

Zoology no. 154279) at the Santa Rita Prison near Livermore, Alameda County, on 18 March 1964. These are the northwesternmost records of this species in California.—GUY McCASKIE, *Tahoe City, California*, RICHARD STALLCUP, *Oakland, California*, and PAUL DEBENEDICTIS, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 7 June 1966*.

**Galápagos Finches Grooming Marine Iguanas.**—A party from the National Science Foundation—University of California Galápagos Expedition spent the period from 26 January to 5 February 1964 on Punta Espinosa, Narborough (Fernandina) Island. This is a narrow point of mostly bare lava rock, although mangroves grow nearby. The Mangrove Finch (*Camarhynchus heliobates*) has been seen in these mangroves by others, but we did not succeed in finding it. The only geospizids I saw were a few individuals of the local population of the Small Ground Finch (*Geospiza fuliginosa*).

Punta Espinosa harbors perhaps the largest local concentration of marine iguanas (*Amblyrhynchus cristatus*) to be found anywhere in the Galápagos. Several of us noticed that one or two of the small finches were often to be seen hopping about not only among but also over the inactive reptiles. At first we supposed that this was fortuitous, but it soon became apparent that the finches were coming regularly to groom the iguanas. They examined the latter closely, while hopping about on their heads and bodies, and sometimes picked small objects from the rough epidermis and even from about the eyes of the reptiles.

The late A. H. Miller and his assistant Paul DeBenedictis collected one of the finches. Its gut contents were carefully extracted by Lt. Don R. Dietlein and sent to Captain Harry Hoogstraal of NAMRU, an authority on ticks. The following ticks were reported by Hoogstraal.

*Amblyomma d. darwini* or related species: large fragments of approximately 10 larvae and 24 nymphs. *Ornithoderus capensis* group: twelve larvae, four of them in good condition.

The gut contents also included parts of arthropods, perhaps beetles and centipedes, as well as a little vegetable matter and sand.

It is thus established that at Punta Espinosa, the finch *Geospiza fuliginosa* regularly grooms the marine iguanas for ticks at least at the season we were there. It is likewise known that there are other areas in the islands where the iguanas and this species of finch occur together but where such grooming behavior cannot be common or it would have been observed. Punta Espinosa is, however, a very barren place in so far as terrestrial life is concerned. The peculiar habit described above may be a local adaptation, just as is the even more remarkable habit of *Geospiza difficilis* of pecking incubating boobies (*Sula*) until it draws blood and then eating the blood, reported from isolated little Wenman Island by Bowman (The Living Bird, No. 4, 29–44, 1965).

I secured a photograph of a finch grooming an iguana that has been published on page 22 of a volume "The Galápagos" (University of California, Berkeley, 1966). Robert I. Bowman, editor of that volume, suggested that I prepare this note. Dr. Miller had planned to do so, but no manuscript could be found. Further study of this remarkable behavior is desirable. The field work was partly supported by National Science Foundation Grant GE 2370.—DEAN AMADON, *The American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York 10024, 28 June 1966*.

**Additional Observations on the Status of North American White Pelicans.**—The object of this note is to supplement the information on breeding colonies of White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) reported by Lies and Behle (Condor, 68:279–292, 1966). These authors concluded that White Pelicans have declined since the status report of Thompson (U.S. Dept. Int., Natl. Park Serv., Contrib. Wild Life Div., Occas. Paper No. 1, 1933) and that their status requires close attention and their colonies close protection.

*Pelican Lake, Manitoba* (52° 25' N, 100° 20' W). During our three years of observations, 1963–1965, a colony of White Pelicans nested on Pelican Lake in western Manitoba; neither Thompson (*op. cit.*, pp. 56–58) nor Lies and Behle (*op. cit.*, pp. 287–288) reported a breeding colony on this appropriately named lake. Pelicans, along with Double-crested Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) and Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*), nest on three small islands near the south-