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Zoology Department, University of Western Australia. Present address: Western Australian Museum, Perth. Manuscript received March 11, 1965.

Louse Flies Parasitizing Birds.—S. J. Paramonov (Emu, 50: 1951, 211-2) has drawn attention to the lack of data on the specific hosts of louse flies of the family Hippoboscidae which are external blood-sucking parasites on birds and mammals. While carrying out observations on the breeding of White-backed Swallows, Cheramoeca leucosternum, in the vicinity of Lancelin on October 8, 1961, several birds captured as they were leaving their nesting-tunnels were found to be parasitized by Ornithomyia clarki, specimens of which were collected. From a specimen of the Yellow-plumed Honeyeater, Meliphaga ornata, shot on May 24, 1962, at the lower Gairdner River near Bremer Bay, a single specimen of Ornithoica stipituri was collected. The Hippoboscid specimens were identified by Dr. Paramonov of the C.S.I.R.O., to whom they were forwarded by Mr. L. Koch of the W.A. Museum.

Mr. L. Koch of the W.A. Museum.

The White-backed Swallow has previously been found to be a host of louse flies by K. A. Hindwood (Emu, 47: 148, 303-4) who also lists the Owlet Nightjar, Aegotheles cristatus; Tawny Frogmouth, Podargus strigoides; Galah, Kakatoe roseicapilla; Kookaburra, Dacelo gigas; Fairy Martin, Petrochelidon ariel; and Southern Emu Wren, Stipiturus malachurus, as hosts.—JULIAN FORD, Perth, W.A.

Diving Petrels Found Inland.—Two Diving Petrels, Pelecanoides urinatrix, have recently been collected well inland in Northern Tasmania, and lodged with the Oueen Victoria Museum Launceston

lodged with the Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston.
On 19/3/1964 a female was found by Mr. G. Stephenson at Hoblers'
Bridge, near Launceston. The site is about thirty miles inland but the
bird could have followed the course of the Tamar and North Esk Rivers.
It was found walking about near the river bank.

On 20/7/1964 a male was found by some children near Gladstone in North-eastern Tasmania. It was swimming on a small waterhole about ten miles inland.

Both birds were unable to fly and were easily captured but otherwise appeared normal. Upon dissection they were found to be in low condition, lacking any significant subcutaneous fat deposits. The male was the more robust bird, especially in the structure of its beak. Plumage varied little between them except for the laterals. In the male the sides of the head, neck and flanks were darker than in the female.

The species was found breeding on Black Pyramid in Western Bass Strait in November 1961. (See Emu, 63: 177-184).—R. H. GREEN, Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston, Tasmania.