only tadpole madtoms I collected. They probably originated in the pond-like impoundment upstream from the dam. The lamprey trap is designed and positioned to catch fish moving primarily upstream that are blocked by the dam. The shallow, rocky riffles and runs below the spillway are much more suitable for stonecats (*Noturus flavus*) than for tadpole madtoms, and I recorded 17 stonecats in 1989.

Tadpole madtoms have not been reported previously from the East Twin River drainage. Fago (1985, 1992) plotted a record for this species in the adjacent West Twin River.

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