

- Parus atricapillus*—Black-capped chickadee
Passer domesticus—English sparrow
Perognathus parvus—Pocket mouse
Peromyscus maniculatus—White-footed mouse
Petrochelidon pyrrhonata—Cliff swallow
Phalacrocorax pelagicus—Pelagic cormorant
Phenacomys intermedius—Lemming mouse
Pheucticus melanocephalus—Black-headed grosbeak
Pipilo maculatus—Spotted towhee
Piranga ludoviciana—Western tanager
Procyon lotor—Raccoon
Rattus norvegicus—Norway rat
Rattus rattus alexandrinus—Roof rat
Rattus rattus rattus—Black rat
Regulus calendula—Ruby-crowned kinglet
Reithrodontomys megalotis—Harvest mouse
Riparia riparia—Bank swallow
Scapanus orarius—Coast mole
Scapanus townsendii—Townsend mole
Sorex cinereus—Cinereus shrew
Sorex obscurus—Dusky shrew
Sorex trowbridgii—Trowbridge shrew
Sorex vagrans—Vagrant shrew
Speotyto cunicularia—Burrowing owl
Sphyrapicus ruber—Red-breasted sapsucker
Spilogale gracilis—Spotted skunk
Sylvilagus nuttalli—Cottontail rabbit
Synaptomys borealis—Bog lemming
Tamiasciurus douglasi—Douglas chickaree
Tamiasciurus hudsonicus—Red squirrel
Thomomys talpoides—Pocket gopher
Thryomanes bewickii—Bewick wren
Turdus migratorius—Robin
Ursus sp.—Grizzly bear
Vermivora celata—Orange-crowned warbler
Vulpes fulva—Red fox
Zapus trinotatus—Northwest coast jumping mouse
Zapus princeps—Rocky Mountain jumping mouse
Zonotrichia coronata—Golden-crowned sparrow

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NOTE ON LONGEVITY OF CERTAIN TICKS (Ixodoidea).—Among the tragedies of the flood of 1948 were the premature deaths of several dozen aged ticks. These represented the survivors of several species and stages undergoing longevity tests at the Dominion Livestock Insect Laboratory, Kamloops, B.C. Each group had been kept within unopened, cotton plugged, shell vials since they had emerged from eggs or their preceding instars. Except for brief periods, they were always kept in the dark below ground level under one of the laboratory buildings. Since observations have now come to an end, it is fitting to publish the records as they stand. *Ixodes texanus* Banks nymphs and adults, while commencing to die of senility, were 103 and 101 months old respectively. Larvae of this species had previously died at the age of 96 months. This makes a total life cycle of at least 300 months, though this period must be theoretical since these various stages may not have had the vigor to perpetuate themselves beyond a certain age. *Ixodes hearlei* Gregson adults and *Ornithodoros turicata* (Dugas) third nymphs were drowned at the ages of 80 and 100 months.—J. D. Gregson, Kamloops, B.C.

UNUSUAL RECORD OF IXODES SORICIS (Ixodoidea: Ixodidae).—An interesting new host (?) record for *Ixodes soricis* Gregson has occurred in the collection from Silver Creek, Hope, British Columbia, March 29, 1948, of a male of this tick attached to a female of its own species! The hypostome of the male (yet undescribed) was firmly embedded in the integument of an engorged female, ex *Sorex obscurus*, the site of the male's attachment being slightly laterad to the hind coxa.—J. D. Gregson, Kamloops, B.C.

ANTHAXIA PRASINA Horn (Coleoptera:Buprestidae).—*Anthaxia prasina* is recorded from California, but we can add British Columbia to its range. I found them once only, at Copper Mountain in 1930, on flowers of *Rosa nutkana*, when 35 specimens were collected: July 12-13. The stem species, *A. aeneogaster*, was common in the region, usually on various yellow flowers, but was not associated with this colony. *A. prasina* is a beautiful blue-green insect; the individuals of my series vary considerably in size, but are constant in colour and other respects.—G. Stace Smith, Creston, B.C.