Migration of Birds in Upper Uele District (Sta.)

I. Birds that pass on migration.

European & Asiatic species.
1. Ciconia alba
   Hydrarchedon (recorded Sinui Dec. 1912, exceptional)
2. Ruff
   Oystercatcher (Sta.)
3. Merops albinogus
   Petrocincla (recorded once in July 19)
4. Pechale
gllinga (perhaps a frestone)
5. Pinus minutula
6. Muscicapa graculata & M. atriceps

II. Birds that come to spend dry season.

European and Asiatic species.

African species
1. Crocias garrulus (Saur. 4th (?))
2. Yellow wagtail
3. Grey wagtail
4. Redstart
5. Phylloscopus
6. Antechilus
7. Sporran
8. Spinus perforatus
9. Blank crested Shrike

Breeding
1. Marabou
2. White-backed Vulture
3. White-tailed Sea-eagle
4. White-backed Hornbill
5. Black Euplectes
6. Macrorhynchus macrorhynchos
7. Halycon similis
8. Long-tailed Sumbunc (Scary Sumbank)
9. Red dove (leaves in January)

III. Birds that come to spend rainy season.

Black Swift (perhaps absent in June)
Macrodipterus vitellinus
Small Renard Scallow (Farad), with nest
Sturnus capensis (PR), same as Nangeta & Sundieb

IV. Birds that come late in rainy season & stay till January (Uele only)

Small black Weaver (Farad), with nest
Banded grey Weaver (Farad) Oct 1st, Jan.

V. Birds of irregular or rare occurrence, many of them probably migrating.

Sula, Crocodile Bird, H. Graphis, Sacred Kingfisher, Egyptian Goose,
Pilargus, saddle-backed Turt., Amiantus, Trechilus, Lords (Sta.)

Oystercatchers
4522. Harrier (C. aeruginosus) t. t. n.e.
Irides light chroma-yellow. Crop and
stomach contained remains of 5 or
(containing embryo)
6 eggs of small birds, and hair and
bones of a mouse. These eggs were
blue (unspotted), almost certainly
of weavers like No. 4478, but there
were also whitish egg-shells with
dark spots.

4523. Kingfisher (C. rudis) in alcohol.
Feb. 20.
4524. Long-tailed Sunbird. S. t. e.
4525. Mate of 4524. S. t. e.

This pair of sunbirds was secured
between Asilassand Piàga, on the
road from Taradje to Dungi. Along
this portion of the route they are
rather common. The female was
carrying a little vegetable down in
her beak, but the nest could not
be found.

A few miles further on, however,
a nest of this species was hanging
from a bare branch of a small
thorny acacia, a dozen feet above
the ground, only a couple of yards
from the path. It was of course a small oval pouch (10 cm from top to bottom), with lateral opening, composed mainly of fine strips of vegetable matter, bound together with silk (of caterpillars), and lined with plant down, a quantity of caterpillar excrement, and 2 cocoons ornamenting its exterior surface. This nest was empty as yet, but its owners were in the vicinity, the male dropping his wings and raising his tail.

I cannot remember ever to have heard the voice of this species.

4526. White-rumped Swift (Cypselus) affinis
T. testes much enlarged.

4527. Same as above. T. testes slightly enlarged.

4528. Same as above. Q. affinis in alcohol.

4529. This afternoon I went to visit the rocky hill one sees from the road near Piaga. (≠ Piagga) (due to R. Sanga)
Paradja
Feb. 20, 1913.

There proved to be several hills, or rather great rocks, of no great height (perhaps 180 ft) but with some of the typical rock-birds and aloes and other hill-plants.

Besides 3 rock-goat-suckers and the same number of rock-thrushes we saw one of the famous rock-falcons, like no. 3582, and heard the little orange-crowned barbet (no. 4558) "coo-coo"-ing in the neighborhood.

One end of the main rock overhung its base considerably, furnishing a safe shelter where a number of these swifts had built their nests. Beneath an almost horizontal surface of the
rock, sheltered a little—it is true—on two sides, but in plain view from below, they had glued a whole slab of nests, which appeared to be rather old, for its edges were beginning to warp away from the rock. Lower down, in a more or less vertical crack, a few newer-looking nests had also been built. From my former experience, at Dungi and Vanherckhovenville, I believe the nests are usually placed in slits of cavities (Micropterus atriociliatus).  

During the afternoon, a few of the swifts could be seen flying about the spot, sometimes venturing into their nests; but at sundown 25 or 30 of them collected, and circled about preparatory to going to roost. Singly or two at a time they would swoop in, and disappear immediately inside. The practically silent during
the day, they could now be heard to sitter "chur"-ing notes, but not loud. Some came to roost in the newer, lower nests, but a greater number entered the old upper colony. At times one would find his chosen place already occupied; then with a short note of defiance it dropped from the nests and flew off to return later.

These nests, a few of which we afterwards knocked down with a long stick, were very firmly attached, and were constructed plaited down of bits of grass, and feathers (especially of green pigeons and the swifts themselves) held together with adura. The building in a sort of hammock-shape, these swifts seem to take advantage of protecting rocks or the walls of adjoining nests so as to close the nest almost entirely, often only a small hole remaining
open. Of such a tough nature are they that the shot of the auxiliary seemed scarcely to penetrate, and even a couple of loads of buckshot failed to dislodge a single portion of the upper group of nests. Added to the toughness of the birds themselves, this fact made it rather difficult to secure specimens by shooting into the nests.

The condition of the genital organs would indicate that the breeding season was in progress, but in those nests torn down there was no sign of eggs or young.

(The thunder white chopped me)

These swifts are occasionally seen far from hills (as at Faradji, Aug 20, '12, Nagorn Feb. 23, '13) and I believe often go far from the hills to feed, but usually fly so high as to be unnoticed.
Baradye (Piaga)  
Feb. 20, 1913

Thamnolaea sp.


Feb. 21. (Piaga - Bangara) Bangara and Botijo

4531. Spotted Papyrus Bird. F. O. e. Brodygans calpholus

Note the two curious sacs, one under each wing, containing yellowish waxy matter. They were broken at the ends as the the bird itself had pecked them open. This disease seems not to have affected its spirits, as it was shot in the early morning while singing energetically. The chips of which the performance is composed have a resonance that is almost metallic.

We had set out from the rest-house about 2 a.m. and were crossing a country intersected with numerous papyrus swamps. Just before the first gleam of day appeared in the east stier birds began to call with vigor, continuing till 6.30 or 7.0 clock. The large papyrus birds began considerably later.
4532. Kingfisher (Alcedo v. g. m. e. [im]
Iris dark-brown, bill black, feet
orange-red with black claw.
Stomach contents: a small fish.
Found on the wooded bank of
the Dungu R. just below "Kangara
na Bodjo." I have never seen it
anywhere further east, nor
during 5 days spent on the Uele
from Dungu to Niangara did
notice a single example. So
far as I know it is a forest bird.

4533. Cuckoo. F. o. m. e. Iris very
light brown, rim of eyelids and
 corners of mouth yellow, maxilla
black, with a little light greenish
at sides, basally, mandible
dull light greenish, with blackish
tip; feet bright yellow.

4534. Hawk (Baza r. t. m. e. Iris
 cadmium-yellow, cere and corners
 of mouth chrome-yellow, bill-
 black, with a little whitish at
 base of mandible, feet light cadmium
 yellow, claws black.
Certainly not common, I have seen 1 or 2 others—I believe — during dry season.

The stomach of this example contained many grasshoppers and 2 caterpillars; the very weak feet would lead one to expect insectivorous habits.

Feb. 23. (Libadu-bragem)

4535. Roller (Coracias) B. t. a. e. leguminosus

Stomach contents: remains of grasshoppers. Call a hoarse rasping "lab-lo-lo-lo-lo-

4536. Harrier. B. t. m. e. Iris chrome-yellow

Circus macrurus

Stomach contents: feathers of a small bird.

4537. Rail (Coromphaga) B. testis slightly enlarged. Shot in a strip of damp woods, where it was walking on the ground close to a small brook.

4538. Brown-backed thrush-like bird (Timelida)

B. testis slightly enlarged. Iris rather light brown, bill light grayish-blue, shading to blackish on base of maxilla; feet & claws very pale flesh-color. Stomach
Dungu
Feb. 23, 1913.

contents: insects

4539: Same as preceding. ♀ ovary slightly enlarged. Iris rather light brown.
Stomach contents: a grasshopper and remains of other insects.

4540: Same as preceding. ♂ ♀. Iris very dark brownish-gray, bill mainly brownish-black, but dull yellowish-green along edges of both mandibles and on base of lower; feet very pale flesh color.

As already noted, these birds inhabit damp woods, at mordjan, Vanherchhoovenille, the whole region of Dungu, etc. At break of day their loud, disconnected whistle, "whin-yu" or "hin-ye", delivered in 2 or 3 different keys are characteristic of such places. They live in pairs or small parties in the undergrowth, only the male giving these loud notes, but at a short distance low clucking notes may also be heard. It is only in the very early morning that they are very noisy, tho' they not infrequently call loudly.
sundown; but during the day they are practically silent.

4541. Swift. Female. Ovary slightly enlarged. Micropterus apus. First example seen this year; but as usual in March (at Niagara) they became common.

Feb. 24 (Niagara—Dungu)

4542. Kestrel. F. t. m. e. Stomach contents: Cerchneus t. limnicola. remains of grasshoppers. Tricholaema fuliginosa.

4543. Barbet. F. testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: berries. Was sitting on a leafless tree near a wooded water-course. The feathers of its breast, somewhat expanded, showed their long hair-like tips. From time to time the bird uttered a single low "cook."

Feb. 27


Feb. 22 (Niagara)

4545. Kite (Milvus) F. jn.

This single downy nestling occupied a rather flat nest of dry sticks, about 2½ ft wide, placed on the branches of a tree on the bank of the Dungu, about 20 ft above the water. The lining of the nest, the containing a few dry leaves and other vegetable...
matter, consisted mainly of the
dry excrement of hyenas, some
composed of matted fur, some in
hard limy lumps. There were also
some excrement of waterbuck and
hard lumps of dark gray clay. 2
small pellets were also noticed
that had evidently been ejected
by the young bird, for it stirred up
a couple more during the three
days I kept it alive. Needless to
say both nest and nestling had
an almost disgusting odor. The
young kite made a squalid
chirping sound.

A second nest, similarly
placed in a tree leaning out over
the water, was covered above with
matted hair (from mammal faces), a
little soft vegetable material,
bits of dry clay, and dry excrement
of hyena, elephant and wart hog,
as well as that of some small
carnivores, perhaps a serval. On
this nest also lay a single white
feathery tip of the grass known as
Dungu
Feb. 22, 1913.

(*Imperata cylindrica*)

“culi”, which could not have come there by accident. The contents of this nest were 2 bluish-white eggs, (52 x 41 mm.) rather soiled, one with only a few scattered brown spots, the other spotted with brown on the smaller end.

On both cases an old bird was on the nest, but flew off at the approach of our canoe, and displayed but little anxiety afterwards, one even sitting quietly on a tree across the river.

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On Feb. 16, 1913, I collected a set of 2 eggs of the kite, along the Dungu below Paradise. They measured 53 x 43 mm. and 50 x 41, the larger egg being rather sparsely spotted and scrawled with dark brown, the smaller one with rather light russets, the ground color of both being bluish-white. It is worth noting that the inner surface of the egg shell is light greenish-blue. This nest was placed in a tree leaning out over the river, at a height of 20 ft.
measuring 2 ft. 3 in. across, and composed of dry sticks, none larger than my little finger. Above it was rather flat, and lined in the middle with rootlets, often soft vegetable material and fur of mammals (mice?), mixed with powdered clay, a few dry lumps of light gray clay, one 2 inches in diameter, laying on top of the nest. The old bird deserted her eggs readily, sitting peacefully on a dead tree in the distance.

It is interesting that as long ago as Dec. 6, 1912 I had seen this nest, practically finished, with the owner sitting beside it, tho from the appearance of all the kite's nests examined it is clear that they build anew each season.

On Feb. 20th, near Paradise, a kite was observed sitting on a nest placed at a height of 40 or 50 feet in a large tree in a wooded swamp.

On Mar. 2, 1913, another set of
2 eggs was taken from a nest in a 
tree on the bank of the Vele, below 
Dunger. The nest, of size and shape 
already described was lined with 
hair from excrement of carnivores, 
pieces of hyena droppings, and 
half a dozen lumps of clay, 1½-2 inches 
thick. The eggs measured 52 x 41 mm, 
and 49 x 41 mm, and were dull 
bleish white, with scattered spots 
of brown, darker in the larger egg, 
lighter in the smaller.

Compared to the number of lites 
present in the dry season, the number 
of nests is extremely small. However, 
the hatching of immature birds is 
very great; and these two facts 
suggest that these lites may 
breed somewhere else at another 
season. Certainly they are 
more or less migratory, for the 
abundant from November till 
late May, lites are almost 
entirely absent during the rainy 
season, and when seen during 
early June & August, are usually in
It seems strange that Woodham, at Mt. Ruwenzori, in March & August, saw them flying northward.

Several Europeans have assured me that in the open country of the Kasaai & Maniema, S. of the equator, these birds are abundant in the dry season, especially when the grass is being burned; the DeCock, at Niangwe did not notice any seasonal variation in their numbers, nor ever finds them very numerous.

They were seen occasionally at Stanleyville, Oct. & Nov. 1914, but none at Boma in Jan. '15.

Feb. 27.
4546. Small Hawke, B. testes slightly enlarged after afternoon.
Stomach contents: remains of a small bird.

Feb. 28.
4547. Gray Cuckoo. B. testes slightly enlarged.
Stomach contents: caterpillars.

4548. Gray Cuckoo. F. very much enlarged.
Stomach contents: many hairy caterpillars.

Nos. 4547 & 48 were shot in the rubber trees near the post, but not together.
The male gave the usual "coo-coo", which we heard frequently along the road from Faradji. The female uttered a ringing "hip-hip p.p.p.p.p."

That I had never heard before.
flocks, numbering sometimes 100, and flying in a more or less definite direction, usually southward. At the post of Medje, where they were never very numerous, their numbers varied less at different seasons.

The ordinary call is a whining whistle somewhat trilled (lasting 1 to 2 seconds), but at times, especially when disputing the ownership of a coveted tit-bit, they produce shorter and less pleasant sounds.

Dungu
Feb. 27


Feb. 28

4548. Gray Cuckoo. F. ovaries much enlarged. Stomach contents: many hairy caterpillars. Nos. 4547 & 8 were shot in the rubber trees near the post, but not together.

The male gave the usual "coo-coo", which we heard frequently along the road from Paradje. The female uttered a singing "keep-ip p.p.p.p.p.p."

That I had never heard before.
Dungu
Mar. 1, 1913.

4549. Eagle (Haliaetus) fairly slightly vocifer.

An apparent southward migration of flocks of birds was noticed in the wake in July & August. Has already been noted. At Avulubli, in 1914, we observed it again. On Aug 18, a flock of 60 to 80 birds passed over (80 yd or so above the ground) circling round & round, very much like the stork Abdimia, then flying 400 or 500 yards due southward, circling again, and then continuing southward. At 9 a.m. on Aug 21, another flock of 30 was circling high over the station in the same fashion and then flew off to the east.

4553. Small Crested Larks in alcohol

From the large hill on the right bank of the river below Dungu. When floods this little lark often gives its call-note a way of "chet-chet".

I have a song till today, flying in the air, and on the ground, gave a "chirp" several times. Noatreasted swallows, larks were the only hill birds noticed.

Mar. 2.
4554. Kingfisher (Ceryx) very slight.
4549. Eagle (Haliaeetus) & ovary slightly enlarged. Crop and stomach contained fish.

4550. Jacana & ovary slightly enlarged. Was walking on some moss-covered rocks in the Uele. On coming from Drungu to Niangara this was the only specimen noticed.

4551. Heron (Butorides) & testes slightly enlarged.

4552. Kingfisher (Cerythrix) & im. Had already left nest.

4553. Small Crested Carle, in alcohol. From the large hill on the right bank of the Uele below Drungu. When flushed this little bird often gives its call-note, a weak hoarse "chit-chit". I had never heard a song till today, when one hovering in the air, a few yards from the ground, gave a whistled "twee-twee" several times. Besides a few streak-breasted swallows, of these larks were the only hill-birds noticed.

Mar. 2

4554. Kingfisher (Cerythrix) & o.m.e.
Dingui.

Mar. 2, 1913.

4555. Dark Brown Buzzard. F. o. n. e.
*Lutea regulorum.*
Dull buff; bill black; white base; cere yellow above, greenish at sides, corners of mouth yellow; feet dull chrome yellow; claws yellow.
Stomach contents: pieces of grass, hopper.

**Found in open brush near Ugep.**
Certainly not common, I believe.
I have seen it once at Paradje (Feb. 1913).

4556. Scopus. F. very slightly enlarged.
A common bird along the Dingui, at least as far as the rapids near Palamasisi's village. Often seen in pairs, and frequents rocks in the river during daytime. Silent.
An old nest, as well as live individuals, were seen near Sangura's, but only a single example was ever observed at Paradje. Oct. 1912.

Mar. 7. 

4557. Gray Flycatcher. F. o. n. e. Iris dark brown.
Bill black, feet blackish with gray soles.
Dungu
mar. 3. 1913.

Hylobucco chrysocomus

4558. Small Orange-crowned Barbet. P.t.c.

Stomach contents: beetle remains.

This barbet has been heard at Abu, Pago
Vanherkhoenville, and about Dungu.

The inhabiting dry brush where the
trees are fairly dense and high, it
seems also fond of the neighborhood
of rocky hills. The voice varies greatly,
they may call "coke, coke, coke, coke..." or
"coke-oh, coke-oh, coke-oh..." or
"coke-oh, coke-oh, coke-oh...", but the
species may always be distinguished
by the fact that there is no pause
for breath after 4 or more notes,
the sounds continue at regular
intervals. No. 4558 gave the first-
mentioned, simple call, but another
individual in the neighborhood
was giving the 3rd style.

Hyphopterus aurantius (Vieill.)

4559. Weaver. &. testes much enlarged.

Stomach contents: fruit.

4560. Same as preceding. &. o.e. Stomach
contents: a caterpillar.

At Paradje, in the dry season,
(No. 4478)
there is a yellow weaver nesting along
the river. At Bangara na Bodja, the we descended the Dungu by canoe for 4 miles or so, I did not notice a single nest (not bird). Coming down the Nile from Dungu no weavers were noticed nesting till we had passed Palamasisi, but today we saw this species nesting on reeds and drooping branches of bushes on islands. The nests are more carelessly built than those of the species at Faradji; they contain eggs at present. In 2 or 3 places considerable flocks were observed, and on one little island a few pairs of black weavers (Melanopsectra) were nesting in company with them. (This widge weaver was seen occasionally)

May 4. Eagle (Haliaetus) tf., ovary slightly enlarged.

Stomach contents: fish.

These eagles are common along the Nile between Dungu and Niangara, sitting on trees bordering the river, or circling high above, often in pairs, giving their peculiar
Niagara
mar 4. 1913.

call. In several places the boatmen pointed out their nests, situated generally in high trees near the river bank, and more or less concealed by foliage. No immature examples were noticed; nor have I ever seen one of these eagles catch a fish.

(Erythrohierax is rather common along this stretch of the Uele, especially where there are many oil-palms. One was heard to utter a low, hoarse note. 2 Ospreys were observed as well.)

4562 a. Alsornax lugens ♀. o.e.

4562. Kingfisher (Catharaxina) ♀. ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: fish and bones.

Common on the Uele between Dungu and Niagana, often seen in pairs.


Stomach contents: remains of insects and small stones.


Stomach contents: insect remains and small seeds like Edulisiana ("malu").

This pair of birds, the only ones of
niangara
mar. 5, 1918.

their kind seen in coming from Denver were on a small sandy islet. One
uttered a low hoarse "chack" several
times. 

Corvus albicollis

4565. Crow. ♀ ovary much enlarged.

Stomach contents: fibres of palm mats.

One of a pair walking on the river bank.

Mar. 8.

4566. Screech Owl, ♀ [Immature]. Strix
gryta alba affinis

Brownish-black, rings of eyelids
blackish, tinged with dark red, bill
pale grayish-pink; scales on toes
dusky greenish-brown, claws blackish.

Mar. 9.

4567. Screech Owl, ♀ [Immature].
strix alba affinis

♀ No. 4566 ♀ 7 roosted in a tree

(not far from the post) while trunk
and a main limb were hollow, the tree being several openings.

Insides were a great number
of pellets, and a piece of egg-shell.

Probably these birds were reared
there.

4568. Gray Owl (Buto). ♀ ovary slightly
enlarged.
May 11, 1913.

4569. Rock Shrike (Monticola) B. t. m. e. Stomach contents: pieces of a rather large millipede and remains of insects.

At sundown, three days ago, I was much surprised to see one of these thrushes not far from the post; but before I could get my gun it had disappeared. However one appeared in the post today at about noon. Hitherto I had observed the species only at Abu in Dec., 1911.

Mar. 15. 4570. Crows. F. t. e. Stomach contents:

One of a pair frequently seen about the post. The "caw" is hoarse, and not very loud.

At Stanleyville this crow was common, a number coming to roost every night in a large tree in the station. After leaving there we saw it only once at Pawa; and here at Mlangara.
4571. Large light blue Pigeon. *C. t. t. testa*
slightly enlarged. Irids crimson; orbit dark carmine, bill light blue,
slightly darker at base; feet light blue.
Crop:
Stomach contents: green fruits,
swallowed entire, with their stems,
nearly an inch long.
4572. Mate of preceding. ♀. o. e. Crop:
stomach contained green fruits.
Colors of eyes, bill & feet same as ♀.
A forest bird, not heard beyond
Libadan on road Dungu — Fardje.
4573. Sunbird. *Aethopyga*
4574. Warbler. *I. t. t. testa* slightly enlarged.
4575. Warbler. ♀. o. e. Irides dull red,
bill black; feet brownish-pink.
4576. Plantain Eater (Musa aphaca). ♀. o. e.
Stomach contents: fruit (about as
large as olives, with large stones.)
4577. Duck (Pteronetta) ♀. o. e. Bill
black with pale grayish-pink marks
above and below; iris dark brown,
feet dusky brown tinged with green.

Coming from Dungu we saw only
a single example, which uttered a
hoarse "kha-kha-kha-kha-"
but here at Niangara it is not uncommon.

Clapper Rail. B. t. e. Stomach contained remains of insects, including heads of termites, and small bits of quantity Schoenoeola apicata.

Brown Warbler with long, broad tail. B. t. e. Stomach contents: a grasshopper and remains of other smaller insects.

Found with one other of its kind in a grassy expanse now dry but marshy during rainy season.

This individual flew up in a sort of spiral, and called, as already described. (Note: Mar. 30. 4 or 5 seen in similar situations; it may therefore be called common here.)

Large Bustard. B. t. n. e. Stomach contents: large grasshoppers, 3 or 4 beetles, and some small hirsutelike seeds. Weighed 14 lbs. Seems to be rather common here, at least during the dry months. The small bustard is probably more common, and is resident.

Here about the point of Niangara is a peculiar sort of plain, with
Niagara
Mar. 24, 1913.

rather high grass (in rainy season) but often practically tree-less—save along watercourses, where there is a dense strip of forest. Even the bushes are few and small, so that a remarkably free, open view would be enjoyed were it not for the enormous number of large rounded termite hills, covered with tall grass.

Mar. 27
4581. Plantain eater (Muscophaga) t. rosata
Testis slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: fruit.

4582. Duck (Ptilorhynchus) t. t. n. e. Color of eyes and feet same as in no. 4577, Var. N. 1. in ex.; hy.-grayish. Pink in exehng. The beak light grayish pink, May 1928, hand crossing the maxilla shaded to yellow at each end, and the spots beneath the nostrils were less distinct, and yellow in color.

Mar. 28
4583. Swift, t. testis slightly enlarged. Crop and stomach filled with winged termites.
4584. Swift, t. t. n. e. Crop and stomach filled with winged termites.

4585. Large black x white Hornbill, t. t. n. e. Byclicopterus subcylindricus Stomach contents: fruit. This speci
which we saw first at Mordjan, was rather common near Sanguris, it's never noticed near the post of Paradhe.

Mar. 30.

4586. Hemipode. T. t. e. Stomach contents:
   seeds of elusine, small stones, and a head of a termite.

4587. Quail (C. delegorgui). T. testis slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: remains of insects, including grasshoppers and a mantis. Crop contained seeds and small termites. Iris rather light brown; bill black; feet buff.

4588. Quail. T. testis slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: remains of insects, including grasshoppers, and a few hard seeds.

4589. Quail. F. ovary slightly enlarged. Crop and stomach contained seeds of elusine. Iris rather light brown; bill dull brown; dusky towards tip; feet buff.


4592. Quail. T. ovary slightly enlarged. Crop contained 2 beetles and a grasshopper; stomach insect remains, a few seeds, and bit of stone.

Apr. 2.
4593. Honey Buzzard. T. ovaries slightly enlarged. Iris chrome yellow, cere dusky-greenish, bill black with base of mandible gray; feet light cadmium yellow. Stomach contents: some rather large paper-washes, adults & larvae, as well as bits of the nest.

Apr. 3.
4594. Night heron. T. testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: remains of small insects (winged ants?)

One of a pair, flying down the river at dusk. 1913-04-03.

Apr. 6.

Apr. 6.
4596. Quail. T. testes slightly enlarged. Crop contained 39 large termites (that had just shed their wings), 2 "soldiers" of a small species of termite, and an ant.

Apr. 7.
4597. Quail. T. testes slightly enlarged.
Stomach contained small bits of quartz, seeds, and insect remains. Crop contained large termites. These were termites that had flown the night before, had shed their wings, and were probably found hiding on the ground. Great numbers of termites' wings were seen lying at the bases of some small dead trees, as well as beside a rather small steep termite hill.

4598. Oenocallis F. ovary slightly enlarged. Crop contained seeds of eleusine.

4599. Hemipodellus F. Stomach contents: insect remains and seeds.

4600. Hemipodellus F. Ovary somewhat enlarged. Iris buffy yellow; bill light blue, with tip and culmen blackish, feet dull flesh color. Stomach contents: seeds and remains of small insects.

4601. Hemipodellus F. Iris light gray. Premaxilla bordered on inner and outer edges by dark brown; bill dusky brownish, with base of mandible corners of mouth, and the neighboring part of maxilla light, dirty grayish; feet light pinkish buff. Stomach contents:
seeds and remains of small insects.

4602. Hemipode. F. o. e. Iris light gray; bill grayish brown, with corners of mouth and base of mandible pinkish gray; feet light buff. Stomach contents: seeds and insect remains.

All the quails and hemipodes secured on Mar. 30 and today were shot at one place, 3/4 of an hour SE of the station. Up to this time I had never seen a hemipode and few quails but at this spot they are decidedly common. On March 30 we saw about 15 quail and 8 hemipodes and this morning 13 quail and 6 hemipodes. All were flushed in or about some fields where the natives are elusine and other crops during the rainy season, but which are now dry and rather bare, with some millet stubble, short grass, and weeds of various kinds, offering but scanty cover, so that when put up the birds usually seek refuge in the denser green grass of the neighboring untilled portions.
Niagara.
Apr. 6, 1913.

the most of this grass is not yet knee-high. The whole vicinity—it is
worth remarking—is unusually
open, with practically no trees,
and few bushes. Both quails and
hemipodes may also be made to
fly up from the grass; the former
often go as far as 100 yards before
settling down, the latter seldom
beyond 50 yards. In general
habits they are practically
alike, often arising singly
or in pairs, but never more
than 3 together. They usually
sit closely the first time, and are
more
difficult to flush a second time,
the hemipodes especially so,
often running off some distance
in the grass, but occasionally getting
up from the very spot they ever
seen to alight. The flight is very
swift and well sustained, hemipodes,
showing powers as great as quails,
ten the wings of the latter produce
a somewhat louder whining noise.
The a female quail once uttered a
sort of preyn, complete silence is the
usual rule. The food of quails and
dinipodes is alike, consisting of
seeds and insects.

4603. Small Falcon with rufous crown and
Erythrospiza r. rupicola
black-gray wings and tail. & very
slightly enlarged. Iris dark brown,
rim of eyelids yellow; bill horn blue
with light greenish base, cere dull
yellow; feet cadmium-yellow, claws
light gray. Stomach contents: remains
of insects. Was perched on a low tree in an
open field. Sighted it was seen
since 1909, at Avalanche.

4604. Goatercker. Dim. Stomach filled
Caprimulgus melampus, cladus
with large winged termites.
Sitting in a small bare spot amid
grass in a marshy spot (now dry).

Apr. 8
4605. Small Black and white Hornbill. T.
Oxanistes sharpi ducorsi
stout slightly enlarged. Iris dark brown,
orbits black, claws and large scale,
on feet greenish-black, soft skin blue-gray
Stomach contents: fruit.

4606. Small Black and white Hornbill. T. m.f.
Stomach contents: fruit.

4607. Small Black and white Hornbill. F.
o.m.f. Iris dark brown, orbits and
skin near base of beak light greenish-gray
Stomach contents: fruit.

The general color of the bills of these hornbills is whitish, shading to dull light yellowish at the base; but the males have large areas of blackish on the mandible and on the sides of the maxilla.

I believe this is a rather common species here, probably more so than that like No. 4585. The flight is practically silent.

Niagra. Apr. 8, 1913.

No. 4604. On April 20, 1913, a set of 2 eggs of this species of nightjar was collected near the same place. They were placed in a small spot of bare earth completely enclosed and shaded by grass about 15 feet high, on dry, bare ground near the edge of a grassy marsh. The ground color was white, with many faint spots of brownish, so clouded over that the whole egg, at first glance, looked simply dirty white. The female was incubating, silently, and only flew up, when almost stepped on.

The same day a male was flushed in a weed-grown field, and on May 6 another, in a grassy marsh. The species is therefore not rare here.

10? flushed from a log near Paroa, July 13, 1913.
Stomach contents: fruit.

The general color of the bills of these hornbills is whitish, shading to dull light-yellowish at the base; but the males have large areas of blackish on the mandible and on the sides of the maxilla.

I believe this is a rather common species here, probably more so than that like No. 4585. The flight is practically silent.

4608. White-crested Plantain-Eater. ♀. Duricus luculothus. t.m.e. Stomach contents: fruit.

When we were at Akonda’s, in 1910, I noticed the difference between the calls of the two species of Duricus, though we had not yet secured the white-crested sort. There is no doubt that it is common here.

Apr. 11. Lagomontia subphanta

4609. Small Red-v. Brash Weaver. F. t.m.e. Crep. and stomach contained seeds of eleusine.

Caught by a native boy; is certainly not abundant here; never noticed at Paradju.

Hyphantinus ocularia

4610. Yellow Weaver with black throat. F. t.e. Slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: insect remains.

4612. F. 0. c. Stomach contents: insect remains. 

Mate of No. 4612. They were flushed from grass near cultivated fields and today.


4614. female ? ovary slightly enlarged. Iris brown; bill dark gray, with base of maxilla brown; feet yellowish buff. Crop contained 21 grasshoppers (many of them young) and 6 winged ants; stomach also filled with insect remains. This large, light-colored quail was secured in the same place as all the others shot recently. It was alone, and uttered low rasping notes as it flew off.

About 2 dozen of these quails (C. delegorgui) seen today, at the place described under No. 4602. Once 9 or 10 flew up from the same spot. In flight they give low sounds, midway between rasping and peeping, but as weak as to be noticed above the whir of their wings.
Lybius leucopleurus


4616. Kingfisher (Euphidas) in alcohol.

4617. Small Bustard. D t.m.e. Stomach contents: many beetles, a cricket, 2 soldier-termites, and a small centipede.
Iris light brown on inner edge, shading to pale yellowish buff on outer rim.

4618. Large Bustard. F juv. Iris light brown, very light on outer edge; maxilla dark greenish-brown with pale-gray tip; mandible light bluish-gray; feet light greenish-gray. Stomach contents: remains of insects & vegetable matter. Brought by natives. Two of the larger and 2 of the smaller bustards were seen this morning; one of the former flying with beak slightly opened. According to Alinasi (mulai) the large bustard utters short gruff sounds (mangbetu name "nagba"), and the smaller species of sort of whistle, slightly prolonged, preceded and followed by hoarse notes.
Niagara
Apr. 14th. 1913.

Lamproloius splendidus
somewhat enlarged

4619. Large Resplendent Starling, ♀ ovary

4620. Shrike ♀ jvv. Iris dusky; bill bluish-gray, darkest on culmen; feet light bluish-gray.

4621. Duck (Pteroneta) ♀ o.m.e.
4622. " " " ♀ f. m. e.
4623. " " " ♀ ovary slightly enlarged
4624. " " " ♀ o.m.e.
4625. " " " ♀ Skeleton.

No 4625 had a white frontal spot, almost as large as that of No. 4622, in No. 4624 it was less well developed, and in No. 4621 & 4623 entirely lacking. In No. 4622 (♀) there was a rounded "labyrinth" of only moderate size, at the left side of the syrinx. These ducks perch in trees, two of the present examples having been shot from such a position. The stomachs of all contained coarse sand and small brownish particles (unidentified) of food.

4626. Little Grebe. ♀ testes slightly enlarged. Iris dark-brown, loses blackish; bill blackish, with whitish tip and melvted a little with buff at sides; soft skin at corners of mouth.
and base of mandible very light green; feet greenish black on outer side, lighter green inside. Stomach contents: insect remains.

April 20
Barred brownish Conical. F. t. m. e.

Centerpus grillii
A. Iris dark brown, light on outer edge, bill pinkish-white below, pale brownish at sides, dusky-brown on culmen, feet dark lead-gray. Oesophagus contained an ant, stomach: beetles.

4627. Same as preceding. F. t. m. e. Stomach contents: remains of grasshoppers and beetles.

These two conceals were shot at the edge of an open grassy marsh, where they hid in patches of tall grass, flying out only when approached within a few yards.

Niagara
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heard Wkhilla.aba
Niagara, but not seen at Dunquay,
Paradise, its range seeming to stop abruptly
between Deng's Nakert.

4629. Quail. F. Testes slightly enlarged. Crop
contained 30 winged ants, 1 grasshopper,
1 small beetle, and 1 tiny bug.

4630. Screech Owl. F. Eyery slightly enlarged.

Stomach contents: remains of grasshoppers.

Differ from Nos. 4566, 7 by white color
of breast, but at the left side of the throat
there is a single buffy feather with grey
base.

Apr. 23.

Sanctuaire Jules

4631. Rail (Coronopus) F. Testes slightly enlarged.

Stomach contents: a small snail and
remains of insects.

4632. Woodpecker. F. t.m.e. Stomach filled
with small ants.

Apr. 24.

4633. Snipe. F. Testes slightly enlarged. Colors
similar to that of No. 4626, but
bill a little paler in color. Captured by
a native in a swamp where there was
very little open water. Sat generally
on the whole metatarsus, but could
stand up, and even run rapidly along
the ground, beating its wings so that
it would probably have taken flight had not a string been tied to one foot.

4634. Crow. D. t.m.e. Stomach contents: piece of large chrysalis. *Com synergus*

4635. Mate of Preceding. F. ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: bones of a frog (or toad), and fibers from palm nuts. This pair of crows was seen yesterday, the first ones noticed here since Mar. 15.

4636. Small Black x.-White Hornbill. D. t.m.e. Beak slightly enlarged. Stomach contained fruit, esophagus a large beetle. *Oculea laticlaries*

4637. Warbler. F. t.m.e. Stomach slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: large winged termites.

4638. Small Gray Hawk. D. t.m.e. Stomach and crop contained a few large winged termites and remains of a weaver bird. Iris orange red. Caught in a trap baited with winged termites.

Apr. 26.
4639. Rufous-backed Shrike - in alcohol [J]. *Scolopelia bowrii*

4640. Lesser Fish-Peat. 21 m. 2. *Skeletoin*. (Skin preserved feet) Eye & iris dark brown. Both mandibles dull, light yellowish-green, dusky along cutting edges, feet dull brownish-yellow, with gray claws, shading to dusky toward tips. Brought to us alive a week ago; but all
Niagara.
Apr. 26. 1913.

The remiges & rectrices had been pulled out to adorn some nature’s hat. Several times it called at night; either a half dozen short “hew’s in rapid succession, or a protracted gravinging host.

Blue Falcon. 7 jnr. (Sex not absolutely certain; for there were of course two gonads, but their flatness would indicate ovaries.) Iris dark brown; orbit & cere pale greenish blue; dark bluish gray; feet greenish yellow with dark gray claws. Stomach contents: mammal, hair, a grasshopper and a large beetle.

Blue Falcon. B. t. v. Csp contained Diadesmus ardosiacus, a large termite (wings already shed.) Stomach remains of frog. Iris dark brown; oribts, cere and corners of mouth cadmium yellow; beak horn-blue, with a little greenish at sides, shading to black at tip; feet bright chrome yellow.

Evidently parent of No. 4641. Both were put by telegraph to 3. of the station. Sun one day when.

Apr. 27.

Blue Falcon. B. t. v. Csp contained Diadesmus ardosiacus.

Stomach remains of frog. Iris dark brown; orbits, cere and corners of mouth cadmium yellow; beak horn-blue, with a little greenish at sides, shading to black at tip; feet bright chrome yellow.

Evidently parent of No. 4641. Both were put by telegraph to 3. of the station. Sun one day when.

Short-tailed Wristlors. T. testis somewhat en-
larged.

Batis bellavanzee

Flycatcher. T. left testis enlarged, right one very small. Iris bright chrome yellow, bill foot black.
Niagara  
Apr. 27, 1913.

4645. Rufous-billed Shrike, & ovary slightly enlarged. A common bird here—in grassy areas.

4646. Cerulean Warbler & Immature male. April 27.

4647. Spur-Winged Goose & Immature female. Iris dark-brown; tips of both mandibles blue-gray; rest of bill and most of naked skin of head dark purplish-red. 9f; lower part of lore bluish-gray; carpal spur pinkish-white, feet pale pinkish with some dusky brownish, especially on webs and about tarsal joint. Stomach contained coarse sand, mixed with fibrous green vegetable material.

4648. Olive-backed Shrike-like (Embiusidae?) T. testis much enlarged. Iris chocolate-yellow; maxilla gray, shading to dusky on culmen; mandible light blue, feet light-bluish.

Stomach contents: remains of beetles.

4649. Thrush. & ovary somewhat enlarged.

Iris bright brown; bill yellow, naked skin behind eye dusky brownish; feet pale buff. Stomach contents: pieces of a millipede.

Apr. 30.

4650. Thrush (Cosmopolita) T. testis somewhat enlarged.

4651. Small yellow-bellied Sunbird. 3° lift test?
Niangara.
Apr. 30, 1913.

enlarged, right one small. Stomach contents: pieces of 2 large Termites.

4652. Weaver, P. o. m. e. Bill dark blue; iris dark red-brown; thickened portions of eyelids pale blue; feet brownish-green.

May 2.

4653. Light gray Cuckoo, P. ovary slightly enlarged; Stomach contents: caterpillars (have heard calling on May 4.)

4654. Duck (Pteronetta) P. (has unusual amount of white on forehead.)

4655. Duck (Pteronetta) P. (many white feathers on front of neck.

May 3.

4656. Jacana, P. Testes slightly enlarged.

May 4.


4658. Same as preceding. P. m. e. Stomach contents: remains of insects and bones of a tiny frog.

4659. Green Sunbird, P. t. e. Stomach contained a tiny green spider. Sat motionless in a tree, giving at regular intervals for a considerable time, a short slightly metallic "kip."

4660. Red-faced Barbet, P. Testes somewhat enlarged. Iris light-brown, becoming whitish on outer rim; bill black, feet very dark greenish-brown. Stomach
Mungara.
May 4, 1913.

contents: fruit

4661. Tiny yellow, black Barbet. F. very slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: several hard fruit stones, and remains of small insect common in wooded places, as far as I have only heard the slower type of notes.

4662. Black Weaver with red breast. F. win.

No. 4654. These ducks (Pteronetta) are often very noisy at dawn and dusk, as they fly along over streams or about woods near water, reflecting their loud hoarse notes ("h-ha!" or "h-ha!") over and over again. They regularly perch on trees.

4664. Small green-backed Cuckoo. F. o.e. Chrysochlorax placeri. An egg in oviduct (broken) was pale greenish blue, with scattered patches of light rust, especially towards larger end. Stomach contents: 8 hemipterous insects and a stone of a fruit — the same as that eaten by the little barbet No. 4661, killed in the same tree.

4665. Shrike (Cronopit) F. t. m. e. Stomach contents: insect remains.

4666. Same as preceding F. t. m. e. Stomach contents: insect remains.

4667. Same as preceding F. t. m. e. Stomach contents: insect remains.
contents: fruit

4661. Tiny yellow & black Barbet. F. o. e. Stomach contents: several hard fruit stones, and remains of small insect. Common in wooded places, so far I have only heard the slower type of notes.

4662. Black Weaver with red breast. F. o. e. Iris brownish red, feet very dark bluish, bill light blue. Stomach contents: remains of insects.

4663. Flycatcher. F. o. e. Biophorus phoeniceus

4664. Small green-backed Cuckoo. F. o. e. Cuculus sp. Egg in cleft (broken) was pale greenish blue, with scattered blotches of light sapphire, especially towards larger end. Stomach contents: 8 hemipterous insects and a stone of a fruit - the same as that eaten by the little barbet No 4661, killed in the same tree.


4666. Same as preceding. F. o. e. Stomach contents: insect remains.

4667. Same as preceding. F. o. e. Stomach contents: insect remains.
Members of a flock of 8 or 9 in a wood. The Azande name for this bird, translated literally, is "leopard-bird", for they are said to mob the leopard. I have heard it called the same in Bangala by Logos at Mordjan.

May 5
Cyannothron verticalis viridisplenus
4668. Green-headed Sunbird, 3 & female tests somewhat enlarged. Stomach contents: small spiders. The ordinary call of this species is a plaintive, slightly prolonged "chi-oo-oo", sometimes a little hoarse, or sometimes a harsher "chee...!" when disturbed.

May 6
4669. Harrier T. [Immature, molting into adult?]
tests very small. Stomach contents: remains of large grasshoppers.

4670. Falcon (Holly 8) T. t. m. e. Iris dark brown, falco curtus
feathers; rufous chest; wings; brown; tail; white, blackish; shading to black at tip and light yellowish green at base, feet cadmium yellow, claws black.

4671. Large Bustard T. ovary slightly enlarged. Otis jubata
Stomach contents: remains of many beetles and grasshoppers, a millipede, and a piece of sweet potato.

4672. Young of preceding. 8 jr. Otis jubata
contents: remains of many beetles, some
grasshoppers and a mantis, as well as 8 caterpillars (hairless). Nos. 4671 & 2 were feeding together in a sweet potato field. The mother had eaten no caterpillars perhaps she had pointed them out to her young, as a cock will sometimes show food to a hen, or a hen to her chicken.

The Azande name of the large bustard "Ba-gere-bodi", translated literally, means "Big-bushbuck-bird", for its voice is said to resemble the hoarse bark of the bushbuck. No. 4672, when wounded, uttered a loud hoarse note.

4673. Small Bustard. F. ovary slightly enlarged

Stomach contents: remains of beetles & grasshoppers, 1 ant, 1 bug, and 1 hairy caterpillar. Anger, our hunter, imitated this bird's voice by a slightly prolonged whistle, followed, after a short pause, by a loud "pop!"

4674. Short-tailed Warbler. F. ovary slightly enlarged

Irides light brown, rim of eyelids slightly pinkish; bill brownish gray, light below; feet pinkish buff. Stomach contents: insects.

4675. Clapper Lark. F. ovary somewhat enlarged. Stomach contents: insect remains, including heads of termites.
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4677. Hemipode. S. t. e.

4678. Brown-cheeked Woodpecker. F. o. n. e.

4679. Warbler. S. testes slightly enlarged. Citricola lugubris

4680. Thrush (Cosyphe) with blue on wing covert and with white superciliary lines. S. testes enlarged. Iris dark brown, bill black, feet grayish brown. Stomach contents: insects. The voice of this species seems richer than that of the form represented by No. 4650.

May 7.


4682. Same as preceding. F. o. n. e. Iris rather light brown, bill dusky brown above, shading to pale grayish pink on mandible, feet pinkish buff, claws grayish brown. Stomach contents: 1
remains of beetles, a grasshopper, and a spider. Note the great difference of size between sexes, and the few light-edged feathers still remaining on back and head of both examples. In the dry season they seem practically all to assume a light, streaked plumage. (Is perhaps the adults are always dark?)

4683. Shrike. $\delta$ im. Iris dark-brown, bill dusky, feet light blue.

4684. Dark Cuckoo. $\delta$ t.m.i. Stomach contents: remains of insects & 2 caterpillars.

4685. Thrush. $\delta$ t.e. Iris brown, naked skin behind eye dusky brown, bill yellow, feet dull-yellowish.

4686. Green-backed Cuckoo. $\delta$ testis slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: hairy caterpillar.

4687. Wood-shrike (?) $\delta$ ovary much enlarged. Iris dark brown, bill blackish, feet light blue.

4688. Weaver. $\delta$ testis slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: remains of insects and a small millipede.

4690. Martin. P. o. m. e. Brought by natives, probably died a natural death, or at least grew so weak as to be caught in the hand, as sometimes happens with bank-swallows here. A martin was observed on May 6, 13.

4691. Warbler. S. shows somewhat enlarged stomach contents; large winged termites.

4692. Small gray hornbills. S. t. m. e. Hypoceros & granti

Beneath the angle of the jaw is a triangular patch of naked purplish-red skin, which, hanging in a slight fold posteriorly, looks almost like a wattle. Stomach contents: large winged termites and beetles.

Like many of the birds secured lately, it was caught in a trap baited with live winged termites. These termites are caught when they fly at night, kept alive, and fastened by their wings the following morning near a trap. Their struggles attract many birds; indeed a few are sometimes attached a yard or two above the trap as so to be seen from afar. The trap used consists of a noise.
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Jerked taught by a rod or stout switch stuck in the ground and bent over.

4693. Forest Partridge, F. o. m. e. Stomach contained fruit (wild figs?) and crop small pieces of tubers (sweet potatoes?). Was heard in a strip of forest at Mondjan between Faradj and Aka.

May 10.

4694. Black Shrike, F. t. m. e. Stomach contents: several rather large wasps. Shot inside of the houses in the post, where it was flying about under the roof, alighting on the cross-beams. Usually it is a rather shy bird, haunting thickets or undergrowth near water. The song is a series of low mellow whistles, all in one key.

4695. Warbler, F. testes slightly enlarged.

4696. Weaver, F. t. m. e. Stomach: insect remains.

4697. Long-tailed Hornbill, F. t. m. e. Stomach contents: a palm-meat and pieces of beetles. Naked skin beneath angle of jaw pale pink. Have been told by natives, both here and in the store, that this hornbill accompanies
monkeys. Perhaps it is only because both are attracted to certain trees by the fruit.

May 11.

4698. Green-backed Cuckoo. I. testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: caterpillars

4699. Black Shrike. I. t. m. e. Stomach contained a large green caterpillar and remains of beetles


*Mugitaca canicapilla* ♀. ovary somewhat enlarged. [and other notes]

4703. Corvus Timeli. I. t. e. Stomach contents: Engrailed Turdinus cermaidens

4704. *T. cermaidens* ♀. ovary slightly enlarged

4705. Flycatcher. I. testis slightly enlarged.

4706. Young of preceding. ♀ juv. Iris brownish-gray, bill blackish, feet dusky (cornes from light yellow).

May 12.

4707. Tribe. ♀. ovary somewhat enlarged.

Bill black, with a little light gray at very tip, coronet of mouth light-green, feet greenish-black on outer sides, dark green on inner.

May 14.

4708. Sunbird. I. t. m. e. Cinnyris monieri

4709. " I. t. m. e. Skull not quite completely ossified. Nos. 4708 & 9 were shot in rubber trees at the post, where the species is common. The stomachs of both contained coagulated
rubber, more or less mixed with remains of small
The notes of the species are very low, only audible
insects. that may be represented by the words 'chuck' and
May 15.
4710. Sunbird ♂. o. n. e. Probably same species
    as nos. 4708 & 9. Cinnips cupreus
    Cinnips schustaus
4711. Large Sunbird. ♂ immature
    Lagomontia rufipicu
4712. Small Red- v. gray Weaver. ♂. testis slightly
    enlarged. Crop contained small seeds.
    Lagomontia rufipicu
4713. ♀ same as preceding. ♂. testis slightly enlarged.
    Ect.
4714. C. rufipicu ♀. o. n. e. Crop contained small
    members of a flock of 15 or 20, feeding on the
    ground. They are silent, and when
    flushed from ground often perch in trees.
May 16.
4715. Long-tailed Hornbill. ♀. t. n. e. Iris
    pale whitish - yellow, with dark brown
    inner rim. orbit black, naked skin beneath
    angle of jaw flesh - color, feet light blue, fi
    claws black. Stomach contents: 2 palm-
    nutes and pieces of a large beetle.
4716. Warbler. ♂. testis somewhat
    enlarged; skull not completely ossified.
    Crop contained seeds of elaeisine.
4717. Widow-bird. (Vidua) ♂. testis slightly enlarged. This
    species has a habit of raising its tail
    vertically somewhat like a wren; at
    such times this appendage looks
    very long.
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4719. Large Blue Pigeon. T. testes slightly enlarged. Crop & stomach contained few uric scarlet.

4720. Roller & C. & C. Common. Seen often at Okondo during Dec 1910; it is by far the same species as that at Daradj. Very small.


The "Ndolo" or small forest Cuckoo is the subject of a song much in favor with the Bangba and Medje, but all that is said of it is about its call, which it repeats incessantly. "Ndolo is a very fine small bird."

In Okondo's village we once saw a long-dance which celebrated the "Ndolo"; it is a dance in which the dancers would move their heads from side to side as if in imitation of the nodding of the head by the bird. The dance was considered by natives of the region to be a potent medicine (aphrodisiac).
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4719. Large Blue Pigeon. T. testis slightly enlarged. Crop & stomach contained fruit, iris scarlet.

4720. Roller. t. m. e. Common. Seen often at Ohondo during Dec 1910; it is therefore a permanent resident (unlike the song at Paradja.)

4721. Green Cuckoo. T. testis slightly enlarged. Cuculus chloris. The negroes here of course name many things of the birds according to the sounds they make, besides noting the likeness (melody) of certain birds' notes to words. A boy who was with me today said of the cuckoo, "This is the bird that calls our name, 'Med-je', 'Med-je'." The Agande have a song in which the syllables imitate the two distinct calls of the common wood-owl. "Bu-lee" (ma-lee).

4722. A greenish thrush-like bird with white outer tail feathers. T. testis slightly enlarged. Iris creamy-white. Bill blackish, feet dark gray. Stomach filled with small berries. An arboreal bird, frequenting second growth or open forest, often singing continually, a loud, rattling
A song of the Medje compares the insectivorous otter (Potamogale) with their chief, and has somewhat this meaning: "The Potamogale steals fish from our traps at night, but why should our chief sleep with our wives? He is not a Nenjongorome (Potamogale)." It is worth remarking that the Potamogale, as well as the common wattershark, entering the fish traps of wickerwork, is often unable to get out again, and is drowned. Probably it is thus that the natives usually get them.

Food in the dense undergrowth of a patch of forest.

4726. Large white. Starling. 9 juv.

Iris dark, black. corners of mouth black. (Sexing is exact.

young female to be by a native.

Drycoch.
niangara
May 18, 1913.

musical warble, lasting only about 1 1/2 to 2 seconds, but repeated at short intervals. Its voice has just a bit of the same quality as that of the Veery. They often go in pairs, the female often answering after each spell of song with a call note of somewhat the same tone as her mate's song.

4723. Warbler. F. o. e. Iris light brown, bill dusky brown above, whitish below, feet pale pinkish buff. Stomach contents: a small caterpillar and insects. *Setophaga melanocephala*


4725. Same as preceding. F. ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: leaf hoppers & other insects.

Nos 4724 & 5 were searching for their food in the dense undergrowth of a patch of forest.

4726. Large Wedge-tailed Starling, F jw. Iris dark brown, bill black, corners of mouth yellowish, feet black. (Sexing is exact, tho' expected a young female to be duller.) Brought by a native. } Dripognathus lantauti
Niagara
May 18, 1913.

4727. Spur-winged Goose, female slightly enlarged. Bill dark purplish red, with light bluish tip; naked skin of forehead dark purplish red, that of lores light blue, iris dark brown; feet dirty flesh color with some dusky brown on webs, and nails dusky brown; carpal spur pinkish white.

Crop contained a number of rather large fruits, of a starchy structure, perhaps from an aquatic plant, and probably found floating in the water.

Was sitting with half a dozen ducks (Pteronetta) on the surface of a small stagnant pond surrounded by woods.

4728. Hornbill (L. rufescens) F. t. m. i.

Skin beneath angle of jaw black, somewhat mottled with orange.

Stomach contents: remains of meat, small palm nuts, and stones from other fruit.

May 20.

4729. Long-tailed Hornbill. F. o. m. i. Iris, tropic bluish gray, whitish yellow, with inner rim dark brown, orbit dusky, skin beneath angle of jaw flesh color, feet bluish,
Niagara
May 20, 1913.

Stomach contents: palm nuts, insect remains,
4730. Same as preceding. G. jiru. Stomach
contents: fibers from palm nuts, and
remains of beetles.
Nos 4729-30 were found together, and are
evidently mother and young. The
rectrices of the old female are all, save
one, being renewed at once. On several
different occasions I have been told
by natives that the female hombills
while run the nest, shed all their wing
and tail quills. At Paradja, in early
1911, during the nesting season of
Lophoeranes nasutus, a native brought
us a female of that species with
all the remiges and rectrices lacking,
but as the tips of the wings were
wounded, I thought it had been
kept some time in captivity, and
the quills pulled out, perhaps, by
the native, so I preserved only the
shells.

May 21.
4731. Sunbird. F. immature. Stomach contents:
remains of tiny insects and some rubber.
4732. Palm Swift. F. t.e. Stomach filled with
winged ants. Caught at night, by a boy.
Niagara
May 21, 1913.

at its nest, built of feathers of chickens and smaller birds, glued to blades of grass in the thatch at the edge of the roof of a veranda, and containing 2 pure white eggs, glued fast in the nest. These eggs contained large embryos, and were not blown. The grass on which the nest was placed sloped at an angle of about 45°.

4733. Blue Falcon. B. t. m. e. Stomach containing remains of an orthopterous insect, perhaps a large cricket. These falcons seem to like trees near water.

May 22

4734. Gray Owl (Bubo). B. t. m. e. Stomach contents: remains of insects (including a large beetle). Two of these owls were found spending the day in the shelter of some trees on low ground. This seems to be the usual sort of situation, they are then not very shy, and one may walk under the tree before they fly.

May 23

4735. Sunbird. B. t. m. e. Stomach much enlarged. Stomach contents: a small caterpillar. Brought by a native with one of its young, whose
No. 4735. In front of the house at Paradja there was a bed of cannas, which was often visited by sunbirds, especially the species of this species. Looking at one with the field glass, I was surprised to see that it did not put its beak into the open end of the flower at all, but into a small hole pierced at one side of the base. For a second or so the bill would be held in the hole, as the the bird might be sucking, then it would fly to another flower, and proceed in the same way. Rarely would these sunbirds hover in the air before the flower. Examination showed that about half the flowers, or indeed all those regularly visited by the birds, showed similar tiny punctures, and a little watching proved that this was the ordinary method of feeding at these flowers.

In the brush about Paradja, Dungu, there is a very common bush (or small tree, covered, in the dry season,
(fam. Bignoniaceae, genus Markhamia, with pink & white Catalpa-like flowers) forms later spirally twisted pods. Examining these bushes in Feb 1913, I found that many of the flowers were also pierced at the side, probably by sunbirds, which often visit them.

Dec. '13 at Avaluki in September I noticed that canna-like lilies visited only by the small red-breasted sunbird had their bases pierced in the same fashion, while the large, showy red flowers borne by large trees about borders of the forest are treated in the same way, if I may judge from the small holes to be noticed near the base in most of the flowers that have fallen to the ground.
Niangara
May 23, 1913.

4735 (cont'd)

a very common summer here, the "chit-chit" not at all

4736 (Tail preserved)

Plumage worn and soiled. Said to have been accompanied by one young.

4737. Smaller Black and White Hornbill. Said to have expanded. Stomach contents:

the condition of the ovary should say she had finished laying, yet the middle tail-feathers are being a gradual molt is in the wings.

Markhamia
(fam. Bignoniaceae)

See photos by Lang. Vol. 21. (Botany 3)

Despite its sex, uttered the notes of the species, sounds like "kha" or reiterated, sometimes with decreasing volume. These calls are usually shorter, less mournful, and not so loud as those of Ceratogymnia, or even as those of the larger Bycanistes. Note No. 4744. The flight is almost always silent, birds being seen singly or in pairs or trios.
May 23, 1913.

Niancara

4735 (cont'd)

A very common summer bird here. The
courtship note is a hoarse
"chit-chit", not at all
tail was only half-grown, loud.

May 16.

4736. Skeleton of large Bustard, f. o. w. 1.
This individual
Plumage worn and soiled. Said to have
been accompanied by one young.

May 25.

Bucanistes duboisi
Ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach content:
fruit. From the condition of the ovary
& oviduct, I should say she had finished
breeding recently; yet the middle
and outer tail feathers are being
renewed, and a gradual molt is
taking place in the wings.

This bird, in spite of its sex, uttered the
characteristic notes of the species,
loud harsh sounds like "kha" or
"hoo", often reiterated, sometimes with
decreasing volume. These calls are
usually shorter, less mournful,
and not as loud as those of Ceratogymna, or even as those of the larger
Bucinastes, like No. 4744. The flight
is almost always silent, birds being
seen singly or in pairs or trios.

4739. White Eye. T. testis much enlarged. Stomach contents: pieces of small figs from a tree in a village. Of the sort that supplies "bark cloth."


4741. A young of preceding. T. jaw. Iris brownish gray, bill dirty greenish, corners of mouth pale yellow, feet light grayish.

I have noticed 2 nests of this species, easily recognizable from the wide spots, hung from branches of thorny acacias.

May 25.


4743. Large Black & White Hornbill (Skeleton) Ephippocrates subcylindricus. T. ovary slightly enlarged. (Skin preserved)

4744. A young of preceding. T. jaw. Iris rather
Niagara
May 26, 1913.

light-gray, changing to blackish on inner edge
rim of eyelids greenish-yellow, orbits gray,
hill greenish-gray, shading to blackish at
tip and to whitish at top, feet bluish-gray,
yellowish-necules, claws black.

Nos 474, 3, 4 were brought by a native,
who had taken them from a hollow high
up in a large tree. The opening was mostly
closed, with mud (or something like it);
and there was only a single young bird.

Nearly all the remiges and rectrices of
the mortar had been pulled out, and
split down the middle and tied in a
bundle to adorn the captor's hat.

According to the native, most of all
of these feathers had been freshly
renewed, and were still surrounded
with a sheath at the base. I could
still make sure that this was tree
of at least 6 of the rectrices, and also
some of the remiges.

However, she was far from "wasted
and enfeebled"; in spite of 2 days confinement
in a basket, there was considerable fat
inside the skin of the abdomen, as well
as a good layer beneath the muscular
abdominal wall — and fat is scarce in hornbills. She bit vigorously.

The young bird did not hold its tail vertically, as we noticed with the young of Ceratogymna, it's no doubt it could; it seems in fact that hornbills have the base of the tail longer and more flexible than most birds.

May 27.

4745. Smaller Black x White Hornbill. 3 juv.
Bycanistes x dubius
Iris light gray externally, blackish on inner edge, orbit dark gray, bill light greenish, feet bluish gray, claws black.

Brought alive by a native, who had found its nest, a hollow in a tall tree, by watching the male come with food. As he climbed the tree the female heard him and flew out, leaving her single nestling. That the female had molted during her confinement was shown by the presence of more than 20 of her larger flight feathers in the nest. The young bird did not hold its tail erect, hopped awkwardly on the ground, and flew with great effort a couple of yards.
Niangara
May 27, 1913.

4746. Phrushi (Cosmopteryx) ♀ ovary somewhat enlarged; breast barred for incubation.
Stomach contents: insect remains.

4747. Small Reddish Weaver, ♀. testes slightly enlarged. Crop & stomach contained small seeds.

4748. Lagonosticta rhodopareia. Same as preceding. ♀ ovary slightly enlarged. Skull not quite completely ossified.

May 28.
4749. Sparrow ♀ (Alino). o. m. e; skull
not quite completely ossified. Iris rather dark brown, bill dark gray, feet greenish gray. Stomach contents:
small seeds and insects.

4750. Sing brown Warbler, S. t. e. During the whole of the rainy season, as already noted, members of this species sing their weak "twent wet feet wet feet wet feet..." from the tops of bushes and trees, or fly high in the air, sometimes in a sort of spiral, not infrequently shorting down from a height of 100 feet with a loud whish. Once I saw one dart vertically downward from a height of 60 or 70 feet and turn up again in a perfect V.

According to a native fable, heard...
Niagar.  
May 28, 1913.

here, one of these little birds in a downward dash frightened an elephant by this noise so that he ran off; a more ridiculous version tells that the elephant simply raised his trunk, but the tiny "titi" shot into the open nostril, an accident that resulted in the death of the elephant.

4751. Stout-billed Warbler. T. testes somewhat 
white. "Malagoa" malagasi 

4752. Green-backed Cuckoo. F. o. n. e. 
Chrysococcyx caupre 

Euphekera. Symmiiuu (brown plumage) 
Bill blackish; cere dusky above, pale 
dull yellowish at sides, this latter 
color extending over lores and orbits; feet 
dirty-yellow, claws black. Stomach 
filled with fibrous pulp of palm-nuts.

During all our stay in the region of 
Paradjé and Aba, I never saw a single 
individual of this species, tho along 
the Kibali R., just above Dungu, several 
were noticed in June 1911, and from 
Palamosi to Niagar, along the Yele 
in May 1913 they were common. One 
adult, sitting in a tree, was heard to 
utter a low hoarse note, but usually
they preserve perfect silence. I have never seen or heard that they come like vultures or marabouts to the carcass of an animal.

May 29.

Kite (Elaeurgus) B. [immature] tests slightly enlarged. Stomach content: mouse-hair. Cast up a small pellet of hair, just like an owl's.

When soaring on high, this bird resembles somewhat, in size and proportions of its wings, the Bateleur Eagle, the usually they are raised at more of an angle. When dropping upon their prey, instead of coming down in a headlong rush like a falcon or a swoop like a milvus, they are apt to descend from a considerable height, with wings raised high over the back, and claws pointing forward.

Small Black Hornbill. T. t. n.e. Stoner. Lophoceros fasciatus. Contents: fruit and a few pieces of an insect. The flight of this species is noiseless. Its voice is rather shrill, short sounds intermediate between a whistle & a yelp, often repeated rapidly.
Niagara
June 1, 1913.

4756. Pigeon (Ptilinopus) F. t. e. Crop contained
small green seeds. Rather common here,
for its notes may be heard frequently
from the hightrees in strips of wood's
near water.

4757. Large Blue Pigeon. F. testis somewhat
enlarged. Crop contained fruit. Rather
common, in some situations as preceding.
Neither of these pugions ever noticed at
Paradje, tho' this latter has been heard at Shad

4758. Large Blue Pigeon. F. testis somewhat
enlarged. Crop contained fruit.

4759. Kingfisher. F. o. w. e. Stomach contents:
Holey's splendens prentice
remains of insects and a spider.
This is the large Holeyon frequenting
woods here, calling mostly in the
early morning. This individual gave
the characteristic notes.

4760. Small White-rumped Swift (Chaetura).
♀ ovary somewhat enlarged. Bill black,
feet dull purplish
Stomach contents: winged ants. One of
pair flying about near some swampy
woods, the first seen since March 14, 1913,
when a small flock was noticed along
the Nile. Swifts of these genus are
forest-loving birds, and so none were ever
Niagara.

June 1, 1913.

Unlike some of the other swifts, this one has one toe pointing forward, & the other 3.

4761. Blue-gray Warbler. T. t. n. e. Iris dark brown.

4762. Stout-billed Warbler. F. ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: small insect, including a beetle and a bug.

4763. Same as preceding. F. ovary slightly enlarged. No. 4762 & 3 are females of same species as 4751.

June 3.

4764. Sunbird. T. teats much enlarged. Stomach contents: a few pieces of small insects, and a ball of fiber, 1 cm. in diameter (practically filling the stomach).

4765. Yellow Weaver with black face. T. t. e. Skull not completely ossified. Iris light brown, speckled with dusky, bill black, feet dull pinkish brown.

Stomach contents: insect remains.

Skulking in a dense patch of manioc bushes, where I was attracted by its notes, resembling the nasal sounds of the similar species common at Paradje, but harsher and more continuous. Heretofore I had seen but a single example. (See No. 4743)
Niagara.
June 1, 1913.


4762. Stout-billed Warbler. T. ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: small insects, including a beetle and a bug.

4763. Same as preceding. T. ovary slightly enlarged.

June 3.
4764. Sunbird. T. testes much enlarged. Stomach contents: a few pieces of small insects, and a ball of rubber, nearly 1 cm. in diameter (practically filling the stomach).

4765. Yellow Weaver with black face. T. t. o. skull not completely ossified. Iris light brown, speckled with dusky, bill black, feet dull pinkish brown. Stomach contents: insect remains.

Skulking in a dense patch of manioc bushes, where I was attracted by its notes, resembling the nasal sounds of the similar species common at Faradje, but harsher and more continuous. Heretofore I had seen but a single example. (See No. 4773.)
Sunbird. Female.

4766. Stomach contents: remains of a few small insects, and a ball of rubber, 9 x 7 mm.

4767. Sunbird. Female.

Stomach contents: remains of many small insects, but no rubber.

4768. Sunbird. Female.

Stomach contents: small insects (no rubber)

June 5

4769. Sunbird. Female. Ovary somewhat enlarged, but shall not completely oviposited.

4770. Sunbird. Female. Immature.

4771. Sunbird. Female.

Stomach contents: a few tiny beetles.

No. 4769 seems to be the female of the common brownish species, no. 4770 of the small red-breasted one, and no. 4771 that of the species represented by nos. 4768-9.

June 6


Olive-grey orange-red; eyelids, lores and mandible light yellowish-green; maxilla dusky-brown; feet light green; yellow behind metatarsi & beneath toes. Stomach contents: a water-bug (Nepa), a small frog, and a tiny fish. Said to have been shot in a spot covered with short grass (probably marshy).
Sitagra intermediata?

Weaver female ovary slightly enlarged. Iris dark brown, maxilla dusky, mandible pale greenish yellow with dusky tip. Feet light pinkish brown. Stomach contents: insect remains.

Found in the same spot as no. 4765, was accompanied by a male. I noticed that in two manioc bushes, not 5 feet from the ground, building had apparently commenced, the this does not prove that breeding would take place at once.

4773. Sunbird. Stomach contained a small ball of rubber, several tiny black bees, and other small insects.

4774. Sunbird. Stomach contained a small ball of rubber, several tiny black bees, and other small insects.

4775. Sunbird. Stomach contents: remains of a tiny spider and insects, with a little rubber.

The very characteristic voice of this sunbird consists of loud, semi-musical "cheeping" notes, usually uttered in series of 7 or 8, and repeated at intervals. These recall the large red-breasted sunbird of Faradje, but are considerably louder, and may be heard plainly.
at 150 to 200 yards distance. Shorter, less pleasant calls are of course also given.

All the sunbirds collected recently were shot among the rubber trees (Manihot) at the post; these trees being now heavily leaved, and in full bloom. Although sunbirds may occasionally be seen hovering beside the bark in search of food, it is the clusters of drooping flowers that attract them most; 5 different species having been observed, while, according to their usual custom, they are most numerous during the middle of the day.

To get at the blossoms they either perch below and reach upward with the bill, cling upside-down from the flower stems, or perching above lean far over. Some of the flowers are pierced at the side. Just how they swallow the rubber I cannot say, but when the rosette-shaped pistil is pierced in the middle the
Niagara
June 6, 1913

Later milky sap appears at once, and many other parts of the flower, when broken, act likewise. The amount of the rubber in the stomachs of sunbirds feeding in the rubber trees is very variable; often there is none at all; often there is a large ball of clear rubber, which sometimes fills it entirely, without affecting the bird's health; at other times the rubber is mixed with insect remains. That the rubber is digested there can be no doubt, but it would be of interest to know whether this proceeds slowly or rapidly.

June 7: Smaller Black and White Hornbill. P. t. n.t. 
Bucorvus chaja. d. dubosi 
Stomach contents: about 30 very large winged ants and some berries.

June 8: Small Red and Blackish Weaver. P. testis 
slightly enlarged. Crop filled with tiny seeds. One of half a dozen flushed from dense short grass in an abandoned plantation.

S. testis sp.
4778 Green thrush-like bird. P. testis somewhat enlarged; skull not completely ossified. Dri dark brownish gray, bill dusky brown.

A little lighter below, corners of mouth
yellow, feet dull light brownish. Stomach contents: fruit.

4779. Sunbird. ♀. ovary somewhat enlarged. Iris dark brown, bill black, feet black with yellowish gray soles. Perhaps the female of the species represented by nos. 945 & 613, the no males have been observed here.

4780. Sunbird. ♀. Stomach filled with small insects.

4781. Sunbird. ♀. Corners of mouth deep orange. Probably the young of the green forest sunbird. Nos. 4779-80-81 were secured in a wood, at some clusters of brilliant red flowers. The first two had their foreheads covered with reddish pollen.

4782. Screech Owl. 8. of n.e. Stomach contains 5 to 10 small white juniper, juniper, and bones of a mouse. Sitting during the day in a clump of bushes on an open grassy rise.

June 10.


4784. Small Black & white Weaver. ♀. Stomach contents: tiny seeds. The species is seen frequently here, in small flocks.
Niangara
June 10, 1913.

4785. Weaver S. t. m. e.
Cisticola semitorquata (?)

4786. Warbler S. Testes somewhat enlarged. Common
here, especially on the north side of the river.
where there is brush like that of Faradji.

4787. Blue-gray Warbler with white throat.
Ovary slightly enlarged; skull not quite
completely ossified. Stomach contents: insect
remains: iris brownish-red.

4788. Brown Flycatcher S. t. m. e. skull not
quite completely ossified.

June 11.
4789. Sunbird S [im] but skull completely
ossified. T. m. e. Stomach filled with a
sticky mixture of rubber and bits of insects.

4790. Sunbird S. m. e. Stomach contents:
remains of small insects mixed with rubber.

4791. Sunbird S. m. e. Stomach filled with
remains of small insects.

June 10.
4792. Skeleton of Hawk (Actinimela) S. t. m. e.
Stomach contents: a Mantic and 2
large winged termites.

4793. Skeleton of Hawk (Actinimela) S, ovine
slightly enlarged. Mate of No 4792.

June 11.
4794. Polyboroides, S. t. m. e. Iris blackish-
typhic.
Olive chrome: yellow, ear whitish.
Bill black, feet light cadmium: yellow.
Niagara
June 11, 1913.

claw black. Stomach contained a broken egg of a small bird.

4795. Polyboroides, ♀. o.w.e. Mate of No. 4794. Synthoraxus typicus. This blackish, torto, cere, beak & feet as in S. The cere is soft, as in the Bateleur Eagle, and when the bird was hung up by the feet the orbits became deep orange, and the cere dull purplish-red. The feet do not seem to change color. The tarsal joint is very weak, and may be bent backward. (incl. skull)

No. 4795 had in its stomach pieces of an adult [♀] weaver (Ploceus), probably caught in the nest.

At Paradje, last September I shot a brownish [♀] example as it came and alighted by some nests of Hjphantomis in a tree overhanging the river, but it was carried off by the rapid current, and could not be recovered. These hawks were often observed in trees along the Dungu, especially—it seemed to me—during the latter part of the rainy season (Aug.-Nov.), when the grass is very high and dense.
They have rather peculiar habits, proceeding
with a slow, sailing, or leisurely flapping
flight, hopping about the branches of
leafy trees, or clinging to the side
of some rotten stub, as the in search
of insects. Their small head sometimes
gives them a vulturine appearance,
and the feathers of the nape from a
sort of ruff. Restless, even when
not pursued, they often travel
continually from one tree to another
in a definite direction, tho I have
also seen them return, after being
molested, to the same group of trees
along a river. Dus are the most I have
ever noticed together, usually they

(Note — Jan. 28, 1914) At Birobi
Polyboroides is not
an uncommon bird, coming from time to
time to the trees where large, yellow weavers
nest in numbers, to eat their young.
The voice — I have heard it how several
times — is shrill ("pee, or phonetically pi-zi")
and weak, yet audible, if one pays
attention, 1/2 to 200 yards at least.

One of these hawks was seen clinging at a
nest-hole in the limb of a tall tree, beating its wings; in such places they
seem to nest young birds or other prey,
and this habit is responsible for its
name in the language of the Amatsi,
"noterapungu", little beating of holes.
Here I have never seen Polyboroides
pursued by drongo, but I believe it is simply because
the proprietor of drongo is not found here.
They have rather peculiar habits, proceeding with a slow, sailing, or leisurely flapping flight, hopping about the branches of leafy trees, or clinging to the side of some rotten stub, as tho in search of insects. Their small head sometimes gives them a vulturine appearance, and the feathers of the nape form a sort of ruff. Restless, even when not pursued, they often travel continually from one tree to another in a definite direction, tho I have also seen them return, after being molested, to the same group of trees along a river. Two are the most I have ever noticed together, usually they go singly; nor have I ever heard the voice. They are present throughout the year.

nos. 4794-5 were killed as they came to a nest in a hight tree. There were no eggs or young, only some old bones and palm-nuts. The evidence of the female looked as tho she had finished breeding.
Niangara
June 15, 1913.

4796. Weaver. f.o.m.e. Pyrenestes ostrinus

4797. Kingfisher f.o.m.e. (Halcyon malimbius)

4798. Red v. black Weaver. f. t.e. Stomach contents
Spermophila rubriceps
small seeds
Spermophila rubriceps

4799. Same as preceding. f. ovary somewhat enlarged
No. 4798-9 were trapped by natives - the first's have enowther
4800. R. t. m. e. A brown-backed forest-bird (Spermophila?)

4801. Small Greenish Woodpecker. f. tastes slightly
enlarged, left one bent as drawn under No. 1349.

4802. Buff-checked Warbler. f. ovary somewhat en-
larged. Sturnella ypthima

4803. f.o.m.e. Raithau common here, in woods,
where it scholls in the undergrowth,
usually in small parties, uttering
occasionally short hoarse notes (chút),
and from time to time series of louder
harsh, or slightly nasal noises.
May 4.

4804. In alcohol - a greenish-bulbul-like bird.

June
4805. A green v-yellow bird (Sturnidae?) with compressed
beak - in alcohol.

4806. Small Wood-Hooper - in alcohol (Sootlehy)

June 8.
4807. Cuckoo (C. olivaceipus) [B] in alcohol. The
yellow feathers on the ventral surface fade
when exposed to the sun, and also lose
their color entirely after 3 days in alcohol -

4808. Large Sunbird [?] in alcohol.
June 22, 1913.
Niagara

4809. Gray Heron. F. & m. e. Stomach contents: bones of a frog. The species is occurring regularly up to the end of April, this species is not usually observed from then till early November. This example is plainly immature, a fact that may have something to do with its presence here now.

June 23.

1810. White-rumped Swift (Cypselus). F. & m. e. Iris dark brown, bill black, feet dusky brown. Stomach filled with remains of small insects, probably winged ants. One of a pair flying about in Ohondo's village.


4812. Gray Weaver. F. & m. e. Iris, yellow, bill black, feet pale buff. Crop contains remains of small insects. Sitting in a tree in open brush near Kongoli. First example seen.

June 24.

4813. Greenish Warbler. F. ovary somewhat enlarged.

4814. Grayish Sunbird with steel blue forehead and throat. B. & m. e. Intestine contained Cyanomitra cyanoleuca in its wood small fruit stones. Came to a tree, where
other birds were eating small berries. Its song is shrill and but slightly musical, not at all tuneful.

4815. Small white Fur. F. t.e. Stomach

June 25.

4816. Mating season of a small bird. As it flew down the river, it clicked.

4817. Created Guinea Fowl. F; ovary slightly enlarged. Crop contained many round starchy fruits, small pears, 2 millipedes; 4 small snails, 1 small spider, 2 bugs; 3 large termites, 1 large ant.

4818. Blue & White Swallow with white throat patch.

♀ im. One of half a dozen flying about in the post. Not noticed at Niagara, where, however, the Rufous-crowned species with slender tail feathers was seen frequently at the post.

4819. Created Guinea Fowl. F. t.e. Stomach

Gutura pallida - Smith

Crop contained small pieces of manioc.

Iris dark brown, maxilla dull light greenish, mandible light blue, orbit discus dusky bluish, throat and fore neck vermillion, rest of head and neck blue,
other birds were eating small berries. Its song is shrill and not slightly musical, not at all loud.

4815. Small Gray Hornbill. B. t. e. Stomach contents: 8 large winged ants, 5 grasshoppers, 1 beetle. Skin beneath angle of jaw pink.

June 25.
4816. Night Heron. B. t. n. e. Stomach contained Nycticorax inconspicuus a small fish. Shot at it flew down the river at dusk.

June 26.
4817. Created Guinea Fowl. ♀. Overall slightly gutters yellow,山顶. Smith's enlarged. Crop contained many round starchy fruits, small fruits, 2 millipedes. 4 small snails, 1 small spider, 2 bugs, 3 large termites, 1 large ant.

4818. Blue & white swallow with white throat patch. 9 in. One of half a dozen flying about in the post. Not noticed at Niagara, where, however, the Rufous-crowned species with slender tail feathers was seen frequently at the post.

June 27.
4819. Created Guinea Fowl. B. t. n. e. Stomach contents: pass. Smith's Crop contained small pieces of manioc. Iris dark brown, maxilla dull light greenish, mandible light blue, orbit, &c. dusky bluish, throat and fore-neck vermilion, rest of head and neck blue,
Rungu
June 24, 1913.

feet dusky, darkest on toes, becoming bluish about tarsal joint.

4820. Same as preceding. F. t. em. Crop contained small pieces of manioc.

4821. Same as preceding. F. o. e. Colors ad as in 1. feet a little

In this guinea-fowl both sexes have the trachea looped into the hollow of the clavicles. There is the same hanging fold of skin on the back of the neck as in the cuttica collected at Ngayu and Samangqui, but instead of disappearing almost entirely after death, in the present case it persists even after skinning this morning.

Nos. 4819-21 were secured at the same place as No. 4817 was shot late yesterday afternoon, on the border between some swampy woods and a neglected plantation of bananas and manioc. There was a flock of 8 or 10, that rose from the ground with a great noise of wings, scattered, and perched high in trees. Later the voice was heard, resembling the long notes of the common Numida, but
June 27, 1913.

Rungu

Feet dusky gray, darkest on toes, becoming bluish about tarsal joint.

4820. Same as preceding. O. t. m. e. Crop contained small pieces of manioc.

4821. Same as preceding. F. o. m. e. Colors of bill, eyes and head as in B. but a little browner.

In this guinea-fowl both sexes have the trachea looped into the hollow of the clavicles. There is the same hanging fold of skin on the back of the neck as in the Guttura collected at Nkayu and Samangui, but instead of disappearing almost entirely after death, in the present case it persists even after skimming this morning. Nos. 4819-21 were secured at the same place as No. 4817 was shot late yesterday afternoon, on the border between some swampy woods and a neglected plantation of bananas and manioc. There was a flock of 8 or 10, that rose from the ground with a great noise of wings, scattered, and perched high in trees. Later the voice was heard, resembling the longer notes of the common Numida, but
dryer and not so loud. I am told that they are usually very difficult to flush, unless one has a dog—so we did.

This is probably the species of blue-spotted guinea-fowl, found near Bafuka, Rungu and Niangara, in woods.

4822. Red-crowned Barbet. T. tests slightly enlarged. This is a forest species, whose voice we began to hear near Kongolis. Its characteristic note, heard from the woods, is a soft, low, rolling sound, a sort of whirl or purr ("br-u-r-u-r-u...") lasting 1/2 or 2 seconds. Here at Rungu it is common.


4823. Drongo (forest species) T. t. m. 2.  

4824. Shrike, f. ovary slightly enlarged. Iris orange-red. Stomach contained a spider.

4825. Small thrush with rufous tail. T. tests somewhat enlarged. Stomach contents: a grasshopper. This species was heard but once at Niangara.

4826. Warbler, f. im. A bird of the scrubby second growth that springs up in old
clearings in woods. Heard at Niagara.

4827. A green-yellow & gray warbler-like bird, with slender bill. S. t. c. A bird of the undergrowth, uttering a prolonged series of gradually descending whistles, about a dozen in number, heard commonly in the morning. The present example was shot while giving these notes.

4828. Same as preceding. F. ovary slightly enlarged; skull not quite completely ossified.

June 29. Phylacteophyta indicator

4829. A greenish thrush-like bird. S. t. e. slightly enlarged. Stomach filled with berries.

4830. Hirundo rustica

4831. Hirundo nicholii

4832. Large Black & White Hornbill. S. t. e. Iris dark brown, orbit yellowish white, rim of eyelids blackish. Stomach contents: a kernel of a fruit.

The smaller black & white species was seen several times near Runqu.

4833. Shrike (Siganodes) F. o. n. e. Bill dark red, orange-red at tip; iris dark-brown.
June 30, 1913.

with outer edge chrome-yellow, sclerotic membrane yellow with orange inner rim, rim of eyelids whitish (but orange ordinarily inside where this cannot be seen); feet bright orange-red, claws brownish.

Stomach contents: remains of a young green grasshopper and other insects.

4834. Same as preceding. ♀ imp. Bill black.
iris grayish-green, becoming dark-brown on inner edge, rim of sclerotic membrane dark-brown, rim of eyelids blackish, feet orange-red, claws brownish.
Stomach contents: a rather large green caterpillar and insect remains.

This bird's name in the language of the Mangbetu, translated literally, is "leopard-bird." See note under No. 4667.

July 1. Phoeniculus mozambique.


Runugu  
July 3, 1913.

   Chrysocephalus chrysocephalus.
   dark brown, rim of eyelids and corners
   of mouth lemon yellow; maxilla black.
   mandible dull light greenish; feet chrome.
   Stomach contents: remains of caterpillars,
   yellow. A forest bird, easily recognised
   by its voice; never heard at Niaraga,
   again but at Lira on July 3.

   Stomach contained remains of a green
   orthopterous insect & a small caterpillar.
   Tongue and interior of throat orange-red.

Runugu  
4840. Mate of preceding. *S. e. Iris very
   dark brown, bill black, feet blackish.
   with yellowish soles. Tongue and
   interior of throat orange. Stomach
   contents: remains of small caterpillars.

4841. A gray hawk with weak feet. *S. testes
   somewhat enlarged. Iris cadmium yellow.
   with dark-brown inner rim; bill blackish.
   cere dusky, corners of mouth pale gray;
   feet cadmium-yellow with black claws.
   Stomach contained a rather small
   grasshopper. One of a pair, found in
   the forest. Dianurus coracinus

4842. Drongo (with widely-forked tail). *S. t. e.
   Iris orange-red; bill & feet black. Stomach
July 3, 1913.

Nala
contents remain of insects. This is a very peculiar species, frequenting the more open spots in the border regions of the forest. Nearly every Polyboroides I have seen near Medje to Rungu was being mobbed by 2 or more of these drongos, and the present individual gave a hot chase to a small streaked breasted Nalayon. The voice is loud.


One of a pair breeding in a deserted swallow's nest, constructed of pellets of red clay, in the angle between the wall and ceiling of the open middle room of a house in the abandoned post of Nala.

His mate had already laid her 2 pure white eggs on a thick soft bed, composed of the white down from seed pods of the rubber trees, and many feathers, from white chickens, fruit pigeons, and weavers, as well as a few from the
swifts themselves, a small bit of rag, and a bunch of green moos. Below were some pieces of dry grass, probably was material had been collected by the swif... it was all glued together. Moreover the small feathers had been glued to the rear walls right out to the edge of the entrance, and the frequent tuplets shot as it came back to the nest, used a half dozen small feathers in its mouth. My attention was attracted by a very swift fly in much as the edge of the hole had hanging out. One of the hedges looked out inside, after it was visible from the fence.

fresh that I am not sure its original builders ever utilized it. Were they dispossessed by the swiffts? At any rate their identity was easily
Swifts themselves, a small bit of rag, and a bunch of green moss. Below were some pieces of dry grass, probably brought by the swallows, but it was clear that most of the other material had been collected by the swifts, as it was all glued together. Moreover, small feathers had been glued to the inner walls right out to the edge of the entrance, and the present example, shot as it came back to the nest, had a half-dozen small feathers in its mouth.

My attention was attracted by seeing a swift fly in under the edge of the roof. Entering the house, I could see one of the birds looking out of the nest, first it with drew inside, but then flew out and away. After the death of her mate the female became shy.

The exterior of the nest looked so fresh that I am not sure its original builders ever utilized it. Were they dispossessed by the swifts? At any rate, their identity was easily
established, for a pair of the brown- 
N. g. gouldii 
rumped swallows (with black cheeks) 
were building a new nest, in precisely 
the same situation, in another house 
close by.

I have often wondered: where do the 
swifts get their feathers? I have never 
seen a palm-swift or any other pass 
close enough to the ground to pick 
anything up, and can only imagine 
that they catch them floating in 
the air. And why do they so often get 
feathers of fruit-pigeons?

Pachyprocta notata centrals

4844. Small black swallow. S. testa somewhat 

entangled. The species with black under 
wing-coverts & tail very slightly forked. Not 
seen north of Kompoliso.

4845. Red-rumped Barbet. B. t. e. Shot as 
it sat in a high tree, giving its easily 
recognized notes, a slow succession 
of "coke"s, following each other at intervals 
of 2/3 or 3/4 of a second, without any 
periodic break, as in the two smaller 
species also heard here, continuing 
indefinitely, sometimes for several
minutes. The notes are loud enough to be heard 400 yards. They resemble much the simpler call of the orange-crowned Barbatula (No. 4558), tho probably louder.

In coming from Niangara we first heard this barbet a little south of Okondo's village, and from there on it was heard regularly; the species seems not to be very numerous, and usually calls only from the higher trees, exhibiting an unusual shyness, and often flying away when one stands too long below attempting to catch sight of it.

4846. Small yellow-and-black Barbet. & tastes much enlarged. Stomach contents: fruit. Shot while calling. As I have long suspected, it is this species, with yellow lines on the head that gives its notes in very rapid succession, and often 8 to 10 between the periodic breaks. At Niangara only the slow-calling species was heard, the present form being common from Kongoli southward.
July 3, 1913.


4848. Same as preceding. Female. Ovary somewhat enlarged. Stomach contained many small berries.

In the center of a native village stood a single tall tree, with a long, straight, bare trunk, the branches of its leafy crown bearing at least 200 nests of weaver-birds. This is far from meaning that there were 200 pairs of weavers, but they were anyhow very numerous, flying continually back and forth, stripping the leaves of the palms about the edge of the village, or plucking other leaves to make their nests rain-proof. Perhaps that belonged to the "evening bird." in a nest of Melanopteryx, at Awhubiri, in Aug. 1913. It was the sole occupant.
melaopteryx maxwelli (Alex.)

4847 Lesser Black Weaver. F. ovary somewhat enlarged. Stomach contents: a green caterpillar and many tiny red berries.

melaopteryx maxwelli (Alex.)

4848 Same as preceding. F. ovary somewhat enlarged. Stomach contained many small berries.

In the center of a native village stood a single tall tree, with a long, straight, bare trunk, the branches of its leafy crown bearing at least 200 nests of weaver-birds. This is far from meaning that there were 200 pairs of weavers, but they were anyhow very numerous, flying continually back and forth, stripping the leaves of the palms about the edge of the village, or plucking other leaves to make their nests rain-proof. Perhaps half belonged to this species, the others being Melaopteryx nigerina and Hyphantornis cucullata, the latter least numerous. The difference in size between the two black species is difficult at times to appreciate, but one can see from afar the difference,
in the color of the iris, that of the smaller form being nearly white. The notes of all three weavers are much alike.

Isiro  
July 4, 1913

4849. Large white-rumped Swift (Chaetura) S. t. e. Iris dark brown, bill black, feet bluish gray, light above, becoming dusky on toes. Stomach filled with winged ants.

4850. Mate of preceding. ♂. ovary somewhat enlarged. Stomach filled with winged ants. These 2 swifts were flying about in the deserted station of Isiro. On July 2nd a pair was noticed flying in Okondos village, and flew about one end of his great hall as tho they might be beating under the peak of the roof. The voice of this species I have never heard.


No 4852. Note—Avalubi, Aug 14, 1913.

Today I have again seen one of these cuckoos chased by a weaver (Melanopteryx nigerrimus ♀). As this cuckoo bears no resemblance whatever to a bird of prey, it seems probable that the weaver must be aware of its habits. A nesting of this species was found in the...
in the color of the iris, that of the smaller
form being nearly white.
The notes of all three weavers are much alike.

Isiro
July 8, 1913

4849. Large white-rumped Swift (Chaetura) S. t. m. Shanxi
Iris dark brown, bill black, feet bluish gray,
lights above, becoming dusky on toes.
Stomach filled with winged ants.

4850. Mate of preceding. F. ovary somewhat
enlarged. Stomach filled with winged
ants. These 2 swifts were flying
about in the deserted station of Isiro.
On July 2nd a pair was noticed
flying in Okondo's village, and flown about one
end of his great hall as tho they might
be beating under the peak of the roof.
The voice of this species I have never heard.

4851. Gray Parrot. F. ovary slightly enlarged.
Psittacus erithacus.
Crop & stomach contained soft white seeds.
A pair was once seen to fly over
Okondo's village, and one was heard at
Rungu, but they are not common
beyond the edge of the dense forest.

4852. Green-backed Ceciloo. F. testis somewhat
enlarged. Stomach contents: remains of caterpillars
→ See

Note.
July 5, 1913

4853. Green v. gray Warbler. F. t. e. Skulked as usual in bushes, but took short flights from time to time, beating his wings loudly.


4855. Long-tailed Barbet. F. t. e. Iris rather dark red; bill v. naked face light cadmium yellow, feet dark greenish-gray, with soft skin on outer side of metatarsus light green, and soles yellowish.

A rather common bird from Rungu to Pawa, judged by the frequency with which one hears its voice, a slow succession of notes like "cook", repeated indefinitely at intervals of about 2 seconds. It does not choose a conspicuous perch for this performance, and indeed is often difficult to see, in spite of its size.

July 6

4856. Woodpecker. F. o. e. (Drummers) (Pecking)

4857. Shrike, with black back, and light Rufous crown, throat & breast. F. testis slightly enlarged. Iris dark red; bill black; feet light blue. Stomach contents: remains of a beetle, a caterpillar, a "pill-bug," & a tiny snail.
To the northward of the foot of Pawa is a chain of hills running roughly east and west, which one crosses in going to Iaara, but which seemed to me, when we passed in 1910, to offer little of interest in ornithology, the hill we climbed (that of Chief Bakaleenai) being covered with matate and other high grass, scrub, and showing almost no bare rock. Now, on the return journey, I heard some things about Namambula, the highest of these hills, situated on the right bank of the River Nawa 1 N. W. of Pawa, that made me think it was worth while to take a slightly longer route from Iaara to Pawa, by way of the village of [illegible] (just after leaving Iaara we got the first view of the peak) Dombe, a chief of the Medje. At this village then we spent the night, and early the next morning started for the hill, which looked very large and fairly barren, with rocks at its summit crowning a deep, forested hollow, we came to the lower slopes of the hill, which are covered all round, and in a little way up there was a village and plantations of pinto matate and then more forest, but less than half way up the trees astonishingly few, giving place to an ill-defined zone of elephant grass, this being surface led by a low growth of grass ferns, etc., not recalling (at this stage) higher than one's knees. The ground became stonier, and perhaps this was the reason for the change in the vegetation. There seemed to be a straight, well-defined path up the hill, but it was steep, and once we stopped for a little breath at the very top, so we went on from the village there was a ridge of hematite rock (showing some attraction for the emu, note, running in the same direction as the face of hills, and dropping off sharply) for only a few yards high, on the northern side these rocks were completely overgrown with bamboo so as to appear at first glance light gray.

A considerable number of natives had accompanied us, out of curiosity, I suppose, and I now found there was some superstition connected with the place.
Most of the rocks showed no peculiarity whatever, but toward the eastern end was one large flat-topped block, a little lower than the others, whose upper surface exhibited a number of rounded hollows, in each of which handfuls of rain water had collected, and on some smaller it was so smooth as to seem to have been polished. The natives looked at this with as much interest as I did, and what it was, they replied that it was made by the "people of the hill", who, were supposed to be "jepi" or spirits, and not to be seen. In another shot these they showed me a smooth horizontal fissure that seemed to be much worn below, this being a place they said where these creatures went in.

Could it be that these hollows were the effect of lightning? I hardly think so, since much as they were on the rocks, lower than many of the others. But I remember having seen granite hills shots whose light surface, as well as thin pieces of stone among them, showed that something had torn off a slant of the rock, and I often wondered if this was not due to electricity. Of course schistose might be expected to act quite differently from granite.

I passed on the day as usual tomatoes were concerned, I was greatly disappointed. There were absolutely no signs of bryozoa, nor were any other minnows observed. Although I had seen a number of stream-bred swallows flying toward the hill yesterday, none were in evidence now, nor were any of their nests to be found in the few suitable shelters offered by the rocks. I thought once I saw a white, numbered Cybelius, but probably was deceived, for afterwards a single palm swift came flying around. All the fields seen on the hill were clear of the surrounding territory. On the very tips were some of the very tiny Dictynidae, as well as a couple of the short-billed species of the same genus, and a red warbler (Calamocichla) could be heard calling in the mate mate further down. A few weavers (Pyromachus) in dusk plumage would also fly up from the grass. However, they seem to mount considerably later than at Canady, hardly being very red even by July 15.

We went up in a fog, and at first could see nothing below, but gradually it cleared off, and disclosed a pretty view of the whole country round about, much improved by the abundance of fields, and varied by the contrast of the light yellows, green areas of grass, surrounded by the dark green forest. These patches of grass were all on the northern and eastern sides. In other directions the forest being uninterrupted, indeed it was felt distinctly on the borders of the unknown forest. The merchant maids could not be seen there its bordering to the east.

The relative height of the hill and estimate of about 500 yards from it, besides seeing it were many common all about the village.
July 6, 1913.

4858. Large Warbler, T. testa: slightly enlarged.

Stomach contents: a caterpillar (hairless) and remains of small insects. A rather common inhabitant here of dense tracts of elephant grass (mateti), probably the same species as the "papyrus-bird" of Paradje, with which it agrees in habits and notes. These characteristic notes were heard once from a patch of mateti close to the station at Paradje, and also in similar vegetation on the side of a hill near Vankersckovensville. About Niangara where there is little or no papyrus or elephant grass, it was never noticed. The other 2 birds typical of papyrus swamps at Paradje have not been heard hereabouts.

According to Commandant Siffer there is a large papyrus swamp near the border between the Uele & the Ituri, NE of Pawa. Very likely they would be found there.

4859. Lesser Black Weaver, S. testa: much enlarged. Stomach contents: 2 hard seeds and some soft green vegetable matter.

(over)
This bird was one of a colony breeding in a large tree close to a native village. Besides the present species there was also Hyphantornis cucullatus, Melanopteryx nigerrimus, and a few of the orange species like No. 4559. Chlorophonus focagii

July 7.

4860
Black-grey, white Shrike with white supercilia
eye. F.o.m.e. Stomach content: caterpillars.

4861.
Shrike. S. t. e. A common bird, very typical of this region, first heard a little S. of Mica's, very numerous from Pawa to Balonde. It is very wary, haunting dense bushes or thickets, and might easily escape observation, were it not for its voice. The note of the male, often repeated at intervals of a couple of seconds, is a hoarse "whau" or "k-haw" lasting about 1 second, and having often a slightly metallic tone that might lead one to attribute it to a barbet. The female — for they usually go in pairs — frequently answers with a curious "k! - k! - k!

k!

k!..." and the male, if approached, may emit a protracted, disagreeable guttural sound. The skin of the neck...
July 7, 1913.

Breeding in village near Malamaganga.

July 8. Small Red-headed Rail, with black body streaked with white. T. testes much enlarged. Iris dark brown; upper portion of maxilla dusky; rest of bill light blue; feet dark grayish brown. Stomach contents: tiny seeds, mixed with remains of insects.


July 10. Two hours march N.E. of Pawa.

1913
July 10.

Plotosus superciliosus (Shell)

4866. Weaver. S. testes small, but shell completely ossified.

4867. Large Warbler. S. testes somewhat enlarged. Iris rather light reddish brown; maxilla dusky brown, mandible buffy; corners of mouth yellow; feet greenish grey with yellowish soles. Stomach contents: insect remains. Common in the elephant grass from Pawa to Bolobo. Coltsfoot meadow is negligible.


July 12.

4869. Dark Slaty Rail. F. very somewhat enlarged. Stomach contents: small seeds, insect remains, and a few bits of stone.

4870. Young of preceding. F. juv. Iris dark greenish grey with inner rim dusky brown, bill black with whitish tip and a pink area above & behind each nostril; feet dark brown tinged with reddish. Note the small grey claw on the tarsal joint, also present, the less conspicuous in adult.

No 4869, with three young like No. 4870, was caught by natives in the hand, in dense grass nearly waist deep.
Pawa
July 12, 1913.

June 11. Created Cuckoo. F. o. m. e. Iris very dark-brown; bill black; feet light blue with black claws, and yellowish gray soles. Stomach contained remains of a dozen caterpillars.

July 12. Legaet Buttern. I. t. e. Stomach contained bones of a tiny frog and

4868. A tick clinging to the back of this wren (C. maculatus f. junostris Lyneis) was identified by J. B. Howard as Ixodes darvigi Nuttall. — Sept. 1929.

in the afternoon. The following morning another I was seen.

4875. Rail F. o. m. e. Somewhat enlarged. Iris dark-brown; bill dusky above, bleached below. Stomach: 2 of the species have retractile tendons in legs, more tarsi.

4876. Same as preceding. F. o. m. e. Somewhat enlarged. Stomach contents: remains of small insects, mixed with seeds.

July 13. B. r. bonapartesi. 4877. Same as preceding. Testes much Petrodside dark-brownish gray, tinged with bluish enlarged. Stomach contents: small seeds and insect remains.
July 11. Created Cuckoo. F. o. n. e. Iris very dark brown; bill black; feet light blue with black crown, and yellowish-gray sole. Stomach contained remains of a dozen caterpillars.

July 12. Least Bittern. F. t. e. Stomach contained bones of a tiny frog and pieces of a mole cricket.

Least Bittern. F. t. e. Stomach contained bones of a fish; ossophagus a brown minnow and a tiny catfish.

Least Bittern. F. ovary much enlarged. All three of these bitterns were flushed from the dense growth of grass and sedge in a floating bog, late in the afternoon. The following morning another I was seen.

Saxicola rufo-bonaparte.

4875. Rail F. ovary somewhat enlarged. Iris dark brown; bill dusky above, bluish below. Both F. & F. of this species have midrib tendons in legs, inner tarsal joint.

4876. Same as preceding. F. ovary somewhat enlarged. Stomach contents: remains of small insects, mixed with seeds.

In answer to my inquiries about the mournful sound so often heard here at night, and attributed by the Mangbetu & Bangba to a bird called "Ni-be-bu", the Maludu asserted unanimously that it was produced by a small bird (Sijunju) as it walked along a little path it has cleared in the brush. It was difficult to secure, they added, except in the boys N.E. & E of Pawa, where the well-known native salt is made. On July 8, Kuma was therefore sent with a native, and returned the following day with three of these small rails, said to be the bird in question. They were heard to call in the marsh, and then were surrounded by natives, 2 being caught in the hand and 1 shot as it sat on some matted grass. The note during the daytime was said to be different, and as the same rail or one very similar exists at Paradja, where the Nebelu was not heard during all our stay, I doubted if this was the real author, and so went myself to the marshes on the afternoon of July 12, spending the night in a neighbouring
village.

These interesting quaking bogs, known

to the Europeans of the region as
“marais mouvants” or “digadig” (from
“tihatika”=Kitigwante) are common along
the affluents of the R. Sagà, but as far
as I know rare elsewhere. They have
the appearance of perfectly level, open,
prolonged meadows, from 200 to 600
yards wide, and follow the course of
some stream of water, usually not
conspicuous, or even hidden in the
forest which borders both sides of the
bog. Thus while crossing on one of
the narrow causeways, he can often
see half a mile or more upward and
downward, until the view is closed
in by a curve in the valley; for here
there are only a very few small trees or
stunted sapling pines, growing in
the middle of the bog, and the herbage,
composed mainly of sedges and fine
grasses is only half as high, or a little
longer and denser where it has not been
out for the manufacture of salt. In
many spots there is a great deal of moss
looking & growing exactly like the
Sphagnum at home.

The surface of the quagmire,
composed of the matted roots of this
vegetation, floating on the underlying
body of thin mud of water, is often so
solid as to move but little beneath one’s
weight, but at times it rolls in waves
when walked upon, or the water rises
to one’s calves; and all spots of open mud