

NOTES

FIRST RECORD OF THE MITE, *EWINGANA (DOREYANA) DOREYAE*
 DUSBÁBEK 1968 (ACARINA, MYOBIIDAE) FROM
 THE UNITED STATES WITH NOTES ON STREBLID FLIES
 FROM BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TEXAS

Whitaker and Easterla (1975) reported a myobiid mite from *Tadarida macrotis* from Big Bend National Park, Texas, tentatively identified as being a new species in the genus *Eudusbabekia* which was to be described by McDaniel and Whitaker. However, the mites (2 individuals) in question were never described. They were ultimately sent to A. Fain who identified them as *Ewingana (Doreyana) doreyae*, described by Dusbábek (1968) from the same host, *Tadarida macrotis*, from Trinidad, Province Las Villas, Cuba.

The mites from Cuba are the only previously known specimens of this species; thus, our record constitutes the second record of the species and the first record of the species for North America.

In addition, the streblid flies, *Nycterophilina* n. sp. and *Trichobius* n. sp. were reported by us (1975) from *Mormoops megalophylla* from Big Bend National Park, Texas. These have now been described as *Nycterophilina mormoopsis* and *Trichobius leionotus* by Wenzel (1976); *N. mormoopsis* is known from Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, and Venezuela besides Big Bend, whereas *T. leionotus* is known from Guatemala, Ecuador, Trinidad, Venezuela, and from Frio Cave, Texas (Wenzel, 1976) as well as from Big Bend.

We thank B. V. Peterson for identifying the streblids.

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NOTAS SOBRE PREDACION DE AVES EN REPTILES

El 15 de Septiembre de 1978, en una visita a la zona de La Encantada, Zaragoza al SE del estado de Nuevo León se observó un individuo del azulejo, *Aphelocoma ultramarina* llevando en el pico una culebra parda, *Storeria* sp.

Posteriormente el 11 de Abril de 1980, en una colecta realizada en la Meseta de Chipinque, Garza García, ubicada al S de la Ciudad de Monterrey, Nuevo León, se tuvo oportunidad de observar una parvada pequeña de azulejos de los cuales uno de ellos llevaba en el pico una culebra de bosque, *Thamnophis cyrtopsis*, al notar la presencia de los autores, el azulejo se asustó soltando a la culebra, observándose que al caer al suelo ésta, los demás miembros de la parvada intentaron infructuosamente de capturar nuevamente a la culebra. En los dos casos anteriores suponemos intentaban ingerir a la serpiente. Bent (1946) no menciona predación de esta ave en ningún tipo de reptil.

Así mismo, el 9 de Julio de 1980, en el Cañón de San Pablo, 3 km WNW de la Huasteca, Santa Catarina, 20 km al W de Monterrey, Nuevo León, se colectó un saltapared, *Salpinctes obsoletus*, hembra, depositado en la Colección de Aves del Laboratorio de Ornitología, de la Facultad de

Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, con el número UANL 1295, al que se diseccionó para análisis de contenido estomacal, encontrándose dentro de éste un ejemplar juvenil de lagartija espinosa, *Sceloporus olivaceus*, el ejemplar fué desechado sin tomarse medidas. Igualmente Bent (1948) no menciona la predación de estas aves en los reptiles.

Por lo tanto, consideramos importante reportar los casos mencionados, ya que dentro de la dieta de ambas especies no se registran antecedentes al respecto.

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A SPECIMEN RECORD OF THE BARNACLE GOOSE IN TEXAS

The barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*) is a European species that is "... so rare in North America that it is unlikely to be encountered in the wild" (Bellrose, 1976:165). Barnacle geese breed in such remote sites as Greenland, Spitzbergen, and Novaya Zemlya and winter in Ireland, Great Britain, and northern Europe (Johnsgard, 1978; Owen, 1980). Most records of barnacle geese in North America are from eastern locations, including Vermont, Massachusetts, New York (Long Island), Delaware, North Carolina and Canada (Baffin Island, Ontario, Quebec, and Labrador). Other records include Ohio, Tennessee, Nebraska, Alabama, Oklahoma, Alberta, Washington and Alaska (Bent, 1925; Godfrey, 1966; Johnsgard, 1975; Palmer, 1976).

In Texas, records of barnacle geese are limited to three sightings, presumably of wild birds, in Cameron and Chambers counties on the Gulf Coast (Oberholser, 1974). Consequently, this species is given only hypothetical status by Oberholser (1974) and is not accepted for the checklist of birds of Texas by the Texas Ornithological Society (1984) for lack of specimen or photographic evidence. To the foregoing, I now wish to record a specimen shot by P. M. Pitt in the Texas Panhandle about 29 km NW of Hereford, Deaf Smith Co. The bird was killed on 12 January 1986 during the legal waterfowl hunting season on a lake owned by J. A. and J. M. Smith and managed by the Texas Waterfowlers Association.

The question of whether this was a wild goose is of primary interest to ornithologists. The possibility cannot be ruled out that the bird had escaped or had been released from captivity and thereafter joined a flock of wild geese. However, assuming the bird indeed was wild, it represents the first specimen record of a barnacle goose in Texas.

P. M. Pitt, a skilled taxidermist as well as an avid hunter-naturalist, provided details and photographs. The barnacle goose apparently was a second-year female as judged by the lack of notched retrices associated with juvenile geese and by the presence of few pinfeathers (at least one of the earlier records for Texas was an immature bird). The bird's crop was full of corn and some wheat; both foods are typical of the diets seasonally associated with native species of wild geese wintering in the Texas Panhandle. The gizzard contained the same foods and grit of an ordinary type. Examination of the intestinal tract and its contents revealed nothing unusual. Body fat was not overabundant, as can be expected in a wild bird in mid-January. Neither the feet nor legs showed evidence that the bird had been penned. The plumage seemed normal for a wild bird.

I am indebted to P. M. Pitt for calling this record to my attention and for his permission to publish this material. L. M. Smith, D. G. Sheeley, and M. K. Rylander reviewed the manuscript. This is Contribution T-9-454, College of Agricultural Sciences, Texas Tech University.

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