Dr. Thomas R. Howell kindly made comments on this manuscript. My shearwater work is being supported in part by a Frank M. Chapman grant from the American Museum of Natural History. This is Oceanic Institute Contribution No. 75.—Robert Shallenberger, c/o Oceanic Institute, Waimanalo, Oahu, Hawaii 96795.

Ectoparasites from the Genus Aegolius.—During the past three years I have used banding as a method for the study of Saw-Whet and Boreal Owls (Aegolius acadicus and Aegolius funereus respectively). When time permitted, ca. five minutes was spent searching the plumages for ectoparasites. Two species (Strigiphilus ?pallidus and Orchopeas leucopus) were found on the Boreal Owl, one of which (O. leucopus) was probably accidental. Also, for the Saw-Whet Owl two species of ectoparasites were recorded (Strigiphilus sp. and Lynchia americana fusca), one of which is not yet described (Strigiphilus sp.). This information is given in greater detail in the following paragraphs. All of the ectoparasites reported here were collected in southern Ontario, and are preserved in the Dept. of Entomology at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, Ontario.

Aegolius funereus

Chewing Lice: Order Mallophaga: — Strigiphilus sp. cursitans group. Probably referrable to S. pallidus (because A. funereus is the type host of this species, and members of Strigiphilus are usually host specific). Of some five owls examined carefully, only two carried this ectoparasite, which was found in the plumage of the facial disc and crown. Collections were made in Peel and York counties during the months of February and March 1969. Specimens were determined by Dr. R. C. Dalgleish of the Huyck Preserve, Rensselaerville, New York.

Fleas: Order Siphonaptera: — Orchopeas leucopus male. A common flea of Deermice (Peromyscus spp.), and probably indicating that the owl had been feeding on a Deermouse (A. H. Benton, personal communication). Collected on 16 Feb. 1969 in Peel county, the specimen was identified by Dr. A. H. Benton of New York State College for Teachers, Albany, New York.

Aegolius acadicus

Chewing Lice: Order Mallophaga: — Strigiphilus sp. cursitans group. Similar to those from A. funereus, but probably represents a new species which cannot be described until the entire genus is revised (R. C. Dalgleish, personal communication). These parasites were found on approximately 50% of the owls searched $(ca.\ 100)$, usually in the plumage of the crown and nape; less often on facial disc and wings. Often, if this parasite was carried by the owl, at least five could be found easily. Collections were made from October to April inclusive. Specimens were determined by Dr. R. C. Dalgleish of the Huyck Preserve, Rensselaerville, New York.

Louse Flies: Family Hippoboscidae: — Lynchia americana fusca. A female came out on the tail of a Saw-Whet banded on Long Point, Norfolk county, 19 April 1969. A male was found on the wing of another Saw-Whet Owl banded in east Toronto, York county, 15 April 1969. These specimens were determined by Dr. K. W. MacArthur, curator of Entomology, Milwaukee Public Museum. Another specimen referrable to this species was determined by J. C. E. Riotte of the Royal Ontario Museum using the keys provided by MacArthur (The Louse Flies of Wisconsin, Bull. Milwaukee Public Museum, 8 (4): 367-440). It carries the following data: From Saw-Whet Owl banded 26 March 1968 in east Toronto. It is interesting to note that, although more owls were banded in winter and in autumn, this parasite was noticed only in March and April.—Paul M. Catling, 104 Victoria Park Ave., Toronto 13, Ontario, Canada.

Misleading glaucous-winged gull recovery from Iowa.—In North America the Glaucous-winged Gull (*Larus glaucescens*) breeds along the Pacific Coast from western Alaska to Washington and winters to the south along the coast to southern California (A. O. U., 1957). Banding returns from British Columbia colonies indicate that some non-breeding birds remain in California in summer. Rarely, however, is the gull found more than 100 miles inland from the