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Mortality of Great Horned Owls associated with skunks.—The Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) is well known for the variety of species upon which it preys. While cases of these owls preying on skunks have been reported (Wilkinson 1913, Bird Lore 15:369; Huey 1931, Wilson Bull. 43:224), I know of no previous records of owls being killed or injured by interactions with skunks.

During the period of 1976 to 1978, five Great Horned Owls of unknown sex or age were received by two wildlife rehabilitation centers in California after having had encounters with skunks. All of the birds smelled strongly of skunk scent, and four of them were emaciated. Their eyes had a clouded appearance, and their vision appeared to be impaired, possibly indicating that the birds had received part of the skunk's spray in the face. In addition, discoloration of the feathers on the breast and face was apparent on some of the owls, probably caused by contact with the spray of the skunks.

All five owls were found on or near roads, and all could be easily approached. One of the owls, which was not emaciated, had puncture wounds on the breast and abdomen and died the day after it was found. A dead striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*) was found near the injured owl.

Four of the owls were treated for dehydration and emaciation, and the owl with puncture wounds was treated with topical and systemic antibiotics. Two of the owls died, and three were released after having fully recovered.

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A second Idaho record of the Parasitic Jaeger.—A dark-phased adult Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) was identified by G. Mendel and R. Moate at the head of Howard Gulch, Nez Perce County, approximately 6.4 km northwest of the confluence of the Clearwater and Portlatch rivers. The bird was observed for several minutes at distances that varied from 10 to 50 m. The jaeger was