Hypargos dybrowskii.

Type. "Head, neck and front of breast deep grey, slightly shaded with olive brown on the top of the head; back and upper tail-coverts rich carmine; tail bluish black; wing brown tinted with olive and marked with one or two scarcely visible black and white dots; abdomen jet black, with numerous white dots; under wing-coverts ashy white, mottled with black. Bill black; iris red; legs reddish brown. Total length 4.6 inches, culmen 0.8, wing 2.12, tail 1.6, tarsus 0.68." (Oustalet).

Dybrowski's Twin-spot inhabits the Northern Congo district. The species is known, I believe, only by the type, which was discovered by M. Dybrowski on the Upper Komo River in about 5° S. lat., 20° E. long.

Lophoceros granti. sp. nov.

Hab. Aruwimi River, Congo. The undoubtedly perfectly adult bird has the maxilla deep red, except a streak towards the base along the cutting edge, which is blackish; the mandible blackish, deep red towards the tip. In L. hartlaubi the bill is blackish, and only the tip is crimson. Feathers of the head blackish, a greyish white superciliary stripe from the lores to the nape. Feathers of the neck blackish, edged with pale grey. Back, rump, and upper tail-coverts ashy black. Primaries black, the third to the sixth with a white spot on the outer web; the secondaries outwardly narrowly edged with white, and the last ones with a white spot near the tip of the outer web. Wing-coverts black, with a slight metallic gloss, spotted with white near the tips. Under wing-coverts dirty white, the bare bases of the shafts of the wing-quills white. Under parts ashy, dirty whitish along the middle and on the under tail-coverts. Tail black, the two outer pairs tipped with white, the third pair obsoletely; shafts of rectrices blackish above, whitish below. The outer pair of rectrices is more than an inch shorter than the central pair, as is the case in L. hartlaubi, but in none of the other species of Lophoceros. Total length about 15 inches; culmen, measured over the ridge, 2.5; bill, from gape to tip, 2.3; wing, 6.1; tail, 6.4; tarsus, 1.

Form of the bill the same as in L. hartlaubi. In L. hartlaubi no white spots are present on the wing-coverts of the adult bird, and the young bird has some white tips to the greater coverts only, while the bill of such immature birds is uniform blackish.
5594. Shrike (Sigmodes?)  ♂. Testis somewhat hypertrophied
5595  "     "  ♀. ovary slightly enlarged
5596  "     "  8 im.
5597  "     "  8 im.

Stomachs contained insect remains, including both orthoptera & beetles.
(These birds were skinned out in my absence but their bodies kept each with its skin, a strand being tied to the foot of the ad. & another to its body. Still I was surprised to see that the females had longer wings than the males, and would hardly have dared write the sexes on the labels, until comparing the bodies, I found that that of the female was considerably larger than that of the male, and that even in the length from the shoulder to the posterior border of the sternum they differed conspicuously.)

These four birds were found by Kuma in a tall tree in an extensive patch of Phrynium. It is certainly not at all a common species here, for since coming back to the 1st June I have not seen a single one. Their habits seem
Avalonbi.  
Apr. 10. 1914.

to be much like those of the crested bird  
of the Wee, and remind one slightly—as  
Mr. Lang remarked—of jays.

5598. Cuckoo. ♀. o. e. an egg in oviduct, shell  
Cercomerops medowii  
not calcified. Stomach contents: a small  
snail (with hard conic shell) and pieces  
of insects.

5599. Lesser Trogon. ♀. o. e. an egg in oviduct  
shell not calcified. Iris red brown, naked  
cheek patches lemon yellow, base of bill  
slightly deeper yellow, tip of bill light  
green, shading to dusky on culmen; feet  
flesh-color, claws gray. Stomach contents  
a chrysalis, 2 caterpillars, 1 snail  
with soft flat shell.

Shot of course in typical dense forest.
this species never being found anywhere  
else, tho the larger trogon may be  
found— but rarely—in second growth.  
Her mate, at a little distance, was  
giving the usual loud rattle call,  
and she answered in a much lower  
tone.

5600. Yellow x green Bulbul (Bleda ?).  
Stomach contents:  
insect remains. Iris yellow, bill dusky
Avalurchi
Apr. 11, 1914.

above, blue gray below; feet bluish gray.
A common bird of the forest, fond
of dense undergrowth, but showing
itself little, thro its loud notes,
when one recognizes them, betray
its presence. "chew! chew! chew!
..."
it often calls, reminding me slightly
of the puff-backed shrike (5590); or
the notes may be doubled: "pi-tu,
pi-tu, pi-tu, pi-tu ....", and
then from time to time this is
varied with a number of soft
sweet "cheer"-ing sounds, like
the corresponding notes of Bleida wouani.
I remember that several times I
was deceived by these pleasing
songs, and supposed I was listening
to Coccypha cyanocampa, which
of course does not live in the dense
parts of the forest.
Avalon
Apr. 11, 1914.

5601. (Erythropygia collisi)

5535.


5535. Rim of eyelids greenish, bill black, feet very pale pinkish.

This morning, as we were following a path in the forest near the bank of the Stiwi, one of these small thrushes fluttered away from the base of a large tree, alighted on the ground, and before it could be secured had disappeared. But returning to the spot from which it had flown, we were delighted to find its nest, built in a small natural cavity in the hole of the tree, about 5 feet from the ground. This hole was so sunk into the wood as to be well protected from water dripping from above, and was really quite dry inside.

The single nestling was rather large, the feathers just beginning to burst their sheaths. The sheaths were unusually long for a young passerine bird, especially those of the wing quills. It lay in a small cup-shaped nest composed mainly
of thin dry plant-stems (flower stems?), and a few dry leaves.

...such, quite in accordance with the account, kept well apart, and it was of at least an hour before the female finally came at the dry leaves at

...and then hopped to the intention. But his mate, who long waited, would come; fine slippery trunk over the earth, but in spite of all the hunt to have come and

...Another long hunt was unavailing and when the spot was revisited 2 days afterward the young bird was no longer to be seen.

Such disappearances of eggs or nestlings, and abandonments of nests, seem even more frequent here than at home — almost the general rule.

...one might say, when a nest is disturbed
of thin dry plant-stems (flower-stems?)
and a few dry leaves.

The parent-birds, quite in accordance
with their shy nature, kept well
concealed and silent, and it was
only after a wait of at least an hour
and a half that the male finally came
walking about on the dry leaves at
the base of the tree, and then hopped
up on to a creeper, with the intention
of visiting the nest. But his mate,
even after another long wait, would
not approach her home; fine slip-
knots were hung by kuma over the
entrance to catch her, but in spite
of these she was found to have come and
gone in our absence. Another long
watch at sundown was unavailing
and when the spot was revisited 2
days afterward the young bird was
no longer to be seen.

Such disappearances of eggs or
nestlings, and abandonments of nests,
seem even more frequent here than
at home — almost the general rule,
one might say, when a nest is disturbed.
Besides their sweet song, these little thrushes have a low call, a short, hoarse "chick!" sometimes repeated at intervals as they walk about on the ground. Then, of course, they are very difficult to see; but not so extremely wary as when perching in the low bushes.

Apr. 13.

5602. Spermochizua poliogenys. ♀, ovary slightly enlarged. Iris dark brown; feet greenish brown. Stomach contents: crushed seeds.

This is one of the few adults of this species we have secured. Just why I cannot say; but it would almost seem as if the only the immature birds were stupid enough to allow themselves to be shot.

5603. Chrysococcyx camerlineus ♀, ovary much enlarged. Iris dark brown; rim of eyelids and corners of mouth light greenish blue; rest of bill dusky, feet bluish. Stomach contents: caterpillars.

The voice of the "foliotcole" is to be heard not only about every village or post, but throughout the whole of the forest, even its most remote...
parts. This is really a forest bird inhabiting the tree-tops; but I would not say this of Trogons as does B. Alexander.

5604. Created Weaver. 3. testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: insects.

5605. Rufous Warbler, with black face and breast. Bathtorhina x. rufipes.
3. testes slightly enlarged. Iris dark red-brown.
Bill black; feet rather dark blue, claws dusky. The skin of the front of the neck, even where covered by feathers, is bright blue, and this color shows at the sides, where the skin is bare, as in another shorter-tailed Warbler (No. 5638). Stomach contained remains of small insects and a few insect eggs.

Black Weaver with scarlet crown & nape.
3. testes somewhat enlarged; skull not completely ossified. Stomach contents: pieces of insects.

Several days ago Runna found a pair of these weavers building a nest in a tall tree left standing in a clearing about a newly-established native village. He shot one of the birds, but it stuck in the tree; the present specimen was secured at its nest 2 days later. I have since seen the nest myself, but
Avahubi

as it was on the outer branches of a tall, smooth-trunked tree, some 30 yards high, there was no prospect of getting it. Thus the glass it looked much like the nests of Malimbus fagani (encyclopaedia seen in the Nepholo (1910), but had (as yet) no long sport. It was not simply hung from above, but also supported by a branch passing beneath it between the sport and the nest proper.

Tricholaema amarugni

5607. Barbet. ♀ ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach contents, fruit and a small beetle. Terminal tending

5608. Chestnut-crowned Warbler. ♀ im. ♀ ovary slightly enlarged

5609. Iris dark brown, bill black, feet deep pinkish-buff, claws gray.

Caught by a workman as they were fighting, and brought to me alive.


The common 3-syllabled note of this
(solitarius)
cuckoos is rendered by the Ababua and
Wabali in words of their languages,
meaning in both cases: What are you
running away for?

Kuma tells me that natives of the Nile,
in the case of their pale grey cuckoos,
imitate it "coo-coo" with 2 mayogo
words meaning "the dry season is come."

5611. Roller. 8 p.m. S.C. many wing-dants.

5612. Phormopiza. 8. testa slightly enlarged,
shall not quite completely ossified. Crop
and stomach contained seeds, small insect,

a spider

5613. Blue Cuckoos. Shrike. & t.m.e. Stomach
contents: caterpillars (hairless).

5614. Blue Cuckoos. Shrike. & t.m.e. Stomach
contents: a chrysalis + caterpillars (hairless).


Stomach contents: remains of orthoptera.

Probably a family party. These are
of course arboreal birds, hopping about
in the boughs of forest trees, generally
rather quiet, but uttering from time
to time a series of loud resounding
chips or short whistles, which remind
one faintly of the voice of the forest drongo.
(Another small party met with near Penze).
Avakubi
Apr. 16, 1914.

5616. Paroquet. S. t. m. e.  
Agapornis s. gýptæus
5617. a. s. gýptæus  
A. s. gýptæus
5618. Flycatcher (Myiarchus) S. t. e. First
I have seen near Avakubi. A couple more
noticed near Penge. 
Myiarchus collaris hypodius
5618. Yellow-bellied Sunbird. Tim.
5619. Bee-eater (Merops gularis) S. o. a.
(Meropinae)  S. a.  
Yellow, slightly enlarged. Iris rather dark carmine.
Generally found in the taller trees, near some open spot, as about borders of
plantations, etc.
5620. Thrush (T.) S. t. e. (uter tail feathers tipped)
Apr. 17. (Kalambo - muwamorwe)
5621. Thrush, with grey head, olive-brown back,
Neoscyphus rufus galbinus
orange chestnut belly, rufous tail.  S. o.
(even slightly enlarged. Iris brown, bill
black, feet pale flesh color. Stomach-
content: pieces of beetles, a tiny hard
snail, 2 caterpillars, 3 heads of driver-
ants (1 large-jawed "soldier")

We came to a spot in the forest,
this morning, where great numbers
of driver ants were crossing the
road, in several columns; and
noticing that there were also birds
on hand, we stopped for some time
to watch the proceedings. Besides
a half dozen small brown thrushes (Aletty, mostly A. woosanami, but also 1 or 2 A. carmelli). There were 2 rufous thrushes like No. 5621, at least one like No. 5620, and 1 Blea woosanami. It was quite evident that all these birds were attracted by the ants, and they seemed especially interested in a spot where these irritable insects had spread out widely over the path. The “Aletty”s were of course most in evidence, flitting back and forth across the road, occasionally darting down right among the ants, and perching in the bushes bordering the way.

Aletty woosanami has a habit of flitting its wings slightly, like a bluebird, while perching. From time to time one of the larger rufous thrushes would fly out of the undergrowth, sometimes even alighting on the ground amid the ants, but as usual these birds were very shy, and it was only after long waiting that I could shoot the present example.

Now what are the birds after? Surely
it is not — as a rule — the adult ants, for these are generally only eaten, if at all, in very small numbers. Nor is it their young, for far more often than not they are not carrying any, and this circumstance has no relation with the presence or absence of birds. Is it the victims — other insects and the like — being carried by the ants? Surely there ought to be easier ways than this to procure the same food; yet the 3 ant heads in No. 5621’s stomach might have come there in that way. Seizing some coveted morsel, the bird found that several ants had buried their jaws in it, but plucked off their bodies at any rate, before eating it.

5622. Thrush (Alethe). T. t. e. Iris reddish-brown; bill black; feet pale flesh-color.

5623. Cuckoo. F. o. m.e. S. E. caterpillars. C. campsis
Iris chrome-yellow; rim of eyelids also yellow; bill blackish above, greenish below, save near tip; corners of month orange; feet cadmium-yellow. Said to have been accompanied by another light-gray individual.
Avakubi (Kalembo to Munangumbe)
Apr. 17, 1914

Apaloderma marina-brachyurum


Along the road from Avakubi to Penge, and especially between Penge and the River Esplaque (or Ituri), wherever there was good, untouched forest, with rather open undergrowth, the voice of this bird was frequently to be heard. Like Coasypha, it can vary the volume of its song, which may be rendered in a very low tone, giving an impression of distance; but unlike Coasypha, it sings its own song, which varies but little, and never mimics.

The length of the performance is usually 4 or 5 seconds. The Ababua have put words to it in their own tongue, imagining the bird to say, "When I die, don't tie me up in palm-splints, the rats would see me, but bind me up with stout bark, and they won't find me."
Phyllostomus clarus

5626. Bulbul. Stomach slightly enlarged. Stomach contained a small black wasp, and a pupa, and some 2 dozen larvae of the same insect. Iris dark red.

5627. Mate of preceding. F. ovary slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: remains of small black wasps and their larvae. Iris dark red—exactly the same as in B.

This pair of birds was found in the forest by following up the notes described under No. 5538. They are forest birds of regular occurrence, for I have heard the notes on several other occasions, but are often rather shy, and not easy to see when high up in the trees.

The wasps eaten by the present specimens are of that abundant and very venomous sort known in the Bengali dialect of the Vele as "Digba," which build large whitish paper nests beneath boughs of trees, particularly in the neighborhood of streams and rivers, and even right over the water. These nests are not like nests of American hornets, but more compressed, and open by
Avahuli (Kalembo - Murangapembe)
Apr. 17, 1914

many entrances instead of a single one. The insects are of a queer disposition, sometimes stinging without the least provocation, “nowhere near the nest,” but when they come to my work-table, for instance, to carry off small bits of meat, they are never troublesome. I have no doubt that about their nest they are especially courageous, but this fact I have never wished to test. Suffice it to say that these structures are treated with the utmost respect by native boatmen, and if, in spite of their precautions, one should happen to be struck by a careless poler, all hands immediately dive overboard. The stings are more poisonous than any other hymenoptera with which I have had experience. Twice I have had an eye nearly closed by a single puncture on the forehead or cheek. The Medje are said to have used this means to stop an oncoming enemy. When it is absolutely necessary to cut down a tree bearing such a nest, it is done at night, and the nest (the bird is undoubtedly a close relative of the “Honey guide Bullfinch,” but I doubt if it could be trusted) guide any native to this kind of “tree” (not men’s but I had been informed that the wood...
Melichmorex robustus
Carioleptes anurus (synonym)

5628. Fork-tailed Honey-Guide. T. testis

somewhat enlarged. Iris bright brown, till dusky brown, eyelids grayish brown, feet dull grayish green. Stomach filled with beeswax, mixed with small bits of insects.

This dull colored honey-guide differs from all the others I know by its most remarkable tail. There are 12 rectrices, blackish, the 4 middle ones being curved outwards, like the outer ones in a drongo’s tail. The rect are white, the 3 outermost on each side being short, narrow, and stiff, while the intermediate pair, 3rd from middle, are of medium length. The tail coverts are much elongated, the under ones being as long as the median rectrices.

Walking along a forest path, my attention was attracted by a harsh note repeated at intervals in the top of a neighboring tree. A short investigation revealed this bird sitting on a horizontal bough, and this I did not of course know what it was, one glance at its tail (thick the glass) condemned it to death. But it
My Itinerary (1914) Avaluubi to Espule River.

April 16. left Avaluubi, slept Kalembola (alone rapids)
17 "Kalembola, " Mwanapembe
18 "Mwanapembe, " Djenota
19 to Penge
20 Penge - Ndëri R.
21 Ndëri R. - Ihuru R.
22 at Espule (Ihuru R)
23 Ihuru R. - Ndëri R.
24 Ndëri R. - Penge
25 at Penge Station
26 Penge
27 down Ituri R.
28 " " "
29 at Avaluubi Station.

On map of Ituri (God Lace) Kalembola is shown as Kalembola. On that of the Forminirihe the little river Ndëri is shown as Ndëge, but quite distinct from the Duye R. flowing into Espule R. from NE.
Avakubi
Apr. 17, 1914

was another one, as Kuma started
and a curious note, which she
in a moment, and
then gave again the
that had first drawn
unfortunately it was

It is like one piece
of the common black-throated honey-guide
of the Wele, but considerably louder,
and only slowly repeated.

The other sound, very likely to be attributed to this honey-guide, is far more interesting. It is much
louder, audible at least to 1/2 mile,
and might be written "kutta!" or "kutta!" Repeated a dozen or more
happened that there was another one, which flew off, and as Kuma started in pursuit we heard a curious note, of which I shall speak in a moment, given by a bird evidently in flight, and coming back from the direction in which our bird had gone. Then it **qupped**, and when we searched in the quarter where it seemed to stop, we found our bird perched in a tall tree. But then it flew silently to the tree where its companion had been shot, and gave again the short (vocal?) note that had first drawn our notice. But unfortunately it now disappeared for good.

This shorter note is like one piece cut out of the "cuu-ta - cuu-ta - cuu-ta - cuu-ta ..." of the common black-throated honey guide of the Wele, but considerably louder, and only slowly repeated.

The other sound, very likely to be attributed to this honey guide, is far more interesting. It is much louder, audible at least to ^{1/4} mile, and might be written "kutta!" or "kutta!". Repeated a dozen or more
times; starting faintly, but swelling
with a peculiar resonant metallic quality,
in volume; then falling slightly, and
perhaps containing a note of melancholy.
In the same way: it has puzzled me for the past
3½ years.

This sound is heard frequently in
(Mede, Pawa, Avalubi,) a large part
of the forest region throughout most of
the year, from July to February at least,
this rarely at the present season. It is
of course well known to natives, who
are unanimous in the opinion that
made by
it is a small bird in flight, called
by the Azande of the Bomohandi, for
example, "Nyíte." Some say it is a
woodpecker, but none know to a
certainty. I have several times followed
the noise, and but unsuccessfully,
I have come to the conclusion too, that
the noise must have been high in the air.
I now believe
it quite probable that it is due to this
hokey-geeky, and the peculiar structure
of tail certainly makes one wonder
whether this part has not something
to do with the noise, as snipes' tail-
feathers are likewise supposed to.

Nekuma told me that the Mantbati
name for this bird is "Nepövwo," so their
imitation of the noise is "pövwo." He thought
Avalubu (Kalembo la to Mwanakembe)  
Apr. 17, 1914. on N side of Ituri R.

it might be somewhat like a "mangalibobo," or woodpecker.

5629. Scopus * ovary slightly enlarged.

This is the first example I have seen since Mar. 1913, and it must certainly be rare in the vicinity of Avalubu. It was flying overhead at the village of Kalembo la, on the Ituri, but the we afterwards came down from Penge by canoe, not a single one was seen.

Apr. 18. Mwanakembe - Djeneta. (labelled Penge)


Iris rather dull dark red. This is the only woodpecker I have heard drumming that many species do not at home. Its performance hardly exceeds a second in length, but is rather loud. The present specimen, the a female, was shot while it was occupied.

5631. Small spotted green Barbet. * testis slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: fruit and pieces of insects. The voice of this barbet is heard not only about clearings, but in the middle of the forest as well. The same is true of the Babatula with yellow nape & yellow lines on the head, as well as of the red-
Rumped Barbatula. The latter is rather common in this region, and if I have no specimen from Avahubi, it is simply because of its preference for tall forest trees, where it is difficult to see. 

5631. Small Shortwing (breast feathers borders adult, with dull fully oscified) with brown. T. T. S. Stomach contained a few remains of insects. Shot as it walked about on the ground in the forest, giving from time to time a series of 3 rather high pitched whistles introduced by 1 or 2 chirps or clicks, these (excepting audible only at close quarters. These notes are heard very commonly everywhere in the forest, especially in the morning, but the bird is not easy to see, flitting off when alarmed, close to the ground.

Apr. 19. Penge Station, on Kure R.
5632. Bee-eater (M. gularis) S. ovary slightly enlarged. M. gularis.

Apr. 20. Penge- R. Ndui, mentalis
5633. Shrike (Sigmodon) S. T. T. Iris dark greyish brown, with narrow outer rim of yellow, sclerotic membrane orange (allround); thickened rim of eyelid whitish; bill dark red; feet bright vermilion.

5634. Aletho?.
Penge to R. N'dui (not N'duyei!)
Apr. 20, 1914.

5635. Drongo.  S. t. e. S. C. a green grasshopper with mouthparts of

5636. Bulbul.  t. a. e. rudolthae

5637. Flycatcher (Smithornis)  t. e. Tomach

5638. Warbler.  S. testis somewhat enlarged

Naked skin of neck light blue.

Stomach contained a caterpillar & pieces of insects. While singing the neck swells slightly, showing the naked spots on the neck. In this specimen I have stuffed the neck so as to show them plainly.

This warbler is fond of second growth, the borders of clearings, & even open sunny spots in the forest, & likes vine-covered trees or tangled creepers.

5639. Spotted Guinea fowl.  S. t. m. e. Crop contained hard seeds, some softer pieces of vegetable matter, a snail with soft flat shell, a bug, & a roach.

5640. Same.  t. m. e. Crop contained some hard black seeds; pieces of larger softer seeds; 7 snails, 1 large ant, 2 insect pupae, 1 slender coleopterous larva.

Selected from 5 birds killed by Kuma from a single flock, found on the ground in the forest. The first shot secured
2. But their fluttering brought back their companions, who suffered for their error. They did not however take to the trees.

This guinea fowl is found everywhere in the forest, not only in the swamp sections, but also in the extensive patches of "magongo" (*Physarium*), especially in the dry season, and betrays its presence by scratching up the leaves in paths, or scooping hollows in the dry earth to dust itself, leaving a few blue-spotted feathers here and there to show its identity.


5642. F. alticibus. F. ovary slightly enlarged.

No. 5641 was shot on the ground, where it called like No. 5631, but gave 4 whistles instead of 3. This fact would hardly be of interest; but its breast is of more uniform color; while No. 5642, a female, shot in another spot, bears more resemblance to No. 5631. But is alticibus also.

Can there be 2 distinct species?

5643. Alethe woodeni. F. ovary slightly enlarged. I have already mentioned the pleasant double whistle of this bird. Do recall it...
to mind, I remember the word for
driver ants in Bangala (Uele) "manqui"
It utters it slowly, like "Man-qui."

5644. Aethere carcinotheri: S. & M. S.C: insect

5645. Flycatcher (Smittsonia). S. t. t. testis somewhat
enlarged. S.C: remains of insects + small caterpillar.

What a similarity in plumage of the
back of this bird and Nycticorax leucopterus.

With this flycatcher I have noticed that
the white, the mainly confined to the
bases of the feathers, may be visible in
life.

5646. Shrike (Sigmodes) S. t. t. Stomach
contained a caterpillar and orthopterous
insects.

To the eastward of Penge we found
these shrikes rather common, sometimes
in pairs, sometimes as many as 8 in a
party. They feed among the leafy
boughs, their broad wings giving
them a buoyant but not very rapid
flight as they proceed from tree to
tree. The voice is low, sounding
like "chi-chi-chi", or "ch-we",
or 4 or 5 soft whistles ("hiyiyiy") may
be given that reminded me a little
of our tufted titmouse. Considerable affection is exhibited when one of them is wounded.

5647. Ardea goliath. @, ovary slightly enlarged. The dimensions of this large heron may be of interest:

Length from tip of bill to tip of middle toe: 1800 mm

" " " " " " " " " " " tail: 1363 mm

Spread of wings: 2135 mm

We were crossing the Epulu when my men noticed something coming drifting downstream, which they at first took to be a hippo’s head. With my glass I could see it was a heron, swimming with the current, and as it neared some rocks it stepped up on them, holding a large fish in its bill. This it proceeded to swallow head first, its neck stretching like a snake’s; and then taking alarm it flew off upstream, and lit on a tree, where it was later shot. The fish was found to be a Labeo, 34 cm. long, and far from slender, in short, a fair mouthful.

This is a heron I never saw in the Uele, the Chief Kasime shot us a single
specimen, and here on the 9th I had previously seen but two, in early January, and in March. (Ardea melanocephalus does not become very common here in dry season, as it does in the Wele.)

(Come down from Penge, we saw one large gray heron on rocks in the river. The crown of the head was not black, and seemed little if any darker than the rest of the plumage. Apparently due to weather or rest of the plumage. Himmel.)

5648: Spotted Guinea-Fowl. (1) Every slightly enlarged. Stomach contained many blue, 3-chambered, seed-capsules (of which we found as long ago as 1910, Nyeri, they are very fond). 10 snails, 1 bug, 1 cricket, 2 insect larvae, 1 small spider.

We had come upon a flock of these guinea-fowl, ran after them, and finally shot them. When Corporal Bajinga (a Babura) said he would try to call them. Closing both nostrils with his fingers, he gave a loud nasal "how!", repeated it several times, and then waited. Up to this time the birds had not made a sound, yet
they responded almost immediately
with a confused chorus of loud nasal
notes (like "kâk!"). When this had
ceased Bazinga called again, and
the birds answered as before. He now
told us to go a little way down toward
the birds, which were on the other side
of a little gorge, while he went farther
back, and called the flock up past
us. The same notes were repeated
at intervals; and I noted that while
most of the guinea-fowl would give
a "kâk!" quite different from the "how!"
with which he was calling them, there
were a few of the birds, one or two at
least, calling uttering also a sound
like "how!". [See note No. 5791.]

After considerable calling back
and forth, it became plain that the
fowl were beginning to come across
towards us, but they scurried off
somewhat, and finally passed at
some distance, the whole flock
running rapidly uphill towards
their deliverer. I could see them
dodging along beneath the undergrowth.
their rounded backs, smooth plumage, and bushy top knots making them pretty birds. My shot killed the present specimen and wounded another but the rest of the flock only ran the faster, till they actually came within a couple of yards of the man who had called them. Here some took wing, and went up to perch in the trees, but there they always scatter, and never sit bunched in one tree or even neighboring trees. They are difficult to see, and when disturbed usually go off with a loud whirring of wings, often not to be found again.

This same native could also call the black guinea-fowl (Phasianus) whose voice consists of a soft whistle, low in tone, and repeated over and over. The following day, when out with Kuma he brought them up very close, by imitating this same whistle. One of the birds was shot, but at such short range that it was completely spoiled.

Calling the forest duikers is an
accomplishment of many native hunters, and Bazinga was quite an expert, sometimes killing 4 small antelopes in a morning by this method, while it must not be forgotten that many other hunters also approach but see the man first. The sound produced for this purpose is a protracted “n-y-y-y-y - ow!”, the nostrils being held closed with the fingers. Hunters often give a similar noise when being killed; and it attracts not only the small blue antelope, but also the larger reddish species. Bazinga said that once as he was calling hunters, a large eagle (Spizaetus senegalensis) came and sat in a tree near him, very likely deceived by the sound.

Apr. 22

Phryrornis major.

Orange-throated Warbler. Jim. Symp. R.

Apr. 23

R. Copula - R. Nkui.

650 - Small warbler, with brown back and green, shading to yellow anteriorly.


651 - Young of preceding. Jim. Iris grayish, bill dusky, brown with tip dull yellowish, feet
Penge (R. Irwini to R. Ndii)
Apr. 23, 1914.

Dusky brown, paler on legs. Stomach contents:
3 small caterpillars & insect remains.

Members of a party of 5 or 6, feeding amid the foliage high up in a tall tree. These are the first I have seen since Oct 1910, when I shot one between Nala & Runyu.


5653. Small spotted green Barbet. F. o. n. e.
Stomach contents: fruit and remains of fruit.

The entrance to her nest was a small round hole, so small that it was actually to see how easily she got through it, in a thin dry tree-stub, about 12 feet above the ground in a clearing. There were 3 nestlings, with only the tips of the feather-shafts showing thru the skin, yet quite large. Of course there was no nesting material in the hole.

I have seen a pair of these barbets, at Akalubi going into a hole in a dead limb high up in a tree, so it is evident they do not always nest so low down.

Apr. 24. R. Ndii - Penge
5654. Flycatcher (Smithornis). B. Testis slightly enlarged. I have recently seen three
of these flycatchers do their "stunt", which
was the same in every case as described
under no.5511. It is remarkable that
they are so fond of horizontal creepers
as perches, the occasionally it is true
an ordinary branch will serve too.

5655. "Rufous Thrush. B. testis much enlarged.
Stomach contents: insect remains.

Hearing the noise of the flycatcher no.5654
I had left the road, and was walking
cautiously in its direction, when just
in front of me a bright rufous bird
flew up and disappeared in a hole in
a tree, but when I started to edge around
in hope of a better view it darted out
and dropping down into the lower
undergrowth was lost to sight.
The hole was found to contain a
nest, with 2 eggs, whitish, but heavily
spotted with rufous and brown.

Of course I was not sure of the identity
of the owners. It might be the more
common rufous thrush, very similarly
colored, but smaller & with broader bill.
The bird's shyness alone, however, was
enough to make me think otherwise, and
to suspect the present species. So we sat down at a little distance and waited. For a long time nothing was seen. We shifted our position, and took up the watch again. Suddenly a bird flew up, entered the nest, and a moment later darted off again. I have a great dislike to shooting birds on the nest itself, and as in this case I was not at all sure of killing it there, I did not fire. The same thing was repeated twice, and finally one of the owners of the nest flew up and clung to the bank above the hole. This was just what I wanted.

Finding that it was the male I usually had secured (this can be seen by the downy small feathers on the breast, for an incubating female would have the skin of the breast bare and slightly swollen with liquid) I decided to wait for its mate, but was not to be rewarded.

After fully 2 hours on the spot, I felt I must get along toward the post, and took the nest. Its lower portion was composed of a mass of fine blackish
rootlets, probably those of some epiphytic plant, and a little moss. Above this there was a layer of dry leaves, and on top it was made of dry rootlets and flower-stems. The cavity which sheltered it was not very deep, simply an enlargement of a knot-hole in a small dead tree, at a height of a dozen feet. Underneath the thrush's nest there was a colony of large black ants.

According to Kuma, this thrush utters (a slightly prolonged whistle) low chattering sounds. Altho it resembles so much in color the smaller species represented by No. 5501, their habits have little in common. This larger bird is fond of the lower undergrowth, and so shy that one can seldom get a shot at it except when it is occupied with drivers ants. The smaller bird, on the contrary, is fairly tame, and usually perches higher up in the trees.
Penge Station
Apr. 25, 1914.

Campechera caroli

5656. Brown-checked Woodpecker. f. o. m. e. fulvescens
5657. Small Turdins. f. o. e. Skull fully ossified, but color of wing quills suggests a bird of no great age. In color of breast it agrees with No. 5641.

5658. Large white-bearded Bulbul. S. t. e.

Iris dark red; bill dusky above, otherwise light blue gray; feet blue-gray. Stomach contents: remains of a caterpillar and insects.

I was not acquainted with the voice of this species; but a number of times in the vicinity of Penge I heard an unrecognized note which I finally succeeded in following up, and found to be given by this example, as it reached fairly high up in the smaller trees of the forest. The note in question is a sort of sibilant whistle, loud, somewhat protracted, and of 2 syllables. When alarmed and flying to another tree the bird would often utter a very weak chattering sound.
In Nos 5664-5, the iris was dull dark.

The nest was of the typical shape, with a slight projection above the entrance and some strands of loose material hanging from the bottom. The lines with white plant-down, it was built mainly of pieces of dead leaves, strips of brown fiber, and black thread-like fungi, but its strength was greatly increased by some fine silky material.
Penge Station
Apr. 26, 1914.

5659. Mesopicos xanthopterus (immature).
Stomach contained beetle larvæ.

Apr. 27. Penge to Avukuli; by canoe down I hiw. R.
5660. Corethra plumosa. 2. t. n. e.
5661. Corethra tictiu. tictiu. tictiu.
5662. Corethra gularis. t. o. n. e.

I have never seen a roller of any kind really "roll", but the members of this genus do make long aimless swooping flights. A few days ago I watched one of the present species thus engaged, which would hold its wings rigid and pointing considerably below the horizontal as it sailed stiltily forward.

5662. Gray Pratincole. 5 ad. t. n. e.
5663. Glareola nuchalis emini. 5 imm.
5664. " " " 5 " 5 "
5665. " " " 5 " 5 "

In Nos. 5664-5, the iris was dull dark brown, tip of bill blackish, its base and corners of mouth orange (not orange-reddish in adult) feet orange-pink, claws blackish.

These 4 birds were shot from a flock resting on some rocks near a rapid 15 miles above Avukuli. Others were of course seen at Penge, and carefully observed with the glass, but all (save the young) exhibited the
form a sort of riverside association quite as typical of the river bank as certain kingfishers, ibises or otters.

5667. The day following (Apr 28) we found a nest of this sunbird, suspended from the end of a leafy bough, far out over the water, and about 4 feet above it. The female bird was seen to quit the nest, but could not be shot; nor did she return while we waited. On May 12 the spot was revisited. The female came, but my shot was unsuccessful, probably wounding her, for she disappeared for good, & I had to be content with the nest, which contained 2 eggs with fully formed embryos, so that they could not be blown. In shape they were rather elongate, measuring 18 x 12 mm; the color was a dull light blue, with curious long scrawls of purplish black. These scrawls were darkest and thickest about the large end, where they formed a ring, elsewhere they were somewhat clouded.

(over)
white muchach band.

Their wise habit of resting on isolated rocks, often among rapids, often renders it difficult to secure them, for one is scarcely willing to risk wing shots at such a common bird.

5666. Small gray Warbler. F. o. e.

Common all along the river up to Penge and probably much farther.

5667. Sunbird. F. ovaries slightly enlarged.

Accustom one of a pair in trees on river-bank.

The two above birds, with the gray thrush weaver Alaconax, and the dark blue swallow, form a sort of riverside association, quite as typical of the river bank as certain kingfishers, ibises or other true water-birds.

5668. Spotted Runner. Dowl. F.

Apr. 28. Down Ituri R.

5669. Cangly Grisardis. F. t. m. e.

First example seen since last Sept.

When one was noticed below Avalubi. (On May 11th, 2 were seen)

5670. Parakeet. B. testes somewhat enlarged.

Agapornis genetix

Crop contained pieces of soft whitish & green vegetable matter, evidently seeds.

5671. Green Parrot. B. t. m. e. Stomach contains

Poicephalus g. amblyurus
remains of hard seeds; crop soften greenish muc.  

5672. Conocypha cyano-cantertis, S. testis somewhat 
      enlarged. L.C. remains of insects & small millipede.  

5673. Same, S ovary somewhat enlarged. Stomach 
       contents insects & small round millipede.  

Conocypta (2 syllables) first part of whole performance.  

Many times near Avalubi I have heard 
\thundreds of this species introduce 
\tverses of song with a curious dry 
\tcroaking rattle, an imitation I 
\tas pretty sure of some small 
\tfrog.  

The very songs themselves 
\twill often sing in bushes close to a road, 
\twhere well hidden by the foliage. About 
\the best way to secure them is to break 
\tones way rapidly into the thicket, a 
\ttittle noise does not matter, and then 
\tsquat down silently and look about. 
\nhere of course one sees far better than 
\tfrom outside the thicket, and generally 
\the bird has not gone very far, indeed 
\tit sometimes comes back as if to see what's
remains of hard seeds; crop softer greenish mellow


Shot as usual in a thicket on a spot formerly cultivated. At first only one was heard; followed up, and shot; it proved to be the male. Then another began nearby, and when peering its direction I saw and shot the female. Did the female sing? or was there a second male?

Recently I heard a Cosypha of this species imitate the brown-headed halyon and a grey-white shrike (No. 5037).

The Very shy by nature these thrushes will often sing in bushes close to a road, when well hidden by the foliage. About the best way to secure them is to break one's way rapidly into the thicket, a little noise does not matter; and then squat down silently and look about. Here of course one sees far better than from outside the thicket, and generally the bird has not gone very far, indeed it sometimes comes back as if to see what's
up. A prolonged pursuit generally only ends in silencing the bird, and then there is little chance of its being seen.

5674. Podica t. t.e. Iris rather dark brown; bill scarlet, duller and paler toward the tip, culmen

5672-3. The rich leisurely whistles of this Cassypha are sometimes original imitations of other birds — frequently it produces notes reminding one of a boy leaning to whistle, whence the native saying that it can even mimic the human voice, yet there are a number of birds constantly mocked by it. Among its favorites are Aethesinula vinagricola, see, and the Rufous-breasted Coucal (all three styles of notes). Some others are the Common Rall, Lophoceros, long-billed warbler (Macronyx), and Cerecococyx (prolonged note). Haliaeetus vocifer, Chrysococcyx ornatus, a chestnut Heron (Egrets) (new).

Of course it immediately disappeared beneath some overhanging bushes, but the bank was steep, and it steered close to the water’s edge; for when all the boatmen and boys had been about ashore to beat, out it scuttled again over the stream.

[The poverty of a river like the Duri both as regards large water-birds, and hippo and crocodiles is almost incredible. One
Avakubi
Apr. 28, 1914.

up. A prolonged pursuit generally only ends in silencing the bird, and then there is little chance of its being seen.

5674. Podica 3. t.e. Iris rather dark brown; bill scarlet, duller and paler toward the tip, culmen dusky brown; feet bright orange red, browner on back of metatarsi. Stomach contained pieces of insects and a crab, as well as a few small stones.

In coming down the river from Bengu I had kept a sharp lookout all the way for this bird, but it was not till we were within a few miles of Avakubi, as we were passing between two large islands, that this bird, or rather its head and neck, were spied as it swam along close to the shore.

Of course it immediately disappeared beneath some overhanging bushes, but the bank was steep, and it stared close to the water's edge; for when all the boatmen and boys had been shot ashore to beat, out it scuttled again over the stream.

The poverty of a river like the Ituri both as regards large water birds, and hippo and crocodile is almost incredible. One
might think that a river varying in
width from 100 or 150 yards to 400 or even
and with practically no villages along it, by
500, with islands here and there, might
have something to show, in spite of the
fact that its banks are covered with forest,
and even the there are no marshes,
only spots where the water overflows at
flood time.

Yet in all the 50 miles or more of
waterway from the rapids of Penge down
to Avaluhi not a single hippo or croc was
seen, the of course there are a few of both;
and for the most part the birds were
only of very ordinary varieties. Not a
grebe,
single duck, store, Scoops, stone-curls,
rail, or jacana was noticed. An
occasional snake-bird would fly
away ahead of us, and small cormorant
not infrequently sat on rocks in the
river, but herons even were far from
abundant, the purple heron as usual
outnumbering its fellows, who consisted
simply of a solitary gray heron and 2
or 3 small Butorides. From time
to time a pair of noisy gray ibises
(Hagidaschia) would wake the echoes
of the opposite wall of forest with their
loud laments. Birds of prey were
practically absent. 2 immature
examples of Polyboroides circled over
at Penge, but I doubt if we saw
more than 1 Syphobius, and even
the call of Haliaetus vocifer was rare.
It was a bit too late in the season
for ospreys, and some small unidentified
falcon was the only other member of
the family noticed. Common sandpipers,
it is true, were met everywhere, hunting
 singly along the muddier banks, and
gray pratincoles were very likely to be
seen about any group of rocks, and
were especially numerous near rapids.
Of the black & white Kingfisher, just one
single individual was met with, but
Ceryle maxima was more in evidence,

flying out of the trees in front of us
with loud harsh notes; several of the
brightly colored Alcedo were remarked;
but the tiny Cninthorhynchus was decidedly
scarce. Of the wood-kingfishers only one
sort (H. senegalensis) might occasionally
frequent the river bank near a village,
but the voices of 2 of its congeners could be heard from the forest. Save for a few migratory bee-eaters (m albicollis) heard passing overhead, I could say there was not even a bee-eater to brighten the scene. But perhaps this lack was partly atoned for by the dark blue swallow so characteristic of rivers here, and from time to time large stub-tailed swifts would be winging their rapid flight awkwardly way over the stream.

As for scenery, the view along a forest-bordered river is nearly always very monotonous, the continual border of green, dull and dark at a little distance, giving way only occasionally to a gap occupied by an almost invisible village, or a brown patch which indicates a fresh clearing. It is true that closer attention, especially in the early part of the rainy season, when many of the trees are flowering or putting forth new leaves, will reveal a really surprising variety of tints, from reddish yellow, these all shades
of green, to trees covered with small white blossoms, but generally all this color is lost on the beholder, or put to naught by the glare of the sun.

Apr. 29. - Avakubui Station

5675. Gray Parrot. S. t. n. e. (Psittacus isthmica)

Apr. 30.

5676. Small Starling with pointed tail. ♀ immature

May 3

5677. Large Spizaëtus ♀ t. n. e. Iris rather cornuta.

pale chrome yellow; bill blackish; cere dusky; greenish; corners of mouth and base of mandible cadmium yellow; toes cadmium yellow, claws black. Crop and stomach contained remains of a young Cercoptites, including its hands, a femur, and other bones.

Was surprised by a native as it ate a monkey on the ground. Flew up into a tree and was shot with an arrow.

Not yet in full adult plumage, likely a bird reared in the season of 1912-13.

May 7. Philetaira aurea myzaæ

5678. Red-Wattled Flycatcher. ♀. every slightly enlarged. Not numerous here, and very seldom heard. Even when they do sing, it seems to me they lack their accustomed vigor.
Avalon 
May 7, 1914

5679. Black x white, crested. Flycatcher. S. Iris 
chrome. Yellow. Testes slightly enlarged.

5680. Paradise Flycatcher. S. Testes much enlarged. 
(Middle tail feathers only slightly prolong.

His nest was a neat cup composed of 
fine straws of dry vegetable material, 
decorated exteriorly with a few pieces 
of lichen, a little green moss, and 
some down from the seed pods of Punum, 
placed at a height of 15 feet on a 
horizontal bough of a rubber tree, and 
held in position by a small upright 
branch. The two eggs (which the 
males was incubating) were decidedly 
different in color, one being white 
with russet spots, while the ground 
color of its mate was pale dull greenish, 
the it too was spotted with russet. These 
spots on both eggs, forming wreaths abut 
the larger end, the not numerous elevations. 

The incubation had not progressed 
very far, the greenish egg gave me the 
impression of being more developed. 
I would not be surprised if it were 
the egg of a small Chrysococcyx, which 
it will be remembered may lay in the
Avaluabi

The two eggs measured by Amason in Nov 1947 (19.6 x 14.7 and 19.9 x 14.7). The larger, narrower egg looks very faintly more greenish, or perhaps a little different in texture. It seems scarcely big enough for C. fervidus, nests of this flycatcher, as I found at Medje

May 11: *Hygrocoelus alleni*

5681. *Pytelia?* ♀ O. m. e. Iris dark brown, bill blackish at base, scarlet toward tip, feet dirty light brown. Stomach contents: small seeds & a few bits of stone. Skull completely ossified, but immature plumage apparently persisting. Was hopping about on the ground, amid small plants bordering a forest path.

May 12: 5682. *Ptilidium* ♀ O. m. e. Stomach contained hair of some small mammal. A forest-bird, shot while flying across the river Ituni.

5683. *Blue Cuckoo-Shrike* ♀. Testes slightly enlarged. Iris dark carmine, bill black, feet black with dull yellowish soles. Stomach contents: a caterpillar (caterpillar)

5684. *Large green orthopter.*

May 13: 5684. *Rufous-breasted Cuckoo* ♀ O. m. e. much-enlarged

5685. *Malimbus coronatus* ♀. Testes slightly enlarged

Stomach contained insect remains

5686. *Thrush* ♀ O. m. e. Iris rather dark brown, bill black, feet pale buffy flesh color. Stomach contained insect remains. Said to have a whistled note, of rather high pitch.
Avakuli
May 14, 1914.

5697. Paradise Flycatcher. 5 juv. Iris dark brown; bill blackish, corners of mouth pale yellowish, interior of mouth greenish-yellow; feet light blue. Shot in the station. I often wondered why I had never had a flycatcher of this species in juvenile plumage; this specimen shows why: the first plumage is shed very quickly, even before the rectrices are fully grown.

May 16. Concinna aurora


5701. Green-Gray Warbler. F. o. c. A very common bird about the post and villages, but not found in the depths of the forest.

May 18.
5702. Rufous-breasted Cuckoo. F. o. n. e. Cuculus poliogenys. Stomach contained remains of many caterpillars.

5703. Alethe ootamani. 8 juv. feet dull yellowish. Stomach contained a spider.
Avahubi
May 18, 1914.

A cricket and remains of other insects.

5694. Smaller Starling. B in Stomach cont. fruit

5695. Thrush (Neoscyphus) B. Testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contained remains of small insects.

5696. A dull brown Thrush with 2 black bars on each cheek, and white spots on wing coverts. B. Testes slightly enlarged. Iris dark brown; bill black with base of mandible whitish and corners of mouth yellowish-white; naked spot behind eye flesh-color; feet flesh-color. Stomach contents: a small snail and many slender maggot-like insect larvae.

Shot by Kuma in the undergrowth of the forest across the river; he had never seen it before — nor I either.

5697. A dull, dark-colored Ibis, with metallic color on wing coverts, & with a long crest. B. t.n.e. Iris very dark red, naked skin of face blackish, without spots or warts of any kind; bill rather dull dark red; feet soiled pinkish-brown. Stomach contents: a brownish-muddy mass, in which could be distinguished a number of small beetles, a half dozen...
white beetle larvae ("grubs") & pieces of other insects.

One of a pair put up from the ground
in the forest — not near water.

**No 5706 (Note) A second nest of this species found on June 21st, 1914, has been labelled merely for reference — with this number.**

This nest, very similar to the first in shape & build, was likewise hung on a leafy bough projecting far out over the river (Stiri), the tree being of the same species, a common large lemniscoid form, with small leaves & white pea-like flowers. The female was seen to fly from her nest, which was about four feet above the water, and contained but a single egg, similar in color to those already described (see 5667.)

5703. Pyrenestis jav. Avalubi, Nov. 7, 1913. in alcohol. This is the young bird of which a water color has been made, to show the ornamentation (or whatever it is) of the mouth. Its parent (8) was also shot and sketched, but not preserved, as its tail was lacking.


May 22.

5705. Kingfisher (Alcedo) &. g.m.e. Stomach contents: a small fish. Rather common along large forest-induced rivers like the Stiri, as well as forest brooks. Does not select conspicuous perches.
white beetle larvae ("grubs") and pieces of other insects.

One of a pair put up from the ground in the forest — not near water.

May 19: 
Camaroptera fuscovinidae

May 20
5649. Psalidoprocne bicolorata. T. e.

5700. Psalidoprocne bicolorata in alcohol. Avalubii Sept. 7. 1913

5701. Spermospiza [?] in alcohol. Avalubii Oct. 1913

5702. Black Weaver with scarlet breast, in alcohol. Avalubii Oct. 1913

5703. Pycnonotus. jnr. Avalubii, Nov. 7. 1913. in alcohol.

This is the young bird of which a water-color has been made, to show the ornamentation (of whatever it is) of the mouth. Its parent (?) was also shot, and sketched, but not preserved, as its tail was lacking.


May 22
5705. Kingfisher (Alcedo) c. n. e. Stomach contents: a small fish. Rather common along large forest-bordered rivers like the Stuni, as well as forest brooks. Does not select conspicuous perch.
Avalobbi
may 22, 1914.

...but sits rather on low branches overhanging the water, where it is shielded by the foliage, and as one

No. 5699. This species of rough-winged swallow has a low note sometimes heard when 2 or 3 are flying together, as the soaring. It is a pleasant, mellow, sound, that might be written "fee-2" or at other times "hee-l", but it is so weak as to be audible only up to 6 or 8 yards.

(i believe I have already noted that the S of the species of the vele, white beneath the wings, has sometimes a very pretty way of flying, with the wings below the horizontals, with short rapid beats. This too is apparently connected with love making.)

...by a male. As compared with species of Cinnyris, members of this genus are decidedly silent birds.

Mesopis ellioti

5707. Green Woodpecker with streaked underparts, & o.m.e. Iris rather light reddish-brown, maxilla dusky, mandible blue-gray, feet dull green. Stomach contained several wood-boring beetle larvae.

Found in company with a mixed party of insectivorous birds, feeding in the forest.
but sits rather on low branches overhang the water, where it is shielded by the foliage, and as one approaches in a canoe it darts down and flies swiftly ahead keeping close to the water. I have never heard its voice. (See note under No. 5673)

5906. Sunbird. ♀ immature. o.n.e. 
Stomach contents: remains of several small caterpillars (hairless) and a spider. Feeding in boughs overhanging the river, but not accompanied by a male. As compared with species of Campylo, members of this genus are decidedly silent birds.

5707. Green Woodpecker; with streaked underparts. ♀ o.n.e. Iris rather light reddish-brown, maxilla dusky, mandible blue-gray. Feet dull green. Stomach contained several wood-boring beetle larvae.

Found in company with a mixed party of insectivorous birds, feeding in the forest.
5708. Podicip. 7° 00' E; an egg, with shell fully formed, in oviduct. Iris light brown, rim of eyelids dusky. Bill dusky-brown on culmen, orange-red (nearly scarlet) at sides, shading to whitish beneath basal half of mandible; feet deep orange, brownish on back of metatarsi. Her egg unfortunately was completely smashed by the shot, but could still be measured (50 mm x 38 mm). Its ground color was whitish, not glossy, not even pure white, but as the tinged almost imperceptibly with buff, it was spotted all over with rufous, these marks varying much in size — the smallest no bigger than pin points — but largest and thickest on its larger end (the not in a gone of "wreath") most of these markings were slightly prolonged (in the same sense as the axis of the egg), producing a slight streaky effect, and many are slightly clouded over.

Contents of stomach: 2 snails, remains of insects, including a dragon
fly larva, small shrimps, and a small millipede

Seem swimming close to the shore, disappeared behind the projecting base of a tree, and took refuge in a long crevice formed by the upper layer of roots & humus falling down over the clay bank worn by the current. A shot from the rifle scared it out of this retreat, and it patterned off over the water, as usual.

An unsuccessful search for the nest was made the following day. The ova showed 3 empty follicles, so that 2 eggs had already been laid. Perhaps 3 was the full set, for the many more ova were somewhat enlarged. The largest of them (there were about half a dozen of equal size) measured but 14 to 14½ mm in diameter. The yolk of the fully formed egg was remarkably deep colored, orange-red, I should call it.
May 23, 1914.

**Hyphantes aurantius (Vieill.)**

5709. Orange Weaver. S. t. e. Stomach contained remains of small beetles, caterpillars, and eggs of an Orthopter.

Although we have seen this weaver breeding in palms (at Rungwe) and with other species in large trees in village (Nepole), it is nevertheless — as I have already remarked — decidedly characteristic of river-banks in the forest region, where it nests on bushes overhanging the water, or branches of trees that have fallen into the stream, or in considerable colonies, on unapproachable rocky islands in the rapids. In such places they seem clearly to recognize their security, for I have seen nests attached to the leaves of Pandanus, on an island in the rapids of Rungwe, only about a yard above the ground.

Their breeding season stretches from March to September, corresponding in part to the season of highwater (May 1 – Dec 15 roughly); but strangely enough they seem to disappear almost completely during the remainder...
of the year.


5711. Small gray Flycatcher. 1 juv. Bill blackish, corners of mouth yellow, feet rather dark blue.

5712. Spermophila polyomnys. 1. ovary slightly enlarged.

5713. Bulbul. 1 juv. Stomach contents: 2 orthopterous insects. Iris dark brown, rim of eyelids greenish-yellow, corners of mouth cadmium yellow, bill dusky brown, yellowish along cutting edges; feet very pale yellowish, tinged with gray on upper part of metatarsi.

5714. Blue Cuckoo Shrike. 1 juv. ovary slightly enlarged. Skin of breast barred for incubating. 5 sc. a small snail (with her shell) & many tiny caterpillars.

5715. Long-tailed Cuckoo. 1 juv. ovary slightly enlarged.

May 29. 

5716. Small Black & Yellow Barbet (white line on head). 3 juv. testes slightly enlarged. Iris very dark brown, bill black, feet dusky with slight tinge of bluish, as are yellowish. Stomach contained several small fruits & remains of some tiny insects. Was giving the slower id-ee-ee-ee already described with reference to this species.
Avalon.
May 28, 1914.

Dicrurus coracius

5717. Drongo. & immature. Iris dark brown, bill & feet black. Shot in a clearing. This is evidently the same drongo found in open places in the Neploe & Bombahandi, and which chases Polyboroides.

I had already noticed it once or twice here, and once at Renge, in tall tus near villages.


I would not have expected the young female to have a yellowish crown, when the adult is entirely black, but there is no doubt of this bird's sex. The case is comparable with that of certain woodpeckers & starlings. The faint spotting on the breast probably denotes relationship with the red-breasted members of the genus.

May 30.


Keeps strictly to the forest, its voice is ordinarily less metallic than that of its 2 congeners. Never except in the vicinity of Paradj & Vankerschvill.
Avaluku
May 30, 1914

I have heard drongos mimic other birds. On the few occasions that I did listen to this performance the notes were rather low, the birds rather shy, and I cannot say just what species were imitated.

5720. Brown-v.-rufous "Ant-Phush" with white patches on tail. T. o. e. Iris dark brown, naked skin behind eye dusky brown, bill blackish, feet pale flesh color. Stomach contents: heads of termites (mostly small "workers", but 2 of large "soldiers") and some very tiny green seed-like fruits.

5721. Small gray Flycatcher (?). with whitish underparts, breast feathers heavily bordered with gray. T. o. e. Iris dark brown, bill black, feet light blue (feebly tinted with purple). Stomach contained insects. Shot in undergrowth of forest. (Has somewhat the aspect of a flycatcher; but is more likely related to Althe.)

5722. Small gray Flycatcher. T. o. e. slightly grey.

5723. Small forest-Fineline. T. o. e. very slightly enlarged. Bill dusky-brown; iris dark grayish brown, rims of eyelids brownish; feet light cadmium-yellow, claws gray. Stomach
Avaluiki
May 30, 1914.

contained hundreds of heads of tiny termites (workers), as well as remains of other small insects. Shot by Kuma as it was running on the ground in the forest.

Not an uncommon bird in dense virgin forest, but very difficult of observation. I have several times put them up in the forest, they rise with a swift whirring flight, but I believe never perch, save perhaps if hunted with dogs. Only on a single occasion did I see one before it left the ground, and using shooting in their haunts always proved too difficult for me. It was always impossible to flush them a second time, especially as one could only guess as to just where they had alighted.

This francolin gives a prolonged series of high-pitched whistles, a trifle hoarse; Kuma says they also make clucking sounds.
Avalubii
May 30, 1914

5724. Circulitis t. m. e. Iris pale (dull) yellow, rim of eyelids greenish gray, bill black, shading to bluish gray basally, cere & corners of mouth light cadmium yellow, feet soiled light yellow, claws black. Stomach contained pieces of a lizard (Agama).

Seems to be quite silent during dry season.

5725. Harth. G. ovaries m. e. [Immature]
55682. Arctia tisseneielli comes ey
Note the very peculiar oblique marks on many of the rectrices (save outer pair).


June 2. Weaver. B. testis somewhat enlarged; shell not quite completely ossified. This species weaves its nest in coffee trees and the like, and a female was found incubating her 2 eggs as early as the beginning of April. They feed commonly on the ground, and the male utters a series of notes like "ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'ch'". They are little seen in the dry season, and do not seem to occur in the smaller villages or clearings.

5725. Drush. G. ovaries much enlarged; but cerci & tarsus yellow. Iris dark brown, bill black, corners of mouth...
and rim of eyelids grayish, feet very pale flesh color. Stomach contents: insect remains.

Evidently the same species as No. 5696, in spite of its smaller size and reddier hue.
Likewise collected in forest, fed on the ground, and perch in undergrowth.

5729. Brown-headed Kingfisher. B. t. m. e.
Halecyon colorus
Stomach contained insects, including a beetle and a large cicada. As in the present instance, this kingfisher may be found along watercourses, but probably only comes to bathe. At all events it is far less common on river banks than Halecyon senegalensis.

5730. Large blue Halecyon. B. testa slightly
Halecyon melanitis. Pretorici
entangled. True dark brown; maxilla mostly scarlet, but dark brown at tip and along lower edge, and black at sides near base, mandible black; feet dark red, with claws and larger scales dark brown. Stomach contained beetles.

A common bird here, as evinced by the frequency with which its notes are heard, especially in forest near rivers and brooks, where it keeps well up in the trees, and is extraordinarily shy. This is the first specimen we
have been able to procure in the Stiri.
(If this be H. cyanoleucus, I should consider it a species very distinct from H. senegalensis, differing strikingly in voice and habits.)

57.31. Thrush. F. o. e. Immature, according to plumage but still fully育育ed. Iris very dark brown, bill black, with a little gray at very base of mandible. Feet pale flesh color. Stomach contents: an insect-larva, a tiny beetle, a piece of a small millipede. Secured by following its short hoarse call-note.

57.32. Thrush (Erythropygia). Stomach somewhat enlarged.

57.33. " " " " S. C. " " " " " S. C.; insects.

57.34. Alethe. Immature. Stomach somewhat enlarged. Stomach contained a great number of small insect eggs, and pieces of soft insects.

June 3.

57.35. Large wedge-tailed Starling. F. Immature. Stomach contained fruit. Iris range-

red.

57.36. Larger Trogon. S. Testa slightly enlarged. Stomach contained hairless caterpillars and insects (an orthopter, a beetle). (Water: color of head.) When freshly killed, these trogons have the iris always red-brown,
but if allowed to lie long, it may appear
deep red.

June 4
5737. Hawk. ♀. ovaries not enlarged, right ovary at M. t. rossellii causus.
almost as large as left. Iris deep cadium-
yellow, orbits, lenses, and cere chrome-yellow,
bill bluish-gray at base, black anteriorly;
feet bright chrome-yellow; claws black.
(This example shows very well the transition
from the immature plumage, almost
black × white, to the light gray-vinous
coloration of the adult.)

On a log in the forest Kuma found
the body of a long-tailed hornbill (ad.?),
with practically all its feathers plucked
out and lying about, and a hole torn
in its breast. After a very long wait
this hawk returned and was shot.

5738. Cuckoo. ♀. testa slightly enlarged. Stomach
containing many (hairy) caterpillars

June 6
5739. Dongo. ♀. o. e. Iris deep scarlet, bill &
feet black. Stomach contained insects.

One of a pair in trees along river-bank
near a clearing.

5740. Black Pitmouse & immature. Iris deep red;

bill black, feet bluish. Stomach contained
insects and caterpillars. There were 3 or 4
At least, in the tops of some tall forest trees. That is where they are usually seen, but they are not common. Like most titmice they hop about the smaller branches often hanging upside down.

5741. Small gray Flycatcher. Immature. t.n.e. These little birds display a decided distrust of man, and seem to give vent to their feelings in a short harsh "pick!, or "chick!", repeated frequently as they flit actively about in the undergrowth.


5743. Sunbird. T. immature. Testes enlarged. Stomach contained a number of tiny fruits. Shot in undergrowth of dense forest, but usually prefers - I believe - spots that are somewhat more open, second growth.

June 7.

5744. Great-tailed Bulbul with yellow "beard". T. testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contained pieces of two small insects.

5745. Flycatcher. T. n.e. Common in forest.

5746. Tiny gray Flycatcher. T. testes slightly enlarged.

June 6.

Avalon
June 8, 1914.

Phaucrius
5748. Thrush. F. ovary somewhat enlarged. Stomach contents: berries. Common about village, but of course not found in the uncut forest.

5749. White-eyed Bulbul. B. testis slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: fruit. Phyllastrephus damans

5750. Bulbul, somewhat resembling above. B. testis slightly enlarged. Iris rather dull red, bill dark gray, feet bluish gray. Stomach contained fruit.


5753. Roller. F. immature. Stomach contained a large unwinged ant.

June 11.

5754. Drongo. B. testis slightly enlarged. Iris scarlet, bill and feet black. Song: loud to a success, was seen stage, pursued by 2 drongos, yesterday. A Polyornis.

5755. Flycatcher. B. testis slightly enlarged. Megalus striatus

5756. Megalus atripennis


5758. Megalus atripennis


Avakuli
June 11, 1914.

A bird of dense forest; but like a number of other species, prefers second growth here in the Stuart, while only found in the upper Nile in deep woods (as at Marapili). Its habit of wagging the tail is characteristic.

5756. (Tinea, I. texta, slightly enlarged)
Dryophagus batesi

5751. This example was shot on the ground, where it was giving its whistled notes. On June 6, shot one like it — that is, without noticeable dark borders on breast feathers — which was giving 3 whistles, as this number of syllables has evidently no significance (see No. 564). The bird was badly mutilated; so as to also utter a short harsh call-note, "chack!"

Iris orange, sum of eyelids dull greenish, cere and corners of mouth pale greenish yellow; bill blue-gray at base, black at tip, toes pale greenish yellow, claws black.

At Nyanza this little eagle is sometimes spoken of as the "goat-bird"; because of its shrill whining note, likened to the mia of a goat.

5758. Hawke (Baza) 9 juv. (one sign of a right eye) Stomach contained a caterpillar, a mantis, a large grasshopper & bones of a small frog.

Iris gray, cere and corners of mouth bright
Avahubi
June 11, 1914.

A bird of dense forest; but like a number of other species, prefers second-growth here in the Stuvi, while only found in the upper Nebi in deep woods (as at Maraapilis). Its habit of wagging the tail is characteristic.


*Systriomis betae*

Irid pale yellow, with inner rim dark brown, cere and gape chrome-yellow; bill black with bluish-gray base, feet dull yellow, claws black. Stomach contents: hair (? of mice ?) and snake-scales.


*S. occipitalis*

Iris orange, rim of eyelids dull greenish; cere and corners of mouth pale greenish-yellow; bill bluish-gray at base, black at tip, toes pale greenish-yellow, claws black.

At Wiangara this little eagle is sometimes spoken of as the "goat-bird", because of its shrill whining note, likened to the mia of a goat.

5758. Hawke (Baza) S. (no sign of a right eye)

Stomach contained a caterpillar, a mantis, a large grasshopper & bones of a small frog.

Iris gray, cere and corners of mouth bright.
Avaliki
June 11, 1912.

chrome yellow; bill black; feet bright chrome, claws black. (Had of course already
left it, but not yet. It was accompanied by
species of emu bird, hereabouts, have such well
defined habits in nest-building, that
their nests are easily distinguished by
their form and material alone.

The very small size of these eggs proves them
to have been laid by one of the smallest birds
here. Of one of the tiny yellow-bellied species I have
collected a nest, built entirely of green moss,
but perhaps there is a second species, as
some females— I believe— have a metallic
green back. It is strange that I have never
positively identified a nest of the common
small red-breasted Cinnyris, the nest
found at Avaliki in 1910 probably of that
bird, resembled the nest of the bronzey species of

Campophila permagna

filled with small ants. This species
has not been noticed very frequently
here at Avaluki, and is rather a
bird of second growth— I should say,
than of the dense forest.

June 16
Melanotis nigerrimus (Vieill.)

5763
Black Weaver. S. t.e. Shot in a
mango tree: its stomach contained
many of the large light-brown ants that
bind together the leaves of mango, as
well as other trees, with silky fibers
(produced by thin larvae.)

June 20
Shrenkh. S. t.e. Stomach contained fruit

5764
Black Pigeon. S. t.e. Iris scarlet;

5765
Bill black; feet dark blue, Stomach...
Avalaubi
June 11, 1914.

chrome yellow; bill black; feet bright
chrome, claws black. (Had of course already
left its nest, but was accompanied by
one of its parents, which escaped).

5759. Small yellow-bellied Sunbird. T. tecta
Aethestes collaris hypodilus
enlarged. Stomach contained numbers of
tiny white caterpillars (hairless) and some
small berry-like fruits.

June 15.
5760. A. australis. T. ovaries slightly enlarged.

5761. Woodpecker. T. testa slightly enlarged. Stomach
filled with small ants & their pupae.

5762. Woodpecker. T. ovaries slightly enlarged. Stomach
filled with small ants. This species
has not been noticed very frequently
here at Avalaubi, and is rather a
bird of second growth — I should say,
than of the dense forest.

June 16. Melanocharis nigerrima. (Vieill.)
5763. Black Weaver. T. T. E. Shot in a
mango tree; its stomach contained
many of the large light-brown ants that
bind together the leaves of mango, as
well as other trees, with silky fibers
produced by their larvae.

June 20.
5764. D. t. e. Stomach contained fruit

5765. Black Pitta. T. t. E. Iris scarlet,
ill black; feet dark blue. Stomach contains
remains of small caterpillars.

5766. Same as preceding. F. s.w.e. Iris

no. 5759 (note). In June 1914, Mr. Lang
sent me from Medje a small sunbird's
nest, whose owner, unfortunately, he has
not been able to determine. This nest
was of the typical form, but composed
mainly of fine dark brown rootlets
obviously from epiphytic plants, tho'
with a softer lining, and covered
externally with little pieces of grey-green
lichen. The two eggs were light blue,
spotted with very dark brown, mainly in
a zone about the larger end.
It is my impression that the various
5768. Vidua. S. stipes somewhat enlarged, shell
not quite completely ossified. Iris very dark
brown, bill light orange red; feet rather
dark gray, slightly bluish.

During the past fortnight, 2 males
in breeding plumage, with the usual
retinue of females & immature males
have been noticed about the post.
Previously they were never seen here,
Bafwabaka being the last spot they
were observed in. Sept. 3. Imm. Bomibi Sept. 11.

5769. Kite (Milvus). F. o. w.e. Adult.
Stomach contained 4 large winged driver,
ants, 1 other ant, & a hemipterous insect.
remains of small caterpillars.

5766. Same as preceding. T. o. n. e. Iris orange-red, bill black, feet dark bluish. Stomach contained 2 caterpillars and remains of insects.

A party of 4 to 6 of these titmice were feeding in the tops of the tall forest trees, where even the 12-bore could not be depended on. They uttered continually their short whistled or slightly metallic calls.

5767. Piny gray flycatcher. 3 immature.

5768. Vidua. T. testes somewhat enlarged; skull not quite completely ossified. Iris very dark brown; bill light orange-red; feet rather dark gray, slightly bluish.

During the past fortnight, 2 males in breeding plumage, with the usual retinue of females & immature males have been noticed about the post. Previously they were never seen here, Bafwabaka being the last spot they were observed on. Sept 3. 1 imm. Borioli Sept 11.

5769. Kite (Milvus). T. o. n. e. Adult. Stomach contained 4 large winged drivers, 1 other ant, & a hemipterous insect.
Avahuli  
June 28, 1914

Kites are perhaps rarer here during the dry season, and never of regular occurrence. I am sure they never breed.


This species sometimes raises its tail vertically, like a wren.

5771. Andropadus indicator. ♀. Every slightly enlarged. Iris grayish white, bill dark gray, feet dark bluish gray. Stomach contained fruit.

Accompanied her mate, and replied to each outflow of his musical voice with a loud semi-musical call. This is a common habit of the species.

July 3.
5772. Chalcites. ❅. t. t. 5773. "  "  " m. de迫甸a. Every slightly enlarged. These 2 swifts were flying about near the deserted homes of the agricultural station, but seemed to have no nest. It was about last March, near the mission that we watched a pair of swifts of this species.
fly down into the hollow core of a large tall stump, but there they had no nest either. The other members of the genus here do not seem to be attracted by houses, of course flying about over villages to feed.

5774. Swallow. F. on e. I. f this is H. rustica, as it seems, what a strange date to find it here!

5775. Sunbird. S. testis slightly enlarged.
Chalcomitra argolica's stomach contents: remains of a few tunicates
Bartletti

July 4
5776. Cosypho cyanocampy. S. testis slightly enlarged; shall not quite completely ossified
Stomach contents: remains of insects, including heads of many very small termites

6777. Gray Cuckoo. F. immature. Maxilla blackish, mandible dull green, shading to blackish at tip, feet bright chrome yellow, claws dusky.

Pound dead by Kuma, and the badly eaten by ants & maggots, seemed worth saving, as I have none like it. Kuma was of the opinion that it was the young of the noisy gray form (Cercocepus?), numerous about the spot, but from its gray rump it is more likely the yg of C. solitarius.
Avahubi.
July 4, 1914.

Camaroptera frontalis
5779A. Faucon.
5780. Dendroica occidentalis Stomach contents: 2 caterpillars and insects.
5781. Synorhamphus elegans Red-headed Rail, with back spotted with buff. Testes slightly enlarged.
5782. Iris dull grayish-brown, bill dusky, but whitish on lower part of mandible.
5783. Feet dark brownish-gray. Stomach contained a small snail and bits of young insects; a tiny plover in throat.

As noted under No. 5063, these rails began to call again early in March. The present example was surrounded and caught in the hand, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in some low bushes in a rubber plantation, where it had been calling in a very low tone. But 3 in all were heard at the "Success sale." During the day they usually call but weakly, from day break to 6.30 or even 7 A.M., and from 2.30 or 3 P.M. till dusk; often stopping some time before sundown, and only beginning again with full vocal power at 9 or 10 at night.
Another one was surrounded, but
managed to escape by running out of the circle beneath a fallen
trunk.

The Azande of the Southern Uele have 2 names
for the lily: "Nbaye", "Nambole!"

July 5.
5781. *Cannorus lycorrhynchos*. # Black Bush-shrike. T. testes slightly
enlarged. Stomach contained a caterpillar
and pieces of beetles.

5782. *Cosyphe cyanocampfer*. # T. testes slightly
enlarged. Stomach contents: pieces of
a small round millipede and of insects.


Stomach contents: an orthopter.

July 4.
5784. *Honey Buzard*. T. ovaries not enlarged

Stomach contents: small wasps, their
larvae and pupae, and bits of the paper
nest. Iris chrome yellow; bill black,
with middle portion of mandible
whitish, and its base chrome yellow,
like corners of mouth & cere: feet
cadmium yellow, claws dusky.

[Baza, the place in the Cambr. Nat. Hist.

near the falcons, somehow reminds me of

the honey buzzard, by its cere, lines, weak
feet, mictiuous habits, etc.]
1130

Avaluda.

July 4, 1914.


A singing bird, if approached, will very often become silent. It is a widespread custom among natives to whistle to the bird, more or less in imitation of it; and as a matter of fact this will often induce it to recommence its music. But any European tone will produce the same effect as a most finished imitation of its own voice.

June 24th. Guineus-paunki. 5786. Brown-baked Warbler, under parts barred with black & white. I.e. texts slightly enlarged, shall not quite fully ossified. Iris yellowish buff. Its voice is rather loud, and not to be confused with any of its relatives—a prolonged series of rapidly repeated metallic sounds: "pink! pink! pink!....."

The bird inhabits dense bushes in "matonga" or (abandoned) plantations, about the borders of villages, or even in spots along river-bank; is very difficult to see; and practically never occurs in grassy places, which are always
occupied here by the rufous-crowned Cisticola. It seems to be restricted to the forest region — I do not recall hearing it north of Rungu.

5787. *Nigrita brunneecors* satiation


5788. *Nigrita brunneecors* satiation

5788. Same as preceding. Feather somewhat entwined skull not quite fully ossified.

A bird rather typical of second growth and the borders of clearings, tho' it (with many growths) may be met with along forest roads, or high up in trees in the forest. I have never heard any note from it.

5779. *Gray Pratincole*. In alcohol.

5790. *Tufted Guineap. Fowl*. T. *one buttera p. subulata* Crop contained many large seeds, 5 slugs, 15 snails, many termites, of which a half dozen were enormous "soldiers".

5791. *Skeleton of Tufted Guineap. Fowl*. F. *one buttera pulchraeformis* subulata Crop contained many large seeds, some bits of roots and other vegetable matter, 4 slugs, 12 small snails, many termites including some very large "soldiers".
Avalubi
July 9, 1914.

2 insect-larvae, and a "pill-bug". A flock of these guinea-fowl was feeding on the ground in the forest beyond the mission. 5 were killed at a single discharge of the gun, 2 8'd, 1 7'd, and 2 l'm.

Last week, at Av. Succursale, we heard the note of a guinea-fowl from the forest across the river, at night. "Kow, kow, kow, kow," it called nasally, just like Corporal Bazinga (at Penge.

This note has evidently some special significance, and is probably given

by B. s.

Aplodema marina - Brachyurus

5792. Kanger Trogon. T. very slightly enlarged.

Stomach contents: bits of orthopterous insects, and insect eggs. Iris red. brown.

Nigrita inmaculata - stutzmi

5793.

Nigrita (maroon breast) T. t.e.

July 10.

5794. Cuckoo (Cercomacra) F. im. Iris dark brown, rim of eyelids and corners of mouth greenish yellow; maxilla dusky, mandible brownish green, feet chrome yellow, claws dusky. Stomach contained remain of caterpillars & insects. Shot in forest by Kumar, who said it was being fed by the larger species of Durdineo (that which calls "dict-a-fown"); Irish he had shot one of them too.
Awakubi
July 10, 1914.

Apaloderma nanima brachyrum

S75. Larger Drogon. F. im. Irisbrown, naked cheek spots dull grayish green, base of bill dull greenish yellow; maxilla dusky above, with light gray tip, mandible light bluish gray anteriorly, feet flesh color, claws dark brownish. Stomach contents: caterpillars & an orthopter.

S76. Large brown Forest Rail. F. t.m.c.
Iris light reddish brown, maxilla black, mandible light blue with blackish tip; feet light crimson, claws gray. Stomach contents: small stones and remains of insects, including beetles (note spine on bastard wing, as in americanus & Podica). At this time is not at all rare in the forest, this is the first example ever shot by our hunters, all the other specimens having been procured by natives, save one young bird, caught alive. This latter, with one of its parents, was seen in the forest by Mr. Lang, as he was bringing a buffalo's skin back to camp in the small hours of the morning. The old bird flew up into the trees and escaped.

Today's specimen was heard to fly,
and then found perching in some dense undergrowth, about 10 feet from the ground.

The fact that they perch is interesting, as a native who once brought me a specimen, and its eggs, claimed that the nest was placed in a tree. It is said that the species is not nocturnal, but feeds in the morning and evening on the ground, roosting aloft at night.

To trap them, a little fence is built across tiny forest rivulets, with an opening in the middle, where a noose is placed, to be jerked up by a springy stick. A large rat, also fond of brooks is frequently caught in the same traps.

It is to this bird that natives attribute a curious sound often heard in the forest at twilight; and I believe they are right. This is a rather low, gruff note of several syllables, repeated over and over again, without a pause, sometimes for several minutes. According to the Medje of the
Avahuli
July 10, 1914.

Uele, the bird is saying “ji-urukwanda
ji-urukwanda ji-urukwanda* ..........”
(22)
or “ji-kurukwanda ji-kurukwanda”
which means literally, in Bangalo,
“alungulina ciba na ngai”, or in English,
“go away from my place”. This advice
is said to be addressed to the leopard, or
to other birds, as the guinea-fowl. At
all events the performance has a
peculiar rhythm, which the native
imagination naturally associates
with dancing, so that they often
nod their heads from side to side
when imitating the sound.

The native names of such an interesting
bird are worthy of mention: Nkhudzakula
(Madje); Kōdō - Kōdō (Wabali); Bwagidz
(Ayanda).

This noise is said to be delivered from
a perch; I have heard it in March,
April, and July. It is known at
Okondo’s, tho we never had any specimen
there; and at Polo (see 5425).

See scientific alphabet
Funk & Wagnalls Dictionary.

* ji-urukwanda is the correct form. According
to Galton Velens grammar (p.204) my = manda.
Avalpubi.
July 13, 1914.

Phyllostictus flavigula
5797. Bulbul. St. testes slightly enlarged.
iris grayish-buff; bill blackish; feet
dark bluish-gray. Stomach contents:
fruit.

July 14
5798. Same as preceding. Dim. testis slightly
enlarged. Iris grayish-buff. Stomach
contained fruit.

These bulbuls are not very
numerous hereabouts; indeed I
have only seen them in the most
open places, as at Boobangie, &
about the station at Avalubu.

The related species with buff
axillaries and white feathers about
the eye is very common, and
usually shuffles in dense
second-growth, while the present
species is more fond of trees,
visiting the mango and guava trees
in pairs, making a great deal of
noise, but showing a decided
wariness. The notes of the 2 forms
are somewhat alike, disconnected,
and harsh or guttural; but with
a little practice easily distinguishable
Avalon
July 14, 1914.

Apaloderma equatoriale

5799. Lesser Drogon, S. t. m.d. Stomach contents: an orthopterous insect and caterpillars. (See water-color sketch of leg.)

The species seems to be calling but little just at present, but becomes more noisy in late July, Aug., & September, according to our experience last year.

5800. Stiphronia, y.m. Iris brown; bill above and below blackish, all along sides rather dull yellow, corners of mouth brighter yellow, feet very pale buff. (Note spotted wing coverts of juvenile plumage. Perhaps this bird is to be placed in the Turdinae (Dhamnobiæ), rather than among the Sylviinae.)

July 16.

5801. Buff-breasted Sunbird. S. tests somewhat enlarged. Iris dark brown, bill blackish above, but lighter on base of mandible, feet dark bluish gray. Stomach contents: several hard seeds (from fruit) and 3 small caterpillars.

5802. Mate of preceding. F. o. m.e. (breast not bared for breeding.) Stomach contents: small caterpillars. “Horns” of tympanum not very long, in the female they only reached the edge.
of the muscles covering the occiput, and were only slightly longer in the male.
Secured, as usual, in trees along bank of river.

5803. *Nicator* (wires?) 8 in. testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contained a grasshopper.


**July 18.**


This small bulbuls is the author of a note often heard in the forest, composed of 2 short whistles, and not at all loud. As the bird is inclined to keep rather high up in the trees it often escapes notice.


Was not calling, indeed these flycatchers seem to have kept very quiet lately. Probably they have been nesting.

As far as the small birds of the forest
Avaluni
July 18, 1914

especially
are concerned, the month of June
is a rather poor time for collecting.

The reason is—If I am not mistaken—
that they are occupied with the

rearing of their young. Consequently
they sing less, and are not so apt
to gather in companies to feed.

July 20.

*Chalodrema aquatorialis*


Stomach contents: caterpillars. Iris red brown.

Cheeks paler, bright yellow, feet purplish.

5808. Bagae. *T. ovata* slightly enlarged. Stomach

filled with caterpillars. Iris deep yellow.

July 22.

*Senegalensis*.

5809. Podica. *T. ovata* enlarged; 5 ovaries well
developed, oviduct swollen, but no
eggs had probably been laid as yet.

Iris rather dull buffy yellow, rim of
eylids brownish gray, maxilla dusky
brown above, shading to orange red at
sides, mandible orange-red, lighter
at tip, and becoming almost whitish
beneath base; feet orangish red, claws
dull orange. Stomach contents: a green
grasshopper, remains of other insects,
and some small stones.

As we were sitting on the shore of the
1140
Avalulubi
July 22, 1914.

Stirred at the "Succersale", we heard a
splashing noise; and going to look, put
up this bird, which partered off in the
cusal manner over the water.

5810. Lesser Drogon. i. o. e. Iris rather light
brown, slightly reddish; base of bill and
naked cheek-patches greenish-yellow,
tip of maxilla dusky; that of mandible
pale greenish-gray; feet grayish-pink.
Following up a male, calling in the forest,
I found that he was accompanied by this
bird, his mate. Drogons are duller, smaller in 2.

5811. Pycatcher. 3 in. Shot on the ground; they do
light stuff.

5812. Hatty. (with breast ruddy buff). 3. toes
Callers topej
not enlarged. Iris brown; bill black, a little
pinnacle at very base of mandible, feet light
blueish. Stomach contents: termites.
The voice of this thrush is a series of
3 or 4 short unmusical whistles,
occasionally repeated so that the notes
seem to follow without a pause. It
keeps very close to the ground in the
forest, and would seem to be rather
common, at least between Avalulubi
and Babeyru.
Avalubi - N'guye
July 23, 1914.

5813. Purdieus 3. t. e. Stomach contents: insect remains.

5814. Gray Warbler 3. t. e. Iris medium-brown, rim of eyelids slightly swollen, surrten light brown, maxilla black, mandible light bluish, feet light blue.

Stomach contents: 2 hard seeds (fruit?), and finely divided insect remains.

Its voice bore a strong resemblance to that of the related species with white outer rectrices, but seemed louder, and the syllables more connected, numbering 4, rather than 2 or 3. It was shot in the forest, from the tough of a tree.


5815. Bulbul 3. t. e. Iris reddish-brown, bill dusky, feet blue, Stomach filled with small berries.

5816. Kingfisher (myioceyx mitchelli) 3. t. e. Iris dark brown, bill and feet vermilion, a blackish mark on the maxilla.

Stomach contents: insect remains.

One of a pair perched on the dry branches of a fallen tree in a rather recent clearing, not near water.

I believe I have seen the bird twice.
Awokebi - N'Buye
July 24, 1914.

near Medja, in 1910, but it looks
when alive much like Iapidae.
Anyhow it is far from common.

slightly enlarged. Iris dark red; bill black;
naked skin of neck light blue; feet
medium blue, inclining toward violet.
Stomach contents: a small caterpillar
and insect remains. It is seldom
seen, a rather common bird,
frequencying scrubby growth about
village borders, abandoned clearings,
or near water courses, where it
reveals its presence by a whistled
"fee" or "fi", slightly prolonged and
slowly repeated over and over for a considerable
period, with considerable carrying
power. Heard throughout the year.

5818. Orangethroated Warbler. Iris dark brown; bill black; feet pale violet;
soles whitish; Stomach contents: small
insects.

Shot low down in forest undergrowth,
where it had betrayed its presence by
its ordinary note "ch-chic!", very
low, hoarse, and lisping—in fact
Nbayun
July 24, 1914.

not in the least apt to attract attention.

**5819.** Gray and brown Rail with barred underparts. *C. erythraea*.

*♂. 6. m. e. Iris bright scarlet, rim of eyelids

rattier dull orange-red, culmen dusky.

brown, rest of bill purplish-red at

base, light blue towards tip, feet

brownish-gray. Stomach contents: insects

many tiny snails.

Seems to enter a patch of grass and

weeds in the village. When surrounded

by the postiers and assistants it only

took wing as a last resort, but the

men were so close that one of them

knocked it down and caught it.

Not a very common species, for I have

seen no others hereabouts.

**Nbayun - Babayun.** July 25:

**5820.** *C. erythraea*. 

*♂. 6. m. e. Taste slightly enlarged.

**5821.** 

*♂. 6. m. e.

**5823.** *C. erythraea*. 

*♀. ovary slightly enlarged. Iris

dark brown, bill black with base of

mandible light yellowish-gray, feet

pale violet, claws gray. Stomach

contents: small insects. Flew

out and hopped on ground in a
Nkayu - Babeyru
July 25, 1914.


Babeyru
July 27.

5826. Orange-throated Warbler. T. t. e.

Stomach contained remains of termites & a small beetle.

5827. Gray Warbler. T. t. e. Found in forest, calling like No. 5814. I have heard 1 or 2 others recently in similar places.

5828. Smithornis. Q. o. m. e. Stomach contents: 2 caterpillars & insect remains.

July 28.


5830. Ground Thrush (?) Q. immature. Iris blackish; bill blackish, but gray beneath base of mandible, corners of mouth whitish; feet pale pinkish.

5831. Thrush (Neosericoides ?) T. testis slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: a tiny cater-
Babeyrie
July 29, 1914.

Piller, a grasshopper and small butter-
fly, was accompanied by at least one other
perhaps its mate. They gave the low-
hoarse call of carinotheria.

5832. Aletie 1. Testes somewhat enlarged.
Stomach contents: remains of insects,
including termites.

5833. Aletie 3. Jew. Very probably the
young of the species represented by 5832,
perhaps the young of that very bird,
as they were both shot near the same
spot.

Iris grayish-brown; bill dull brownish-gray,
gray, skin of head pink, feet dark gray.
Stomach contents: pieces of ants (not all
termites). Crop contained army ants
and pieces of vegetable matter.
Apparently fungi of 2 species, one
orange, the other whitish.

5835. Same as preceding. 8 jew (chick) Iris
dark brown; bill pale brownish-gray,
blackish on middle part of maxilla, feet
pale brownish-gray. Stomach contents:
remains of insects and a little vegetable
matter. Nos. 5834 & 5 were secured.
from a flock composed of about 6 full-grown birds and perhaps double that number of chicks, which could of course already fly. It is strange that the old birds do not keep alone with their young.

It seems that it is black quince fowl is more particular in the choice of its haunts than the spotted one, for so far as I have heard, it is found only in extensive virgin forest.

5836. A large Cuckoo with stout bill and spotted plumage. ♀ o. m. c. Iris dark brown, rim of eyelids chrome, corners of mouth lemon-yellow, maxilla blackish, mandible greyish-green; feet cadmium-yellow, claws black. Stomach contents: a green mantis.


5838. Same as preceding. ♂. testis somewhat enlarged. Iris dark red.

Very fond of dense, uncut, forest
and consequently numerous about Babeyru, as is proven by the frequency with which its note is heard. Generally perches on the branches of the smaller trees or higher undergrowth.

5839. Small wattled Flycatcher with yellow breast and green back. Iris dark brown.

5840. Alethe, immature. o.m.e.

Stomach contents: 2 mole-crickets, and other insects.

NBAYU-MANDANDI. Aug. 2.

5841. Thrush. T. Tarsi slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: some tiny snails, and remains
Nkayu - Avakuli
Aug. 2, 1914.

of a small brown bird.

Dicaeum elatum
Dicaeum erythrorhynchum

5842. Dark brown head.

5843. Same as preceding. From above: Bill black, iris dark gray, shading to whitish exteriorly, and with a narrow light inner rim; wattle about eye light yellowish; feet blue.

5844. Same as preceding. Immature. Bill black, iris light gray, wattle light green, slightly less yellowish than in adult, and smaller. Feet rather dull blue, claws whitish.

This family of 3 resembled in habits the related D. castanea, perching in the undergrowth, and uttering frequently short hoarse notes.


5845. Black Pitta. Adult. Iris scarlet,

melanopis luminosa
Stomach contents: a caterpillar and a beetle.

5846. Same. Imm. Iris reddish brown. Stomach contents: remains of caterpillars and insects.

5847. Same. Imm.
of a small round millipede.

5842. *Diaphorothyra graviae*.

5843. Same as preceding. *F.* ovary slightly enfolded. Bill black, iris dark grey, shading to whitish exterio.

5844. Same as preceding. *F.* immature. Bill black, iris light grey, wattle light green, slightly less yellowish than in adult, and smaller. Feet rattle dull blue, claws whitish.

This family of 3 resembled in habits the related *O. castanea*, perching in the undergrowth, and uttering frequently short hoarse notes.

**Mandambi-mongabula. Aug. 3.**

5845. Black *Pitnnauxia*. *F.* t. m. e. Iris scarlet, majoribus fumosis.

Stomach contents: a caterpillar and a bittu.


5847. Same. *F. im.*

Nos. 4845–8 were shot from a loose flock of 10 or more, feeding in the tops of high trees near a village. No. 5848 would seem to show that the juvenile plumage of the F is just as black as that of the ♂.

5849. Long-tailed hornbill, ♂ t.m.e. Iris yellowish-white. Stomach contents: 2 large grasshoppers and other insects.


5851. Young of preceding. F. juv. Iris saltic. Light brownish (but eyes not yet open) bill pale greenish gray, skin of whole body flesh color, feet whitish, faintly tinged with yellow, claws dark gray. Stomach contents: 1 fruit, 1 cicada, beetles, 1 grasshopper, several insect larvae.

5854. Same. F. juv. Stomach filled with remains of insects, including a large cicada and a large grasshopper.

The nest of this family of hornbills was found in a hollow in the trunk.
of a fair-sized tree standing on the edge of a banana-field.

The male was seen to fly across the clearing with something in its beak, and alight gracefully at a small hole some 35 feet from the ground, where it clung against the bark, resting on its tail. The hole was so very small that I wondered how the female could have entered, but after seeing the male taking insects on the wing, and going with them 4 times to the hole, I had no longer any doubt.

A native now climbed the tree, took out what little dung-like material had been stuck to the edges of the hole, and pulled out the 2 young birds, but the mother bird had climbed up into the left upward prolongation of the cavity, and the tree had to be cut down to get her out. During her confinement she had shed all her wing and tail quills, the new rectrices being still short, and her old feathers littered the nest, yet she was actually fat. When pulled out she tried to
Aug. 8, 1914

H.[...]

Ammunition measure: 8 = 585.
47 mm. [measure] 8 = 584.

Apr. 9, 1914

It is said that the drill sergeant is a drill instructor who has

The angle of the fire...

The absence of the blind...

The absence of the bl,...

Light, grey, dark, yellow.
Avaluki
Aug. 3, 1914.

...bit, and uttered a shrill screech, which excited the male, who had evidently been watching from concealment.

In the nest were but few stones, now fruits. Remains of insects, on the other hand, were numerous, especially wings of the very large and common cicada.

[The red color at the angle of the jaw depends on the presence of the blood, in the female the skin was light red in life, but turned whitish after death. When the male was killed, the skin stayed red.


5853. *Sirextena* F. t. m. e. Stomach contained *Dryopteris* fuscata, scales of a snake.

Aug. 5.

5854. *Gray Cuckoo* F. t. m. e. Iris dark brown, corona of eye black, mandible light greyish grum, with blackish tip, corners of mouth and rim of eyelids light greenish-yellow, feet bright yellow, claws gray.

5855. *Gray Cuckoo* F. t. m. e. Iris dark brown, corona of eye meadow, rim of eyelids and corners of mouth yellow.
maxilla black, mandible light greenish, with black tip; feet bright yellow.

Stoma

many

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5856. 
Eumastax 
O. wees. somewhat enlarged. 
Stomach contents: 2 rather small snakes.

Niafun Dec. 1913.

Jan. 8, 1914.

5858. Spizaetus coronatus. f. o.m.e. 

Wing-spread 1795 mm., total length 857 mm.; longest claw 80 mm.

Feb. 10, 1914.

5859. Nightingale. f. jw. (Hieraiaetus agusi)

5860. Lopholetus occipitalis


5862. Red-headed Rail. B. Stomach contents: 3 tiny snails and pebbles.
maxilla black, mandible light greenish with black tip; feet bright yellow. Stomach filled with hairy caterpillars. These two cuckoos, in spite of their many resemblances, may belong to 2 distinct species. No. 5854 was calling as already described for that form. Both of these notes have been heard at night.) In No. 5855, the color of eyelids and color of mouth was decidedly yellower than in 5854, and the green of the mandible brighter. Its body was decidedly smaller.

5856. C. tietes somewhat enlarged. Stomach contents: 2 rather small snakes.

Niapu Dec. 1913.


5858. Spizaetus coronatus. F. o. n. e.

Wing spread 179.5 mm., total length 857 mm., longest claw 80 mm.

Feb. 10, 1914.

5859. Eagle. F. juv. (Hieraetus aegyptius)

5860. Lophotrix xiphipterus

5861. Roller. Europomus ater

May 26.

5862. Red-headed Rail. B. Stomach contents: 3 tiny snails and pebbles.
March 31, 1914.

**Lygobius semipennus flavigularis**

5863. Small green Barbet. S. t. e. Campethera minuta.

5864. Small green Woodpecker. S.

A rather large, oval, termite nest, built about a small branch, was brought to Mr. Lang by natives. A round opening on one side gave access to a considerable cavity within where there were confined 3 small green-barbets and 2 of these small woodpeckers. A white egg, about the size one would expect of the woodpecker, was also present, while the termite nest inhabited their nest in great numbers. All these birds they claimed to have caught in the hole at night.

It seems more probable that this was the nest of the woodpeckers, as the entrance is rather large, and so I have found the nest of this Barbet in dead trees.

May 18.

5865. Pitta. S. t. e. Iris dark brown, bill dusky, with reddish culmen, feet pinkish-gray, toes pinkish below. Caught in a trap set for shrews, without bait.

5866. Woodpecker. F. ovaries slightly enlarged.

June 10. Campethera semitorquata.

5867. Orange-throated Warbler. S. testicles enlarged.
Medje
June 28, 1914.

5868. Brown Owl (Bubo). Iris dark brown, Iris 7 pumpkins.

June 25.
5869. Swamp Dusky. Feet pale yellowish; bill dusky.

5870. Pigmey Owl. Iris.

July 1.
5871. " " Iris dark brown; feet white; bill dusky; Stomach contained remains of a bug and a large mantis. These owls were said to have been caught in holes in trees.

July 15.

5873. Flycatcher, B. tentacles slightly enlarged.

Aug 12.
5874. Brown Owl (Bubo). Iris slightly enlarged, Iris dark brown, eyelids pale bluish, slightly tinted by blood above, and with wings black, bill pale bluish, becoming faintly yellowish at tip, cere light bluish-gray, toes very pale flesh color, claws gray, shading to blackish at tips. Stomach contained bones of a small bird and a frog, and pieces of a large round millipede.

Aug 14.
5875. Cosycpfa cyanocamptus, Iris slightly enlarged. Stomach content: 2 caterpillars and a bug.
Avakuli
Aug 14, 1914

5876. Batrachedra, ♀, ovary somewhat enlarged, shell not completely ossified.
Skin of fore neck light blue.
Stomach contents: a small round millipede, a caterpillar, and remains of insects.

Aug 19
5877. Black & white Puff backed Shrike, ♂.
Chamaepetes ceylonensis.
T. n. c. Iris rather dark red; bill black but with base of mandible, and a large patch on base of maxilla (above) light blue; feet light blue. Stomach contents: insects. Shot in forest, not very high up in the trees.

Aug 20
5878. Common Puff backed Shrike, ♀. testis
Dryocopus scotia.
Somewhat enlarged. Iris orange-red, bill black; feet blue. Stomach contents: insects.

Aug 21
5879. Gray Cuckoo, ♂. testis slightly enlarged.
Cuculus polionotus.
Stomach contents: hairy caterpillars. Shot by Kuma, who said it was calling "who-who-who!"

5880. Fish Owl (Sopelia peli) ♀, ovary slightly enlarged. Iris very dark brown, rim of eyelids gray; bill black, with mandible.
light gray beneath; ears light gray, slightly bluish; feet pinkish-white with a faint tinge of yellow; claws light gray; stomach contents of a fish (probably a catfish, unidentifiable). Shot in the right bank of the Indian River opposite the station. At January we had found three others of this owl on the same bank near there, and found one of them the afternoon in the river bank, but could not secure. Heard any notes to this owl, unless heard on right last Oct., in the Mangles known as "Nebi" the birds whose feathers are worn by chiefs well known to Niangara, those it a common...
light gray beneath; cere light gray, slightly bluish; feet pinkish-white with a faint tinge of yellow, claws light gray.

Stomach contents: bones of a fish (probably a catfish, with large bony head.)

Shot in the forest on the right bank of the Ituri, several miles above the station. As long ago as last January we had found a few feathers of this owl on the shore of a small island near there, and on May 12th Kuma found one of them sitting during the afternoon in a tree near the river bank, but having only a rifle could not secure it. I have never heard any note that I could attribute to this owl, unless the deep "hoom-hoom" heard one night last October, near the site of the mission, in the Mangoebic language it is known as "Nebi", and was one of the birds whose feathers could only be worn by chiefs. Seems to be rather well known to natives south of Niangara, this I should not consider it a common bird, even there.
Avalubi.
Aug 24. 1914.

5881. *Circities* & testis slightly enlarged.
*Syripterus latesi*.
Iris light yellow, bill black with blue-gray base.
Cere bright yellow, feet dull yellow, claws black.
Stomach contents: pieces of a snake.

Aug 27.


Aug 28.

5883. [Red-throated] Weaver (Malimbus) juv.


5885. *Spermaticia* juv.

Sept 1.

5886. At rice-loving Waxbill (Cyltela). T. testis

5881. *Circuterea*. t. testes slightly enlarged.
Spike light yellow, bill black with blue-gray base. Corm bright yellow. Feet dull yellow, clawed.
Stomach contents: pieces of a snake.
Aug. 27.

5882. Pitta. ♀ juv. Bill range: red at tip & base, black between, feet light orange-red, but with all scales dusky-brown.

5883. Kamboj, who shot this young pitta, says he has seen the species here on several occasions. Besides hopping on the ground, it perches rather high up in trees, and there he has seen it produce a curious "bert!", during flight, very much as *Sturnornis* does, tho' the sound is of shorter duration, and deeper in tone.

Aug 28.

5884. Red-bellied Weaver (*Malimbus*).
T. testes slightly enlarged. Stomach contents: remains of insects & a caterpillar.

5885. *Spheniscus ptilorhynchus*.

Sept. 1.


Sept. 2.

Avaluki
Sept. 3, 1914

Indicator edulis

5888. Honey-Guide (Prodoticus), f. o. m. e. Iris dark brown, bill black, with a little pale greenish yellow at corners of mouth; feet dark gray. Stomach contents: soft matter like pieces of caterpillars.

Nos. 5887 x 8 were secured by Kuma along a rice field where he had gone to look for waxbills like Nos. 5886, 7 & 90.

5889. Pygelia. f. tests slightly enlarged. Crop
stomach contained rice.

5890. Pygelia. f. tests slightly enlarged. Crop
stomach contained rice. Iris dark brown, rim of eyelids pink, bill blackish at base but scarlet towards tip; feet dull brown, not very dark.

5891. Short-tailed Weaver. f. ovary slightly enlarged, skull not quite fully ossified. Crop and stomach contained small seeds. Her nest was attached to a frond of a small oil palm, 10 feet.
from the ground, and contained 2 eggs of a uniform, rather dark gray; a tint one would expect to get by mixing green and purple, and not common in birds’ eggs.

This species is decidedly fond of villages and posts, and common along the Aruwimi. So I have never seen it above Avalubi. The nesting season extends pretty well throughout the rainy season; the nests well woven, with lateral entrance, reminding me of those of “Bishop-birds,” and built in bushes, small trees, or palms, from 6 to 20 feet above the ground. Empty nests are far commoner than occupied ones, but they do not build in colonies.

Bonili, Sept. 10.

5892. Sunbird. t. m. e. Iris brown, bill and feet black. Stomach contained 2 small caterpillars.

5893. Hornbill (Ceratogymna). t. m. e. Stomach contents: fruit. (Photo) Coming down the Aruwimi by canoe, we saw a couple of these birds every day, but the larger Bycanistes was considerably more numerous. The smaller Bycanistes was seen (about 10) between Payu and Bonali (Sept. 20).

5894. Sunbird. t. m. e. Stomach contained a small hairless caterpillar and pieces of an insect. Anthophora curvata. Multiplicata.

Sept. 12.

5895. Flycatcher (Smithornis). t. m. e. Slightly enlarged. Stomach contained 2 caterpillars (practically hairless) and pieces of insects. Seen calling. “Shot in forest traversed at a height. The “mokoto na musiki” (Eeoecu parvus) was also heard, but this seems in general a rare bird along the Aruwimi.”
where the forest has suffered greatly at the hands of the natives, not only near the portages and villages, but almost all along the river bank.