

98:176–199) reported larval size ranges, respectively, of 13.5–38.6 mm, and 15.8–44.7 mm. Data on variation in larval size are lacking for *R. olympicus*. Here we report an observation of a large *R. olympicus* larva.

On 24 Sept 2007, JAT and KAD made these observations on upper Miller Creek, Mason County, Washington, USA (47.43531°N, -123.15615°W, WGS84; elev. ca. 216 m). Upper Miller Creek is a small (2–4 m wide), third-order perennial stream underlain by Pleistocene glacial till containing interbedded sand, silt, and gravel; however the basalt-based Crescent Formation upstream also contributes large-clast material. Riparian overstory consisted of Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*) and Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*) with a thin understory of Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) and Devil's Club (*Oplopanax horridus*); adjacent uplands were second-growth Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) managed for timber. At ca. 1000 h, JAT found a *R. olympicus* larva along the shallow (< 2 cm) channel margin. The salamander measured 45.4 mm SVL, 36.8 mm tail length (SVL and tail measured to the anterior end of the vent [*vide* Nussbaum and Tait 1977, *op. cit.*]), and weighed 2.5 g. Though larval, as indicated by its fully developed gills, non-protruding lidless eyes, and tail fins, this animal was probably male as it displayed the distinctive square vent lobes that distinguish post-metamorphic adult males (Good and Wake 1992. Univ. California Publ. Zool. 126:1–91). In the course of sampling for *R. olympicus* in this stream and 12 additional nearby streams over the last three years, this represents the largest *R. olympicus* larva among over 500 animals measured. This animal was also just slightly larger (by 0.7 mm) than the largest *Rhyacotriton* larva previously measured (Nussbaum and Tait 1977, *op. cit.*). After measurement, we released the larva at the location of capture.

We deposited a photographic voucher of this *R. olympicus* at the University of Washington Burke Museum (UWBM 2318). Work was done under a programmatic Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife handling permit provided to employees in the course of their work; conditions of this permit require adherence to the guidelines for use of live amphibians and reptiles in the field (Beaupre et al. 2004. Guidelines for Use of Live Amphibians and Reptiles in Field and Laboratory Research, 2nd ed. Herpetological Animal Care and Use Committee, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists). This is contribution No. 17 of the Forests and Fish Section of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Habitat Program Science Division.

Submitted by **JULIE A. TYSON, KEITH A. DOUVILLE,** and **MARC P. HAYES**, Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, Habitat Program, 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia, Washington 98501, USA; and **RYAN P. O'DONNELL**, Department of Biology and the Ecology Center, 5305 Old Main Hill, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-5305, USA ([MPH] e-mail: hayesmph@dfw.wa.gov).

RHYACOTRITON OLYMPICUS (Olympic Torrent Salamander). **MAXIMUM LARVAL SIZE.** Data on larval size of torrent salamanders (*Rhyacotriton*) are relatively few. Based on a sample of well over 1000 torrent salamander larvae taken from two sites, one of each of which now falls within the range of *R. variegatus* and *R. cascadae*, Nussbaum and Tait (1977. Amer. Midl. Nat.