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.

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Increase of fall Traill's Flycatchers in southern Florida.—Until October 21, 1967, when I took a Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) at my banding station one mile north of Homestead, Florida, this species had been considered to be absent as a transient in peninsular Florida (*Bird-Banding*, January 1970, **41** (1): 40). In fall of 1968 John C. Ogden collected one 13 miles southwest of Homestead, in Everglades National Park. In 1969 I banded, and released from my station, three more (two adult, one HY).

In 1970, between September 24-October 19, I netted 27 *traillii*. Four were taken September 24, the last three October 14, 16, 19. Aged by wingbar color, two were unknown, 14 adult, 11 HY. Four HY had incomplete ossification. Wing measurements ranged from 64-72; weights from 119-149; fat content from 0-3, two birds having 3 (on a scale of 3). Two birds repeated, one the following day, one three days following. Each bird was examined for ossification, emargination of 6th primary, comparative lengths of 5th to 10th primary, 6th to 10th, 6th to wingtip; for length of tarsus, tail and wing tip; for mouth color, length and width of bill from nostril. Occasional corroborations were made by Dr. Wm. B. Robertson, Jr., and by John C. Ogden. One bird taken dead is in the reference collection of Everglades National Park.—Erma J. Fisk, 17101 SW 284th St., Homestead, Fla., 33030.