RHYACOTRITON KEZERI (Columbia Torrent Salamander). **LARVAL DIET.** Bury and Martin (1967. Copeia 1967:487) reported on the stomach contents of 36 post-metamorphic *R. variegatus* from northwestern California, the only diet study for any species of *Rhyacotriton*. Data on larval diet are lacking entirely. Herein, we report on larval diet for *R. kezeri*.

TLH made one observation in a small (< 2 m wide), 2nd-order (Strahler 1952. Geol. Soc. Am. Bull. 63:923–938) tributary of Minnie Creek, off the South Fork Willapa River, Willapa Hills, southwestern Washington State, USA (WGS 84, 46.580°N, 123.726°W, elev. 224 m). This site was in 2nd-growth forest managed for timber by the Washington Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) with interspersed Western Red Cedar (*Thuja plicata*) dominate the overstory; Sword Fern (*Polystichum munitum*) is prominent in the understory.

At 1549 h on 9 July 2007, during measurement of a larval *R. kezeri* (31 mm SVL, 18 mm tail) in a clear polyethylene bag partly filled with water, TLH observed the animal regurgitate two *Neodiprion* sawfly larvae. The larvae were immediately preserved in 95% ethanol for subsequent examination. The *R. kezeri* had been found in sand beneath a 10 cm cobble in a riffle in the non-fish-bearing portion of the stream (126 m above the point where the last fish was recorded).

Both sawfly larvae had a narrow (1 mm wide) pale mid-dorsal stripe and one dark stripe (2 mm wide) running dorsolaterally the length of each side, typical of the Hemlock Sawfly, *N. tsugae* (Hard et al. 1976. Hemlock Sawfly. USDA Forest Service, Forest Insect and Disease Leaflet. Online at: http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/nr/fid/fidls/fidl31.pdf). The relatively intact larger of the two larvae (ca. 20 mm total length [TL]), was pale green, had a black head capsule with a lighter dorsal patch, and matched the size of the last larval (= pre-pupal) instar of *N. tsugae* (Hard et al. 1976, *op. cit.*). The smaller larva (15 mm TL), consisted of only a head and outer skin, but we could not distinguish whether this was from digestion or simply represented a previously shed larval skin consumed by the salamander.

At 1056 h on 11 July 2007, DEM made a second observation while sampling at the same site. A larval *R. kezeri* (30 mm SVL, 16 mm tail), found beneath a cobble in a riffle 282 m upstream from the first observation, had a *Neodiprion* larva (ca. 10 mm TL) sticking out of its mouth. As previously, the larva was immediately preserved. This larva was similar to the previous two, but the striping was less pronounced, and the head capsule was mostly white with black shading.

Sawflies are hymenopterans known for their phytophagous larvae (Smith 1993. *In* Wagner and Raffa [eds.], Sawfly Life History and Adaptations to Woody Plants, pp. 3–32. Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, California). Members of *Neodiprion* feed exclusively on conifers, tend toward monophagy (feed on but one host species), and several species are well known for eruptions in larval numbers that can defoliate large areas (Haack and Mattson 1993. *In* Wagner and Raffa [eds.], *op. cit.*, pp, 503–545). Given *Neodiprion* life history and that mature *N. tsugae* larvae are active from late June through August (Hard et al. 1976, *op. cit.*), opportunity exists for sawfly larvae to serve as an important seasonal food source for forest-dwelling species. Prepupal migration is not well understood, but if *N. tsugae* larvae fall from the canopy and initiate pupation, typically in August, either terrestrially or in low shrubs (Hard et al. 1976, *op. cit.*), those that drop into aquatic habitats may become prey for torrent salamanders.

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ratory, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Dept. Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland) identified both larvae collected on 09 July 2007 as *Neodiprion*. R. Bruce Bury provided helpful comments. This is contribution No. 20 of the WDFW Habitat Program Amphibian Research Group.

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