

References

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TWO RECORDS OF *IXODES SIGNATUS* BIRULA AND ONE OF *IXODES URIAE* WHITE, MARINE BIRD TICKS

The first Canadian record of *Ixodes signatus* Birula was by Eric Hearle² in 1938 from 2 females and 22 nymphs which I had taken from a cormorant at Tofino, Vancouver Island, in 1926. Other records from Cormorant as given by Gregson¹ are 4 nymphs and 1 larva from Gull Island, 1 female larva from Cowichan Bay and 3 females from Langara Island. Gregson gives also one unusual record of 3 females and 1 nymph from a rosy finch from the Pribilof Islands.

To these records I can now add 2 others, of collections given me by students at the University who have given me ectoparasites from birds and mammals at odd times.

The first collection was made by Rudolf Drent and G. F. van Tets from *Phalacrocorax pelagicus* Pallas, the pelagic cormorant, found dead on 6 May 1959 on Mandarte Island, B.C. and consists of 1 adult engorged female, 3 adult males, 17 male nymphs and 54 female nymphs and 317 seeds or larvae of both sexes, giving the remarkable total of 392 ticks off one bird. The second collection was made by Rudolf Drent from another pelagic cormorant found dead on 2 June 1959

on Mandarte Island and consists of 2 engorged females, 2 partly engorged females, 1 flat female, 1 small and 1 very small female nymphs and 1 female seed or larva, a total of 8 females and no males.

The third record is of *Ixodes uriae* White, the hairy tick, collected by F. H. Fay from the head of *Uria lomvia* s.s. *arra* the Thick-billed Murre, in June 1954 at Gambell, St. Lawrence, Alaska, and consists of 1 engorged female adult and 11 engorged female nymphs of several sizes. The proportion of females to males in these collections, is interesting; in 2 collections there were no males at all; in the large collection the proportion was roughly 3 females to 1 male; in all collections, 1 or at most 2 engorged females seemed to be responsible for the entire infestations. The 3 collections totalled 412 specimens of what are normally, relatively rare ticks. All the material is in the entomological museum at the University.

¹ Gregson, John D., 1956. The Ixodoidea of Canada. Pub. 930 Science Service, Ent. Div. Canada Dept. of Agr., Ottawa.

² Hearle, Eric., 1938. The Ticks of British Columbia. Sci. Agr. 18: 341-354.

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