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3647. Vulture (Pseudogyps) &. testes slightly enlarged.

3648. Rider darkest brown, skin of head and neck dusky, bill & feet blackish.

Came around our camp in small numbers, often singly, and six or seven at most. Sphygops & Pseudogyps were much more wary than Neophron, and perhaps more so than Marabou.

One of our hunters wounded a watekruck in the abdomen, and found its carcass a day or two later. By enlarging the anal aperture a trifle and inverting their heads, the vultures had stripped all the flesh from the pelvis and one hind leg (as by the hook), without tearing the skin nor removing the intestines. The eyes were also removed, and the throat cleaned out from the mouth.

Oriole. 8 p.m. 2 riders bright light red, bill pinkish, feet greenish-gray, stomach contents:

4 caterpillars (hairless) Orioleus auratus.

Near the spot where we have been collecting accessories for the W. Rhino group, about 16 miles N.W. of Paradje, these orioles are common in the brush, giving their mellow notes most frequently in the early morning.
Sitagra henglini (Rheu)

3649. Yellow Weaver with black cheeks & throat. B. t. e.

3650. S. henglini

3651. S. henglini

Golden-yellowish buff, bill black, feet pinkish brown

3650. Same as preceding. B. t. e. Stomach contained a

piece of insect shell, crop a caterpillar (hairless)

Members of a colony of a dozen pairs. The upper branches

nesting in an "Indian bread" tree, standing

on dry ground near the borders of a long

marshy hollow. These nests were of

the type usually constructed by the genus,

without spout, woven of green grass, and

tied with soft white feathery grass tips from

Insigne cymbalaria.

They were attached to the stout green leaf

stems, 2 or 3 often close together, and even

bound together with a few strips of grass,

at a height of about 30 feet. A yard or

two below them was a nest of the common

red-tailed Buzzard (see N. 3617. etc.), containing

2 eggs. The weaver's nests were plainly new,

and all empty save for one which contained

a single egg, light greenish-blue, unpolluted,

but with the color more intense about the

larger end. The weaver was a little
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I believe that the hawks’ nest was a real protection for them, as the hawks probably eat no small birds, and would drive off intruders. Certainly the hawks were the first to build.

This spot was near our Rhino-group Camp, 16 miles N.W. of Paradja, and this is the first time I have seen this species of Phocera, so peculiar in its time of breeding. [See also nos. 3664, 3665.]

Jan. 27. Phocera leucopephalus

Two of these birds were flushed from the ground at the post. I mention this because it is the first time I have known a barbet to go down to the ground. [No do any of the woodpeckers, so far as I know, except feed on the ground, like Chaffinch, etc.]

Jan. 28.
3653. Long-tailed Roller (Coracias) I. t. m. e. Stomach contents: a grasshopper. These beautiful birds are sometimes attracted by fires in the grass, but generally come in relatively small numbers, 2 to 5 or rarely 8.

Sitagra bengalini (Reid.)
3654. Yellow Weaver with black cheeks & throat. I. t. e.
Crop contained 2 caterpillars, and stomach about 4.

Sitagra bengalini (Reid.)
3655. Same as preceding. I. t. e. Stomach contents: insect remains, slight yellowish buff.
From same spot as no. 3649 etc.
3656. Small Burkard. B. t. m. e. Stomach contents: *Centis melanoaster*. About 12 large flower buds, a caterpillar, remains of 3 grasshoppers, a large bug, and some small beetles.

Jan. 81.

3657. Red-winged Hawk. B. t. m. e. Stomach contents: *Butastinus rufifrons*. 22 grasshoppers (some of large size), and a large beetle.


3659. Gray Hornbill (*Euph Rocera nesutus*). F. t. m. e. Stomach contents: 5 large grasshoppers and some pieces of beetles. The colors of it: female, blue.

Penitella elaimalis

No. 3661-2. On Jan. 5, 1913, a nest of this little black titmouse was found by one of our hunters in a burned area in the brush. It was placed inside a hollow cylindrical shell of bark, standing upright, at a height of 4 ft 8 in. from the ground, and contained 3 eggs. When visited two days later it was found that the nest had been killed by some animal, the feathers were left to make the identification certain, and the broken shells showed that the eggs had been pale-green, thickly spotted with light rufous, especially about the larger end. The nest was built mainly of tiny dry rootlets and bits of grass, but exteriorly and beneath of cobweb mixed with thickened particles from the brush fire.

The 4 preceding specimens were birds.
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3656. Small Stuntard. S. t. m. e. Stomach contents:

- Sphecotis melanica
- About 12 large flower buds, a caterpillar
- Remains of 3 grasshoppers, a large bug,
- And some small beetles.

Jan. 31.

3657. Red-winged Hawk. S. t. m. e. Stomach contents:

- Buteo jamaicensis
- 22 grasshoppers (some of large size), and a large
- Beetle.

3658. Red-winged Hawk. F. ovaries slightly enlarged:

- Buteo jamaicensis
- Stomach contents: 8 large grasshoppers and a
- Mantis.

3659. Gray Hornbill (Lophoceros nasicus). F. o. m. e.

- Stomach contents: 5 large grasshoppers and some
- Pieces of beetles. The colors of the female's head
- Differ from those of the male in that the
- Tip of the beak is dark red, and the skin at
- The angle of the jaw very light green.

- Seen here only in dry season. First observed
- on Nov. 22. 11. Breeds here — see No. 3779.

3660. White-naped Stork (Disstrepia). S. t. m. e.

- Micrornis
- Stomach contained a dozen grasshoppers and
- 2 mantis. 3 sides red.

- The 4 preceding specimens were birds.
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attracted by a grass fire that raged about our camp. Kites of course were the first large birds to arrive, but there came also 2 marabots, 2 white-necked storks, several small vultures (Necrophorus), about 20 red-winged hawks, red bee-eaters (Merops ruber), meliophyes functicus, some green bee-eaters (with red throat), a few hornbills (Bophorpus rufidens), blue rollers (Coracias), and many swallows (H. rusticus). Most of these birds take grasshoppers and other insects on the wing, but of the storks I am not certain. After the fire died out, the white-necked storks sought the blackened ground.

Feb. 1.

3661. Small Black Thrush. 7; very somewhat enlarged. Pachycephala cinerella. Pato.

Stomach contents: remains of insects and a small caterpillar.

3662. Young of the above. 3'g.ew.

The nest of these thrushes was placed on the ground, beneath a horizontal stick, at the base of a small tree, where the grass had been burned nearly a month ago. It was cup shaped, and composed mainly of spider webs, blackened
dry fine, lined with some bits of dry grass, and surrounded for several inches by pieces of old fallen bank. It contained 3 young, all of the same age as no. 3662.

Feb. 2.  
Oriolus auratus
3663. Oriole. ♀. o. m. e. Bill blackish, irides brown, shading to whitish on outer rim, feet greenish. Stomach contents: a small caterpillar.

Sitagra leucomelas (Reh.)
3664. Weaver. ♀. o. m. e. ovary somewhat enlarged.  
3665. ♀. o. e. Stomach contents: 2 caterpillars. These two weavers are from the same colony as no. 3649 and 3654. Eggs are now more numerous. I sent a boy up the tree, and he quickly secured 4 sets of 2 eggs each, all greenish-blue, unspotted, but sometimes darker at the larger end.

Lagonosticta nigricollis
3666. Weaver. o. t. m. e. I have seen but 2 or 3 specimens, all near our Rhino group camp.

3667. Striated-breasted Kingfisher. ♀. o. e. St. cont. insects.  
Halcyon elisentii
Feb. 3.  
Motacilla alba
3668. Gray-backed Wagtail. o. t. m. e. First seen this year on Mar. 14.
Stomach contents: remains of small insects and 4 small hard seeds.

Brought to me by a native who had shot it on the nest at night, by the light of a bunch of burning grass. The egg was relatively large, and whitish, thickly spotted with gray and browns of several shades. The nest, which I visited afterwards myself, was a slight pad of dry grass, laid on the ground just beside the base of a tiny bush, in a field where millet ("malu") had been grown during the wet season, but where only a rich crop of weeds was standing now.

The egg I have preserved was perfectly fresh. I believe, in spite of the native's denial, that there were more than one, inasmuch as I found small pieces of eggshell sticking to it.

Stomach contents: insects. Walking on dry ground, near bank of the Dongwe, at the foot. First time I have seen it here.
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[Alimasi, our tracker, died of wounds from a lion, on this date.]

3671. Harrier (Circus) ♀. ovaries very slightly enlarged.

Feb. 7.

3672. Marabou ♀. ovaries very slightly enlarged.

Feb. 8.

3673. Black barbet with red face ♂. ovaries very slightly enlarged.

Stomach contents: pulp of a guava.

Feb. 11.

3674. Same barbet—preserved in alcohol.

3675. Tiny Kingfisher (Ispidina) preserved in alcohol. *Sitapha tachymelas*

3676. Weaver ♀. brd. 8. t.m.e. Stomach contents: a grain of rice and some insect remains. Unusually bright colored for this season.

3677. Bulbul ♂. 8. t.m.e. Stomach contents: pulp of a guava.

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Jan. 1912.

3678. Skeleton of a Kite (Milvus sp. egyptiacus).

3679. Skeleton of a Vulture (Neophron), fairly adult, to judge from color of nape & crest. [Where the skull is not present, the basic numbers of the neck vertebrae and the length of the skull provide an indication of the age of the bird.]

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Dec. 31, 1911.

3680. Skeleton of Small green Bittern ♀. ovaries slightly enlarged. (Skin saved for identification.)

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3682. Coly

Feb. 15.

3683. Stone curlew ♀. 8. t.m.e. *O. senegalensis*
3684. Red-waisted Flycatcher [♀] (preserved in alcohol)
3685. Black Barbet with red face. ♂ testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: pulp x seeds of papain
3686. Red & black Barbet (Pogonasynchus) in alcohol
3687. Red-rumped Woodpecker. ♂ juv. In voice dark grayish brown, maxille blackish, mandible grayish white, with blackish tip, corners of mouth yellowish white; feet light bluish (Nons of hybrid Province only?)
3677. Utters a harsh nasal "kewor!", or similar note, repeated often scolding at human intrusion
(3400.10.1912)
3689. Small size of innermost primary in 3687. in No. 3688 it is just appearing, and has not yet burst its sheath
3689. Owl (Scops) ♂. Testes somewhat enlarged. Stomach contents: pieces of a cricket
3690. Spoonbills (M. macropterus) ♂ testes slightly enlarged. (No long wing feathers) Stomach content a small fly, an earwig, and about 14 beetles, mostly very small
3691. Bank Swallow. ♀. a.m.e. Skull not quite completely ossified. Very common during dry season
Feb. 16, 1912.

3684. Red-wattled Flycatcher [♀] (preserved in alcohol)


Feb. 20.

3686. Red-r. black Barbet (Pogonopronchus) in alcohol.

3687. Red-rumped Woodpecker. ♀ juv. Iris: dark grayish brown, maxilla blackish, mandible grayish white, with blackish tip. Corners of mouth yellowish white; feet light bluish. Horns of hybrid beaked only a gray, claws dusky. (Joint between the eyes.)

3688. Same as preceding. ♀ juv. Colors of eyes, bill, feet same as in 3687. Both 3687 & 3688 were captured at their nest by natives. (Note the small size of innermost primary in 3687. In No. 3688 it is just appearing, and has not yet burst its sheath.)

Feb. 21


Feb. 22

3690. Graysucker (M. macrodactylos). ♂. Testes slightly enlarged. (No long wing feathers.) Stomach contents: a small fly, an earwig, and about 14 beetles, mostly very small.

Feb. 28.

3691. Bank Swallow. ♀. o.m.e. Skull not quite completely ossified. Very common during dry season.

3693. Weaver with yellow wing covers [Bab.] in alcohol. 
Feb. 24.
3694. Weaver with yellow wing covers & frill. I. m.

Crop contained 2 small bugs, an ant, and some seeds.

3695. "Yellow Weaver. Q. ovary somewhat enlarged. Stomach contained insect remains, crop a spider.

Four or five of these weavers, including an adult male, were seen today along the River Drawer, just below the post. The specimen collected was examining bunches of old dry leaves hanging on some small trees; while the others were inspecting the large red flowers of a "French Pea" tree, in company with 2 Pycnonotus. The male was seem to fly to a bush at the waters edge and pull a stick or leaf from it."

No. 3705. This is a common bird of the grass country, heard much more often than seen, for it is rather shy and secretive; the its song is to be heard commonly at nearly all seasons. The there is much variation in their notes. They often sound much like "trip-trip-trip-".
3693. Weaver, with yellow wing coverts. Keeps in alcohol.
3694. Weaver, with yellow wing coverts & rump. [Note: stump in parentheses.]
3695. Crop contained 2 small bugs, an ant, and some seeds.

Feb. 24.
3697. Barred Fruit Dove, Erythroculois burchelli.
3698. Badi.

Feb. 25.
3699. Sleg.

2699. Stabler.

Feb. 27.

Mar. 1.
1700.

3696. Large Gray Hawk with wide crest. Stomach contains: Circetus cinereus.

3695. Stomach contained insect remains, crop a spider.

Four or five of these weavers, including an adult male, were seen today along the River Dungu, just below the post. The specimen collected was examining branches of old, dry leaves hanging on some small trees; while the others were inspecting the large red flowers of a "French Dress" tree, in company with 2 Pycnonotus. The male was seen to fly to a bush at the water's edge, where there hung over the stream, at a height of 5 feet, two nests, identical in shape & structure, even to the lining of white feathery grass tops, with those already described (See No. 3649-51.)
dull yellowish. Stomach contents: a green snake.
Not very common; usually seen in trees along
watercourses. Seen near Aba, Vankereidchouveville,
and Shangara near Bodje. In May 1913, a young bird was seen in
the hands of natives at Niangara. The voice consists of a series
of loud monotonous notes, recalling slightly Holocnemus sicera, but
very mournful in tone.

3697. Bank Swallow. F. o. m. e. Riparia riparia

3698. Black Barbet with red face. F. o. m. e. Stomach
contents: pink flesh of guava. Has also been eating at papery,
the sticky, quelling layers on feathers of face, and little
bells. Snapped off back to the size.

3699. Skeleton of a Grey Owl (Bubo). F. ovary slightly
enlarged. Trapped at her nest, a hole in a tree,
by natives, on Feb. 19. The same day a very
young bird, from a different nest, was offered
to us by natives, and on Feb. 23 another fledgling
came to our notice in the same way. This is
the nesting season, as we observed also last
year.


3701. Black Barbet with red face. (preserved in alcohol)

3702. Dusky Flycatcher. F. t. e. Malacoptila pennsclavia

3703. Thrush (Coryphina). F. stites somewhat enlarged.
   Stomach: contents: ants and other insects.

3704. Bank Swallow. F. o. m. e.

3705. Small yellow-breasted Flycatcher. F ? see 44 page.

3706. 2 young woodpeckers. (preserved in alcohol)

3707. No. 3708 is from the same brood: bought
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3708. Woodpecker (with black "moustache"). ♂ juv.
3709. Small blue-breasted Weaver ♂ in alcohol.
3710. Red-♂ black Barbet ♂ in alcohol.

3711. Condy. ♀ ovary enlarged. Stomach contents a Centropus magnanus. With this number (3711) I have labelled a set of 3 concealed eggs, taken by Mr. Lang from a nest in the forest. April 28. 
3712. Small brownish Swallow ♀. o.m.e. Shot in the forest, where it was flying about with many bank swallows.

3713. Warbler (in alcohol.)
3714. Widow bird (Vidua) in alcohol.
3715. " " ( " ) ♀. o.m.e. Probably adult. To skull, as usual, not quite completely ossified.

3716. White-bellied Sunbird ♂ in alcohol.
3717. Long-tailed Goatsucker (Scotornis) in alcohol. (Was perching on a dry horizontal papyrus stalk, evidently spending the day in a papyrus swamp.)

3718. Papyrus Bird ♂ (in alcohol)
3719. " " ♀. o.m.e. Stomach contents: remains of small beetles.
3720. Papyrus Bird ♀. o.m.e. Stomach contents: remains of small beetles.

Unless burned over - they do not take fire as easily as grass - the papyrus swamps.
pretty green and flourishing throughout the dry season, tho the water often dried out completely. Besides sheltering their usual famae ("papyrus birds", platy rails, a little brown bat," etc.) they serve at this season as roosts for many birds at night (Several common species of weavers, bulbul, etc.)

The present species of "Papyrus Bird" is rather noisy and active at this season, in suitable places, and the peculiar call of the little papyrus bird with streaked breast is heard occasionally toward sundown.

(From what I have seen of their actions a duiker, the platy rails (Limmocorax?) would seem to roost aloft in the papyrus tops.)

3721. Small Red-breasted Sunbird, B.t.e. shall not quite completely ossified. Stomach contents: a tiny beetle, and several very small spiders.

3722. Small Green- & gray Weaver, with white face & black throat, & o. m. e. Irides dark red. Crop contained 2 tiny caterpillars.
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3738. Rattlesnake (Crotalus horridus). Stomach contents: several beetles.

Shot at duck near a cow-stable close to the post. Within a few hundred yards of this spot we secured all the specimens collected in Sept. and Oct. 1911.

Feb. 29.

3724. Bee-eater (Merops) in alcohol.

Mar. 1.

3725. Gray Plantain-eater. T. juvenal. Sides dark grayish brown; bill grayish green, with blackish tip; feet bluish gray, claws black. Stomach contents: fruit. Said to have been taken from its nest, a flattish structure of sticks, in a tree along the R. Gunge.


Mar. 2.

3727. Black Barbet with red face. T. testes somewhat enlarged.


Harriers are to be seen here only during
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The dry season, but there they are common, and even the silvery adult males are frequently seen. They do not only hunt over marshes, but seek their prey everywhere in the brush, and only seldom are observed alight on trees.


Not at all uncommon here; the present example seemed to have been attracted to a brush fire.

Mar. 3.

3730. Sunbird. 373 in alcohol.

The adult male of this species is black with a large red breast patch. Both males and females are occasionally observed fluttering about or hovering beneath the projecting grass roofs of houses, in search of spiders. The present specimen was thus occupied when shot, and was found to be holding a small spider in its beak.

3730 a. Heliodris cyathoptera icotheca. 3 in.
3731. Dumpy Kingfisher (Lepidoptera) & sexes slightly enlarged. Size & color somewhat enlarged. Stomachs of both contained insect remains.

No. 3732 was captured at 5 o'clock in the afternoon in her nest, where she had just been seen to enter - probably to spend the night. This tunnel was excavated in the perpendicular wall of a deep ditch which formerly encircled the post, and was about 18 & 20 inches long, with enlarged terminal chamber, which contained multi eggs & nesting material. No. 3731, presumably her mate, was secured close by, a few minutes later.

3733. Bullbrd (?) in alcohol

3734. Col.) S. t. m.e. Stomach contents: pieces of a guava Colias nigricollis Xenopthalmus and a small red pepper.

The guava trees in the post bear fruit the whole year round, save for a short period about January. At present the trees are loaded with green fruit, but never a ripe one. For the birds eat them all before they begin to turn yellow.
Among these feathered thieves the most abundant are colies, who often cling to a single guava in half-dozens, but bulbuls (Pycnonotus; the species like No. 3733) and barbets also get their share. A guava is first pecked open on one side, the hole being enlarged and the seeds and surrounding pulp extracted till nothing remains.

Recently I watched closely 6 or 8 colies feeding at a piece of papai on the ground. In their greedy haste they often climbed over one another, or pecked at a neighbor when clawed. While hopping on the ground or (inner third) clutching the papai, the first toe always pointed backward, and the fourth (outermost) toe outward and somewhat backward. When clinging to a thin branch either two (No. 2 or 3) or three (No. 2, 3, 4) toes may be directed forward, I doubt if the first toe is often turned forwards.
3735. Black-Crested Eagle. B. m. e. C. y. 
(Phot) Lophotis recipitatus.
3736. Red-winged Hawk, B. m. e.  
C. y. Buteo jamaicensis. 
Stomach contents: 13 grasshoppers, 2 mantis,  
2 Walking-stick Insects, and 1 spider. 
(C. y.)
No. 3735 was sitting on a low tree near the  
edge of a fire in the grass, but had caught  
nothing as yet. They may be attracted to  
fires, but it is not for the insects, as with  
some other kinds of prey.

No. 3736, with many of its kind, as well  
as large numbers of beetles, was catching  
the insects put up by the same grass fire.

3737. Skeleton of a Bateleur Eagle. B. m. e.  
Ger Mammutus longicristatus.  
in brown immature plumage. Crop and  
stomach contained a shrew and pieces  
of a Phrynomys (a large rat-like animal  
here as the "Bindi") Skin of eagle saved for  
identification. Pict.

3738. Zebra Finch. (Spizinae) B. m. e. Stomach  
contents: insect remains.

At Sundown I noticed this bird fly to  
a small hole in the side of a narrow gully,  
washed out by rainwater in the sleep.
Bank of the river; so often dark I dug it out.

The nest was found to contain 3 rounded white eggs, in an enlarged chamber about 1 foot from the entrance. The female bird was alone in the nest. The middle of her breast (but not the abdomen) was bare of feathers.


3740. Spotted orch (M. macrodiastrus) ♀. o.e. Stomach contents: a moth and 2 or 3 bugs.

Mar. 10. Meloechla mentalis

3741. Large Warbler. ♀. Testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: insect remains. During the second half of the dry season these warblers sing very seldom.


Stomach contents: remains of small insects, small seeds, a few tiny stones. One of a pair flourished from the grass near the edge of a marsh. His mate, after dropping into the grass, could not be put up again.

3743. Jacana. ♀. im. Sides dark brown; naked skin of forehead green. Stomach contents: a few seeds, other vegetable matter, a some small stones.

Swam out from the rank grass along the river's
edge. The only example I have seen since we left Stanleyville.

*Stipula cincta*

3744. *Sturnus. F. m. e.*

3745. *Yellow Wagtail, with black crown. F. t. m. e.*

3746. Small Wood Hoopoe. F. m. i. m. Stomach contents: Scopulites anomalous. Enami a spider, a beetle, a chrysopidae.

Mar. 11.

3747. Night Heron (Nycticorax). F. m. i. m. Testes somewhat enlarged. Irides bright brown. Shot at dusk, flying down the river.

3748. Gray Hawk (Melierax). F. m. i. m. Testes slightly enlarged in metabolie. Crop & stomach contained pieces of 2 small weavers (washills).

3749. Sunbird (67) in alcohol.

3750. *Heterix. F. t. m. e.* (Common about middle of March.)

3751. *Pyggites. F. m. e.* Crop contained seeds.

3752. Swallow. F. t. m. e. Rather common now. Often seen in company with bank swallows.

3753. Weaver with yellow wing, coverts & rump. F. t. m. e. Emplectus coronatus. Stomach contents: some seeds & remains of small insects.

Mar. 12.

3754. *Hoopoe. F. m. i. m. Testes somewhat enlarged. Stomach contents: a cricket.*

3755. *Hoopoe. F. m. i. m. Irides bleekish, bill black, skin of tarsus.
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corners of mouth much swollen and creamy white.

feet gray.

3756 Hoopoe. ♀ juv.
3757 " ♀ "
3758 " ♀ "

The nest of these hoopoes was in a hollow limb of a fair-sized tree, standing in the pen, on dry ground, but not far from the bank of the Dungu. The nest and the knot-hole that served as an entrance were some 18 feet from the ground, but the limb was hollow for about 6 feet beyond this, and at its end was a second knot-hole. When the negroes who had found the nest attempted to remove the young birds, they retreated to this narrow tube, and to extract them it was necessary to cut down the branch and chop several holes in it. An hour or two later I visited the spot, and found both parents in the vicinity. The male, uttering a triple call ("hoo-woo-woo") with nodding head. As far as I could see the only nesting material was some dry grass. In the nest there was half a dried egg-shell, of a greyish color,
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V雄in dark, and with perhaps a slight
thing of green. The young birds held the
crest erect almost all the time, and
carried their tails up in the air like young
hornbills. There seemed to be a great difference in
their age.
On Mar. 16, Mr. Lang saw three
white eggs in the bottom of a crack about
2 feet deep in a low mound built by termites.
There was no nesting material. A native
was left to secure the owner of the eggs,
and came up shortly with an adult
female hoopoe, whose ovary was enlarged,
and one ovum especially well developed,
as this one egg would still have been added
to the set.
On Jan. 29, 1913, 4 "young hoopoes, fairly well grown, were brought
to us by natives. The nest was said to have been in a hollow of tree.

Paludicapa melanesia Chapin
3759. Small dusky warbler, with red face, upper breast,
ing & upper tail coverts. B. t. m. e. sides yellow.
upper part of maxilla blackish, lower part of
maxilla, as well as whole of mandible bright
red, feet brown. Crop contained small seeds.

Paludicapa melanesia
3760. Same as preceding. B. t. m. e. Crop contained small seeds.

3761. Same as preceding. B. t. m. e. Skull not quite completely ossified.
Sides yellow. Crop cont. small seeds.
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Paludicorax velensis
3762 A Same as no. 3759. F., t. m. e. ; shall not quite completely verified.
3763 Paludicorax velensis F. o. n. e.
3764 Paludicorax velensis F. o. n. e. shall not quite completely verified.

Colors of eyes, bill & feet of male as of B.

Nos. 3759-64 were part of a flock of about 15, found in a hollow where only the tougher taller grass stalks had been left by the fire, and which, the dry at present, must be swampy in the rainy season. They never alighted on the grass stalks, but always settled right down on the ground, where the unevenness of the ground concealed them as completely that I could never see them until they rose again at my approach. The flight is slow and steady, with fast moving wings, the members of the flock keeping well together.

All the specimens had to be shot on the wing. This is the first time I have seen the species.

3765 White-necked Stork. F. o. n. e. (Dissoara minorensi)
Mar. 13.

3766 Heron. F. t. m. e. Shot as it was flying Ardea P. purpurea up the river at dusk.

3767 Dow (Cuna capensis) F. t. m. e. Inlides dark brown, eyelids greyish, basal half of bill dark red.
enter half orange; feet purplish red. Crop contained small seeds (Olesence, etc.). Shot by Maruhua in his village, where it was feeding on the ground with a flock of turtle doves.


3766. Saurida. Rhinopithecus eulepterus.

Secured by Mr. King from natives, none other ever seen, interest.


small weaver bird.


3771. Long-tailed Sunbird. S. t. e.

3772. " " " I test, somewhat enlarged.

3773. " " " I test, slightly enlarged.

3774. " " " I test, skin blackish, bill dusky brown, feet dark greenish gray. No. 3774 was following No. 3773.

The it sometimes visits flowers. This sunbird does not seem to be much attracted by them, and is never seen in the post. It frequents dry scrub, and is shy, often making extended flights. I have never heard its voice.

3775. Green, yellow warbler, with gray crown & white

3777. " " " " F. ovary somewhat enlarged; breast bare for incubation.

3778. Weaver. F. immature. O. n. e. skull nearly completely ossified. Sides gray.

3779. Hornbill (Raphicerus montanus) F. juv.

Sides gray, bill dusky with greenish tip; streaks on maxilla, orbits yellowish white; feet dusky brown; backs of metatarsi & soles of feet yellowish white. One of a brood of three, brought from natives. The other two were considerably further advanced, but lacked their tails.


3781. Same as preceding. T. juv.

3782. Countscher (M. macropterus) F. juv.


3784. Same as preceding. F. ovary slightly enlarged. Sides dark brown; bill black; feet light green. Stomach contents: insects.
No. 3783+4 were members of a company of four, feeding on some open ground near the cow-shed, immature.

3785. Long-tailed Sunbird. F. of very slightly enlarged.

3786. Blackish Swift with white throat. F. o. m. e. members, apus!

A mixed flock of swifts (this species & the large white-bellied one) were feeding over the dung. (The blackish species, seen for the first time this year on Mar. 10, is now becoming common. The white-bellied species, on the contrary, seems to be growing scarcer. Another mixed flock was seen on Mar. 19, and a single white-bellied individual on Mar. 24, whereas flocks of the blackish form are common, often feeding on escaping termites, etc., about the post.)

On Mar. 23 & 4 great numbers of kites were feeding on termites, so many as 250 being in sight at once from the post. On the morning of the 24th, they were resting in scores in the trees along the Dungun beyond the pastures. They take & eat the termites on the wing, and I made certain of the nature of their food by shooting one of the kites.)
3787. Weaver. F. o. n. e. Crop contained winged termites.

3788. Goatsucker (M. macrodiphterus) B. testis somewhat enlarged. Shot at dusk in an open spot in a cow pasture. I saw 3 or 4 adult males, but as it had rained during the afternoon the two that I saw alight did not sit on the damp ground, but rested on the tops of mushroom-shaped termite nests.

3789. Goatsucker (M. macrodiphterus) B. testis somewhat enlarged. Stomach crammed with winged termites, but contained also 4 winged ants. This evening the termites were flying in great numbers, and the goatsuckers were making the best of the opportunity.

3790. Goatsucker (M. macrodiphterus) B. testis slightly enlarged. Shot during a showery afternoon, as it sat on the top of a slender charred stump (4 ft high) in the brush. During the daytime they usually rest on the ground. When the elongated 9th primary is not fully grown and has a soft sheath still around its base (month of December), its direction is much the same as that of
the other remiges. In flight, therefore, these feathers then trail out behind the bird. (Often early January)
But when completely formed, they project outward considerably, as the result of a bend in the base of the feather, so that in flight they rise above the bird's back. I cannot see that these feathers are capable of independent movement; when the bird sits on the ground they usually touch the ground behind or beside it, and if, as the Cambridge Nat. Hist. mentions, they are sometimes erected, this could only be caused by the spreading of the wing, and then only if the feathers were fully grown. The female of Macrosirops has long heart tracts, while in the wing. On Mar. 11. at dusk, I saw a S. M. verilliius, easily recognized by its size, "squared" wings, but did not notice any elongated feathers. Mr. Lang recently flushed one in the daytime, but could not see its long feathers either.)

Mar. 16
3791. Black Widow bird & (in dry season pl.) t.m.s.
Crop contained 7 ants & 2 seeds.
Garadji
Mar. 18, 1912.
Oidias auratus

Des brownish gray. Bill green.

Ptilogaster, P. a. n. e.

Eyes enourmous.

 Wings: upper wing brown, under wing yellow, bill black with a little white; feet greenish buff, claws are dusky, in open places about twice a month even in the hot.

♀ Ovaries not enlarged.

Metatarsus.

I found a lizard and a large tarantula on the dry season. They seem to become more numerous about March, as we noticed also last year.

Mar. 19.
3796. Small Pelecanus, Starling & t.e.

Mar. 21.
3797. Kingfisher (Al. semicaeruleus). In alcohol.

Caught by a native in its nest, a tunnel in the bank, where it had 2 white eggs.

Along the banks of the Sanger, in February and March, I have found kingfisher tunnels very abundant, and have seen one of these kingfishers fly out of a hole.
Garadji
Mar. 18, 1912.

3792. Oriole, μ. juven., irides brownish gray, bill dark brownish, feet green.

3793. Wood Horse (Scoplax) ♀ o. n. e. atennis cineri

3794. Plover, ♀. testes slightly enlarged. Irides brown, Calidris minuscus curasensis. rim of eyelids bright yellow, bill black with a little buff at base of mandible, feet greenish-buff. claws at this season black. Seen frequently in open places about cow-sheds, pastures, and even in the post.

Mar. 15.

3795. Gray Hawk (Melierax) ♀. ovaries not enlarged.
Crops stomach contained a lizard and a large grasshopper. The present more or less throughout the dry season. They seem to become more numerous about March, as we noticed also last year.

Mar. 19.

3796. Small Replendent Starling ♀. t. e. chloropterus.

Mar. 21.

3797. Kingfisher (N. semicaeruleus). in alcohol. Caught by a native in its nest, a tunnel in the bank, where it had 2 white eggs. Along the banks of the Gungur, in February and March, I have found kingfisher tunnels very abundant, and have seen one of these kingfishers fly out of a hole.
Baradji

Mar. 22, 1912.

3799. Dove (Chalcopelia) in alcohol.

Mar. 23.

3800. Tit. F. ovary somewhat enlarged. Sris white
Hagedashe tegesta
externally, and dark brown on inner edge; these
colors not shading into each other. Stomach contents:
many crickets & beetles, 10 beetle larvae, 1 mole cricket
1 roach, 1 spider.

3801. Small Green - gray Weaver, with white face
& black throat. F. t. n.e. 9ris dark red, bill
black, feet dark brownish gray.

3802. Bronzed Sunbird. F. t. n.e. Stomach
contents: remains of small insects.

3803. Cootsucker (M. magnificus) F. jw (in dorm)
"longipes"

On Mar. 4th, not far from the post, a female
of this species was found sitting on her two
mottled eggs, on the ground in a spot
where a fire had passed a couple of weeks
before. Close to her, but not affording any
shade, stood the remains of a small bush,
which had even put forth a few leaves, and
an old dry stick lay on the ground nearby.
But during practically the whole day she
was exposed to the full glare of the sun.
Evidently relying on her variegated brown
plumage, she allowed us to approach
very closely, so that when Mr. Lang photographe
her, he could put the lens of his camera
within 14 inches of the sitting bird.
Usually she kept her eyelids partially closed,
and thus added to her general invisibility.
But when one came too close, she might
open her mouth, and would open wide her
eyes, and then fly lightly up and away,
to drop into cover at a short distance.

On March 11th, about 10 AM, I found
her sitting beside her eggs, the latter lying
in the sunshine.

On March 16th, the two young had
hatched, and had moved off about 5 feet to
the base of another bush. They were clothed
in fluffly down, mottled above with black, and
uttered only a low, hoarse attempt at a "peep",
I put a little fence of sticks around, to
keep them from running away, and waited
for them to grow; but without good results.
Perhaps the fence scared their mother, at any
rate their development was very slow, probably not normal. Last night we had a storm, and this morning I found the young birds dead, one having been partially devoured by a rat or shrew. After the young were hatched, the mother would flee but a short distance, sitting down in plain view, spreading her wings and fluttering them slightly. When pursued she went a little further and repeated the performance.

3804. Kingfisher (Corythornis) in alcohol.  Animus megacercus barbatus
    May 19.
3805. Small yellow-breasted Finch, Pinn.
    May 24.
3806. Small green- cockscomb with white breast. Q. Chlorocercus alveare
    O. E. Stomach contents: remains of small insects
3807. Creeper. Q. T. m. e. skull not completely ossified
    Holocercus sp. Spednei s. Stomach contents: several small beetles, 2
    winged ants, & a caterpillar.
3808. Honey guide. [8]. In alcohol.
3809. Waxbill.

May 26.
3810. Kingfisher (Corythornis) Q. T. m. e. Stomach contents: remains of a grasshopper and beetles.
Faradje
Mar. 26, 1912.

3811. Green-backed Cuckoo, B. tov. e. Iris light reddish brown; rim of eyelids red.

3812. Yellow Weaver with black cheeks and throat, B. t. e.

Lodged upon some boulders in the middle of the Dunga, some distance below the post where stand a few bushes and some high grass. There these weavers hung 8 or 10 of their nests during the dry season, which is drawing to a close. Just opposite, in a tree on the river-bank, they also attached 2 or 3 nests to the branches overhanging the water. When I first noticed them, on Mar. 14, there were still a number of the birds about; but they have since become scarcer. The males utter prolonged wheezy twittering sounds similar to those of Hypantrornis circumcinctus and Melanopteryx nigerimius. Hypantrornis is now beginning to gather again about its breeding places, and 2 males of Melanopteryx, which is scarce here, were recently seen preparing to nest on a small island in the Dunga.
Paradji
Mar. 26, 1912.

Sturnella neglecta
Black Chat, F. o.e.

Her nest was in a little burrow opening into the
top of an Oxytropus tunnel, about 2 1/2 feet from
the opening. Just 10 days ago I had noticed her

and her mate in the neighborhood of this group of
holes, and after a short search, found several
places where they seemed to have begun
digging in the roofs. Today only the male
was noticed outside, so I supposed his
companion was on the nest. First I found
a likely passage leading upward from
one of the holes, but it had not been completed.
My next attempt was successful, for
while digging into another such burrow
from above, the female bird flew out the
entrance. The nest was situated as in
the diagram, was composed of rootlets & dry
Paradje
May 26, 1912

unsploted
gress, and contained 2 greenish white eggs.

At dusk on March 15th I opened up another
nest of this species, built in exactly the same
way, but only about 2 ft from the entrance
of the large tunnel. The eggs had evidently
not yet been laid, the one bird (female?) was
in the nest.

Before laying, both male and female spend
their time in the neighborhood of the nest, singing
and calling. In the second case cited above,
the male varied his ordinary notes by sounds
closely resembling a buzzard’s call, while the
female uttered, between times, a still better
imitation of the “wha-wha-wha...” of the little
wood hoopoe (Upupa epops). This is the first time
I have ever had reason to suspect this species
of mimicking the voices of other birds. During
incubation the male is less noisy.
3814. Sacred Ibis. ♀. ovary somewhat enlarged. Iris grayish brown. Around the edge of the cornea is a narrow ring of skin, which is brownish red posteriorly, and dusky anteriorly. This brownish red behind the eye shows only when the eye is turned forward (Ligumia has yellow). Bill, as well as the skin of the whole head & neck, blackish. Feet dark purplish red, blackish around borders of scales, and shading nearly to blackish on tibiae and toes. Stomach contents: very many crickets, a couple of grasshoppers, 2 large water bugs, 1 water beetle.

Alighted on an island in the Dungi, right at the port. The first example seen.

Mar. 30.

3815. Gray Heron. ♀. Ardea melanorhyncha. Stomach: hair & bones of a bat, scales of a snake, end of a few remains of insects.


On Mar. 22nd, I saw her bringing some downy white material to line her nearly completed nest, which hung from the end of a small branch of a thornbush, 8 feet from the ground. This bush, stripped of its leaves by a recent grass fire, stood in a grove of rubber trees...
Paradja
Apr. 1, 1912

(maniket) also leafless at this season, so that the nest was in plain view from all directions, the its careless & ragged exterior was not liable to attract attention. Roughly speaking, it was somewhat pear-shaped, but drawn out to a point above, and with its lateral entrance sheltered well by projecting material.

Constructed mainly of strips of fine bark and grass held together by spiders' silk, it was well lined with soft white vegetable down, while several masses of excrement of insect larvae (caterpillars?) adhered to its outer surface.

On May 27, there was one egg.

3816. The voice of this red-breasted sunbird is rather loud, being audible for 70 yds or so, and sounding like “cheep, cheep, cheep, cheep, cheep, cheep, cheep…….”, often continuing over a considerable period. A short, single call, not so loud, is frequently heard, and occasionally a weak continuous song of short cheeping and metallic notes, sometimes almost warbling, during which the singer sits motionless in a tree or brush.
(manifold) also leafless at this season, so that the nest was in plain view from all directions, its careless & ragged exterior was not liable to attract attention. Roughly speaking, it was somewhat pear-shaped, but drawn out to a point above, and with its lateral entrance sheltered well protected by projecting material. Constructed mainly of strips of fine bark and grass held together by spiders’ silk, it was well lined with soft white vegetable down, while several masses of excrement of insect larvae (caterpillar?) adhered to its outer surface.

On May 27, there was one egg in the nest, but this I waited until today, no more were laid. Nor did the female sit during the daytime, tho' she paid occasional visits to the nest, while the male was only seldom seen in the vicinity. The egg was light green, finely marked all over with brownish
Fardjæ
Apr. 1, 1912.

gray, this latter color being densest in a
ring around the larger end. Judged by her
skull, the female was not adult, and
examination of her ovary showed no other
eggs to come soon.

Melanopogon nigerrimus (Vieill.)
3817. Black Weaver. B. t. e. Several pairs are now
nesting in the papyrus on a small island
in the Dungen, just below the post. 3 of their
unhatched, light greenish-blue eggs, all from different
nests, were collected. Sets commonly consist of 2.

3818. Stone Curlew. B. t. e. slightly enlarged. Stomach
contents: pieces of a grasshopper & other insects.
Shot in the post at night, by moonlight.

3819. Flycatcher. (in alcohol)
3820. Rufous-winged Warbler. B. t. e. slightly enlarged.

Irides light yellowish-brown, bill brown above,
shading nearly to whitish below, feet yellowish-buff
claws gray.

Commonly seen in mixed growth of grass &
bushes, in pairs or family parties. What
probably replaces a song is a monotonous
reiterated "cheeping" note, loud enough
to be heard a considerable distance.

3821. Large Owl, Rufous barred with black (Scotopelia). F(?)
Skeletal preserved, also most of the skin for identification. Irides dark brown. (Sex (?)) is probably correct, as it was determined in my absence by one of our experienced boatmen, who had captured it along a tributary of the R. Dungu, some miles below Paradja, but had stripped it of all its quills for their hats.

Apr. 6.

3822. Sitta graminea.
Whitewash to tails slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: small native grain (Chansine).

Village of Bandura, about 5 hrs. NW of Yankrecht Leesville

3823. Bee-eater (m. apiaster). F. t.m.e. Iris red, bill black, feet grayish. Stomach contents: remains of a cicada and other insects.

3824. Bee-eater (m. apiaster). F. very slightly enlarged. Iris red, bill black, feet brownish gray.

3825. Wood Owl (Strix noctulae). F. t.m.e. Stomach contents: remains of a mouse, 2 cicadas, a large roach, and other insects. One of a pair found in a small strip of swampy woods, during the day.
Vankhekhovoville (village of Songara)
Apr. 7, 1912.

3826. Paradise Flycatcher (with long rufous rectrices) F. t. m. e.
- Iris dark brown; eyelids, bill and feet blue.
- Occasional capture.

3827. Weaver F. o. n. e. This species is most often observed near swamps, and is seldom heard to utter a sound.

3828. Streak-breasted Swallow F. t. m. e.

3829. Cuckoo-shrike F. o. n. e. Slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: small green caterpillars. Was accompanied by a male - black with red shoulder patches. A pair was also seen in March, but they are more often met singly. I have yet to hear their voice.

Apr. 8.

3830. Paradise Flycatcher (with long rufous rectrices) F.
- Stomach slightly enlarged. Both this specimen & No. 3826 were secured near strips of swampy woods, but these flycatchers are also found commonly in the more open brush. The white-tailed, red-backed individuals outnumber those of other dress.

3831. Warbler F. o. n. e. Somewhat enlarged.

3832. Wood Owl (Streptopelia) F. o. n. e. Stomach contents: remains of beetles and a cicada. Found in woods filling the gorge of a small stream. In
Vankerechowenille (Vill Bangura)
Apr. 8, 1912.

such places thin are easy to shoot: for the

negochanis opinellus

3827.

The song of this weaver, which I have heard only
once (Aug. 11, 1912), given from a queva tree
at Paradje, is a pleasant "chwee-chwee-chwee
chwee," descending in pitch, not loud, but
with a certain singing quality.

black with cutting edges of both mandibles whitish,
rim of eyelids light brown, feet pinkish buff,
cloaks gray. Was feeding among branches in a
strip of forest.

3834. Brown-rumped Swallow. ♀. o. c. In the face
of a steep bank. Close beside a well-worn
path where elephants and other game crossed
a swamp, these
animals had dug
a more or less oval
cavity, some 7 feet
wide, in the face
of a steep bank of
light gray clay. This swallow's nest, attached to
the vaulted roof of the excavation, was composed
of the same gray clay, evidently gathered directly
such places they are easy to shoot; for its
rather shy, if pursued to where the woods
end, at the brook's source, they try to pass
down again as at still in the shelter
of the high trees.

3833. Warbler, with gray crown, green back, & yellow
breast band. 8. t. e. 3 rides bright hazel-brown; bill
black with cutting edges of both mandibles whitish,
rim of eyelids light brown, feet pinkish buff,
claws gray. Was feeding among branches in a
strip of forest.

3834. Brown-rumped Swallow. 8. o. e. In the face
of a steep bank, Close beside a well-worn
path where elephants and other game crossed
a swamp, these
animals had dug
a more or less oval
cavity, some 7 ft
wide, in the face
of a steep bank of
light gray clay. This swallow's nest, attached to
the vaulted roof of the excavation, was composed
of the same gray clay, evidently gathered directly
Vanbarkhovenville (Vill. Sangue)
Apr. 9, 1912.

beneath, where the rain had formed some small puddles. Its lower surface had been rubbed by the backs of animals visiting the spot, but owing to the color of the clay, and the rough surface of the nest, it was not a conspicuous object. About the rim of the entrance was a little fresh clay, still wet. The lining was composed of feathers and grass, and the female was inside with her three young, still nearly naked, save for a little whitish down. When I first touched the nest, the old bird looked out, but retired again, and was secured by holding the mouth of a cyanide jar over her door. She died in the nest.

This structure was remarkably like the nests that streak-breasted swallows build beneath rocky ledges.

For other excavations resembling the site of this nest, see No. 3049.
Vankervelhoumville (Vill. Bangura)
Apr. 9, 1912.

Stomach contents: 9 caterpillars & 1 winged ant.

3 sides brown, rim of eyelids yellow, maxilla & tip of mandible blackish, rest of mandible dull yellow, yellowish-green, corners of mouth deep orange, feet bright yellow.

Around Faradji I believe the cuckoo of this type are usually much more heavily barred below, I've & have seen one like no. 3835 in the forest at Bombajam, yet their notes all sound to me exactly alike. During the dry season they are less noisy than at other times of year.

3836. Pennant-winged nightjar. T. t. m.e.
Cosmotrissa nebulosa
The elongated remiges of adult males seem to be invariably broken at this season.
I've never seen the species during the dry season; they seem to reappear in early March.

3837. Honey guide. T. testis slightly enlarged. Zimnatura
Stomach contents: beeswax. Was calling energetically, as tho he wished to lead us to a hive.
Vankerkhoovenville (Vill. Sanguru)

Apr. 30, 1912

Emberizus gabunensis


Lagonosticta hylophassa

3839. Small Reddish Weaver. 2 testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: pieces of small insects.

3840. Roller (Eurystomus). F. t. m. e. About Paradje.

These rollers seem to be practically absent throughout the whole dry season, reappearing in March. First noticed this year on Mar. 26.

3841. Boatnacher (Caprimulgus). F. t. m. e. One example seen in March on a small wooded island in the Dungu, below the port of Paradje, has been heard at night at Mordjan, and near Vankerkhoovenville. At Sanguru's it frequents the patches of dense woods in moist places.

3842. Boatnacer (M. vexillarius). F. o. m. e.

At this season, both males & females may be flushed frequently in the daytime from the ground, amid the grass, or on a small bare space or flat stone, but usually in rather dry situations. When put up they sometimes alight in trees.

Apr. 11.

3843. Hawk (Melierax). F. m. c. t. m. e. Crop and stomach contained 3 lizards. Was standing on a rock on
a granite hill, where lizards are of course very abundant. Its talons are rather dull.

3844. Flycatcher, T. o. m. e. Muscicapa quisque

3845. Shrike, T. t. m. e.

3846. Black Widow bird, T. t. m. e.; skull not quite completely ossified.

3847. Rock Goatsucker. T. testa slightly enlarged. Caprimulgus trimaculatus triaculatus

Collected on a granite hill of no great height, but with considerable bare rock, and a few species of typical rock plants. Some overhanging boulders had provided nesting sites for streak-breasted swallows, who even now seemed strongly attached to the spot. A white-rumped swallow, stunted, perhaps emaciated, Cypselus, was once observed, but beyond these there seemed to be nearly none of the characteristic hill birds. Surely the resemblance of this goatsucker's plumage to dark, weathered granite is a striking instance of protective coloration; and indeed I have never yet seen these birds alight elsewhere than on stones, where they are almost invincible.
Apr. 12, 1912.

3848. White-fronted Lapwing & t.m.e. These African & S. European Lapwings are not particularly attached to water, but prefer especially cultivated fields or open barren spaces. They are active during the day, but especially at sunset, and are often heard calling as they fly over at night.

Apr. 13.

3849. Bee-eater (M. apiaster) t. m. e.
3850. " " " 4. o. v. slightly enlarged.

That I did not observe these bee-eaters previous to this month, is probably due to their general resemblance in size, habits, and notes to the common green species represented by No. 3977. Nevertheless M. apiaster is fairly common here just now. They are rather social, six or a dozen travelling together, the not of course in a compact flock. Both these species of bee-eaters are now migrating northward (and leave entirely toward the end of April). On Oct. 12 & 13 many specimens of M. apiaster were observed at Fasalga. From Sept. 3 onward large green bee-eaters (species not determined) had been seen soaring flying overhead, but they seldom were heard.

3851. Bateleur Eagle & [adult with cream-colored back] t.m.e.

Stomach contained a shrew & 2 legs of a small land-turtle. These eagles usually fly about alone shot, gun range, and are very seldom seen to
Vanherkhovenville (Vill Bangura)
April 13, 1912

alight. Like our Turkey Buzzard they fly with motionless wings, the holding them more horizontally and appear exceedingly strange when, as happens rarely, they flap their pinions. The natives credit them with feeding habitually on the "Bindi" (Phrynomys) and attacking small antelopes, they appear to us more as carrion-feeders and hunters of very small game. Unless attracted by a dead animal they usually travel singly. White-backed examples may be less numerous than red-backed ones, but are certainly not rare.

3852. streak-breasted swallow. f. o. e.

Near the village of Bangura there are several granitic hills, the highest of them rising but 150 or 200 feet above the general level of the surrounding country — whereas those of Abo reach the neighborhood of 350 ft., and the heights about Vanherkhovenville average still higher, the more overgrown with grass and trees. From their tops one has a good view of the chain of hills beyond the R Kebuli (Gaima lying nearly due south).
and can see other eminences to the east, and
two to the northward. But these hills of Sangura's
furnish few broken precipices, and harbor
only a few species of the typical hill-birds of
this region. A few overhanging rocks have been
utilized for nesting by streaked-breasted swallows,
and we could find no new nests, about
half a dozen pairs of birds were observed in
the vicinity, flying anxiously back and forth
or feeding high in the air.

One old double nest was especially interesting
by reason of its strange occupants. It was
attached to the underside
of a rock, a little
rough it is true, but nearly
horizontal. Both compartments
were provided with round entrances, but they
were also connected within by a small aperture.
A female dormouse (No. 1890.) had taken
possession of the left hand nest and stuffed it
with dry vegetable material, and was now
living there with her 3 well-grown young. But
the outer entrance of her side was closed by the
nesting material, the dormice evidently
passing in and out through the right-hand
chamber, where their way was almost barred
by a nest of a large brown species of paper-wasp.
(I first noticed them in a笔记 down on a negative looking at some insects.)

Still more remarkable, the space between the
top of the dormouse nest and their stone ceiling
was crammed with several hundred(B) earwigs,
light brown in color, and bearing pincers—
very long in some individuals—on their caudal
extremities. 120 Car. of Insect. No. 396

[For nesting of Zoophagus in bee-hive, see Fitzsimons
and in S. Afr. Mem. 295.]

Caprimulgus triradiatus triotincta.

Was sitting on her two eggs, laid on the rough
concave surface of a bare rock on top of a low
hill, not protected in any way from above,
and only thirty yards from a much-travelled
native path. Naturally she sat very close,
flaying off at my very feet, and alighting a
short distance away behind a boulder. The
eggs were whitish, spotted irregularly with
dull brown, many of the markings being
obscured by a thin layer of chalk. Their light
color did not match at all the color of the
rock, but rendered them very conspicuous when once deserted by the bird.

3854. Boatnercher (Caprimulgus) ♀ testes slightly enlarged. Immature.

3855. Bee-eater ♀ ovary slightly enlarged.

3856. Microrhina luminous Heligmon ♀ immature. Iris light greyish brown, tail black, feet dusky.

3857. Bunting ♀ ovary somewhat enlarged. Stomach contents Embryonic feathers, pieces of a grasshopper and some beetles.

3858. Warbler ♀ testes somewhat enlarged.

3859. Weavev ♀ ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: insect remains.

3860. Small Black Swallow ♂. t.e. Hereabouts these swallows are plainly attached to the neighborhood of large trees, which usually grow in swampy places.

3861. Phyllophaga fusca thekata (Vieill)

3862. Small gray Woodpecker ♀ im.

3863. Large Papyrus Bird ♂ t.e.

3864. ♂ ovary much enlarged.

3865. Spotted Papyrus Bird ♂ t.e. (note white shoulder patch).

3866. Little Papyrus Bird ♂ t.e. Bradypterus obsoletus

3867. ♂ ovary slightly enlarged.
The three species of Papyrus Birds make some noise all year round, especially at daybreak and sundown; it is at this season, when the new growth of papyrus is well advanced, that they begin again with renewed vigor.

The large unspotted species (no. 3863-4) is much bolder than the other two, and is very active and noisy at present. It differs much in habits from the two smaller species, which are remarkably alike in both habits and notes.

The song of the little papyrus bird has already been described (see no. 3158). That of the spotted species is a similar series of "chirrupo", starting slowly, but increasing in speed, and gradually dying away. It is loud enough to be heard several hundred yards.

He too beats his wings loudly in the air between times, but if disturbed quite the performance at once, and sometimes comes scolding about, very close, but low down in the vegetation, to inspect the intruder.

It is thus that they must often be shot at a distance of 3 or 4 yards from the gun's muzzle, but by aiming a little to one side one can still secure good specimens.

In passing along roads near papyrus swamps we often hear the notes of the two larger species, but the voice of the small one is so faint as to be
Vankerekhovenville (Vill. Sangura)

Apr. 18, 1912.

heard only at short distance, usually when we
have already entered the swamp.

As to the height of papyruss — fifteen feet
is about the greatest size it attains here. During
the dry season fires often pass through papyruss
swamps, leaving only the charred stalks standing;
but even if they are not burned, and the rushes
stand through the smoothness of drought, there is
always a fresh green growth arising at the beginning
of wet weather. In the rainy season one often
wades knee deep in muck and water among
the papyruss where, in the months of January
and February it would be quite dry.

Apr. 19, 1868 Rock Boatmaner, f. ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach
Caprinusculus tristigma (contents: Remains of many winged termites and a
in color beetle). Her two eggs, very similar to those of no. 3853,
were laid on a rocky hill, in a spot where pebbles
and a little earth had accumulated in a slight
groove, and not far from a small loose block of
stone. She sat close, then flew suddenly off,
and alighted at a little distance on the rocks;
but would no longer allow a near approach.
while 2 species of Bicycistes were seen catching them at Ankola, the same tiny prey. Their weak fluttering flight is sufficient to carry them high in the air, but leaves them easy victims to swifts, swallows, and bee-eaters, as well as all sorts of passerine birds, who post themselves on tree tops and dart into the air in their pursuit.

In the evening nightjars continue the harvest, and probably bats are not averse to such tender food (indeed the large dark brown Daphyphorus has been seen catching them).

(Plantain-eaters are probably among the few birds that do not catch termites.)
This afternoon, at 3.30 o'clock, I heard one call—a male I suppose—"whoo—whoo—whoo...."

3869. Vulture (Pseudogyps). & [ed.] t.m.e. Was attracted by the carcasses of a rhino and an eland. The species is occasionally seen flying overhead.

This vulture stays throughout the rainy season, at least at Baramba, where in June and July a pair could sometimes be seen perched on a large tree far out in the bush, where they had a nest in March, and whose dead upper branches served as a comfortable roost. They could sometimes be seen circling over the village.

An adult (white-headed) example of Lophogyps was noticed by Mr. Lang at Baramba in June. Necycytes

The brown hoopoe is of course a permanent resident.

Apr 21.
3870. Wood Hoopoe (Scopus). t.m.e. Stomach contents: insect remains.

Apr 19. 3871. Pipit - t.m.e. Migrating; they disappear very soon.

Apr 21. 3872. Bunting - t.m.e. Stomach contents: remains of butter.

Apr 21. 3873. Pied-breasted Swallow - t.m.e.
a round hole is usually dug in the ground at one side of the hill, and a bunch of burning grass or other fire held above it, so that the escaping termites, deluded by the light, swarm into the pit, and are gathered up by the expectant native. The wings detach themselves readily, and are afterwards discarded by shaking the insects in a flat basket just as they winnow their grain. Termites have a greasy flavor and are slightly gritty, while the oil extracted from them has a peculiar taste unpleasing to European palates.

It is remarkable what a variety of small birds may be trapped with winged termites as bait, for granivorous and insectivorous forms alike seem utterly unable to resist such a temptation. Even kites (Milvus) have been seen to the number of several hundred capturing winged termites in flight (March 1912. Swallow shot & examined), and a vulture (Neophron, No. 2453) found to be almost gorged with
3886. This gray hornbill owes its Azande names "Swanga" (Sangana) and "Pjiang" (Brokwe) to its curious voice, often heard during the dry season. Its notes are uttered while perching, the bird raises and opening slightly its beak, and commencing with a weak, high-pitched "hee, pee, gee, pee, ... " . After continuing with this for some time, it lengthens the sound, which also becomes slightly louder; "piang-a, piang-a, piang-a." This having been repeated for a while, the performance is over. This has lasted perhaps as long as 20 seconds. Although hardly loud enough to attract much attention — indeed nothing like the sounds emitted by L. carpurus, L. fasciatus, and the large hornbills — the sound can be heard for several hundred yards.

Its nesting habits are well-known to natives of the region, who ascribe certain mystical properties tocrement taken from the bird's egg.
Vankerekhovenville (Vill. Bangura)

April 21, 1912

          Infusella trachyura

3875. Warbler (Sylville). ♀ immature. Eutrichornis gularis

3876. Thrush. ♀ T. Testes somewhat enlarged.

Apr. 22:

3877. Rufous-breasted Cuckoo. ♀ T. Testes slightly enlarged. Cuculus jacksoni


Apr. 23:

3879. Sunbird. ♀ T. e. Stomach contents: a winged ant. Dicurus adelimis diacricatus

3880. Orangot. ♀ Immature. Irides grayish brown

3881. Rufous-breasted Cuckoo. ♀ T. Testes slightly enlarged. Cuculus jacksoni

3882. Cuculus jacksoni

Stomach contents: 3 caterpillars (1 about 2½ in. long)


Apr. 24:

3884. Boat-tailed (Ca.prinnumus). ♀. Ovary slightly enlarged. This species usually spends the day on the ground in the woods; but when flushed sometimes alights on branches of trees. I am practically certain that this is the nightjar the giving the sad, quavering "t-wip. tur-wip" we heard so often at Miangara, and which was also heard to at Vankerekhovenville and Mordjan (halfway between Sardji and Abe)
The termites fly throughout most of the rainy part of the year, it is about March and April, the beginning of the wet season, that their swarms take place most frequently, winged individuals of large size being then especially abundant. For this reason natives often speak of this period of the year as the "month of white ants" (Sanga ne Bakwa).* Cloudy or rainy days often suffice for the swarms of the smaller species, but the time most frequently chosen for departure is at dusk, or during the early part of the night, and as they are strongly attracted by light, they sometimes become very troublesome at the table during the evening.

Because of the quantity of oil they contain, winged termites are a favored article of diet among the blacks, and are captured systematically as they leave the nest. In the forest regions a trap constructed of large leaves is placed over the exits of the termite colony, but here about's (Sarakje)
while 2 species of Bycanistes were seen catching them at dusk, the same tiny prey. Their weak fluttering flight is sufficient to carry them high in the air, but leaves them easy victims to swallows, swifts, and bee-eaters, as well as all sorts of passerine birds, who post themselves on tree tops and dart into the air in their pursuit.

In the evening nightjars continue the harvest, and probably bats are not averse to such tender food (indeed the large dark brown Daphygnus has been seen catching them)

(Plantain-eaters are probably among the few birds that do not catch termites)
Vanderhovenna (Vill. Ganguera)

Apr. 24, 1912

3885. *Secrecy immortalis* {P. o. m. e.} Secured on the edge of a papyrus bed, bordering a small pond. It seems to be a bird confined to the vicinity of papyrus, but I have seen only 4 specimens.

Apr. 8.

3886. Hornbill (L. mauritus). B. testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: 2 large grasshoppers, a beetle, a large bug. (On Apr. 25, 1912, a young bird, about large enough to leave the nest, was brought to us by natives (at Malleo, ? Fardej-Vkhville). This species disappears shortly now, not to be seen again fardej before the end of the rainy season.

Apr. 25.

3887. Light Gray Cuckoo. B. testes slightly enlarged. *Cuculus galarius.* Stomach contents: many caterpillars. Heard only in the dry season. The soft "coo-coo" of this bird bears a great resemblance to the call of the hoopoe, to the latter frequently utters 3 syllables.

Apr. 26.

3888. Wood Hoopoe. B. m. Stomach contents: a *Pluvialis purpurea* nitens, few termites, a caterpillar & other insects.

Vanderhovenna (Ganguera)

Apr. 21.

3889. Wood Owl (**Scopsichalas**) {P. m. e.} Stomach contents: 12 small green caterpillars, 1 mantis, 2 beetles.

Apr. 24.

3890. Warbler. {P. m. e.} Primia nitescen, in building its nest this species combines
the arts of tailor and weaver, for not only does it interlace the fine strips of grass composing its nest with as much skill as many a member of the Hlaceidae, but it also sews it fast along the edges of an inclined leaf so as to secure perfect shelter from the rain. No. 3890 was one of the pair that had their nest (drawn above) thus attached to the lower side of a large leaf of a “matangula” (tall, grassy, aroid plant) nearly 6 yards from the ground, amid a field of grass waist-high. Two other leaves of the same plant showed a little sewing along their edges. One of the birds was seen inside, but whether the male or the female is the actual builder, or both, I cannot say. The lining was not yet completed.

Paradja
Apr. 26, 1912

3891. Cormorant, ♀, o. m. s. Stripes red. Stomach contents: Microcarbo africanaus
12 small shrimp.

May 2.
3892. Cleareola, ♀, o. e. Sitting on a rock in the River Atta, near the boat. I have never seen it.

Paradja
May 4.
3893. Small blue flycatcher ♀, ovary slightly enlarged.
May 5, 1912.

3894. Rock boat sucker. 5 juveniles. One of a pair of young found by Mr. Lang on a low rocky hill. (in alcohol, labelled 3894a.)

About on the spot marked "Saramba" on our map, lies the village of Hawazi, a sub-chief of Maraha.

There is a considerable difference in vegetation from Paradje, including several kinds of trees, and the grass is, in general, shorter and finer.

A couple of miles to the north begin patches of open woods, of irregular shape, composed of trees that attain a height of 60 or 70 feet, and resemble somewhat the American white oak or swamp white oak. The ground between the trees is comparatively free of underbrush, but covered with grass, which must grow 5 or 6 feet high before the end of the rainy season. These groves of woods, the often intercepted by stretches of the ordinary lower bush, stretch away into the Sudan, nor do they only follow watercourses as the strips of dense woods in the country between Paradje and the forest (these woods are comparatively poor in birds.)

Near Saramba indeed the marshes are generally open and grassy ("indiwili") tho' there is also some pajuru.

At 2½ or 3 hours to the north of Hawazi's
there are 4 large hills in a line, but as well covered with grass and trees, many of the latter quite high, that I believe they harbor but few of the rock loving birds so typical of the hills of Aceh. In the same neighborhood there are also many low rocky hills, of slight ornithological interest. In short, the difference between Saromba and Paradje, as far as birds are concerned is much slighter than one might expect, and consists mainly in the scarcity or apparent absence of many species at Saromba which are common further south; while a few were collected at Saromba that we had never seen at Paradje in the rainy season, or which are always scarce at the latter post.

May 6
3895. Goatsucker Bjuv. Caprimulgus metalensis rhodonis
3896. Brown Finch & St. Stomach contents: small seeds.

3897. White-bellied Starling &. Testes slightly enlarged.
Stomach contents: fruit. Three or four were noticed today, and I heard for the first time its note at Vankweil; a soft whistled “ti-tee-tee.” Has been observed.
May 7, 1912.

About the hills at Aba, but not near the port of Paradje, a flock of 15 or 20 was seen between Saramba and the Atua, on July 24.

Light grey Cuckoo Shrike. Immature. One of a company of three or four, found in the brush near the village.

May 10.

Replendent Starling. F. o. n. e. 

The species seems to breed both at Paradje and Saramba, its numbers outnumbered by the similar but smaller forms which likewise nests in those places. Their calls are loud semi-musical chattering and whistling sounds, the voice of the larger species being somewhat harsher.

Black Barbet with red face. F. testes slightly enlarged.

Common at Saramba. The white-headed barbet was heard once on the hills.

May 14.

Brown Pinche. F. t. n. e. 

Common at Saramba.

Shrike (Prionops) F. t. n. e. Stomach contents: insects.

F. t. n. e. Skull not completely ossified. Stomach contents: insects.

Shrike (Prionops) F. i. n. i. Stomach contents: insects.

Shrike (Prionops) F. i. n. i. Circumocular wattles yellow, bill bluish, feet orange, claws grey.

Shrike (Prionops) F. i. n. i. Circumocular wattles green, feet yellow.
Garamba
May 22, 1912.

3907. Shrike (Prionops) F. t. m. e. Skull almost completely ossified.
3908. " " in alcohol.
3909. Gray Hawk (Melierax) F. o. m. e. m. Metabolites.
3910. Gray Eagle Owl, immature. Stomach contents: Bulbs, helminths, bones of a frog or toad, and remains of a cricket and beetles. Seemed to be uttering a weak whistling sound, repeated at intervals on a moonlight night, in the plantation about a mile from the village. I sent a man to find what was making the noise, and he shot this bird. He noted not hearing the sound afterward.

During our stay at Garamba two kinds of noises were heard at night, produced by owls. One was a rattling "cu-choo" or "cu-cos", not especially loud, but repeated at intervals. The other was a soft whistling sound, with considerable carry, that was repeated at intervals. Both birds could not be seen. Once I heard the same field. The first-mentioned has already been heard at Mordjan. [= Madrapi's]

June 3.
Garamba
May 22, 1912.

3907. Shrike (Prionops). P. t. n. e. Skull almost completely

3908. " in alcohol.

3909. Gray Hawk (Melierax). P. o. n. e.

3910. Gray Eagle Owl. 8 immature. Stomach contents:

Bulks Pebites

bones of a frog or toad, and remains of a cricket and
beetles. Seemed to be uttering a weak whistling
sound, repeated at intervals — 10 o'clock on a
moonlight night, in the plantations about
village. I sent a man to find what was making
the noise, and he shot this bird. He noted
not heard afterward.

During our stay at Garamba, two kinds of noises
were heard at night, apparently produced by owls.
One was a rather high pitched "cu-hoo" or "cu-coo," not especially loud, and repeated at intervals. The
other was a series of low gruff hooting sounds, with
considerable carrying power, likewise repeated at
intervals. Both birds visited the plantations, but
could not be seen. Once I heard them calling in
the same field. The first-mentioned has already
been heard at Mordgin. [= Madrapi's]

June 3.

3911. Rufous-backed Buntings. B. t. e; skull not quite completely

Cubania affinis

recified. Stomach contents: insects.
Garamba
June 3, 1912.

Lagosticta nigricollis
3912. &. o.m. e. Skull not quite completely ossified.
June 4.
3913. Large streaked brown Shrike, with long tail &. tates.
Corvidsella corvina
slightly enlarged.

3914. Same as preceding. &. o.m. e.

Here the bird observed only near Vankarekhovenville. At
Garamba it is found commonly in flocks in the open
woods already described (see no. 3914). They utter
short harsh calls, oft repeated.

Anastrepha meganotis (Lefr.)
3915. &. o.m. e. Immature. Iris dark brown, bill orange,
brownish on culmen and tip, feet brownish gray.
Stomach contents: a mantis and other insects.

June 5.

3916. Rufous-backed Bunting. &. o.m. e. Stomach contents:
insects. Emberiza affinis
3917. &. o.m. e. Crop: stomach contained insect &
small seeds.

3918. Lagosticta nigricollis.
3919. &. o.m. e. Stomach contents: winged ants,
taken in flight.

Ceratia pastoria
3919. Light gray Cuckoo Shrike. &. o.m. e. Stomach contents:
a green caterpillar, a mantis, and other insects.

June 7.

3920. &. o.m. e. Stomach contents: tiny seeds.

3921. Oides dull dark red, rim of eyetide blue.
Garamba
June 3, 1912.

**Lagonosticta migratoria**

3912. *A* Weaver. F. o. n. e. Skull not quite completely ossified.

3913. Large streaked brown Shrike, with long tail. T. testis slightly enlarged.

3914. Same as preceding. F. o. n. e.

Herefore observed only near Vankarekhovenville. At Garamba it is found commonly in flocks in the open woods already described (see No 3894.) They utter short harsh calls, oft repeated.

**Anastelia mephisto (Cape)**


Stomach contents: a mantis and other insects.

June 5.


June 7.

3918. Shrike. F. o. n. e. Stomach contents: winged ants, which were being taken in flight.

3919. Light gray Cuckoo Shrike. F. o. n. e. Stomach contents: a green caterpillar, a mantis, and other insects.

June 8.


Frides dull dark red, rim of eyelids blue.
Saramba
June 8, 1912.

3921. Shrike (Prionops?) ♀ t.m.e. Stomach contents: a large moth and a beetle.

3922. Same as preceding. ♀ immature.

These shrikes are rather common in the strips of forest one crosses between Niangara and Dungu. Around Faradje the only place I could find it was in the forest at Mordjan. Now at Saramba they are met within the brush, and around plantations, as well as in the peculiar upland woods on the frontier. They are of course arboreal, go in flocks of 8 or 10 together and depart in a body when disturbed, for they are shy. The common note may be written "eh-ow-eh." It is uttered slowly, in a characteristic hoarse nasal voice, and repeated at intervals, or it may be broken up into a series of shorter sounds given more rapidly.

June 9.

3923. Brown Finch. ♀. Right testis enlarged, left one small. Tockus paguensis Semidiades Crop contained soft unripe seeds of sorghum ("zandii")

June 10.

3924. Small Red-backed Shrike. ♀ immature. Lanius collurio nigricollis Crop contained a large monkey, and a few berries.

3925. Small Red-rumped Weaver with black cheeks and throat. Telophorus ruficaudus ♀ t.m.e. Crop contained termites and tiny seeds.
This species, hitherto noticed only near our Khinsh Group camp, is common at Saramba. It feeds on the ground, and indeed spends most of its time there, being restless when chased to the trees. Utters a very weak lispig call note, and may have a song like the two related species (nos. 3957, 4008) in whose company it is often found. Frequents especially neglected farm lands, such as are grown up with grass and weeds or covered with a worthless second growth of sorghum.

June 11.

3926. 'Legopsetta nigricollis.' 
Same as preceding. B. t. m. e.; skull not quite completely ossified. Crop contained 15 small termites.

June 12.

3927. 'Uragaiae robusta.' 
Small gray Woodpecker. F. t. m. e.

3928. Warbler. B. t. t. e. Stomach contents: 2 grasshoppers. Frequents especially the neighborhood of grassy marshes or meadows and other similar open places.

June 13.

3929. Warbler. B. t. t. e. A common bird of the brush, often raising its tail like a wren. Its most characteristic note is a nasal or metallic "kiler," uttered from time to time in a bush or tree; sometimes a short high-pitched "k-week!" or "quick!"
Saramba
June 13, 1912.

3930. Creeper. F. t. m. e. skull not completely ossified.
   Calothraeus callocephalus plumbeus.

3931. F. o. m. e.

Rather common at Saramba, often associating with the following species (nos. 3932 & 3933), as well as that represented by No. 4001.

3932. Warbler, with steel blue back, white wing patches and buff under parts. P. t. m. e. Stomach contents: pieces of small insects.

3933. Same as preceding. P. t. m. e. Stomach cont.: pieces of small insects. Common in brush at Saramba.

3934. Rail. F. ovary slightly enlarged. Rim of eyelid scarlet, iris a little deeper red; sides of beak toward base purplish red, toward tip light bluish, whole culmen dusky brown; feet brown. Found June 14 in an open grassy marsh.


June 15.

3936. Light gray Cuckoo. F. o. m. e. Stomach contents: remains of many hairy caterpillars. Erythrocephalus obscurus.


3938. Weaver. F. intestines slightly enlarged. Crop & stomach contained tiny seeds. One of a trio found in a deserted plantation, where they elighted on the
Ground among low weeds that concealed them entirely. They allowed a close approach, but could not be seen in the vegetation; and as they never rested on grass or bushes, the flushed repeatedly. This specimen was shot on the wing.

June 16.

3939. Shrike (Prionops) B. t. m. e. Stomach contents:

A gecko (of a small species, common on the trees at Garamba, with black streaked throat). First time I have found, in Africa, remains of a vertebrate in a bird's stomach.

3940. Same as preceding. Fin. Stomach contained remains of beetles. Oesophagus a mantis. Was being fed by No. 3939.

3941. Same as preceding. Fin. Stomach contents: remains of a mantis and beetles.

Members of a flock of about 12, feeding in the brush, hopping and fluttering actively about in the bushes and low trees.


3943. Warbler. Throat somewhat enlarged. A very common bird of the brush, going usually in small parties, the male occasionally joining his song, a rapid flow of loud rather musical notes, from the top of a bush or tree, while the rest of the family shufle lower down among.
the bushes, often uttering short plaintive notes.

3944. Small dark blue Heron. S. teetés slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: a spider, a grasshopper, and remains of some tiny crabs.
Iris brownish red, lorel light yellowish green,
maxilla blackish, mandible light green, feet brownish green in front, yellowish behind and below. Found near a pool of water in a grassy swamp. June 17, flew up into a small tree in the drier savanna.

3945. White-fronted Lapwing. S. immature. Stomach contents: remains of insects and insect larvae. June 18, (not seen this year after June 20.)

3946. Oriole, F. t. m. e. Evidently rather common now at Saramba, the season of song is over, and they are consequently more difficult to find. Cercusia pictoralis

3947. Light gray Cuckoo-shrike. F. t. m. e. Stomach contents: remains of a grasshopper and 2 ants. Iris dark brown, bill black, feet very dark gray.

3948. Same as preceding. F. immature.

These Cuckoo-shrikes seem to be rather common at Saramba, especially in the groves of tall trees to the north of the village. Like other members of the family, as far as my experience goes, they are very silent birds.
June 19, 1912.

3949. Bees-eater. S. t.m.e. Seen several times at Ceramoca in June and July, some of them were greenish immature examples.

June 20.

3950. Rufous-backed Bunting. S. Testis slightly enlarged; Sinister stomach slightly ossified. Stomach contents: remains of small termites. Resembles in habits the gray-backed species, common at Ceramoca. Seeks on the ground about the edge of the village, in plantations, or old fields, and when flushed often takes to the tree. From a perch on a stump or tree, with feathers of crown upright, the male gives a pleasant song, of the usual bunting type, not loud.

3951. *Pseudotiscanax elodes*. S. t.m.e. Crop contained tiny seeds.

One of a pair found in the same spot as No. 3938.


3954. Woodpecker. S. Testis slightly enlarged.

June 21.

3955. *Chlorophorex nigriceps*. S. t.m.e. Crop and stomach contained small termites, tiny seeds.

3956. Gray Weaver, with barred belly, and red wings tail. S. t.m.e. Stomach contents: small termites.

The only example seen during our stay at Ceramoca.
Sarumba
June 21, 1912.

3956. At Paradje and also it was observed in October,
    November and December, and I believe, breeds
    then, The apparently absent during the rest
    of the year.

June 23
3957. Legonosticta nova. Small reddish Weaver. B. t.m.e. Crop and stomach
    contained termites. Common.
    Citreola eminiated (?) (3)

3958. Warbler. F. ovary somewhat enlarged.

June 25
3959. Amyphlyctis melanostic (Lathy.)
    English Weaver. with some red on head, wings
    and tail. B.t.m.e. Bill orange-red, iris bright
    brown, metatarsi grayish-brown, toes light
    brownish pink. Stomach contents: 2 bugs and
    a beetle. Besides the immature example already
    collected here, one was seen near Paradje in
    March. They were all hunting insects amid
    the foliage of small trees.

3960. Rufous-backed Breeding. F. immature. Stomach
    contents: insects. Eudryas affinis
    Cornisella spina

3961. Large streaked brown Shrike. F. testes slightly
    enlarged. Stomach contents: remains of beetles.

3962. Same as preceding. F. immature. Stomach contents:
    remains of a large bug and other insects.

June 26
3963. Gray Hawk (Melierax.) F. ovaries not enlarged.
    Stomach contents: remains of a small bird. Iris
Garamba
June 26, 1912.

Brown; bill black; cere, base of mandible & feet bright orange-red; claws black. Was sitting in a tree overlooking a freshly cleared field. I have never seen it at Faradje at this season.

(Asturinula is rather common at Garamba)

July 28.
3964. Small Red-backed Shrike. 8. t. m. e.

3965. Small blue flycatcher. 8. o. m. e. Common.


3967. Gray-backed Bunting. 8. over slightly enlarged.


3969. Woodpecker. Immature.

3970. Large yellow & green Shrike. 8. testis slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: remains of a mantis and a wasp.

July 1.
3971. Gray Hornbill. 8. o. m. e. Stomach contents: 
Beecroftia australis. 
2 small cucumber-like fruit (swallowed) entire 
and pieces of insects. Naked skin of face and 
throat blue. Found alone in plantations. 
(Near Bangurais, in April, three were scared up from a short-grass meadow)

3972. Warbler. Immature. Hyliota flavigaster

July 2.
3973. Rufous-banded Bunting. 8. o. m. e.; shall not quite 
Garamba.
July 2, 1912.

3974. Warbler, with steel-blue back, white wing patches, buff underparts. T. t. m. e. Hpyra, flavigaster
Emberiza calandra

3975. Gray-backed Bunting, f. immature.
Emberiza calandra
July 3

3976. Pipit (Machonax) f. ovary slightly enlarged. Common at Garamba. Both flying and perching it often utters a whistled "tweep-ee", while its song, heard less often, is a broken "what-was-i-get-ee.

3977. Large green Bee-eater, f. ovary slightly enlarged. Widespread. Only this single specimen seen at Garamba in June and July. Further south we have never seen it at this season.

July 4

3978. Large Wood Hoopoe. T. testa, slightly enlarged. Stomach contains: 2 beetles, 6 the stone of a small berry. (The adult has the same distinctive odor as f. young). Irises dark brown, bill and feet scarlet, claws black. Utters low croaking sounds as well as a protected chattering note. Rather common, often in small flocks, but rather wary.

Emberiza affinis

3979. Rufous-backed Bunting. T. testa, somewhat enlaged

3980. Brown Finch. T. immature. Ploceus passer gularis algowicus

3981. Gray Hawk (Melierax) T. t. n. e. Crop and stomach contained remains of 3 lizards. One end base of mandible bright orange (not recorded as T. m. e.)

3982. Pennant-winged Nightjar, T. testa, slightly enlarged
Stomach contents: some winged termites and a tiny beetle. One of a flock of 10 that had congregated over a field at dusk to capture the winged termites escaping there. As many as 20 or 30, males and females, sometimes assemble thus. This evening they were heard to utter once or twice a low, short, hoarse sound, the only note I have ever heard from this species.

During the day they roost in the brush, on the ground or a flat stone, starting out to feed shortly after sunset. At first they usually fly rather high, occasionally a full hundred yards from the earth. The female sometimes following in the wake of her consort. Later on they come lower, but do not seem to have, at twilight, any desire to rest on the ground like the other goatsuckers here. Late in the night and early in the morning (11 PM to 3 AM) I have seen them fly up from roads, but they fly actively at dawn. The season during which they thus display themselves lasts from the latter part of May to early September.
July 6, 1912.

3983. **Coly.** 9 juv. Bought from a native. Colies must be Colius n. luteophtalmus scarce at Saramba, we saw not a single adult.

July 7.

3984. **Shrike.** 9 imm. Chlorophanes sulphureus.

3985. **Brown Finch.** 3 times much enlarged. A common Polioptila galarea algens.

bird at Saramba, especially about the plantation.

where it perches in the trees so often left standing in cultivated ground, or picks the soft green seeds from the tops of the worthless growth of sorghums that sprang up unsaid during the first half of the rainy season. Weed seeds are also eaten. The flight is undulating, and the call note a sort of chirrup, often very similar to that of Serinus. The song is sweet, of the usual finch kind, sometimes even canary like, and occasionally given on the wing, as its aerial circles in the air.

The 9 have seen one not far from Vanderkloofsville, this bird becomes more common northward. At Faradje it is scarce, but was apparently numerous at Aba in July (1911).

July 8.

3986. **Black Weaver with yellow wing coverts and rump.**

Euplectes crassirostris. trails slightly enlarged. Not common at Saramba.
Saramba
July 9, 1912.

3987. Oriole. F. t. m. e. Stomach contents: 7 berries.

3988. Brown Warbler with long, broad tail. F. t. e.
Stomach contents: remains of small insects.
As already noted this is a bird of damp meadows,
sometimes making flights into the air, but
well able to conceal itself in the grass, sometimes
flying out close to one's feet. When freshly shot
the tail sometimes appears slightly keeled.

3989. Rufous-backed Bunting. Prim mature. Stomach
contents: insects.

July 10.

3990. Small gray Hawk, with pale rufous breast. F. t. m. e.
Visual appearance. Iris deep orange, cere lemon yellow; rim of eyelids
yellow; bill black, with a little blue gray at sides;
feet deep yellow, claws black. Chose conspicuous
perches on bare tops of trees in plantation, and
was being scolded by a sunbird.

3991. Pennant-winged Nightjar. F. testis slightly
enlarged. Stomach contents: 2 small bugs,
several small beetles, and a tiny grasshopper.

3992. Large Wood Hoopoe. F. limi. t. m. e. Stomach
Phodinus purpureus violaceus
contents: a caterpillar and many small beetles.

3993. Brown Finch. F. t. e. Pheospeza galericulata
3994 " " " F. t. e. Crop contained small seeds. P. g. alger.
3995 " " " F. t. e. " many small seeds
and a dozen winged termites captured in flight.
3996. *Acanthidiolella spinisalis.* Brown Warbler with long, broad tail. 8. t. e. Stenton.
3997.  
3998.  
3999. Warbler. 6. o. e. A bird commonly found in marshes. The song is a dry monotonous attempt at a trill, and recalls that of a small brown warbler found hereabouts on rocky hills.

4000. 4. easter. 6. o. e.

4001. *Cremnola elegans.* Small yellowish Warbler, with grey crown and white throat. 6. o. m. e. Stomach contents: 25 small caterpillars.

Associated with them, at Saramha, we very often found a family of the blue-backed warbler represented by No. 3932, and two or three creepers (No. 3930), these two latter species seeming to have formed a perpetual alliance, so constantly are they found in each others' society. Here may also be a few short-tailed Sylviellas (No. 3872) or less commonly titmice and other insectivorous
Garamba
July 13, 1912

birds. But the association of the 3 or 4 first-mentioned species is characteristic, and may very aptly be compared with the social habits of the downy woodpecker, white-bellied nuthatch, brown creeper and chickadee in winter at home, or of migrating flocks of Minioptilidae. The whole company travels thru the brush in the same general direction, the different members all seeking food in their own particular way. The little yellow warbler is seconded in its investigation of the leaves by the blue-backed species, which is however practically noiseless. The silent creeper wends its way up the rough-barked trunks, beginning below, or wanders out on the branches, often clinging to the under side of a bough like a nuthatch, which it also resembles in the lack of pointed rectrices. Sylviaella combines both methods, peering everywhere, even climbing occasionally like the creeper; and occasionally utters a low horse call, or even its pleasant warbling song. Their search concluded, they progress one by one to fresh trees or bushes, and thus keep continually
Garamba.
July 13, 1912.

in motion, the creeper distinguishing itself on
the wing by having the most undulating motion
where none are good flyers
Pachycephalus Orbicularis
4002. Brown Flycatcher. T. t. m.e. Common.
Garrulax Carolinus
4003. Black Chat. Immature.
July 12.
4004. ... T. t. m.e. ... Common, singing vigorously.
4005. ... F. o.m.e.
4006. Goatsecker. T. t. m.e.
Caprimulgus histrionicus
At Fanadje three goatsecker were found
near the stables and in pastures; at Bangura's
one was flushed from the short grass in an
open meadow; near the R. Atiu (May 2) one
flew up again from the ground in an open
meadow, and at Garamba two or three
habitually spent the day on some flat stones
amid rather short grass on the edge of a marsh.
Lanius major major
4007. Shrike. F. ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach contents:
winged termites and other insects.
July 15.
4008. Small reddish Weaver. F. o.m.e. Crop contained
tiny seeds. Iris dark brown, rim of eyelids pinkish;
bill bluish gray, lightest at base of mandible.
Blackish at tip, feet dull bluish gray. Common.
Petroehynus sanguineus
4009. Shrike. Immature. Iris dull purplish blue; bill
black; feet light blue-gray. Stomach contents: 4 small
Garamba  
July 15, 1912.

Grasshoppers, a few small beetles. Very common at Garamba, especially in the plantations, spending much of its time on the ground.

4010. Same as preceding. Prim. Iris purplish-blue.

Stomach contents: a mantis, a grasshopper, remains of small beetles, and a coleoptera larva.

4011. Small blue weaver. Form. e.

4012. Small reddish weaver. Form. e. Stomach contained small seeds, insect remains, crop filled with large winged termites (bait with which he was trapped).

July 16

4013. Paradise Flycatcher. Form. e. Its one middle tail feather is little elongated, and marked toward the base with white along the median line. These Flycatchers were, of course, common at Garamba. One with long, Rufous median rectrices was also noticed.

4014. White-billed Sunbird. Form. e.

4015. " " " " " Immature. Stomach contents: spiders, a caterpillar and small insects. Members of a flock of 10 or 11, in the tall woods north of the village.

Daramba.

July 17, 1912.


July 18.
4019. Sparrow. T. imm. testes slightly enlarged. One of a pair seen for the first time today, and the only one noticed at Daramba.

4020. Weaver (Pyronomelaena). Testes slightly enlarged.

Stomach contents: seed. Cercis pubescens.


4022. Large streaked brown Shrike. T. o. n. e. Stomach contents: pieces of beetles.


4024. Same as preceding. T. imm. Stomach contents: remains of a spider and a few beetles.

4025. Pennant-winged nightjar. P. testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: many winged termites, many small beetles and bugs, 1 small moth, 2 small cicadas.

4026. Large yellow & green Shrike. T. imm. Stomach contents: a leg of a chameleon, a large winged termite, and remains of beetles. Pho all the large shrikes in Europe and America
seem to have a reputation for killing small birds, this is only the second instance where I have found, in Africa, the remains of a vertebrate animal in the digestive tract of a shrike. In both cases the victims were reptiles (see No. 3939). Nor have I ever found insects or other prey impaled on thorns. Such a habit would be of little use, considering the abundance of food.

*Janarius major major*


*July 20.*


Garamba
July 20, 1912

4033. Warbler 8 in. Hyloca flavipennis

July 21, 1912
4034. Small gray Hawk, barred below. 8. t. m.e. Iris
eeuphagus onopenis.

bright brown, cere and base of mandible bright
yellow, bill black with a little light gray posteriorly.

feet orange, claws dusky.

4035. Brown Finch 8 in. Telospiza gutaria elegans

4036. Large Striated Brown Shrike. 3 in. Stomach contents:

remains of beetles
Melanocorus niger leucogaster

4037. Black Dimarche with white wing patches. 3 in.

4038. Red-faced Paroquet 8. tarsis slightly enlarged. Rather
Agapornis pullata.

common. Sometimes seen eating the green seeds
of sorghum. In captivity it utters harshnotes
that I have not heard in the wild state.

July 22.

4039. Shrike 8 in. Iris purplish blue.

4040. Rennant-winged Nightjar 8. tarsis slightly
Cosmotornis rex illudens

enlarged. Stomach distended with winged

Day (Oct. 1912) 20 to 40 of these wagtails come every evening to

coast in the palm trees in the park. This

habit was also noticed at Bafwala and

Awakuri.
Garamba
July 20, 1912.

4033. Warbler, S. im. Heliota flavipilosa

July 21, 1912
4034. Small gray Hawk, barred below. S. t. m. e. Iris
     Acetoetus ornatus.
     bright brown, cere and base of mandible bright
     yellow, bill black with a little light gray posteriorly,
     feet orange, claw dusky.

4035. Brown Finch, S. im. Poliospyga gularis algernus
     Certhiaella conviva.

4036. Large Striated Brown Shrike, S. im. Stomach contents:
     remains of beetles.
     Melanobius niger leucomelas

4037. Black Puffin with white wing patches. S. m.

4038. Red-faced Parrotet, S. testes slightly enlarged. Rather
     Agapornis pullata.
     Common. Sometimes seen eating the green seeds
     of sorghum. In captivity it utters harsh notes
     that I have not heard in the wild state.

July 22.

4039. Shrike, T. m. iris purplish-blue.

4040. Pennant-winged Nightjar, S. testes slightly
     Cosmotoma vex illadris
     enlarged. Stomach distended with winged
     Termites. Prunia mistecca f. ovary slightly enlarged.

July 24.

4041. Small Created Lark, S. t. m. e. One of about 5
     smooth

Parabde seen on a low hill with considerably bare rock.

July 26.

4042. Black and white Wagtail. S. t. m. e.

July 30.

4043. Small Bustard. S. testes slightly enlarged.
     Lissotis melankosistis
     Iris light brown. Stomach contents: remains
     of many beetles, and some small seeds, as of
fruit. Passed over the post and alighted in a bushy pasture, where the cattle had trampled down a great deal of the grass. Head and neck stretched forward, the flight is strong, with much beating of wings; and the bird did not allow itself to be approached closely, even tho concealed by the vegetation. Generally silent, tho Mr. Lang has once heard its voice. Rather common, observed from Niangara to Zambezi.

Aug. 3.


Corniopterus vexillarius

Aug. 4.

4045. Large yellow weaver. Stomach slightly enlarged.

Phanotechnus acuicularis flavescens

4046. Red and Black weaver (P. melanocercus). Stomach somewhat enlarged.

4047. Same as preceding. St. im. t. n.e. skull almost completely ossified.

Aug. 2.

4042. (Note - Sept. 11, 1912 - in April I saw a pair of these wagtails building a nest in the thatch of a native house at Sanguis; at present a pair is nesting in the grass roof of a house in Paradise. The species is abundant here, not in the brush, but about every village.)
fruit. Passed over the post and alighted in
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Head and neck stretched forward,
The flight is strong, with much beating
of wings; and the bird did not allow itself
to be approached closely, even tho concealed
by the vegetation. Generally silent, the
Mr. Lang has once heard its voice. Rather
common, observed from Niagara to Saranba

Aug 3.
Corvettus vexillarius
Stomach filled with winged termites.
Aug 4.
4045. Large yellow weaver. T. testis slightly enlarged.
Flammigerus aurantius
Aug 6. Red-x-black Weaver (Pyromelaena) T. testis some-
what enlarged.
4047. Same as preceding. T. im. t.m.e. skull almost
completely osified.
Aug 7.
4048. Sitagrus祥hepes
Yellow Weaver. T. testis much enlarged.
Aug 8.
4049. Pygmy-winged Nightjar. T. testis slightly
Corvettus chiniceps
enlarged. Stomach contents: 2 beetles and very
many winged termites.
Aug 9.
Stomach contents: grass seeds.
4051. *Lagonosticta rhodopenia.* Small reddish weaver, with white spots at side of breast. T. t. testes somewhat enlarged. Crop contained many tiny termites.

Very common at present near the post, feeding on the ground amidst patches of weeds and grass. They have a short, piping call, and a song which is not loud in very pleasant, consisting of a repetition of sweet ringing notes, often producing a trilling or even warbling effect. They sing in bushes or trees, not on the ground.

Aug. 10.

4052. *Colensoi.* Black widow bird. T. t. testes slightly enlarged. Crop contained a small caterpillar, a piece of an insect, grass and a few grass seeds; stomach contents: small seeds.

4053. Same as preceding. T. t. n. e. Stomach contents: small seeds and a few tiny bits of grass.

A very common bird throughout the whole region, much less conspicuous in the dry season because of its change of plumage. At present, before breeding really commences, feeding they are often found in the grass in flocks. Many adult males are in full black plumage; others are moulting, and brown females and immature males very numerous. The largest
Paradje
Aug. 10, 1912.

flocks have yet seen numbered about 200 (Aug. 14, 1912)

Red-faced Weaver. B. tictic, much enlarged, skull not quite completely ossified. Stomach contents: small seeds. Do be found feeding now in small flocks in the grass.

4054. Phoeniculus purpureus niloticus. Stomach contents: remains of a few small round millipedes, and insects.

Aug. 11.

4055. Large Wood Hoopoe. B. immaculata. Stomach contents: insect remains. Iris brown, slightly tinged with red; bill black, feet blackish.

4056. Lapwing (Haplopterus). B. t. m. e. Stomach contents: insect remains. Iris brown, slightly tinged with red; bill black, feet blackish. Stomach contents: remains of insects, and 1 insect larva.

Alighted in the fort near the banks of the river. With the exception of the example shot in the same spot last November, these are the only specimens we have seen.

4057. Same as preceding. B. t. m. e. Iris brown, bill and feet blackish. Stomach contents: remains of insects, and 1 insect larva.

4058. Fruit-Pigeon. F. o. e. Crop and stomach contained pieces of wild figs. Common near Paradje about the large trees near water.

Its voice is most un dove-like, but very characteristic and commonly heard. The these
notes may sometimes be given in abbreviated form, they are in their entirety somewhat as follows:

"Oh, how does you do, get a wrench! get a wrench! y're slow, y're slow."

(apt. loc. inquilus) (horse, quickly) (print, a little slow, slightly loose.)

4059. Red. & black Weaver. (Pseudactena.) T. & T. E.


Adult males are now very peignacous, and besides pursuing their females with hovering flight and fluttering tail, they dart after the brown miniature males, or even wagtails or weavers of other species. While hopping on the ground, the long rectrices may be dragging on the earth, or raised slightly in a graceful arc. Both in flight and perching males usually utter notes of a twittering nature, but while resting on a branch they sometimes utter a low, whistled "piece."


Brody. Term. abyssinicus.

Stomach contents: remains of tiny insects.

2. with dusky tip; feet buff, claws grayish.

3. wheelia auffenbergi


Aug. 12.

4. 4064. Burde Dove. F. t.e.

4. 4065. " " " " F. t.e. 

3. stigmoptila senegalensis

They still congregate on the same spot in the post where they ate dirt last year (see n. 3308)

Aug. 13.

4. 4066. warbler. F. testes somewhat enlarged.


4. 4068. Weaver. F. o. m. e. Iris orange. Stomach contents: tiny seeds. A half dozen of these weavers were seen in the post this morning.

4. 4069. wheelia auffenbergi


4. 4071. " " F. " " " Iris orange-red.

4. 4072. " " F. o. m. e. Iris orange-red. Crop contained tiny seed.

4. 4073. " " F. ovary slightly enlarged.

4. 4074. " " F. o. m. e. Iris orange-red.

Nov. 4069-74 were members of a flock of about 25, found near a neglected plantation, close to Manuka's
Paradja
Aug 14, 1912.

Another flock of 6 or 8, and also an isolated pair, were noticed in the vicinity. They spend much of their time on the ground, but also alight on grass or corn-stalks. The whole flock sometimes arising at once. The flight is steady, but rather slow, with vigorous wing action. They are practically silent. (This species, it will be seen, resembles in habits that represented by Nov. 3938; differing mainly in perching and in being less secretive.) This is the first time we have noticed the species for nearly a year, certainly they become much more numerous at this season. (Sept 9 '12: Same observed near edge of marsh near port.)


Dorsal pale yellowish green, tail greenish buff,
tip of maxilla dusky brown, feet light green, stained with brown. Stomach contents: remains of a spider and some insects.

Accompanied by a female, he was flying low over a papyrus swamp, where I have heard a couple of times a slow cooing or grunting sound produced perhaps by this species. Not to my.

4076. Had seen but a single male, also flying about over papyrus, much as least bitterns at Newarkep.
may be seen in the breeding season making short flights over the marsh.

Sitagra luteola (Lcht.)
4076. Yellowish Weaver, F. o. e. Had a fresh-built nest in a small acacia, the favorite tree of this species. 3 new nests were noticed today in an hour's walk, all in this kind of tree, a small, stony, yellow-flowered acacia.

Aug. 16.
4077. Least Bittern, F. o. e. Iris yellow. Stomach contents: remains of insects and a spider.
5 shot in the same swamp as No. 4075, probably its mate.
4078. Large yellowish Weaver, F. t. e. Stomach contents: Hyphantria constricta females, maize.
Sitagra luteola (Lcht.)
4079. Small yellowish Weaver, F. t. e. Stomach contents: 2 small caterpillars, and some insect remains.
Shot near the same nest as No. 4076, perhaps its mate.

Aug. 17.
4080. Rail (Corthura) F, left testis somewhat enlarged, right one small.
Sitagra luteola (Lcht.)
4081. Rail (Corthura, F. o. e.

Aug. 11.
4082. Weaver, F. The usual note of this bee-eater is a sort of "quip!" or "whip!" and similar short notes rapidly repeated. Insects may be beaten against the perch (quip, p.p.).
4083. Bee-eater F. Chalcophanes, F. o. e. Both had small bells of Chalc. annulata
4085. Red-tailed Sunbird, F. Chalc. (studied not examined) 5 millet in the stomach.
Warbler. F juv. Citricola coelestis

Small Black Swallows, with white under wing coverts. Juv occurs even at Baramba, about large trees which stand usually in damp spots. In early July we saw a pair, one of which, probably the male, pursued its mate with a very peculiar flight, its wings being moved stiffly and kept mostly below the plane of the body.

Gray Owl (Bubo). F. Cathartes aura

Small Green-backed Cuckoo. F. testis somewhat enlarged. Stomach contents: remains of small caterpillars and an insect.

Large Yellow-green Shrike. F. ovary somewhat enlarged. Colurpseus concens.

Black Widow-bird. F. ovary slightly enlarged.

Black Weaver with orange neck and neck band, and yellow back. F. rufescens.

Same as preceding. F. testis slightly enlarged, shall not quite completely ossified.

These weavers are not abundant at Paradja, but found usually along the edges of damp meadows, or in other spots where the grass is high.
Aug. 20, 1912.

**Pradje**

**Aquila cardinalis** (Hartf.)

**Aquila cardinalis** (Hartf.)
4095. Sp. testis much enlarged.

**Quercus erythraea** (Hartf.)
4096. Sp. testis somewhat enlarged, shell not completely ossified. Crop and stomach contained small seeds.

Nos. 4094-5 are the common species here. No. 4096 is the first of its kind noticed since we left Madje. It was feeding with the others (4094-5) in the grass.

Aug. 21.


Stomach contents: remains of an insect.


Swarmed at its nest, which was built of dry blades of grass, lined with thistle down, and sewn with silk between three of the leaves of some slender sunflower-like plants. Each of these leaves sprang from a different stalk, and the nest was suspended some 2½ feet above the ground. It was in a field of "suli" (Imperata cylindrica) the broad-bladed grass used for roofing. When discovered, on Aug. 18, this nest contained two light green eggs, finely but thickly spotted with reddish brown, which hatched.
Paradja
Aug 21, 1912.

Absolutely, yesterday (Aug 20) disclosing 2 naked, pinkish young, with yellow bills, and a black spot on each side of the tongue on its upper surface. The old birds seemed shy, their notes were not heard near the nest, and the one bird was sometimes seen to fly out, it never lingered in the vicinity or attempted to return while we waited.

Paradja mar. 1911.

4099. Shell of Dendroceros nasutus ♂.

Sept 3, 1912.

4100. Turite Dove, P. t. e. Stigmateria saegalma

Sept 8. Eulius leucomelas

4101. White-headed Barbet, P. t. t. Pepleus somewhat enlarged. Timed contents: soft red pulp of a guava. This species has a series of very characteristic voice, uttering a shrill, metallic notes of two syllables, which I remember by the words "king, crown." This note is repeated rapidly and energetically from 15 to 20 times, and then dies off in a sort of "ke-ke-ke-ke-ke..." At other times one may hear a sort of dry "ch-ch-ch-ch..." not very loud, or other metallic sounds.

Sept 9. Hypargos schlegeli (Sharp).

4102. Small tree-duck, Weaver, with a few red feathers about breast, and some black feathers with white spots on breast. Immature, skull nearly completely ossified. Iris dark-brown, distal half of maxilla bright red.
Paradje
Sept. 9, 1912.

brook. Half black, mandible bright red with a little black at base, feet buff. Crop contained small seeds.

Grew up from the ground in a group of rubber trees, at the foot. Was single and silent, first I have ever seen.

Sept. 12
4:103, Small yellowish Weaver, D. t.e. Iris, light brown, bill black, feet blue gray. Stomach contents: remains of small beetles. Was still working on a fresh but nearly complete nest, woven of strips of grass (with already a slight spout) and hung in a thorny acacia (of a species larger than that mentioned under No. 407609) at a height of 30 feet. On another bough of the same tree there was an older, drier nest, of exactly the same shape, empty, the certainly built this season. They seem to construct many nests in which no eggs are laid, but seldom more than 3 in one tree.

Sept. 15
4:104. Paradise Flycatcher. Tail tips not enlarged.

4:105. Plume superciliosum (S. mill.). Yellow-breasted Weaver, with dark green back, cheeks, throat black. F. t.e. Stomach contents: seeds. Had a nest, remarkably similar in shape to that of No. 3217, and of precisely the same materials.
but supported on a single long fruit-bearing stalk of grass, from which all the branches but two had been stripped. This grass stalk, set much inclined, held it still about 9 feet above the ground, in a patch of high grass on the edge of a marsh, in plain view from all sides. The four eggs, unlike those of No. 3217, were thickly and finely spotted all over with pale grayish, the ground color being bluish-green. The condition of the nest was very fresh, the virginity showed the set to be complete; indeed incubation could hardly have begun, for the female bird seemed little attached to her nest, and only after I had paid several visits could I make certain of the proprietorship, by seeing her fly precipitately out of it. In fact three individuals of the species were observed to frequent its vicinity; one was an adult male, the specimen collected a female, and the third a female or immature male.

This nest was discovered just a week ago, when it was nearly completed, but empty.
Parade
Sept. 15. 1912

Aeshna americana

4106. Warbler. B. t. e. Stomach contents: a small (hairsless) caterpillar, a small grasshopper, & other insects. Collected in a grassy marsh near the post.

Sept. 17.

Cercopis viridis

4107. Paradise Flycatcher. B. t. n. e. (Median rectrices, primary ptery, & wing quills, are black, at least at tips.)

4108, 4109, 4110. Three small weavers, in alcohol.

Malacopterus peltoides carinthomantius

4111. Large yellow & green Shrike. F. o. m. e. (Skull completely ossified, the light grey color of the bill would indicate a young bird.) (Wings orange. Stomach contents: remains of caterpillars & insects.

Sept. 20.

4112. Same as preceding. F. o. n. i.e. Stomach contents: 4 beetles.

4113. Widow bird (Vidua) B. sexes enlarged; skull not completely ossified. Crop contained small seeds. (An adult male in full breeding plumage, save for the median rectrices, which are flat, slightly pointed, and little longer than the rest of the tail. The first example I have seen with such a tail.) Acted just like any other adult male of its species, flying noisily about, hovering, and chasing females, etc.

Sept. 21.

4114. (Phot.)

Indicator indicator

Honeyguide. F. ovary slightly enlarged. (Wings dull dark-brown; bill brownish; black, its base, and skin about nostrils dull purplish red; feet dark gray, slightly bluish, claws blackish.)
Paradje
Sept. 29, 1912.

4115. Honey Guide Φ. very slightly enlarged.

These two honey-guides were trapped by a native, with honeycomb as bait, at a hive he had opened.

Sept. 22.

Sitagia luteola (Lclt.)

4116. Small yellow weaver with black face. Φ. t. e. Stomach contents: seeds.

4117. Mate of preceding. Φ. o. e. Stomach contents: insect remains.

This pair of weavers had a nest of the usual shape, with a slight spout, attached to a drooping branch of an acacia, near its tip, 10 feet from the ground. This acacia was the common large long-thorned kind mentioned under No. 4103.

The nest contained two pure white eggs, well incubated, indeed one of the young birds began to peck its shell. The natal down is rather sparse, and whitish. At 10 am the male was frightened from the nest and shot, at 4 pm the female was sitting in the tree.

4118. Pratincole. Φ. t. e. Stomach contents: ants, blades, melamporia (± nodosa).

The first example noted this season. On their southward migration they seem not to travel in large companies.
Paradje
Sept. 22, 1912.

Uraeginthus bengalus
4119. Small blue-breasted Weaver. B. tutes somewhat enlarged.

Crop filled with small seeds. His nest was a rough mass of grass tips (about 14 cm. from top to bottom, 12 cm. thick), with a relatively large lateral entrance, and a few feathers for a lining. It contained 14 pure white eggs, a complete set that had been incubated for some time; and was placed between some small forking branches in the top of a low and scantly leafed tree in a pasture (16 feet from the ground). At 8 am I frightened the male out of the nest, but did not see the female. A foot below the weaver's nest hung a nest of large brown paper wasps, very large, looking when all the wasps were sitting on it about the same size as the birds.

Uraeginthus bengalus
4120. Small blue-breasted Weaver. F. o. e. an egg in oviduct. Crop contained small termites and seeds. (Not mate of no. 4119.) This morning, in a small yellow-flowered acacia, I found an old nest of weavers like no. 4116 & 7, of the customary shape, containing 3 eggs; but waiting at a short distance, was surprised to
Faradji
Sept. 22, 1912.

see this little blue weaver come back to it. After
she had been killed, another female, at first alone,
but later accompanied by a male with red cheek-
patches, visited it. The three unspotted white
eggs are undoubtedly of this blue-breasted species,
which seems to have taken possession of the
old abandoned nest without even lining it.

Sept. 24.
4121. Ruff. ♀ o. m. e. Stomach contents: a few insect remains
and some small stones. First example noted this
season.

Sept. 27.
4122. Muscicapa atrocapilla
Pycatcher. ♂ 3 to 4 inches brown, bill and feet black.
The first specimens have ever observed — was
flitting actively about in trees and bushes near a
native village.

4123. Hyphantes ocellarius
Yellowish Weaver with black throat patch and line through
&. Testis slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: insect
remains. Iris yellowish-buff.

4124. Hyphantes ocellarius
Mate of preceding. ♂ 0. e. Stomach contents: a spider,
a small naked caterpillar, and remains of insects.
Iris yellowish-buff.

This pair of weavers had attached their nest to
a drooping branch of a long-storied acacia, about
10 feet from the ground, and overhanging a patch of dense, high grass. Woven of fine strips of grass, it was very similar to the nest of No. 2783, already described, but the "spout" was slightly longer. The size of the entrance seems characteristic of the species, indeed it is wide enough to admit easily two birds at once. In this instance, the two eggs were nearly ready to hatch, and could not be blown; but they were also pale bluish, with numerous small spots of brownish gray.

*Deuropisops prosiloburus*

4125. Small greenish Woodpecker. *P.* [immature] t.m.e. Stomach contents: 4 caterpillars. The voice of this woodpecker, heard frequently heretofore, is a rather dry "che-che-che-che-che-che....", and may be uttered even by young birds, as the present individual.

There seems to be something peculiar about the innermost primary in the young of some, if not all, the woodpeckers here. In very young birds it is very much smaller than the other primaries or neighboring secondaries, but this feature is
Paradje
Sept. 29, 1912.

Speedily lost. In the present specimen, for example, a new one is already appearing. In adult birds this feather is of normal size.

4126. Flycatcher (Muscicapa grisola). F. o. n. e. Stomach contents: remains of black ants. First noticed this season on Sept. 23.

4127. Sooty thrush (Urocolius). B. t. n. e. Stomach contents: remains of Caprimulgus notolensis chilensis beetles.

4128. Boataucher. F. t. n. e. Stomach contents: remains of C. w. chilensis beetles.


These 3 birds were flushed from nests on open spots in a damp meadow where cows often graze.

Sept. 28.

Extremely thin, as it is starved, stomach contained a single large fish scale. Captured by natives along the Dungan. I have never seen a gull here.

Oct. 2.
4131. Dunette with black muchal crescent. F. o. e. Streptopelia maccar. an egg with shell not yet calcified in oviduct, measuring 2.6 x 1.85 mm. The ovary showed
Oct. 2 1912.

Two empty ovisacs, but no more very large ones.
Crop contained 4 grains of maize and 2 beans.
Stomach, a grain of maize (broken), some small seeds, and small stones.

Oct. 3.
4132. Kite (Elanus) "limi". Left ovary not enlarged, only a slight trace of right ovary present. Crop and stomach contained pieces of a lizard, 9rides orange.

Oct. 4.
4133. Weaver, "flava". Ovary somewhat enlarged. Stomach contents: small seeds.

At present they are seen only in small numbers, 2 to 4, often near marshes, the also in dry open spots.

Oct. 5.
4134. S. tigrina, tenebrosa. A. Weaver. Female ovary much enlarged (Albinistic) dark brown, bill Whitish, feet pale flesh color.


4136. Same as preceding. Female ovary somewhat enlarged.

4137. Same as preceding.

Oct. 6.

These three weavers were feeding in company in the high grass. (Probably not the parents of the following.)

Oct. 7.
Paradje
Oct. 8, 1912.

corners of mouth cream color, iris dusky, internum of mouth pink, without markings.

4139. Same as preceding. ♀ juv.

4140. " " " " " ♀ juv. \( \text{Ploceus superstesius} \)

4141. " " " " " ♀ juv.

Nos. 4138-41 were taken from a nest built between 2 vertical stalks of grass, at a height of 5 feet, in a swamp where the vegetation was low and open. This nest was identical in shape and materials with the two already collected (see nos. 3217 a 4105). At a distance of also 7 yards, woven between two grass stalks, and at about the same height, there was a second nest, of more open texture, and without the soft lining, serving perhaps as a roost for the male.

A second pair of nests of this species was found the same day, attached to high stalks projecting up from some tall grass near the bank of the river. One contained 4 nestlings, considerably younger than the former, having only the whitish natal down. The other nest, placed at a short
Paradje
Oct. 8, 1912.

corners of mouth cream-colored, iris dusky, interior of mouth pink, without markings.

4139. Same as preceding. ♀ juv.

4140. ♂ juv. {Ploceus supersticiosus.}

4141. ♂ juv. In Oct. 6 th.

Nos. 4138-41 were taken from a nest built between 2 vertical stalks of grass, at a height of 5 feet, in a swamp where the vegetation was low and open. This nest was identical in shape and materials with the two already collected (see nos. 3217 & 4105.) At a distance of also 7 yards, a nest was woven between two grass stalks, and

4144. Iris very dark brown, rim of eyepipe light green, rest of orbit light gray slightly bluish; bill black, a little purplish red at gape, feet purplish red with whitish soles and brownish-black claws.

was found the same day, attached to high stalks projecting up from some tall grass near the bank of the river. One contained 4 nestlings, considerably younger than the former, having only the whitish natal down. The other nest, placed at a short
distance was even less complete.

This species seems to build habitually in comparatively conspicuous spots, unlike the widow birds and related species, who strive to conceal their nests as completely as possible in the grass. The young birds I preserved, when hungry, uttered chirping sounds, which by their abruptness, recalled slightly the notes of adults of the species.

Oct. 7.


4143. Paradise Flycatcher. M. o. n. e.

Oct. 5.

4144. Turtle Dove with black mohel crescent. M. very much enlarged. Crop contained 35 winged termites, 3 ticks, a grain of maize, and quantities of tiny seeds. The ticks were rather large, and still alive.

These doves are very common and noisy at present, often walking on the ground in the hope, tho' they often do not seem to eat earth on the spots frequented by the other species of turtle dove.
No. 4150-2. Cockroaches in general have a relatively small amount of black pigment in the eyes. With these specimens, for example, when wounded, if the mouth was opened in the direction of the sun, the pupil appeared red instead of black.

Several were females, and one had an egg in the oviduct. The present example was in the most worn plumage.

4146. Hawk. P., varies small, right one nearly the size of the left. Iris greenish gray, skin of orbits yellowish, not entirely naked; lines greenish, eye yellow; top, green at sides; corners of mouth yellow; beak black, blue-gray at base, especially mandible. Feet yellow, claws black.

Crop and stomach contained pieces of a thrush. Shot in rubber trees near post.

Oct. 9. Sitaeca taeniota. A. Yellow Weaver, B.t.e. Crop and stomach contained some durra grain, a green caterpillar, a small beetle, and a cockroach.

Sitaeca taeniota. A. Young of preceding species. Fjuv. Iris gray with dark brown inner rim. Bill dark green, lower edge of maxilla and corners of mouth yellowish white, feet flesh color.

Stomach contents: a few pieces of insects, and a bit of shell of a large snail.
Paradja
Oct. 8, 1912.

4145. Burdei. Dove. F. o. e. Crop contained 1 cubic centimeter of earth. One of a flock eating earth on the same place they always congregate in the post. 6 were killed today with one cartridge; several were females, and one had an egg in the ovicellus. The present example was in the most worn plumage.

4146. Hawk. F., ovaries small, right one nearly the size of one of the left. Iris greenish gray, skin of orbits yellowish, not entirely naked; lores greenish; cere yellow on top, green at sides; corners of mouth yellow; beak black, blue-gray at base, especially on mandible, feet yellow, claws black. Crop and stomach contained pieces of a thrush. Shot in rubber trees near post.

Oct. 9.

4147. A. Sitagra taeniifera. Yellow Weaver. F. o. e. Crop and stomach contained some dura grain, a green caterpillar, a small beetle, and a cockroach.

Paradje
Oct. 9, 1912.

Setagrus tenuispira
A. Same as preceding. 3. juv.

As already noted, this species nests abundantly in the papygus and tall reeds along the river's edge here.

Oct. 10.

4150. Goatsucker. F. testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: a great number of winged termites, and a few beetle remains.


4152. Goatsucker. F. ov. e. Stomach contents: remains of beetles. These 3 goatsuckers were secured in the same place as no. 4127-9. Many of the beetles they had eaten were dung beetles. Another of the same

4147 (continued) Today (Oct. 9) from nests in papygus along the River Dongwe we collected 4 sets (of 2 eggs each) and 2 odd eggs, of this weaver, showing a variation from green to brown, spotted to not enlarged. Practically spotless, the 2 eggs from two others the same nest were always similar.
Paradji
Oct. 9, 1912.

4149. Sitagra taenioptera

As already noted, this species nests abundantly in
the papyrus and tall reeds along the river's edge here.

4150. Goatsucker. T. testes slightly enlarged. Stomach
contents: a great number of winged termites, and
a few beetle remains

4151. Goatsucker. T. ovaries slightly enlarged. Stomach
C. n. chadensis
contents: remains of beetles.

4152. Goatsucker. F. o. m. e. Stomach contents: remain C. n. chadensis
of beetles.

These 3 goatsuckers were secured in the same
place as no. 4127-9. Many of the beetles they had
eaten were dung beetles. Another of the same
species was seen shortly after in another
marsh.

4153. Warbler (Phylloscopus). O. t. m. e. Stomach contents:
remains of tiny insects.

Oct. 10

Stomach contents: remains of beetles. With two others
he was spending the day on some bare flat
patches of limonite rock, well shielded by high grass.
This year their clicking call was first heard in the
evening of October 3rd, since they stopped calling in
late May. At Sanguara, in April, he was heard in a papyrus
swamp at midday, during cloudy weather.
4155. Red v. black Weaver (Pycnonotus) 3. c. e.

4156. Mate of preceding, f. c. e.

This pair of birds had hidden their nest in a patch of high grass in a scrubby pasture, weaving it of strips from grass blades, and lining it with fine grass tips, but constructing it rather loosely, so that sunlight could still penetrate from all sides. It was supported by 4 or 5 slender stalks of grass at a height of 5½ feet, adjacent but many of the green blades of grass had also been drawn to the nest, and their tips woven into its walls, thus adding considerably to its stability. The entrance opened at the side, high up. The three eggs were light greenish blue, with small scattered spots of purplish brown, most numerous at the smaller end. From the appearance of the female eggs impressed about the larger end. The female showed considerable attachment for her nest, returning several times before she was shot; the male, however, never approached the nest, it not at all shy. Flying back and forth over the grass with flapping wings, alighting in low trees, but keeping his
eye always on his dull-colored mate.

Oct. 12.


Stomach contents: fruit.

4158. *Sandpiper* (*Gallinago*). T. t. m. e. Stomach contents:

Rhynochetus gilvus

a white insect larva. Shot in a muddy path

crossing a grassy swamp.

4159. *Piny Warbler*.  T. t. m. e. Stomach contents: remains of

tiny insects.

4160. Same as preceding. F. eye very slightly enlarged. Stom. cont. tiny insects

4161. " " " " F. o. v. e.

4162. " " " " Immature. Stom. cont. tiny insects.

4163. " " " " Immature.

These diminutive birds were hopping about the branches
of a group of fairly large, thorny acacias. The generally
silent, one was heard to utter something that
probably answered for a song, a short dry attempt
at a trill, and not at all loud. I have never
seen these warblers anywhere save in acacias (3
believe always the same species of acacia), and
never singly. Probably they are not at all rare.
4164. **Sylvia apicalis**. Warblers, with long, broad tail. They cont. tiny insects.

4165. **Sylvia apicalis**.

Shot in a grassy marsh in the morning, as they perched on the taller grass stems. In spite of their large tails, they can conceal themselves well in the lower, denser grass when they so choose.


Her nest, discovered yesterday in the high grass on a low knoll in a marsh, was spherical, woven loosely of strips of grass, lined throught with grass strips, which projected considerably out over the entrance. The latter was circular, relatively large, and opened well up on one side. The nest was placed about 3 feet from the ground, and contained two eggs, light bluish-green, heavily spotted with dark greenish brown, especially on the larger end.

Yesterday I watched the nest long enough to see that it belonged to this widow bird, but waited until today to make certain. The male
—sometimes there were two males in the vicinity—flew anxiously about, often pursuing the female, and sometimes making a low rasping sound. The female alone came to the nest.

4167. Ground Hornbill. F. ovary slightly enlarged.
Bucorvus abyssinicus.
Stomach contents: a red-sided lizard, a frog, many small fissure, a piece of a small antelope hoof, many dung beetles, a large water bug, a caterpillar, many insect eggs, a millipede, and two small pods of beans.

With her red-throated mate she was walking about in a pasture. The dung beetles were evidently dug out from about the cow manure. Two of these birds were seen near the same place on Sept 11th. They are wary, and even when concealed by the vegetation, will not allow a man to approach closer than 50 yards, when they rise heavily, with noisy wing beats. After the female had been shot, her mate took refuge in a tree some distance off, and was later heard giving a low "hum, hum..."
Oct. 12, 1912.

the following morning, too, he recided the neighborhood, calling frequently "heww, heww," "bee - tuk," "bee - tuk," "bee - tuk," etc., etc., about November.

Log name: "Bee - tuk, Bee - tuk, Bee - tuk."


4168. Black Weaver with yellow back and wing-coverts.

Colurus passer macrourus

T. i. e. His nest, similar in shape and material to that of the red v. black Pyromelaena (4155),

the less strongly woven and less firmly attached,

was placed in a dense patch of grass bordering a marsh, at a height of not more than a yard.

It was discovered on Oct. 11th, and contained

(Pl. 45)

2 eggs, rather heavily spotted, and much resembling those of the widow-bird No. 4166.

Yesterday I watched for some time, and by seeing the female approach and leave the nest, made certain that it belonged to this species. The male, too, stayed continually in the vicinity, perching on the tops of small trees, flitting his wings and tail, exhibiting his ruff, or flying jerkily about,

or chasing his mate, but never venturing close to the nest. I waited till today to secure the female, and during the night something stole the eggs (a native suggested
that a snailie had done it, for the nest was not in the least damaged.) The male was still at his post this morning, and as was collected, along with the empty nest.

4169. Buff-bellied Pipit. &. o.m.e.; skull not quite completely ossified. Stomach contents: insect remains.

4170. Warbler with long, broad tail. &. t. e. Shot in the early morning in the same marsh as no. 4164.55. He was flying about in circles, about 50 feet above the grass, giving occasionally a weak metallic "cheep." Often he would drop suddenly down to the grass and rest awhile on an exposed stalk.

4171. Same as preceding. &. immature. Stomach contents: remains of small insects. Was perching on tall grass stems in a marsh early in the morning.

4172. Warbler. &. eye somewhat enlarged. Iris light brown; upper part of maxilla dusky brown, rest of bill pale pinkish; feet very pale buff, claws brownish. Stomach contents: insect remains. Shuffling in high grass in a marsh, uttering a short, harsh scolding note, as if worried by my presence.
Paradje
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Agonotiste rara.

4173. Small Reddish Weaver. F. o. c. Her nest, a rather loose ball composed of soft seed-bearing grass tips, with a number of feathers from the common brown partridge, with some dry blades of grass around the outside, was said to have been placed on the ground in a clump of grass. It contained 4 pure white eggs. The bird was caught in her nest, and the whole brought to me by a native.

4174. Woodpecker. F. ovary slightly enlarged. Iris light purplish red. Stomach contents: many small ants. The voice of this species (probably only its males call) is a shrill metallic "teewee", (tuyub) repeated over and over, and sounding to me much more as if it were uttered by some small falcon or kestrel. Mr. Lang says it reminds him of the call of the European wryneck.

Coly. St. t. Stomach and intestine contained fruit. This bird - a male - was shot just after it flew off its nest, a bowl-shaped structure of generous size, composed of thin dry plant and leaf stems, small vines, and soft, fibrous material probably from bark. It was placed between some forked
Paradji
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Branches in a small sticky-leaved tree, about
12 feet above the ground, and contained two
lack-luster, whitish eggs, covered, or rather soiled,
all over with small spots of greenish brown. One
of the young birds had just begun to peck at its
shell, but the eggs were blown with the aid of
potash, which unfortunately took off considerable
color from one of them.

_Dryocopus rufescens_

4176. Shrike. 
Stomach contents: insect remains.
This reddish orange.
The voice of this shrike may be compared with that of
its related black and white forest species, but it is
harsh and nasal, instead of the rather pleasant
the monotonous "chew-chew-chew..." of its
congener.

_Campephilus obscurus_

4177. Sunbird. Testes slightly enlarged. Stomach
contents: a small caterpillar. This is a species
which comes here to spend the dry season. It
was first noticed yesterday. From the way the
males pursue the females they would seem
to be mating, and probably they breed here
later on. Males in imperfect plumage are
also to be seen now. Heard very often during the dry season,
as a rather weak "chip, chip..." but occasionally a sort of low
song is heard, composed of sounds like "churing-churing..." or
"chew-chew-chew..."
Paradise
Oct. 14, 1912.

4178. Small brownish gray warbler, B. t. e.

4179. Mate of preceding, f. o. e.

The nest of these birds was a dainty oval pouch, about 10 cm. from top to bottom, woven of fine strips from some pubescent grass, with a round entrance, opening at one side of the top. It was supported in a patch of high grass in a dry brushy pasture, at a height of 4 feet, by fine strands of its material bound round the grass blades, or sewn through them. The two beautiful eggs, a complete set, which were already in the nest when discovered 3 days ago, were light blue, with rounded spots of rufous andumber, and larger veiled blotches of light rufous or pale purplish, these markings being most strongly pronounced on the larger end. The birds were unusually shy.

4180. Small brownish gray warbler, B. t. e. Stomach contents:

5. 4178

Prairie grass seeds
remains of a ladybird and other small insects.

The nest of this individual, discovered today, was

similar in shape and material to that of no. 4178-9

being also lined with fine grass tops, but was
sewn between two leaves of a "matangulu" (Afromomum) tall lily-like plant we have taken for the Rhin's Island group. It was placed about 2½ feet above the ground, in the same scrubbly pasture, and also contained 2 eggs, not as brightly colored as the preceding, being pale greenish-blue, with ill-defined blotches of light brownish and rufous. One egg having 5 or 6 spots of dark purplish-brown, the other a wash of light purplish-brown on its larger end.

Three more abandoned nests of this species, found in the same neighborhood, have been labelled Nos. 4180 a, 4180 b, 4180 c.

4180 a. A nest sewn beneath a leaf of a "matangulu" like that of No. 3890, but also attached slightly to the next leaf below. Materials same as in nests already described.

4180 b. A nest fastened between two "matangulu" leaves, one above, one below. Materials identical.

4180 c. A cup-shaped nest, of usual material, hung beneath a leaf of a large thistle (with round, dark-red, flower-head), and also attached to a leaf below. Only 30 or 40 feet distant from 4180 b.
Paradaje
Oct. 15, 1912.

Cainguis cupreus

4181. Sunbird. ♀ juv. Iris very dark brown, bill blackish-brown, corners of mouth pale yellow, feet black.

Oct. 16.

4182. Swallow (H. rustica) ♂ t.m.e. This species was first noticed at Paradaje on its autumnal migration this year on Sept. 10th.

Oct. 17.

4183. Shrike, S. immature. Iris orange.

4184. Whinchat, S. t.m.e. First noticed this year on Sept. 22.

4185. Flycatcher (Muscicapa frisola) ♂ t.m.e.

4186. " " ♂ t.m.e.

4187. Pitmouse. ♂ t.m.e. Melaniporus major leucomelas


4190. " " ♀ juv.—in alcohol.

The young of waxbills and their allies often have peculiar markings inside the mouth, and little balls of skin, etc. at the gape. This sketch shows the appearance of the open mouth of these nestlings.

These three young were taken from a nest in some forks of a young tree (caterpills bore of leaves by caterpillars) standing amid dense high grass on a knoll in a marsh. It was 4 feet above the ground, but perfectly concealed.
by the grass, and built entirely of grass, not woven, but pressed compactly together.
In shape it was pyriform, 15 cm long by 9 cm high, with a small lateral entrance, about which the nest material protruded. In a short spout inside, the floor of the nest was covered with the excrement of the young birds, indeed many of the Viduinae seem not to clean the nest.

Oct. 18.
4191. Yellow-breasted Wagtail. 3 in. First observed Sept. 22.
4192. Warbler. P. o. e.
4194. Weaver. Immature. Testis somewhat enlarged.
54165. Cichoroces macraowo.

A nest of this species, very much like the nest of no. 4168, built about 4 feet above the ground, in tall grass on high, dry ground, was collected today. When found yesterday it contained one young bird, about ready to leave, so the boy who discovered it tied the nestling by one foot with a piece of thread. When visited this morning it was found hanging outside, dead, and much eaten by ants, so it could easily be concealed.
identified by its plumage.
Another nest of this species was shown me
today, in a similar situation. It contained 2 young
and both old birds, a ♂, were on hand.

4195. Warbler with long, broad tail. ♂. ovaly slightly enlarged
Perched on tall grass in a marsh, in the early
morning, uttering from time to time a
harsh “chik.”

4196. Black Thrush with white wing coverts. ♂. t.m.e.
Stomach contents: berries.

4197. Foxmouse. ♂. t.m.e. Iris yellow. Stomach contents:
small caterpillars.

4198. Weaver (Ploceastera) ♂. ovaly somewhat enlarged,
skull not quite completely ossified. Had nest and
2 young. Crop contained grass seeds.

Her nest, built like that of Nos. 4155 & 6,
was placed in long grass, 4 feet up, on high
ground, and contained 2 very young birds
naked save for the scanty whitish natal down
on head, back and wings.

4199. 2 young of preceding—preserved in alcohol.
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4201. Thrush. T. o. n. e. Stomach contents: berries.

4202. Rufous-crowned Swallow. T. i. m. Tare. Common here when resting they swoop at night in the reeds along the river bank.

4203. Weaver. T. o. e. 1 egg in ovipod. Crop contained small seeds and some very small insects. With her mate, on the ground in a muddy pathway at edge of a swamp. (Two were noticed on Dec 10, 1912, and 2 more, in the same place.) No. 4203 was killed, on Dec. 15, 1912.

4204. Warbler - in alcohol.

4205. White-fronted Lapwing. T. testes small. Stomach contents: insect remains. First example of the season observed on Oct. 10th.

4206. Dusky Dove with black nuchal crescent. T. testes somewhat enlarged. Crop filled with seeds, including durra grain.

This nest, containing 2 young, was a small frail structure composed of thin dry rootlets and vines, placed upon some small radiating twigs growing out of a horizontal branch, and also supported slightly by a neighboring parallel bough. It was 18 feet above the ground, well hidden by the foliage, in a small tree. Considerable excriment from the young birds adhered to its edges.

4207. 4208. 2 young of preceding, both T. jw. Iris dark brown, bill, feet, and skin of whole body dark gray. Stomach
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contents: seeds & small stones.

4209. Dusky Dove with spotted neck, S. t. e. Crop

Streptopelia senegalensis

contained about 3 dozen small ears, and

numbers of small brown seeds (of

Celosia?)

Shot after being scared from a nest where

he was incubating two white eggs. This

nest, of fair dimensions for a dove, was

(plt.)

composed of dry twigs, some as long as 24 cm,

covered above with roots, and was placed

on a fork of an oblique branch of a small

tree, 20 feet above the earth.

Males of this species continue to call commonly

(Note - One was still heard to call on Jan 7, '13 - but must have finished

by digestion.

4210. Dusky Dove, of immature. Iris light brownish

Streptopelia senegalensis

grey, dark brown just around inner rim,

and blackish around outer edge; bill dusky

brown, orbits light grey; feet pale, dirty red-

brown. Crop contained small brown seed (of Polygonyx).

Oct. 20.

4211. White-fronted Lapwing, S. t. n. e. Stomach contents

Afrilus senegalus

beetle remains.

4212. Palm Swift, & ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach

Pachyramus aparatus

contents: winged ants.

4213. Bronze Sunbird, S. t. e. His nest, composed

(Chou) chiefly of dry grass, bound round with silk
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Enfants! l'heure viendra où vous devrez quitter définitivement l'école. — Si à ce moment là vous êtes intimement penchés des préceptes que renferme cette série de couvertures composée de 48 leçons, et si vous vous sentez disposés à imiter les bons exemples que vous y trouverez, cette publication aura contribué à faire de vous de bons fils et de bons citoyens.

Kinderen! het tijdstip zal komen dat jij de school zult moeten verlaten. — Indien jij op dit ongenoemd innig doorlezen zijn van de voorschriften boven in deze reeks afdrukken uit 48 lessen samengesteld, en als jij gedwongen wordt de goede voorbeelden die hij aan jullie na te volgen, dan zal die uitgave bijgedragen hebben om van jullie goede zonen en goede burgers te maken.
Devoirs envers soi-même : L’AME

La dignité personnelle.

LECONS

1. L’âme, qui rend l’homme supérieur aux animaux, fait de lui un être appelé personne humaine. La dignité personnelle nous commande de respecter cette personne humaine, c’est-à-dire de respecter notre âme, notre être.

L’homme digne ne s’humilie pas.

2. — Elle nous ordonne encore de nous tenir proprement et décentement, d’être polis et aimables envers tous, de surveiller notre langage, d’éviter la colère et les emportements, d’avouer franchement nos torts, d’avoir horreur du mensonge, de l’orgueil, de la paresse, de la gourmandise, de supporter patiemment les malheurs ou les revers qui nous arrivent, enfin de nous bien conduire à l’égard de tous, d’éviter les vices et de pratiquer les vertus.

3. — L’homme digne est simple dans ses allures, dans ses vêtements, dans sa tenue, dans son langage; il a de l’énergie pour le travail et ne vit pas aux dépens des autres. Tout en restant modeste, il est fier de sa personne, il ne mendie aucune faveur ni aucune grâce et ne demande que ce qui est juste. Il ne s’humilie devant personne et ne se laisse pas humiliter; il supporte avec fermeté la douleur et les chagrins et n’est pas abattu par le malheur. L’homme digne est toujours juste et n’est pas promis, ni les menaces ne l’empêcheront de faire ce que sa conscience lui commande.

Daumesnil.

En 1815, Daumesnil, gouverneur de la citadelle de Vincennes, défendit cette place comme il l’avait défendue l’année précédente contre les troupes étrangères coalisées. Le général Bütcher lui écrivit pour le sommer de se rendre, lui offrant un million cinq cent mille francs. — Daumesnil répondit au porteur de la lettre : « Allez dire à votre général que je garde sa lettre et la place; la place pour la conserver à mon pays qui me la confie; la lettre, pour la donner en dot à mes enfants. Ils aimeront mieux cette preuve de mon honneur qu’un million et demi gagné par trahison. Vous pouvez ajouter que malgré ma jambe de bois et mes vingt trois blessures je me sens encore assez de force pour défendre la citadelle ou pour faire sauter avec elle votre général et son armée. » Les envoyés prussiens se retirèrent et Vincennes ne put être pris.

Bruno.
Le tour de France (Belin, édit.)

Maxime

Le respect appelle le respect. — Ayez le respect de votre personne.

Extrait du « Livre unique de morale et d’instruction civique » par A. Poignet et H. Bernat
and lined with white vegetable down was
similar in shape to that of No. 3260, being
hung to the end of a branch of a bushy (or
small tree) of the same species (the broad-
leaved, bean-bearing tree of our Rhino Accessory).
The placed at a height of 5½ feet it was
still well concealed by the high grass
about it. When discovered, on Oct. 6, it
contained 2 eggs: these hatched before Oct. 10,
but today only a single young bird was in
the nest. Both male and female birds
came around, while Mr. Lang was photograph-
ing the nest; the male was shot and
found to be carrying 2 small spiders, with legs
removed, a young leaf hopper, and an ant, on
the underside of his maxilla.

4214. Young of preceding. Z. jw.
4215. Sunbird. Z. o. e. This specimen was photographed
with the nest of No. 4213.

Oct 21.
4216. Large yellow & green Shrike. P. t. m. E. Stomach
contents: remains of a large bee and a small
millipede. vent. calicis
4217. Thrush (Coreyphos) P. t. t. testis somewhat enlarged.
Stomach contents: remains of small insects. (q.m.)
Oct. 22. 1912.

Paradie

At about 9 A.M. this owl flew out of some
woods about a

bit on the

large

nest, which

latte; then he

and finally

sucked the

entirely of its eviscera.-

The nest stood on

marsh, but the

thrown where

other dense

not show

often

musical

frequen-

ty

brown, rim

grey, pale pinkish-

between scales.

whitish, claws dusky brown.

At about 9 A.M. this owl flew out of some

large

nest to (Hyp) lenticiculatus. In

its claws it bore the body of an adult female

weaver of that species, from which it had

torn out all the remiges and rectrices, and

bitten off the head. Only its wing was broken

by my shot, so it was kept alive and photographed

later it disgorged two skulls of adult weavers,

as well as the other bones of one of them.

4220. Snipe. S. t. m. e. Gallinago media.

4221. Sunbird. F. ovary slightly enlarged; but skull

not quite completely ossified. Iris dark brown,

tail & feet black. Dernius monedulae barbarus.

4222. Small yellow-breasted Finch. S. t. e.

4223. F. o. e.

These finches are to be seen nearly everywhere, even

about marshes, where they cling to the turf

grass, or occasionally hop on muddy pathways.

On Oct. 17th, a native came to us with one of their

nest cup-shaped nests, as well as the female bird,

from which all the tail feathers had been torn.

This nest was composed mainly of soft bark

and contained 3 eggs, whitish, with small

spots of brown and blotted purplish, most numerous

on the larger end; but they contained such large

embryos that I was unable to preserve them.
Paraajje
Oct. 24, 1912.

Lemon yellow, claws black. Stomach contained remains of a large dragon fly and many other insects. Two of these falcons were flying about near the post at sunset; one was seen here on Oct. 14.

Oct. 25.

Nyctodarae capitrata. Small green v. gray. Weaver. Q. jw. Crop contained seeds. Iris dark brown, feet dark gray, bill (externally) grayish flesh color with dusky tip and much blackish about base. The markings inside mouth were very similar to those of the young waxbills, 4188-90. 5 dark spots on the palate, but instead of 2 spots on back of tongue, a dusky band all across. Similar shape & number, the little papillae at corners of mouth were pale bluish green, backed up by black skin, but the upper edges of mandible showed no very light color. With others of the same brood, was hopping about in bushes along river edge.

Ploceus superciliosus (Shells). Weaver. Q. testes somewhat enlarged. Stomach contents: large grass seeds.

A nest of this species—probably belonging to this individual—was found on Oct 22nd and collected today. It was attached to 3 stalks of grass, in a marsh, at a height of 6 feet, and contained...
Another pair of nests of the same species was seen near the borders of a marsh on Oct. 22, one containing a well-grown nestling and saddled eggs, the other empty. These eggs were of small size, and light blue-gray, unpigmented—one of them being paler than its mates.

On the same day a single nest was shown me, also built in long grass in a marsh, containing 3 small nestlings.

This is a common weaver of the open brush and high grass country, even during the breeding season (Sept. to Nov.) three adults are often seen together, and in the dry season, when both males and females lose their yellow plumage, larger companies are the rule. In flight they give short, abrupt call-notes, which when uttered by several birds at once produce a chattering effect; occasionally these sounds are shorter and more rapid, perhaps replacing a song. The male
Cartesia australis minor

4233. Waxbill, f. 0. e. and breast bared for incubation.

There are 5 dark spots on the palate, as in the young. About Paradje this species is usually found in the vicinity of marshes.

4234. Night Heron (Nycticorax). B. t e. Stomach contained a fly.

4235. Mate of preceding. 9. 0. e.

This pair of night herons had built their nest upon some leafless boughs projecting nearly horizontally from the high bank of a small wooded islet in the River Dungu. It was a rather large, flat structure of brittle dry sticks and reed-stalks, with small wedges, softer bits of reeds and twigs in the middle, and rested about 5 feet above the surface of the water, which is now receding as the dry season approaches. A dense growth of reeds screened it from the water side, and the bushes hid it from the land. There was as yet only a single egg, whitish with a faint tinge of green, and much soiled; but the ovary of the
Paradje
Oct. 26, 1912.

River or even back over the land,
uttering its loud, harsh "käk käk
käk käk ...", which is varied occasionally
with a "hik-hik-hik-hik."

Oct. 27:

4238. Pigeon with black muchal crescent. & ovary
somewhat enlarged. Crop contained 70 rather
large, hard-shelled seeds, 45 large grass seeds,
and 30 winged termites.

Shot as she flew from her nest, a
slightly concave fabric of twigs, plant runners,
and rootlets, placed in a broad, flat fork
of a small tree at the edge of an inlet in
the Dungle. This nest was very well
concealed by the foliage, and at a height
of 4 feet above the present level of the
water. The bird sat close, allowing
the canoe to approach within 2 yards:
her eggs of course numbered two, and
were pure white.

4239. Fern (Hydrochloridum) 9 a.m.e. -- was flying
back and forth over the river; stomach
contained a dark slimy mass in which
could be discerned the remains of some very
small insects, that were evidently being
dense clump of rubber and banana trees at
at the post. His peculiar notes, delivered
with upraised beak, opening at each
note, started with a rather shrill "ree",
but changed soon to a double "ree-chee",
the second half rolling slightly. These
sounds were repeated about 10 times,
shortly rather abruptly; at a hundred
yards, they sounded dry and toneless,
but close by had a more pleasant ring.
The bird rested for 3 or 4 minutes after
each performance, often preening his
feathers; he was heard about 6 times
in all.
("ree, ree, ree-chee-x, ree-chee-e-e, ree-chee-
ree-chee-e-e-""

After he had taken alarm and flown
away, a white-crowned Cossypha down
in the bushes beneath imitated him
several times in a low tone. This bird
had evidently been listening as well as I.
Oct. 29, 1912

4247. Rufous-crowned Swallow, T. t. e.

4248. Mate of preceding, ♀. ovaries somewhat enlarged.

Their circular bowl-shaped nest, 13 cm in diameter, composed of pellets of mud, lined with a little dry grass and many soft feathers of chickens and doves, was attached by one of its sides to some strips of barle binding the rafters of a verandah in the post, and (whitish when blown) contained 3 eggs, pale pinkish, spotted with rufous and a wreath of these markings about the larger end. The female was the only bird seen to incubate, but the male showed much interest, his favorite perch being a rope stretched on the porch for airing clothes.

This swallow is abundant at Paradje and seems rather fond of the river. It makes very little noise, and is a very rapid flyer.

Sept. 1.

4249. Sunbird, ♀ imm. o. m. e. Stomach contained a little ball of rubber. Chimneys cupress.
dark gray externally. Sides dark gray, but also grayish.

These little weavers are very common, and breed throughout a large part of the rainy season, especially the latter portion. Building in oil-palms, acacias, lemon-, orange-, and mango-trees, and certainly many others, as well as between the fruit in green bunches of bananas. They do not clean the nest, with the result that it is quickly flooded with dry excrement. (Spizostoma curvirostre)

Three of the young of preceding, in alcohol.

The natal down is light-gray.

Nov. 1.

4255 & 4256. Lagomontecia rara. juv. - in alcohol.

These two young birds were taken by a native from a nest placed at a height of 2 or 3 feet in a clump of grass. From the frequent droppings of the nest shown me, its materials included soft grass-tips and some feathers. Sides dark-brownish-gray.
This species apparently migrates, never being seen here in the middle of the rainy season, but often present in large flocks in October and March, besides being seen occasionally in September, and April, and once (only 2 together) in February. Flocks have a characteristic habit of circling high in the air, with a "whirlpool motion", as I have once seen done by a flock of white storks.

(White storks do not stop here during the dry season. They pass northward in April and May, but are less often observed on the way south. In 1911, Kasina shot one during the first week of October. In 1912, at Saramba, on July 2, one example with many grey feathers on body and wing coverts was seen in the plantation. The day following, a flock of 18 came circling over at no great elevation.)

Childhood with a few

Kestrel, f. o. n. c. Stomach contents: remains of a large grasshopper and other insects. First record of this species.

Paraeje

Nov. 1, 1912
Farađji
Nov. 5, 1912

4261. Kestrel. Female, immature. Tarsi very small.
Crop and stomach contained remains of 2 lizards.

4262. Kestrel. Female, ovaries not enlarged. Crop and
stomach contained remains of a lizard.

4263. Woodpecker. Tarsi slightly enlarged.

4264. Weaver (with light brown breast, dark greyish brown back) in
crop contained large grass seeds.

4265. Iris dark red.

Iris dark greyish brown, bill black with a little
blue grey beneath mandible. Feet pale purplish grey.
Palate yellow. With 5 black spots. Lateral one largest,
posterior pair small; tongue flesh color, with a
dusky band across it, a blackish crescent on
mandible beneath tongue. The soft skin at
side of mouth is considerably swollen,
but constricted at corners so as to have a
bilobed appearance, it is whitish externally
but yellow inside, with 2 black spots.

On a small mango tree in the fort there were 3
nests of this species, rough balls of grass tips, with
lateral entrances, exactly like nest of the little brown
mouse represented by file. 42574, and perhaps in reality
built by that species, but lined in one case with some
hair (rabbit?) and pieces of cast snake skin, in the
other with soft vegetable material, a few feathers, and
some snake skin. Two of these nests contained each
5 young and reddled egg, the other 3 eggs (pro white)
and 3 newly hatched young. (The 3 eggs hatched later.)
The adults are little seen about the fort. The nest is
not cleaned, and by the time the young are ready to leave it
in a very dirty state.

(Which there were also 2 nests in the same tree.)
Pythidio phoenicoptera cinnis
4271. Gray Weavers, with dark barred breast & reddish wings and tail. 2 juv.

Pythidio phoenicoptera cinnis
4272. Same as preceding. 2 juv. Iris brownish gray, bill (externally) black, corners of mouth bluish-white, feet pale grayish-pink. Roof of mouth whitish anteriorly, but beyond the front of the nasal aperture bright rose color (or purplish-red), with a rather large, lighter, V-shaped spot at each side. Tip of tongue flesh-color, base rose. Skin at corners of mouth much as in no. 4265 (billed), but less swollen, and bluish-white in color. Two black spots on each side, in the same position. When these young weavers begged for food, they would open their mouths, raising the base of the tongue unusually high, and wag their heads from side to side, as the strangling. They uttered also short, high-pitched calls. The color of the interior of the mouth depends much on the blood, for it fades rapidly after death. The natal down is light gray.

Pythidio phoenicoptera cinnis
4273. Same as preceding. juv. in alcohol. (No.)
ground amid a scanty growth of grass. This was on high ground, close to the post, where the workmen of the post had cut off all the grass ("auli") for roofing, not more than a month ago.

The three young birds were protectively colored, save when they exhibited their orange-red mouths, but even when not begging for food they very often held their closed beaks straight upwards.

Their calls, when hungry, were "cheeping." The old male bird was frightened from the nest.

Young of preceding: ♀ jnr. ♀ jnr. ♀ jnr. ♀ jnr. 

Bill brownish above, buff below, with the skin at corners of mouth much widened and of a pale yellow color, this color running out along the edges of both maxilla and mandible. The whole interior of the mouth, including the tongue, is orange-red (rattier dark); but the numerous pointed projections of skin on
oblique line. The upper one is like the interior of the mouth, rather bright yellow, the two lower are whiter, and between the latter is a small additional papilla, pale yellow. Between the first and second of these balls, as well as at the base of the third is a little black color in the skin. The inside of the mouth is yellow, with 3 black spots on the palate, and traces of a 4th v 5th. an incomplete dusky ring on the tongue. At least 4 post, reference, northwesterly. Pleasant, the ears chattered, and was heard to give a few metallic "peeks". Hoopoe S. testes somewhat enlarged. Stomach contents: remains of a few beetles. Captured by Wood Squirrel. First record of season, the they may have returned some time ago, as I have not been on the lookout.

Nov. 18.
4282
Faradje  
Nov. 16, 1912.

The upper one is like the oblique line. The upper one is like the
interior of the mouth, rather bright yellow, the two lower are white, and between
the latter is a small additional papilla, pale yellow. Between the first and second
of these balls, as well as at the base of the third is a little black color in the chin.

The inside of the mouth is yellow, with
3 black spots on the palate, and traces of a
4th & 5th, an incomplete dusky ring
around the tongue, and a black curved
dent on the mandible beneath the tongue.

No. 42 78, accompanied by at least 4
young and his mate, visited the post,
during the afternoon, a rare occurrence,
as these are swamp birds hereabout.

The male uttered short but pleasant
warbling sounds, the others chattered,
and one young bird was heard to give a
low metallic "peep.

Hoopoe S. states somewhat enlarged. Stomach
content: remains of a few beetles. Captured by
White campens

Nov. 18.  
4282

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Paradije

nov. 27, 1912

4289. Kingfisher (H. semicaeruleus). B. t. n. e. Stomac
contents: 3 crickets, 2 grasshoppers and a snail.
As noticed also last year, this species is absent
from the neighborhood of Paradije during the
greater part of the rainy season. This year
it was first observed again on Nov. 10. The
habit of raising the head from time to time with a slight jerk
is shared by Buphagus; but only to a slight extent by
Corvus anomalous.

Fruit Pigeon. Q. ovary somewhat enlarged.
Her roughly-built nest of dry sticks was
placed in a fork of a rubber tree (manihot)
at a height of 18 feet, and contained a single
pure white egg. When sitting, the female
was so tame that one could often watch
her for some time from directly underneath.
When flying out of a tree, the fruit pigeon’s wings usually
make a creaking sucking noise, sometimes even
starting to crack as a flodg.

First seen today on its southward migration.
Small brown Warbler. Q. n. e. Iris longa. 30 mm
Alticola nuda = brack Flora
maxilla dusky brown; mandible purplish with
dusky tip. feet pale buff. Stomach contents: 3 grass-
hoppers.

Nov. 22

4291

4292. Her rather large, spherical nest with lateral
entrance was composed of strips of dry grass,
lined with plant-down, and was attached
4294. Small black Weaver, &c., shell not completely ossified. Iris dark brown; bill pale pinkish, a little dusky at very tip; feet pinkish buff. Crop filled with small grass seeds.

First seen this year at Paraje on Sept. 4th, they rapidly increased in numbers. Their common call, often given on the wing is a harsh "chä-chä-chä-chä-chä-chä—————". The song consists of fine twittering sounds and "churr"-ing notes.

4295. Widow-bird (Vidua). Immature. Crop filled with small grass seeds.

4296. Stone Curlew. ♀, ovary slightly enlarged.

Stomach contained remains of a few beetles. First heard to call again, the night of Nov. 13, none having been seen for many months. At present they are rather noisy and active at night, so that with the aid of a bright moon one may distinguish them as they walk on open spots about the station, or rise rather heavily at one's approach.
Paradje
Nov. 25, 1912

Anteriorly, whole interior of mouth orange, this color showing slightly at the corners, feet grayish green, with under-surface of toes yellowish, Stomach contents: insects.

In general form, this bird shows a close resemblance to the "papyrus-bird." It was found in a field of grass and weeds, and would hide in this vegetation till almost walked upon.

4300. Black Weaver with yellow back and wing covert.

Coturnix Maximus

4301. Same as preceding. 3. t. m. e. (Also molting).

Nov. 24.

4302. Cooted Cuckoo (Coturnix). 5. c. m. e. indicatus

Stomach contents: pieces of 2 green grasshoppers and a cricket. Shot as it squatted on the ground in the sun, during the night.

Only once before have I noticed it near Paradje.

4303. Cooted Cuckoo (Scototus). 5. ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach contained remains of 3 grasshoppers and a beetle. Abundant, of course.
this molt, but even in late August many may still be observed in changing plumage, while throughout the breeding season there are males (presumably born the preceding year) which preserve the brown plumage and probably do not reproduce. Nesting begins about Oct. 1st; the nest, globular and somewhat woven, is well concealed in high grass, either in marshes or on dry ground. The female alone seems to incubate, the male standing guard over the vicinity, but never even visiting the nest. It is my opinion that neither this widow-bird, nor Vidua, nor Pyrometaena is polygamous. (If the males of Vidua seem greatly outnumbered by their consorts, it must be remembered that only old males have long tails, and that very many of the brown individuals—easily recognized by their reddish backs—are males of the second year.) During the latter half of November these black widows again begin molting, but before December is half over this molt has been completed; there is no such irregularity
April 8th, 1912.

Slight cloud on a light of 15-20 ft. from deep smoke and man of notes.

5/32' yellow.
Oct. 21, 1912

Shot toward sunset in some woods about a spring, where he had been singing. He began imitating the calls of the large bee-eaters, especially *M. apiaster*, which we have heard frequently late; then he sang them in various keys, and finally gave a continuous song, of church-like structure, but composed entirely of bee-eater calls.

4218. *Cinclia lepida*
Green & gray warbler with chestnut throat patch. Throat slightly enlarged, iris darkened. Stomach contents: many insect eggs and a young bug.

This is a bird of secretive habits, rather common here, frequenting swamps where grow trees and bushes, or any other dense vegetation, as paphyrine, but not open grassy marshes. Its notes are often heard, and are short musical whistles or trills. Two birds frequently calling together.

Oct. 22.

4219. Screech Owl. B. *t. n. e.* Iris dark brown, rim gray. *C. s. affinis.*
Scales on feet dirty brown, soft skin between scales.

4224. Ring-Clover, F., E. W.E. Stomach contents:
Cheilostomia bicincta, lundres,
many freshly-hatched flies, a small beetle,
several tiny clam-like bivalves, a tiny
snail, and a small millipede. First
specimen noted this season.

Agapornis pullaria
Bill yellowish, with considerable brownish
black running out from base; feet very light
gray, claws dusky.

4227. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 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Oct. 19, 1912.

Eggs, of a dull bluish-gray shade, with small indistinct dusky specks — a full set, for the number was already complete on Oct. 22. The shape and material of the nest were the same as usual; thin strips of pubescent grass, and a lining of vegetable down. One yard away a second nest had just been commenced.

Oct. 25, 1912.

*Phœnix purpureus*

On Oct. 12 the two nests of this weaver were found close to each other in a marsh, one containing a single egg; a day later there were still eggs, and the full set was soon completed. The empty nest was less compactly built, and not lined; but both were of much the same shape. The eggs were spotted, like those of no. 4105.
accompanies his mate closely, not "showing off" as do widow-birds and their allies. The flight is direct, with rapid beating wings, but not particularly rapid.

They take little or no pains to conceal their nests, building usually on tall stalks of grass in or near marshes, at a height of 5 to 10 feet, often constructing a pair of nests, but laying in only one. Has no soft lining. The empty nest may be finished before all the eggs are laid, or it may be started during incubation. The tops of the grass-stems supporting the nests are stripped of seeds, and often broken off by the birds, who are usually shy about reentering the nest while men are near. This year it was on Oct. 18 that I first saw young birds out of the nest.
female bird showed 4 or 5 eggs still to be laid. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon both birds were sitting near the nest.

On Dec 3. 1912, a nest and 2 eggs of this pigeon were collected along the river, where the birds had built in a tangle of branches and vines, at a height of 8 feet. They are labeled No. 4238.

The same day a third nest, likewise with 2 well incubated eggs was found in some brush and reeds, only 5 feet above the water, while another with only a single egg, was seen on a large horizontal bough over the water. The incubating birds are rather tame. On Dec. 27, one of these pigeons of this species was still seen sitting on her nest.

Stomach contents: fish remains.

This species as a rule is much more silent than C. aegypt. , spending quietly away when frightened from its perch by a passing pirague; but at times it becomes very noisy, flying along the
Oct. 25, 1912.

female bird showed 4 or 5 eggs still to be laid. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon both birds were sitting near the nest.


4236. Heron (Butoideas.) B. t. e. Stomach contents: *spizella*. remains of a small fish and some insects. Shot along the Dungu, the first I have seen near Paradje.


This species as a rule is much more silent than C. alecton. speeding quietly away when frightened from its perch by a passing pirogue, but at times it becomes very noisy, flying along the
Paradje Oct 19, 1912.

Para dje Oct 27, 1912.

Taken on the wing. This is first example seen of continued migration this year.

Plocorus quinquelineatus (Skil). Weaver. 3. Testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contained seeds.

4240. Scutepterus.


4242. Indicator indicator. Honey guide. 8 testes small. Oesophagus and stomach contained 80 winged termites (of a medium-sized, dark colored species) and some beeswax. In company with some weavers, a drongo, and a woodpecker (mu pio goartan) he was catching termites on the wing. Beeswax is so often found in honey guides' stomachs, that I believe it must resist digestion a very long while, probably breaking up eventually in fine bits and passing down the intestine. (Compare with the small balls of rubber often found in sunbirds' stomachs.)

On Oct 8th we heard for the first time the "song" of a honey guide, which corresponded perhaps with the longer notes of some barbets (Hybrin, for example). It was a black-throated, yellow-shouldered male, perched in a
Oct. 19, 1912.

Oct. 19, 1912.

42.43. Purple Heron. F. [ad.]. t. m. e. Stomach contents: a fish (a small Petadon). Shot at dusk as it sat in the tip of a tree along the Dungu. The purple Heron seems to have crepuscular tendencies, and keeps more to the water courses than Ardea melanoleuca. It is present here throughout the year, immature birds having been seen in July of 1911 & 12.

Oct. 27, 1912.

42.44. Night Heron. F. Tests somewhat enlarged. Blue brown.

Dying up the river at dusk. Who these birds often pass the post in the dark we never hear them call. How different from night-herons in America!

Oct. 29.

42.45. Small yellow-breasted Finch. F. a.e. Stomach contents: small seeds. Dicrurus notabilis.

42.46. Weaver (Pyromelana). F. skull not quite fully ossified. a.e. Crop contained large grass seeds. Smear of a native at her nest, built in the usual fashion in high grass, about 5 feet from the ground, and containing 2 eggs, light greenish-blue, with small scattered spots of purplish-brown.
Paradaj Oct. 19, 1912.

690. Small flower. Left ovary not enlarged, a small Chorisus marginalis pallidus. Trace of right ovary present. Iris brownish black; bill black with base of mandible greenish brown, feet light grayish. Stomach contents: insect remains; a small grasshopper in oesophagus. Walking on open ground in the post after a rain.

Paradaj Oct. 28, 1912.

4250. Small Plover. L. Left ovary not enlarged, a small Chorisus marginalis pallidus. Trace of right ovary present. Iris brownish black; bill black with base of mandible greenish brown, feet light grayish. Stomach contents: insect remains; a small grasshopper in oesophagus. Walking on open ground in the post after a rain.

4251. Small brown-backed Weaver. S. t. e.

Caught in its nest, a ball of grass tops, with lateral entrance, placed in a lemon tree, and enclosing 6 young. The buccal decorations of these nestlings consisted mainly of 2 black horseshoe marks on the palate, a black ring around the tongue, a curved black line inside the mandible, with a small black area just in front. Save for these anterior dark markings, the under surface of the maxilla tip of tongue, is dusky, the skin on the palate, and beneath the tongue yellowish, and the back of the throat flesh color. The corners of the mouth which are without papillae, are whitish, and the beak
eyelids dark gray, feet dark bluish-gray. Bill blackish (exteriorly), tip of both maxilla and mandible also dark inside. Tongue and palate cream color, with 5 black spots on palate arranged as in No. 4190, but the lateral ones largest, and a blackish band, nearly divided into 2 spots, crossing the tongue. On the inside of the mandible, beneath the tongue, there is a black crescent. Throat flesh color. Skin at corners of mouth slightly swollen and purplish-red (this color extending slightly into the mouth), being 2 little white balls at each side, one close to the maxilla, the other near the mandible.

4257. Stork (A. abdimii). F. ovary slightly enlarged. Soft vegetable material, mixed with a few insect remains, filled the stomach. Similar material is so often found in stork's stomachs that I believe it is simply an accumulation of indigestible substances taken in by accident with the food, and remaining for a long time in the gizzard.
4259. Small blue-breasted Weaver [ żyw — in alcohol.  
(Insipite of its youth it had one tiny red feather on each cheek.) Iris light gray, rim of eyelid light blue gray, bill blackish, shading to pinkish gray at base. Upper edge of mandible whitish posteriorly. 
Skin of corners of mouth whitish, with a small slightly swollen blue spot at each side. Tongue and walls of mouth whitish, with 3 black spots on the palate, a narrow blackish ring around tongue, and a black crescent on inside of mandible beneath the tongue. Its ends continued back by two lines to corners of mouth; interior of throat flesh-color.

4260. Same as preceding. ♂ żyw. 

[On Oct. 13, 1912, a nest was taken from a height of 11 feet in a small tree with very dense foliage. It was built entirely of soft seed-bearing grass-tips, very loosely put together, with lateral entrance. The nest was certainly incomplete, for there were only 2 fresh eggs (pure white); and the male-bird was frightened out of the nest toward mid-day.]

This nest and its eggs are labelled no. 4260.
Gray Owl (Bubo). Female slightly enlarged. Stomach contained a few insect remains.

Cattle-Heron. Female slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: a cricket & other insects.

2 days ago, a flock was noticed — the first we have seen since May 5th last (Caramba). Neither in the Otrui nor the Yele have we observed this species from June to September.

Woodpecker. Female. Stomach filled with small ants.

Plumbeous paradise (Shell) Weaver. Stomach small (shell completely united).

Crop contained many large grass seeds and a small spider. Is molting into dry season plumage; and has a black crown, perhaps a sign of immaturity. Before shooting it I believed it a female; especially as it was accompanied by a male in full plumage and several young.

Large red, cropped with white. Female somewhat enlarged. Iris dark red. Crop filled with grass seeds and many small termites. The owner of one of the nests mentioned under 4265. Her six young fluttered out of the nest today, attended.
The nest which contained these three young weavers was found by a native in a small tree, at a height of 6 feet, as he was clearing the ground for plantations. A portion of it was brought to us, which showed that it had been composed almost entirely of fine seed-bearing grass-tips, but with a few feathers, and some old, dry, crumpled blades of grass. (The I call them weavers for convenience, the members of this section of the family do not weave.) This nest was, as usual, very dirty.

I have not noticed any adults of this species, but this is simply because I have not looked for them. They return bred in October.


His nest was a rather large, bowl-shaped fabric, of pieces of dry grass, and a few rosettes in its lining, placed directly on the
the palate and back of tongue are creamy.
Iris brown, feet pinkish-buff, becoming
more yellowish after death.

Pyrenestes xanthinus
4278 Large red v. black weaver, with stout beak. T
throat somewhat enlarged. Iris very dark red.
Thickened portion of eyelids above and below
eye, light blue, rest of rim of eyelids black.
Bill dark blue with blackish tip, feet dirty
brownish, tinted with green.

4279 Young of preceding juv. in alcohol.
4280 ♀
4281 ♀

Iris dark brown, the eyelids, thickened
above and below, as in adults, are
dull greenish-yellow; feet grayish
brown. The bill, externally, is
mainly brownish-black, with a little gray
beneath the mandible, but the upper edges
of the mandible, and a little of the maxilla
toward the corner of mouth are yellow.
At each side of the mouth there are three
little fleshy balls, yellow, placed in an
Faradje
Oct. 19, 1912

Faradje
Nov. 20, 1912

4283. Large yellow v. green Shrike. F. t.m.e.
   Stomach contents: insect remains.
   Chlorophorus unicolor-positive

4284. Small yellow v. green Shrike. F.im.
   Stomach contents: 3. caterpillars. Iris reddish-brown.

4285. Small Hawk, with light gray back and pale
   under-surface of wings.
   Iris-bordered breast. F. t. e. Iris reddish-orange.
   Stomach contents: hair and flesh of a mouse.

4286. Hornet. Q. ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach
   contents: 6. spiders and a cocoon with young
   spiders, several small beetles and a beetle-larva,
   1. cricket, 1 ant-lion.

4287. Kite (Elanus). F. t.m.e. Stomach content:
   hair and bones of a mouse.

Nov. 21
4288. Widow-bird (Vidua). F.im. The bill has
   already become reddish, but there were 5
   dots on the palate, 1. two on the tongue (as
   in Waxbill no. 4190.) The skin at the
   corners of the mouth, the no longer swollen
   showed some blue, and I believe at an
   earlier age would show the same enlargement
   as no. 4190.
by strands of silk to a green herbaceous plant and some neighboring grasses at a height of 2 feet from the ground. The leaves were too small to give any protection from the rain, otherwise it resembled the nest (Cisticola euptetops) of no. 4098. The two eggs, rather large compared to the bird that laid them, were pinkish white (white when blown), with fine nucous spots, which formed a wreath about the larger end. The nest was well concealed by the grass (*buli*) and the female bird seemed much attached to her home, returning quickly after being driven away. Her mate was seen once in the vicinity; neither bird uttered a sound.

*Sitagra lutecia* (Lelt)

4293. Small yellow weaver with black face. S. t. m. c. Iris hazel. Stomach contents: 2 caterpillars and some remains of small insects. (Moult into dry-season plumage: the black feathers of the face are being lost; and the under surface black will become buff and whitish, while the pigment of the bill is also disappearing.)
4297. Purple Dove & fry. *Stigmatopelia senegalensis*

Young turtle doves are very seldom seen about the station, or in fact anywhere, tho at this season they must be numerous. The birds that come to eat the earth in the post are almost exclusively adults, and mostly of this species, tho a few ring doves have also been remarked; so thickly do they crowd that 16 have recently been killed with a single load of shot.

4298. Weaver. F. o. e. Crop contained many small seeds and termites, and 1 spider. *Hypargus montini*

Her nest was a soft ball of dry grass, with small lateral entrance. supported at a height of 1½ ft. in some coarse grass close to the bank of the river. Its lining included some fine grass tip, and some hair and anable scales, evidently from the excrement of some carnivorous mammal. There were probably eggs when the bird was trapped, but when visited 2 days later it was empty, nor was there any excrement from young birds. I am uncertain whether this bird had built its new nest, or was using an abandoned abode of another species.

4299. Brownish Warbler with long bill. *S. t. x. e. iris*

greenish-brown, not dark, maxilla dusky brown, mandible greyish pink, a little brownish
**Paradja**

**Nov. 26, 1912.**


Stomach contents: small shrimps.


4306. " " " " testes slightly enlarged. Crop contained grass seeds.

4307. " " " " testes in testes. Crop contained grass seeds.

No. 4305-7 are adult males molting into the dull plumage of the dry season. It was only in early October that they began to nest, yet now scarcely a single male is to be seen that has not commenced to shed his black plumage. At present they are rather shy, and little seen during the middle of the day.

The seasonal history of this widow bird - very similar to that of Pyromelaena, Colius, and Vicedo - runs somewhat as follows: All individuals, male, female and young are brownish in the dry season, but in June the old males begin to acquire their black breeding plumage with elongated rectrices. The short brown tail-feathers are often, if not usually, dropped all at once. By July 1st some have already completed
Oct. 19, 1912

She last me seen with any consistency (3) was observed on Jan 8.

as in July and August. The species is
sociable, save when actually nesting, large
flocks being especially noticeable about
August.

Phoenicurus phoenicurus

Restart. 8. 5. 1912. (Skull completely ossified, in spite
of dull plumage.) Stomach contents: insects.

Nov. 28

Phoenicurus phoenicurus

43. 10.

Large Wood-Loope 9. ovary slightly enlarged.
Phoenicurus phoenicurus nolotius
Smooched by natives, at dusk, as she entered a

Oct. 27, 1912

43. 12. Two eggs of this species, taken from a nest in pappas
on Nov. 10, 1912, have been labelled with the no. 43. 12.
This is a very late record, for most of the young had
already left their nests.

of maxilla blackish, feet yellow. Crop contained
small seeds.

One of a pair flushed from a field of
grass breast-high, on dry ground, but
at no great distance from the marsh
where No. 34. 78. was secured last year.

Nov. 29

43. 11.
The last we seen with any frequency (3) was observed on Jan 8.

as in July and August. The species is sociable, save when actually nesting, large
flocks being especially noticeable about August.

4308. Hooopoe. F. ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach
Whips somewhat
contained pieces of a beetle.

4309. Quail (Excalphacia). T. testes somewhat
enlarged. Iris cream white, washed with
light red, most pronounced on inner
border, but nearly absent above; mandible
and lower edge of maxille dark blue, upper portion
of maxille blackish; feet yellow. Crop contained
small seeds.

One of a pair flushed from a field of
grass breast high, on dry ground, but
at no great distance from the marsh
where No. 3478. was secured last year.

Phoenicurus phoenicurus
Redstart. T. t. n. c. (Shall completely rsified, in spite
of dull plumage.) Stomach contents: insects.

Nov. 29.
4311. Large Wood Hoopoe. F. ovary slightly enlarged.
Phoriculus purpureus milotus
Smeared by natives, at dusk, as she entered a
cavity in a rather large tree standing in a
this early age the right testis is noticeably larger than the left. The interior of the mouth was pale pinkish, with a black W-shaped mark on the upper side of the tongue. (Compare no. 2214) (C. stegelius)

Dec. 1.

4310. Large Wood-Hoopoe. ♀ O. m. e. Stomach: Phoeniculus purpureus, niloticus, contents: remains of 2 hemipterous insects.

These rather shy birds travel in pairs or small parties up to 6, climbing about in trees in search of their food. They often attract attention by their loud voice, for besides a hoarse croak ("këkë") they utter protracted, noisy chattering sounds of varying quality ("këkë-ek-ek-sh-ek-sh" or "këkë-këkë-këê-këê-këê")

4317. Green-backed Cuckoo. P. jun. Iris light gray, Chrysococx caprius bill dull light red, skin at corners of mouth slightly swollen and pale, yellowish, whole interior of mouth orange-red; feet dusky-brownish, yellowish beneath toes. This young cuckoo was very fat, being the sole occupant of
Paradje
Dec. 1, 1872

(Sitagna tamoriae)
a nest of a common yellow weaver (see no. 4147 x 4312), in papyrus on the bank of the Dungen. When begging for food he would open wide his mouth, and sometimes utter "cheeping" notes.


Dec. 2.

4319. Small green-backed Bee-eater, S. t. m. e. Melittophagus pusillus. Rather uncommon here, frequenting especially grassy marshes. Its note is a short whistle chip.

Hippocissus pallida

4320. Warbler, S. t. m. e.

4321. Wattled Lapwing, S. t. m. e. Stomach cont.: beetles Aphapys & semijulius. A testa slightly enlarged.

4322. Stomach contents: insect remains.

4323. Stone-curlew, S. ovary somewhat enlarged. Stomach contained remains of beetles. Was spending the day on the shore of a wooded islet in the Dungen. These birds are often stupidly tame in the daytime, standing in shady spots on river-banks, or squatting on unpreheated rocks. Like many small fowlers they raise and
Oct. 19, 1912.

4324. Guinea-fowl (Numidae) & ovary slightly enlarged. Crop contained a great quantity of grass seed, achyranthes, and a beetle.

4325. Stone-curlew (Burhinus oedicnemus) somewhat enlarged. Stomach contained remains of a few insects.

4326. Kingfisher (Ceryle rudis) & ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: fish.


4328. Warbler. Immature.

Dec. 2.

4329. Nightingale. Immature. Common here in the dry season, preferring the concealment of dense bushes, but betraying its presence by a harsh dry call ("kh-hh-kh-kh") or a broken sort of song. On rare occasions this song is heard at night. First observed this season on Oct. 31st.

4330. Goatsucker (Caprimulgus) & ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: remains of beetles. Found sitting on a branch in a swampy clump of woods near a spring.

4331. Blue-gray Warbler with whitish throat. Immature. Iris bright brown. Not numerous hereabouts, occurring only in thick bushes near swamps.
Plichten jegens zich zelven: DE ZIEL.

De persoonlijke waardigheid.

LESSEN.

1. De ziel, die den mensch boven de dieren verheft, maakt van hem een schepsel, menschelijk wezen genoemd. De persoonlijke waardigheid legt ons op dit menschelijk wezen te eerbiedigen, t-t-t. onze ziel, ons wezen te eerbiedigen.

De waarzegge man verneerd zich niet.

2. — Zij legt ons inspiljsichs op ons zindelijk en betamelijk te houden, jegens iedereen beleefd en beminnelijk te zijn, op onze woorden te letten, de gramschap en oplopendheid te vermijden, ons ongelijk openhartig te bekennen, de leugentaal, den hoogmoed, de luide, de geltzigheid in afkeer te hebben, met geduld de ongelukken of tegenspoeden die ons overkomen te verdragen, eindelijk van ons jegens eenieder wel te gedragen, van de ondeugden te vliegen en de deugden te oefenen.

3. — De waarzegge man is eenvoudig in zijne gang, in zijne kleeding, in zijne houding en taal; hij legt krachtigheid aan den dag voor het werk en leeft niet ten koste van anderen. Ainoewel edig is hij fier over zijnen persoon; hij smeekt noch gunst noch genade af en vraagt slechts wat billijk is. Hij verneerd zich voor niemand en laat zich door niemand vernederen; hij verdraagt krachtigheid de smart en het verdriet en laat zich door het ongeluk niet terneder slagen. De waarzegge man is altijd rechtvaardig en, noch beloften, noch bedreigingen zullen niet beletten te doen wat zijn geweten hem oplegt.

Daumesnil.

In 1815 verdedigde Daumesnil, gouverneur der vesting van Vincennes, deze versterkte stad evenals bij de vorige jaar tegen de troepen der vreemde bondgenooten verdedigd had. Veldheer Bitcher schreef hem om zich over te geven en bood hem een miljoen en half aan. — Daumesnil antwoordde aan den drager van deze brief: «Ga en zeg aan uwen veldheer dat ik mijn brief en de vesting houdt; de vesting om ze aan mijn land, dat ze mij toevertrouwde, te bewaren; den brief om hem als erfdeel aan mijn kinderen achter te laten. Zij zullen meer aan dit bewijs mijn eer houden, dan aan een miljoen en half verradersloon. Voeg er ook bij dat ik, zet tegenstaande mijn houten been en mijn drie en twintig wonden, nog kracht genoeg gevoel om de vesting te verdedigen of met haer uwen veldheer en zijn legers in de lucht te doen springen. De Pruissische onderhandelaars gingen heen en Vincennes kon niet ingenomen worden.

Bruno.

(Le Tour de France. Belia, edit.)

Zedenspreuk

Eerbied wekt eerbied. Hebt eerbied voor uwen persoon

Uitgave: Paul Auguste Godchaux en Co., Paris

501 soepels.
Ouvriers chinois à Kenge-Lemba.
Collection de 48 Couvertures (déposée)
2ème partie.
Éditée à l'occasion du 58e Anniversaire de l'Indépendance nationale.
LE SIÈGE D'ANVERS.

On lit dans Les Conscrits de Cruyplants, p. 447 :

« Chassé, cloué par de cruelles douleurs physiques au fond d'une casemate, abandonné à ses propres forces, — car une lettre confidentielle du prince d'Orange l'avait informé qu'il ne pouvait compter que sur lui-même, — s'attendait à être attaqué et dirigea la défense avec une inébranlable vigueur.

Ce fut le colonel français Auvray, qui au nom de la France et de l'Angleterre, vint, le 30 Novembre, sommer le général Chasse d'avoir à rendre la forteresse et les autres forts, situés sur les deux rives de l'Escaut.

« Il répondit qu'il n'abandonnerait pas Anvers, tant qu'il n'aurait pas utilisé tous les moyens de défense, dont il disposait. »

Il allait tenir parole.

La tranchée fut ouverte dans la nuit du 29 au 30 Novembre.

12 batteries furent établies la même nuit, et ouvrirent leur feu le 4 Décembre.

Epargner à la ville d'Anvers les horreurs du bombardement, les désastres d'une lutte acharnée, voilà quelle fut la pensée du Roi, pensée que pouvait seulement réaliser l'intervention de l'étranger sans le concours armé des Belges.

Le courage des Belges souffrit d'être ainsi enchaîné pendant que les Français se signalaient sous leurs yeux : mais le salut d'Anvers dépendait de cette inaction.

**

Le Roi des Belges s'était fréquemment exposé, en parcourant les tranchées et en visitant les parallèles.

Il donna cinq cents francs de pension et la décoration de l'Ordre de Léopold au sapeur Ausueil, qui avait été blessé dans la tranchée pendant que Sa Majesté s'y trouvait (9 Décembre 1832).

Transporté à l'hôpital militaire d'Anvers, Ausueil fut amputé de la jambe.

« Il avait fait placer à la tête de son lit le brevet de chevalier de l'ordre militaire de Léopold, ainsi que la Croix, qu'il avait si courageusement méritée.

(Extrait du bel ouvrage *1830 illustré* par LÉON VAN NECK.)
Dec. 4, 1912

4332. Green + gray warbler with chestnut throat patch.
Immature Iris bright brown.

Dec. 5.

4333. Weaver monteiri.

4334. Gray Hawk (Melierax) ♀ ovaries slightly enlarged. Crop and stomach contained hair and flesh of a rat, and a toe of a bird. First example noticed at Paradje since April.

(The dry season has now definitely commenced, Dec. 1st, marking the end of the rains, as in 1911)

4335. Conop. F. just. Conops, according to natives, Centropus senegalensis habitually kill snakes, and Mr. Lang has seen a dead serpent, crushed about the head that he said to have perished in this manner. This young bird utters from time to time a low “chick mew.”

4336. Black Widow bird. ♀. t. n. e. Crop contained grass seeds. (Moulting into dry season plumage)

Dec. 6.

4337. Hoopoe. ♀. t. e. Upupa somalensis

4338. " " testes somewhat enlarged. U. somalensis

4339. ♀. o. e. U. somalensis

4340. "Babber" Centropus sp. "Babbler" with scaly plumage on breast. ♀. o. e., laying at present. Iris very pale yellow. Was scolding from some damp woods along the banks of the Dungo.
No. 4347. This nest is a bulky structure almost the size of a raptor's, composed of dry sticks some of which measure an inch in diameter, and supported by some stout forking branches, 40 feet from the ground. Above it is 4 feet across, and neither flat, with a few leaves which were probably placed there when green. On Dec. 22 I climbed up to it, but found only a dry, broken egg. Quite a little down was sticking to the nest, indicating that the old bird had been sitting there not very long before. The eggshell, the much soiled, was greenish-white with perhaps a few spots of rust or brown.

4345. Kingfisher (Ceryle maxima). F. o. e. Stomach contents: fish. Was accompanied by her mate, both sexes call loudly.

4346. Kestrel. F. t. m. e. Stomach contents: orthoptera, Ceralea, t. c. t. trunculatus
Paradże
Oct. 19, 1912.

Paradże
Dec. 6, 1912.

4341. Certhiophora virens
Paradise Flycatcher. F. ovary slightly enlarged.

4342. Cestrida sp.
Small brown Warbler. F. immature.

4343. Small Weaver (Hypocalaera) F. immature. Testicles evidently a bird of last year; hovered in the air beside its companions, and even before a black adult. (Note Jan. 19) As already noted, this species male leaves the region of Paradże in early Jan. One was still observed on Jan 8, 1912.

4344. Same as preceding. juv. This specimen shows that the species breeds here, and by its median in the mouth indicates a close relationship to Niáva and Castrelda. The bill is dull horn-like externally, dark above; the interior of the month whitish, with 5 dusky spots (of which the lateral are largest) on the roof of the month 2 spots on the back of the tongue, and a black crescent on the insides of the mandible beneath the tongue; the skin at the corners of the month is pink, but no longer shows any swellings.

4345. Kingfisher (Cryophyra maximina). F. o e. Stomach contents: fish. Was accompanied by her mate; both sexes call loudly.

Dr. Émile Bronier, in "L'Illustration", for June 28, 1913, writes, the call of Haliaeetus vocifer, "claou, clo, clo, clo, clo." A very good rendering.


4349. Large yellow and green Strikia. T. testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: pieces of a grasshopper.  


4351. Same as preceding. O. ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: wild figs and a young hemiptera insect.
4347. Eagle, (A. vocifer). T. testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: many scales and several claws of a monitor (also the head parts of many small insects, probably swallowed inside the body of one of its victims). Iris dull brown, rather light, but shading to dusky on outer rim. Up toward the tarsal joint the yellow color of the feet becomes rather pale.

One of a pair frequenting the R. Oungwa below the station. Their nest, which they are said to use year after year (in the dry season) is placed in a tall thorny tree of no great height and easy to climb, along an unfrequented portion of the riverbanks.

Dec. 7.

4348. Keptick. B. t. m. e. Stomach contents: tail of Conchorhynchus trimuculus a leg and remains of grasshoppers.


4351. Same as preceding. F. ovaries slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: wild figs and a young hemiptera insect.
Faradje
Oct. 19, 1912.

4352. Gray bulbul (P. j. j.) a young. Just found, was brought by native on Sept. 9, 1913.


4354. Kestrel, F. o. n. e. Stomach contents: remains of a lizard and a grasshopper.

4355. Widow-bird (Steganura). F. t. e. Crop contained small grass seeds. Last year I saw in all only 4 adult males of this species, the last two records being: Faradje Dec. 4, 1911, and Aba, Dec. 13, 1917. This year I have seen but one, on Dec. 10th, and this I have been sending out a man especially to shoot them. He has secured only one example, this being a very small one.

4356. Rail (Limnocorax). F. t. e.

4357. Kingfisher (Halcyon). F. t. e. Stomach contents: a green grasshopper. The common call of this species is a shrill, protracted, and somewhat rolling sound, introduced by a shorter, sharper note: "Kee-tirrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr
Paradje
Dec. 13, 1912.

4359. Snipe, T. t. n. e. Stom. cont. remains of small insects, foliage, galls, etc.

4360. Large Brownish Warbler, Immature. Iris, Cardellina pinctana, greyish-brown, maxilla dusky brown, mandible light greyish, interior of mouth orange; feet light greenish gray. Stomach contents: remains of small insects. Found in some rather high grass near the post—the first example seen—was shy and not very adept at hiding.


4362. Gray Wagtail, T. o. n. e. Stomach contents: remains of insects (that were being captured near a grass—field.

4363. Bee-eater (M. melicus). T. o. n. e. Stomach contained remains of grasshoppers and other insects.

4364. Bee-eater (M. melicus). T. o. n. e. Stomach showed remains of grasshoppers and other insects.

4365. Gray Plantain-eater. T. tests slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: fruits about the size of cherries, enclosing large stones.

A very common bird here, especially where a few large trees fringe the watercourses, going usually in companies of 2 to 5. The characteristic note is a sort of "caw, caw, caw,"
Paradje
Dec. 15. 1912.

Dec. 16.
H369.

Black claws. 

K. P. major

Grüne fowl (Numida) testis slightly enlarged.

Crop contained an ant and some grass seeds.

Gehenneta agilis

Small-brown Warbler with broad tail. Fm.

Stomach contents: pieces of a grasshopper and other insects.

Dec. 17.
H371.

Widow bird (Steganura). F. Skull not completely ossified. Crop contained small grass seeds.

Feeding on the ground in a freshly-burned area.

Dec. 18.
H372.

Skelelon of Paroquet. F.

Buzziard. F. Testes not enlarged.

Buteo jangaricus

The red-tailed buzzard, so common here in the dry season, seems to be absent during most of the rainy period, being first noticed again this season on Nov. 26.

Buteo jangaricus

Large brown bulbul, with "eagly" plumage on breast.

F. ovary somewhat enlarged. Stomach contained a small snail and remains of insects.

Aegithalos chloris

Gray Warbler with white on outer tail feathers. F.

Stomach contents: remains of small insects.

One of a pair, hopping among the boughs in some tall trees along the Dungur. Not common here at Paradje; its sibilant note of 2 syllables, comparable to the voice of the blue-winged
that often changes to a high-pitched laugh, and is usually introduced by a loud "kwah!", the this latter note may be uttered alone. ("Kwah! cow cow cow cow le-ha-he-he-he.....) in flight each wing beat is sometimes accompanied by a low "ka", and in rejoining its companion in the top of a tree, this bird often performs a graceful diving evolution.

4366. Goatsucker (M. macrodactylus) ♀. very lightly enlarged. This year I first noticed a male on Dec 2nd, but I am sure they arrive earlier, some time during November.

4367. Harrier. ♀. o.m.c. Stomach contained remains of a weaver-bird. The first harrier seen this season was a silvery-brown old male on Oct 18th.

4368. Vulture (Neophron). ♀. Lad. testes slightly magnified. Crops contained human excrement. Naked skin of head and throat light purplish-pink, with the thickened spots on front of neck white. Feet pale greenish-blue, with
Barbler at home, is seldom heard here.


4379. Red-throated Bee-eater. F. ovary slightly enlarged. Mentholanus F. hypatus. This easterly was found lying in a dying condition on the ground below a colony of nests of the species. 65 holes 9 counted, in a small space in a steep bank along the river, but probably not all were occupied, and only about 30 birds were in attendance clinging at their doorways (its supporting themselves little with the tail) and perching on some thin branches nearby.

4380. Heron (Butorides). F. imm. Stomach contents: remains of a small fish, a dragonfly, and other insects.

Crop contained soft green leaves and a few fruits; stomach, seeds from wild figs, and remains of other fruits. (This species seems fond of leaves—a male, shot at Faradje on Sept 30, 1912, had its stomach filled with soft leaves, much torn up, and mixed with a few small seeds from fruit.)

Small blue flycatcher—in alcohol.

Red-throated B뮤. eat. F. o. e.

Melitophagus * fruticus

Large brown Wärble. F imb. Melanichla metallic

Large Bisturt. F. ovary slightly enlarged.

Stomach contents: many large grasshoppers 4 bugs, 2 large mantises, a large elater, a longicorn beetle.

Sitapha tandem sem. Yellow Weaver. F. t. n. e. (Molting into dry season plumage). Crop contained seeds of sorghum. In this case the sorghum was picked up from the ground, but it is worth noting that just now the grain is ripening in the fields, and many women and children stay in the plantations to scare off the weavers (Plocus, Pyromelana, etc.) which come in large flocks to feed on the
Paradja  
Oct. 19, 1912.

Paradja  
Dec. 20, 1912.

Ochsenibrown grows to a height of 15 feet, so "roundi" (Burr grass, Sorghum). A perch of
boughs is often constructed in some small
dry tree overlooking the fields, and here a
boy stands guard, swinging a little net
of seeds that hangs by a cord beside him,
and yelling and shooting harmless grass
stalks from a bow as the birds approach.
Women and children are often scattered
 thru the plantations, and their cries
may often be heard at a considerable
distance.

Dec. 21.

4387. Blue Warbler with unfeather patch on primaries. ♀
o. n. e. Stomach contents: small insects.

4388. Brownish Warbler. ♀ o. n. e. Iris greyish brown,
Acrocephalus coruscus
bill dusky brown above, pinkish-buff below, interior
of mouth orange, feet light brownish green.
Evidently a migrant from the north. At this
reason it hides in thick brush, the spots
frequented by nightingales, uttering a short
grating call, or a succession of notes scarcely
less harsh which it evidently intends for a song

4389. Paradise Flycatcher. ♂ o. n. e. (Swo 2 elongate)
Paradji
Dec. 21, 1912.

Rufous tail feathers. The sex is certain, for the viscera were examined when still fresh, and the ovary was normal, tho not enlarged.

4390. Harrises. ♀. Ovaries not enlarged. Iris yellow, (C. macronyx) <Circus>
speckled with dark brown, bill black, bluish below at base; cere green, becoming yellowish above, feet yellow, claws black. Crop and stomach contained remains of a mouse and a weaver bird.

4391. Large Wood Hoopoe. ♀. o. m.e. Stomach contents: Plubonica piliferae Nitidus. a caterpillar and a grasshopper. (This caterpillar was one of the kinds that climb about enclosed in their cocoons, which are cylindrical and protected by small sticks placed longitudinally. They are very difficult to extract from the cocoon, even when already killed in a cyanide jar.)

4392. Paradise Flycatcher. B. t. m.e. (The back is white, but the median rectrices are very little elongated.)

4393. Goatchucker ♀. Ovary slightly enlarged. Found on E. motitatus a steep wooded bank along the Dunga.

4394. Large brown bullbul, with "scaly" plumage on breast. T. testes somewhat enlarged. Iris yellowish-white, bill black, feet dull dark brown. (om)
Dec. 22. 1912.

Stomach contents: insect remains. As already noted, this species hides in pairs or small companies in the undergrowth of woods near water, uttering frequently a hoarse "chow," but keeping well out of sight. From time to time, the male makes louder, more protracted sounds, which take the form of a nasal "what-cow" or similar note, repeated a number of times.

4394

**Paradje**

4394

White-eye. *P. o. m. e.* Iris hazel, bill blackish, zosterotis superciliiarum with base of mandible light blue, feet bluish-gray. Stomach contents: fruit.

4395

Newly, flavicincta

Warbler. *F. i. m. e.* Stomach contents: insect.

4396

White-eye. *P. o. m. e.* Iris blackish, bill blackish, zosterotis superciliiarum with base of mandible light blue, feet bluish-gray. Stomach contents: fruit.

4397

White-eye. *P. o. m. e.* Iris rather light dull brown, zosterotis superciliiarum. Stomach contents: fruit.

4398

Here white-eyes are found not only in the strips of dense woods along streams, but also, as in the present case, out in the drier bunches where the trees grow thickly. They utter low, repeated, sibilant notes, and
Paradise
Dec. 22, 1912.

4399. Large white-bellied Swift. P. testes very small. Microchelaea melba. This species was seen today for the first time since last March, about a dozen being observed along the Dungeness and a larger number near the post. This specimen, after being wounded, uttered a short shrill sound composed of short notes rapidly repeated.

(Black swifts like No. 3786, the common during the beginning and middle of the rainy season, become very scarce by October, the last one being noticed this year on Nov. 22.

4400. Bee-eater. (Merops melicus) female slightly enlarged. The bee-eaters of this genus occurring here all show some resemblance in voice, there is usually enough difference to distinguish the species, except in the case of merops apiaster and the other large green species (No. 3977). These two birds' call might be written "queer!", the it is often rolled toward the end, "queer-rrrrr". That of M. apiaster is apt to be more...
resonant and pleasant to the ear. The blue-tailed Merops, with dusky crown, has not so deep a voice, but calls "kleer", or "k-le-leer". Merops nubicicus gives a deep but more metallic "kimp!" that is not rolled. The red-throated bee-eater (No. 4319) as already noted, cries "quip!" or "whip!", and "quip p. p. p.," in a rather weak voice, and the small yellow-breasted bee-eater (No. 4319) makes a short, weak chirp. (Compare with the sperm whale's sperm, "hump!" The prefix me is of no great consequence, but the final g is rolled strongly, "kium" being evidently their idea of the bee-eater's call.)

4401. Small Wood Hoopoe (Scrophulus) — in alcohol. Instinct to "who-who-who" it utters occasionally when evading.

4402. Quail (Oryctolagia). S. testis slightly enlarged, iris carmine. Crop and stomach contained small seeds.

4403. Quail (Oryctolagia). S. testis slightly enlarged, iris bright red (carmine) shading nearly to whitish on outer rim. Crop and stomach contained small seeds. Nos. 4402 & 3 were found in the same field of grass as No. 4309, but rose singly, the three were near together. No females were flushed.
Paradja
Dec. 23, 1912.

4404. Large brown Warbler, f, juv. Iris blackish, shading to gray on outer rim; bill brownish; black, corners and interior of mouth yellow.
2 black spots on back of tongue, feet dull dark brown, lighter on back of metatarsi, and yellowish; gray beneath toes.

4405. Shell-b. big f, immature, o., n., e. Stomach contents:
Anatomous remains.
Soft parts (mainly feet and gills) of about 65 rather small mussels. Only a single small bit of shell in the stomach. Not a common bird here.

4406. Gray Plantain Eater, f, juv. (Said to have翠bifer gnomus)
Slightly webbed toes.

Dec. 25.
4407. Red-throated Bee-eater, t.e. t.e. 4407 & present in alcohol.
4408.
4409.
4410.
4411.
4412.
4413.
4414.

4415.
4416.
4417.

4407-14 were taken from a nesting colony by natives.

Blue Warbler, with suffused patch in primaries, f, immature.
Caucasian white throat patch. Immature Harrier (C. aeruginosus) f. ovaries not enlarged.
Iris dark brown; bill black, a little bluish beneath at base, lore and corners of mouth green; cere greenish yellow; feet yellow, claws black. (rex)
Rather common here in the dry season, being first seen this season on Dec. 2. One was noticed as late as May 3, 1912, the others the majority never disappeared by late April. The species appears to have a special liking for open marshes.

4418. Large White-bellied Swift. $F$. t.n.e.

4419. Micropus velatus. A. t.n.e.

4420

4421

4422

4423


4425

4426

4427


About 8 o'clock this morning a flock of 2013 hundred of these swifts was seen feeding over the river near the post, sweeping rapidly back and forth, and occasionally dipping in the water, but uttering no sound. They were little frightened by our shooting, and
remained in the neighborhood for about a half hour. The insect remains in their stomachs were almost exclusively of Hemiptera, especially a bright green species. One wounded bird gave a loud, shrill, reiterated note.

Dec. 21.
  4429. Stilt. T. t. n. e. Bill black, with a little humantopus, humantopus reddish-brown at base; iris dark brown, becoming bright red on outer rim; feet rose-red (madder lake—in Winor Newton Oil Colors). First example I have seen; was flying along the Dungu alighted on a sandbar.

Warbler, T. t. n. e. shall not quite completely described.

Dec. 22.
  4430. Warbler, T. t. n. e.

Cardinal Flycatcher. T. n. e. states slightly enlarged.

Warbler, T. t. n. e.

Dec. 23.
  4431. Warbler, T. t. n. e.

Weaver, T. t. n. e. Crop stomach contained small seeds.

Red-faced Barbet, T. t. n. e. Iris bright.

Dec. 24.
  4434. Cormorant, T. testis slightly enlarged. Iris carmine, microcarbo africans culmen drabish-brown, rest of bill light yellowish-brown, with irregular bars of dark brown, naked skin of throat buff, feet black.

Cormorant, T. testis slightly enlarged. Colors microcarbo africans of eyes, bill and feet same as in male.

Dec. 25.
  4435. Cormorant. T. [inv]. T. n. e. Iris grayish-brown, bill paler than in adult, feet black. (over.)
These three examples were members of a flock of about 70, that flew up the river, and alighted on the trees bordering it. Several times lately we have seen smaller flocks (15-20) pass up the river, and it should be noted that cormorants, like snake-birds, are seemingly absent here when the river is in full flood. The snake-bird was first noticed again this year on Dec. 18, and the cormorant about a week earlier.

4438. Owl (Strix). Eyes somewhat enlarged.

Since last August, the notes of one or two of these birds have often been heard at night from the post. Often two birds answer each other, one in a much weaker voice, so I suspect that the female calls. Their notes are frequently as continuous throughout most of the night, that one wonders when they eat, but they are probably entirely insectivorous. When approached in the dark they are not timid, indeed I have walked beneath the tree where they sat without causing them to cease their
Iris dark-brown; rim of eyelids and bill cobalt-blue, the latter with black tip, interior of mouth light yellowish-green (Light Cinn. Green (Winson's Newton St. Cleeve)), feet blue, somewhat darker than bill.

Gray Wagtail. P.t.m. Motacilla alba

Kestrel. Falco tinnunculus. P.t.m. Falco. Stomach contents: a spider, a beetle, a bug, and a grasshopper.

Bar-Tailed Godwit. Limosa lapponica. P.t.m. Limosa. Stomach cont. a Chaenodrom (CAME) crustacea.

Sandhill Crane. Grus canadensis. P.t.m. Grus. Stomach cont. a Cuscuta ( Dichotoma ) crucifers.
Paradja
Oct. 19, 1912.

Paradja
Jan. 1, 1913.

4445
Redstart. F. t. n. e. Stomach contents: insect remains.
Jan. 3.

4446
Owl (Scops) ♀. ovary somewhat enlarged. Iris yellow, bill and cere dusky green. Feo dull brownish green, claws dusky. Stomach contents: 2 green orthopterous insects (like katydids) Probably the mate of No. 4438, for she was shot at the same place at dusk; but she appeared to have found a new mate already, for me was heard calling last night.

4447
Martin (Chelidon) ♀ immature

4448
" " ♀ urticae ♀. o. n. e.

Shot as they were feeding over the river this morning. They are neither numerous nor conspicuous. The white rump is a good field mark but they fly more steadily than bank swallows and generally keep higher in the air.

Jan. 5.

4449
Martin (Chelidon) ♂ t. n. e. Iris dark brown; bill black; scales on feet pale buff; claws dark gray.

4450
Martin ♂. o. n. e.

4451
Red-faced Barbet ♂ t. n. e. Stomach contents: pulp and seeds of red peppers. Iris light brown.

4452
Red-faced Barbet ♂ t. n. e. Stomach contents: pieces of a rather large hemipterous insect and of red peppers. Nos. 4451-2 were trapped as they went to feed at a papai.
Paradje
Jan. 5, 1913

4453. Bee-eater (M. nubicus). Female. Stomach contents: a green grasshopper, a dragon-fly, and a large wasp. Iris deep red (Crimson Lake, in Winsor Newton Oil Colors).


Jan. 6.

4456. Cootsander (M. macropus plesy). Stomach slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: many small beetles and bugs, 2 small grasshoppers, a leafhopper, a fly, and a tiny wasp. Attracted by a grass fire at dusk. Several others of its species, as well as one or two of Scotoenas, also came.


Jan. 8.


4459. Warbler. Female. Stomach contents: a grasshopper large enough, when rolled tightly up, to fill the whole stomach. Iris light brown; bill darkly brown above, light pinkish-gray below, feet pale buff. Was sitting quietly on a leaning grass stalk.
4460. Quail (Ezcalaphactoria) ♂. testes slightly enlarged. Iris red, bill blackish above, blue below, especially toward base, feet dull light yellowish. Stomach contents: seeds and remains of small insects.

4461. Clover (Ad. asiatica) ♂. t. m. e. Stomach contents: insect remains.

4462. Small Ring Clover. ♂. t. m. e. Iris dark brown, Chorizus diaphus camum. rim of eyepits yellow; bill blackish with base of mandible yellowish-buff; feet greenish-buff.

4463. Rufous-crowned Swallow. ♀ immature.

In most passerine birds the frontal region of the skull is the last to ossify; but in swallows the transparent condition of the skull persists longest in two spots, one on each side, in the parietal region.

4464. Catbird (m. macropterus) ♂. testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: many small beetles and bugs, 3 leaf-hoppers, and a small hymenopteran insect (like a small ichneumon fly).

4465. Gray Owl (Bubo) ♂. ♂. Stomach contents: hair of a rat. Brought by a native, together with its 3 rounded white eggs, one of which
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had been cracked. Said to have laid on bare earth inside the base of a large hollow tree, and on a level with the surrounding ground, in a dry part of the brush where the fire had already passed. The whole interior of this tree had rotted or been burned out, and there were several openings close to the ground.

Jan. 10
4466. Duck (Sarkidiornis) B. tests somewhat melanos of nucha enlarged. Iris dark-brown, bill and comb black, but rather dark brownish-grey.

The comb was slightly concave on the left side, and bulging on the right;
internally it was composed of a sort of cartilage filled with oil.

This duck was noticed at Ngayiu, Midy and Dungu; a flock of seven passed up the river this morning; the present example was shot by a native.

The stomach contained nothing but coarse sand.

The flight is not especially swift, but very direct, well sustained.
Centropus rufipennis

4467. Conical, 3. t. r. k. But right testis a little bigger than left. Stomach contents: remains of a grasshopper and other insects.

Jan. 12.

4468. Hawk (Machaerobates champhiusii). F. ovaries slightly enlarged. Iris yellow (deep chrome or pale cadmium). Beak black, with cere and corners of mouth bluish, feet grayish-white, faintly ringed with green, claws black. Crop and stomach contained 4 bats, each of a different species. Flew by as I was standing on the river-bank at dusk. The bats all showed deep wounds, but were not torn up before being eaten. One of them was of the common little dark-brown kind (P. tinctellus mus) commonly found in bananas. The other three were preserved in alcohol. The eyes of this hawk are very large, the diameter of the cornea being 16 mm. At night at least the pupil is so large that the iris seems only a narrow yellow ring. The eyeball is somewhat flattened, but 28 mm across.

This is the first example seen since Sept. 1910, when we secured two specimens at Madge. (No--another sun previously at Faradje, about Sept. 1911)
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4469. Gray Plantain Eater. F. ovary somewhat enlarged. Stomach contents: many tender leaves and a few fruits.

Her open nest, composed entirely of thin dry twigs, slightly concave on top, and fairly large as compared with the size of its builder, was placed at a crossing of two forking branches; and slightly concealed by the surrounding foliage, the site tree in which it was built, a rather large one leaning out from the steep bank of the River Dengue, was rather scantily covered with leaves.

This nest, somewhat similar to a heron's was thus situated over the water, at a height of 25 feet; and contained 2 rather rounded bluish-white eggs, a complete set. The female bird came and perched in the tree while I was examining her eggs, and she was folded at a distance by another, presumably her mate.

In an adjacent tree, at a few yards distance, there was a similar nest,
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evidently freshly built, but empty.

4470 Brown Warbler with long broad tail. T. o.m.c.
Schoenicla apicellis
Three specimens were flushed this morning
from some very dense, but rather low, grass,
in an open swamp (dry at this season.) They
uttered only a low harsh sound, often repeated.
Gray Plantain-Catcher. S. testis slightly enlarged.
Csylia tenuis

Jan. 14

4471 Snipe-bird. S. testis slightly enlarged.
Anhinga pop. Stomach contained 3 fish, that had been
swallowed whole. They were all of nearly
the same size, the largest measuring
about 170 mm long, and 46 mm across,
exclusive of fins, so that the bird's neck
must be capable of considerable distention.

Jan. 15

4472 Oriole. S. testis somewhat enlarged. Stomach
contents: remains of caterpillars and insects.
Oreosphenus erythrurus

Jan. 16

4473 Warbler. S. testis.

4474 Boat-sucker (M. macrodipsius). S. testis
slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: many
small bugs, and 1 beetle.

4475 Boat-sucker (M. macrodipsius) S. testis
slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: some
small bugs, and a beetle.
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4477. Goatsucker (M. macrodipterus). T. testis slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: some small bugs, a beetle, and a large winged (drone?) ant.

These nightjars are of course very common at present, and are often seen to alight on the ground at dusk, especially on paths or bare freshly-burned spots, tho' they also sit occasionally on the tops of mushroom-shaped termite-nests. They are practically mute. Males with elongated primaries fly somewhat slower than the majority of nightjars; on the ground they never, as far as I have seen, erect these plumes.

C. l. l. hougeni (Rich.)

4478. Yellow Weaver. T. testis. Crop contained...
Goatsucker (M. macrodipterus). St. testis slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: some small bugs, a beetle, and a large winged (drone?) ant.

These nightjars are of course very common at present, and are often seen to alight on the ground at dusk, especially on paths or bare freshly-burned spots, though they also sit occasionally on the tops of mushroom-shaped termite-nests. They are practically mute. Males with elongated primaries fly somewhat slower than the majority of nightjars; on the ground they never, as far as I have seen, erect these plumes.

S. tigrina henghini (Rafles)

Yellow Weaver. St. testis. Crop contained seeds.

These weavers, breeding as they do in the dry season, when many of the swamps are completely dry and most of the lower vegetation turned off, seem especially cautious in locating their nesting colonies. As noticed last year, they...
employ bushes or boughs overhanging water, but even build close about the nests of birds of prey. Today a number of them, both males and females, were noticed about two clumps of thorn trees standing in a wide meadow, now quite dry and well cleared by the fires. Here some other weavers (Melanopteryx or Hyphantornis) had hung their abodes during the past rainy season, and here these birds were now beginning to nest, but no eggs in the 2 examined (Hence practically complete) using for a living, as is their custom, the white feathery seed-bearing tops of a certain grass called “suli” much used for thatching houses.

This grass is peculiar in putting forth its fruiting stalk directly after its long coarse blades have been burned or cut down, so that whole fields of it may be seen in seed at the present season.

The thorn trees mentioned above were of the particularly disagreeable sort bearing innumerable sharp recurved hooks, that
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We collected for the Rhino Group. As usual they were of no great size, and the weavers' nests were suspended at a height of 10 to 15 feet.

4479. Long-tailed Sunbird. F. t. e. Stomach contents: Waiting, plataea, baby green caterpillar, 3 very small spiders, an ant, and a stamen of a flower. Bill deformed.

Our experience during the past year has confirmed the belief that this sunbird occurs here only during the dry season. After March it disappears entirely, to return in December, being first observed this season on Dec. 22. Unlike many of its relatives, it is virtually silent.

Euplectes subflamma

Weaver. F. t. e. Crop contained tiny seeds:

Iris yellow, bill rather dull red, with culmen dark brown, and a little blackish on maxilla near corners of mouth and beneath base of mandible; feet grayish-buff. Found with 4 or 5 others in some long grass in a swamp now dry.

Flower. (Ac. asiatica) F. o. m. e. Stom. cont. insect remains.

Pseudophasia xylense

Weaver. F. t. m. e. Crop contained grass seeds. Iris yellow.

Pseudophasia xylense

F. t. m. e. Crop contained grass seeds. Iris yellow (over).
Nos. 4482-4 were members of a company of six, flushed from the ground in a small swamp, now dry and burned over by a grass-fire that left only the tougher stalks standing. The allowing a close approach they were practically invisible on the burned ground, where they were sheltered by the slight inequalities of the surface. As noticed last year, they never perched on grass or bushes, and were silent save for a slight whir of wings in flying up.


4486. Duck (Sarkidiomis). ? o. n. e. ovary slightly enlarged.

4487. (Sarkidiomis) ? o. n. e.

Stomachs of all three contained only coarse sand; they were shot during the morning.

A number of these ducks were observed near the post this morning, and shortly after sunset a flock of about 2 dozen, largely females, for their consorts are conspicuously bigger. They generally silent, they uttered this evening short
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Jan. 22.
S. t. m. e.
4488.

(Termedo africana.)
Accompanied by 2 females, flew down the river, but turned back and came up again.

In dark brown, maxilla black, with “nail”
bluish-gray; mandible grayish-brown, feet
grayish-green.

Stomach contained only sand
Hemipode.

Jan. 23.
S. t. e.
4489.

Nest of very fine dark brown, nearly
feet, light

S. t. e.
4490.

Nest in very fine brown, nearly
feet, light

Jan. 25.
S. t. e.
4491.

Eagle (Aquila). F. ovaries not enlarged.

Stomach contained a gopher (Geohyus),
cut in two, and the crop pieces of a “bindi”
(Chryonomys). Caught by natives as it was
feeding on a “bindi”, too well stuffed to fly.

When tied with a cord, it displayed little
spirit, sometimes even lying motionless on its back.

One brown eagle like this was seen near the hills north of Karamba on July 8th last; but usually they are only noticed hereabouts during the dry season.

Quail (Ocalphactoria). F. very slightly enlarged. Iris reddish-brown, but shading to blackish on inner edge, and whitish on outer rim; bill blackish above, edges of maxilla and whole of mandible light blue; feet yellow.
Stomach contents: small seeds.

Harrier (C. aeruginosus). F. (immaure). ovaries not enlarged. Stomach contained remains of long, cord-like small brown bat, of a species that hangs during the daytime in papyrus or reeds near water. A little earlier we had watched one of these harriers—probably this individual—flying down the river, dart suddenly into the tall reeds along the shore. This harrier, especially when young, closely resembles a kite (Milvus) in color, but may be distinguished even at a distance, without
spirit, sometimes even lying motionless on its back.

One brown eagle like this was seen near the hills north of Karamba on July 8th last; but usually they are only noticed hereabouts during the dry season.

4492. Quail (Oxychelactoria). F. ovary slightly enlarged. Iris reddish-brown, but shading to blackish on inner edge, and whitish on outer rim; bill blackish above, edges of maxilla and whole of mandible light blue; feet yellow. Stomach contents: small seeds.

4493. Harrier (C. aeruginosus). F (Immature). Ovaries not enlarged. Stomach contained remains of long, cord-like small brown bat, of a species that hangs during the daytime in papyrus or reeds near water. A little earlier we had watched...

4500. A tick clinging to the head of this hawk (Buteo rufipennis) was identified by J. Bequaert as Ixodiceps sanguineus.

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Seeing the shape of the tail, by the slant of the wings while sailing, for the kite holds its wings perfectly horizontally, and barriers elevate them slightly.

4496. Thrush (Cosypha), Jan. 29, 1913 - in alcohol.
Bootsucker (M. macrodias) f. a.e. = longipes
Stomach contents: 3 small grasshoppers, many bugs, and a small beetle.

Jan. 30.
4497. Small Burd. F. testes slightly enlarged.
Stomach contained many soft yellow flowers, many remains of beetles, a few grasshoppers and a caterpillar.

Jan. 31.
4498. Large Burd. F. t.m.e. Stomach contained many tender stalks bearing small flowers, buds, and many remains of insects, mainly beetles, but some bugs and grasshoppers, and 1 moth.

4499. Red-winged Hawk, f. ovaries slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: many feelins of a small bird, 12 stile insects, 1 mantis, several grasshoppers and a spider. The stile insects, the mantis, and 1 grasshopper, were...
without wings, so they could not have been captured in flight. This is a very common hawk here in the dry season, and is much attracted by brushy fives.

Campephila chryora
Woodpecker. Ovary somewhat enlarged. Iris pale reddish brown; bill dusky-greenish; blackish at tip; feet dull.
Medium green. Stomach contents: small ants and their larvae.
The first example observed; found in dry, open brush. The "horns" of the hyoid ran down by the left nostril, and out into the bill.

Feb. 2. 4501. Duck (Sarkidiornis) P. t. m. e. Stomach contained only some coarse sand. One of four that alighted in the Dungu. Only a single one had a large comb.

Feb. 4. 4502. Eagle (Aquila) Q. Ovaries not enlarged.
Agile rather dark brown, bill black with base of mandible greenish gray; cere and corners of mouth yellow; feet yellow, claws black. Crop and stomach filled
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with hair and fleck of a Phrynomyx, upon which it was feeding when surprised by a native. He threw his spear at it, but only cut the skin slightly on the neck; still he was able to catch it.

On Feb 12 two of these eagles were seen circling high above a fire in the brush. Natives often watch near such fires for "Bindi" (Phrynomyx), and probably, eagles two.

Tantalus. Q. ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach contained fish bones; in the lower part of the oesophagus and in the proventriculus there were 8 small catfish and 3 minnows. Shot as it flew up a small river near Kacima. Excepting 2 seen in early February 1911, and a flock of white birds possibly the same, seen by Mr. Lang near Azanga's Feb 1912, it has not been noticed by us.

On the present specimen, the irides very very dark brown, naked skin of head and throat mostly deep carmine, but changing abruptly to orange behind, near the commencement of the feathers. This orange border widens into a considerable patch on the
throat, posteriorly. There is also a little yellow before and above the eyes, the tarsi of the eyelids are carmine. Bill, naked throat, spot crimson, bright yellow, cere very pale (waxy) orange red, metatarsi and toes brownish pink, but dusky brown on soles of feet and on tips of toes, above. Nails dusky brown.

4505. Saddle-billed Stork. 7. ovary slightly enlarged

Stomach contents: head remains of many large water-belts (dark brown with green elytra) mixed with a mass of fibrous brown indigestible matter usually found in the stomachs of storks and marabou.

Naked skin of throat and sides of face, as well as outer portion of bill deep scarlet, basal section of bill black, "saddle" chrome yellow, rim of eyelids black. Iris cadmium yellow. Feet brownish black, tarsal joint, and much of the skin of the toes, especially about the joints, light copper red. A rare bird here; I have never observed but one which was flying, far off, July 3, 1911, near Paradje (1 day towards Durga).
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4506. Haliaetis vocifer. f. ovary slightly enlarged.

Iris dull medium-brown, lores and orbits chrome-yellow; maxilla black with a little bluish at sides, mandible light-bluish with black tip; feet whitish yellow, claws black.

4507. Warblers. f. o. n. e. Common here during dry season.

4508. Resplendent Starling. f. ovary somewhat enlarged, white orange. Stomach contents: a few hard remains of rice etc.

4509. Red-tailed Buzzard. f. ovary somewhat enlarged. Said to have been trapped on her nest. One set of eggs brought to me by its own master, was dull whitish, 1 with small bluish specks of purple, 87 x 44 mm.

4510. Red-tailed Buzzard. f. o. n. e. Stomach contained a small warbler (probably same as Phylloscopus trochilus) No. 4507) and hair of a mouse. Iris medium-brown with a very faint tinge of purplish; bill black with bluish base; cere yellow above, light-green at sides; corners of mouth yellow, feet yellow, claws black. Said to have been trapped on the nest.

A day later, near the post, one of these buzzards was seen catching insects, high in the air, in the smoke of a grass fire.
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4511. Green and grey Warbler. T. t. in e. shall not quite completely ossified.

Feb 13, 1913
4512. Red-shouldered Cuckoo-shrike. T. t. in e.

Feb 15
4513. Weaver. T. t. in e. shall not completely ossified. Iris dark red. Crop contained grass seeds and very tiny snails; stomach, seed and sand.

Feb 16

Feb 16
4515. White eye, in alcohol.

Feb 16
4516. Orange. T. feet much enlarged. Iris rather dark red. Ordinarily orange, lighter when rasping and metallic notes; on rare occasions they give imitations of other birds, but not infrequently they are comparatively silent, giving from time to time a low whistled "t'wee tweew". The present example was making this last-mentioned sound.

Feb 16
4517. White eye. T. t. e. Shot at dusk; it was in "posture supercilian" a tree standing amid dense brush, and from time to time delivered a low, rich, warbling song, lasting about 3 seconds, and quite devoid of the lisping quality that usually marks the notes of white eyes here.

Stomach contents: a few remains of beetles.

Collected on the Dungu R. below Faradje—
the first I have seen there, so it must
not be common. On the Uele, at Dungu
and between that point and Niangara,
it is a very common bird wherever
there are stones.


Throat and underparts white; beneath supraocular shield green;

Eye greenish-yellow, bill black with bluish

base, especially below; toes pale yellow.

Eyes black. Brought by a native, said
to have fallen out of its nest. Stomach
contents: hair, a stick, and pieces of
dry leaves; the latter objects swallowed
evidently by accident.


Crop contained many crickets and a
grasshopper; stomach a toad and
insect remains.

As I have already noted, stone-curlews
hereabouts spend the day on rocks or
islands in the river, often standing stupidly till a canoe comes very close. About a month ago I noticed that a small wooded island in the Dungu was very much favored by them. In fact one was always sure to find two of these birds resting there, yet there was no sign of eggs. From time to time I sent a man to look, and today he reported finding eggs, so he was given a gun, and shot the present specimen (3) which he said was incubating. The eggs were left undisturbed till Mr Lung and I went to visit them.

There was no nest. A simple hollow had been scooped in the sand, on the highest part of the islet, 6 feet above the present level of the water, in a spot well shaded by trees and bushes. A brush-fire, jumping from the shore, had burned off the dead leaves and lower vegetation a couple
of weeks ago. The two eggs, measuring 46 mm x 35.5 mm, were of a pale dull buff ground color, thickly spotted and blotched with dark brown. At the time of our visit, one stone curlew was sitting at the water's edge, a few yards off, but none on the eggs. Quite likely the male was really incubating.

On Mar. 2, while descending the Nile in a canoe, I saw a stone curlew run out and fly away from a sandy part of an island. A short search for its eggs was unsuccessful, and as I was anxious for a shot at some hippo I left a man to look for the eggs. He found two eggs, of exactly the same color as above, but they were broken by a native to whom I gave them to carry.

At Mientara, in March, they could be heard calling at the post at night, provided there was moonlight. This is characteristic; they
may call when flushed during the daytime, or in cloudy weather even when undisturbed; when arriving on their feeding grounds at dusk, or when leaving just before dawn, they may also call, but they are seldom noisy during the night if the moon does not shine.

Besides the typical protracted series of piping whistles they may utter a variety of shorter, dryer sounds.

Owl (Scops leucotis) of jaw bridges orange; bill light grayish-blue; cere dusky; toes bluish-gray above, pale yellowish below, with claws dusky brown.

Late in the afternoon of Jan. 17th a native came to the station with two young owls, whose feathers were only just beginning to appear, but which we easily recognised as a species we had not hitherto secured. Hoping to secure one of the parents the next day,
at once sent him, with a man of ours, to put one of the nestlings back. The following morning I visited the spot, but the nestling had vanished, nor could either of the parents be found in the neighborhood. The nest, an old structure of dry twigs, built originally perhaps by a hawk, was placed at a height of 18 feet in a fork of a small tree, growing on high ground amidst the typical dry brush, tall grass having been burned. Some down adhered to the nest, as usual with birds of prey, and a stretched feather showed clearly that this was really the nest.

The young owl I still had was fed on small birds and other meat for a month. It sometimes uttered a low hoarse note, but more often an impatient repeated call when demanding food. Occasionally it would raise a bit of meat in one
foot and peck at it, just as parrots do.

(On Dec 18, a native had shown me a nest of this owl, also an old nest of some other bird, similarly placed in a fork of a small tree on high ground. One old bird was sitting on it, and as it flew off I tried to shoot it, but had the misfortune to wound it, so that while it was able to escape me, it never came back. The two eggs were roundish, and pure white; and a little whitish down clung to the ends of the stiches forming the nest. I revisited the nest on Dec 22nd, but saw no old bird, and the nest several times sent natives, it seemed never to come back, though the eggs remained unbroken for at least two weeks! It is true there are no corvids or jays here, but this is really remarkable, especially considering the conspicuous position of the nest.)
DE BELEGERING VAN ANTWERPEN.

Men leest in *Les Consorits*, door Cruyplants, bl. 447: “Chassé, in eene kasemat opgesloten, ten gevolge van smartvol lichamelijke pijnen, was aan zijn eigene krachten overgelaten — want een vertrouwelijke brief van den prins van Oranje had hem bericht gegeven dat hij slechts op zich zelven mocht rekenen — verwachtte zich aan een aanval en bestierde de verdedigingswerken met een onverpoosde krachtigheid. Het was de Fransche kolonel Auvray welke, namens Frankrijk en Engeland, den 30ste November, *van* generaal Chassé kwam afvergen dat hij de vesting en de wallen, op beide boorden der Schelde opgetrokken, over te geven had. Chasse antwoordde dat hij Antwerpen niet zou verlaten voór zoolang hij over eenig verdedigingsmiddel beschikte.*

Chassé ging zijn woord gestand blijven.

De loopgraven werden in den nacht van 29-30ste November geopend. Twaalf batterijen werden denzelfden nacht gevestigd en openden haar vuur den 4ste December.

De stad Antwerpen bevrijden van de afschuwelijkheid eener beschieting, haar de rampen na een hardnekkigen strijd willende vermeijden, ziedaar’s Konings gedacht, en, om dit gedacht te verwezenlijken moest de gewapende medehulp der Belgen werkeloois blijven bij de vreemde tusschenkomst. Dit vraagstuk was opgelost: der Belgen manhaftigheid werd in hare verwachting te leen gesteld door aldus onhandelend te moeten wezen. terwijl de Franschen zich dapper onderscheidden, maar ook Anwterpen’s heil hing er van af.

**

De Koning der Belgen stelde zich meermalen bloot aan het vijandelijk geschut, daar hij zonder argwaan de loopgrachten doorstapte en de evenwijzig diepten in overzicht nam.

Hij verleende 500 franken pensioen, benevens de Leopoldsorde, aan den saper Ausseil, die gewond werd in de loopgracht, terwijl Z. M. e-zich bevon (9ste December 1832). Naar het krijghospitaal van Antwerpen overgebracht, moest Ausseil er de afzetting van zijn been ondergaan. Hij had aan het hoofdende van zijne legerstede het brevet van ridder des Leopoldsorde doen hechten, alsook het eerkzus dat hij zoo kloekmoedig verworven had.

(Uitvoering van het schoon werk *1830 geïllustreerd* door *Leo Van Neck*)
Le Roi des Belges, parcourant la tranchée le 9 Décembre,
pendant le siège de la citadelle d'Anvers, par l'armée française, sous les ordres du général Gérard, il rencontra un soldat grièvement blessé qu'on emportait, il lui adressa des paroles d'encouragement et lui accorda la décoration de l'ordre de Léopold.
Ce brave s'appelle Anseul, il a été le premier décoré de l'ordre de Léopold.