



Field notes in duplicate.  
Note. re museum,  
directions for keeping, mounting.

1 pair every species.

Wind & cold activities.

Collocalia

Pidgeons:

ministry.

Sandalwood.

Macmillan.

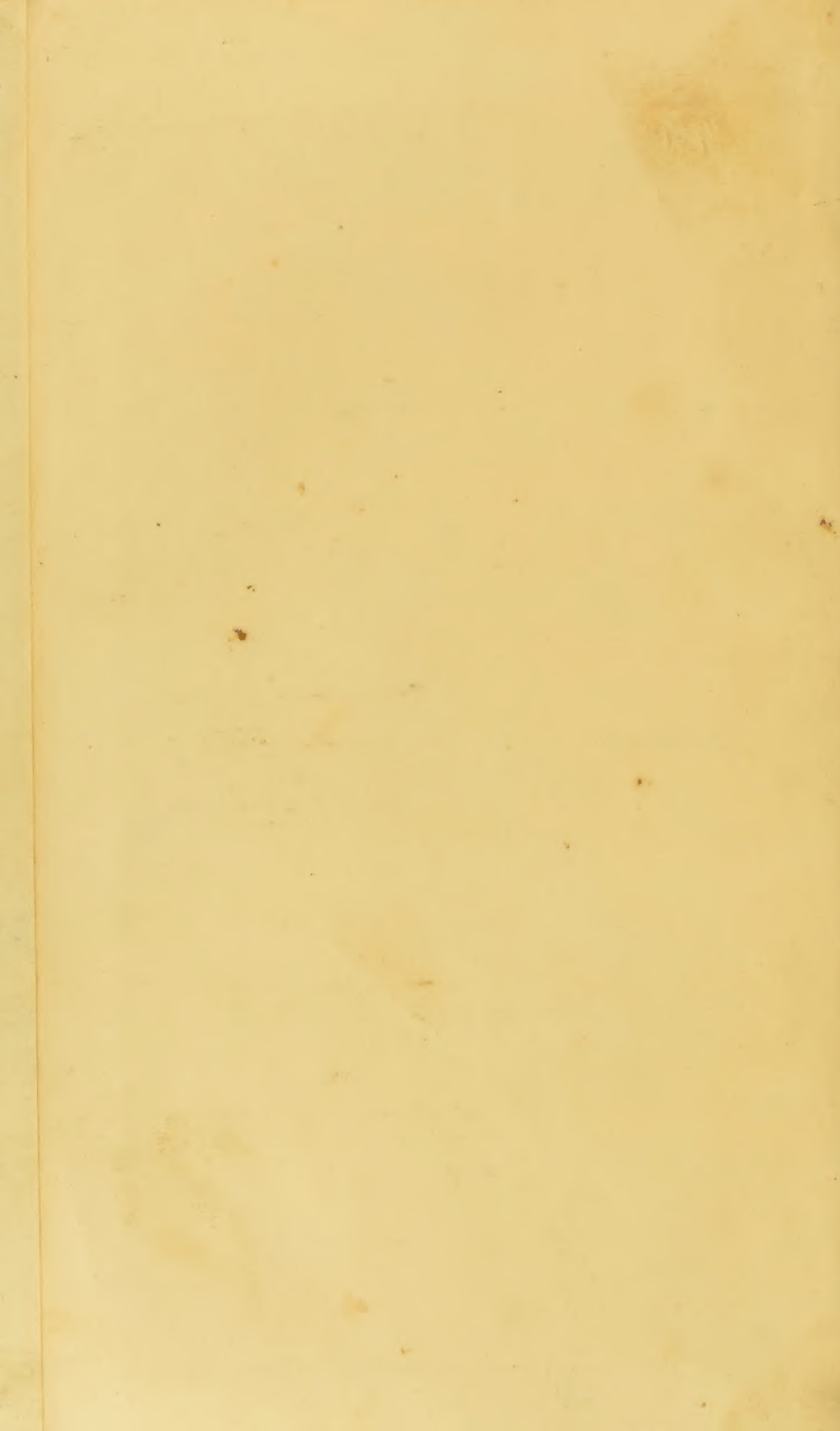
615 to H.F. record  
436 4275 shells 410.  
304 308 shells 120.  
631 635 shells 164  
1987 2000

Leaving for Lima  
on 13<sup>th</sup>.

P.L.  
Hydny 22nd Oct. }  
arr. Chumbea. 26-28. } North.  
Chare. 28<sup>th</sup>.

Chare 5 November } South.  
Chumbea. 6-7 Nov. }  
Hyd. arrive. 11 Nov.

Wentless 11 frames per word.





1. NOTOPHOYX (NOVAE HOLLANDIAE) Heron (Brown) LIFU.
2. DEMIGRETTA (SAGRA) Reef Heron (Blue) LIFU, MARE, UVEA. Cos.
3. ANAS (SUPERCILIOSA) Australoid Black Duck. LIFU.
4. ACCIPITER (FASCIATUS VIGILAX) Sparrow Hawk. LIFU, [MARE]
5. HYPOTAENIDIA (PHILIPPENSIS SWINDELLSI) Buff banded Landrail LIFU, UVEA, [MARE]
6. PORZANA (CINEREA TANNENSIS) White browed Rail. LIFU, [MARE]
- " (TABUENSIS) Black Rail. [MARE]
7. PORPHYRIO (ALBUS CALEDONICUS) Purple boot. MARE, LIFU.
8. PTILINOPUS (GREYI) Purple crowned fruit dove. LIFU, MARE,
9. DUCULA (PACIFICA TARRALI) Large green winged fruit pigeon. LIFU.
10. CHALCOPHAPS (INDICA SANDVICENSIS) Ground dove. (MARE, LIFU, UVEA)
10. COLUMBA (VITIENSIS HYPOENOCOROA) Black pigeon MARE, LIFU, UVEA.
12. NYMPHICUS (CORNUTUS UVEAENSIS) Crested Parrot. UVEA.
13. TRICHOGLOSSUS (ORNATUS MASSENA) Parrot. LIFU.
14. CACOMANTIS (PYRRHOPHANUS?) Chestnut cuckoo [MARE] LIFU, UVEA.
15. CHALCITES (LUCIDUS LAYARDI) Bronzy cuckoo [MARE] LIFU.
16. TYTO (ALBA LULU) White barn owl. MARE, LIFU.
17. COLLOCALIA (ESCULENTA UROPYGIALIS) small Swift. [MARE] LIFU, UVEA.
18. COLLOCALIA (LEUCOPYGIA SPADIOPYGIA) Swift. MARE, LIFU.
19. HALCYON (CHLORIS CANACORUM) Kingfisher. MARE, LIFU, UVEA.
20. LALAGE (LEUCOPYGIA SIMILLIMA) Shrike MARE, LIFU, UVEA.
21. CORAGINA (CALEDONICA LIFUENSIS) brown shrike. LIFU.
22. TURDUS (POLIOCEPHALUS MAREENSIS) Thrush. MARE.
23. " ( " PRITZBUERI) " LIFU.
24. RHIPIDURA (SPILODERA VERREAUXI) Fantail [MARE] LIFU.
25. " (FULIGINOSA BULGERI) Fantail. LIFU.
26. MYIAGRA (CALEDONICA VIRIDINITENS) Flycatcher. LIFU, UVEA.
27. " ( " MELANURA, MAREENSIS?) " MARE.
28. GERYGONE (FLAVOLATERALIS?) Warbler. MARE.
29. " ( " LIFUENSIS) Warbler. LIFU.
30. " ( " ROUXI) Warbler. UVEA. (MARE?)
31. PACHYCEPHALA (PECTORALIS LITTAYEI) Thickhead. LIFU.
32. ARTAMUS (LEUCORHYNCHUS MELALEUCUS) Wood swallow. MARE, LIFU.
33. APLONIS (STRIATA ATRONITENS) starling. MARE, LIFU, UVEA.
34. PHILEMON (LESSONI) leatherhead. MARE, LIFU.
35. LICHMERA (INCANA INCANA) Honeyeater. MARE, LIFU, UVEA.
36. MYZOMELA (CARDINALIS LIFUENSIS) Honeyeater [MARE] LIFU
37. ZOSTEROPS (MINUTA) (FLAY?) Silvery. (MARE?) LIFU.
38. ZOSTEROPS (LATERALIS NIGRAESENS) MARE, UVEA. [MARE]
- (38A) ( " MELANOPS) LIFU.
39. ZOSTEROPS (INORNATA) LIFU.
40. ERYTHRURA. (TRICHROA CYANEIFRONS) [MARE] LIFU.

# HYPOTHETICAL LIST *Not previously recorded.*

41. CIRCUS (APPROXIMANS WOLFI) [MARE]
42. HALIASTUR (SPHENAUS) Brown kite hawk. (MARE??)
43. FALCO (PEREGRINUS ERNESTI) [MARE]
44. PANDION (HALIAETUS CRISTATUS)
45. TYTO (NOVAE HOLLANDIAE.) (LIFU?)
46. URODYNAMIS (TALTENSIS) (CONT).

47. AEGOTHELES (SAVESI) Frogmouth owl. MARE accidental.  
 48. COLLOCALIA (VANIKORÆNSIS 2). Black swift.  
 49. HIRUNDA (TAHITICA SUBFUSCA) swallow. MARE

## SEA BIRDS.

NB. No previous collecting done in Loyalties.

### POSSIBILITIES.

50. PUFFINUS (LEUCOMELAS).  
 51. PUFFINUS (PACIFICUS)  
 52. PUFFINUS (HEINROTHI)  
 53. PUFFINUS (LHERMINIERI)  
 54. PTERODROMA (BECKI)  
 55. PTERODROMA (ROSTRATA TROUESSARTI).  
 56. PTERODROMA (LEUCOPTERA)  
 57. NESOFREGETTA (ALBIGULARIS)  
 58. PHÆTHON (LEPTURUS) MARE sight record. visitor only.  
 59. " (RUBRICAUDA)  
 60. SULA (SULA).  
 61. " (LEUCOGASTER)  
 62. FREGATA (MINOR) MARE sight record.  
     (62A) " (ARIEL)  
 63. STERNA. (SUMATRANA) MARE cyclone visitor.  
     A. " (ANAETHETA).  
     B. " (FUSCATA).  
 C. THALASSEUS (BERGII) MARE sight.  
 D. PROCELSTERNA (CAERULEA)  
 E. ANOUS.  
 F. GYGIS  
 G. STERNA (DOUGALLII) (BANGSI)  
 H. " (NEREIS EXSUL).  
 I. LARUS (NOVAE HOLLANDIAE) MARE casual visitor.

2/2

Notophoxyx novaehollandiae (Latham)

BROWN HERON.

Range.- Widely distributed without appreciable geographical variation.- Lesser Sunda Is., Moluccas, south New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia.- In the Loyalties only known from Lifu. *P#*

Description.- Fairly large heron. Prevailing color gray; forehead, sides of face, chin and throat white; lanceolate feathers of breast rufous gray.

Migration.- Does it breed in the Loyalties? *2*

Food.- ? *3*

Habitat.- Mangrove? - Forest near seashore? *4*

Collecting.- A few adults, to be compared with birds of other regions. *TOES MUST BE STRAIGHT*

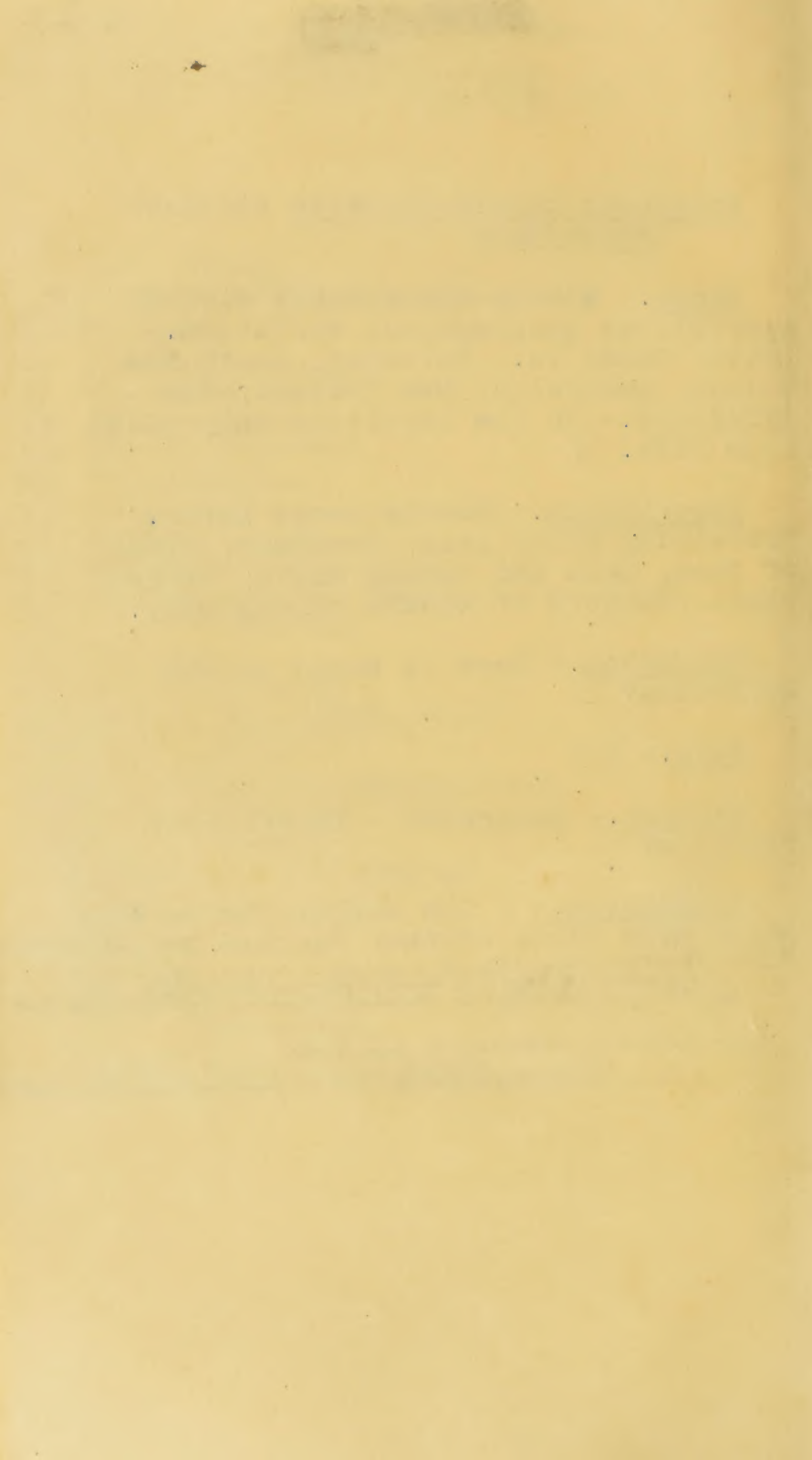
NOTES. "Possibly appears on Mare Is. as casual visitor (LM). but seems unknown to natives." but they may think it young of *Dromopelia*.

\* Not my note to Mayr. re *Stankew heron* in Southern New. Hab.

SEE CAYLEY:- P. 237. NO. 19. seems rather

seems rather a freshwater bird, no fresh water on Mare Is (LM)







NATIVE NAME

MARE IS.

{ OIAH or OI-YAH (BLUE PHASE)  
OIAH-GAH-DAR (WHITE PHASE)  
GAH-DAR = white.

2  
(2:2)

Demigretta sacra. - Reef heron

BLUE-BLACK REEF HERON

Range.- All through the east.

Description.- As in New Hebrides.

Keep a record of the numbers of dark, white and speckled birds.

Habitat.- Seashore

Collecting.- It is advisable in this species and others with long toes to dry the specimen in such a manner as to prevent the middle toe from bending too much. The length of the middle toe is an important measurement and it can only be measured without difficulty, if it is straight.

\*SEE CAYLEY P. 277 No. 32.

11

Anas superciliosa pelewensis Hartlaub  
and Finsch Common Duck

Range.- All through Polynesia as far as New Guinea, Lifu Island.

Description.- As in New Hebrides.- There is a certain amount of size variation. Australian birds (rogersi) are much larger than Polynesian bird. It is possible that Loyalty birds are intermediate in size.

Habitat.- Rivers, lakes, sometimes on seashore.

Collecting.- Fresh water birds on Loyalty Islands still insufficiently known. Shovelers (Spatula) and Pochards (Nyroca australis) are known from New Caledonia and might also occur in the Loyalties. A few specimens are sufficient for establishing the record. No geographical variation is expected in these species.

\*SEE GAYLEY. P. 246 No. 15.

NOTES { SEVERAL species of duck appear very occasionally but never  
stay more than a day or so. Natives who know N.C. ducks say  
MARE. Is they are just the same as they have seen in N.C. In south  
near Mehu they occasionally appear for a few hours or a day  
appear to be just resting then fly on elsewhere. (L.M.)  
More Is. has no streams or surface water suitable to ducks (L.M.)  
Natives say very occasionally a duck settles on the sea near shore (L.M.)

MARE IS.

Seems fairly common, but shy & wary, but not as much so as on Arrington  
as few natives have guns on Mare IS. (L.M.)

Frequent coconut groves, garden lands & semi open types of scrub much (L.M.)  
Attacks domestic chickens to a great degree, can generally be found close  
to houses or villages (L.M.)

Hunts in deep forest to a considerable extent & even in absolute open  
grassland plains far from trees, where it perches in low shrubs.

Generally speaking it favours coconut groves, & garden lands but may  
be met with all over island.

Has wonderfully good eyesight & colour scheme is very inconspicuous &  
as it remains motionless for long periods is very hard to pick out even  
in a dry tree at 30 yds. One generally walks on to them suddenly &  
accidentally round a corner, as if they see a human they silently drop off  
a limb & slip away often using a tree trunk to hide their going & keeping  
low. When feeding on the ground, every half minute or so they jump  
into the air & look allround for approaching danger. Silent & wary (L.M.).



Accipiter fasciatus vigilax (Wetmore)

## Goshawk

LARGE SPARROW HAWK.

Range.- New Caledonia, Lifu,  
Aneiteum, Rennell Island.

SEE CAYLEY P. 206. No 2. similar species.

Description.- Female much larger than male. Adults with bars across the under parts, immature with longitudinal streaks. Wing, ♂ ad. 250-270; ♀ ad. 275-285. A good deal of individual variation of collar. Feet and cere greenish yellow. Adults rather rare, immature common on Lifu. Do immature birds nest?

Food.- Insects, Lizards, Birds.

Habitat.- Edge of woodland, grassland.

Collecting.- A good series is very important! Particularly adults.

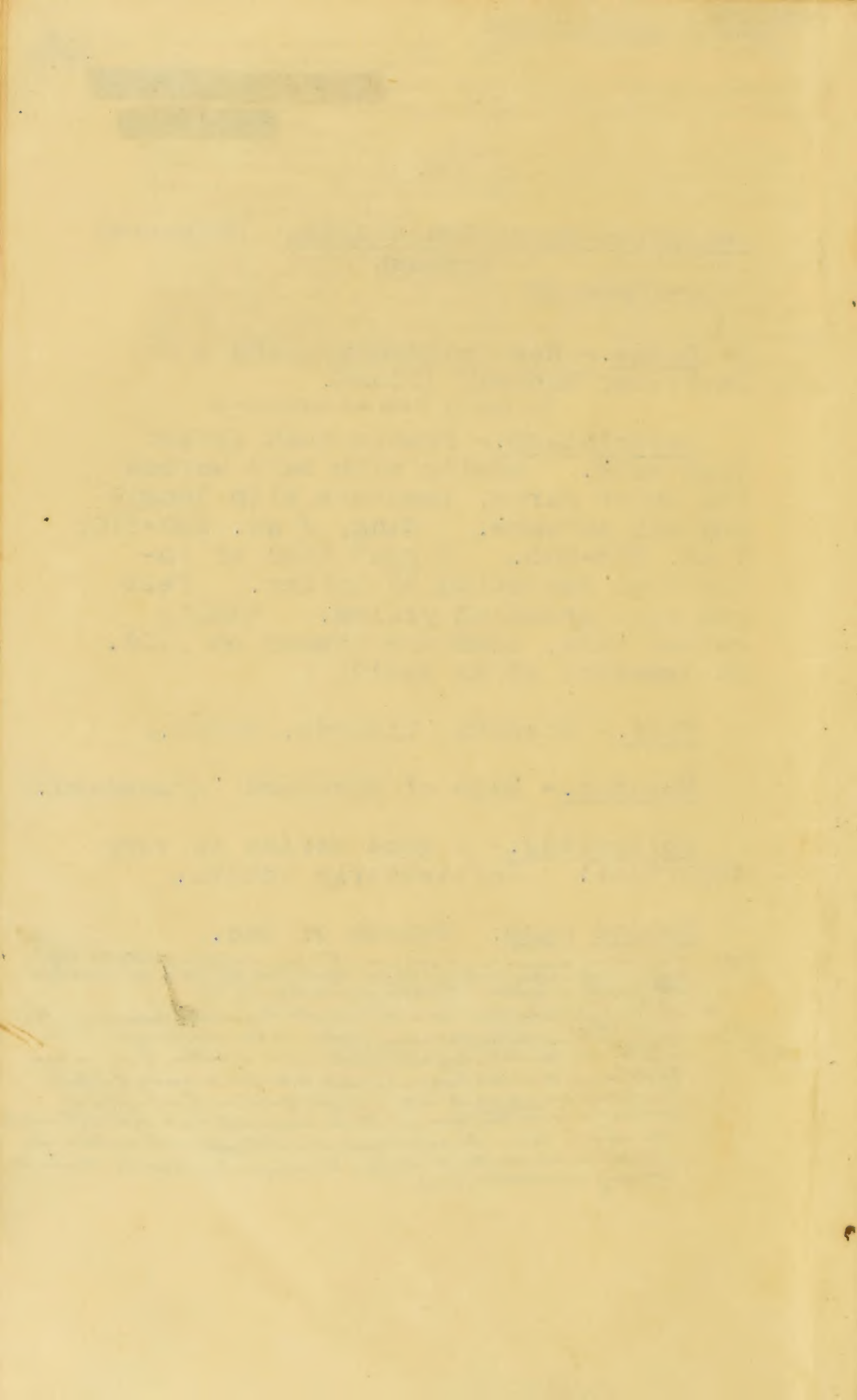
Native name: Wakoon or Uzu.

NOTES:

"From casual observation in many years a living on Aneiteum H. FREEMAN says he does not think gav breed but is not sure. Note found a JUV on Aneiteum with gonads in advanced breeding condition." (L.M.)

ANEITEUM IS.  
S.N.H.

"Note contents of Aneiteum stomachs. (L.M.) Attacks domestic chickens a great deal. Never (or seldom) strikes from wing, perches in tree near prey & remains perfectly still, then takes long silent glide & picks up victim. Even on bare knoll top at Freeman's house it used to take often a nearly flat glide but always from a perch within 50 yds of victim. Even noted it pass over on wing, then turn & settle in tree for half a hour before striking (L.M.)"  
"Was never on Tanna. In past times a valuable trade in its feathers was carried on between the 2 islands. Tanna wanting the feathers for chiefs dancing headdresses. (L.M.)"



Hypotaenidia philippensis swindellsi  
(Mathews) Common rail  
BUFF BANDED RAIL.

Range.- New Caledonia, Lifu, Uvea

Description.- Very similar to the New Hebrides birds, possibly not distinct.

Food.- Snails, worms, grub.

Habitat.- Native gardens, second growth (?), swamps. \*

Collecting.- A small series.

SEE CAYLEY P. 221. No. 8.

NOTES :- Inhabits garden lands, grasslands of interior etc. No swamps in Mare Is. (L.M.)

Numbers caught in all stages of growth from young to adult in Masalene + Boni Laper Colony area, in middle + early January 1938 (L.M.)

PORZANA TABUENSIS. (SMALL BLACK RAIL, REDEYE, SALMON LEGS.)  
NATIVE NAMES. MARE IS. WAH-DEAR.

SEE CAYLEY. P. 220. No. 5.

"Occurs on Mare Is. but is rare. None seen by me, but O.R. had one as pet for few days only a week or two previous to my arrival, he had never seen it before in his 22 years on Mare. but natives know it well. Is said to be commonest around Kasalane + De Boni Lagoon area but none seen by me in camps in this area. Attempts with dogs brought only Hyphantornis to light. numbers of these being caught from very young to adult. (L.M.)



NATIVE NAME

MARE IS. DENGA.

6  
(8:2)

Porzana (Poliolimnas) cinerea tannensis  
Forster

MEDIUM WHITE BROWED RAIL.

Range.- New Caledonia, Lifu, Tanna, Fiji and Samoa.

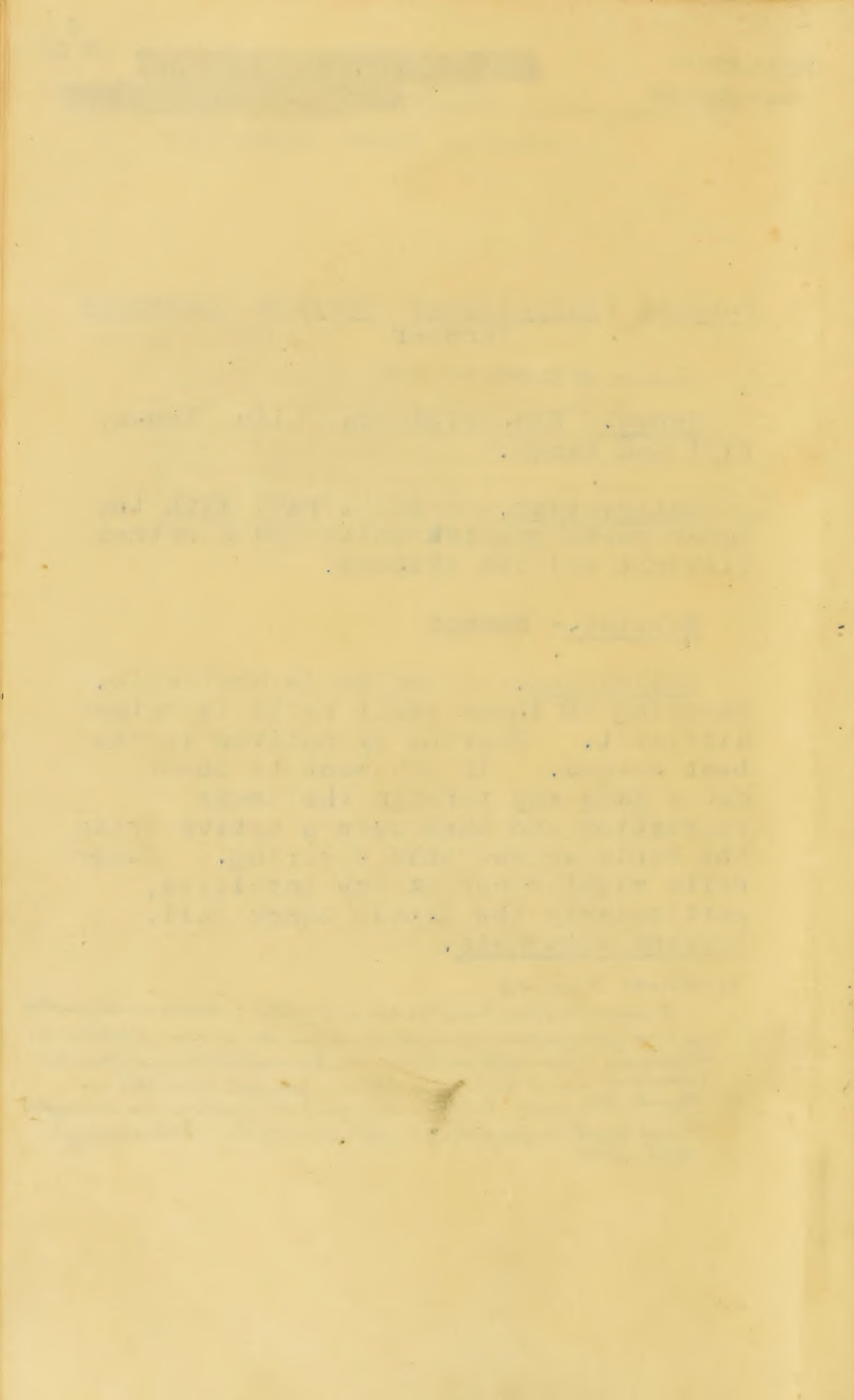
Description.- A small rail with the under parts grayish white and a rather distinct whitish eyebrow.

Habitat.- Swamps

Collecting.- A series is desirable.- Shooting off these small rails is rather difficult. Snaring by natives is the best method. If you want to shoot, cut a gang way through the swamp vegetation and then have a native drive the birds across this clearing. Other rails might occur in the Loyalties, particularly the little black rail, Porzana tabuensis.

SEE CAYLEY P. 163 No. 19.

Is present on Mare Is. but is rare & very shy. Inhabits rank growths in 2nd year gardens & dense patches in grassland areas. Eyebrow is conspicuous & few white feathers on vent are noticeable if it flies but I have only seen it do so once. Often in similar localities as Hypotaenidia but when dogs hunt it is seldom seen or caught though Hypotaenidia is often easily caught, probably because it has stronger flight. (L.M.).



Porphyrio albus caledonicus Sarasin  
Purple "coot."

SEE CAYLEY. P. 231-2 Nos. 5-6.

Range.- New Caledonia, Maré, Lifu.

Description.- Very similar to New Hebrides bird, but slightly larger and darker.

Habitat.- Woodland (?), Second growth (?), swamps.

Food.- Grub, roots, native garden products.

Collecting.- Very important, get as many on each island as you are permitted.

NOTES. Not very common on Mare Is. in spite of natives saying the contrary as it does next to not damage in native garden lands which it inhabits almost exclusively & small patches forest in between gardens. In Nasalane area where natives admit it is more common than elsewhere we only heard & saw a few & took 3 days to collect 1 pair. They call mostly at night. Feed principally on large plantain bannabas, but attack yams, taro & other native garden products. I believe they flock together at certain seasons of the year & form fairly numerous bands which gives the impression of its being common, & do considerable damage in small areas, corn suffers somewhat at such times. It is possible others appear from other localities (N. Cal., Lifu, ect.) but this is doubtful & I think it more likely they are all local birds & go on considerable tracks through the island. I found cases of gardens in Bawa area (N. Lifu) being attacked & considerable damage done in one garden especially but the man on going to Nasalane area (S. Lifu) got food as no damage was being done there. Generally speaking they are found in pairs or small family groups & live in a garden a few days or weeks then move on to another. Natives do not complain or worry about the little damage they do (L.M. Jan 1938).

200



Ptilinopus greyi Gray (PURPLE CROWNED GREEN DOVE).  
FRUIT DOVE.

SEE CAVLEY. P. 16 nos. 1-3. similar species.  
JUV. have no crown or abdominal patch.

Range.- Widely distributed.-  
Lifu, Maré, New Hebrides, Banks Island,  
Santa Cruz, Gower Island (Solomons).

Description.- As in New Hebrides.

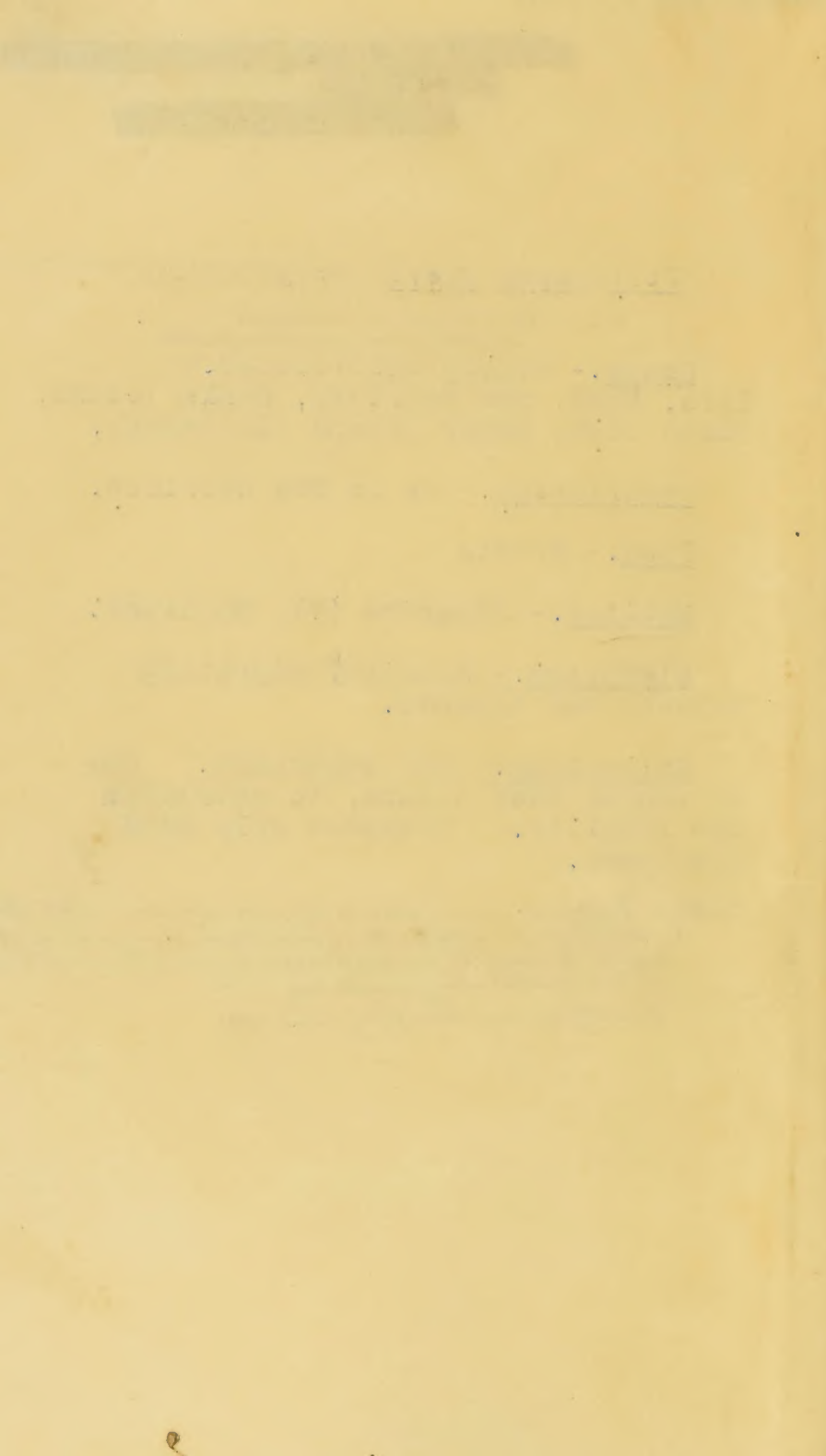
Food.- Fruits

Habitat.- Mangrove (?), Woodland.

Migration.- Possibly migrating  
between the islands.

Collecting.- Not important. One  
or two on each island, to establish  
the locality. Preserve only good  
specimens.

NOTES. Fairly common on Mare Is. but not as common as in N.H. Mostly  
in 20ft scrubs, secondary growth in garden lands, banyan trees & tall  
forests. Banyans a favorite place also old garden clearings & camps  
in shady forest during middle day. (L. N.S.)  
Generally has a peculiar pissy odour. (L.N.S.)



Ducula pacifica tarrali Bonaparte  
Large fruit Pigeon

SEE CAYLEY, PLATE III NO. 14. for somewhat similar but iodine unders.

Range.— Loyalty Island (Lifu),  
New Hebrides, Santa Cruz, Solomon  
Island, Bismarck Archipelago.

Description.— As in New Hebrides.

Food.— Large fruit

Habitat.— Forest

Migration.— Has not been found  
in the Loyalty Island in a hundred  
years. Possibly extinct, or only  
occurring as an occasional visitor  
from the New Hebrides.

Collecting.— The Lifu bird has  
been described by Bonaparte as a  
separate subspecies (sundevalli),  
but I do not believe that it is  
different. A series would be  
welcome to settle this finally.

NOTES :- Never appears on shore (except a possible straggler after a hurricane but I found  
no records of any such appearances) but is known to natives who know it  
in N. Cal. & Lifu, & refer to it as "otia". It is evidently much  
persecuted in New Cal. & Lifu by Frenchmen who are very partial  
to its undoubted table virtues (L.M.).





Columba vitiensis hypoenochroa Gould

LARGE DARK FRUIT PIGEON, WHITE CHIN PATCH.

NO AUSTRALIAN PARALLEL.

Range.- New Caledonia, Uvea (Sarasin),  
Lifu (Layard), Maré (Layard).

Description.- Similar to leopoldi  
from the New Hebrides.

Habitat.- Woodland

Collecting.- Sarasin described the  
Uvea bird as uveaensis. It is  
supposed to differ from the New  
Caledonia race hypoenochroa by  
smaller size. I do not believe in  
this difference after an examination  
of Sarasin's type specimen, but more  
material is desirable to settle this  
point. A small series is welcome.

NOTES

MARE. Common on Mare except in Tadjine area where it is persecuted by  
whites for eating. Natives kill numbers but are not serious cause of  
mortality. Suffers somewhat from live bird fanciers. Used to be very  
much more plentiful but it suffers a great deal from the imported  
Caledonia skink CORACINA CAL-CAL which eats its eggs & young. Generally  
lays 1 egg rare cases 2. Inhabits garden lands, bangaw trees, tall forest  
& even open grasslands to a small degree. Usually called even by  
natives by its french name "collier-blanc". (L.M.)



Chalcophaps indica sandvicensis

GROUND DOVE.

SEE CAYLEY P. 17. NO. 4.

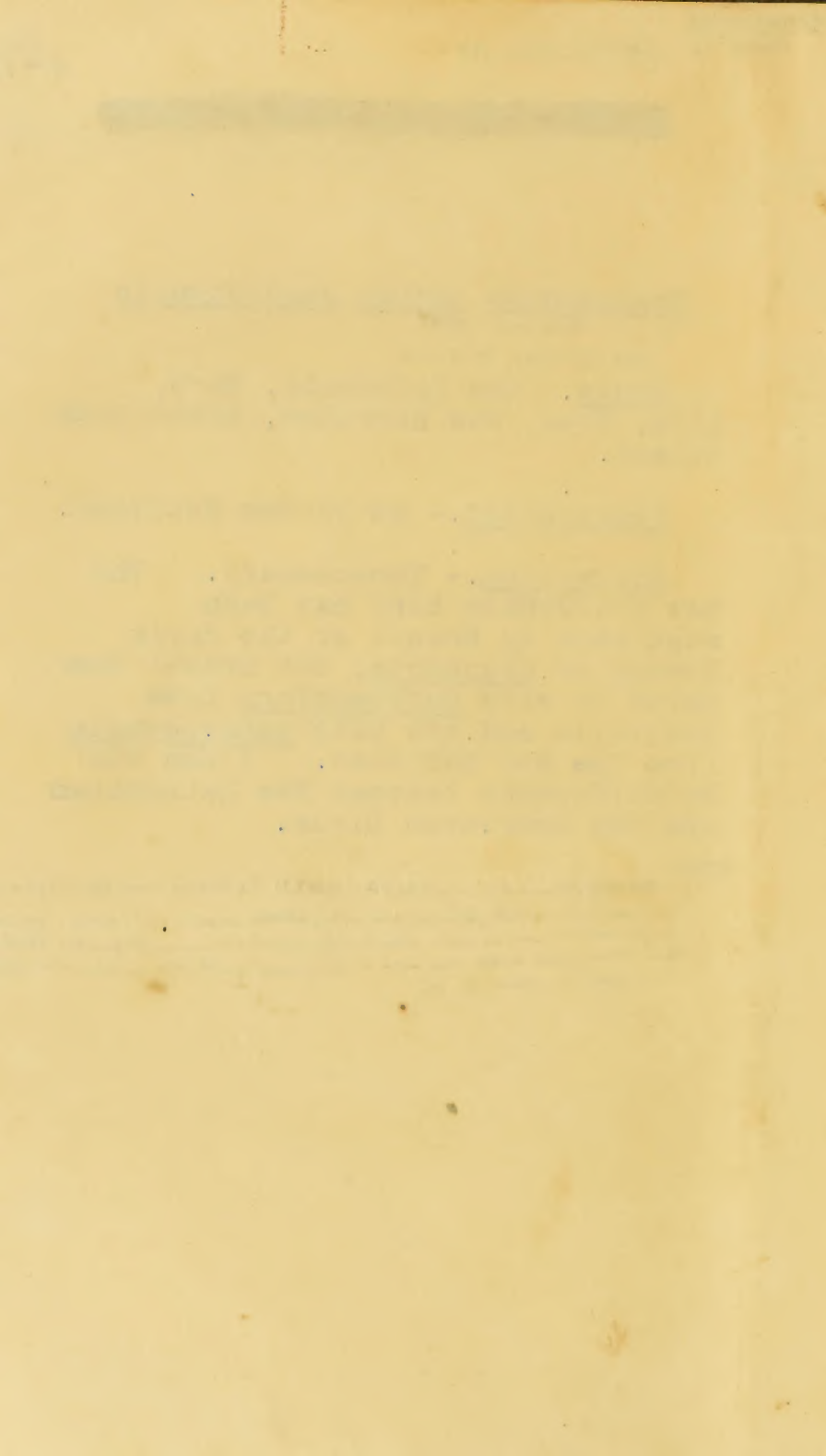
Range.- New Caledonia, Maré,  
Lifu, Uvea, New Hebrides, Santa Cruz  
Island.

Description.- As in New Hebrides.

Collecting.- Unnecessary. The  
New Caledonian bird has been  
separated by Brasil of the Paris  
Museum as disjuncta; but Brasil com-  
pared it with chrysochlora from  
Australia and not with sandvicensis  
from the New Hebrides. I can see  
no difference between New Caledonian  
and New Hebridean birds.

NOTES:-

Not very common anywhere on Mare. In Houa area (DEC. '37) was  
commonest in tall forest, in Masalane area (JAN '38) was common  
in gardens & on roads. Probably follows seasonal foods. But nowhere  
can it be said to be common & compared with N.H. where it is everywhere  
it is rare on Mare. (L.M.).





Nymphicus cornutus uveaensis Layard

Range.- Uvea only, possibly extinct.

Description.- All green, except forehead which is dark red, and edges of wing and tail-feathers which are bluish; there is a conspicuous crest on the head.

Habits.- Very little is known about this species. Any information on the present status, food habitat, social behavior, etc. is welcome. How many are left? Do the natives persecute them?

Collecting.- This is the "A number one" species of the Loyalty Islands. We have one old captivity specimen. Do not boast about shooting specimens of this species. We do not want to be blamed for its eventual extermination. Possibly it is gone already.

Several species seem to be restricted to Uvea. Maybe more New Caledonian species are to be found on this island.

NOTES. Numbers held by bird fanciers in Noumea. Used to be sold there for 25 francs + is at present sold at 150 francs (\$5 U.S.). Oct. 1937 (L.M.)

Said to be an exactly similar but smaller type in New Caled. forests (L.M.)

Enquiries from residents of Uvea seem to think it almost extinct + blame a hurricane in 1932 for decrease. Was very common before that date. (L.M.)

Randorf definitely knows of similar N.C. bird + advises forests + valleys on S.E. New Caled. for collecting (L.M.). O.R. nests in hollows, some bowing + scraping on entering + leaving nesting hollow. (L.M.)

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

1704

*S. L.*

Trichoglossus ornatus massena Bonaparte

Range.- Lifu, New Hebrides, Santa Cruz.

Description.- As in New Hebrides.

Migration.- Does this species migrate from one island to another?

YES

Collecting.- A series is desirable as the New Caledonian and Loyalty form may be different from the New Hebrides birds.

*More. absent.*

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VOLUME 10

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JANUARY, 1917



chestnut breasted cuckoo

4-2

Cacomantis pyrrhophanus pyrrhophanus  
(Vieillot)

Range.- New Caledonia, Lifu, Uvea.

Description.- Similar to schistaceigularis from the New Hebrides, but lighter and more brownish.

Habits.- Parasitizes which species?

*Rhipidura, Petroica,*

Collecting.- Adults only. A series of 4 or 5 will be sufficient, knowing how difficult it is to make nice Cuckoo-skins.

more. RU-ETH-THEBA

THE

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THE

*Bronze cuckoo*

20.

Chalcites lucidus layardi (Mathews)

Range.- New Caledonia, Lifu,  
New Hebrides, Banks and Santa Cruz  
Island.

Description.- As in New Hebrides.

Collecting.- Small series sufficient,  
records on Uvea and Maré desirable.  
They are the same all over the above  
given range.

Remarks: Watch for the New Zealand  
race in March - April and September -  
October. They may come through the  
Loyalties.

Chase JAH-U

1875



White Barn owl, spots under.

~~P. 2~~

Tyto alba lulu (Peale)

Range. - Polynesian Islands, Aneiteum, Loyalty Island (Lifu, Maré), New Caledonia.

Description. - As in southern New Hebrides, but whiter and less spotted.

Collecting. - Brasil has separated the Lifu bird as lifuensis, as differing from lulu by the absence of the black spots on the under parts. I have shown in Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 8281 that this subspecies cannot stand. It is desirable to have a series from Lifu to learn the extent of individual variation.

Native name: Méa (Lifu), Mené (Maré).

Share. MENAY.



Common swift on roads.

~~4/2~~

Collocalia esculenta uropygialis Gray

Range. - New Caledonia, Lifu, Uvea,  
New Hebrides.

Description. - As in New Hebrides.

Nest. - In caves, under the branches  
of big trees (?). *yes.*

Collecting. - A few. The same in  
the entire range.

More KAH-TEN-AY.





larger ~~white~~ swift, duller not white but 12.2  
grey or silver grey on abdomen + under.

10.2

Collocalia spodiopygia leucopygia  
Wallace

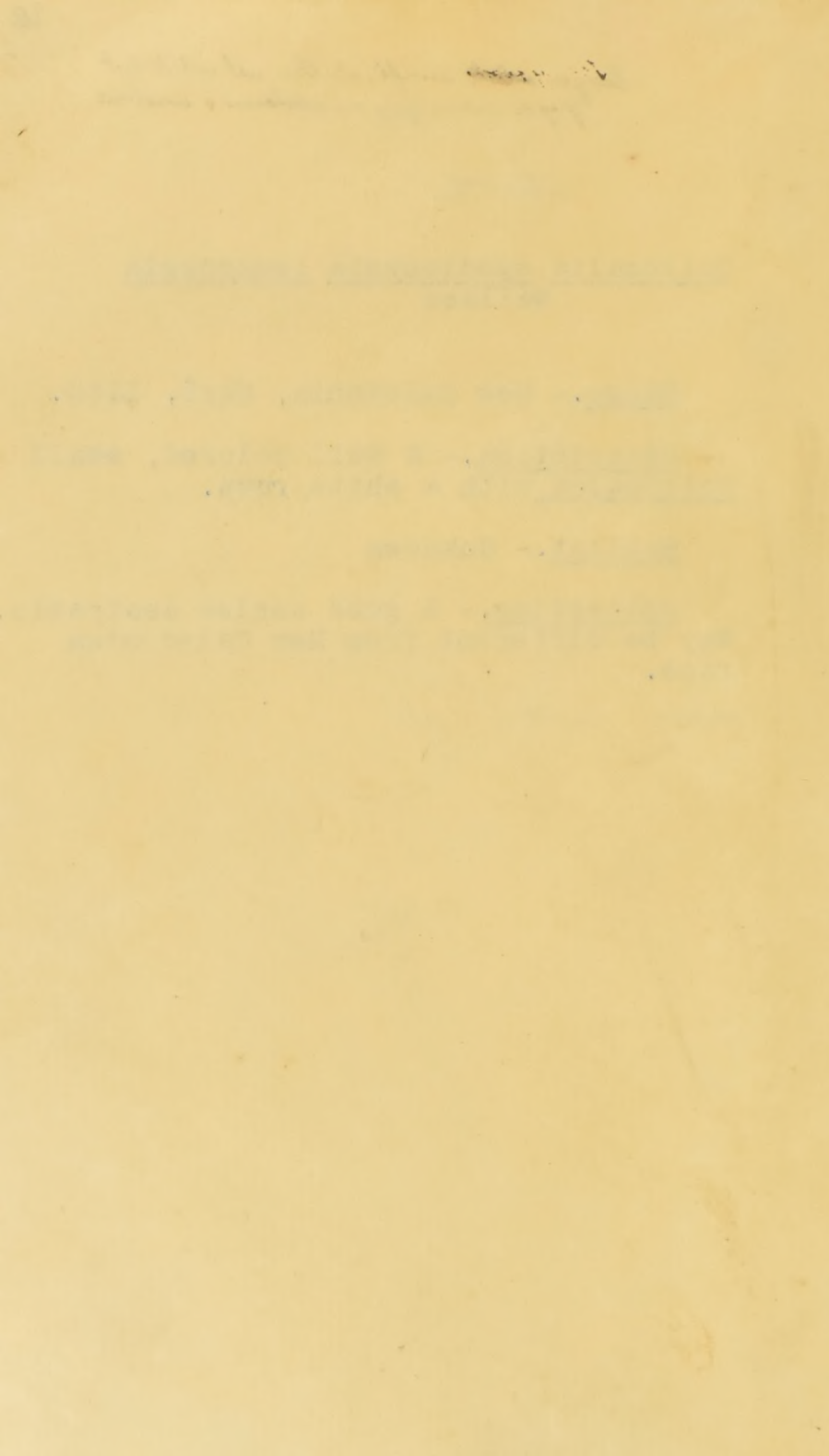
Range.- New Caledonia, Maré, Lifu.

Description.- A dull colored, small  
Collocalia with a white rump.

Habitat.- Unknown

Collecting.- A good series desirable.  
May be different from New Caledonian  
race.

More same as C. sub.



Kingfisher

~~70-2~~

Halcyon chloris canacorum Brasil

Range.- New Caledonia, Maré, Lifu, Uvea.

Description.- Similar to the Kingfisher of the New Hebrides, but more buffy underneath and duller and more greenish above; very similar to the sacred Kingfisher of Australia.

Habitat.- Near the beach (?), forest, native gardens (?).

Collecting.- A good series, although the birds from the Loyalty Islands are apparently not different from the New Caledonian race.

chance ZEY-ZEY





*Black + white streaks  
size of Willywagtail.*

~~12.2~~

Lalage leucopygia simillima Sarasin

Range.- Maré, Lifu, Uvea, New  
Hebrides.

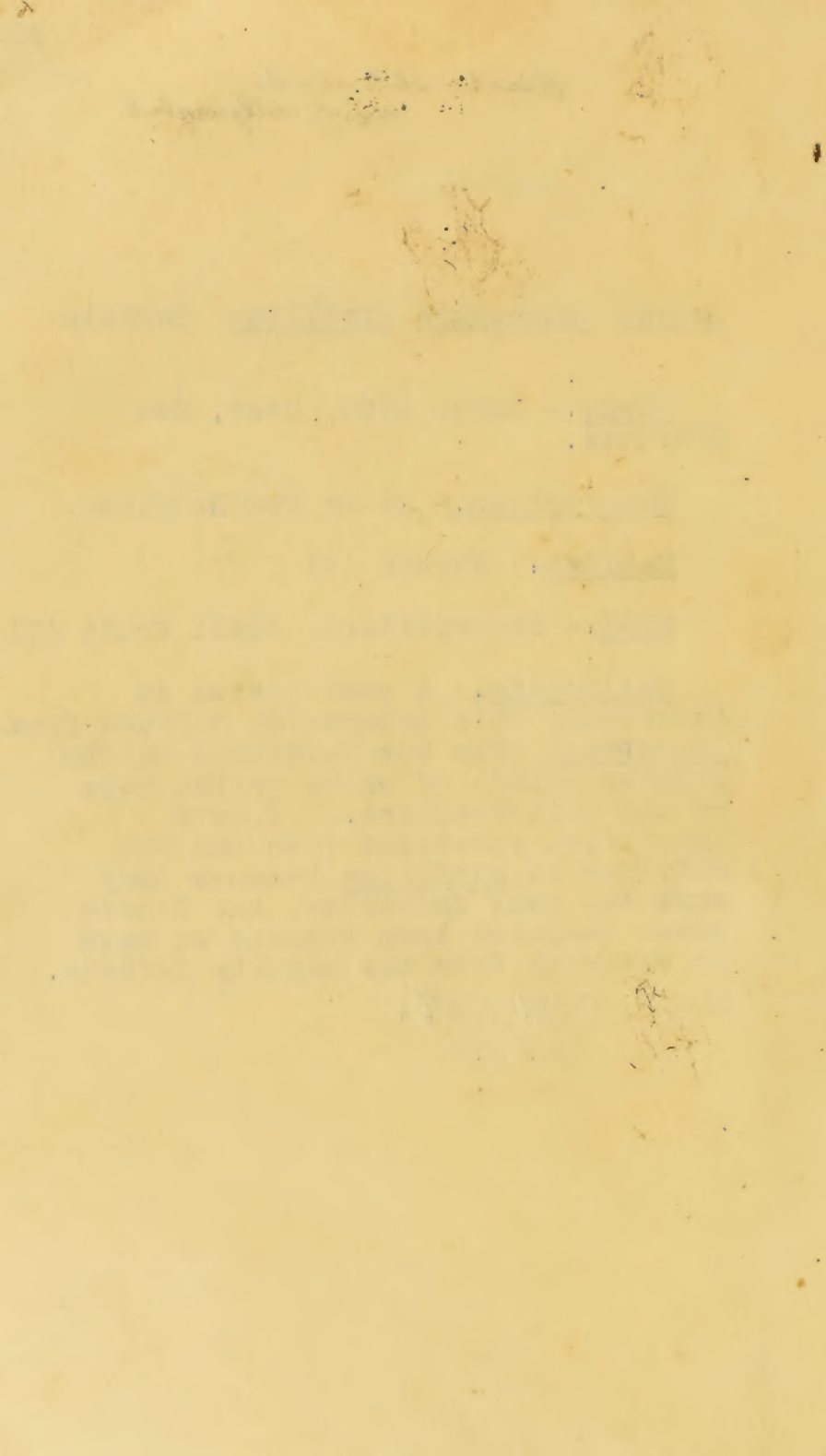
Description.- As in New Hebrides.

Habitat.- Forest (?)

Food.- Caterpillars, small fruit (?)

Collecting.- A good series is important; this subspecies differs from leucopygia from New Caledonia by the greater extent of white on the tips of the tail-feathers. I have identified specimens from the New Hebrides as simillima because they show the same character, but I have never compared them because we have no material from the Loyalty Islands.

Chave JOW-WAYI  
JOW-WAI



Large black crow like bird.  
large bill.

12.2

~~8.2~~

Coracina caledonica lifuensis Tristram

Range.- Lifu

Description.- Similar to thilenii of the northern New Hebrides, but apparently darker.

Habitat.- Forest

Food.- Caterpillars, other insects (?), locusts.

Collecting.- A very good series. The New Hebrides form, thilenii was described as differing from caledonica by smaller size, which is exactly the principal character of lifuensis compared with caledonica. Possibly thilenii is a synonym of lifuensis, but a series from Lifu must be compared with our extensive material from the New Hebrides. Immature birds apparently the gray colour of the adults. Immatures have more pointed tails.

more. QVA-QVA.





Black bird, yellow legs & buffy head.

201

Turdus poliocephalus mareensis Layard  
and Tristram.

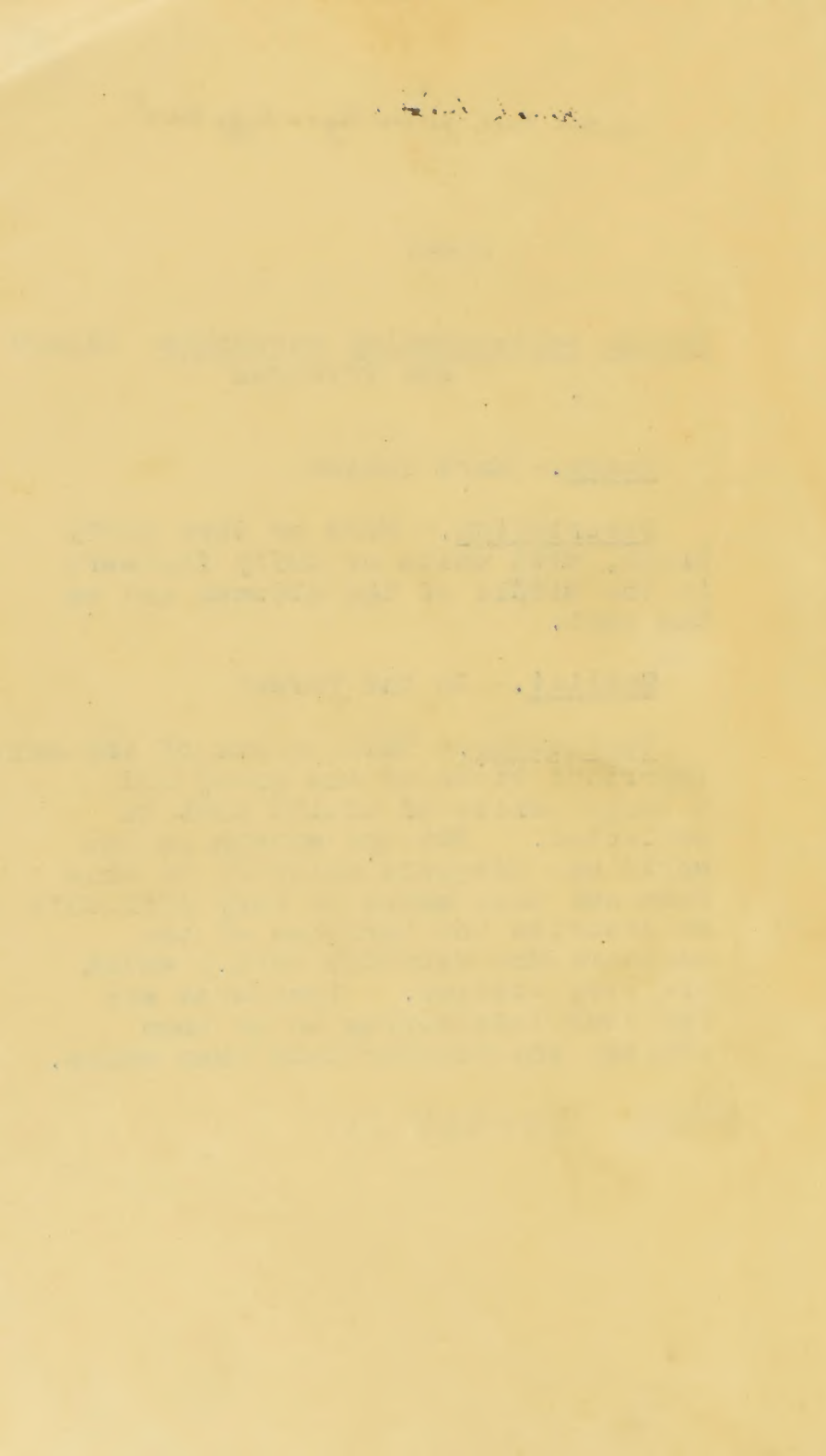
Range.- Maré Island

Description.- More or less sooty black, with white or buffy feathers in the middle of the abdomen and on the vent.

Habitat.- In the forest

Collecting.- This is one of the most important birds of the group and a large series of adults must be collected. Not one museum in the world has adequate material of this form and this makes it very difficult to describe the thrushes of the northern New Hebrides (etc.) which are very similar. Immatures are far less interesting to us than adults, and females less than males.

More WAH-SAR-SAI



*Black bird.*

~~20~~

Turdus poliocephalus pritzbueri Layard

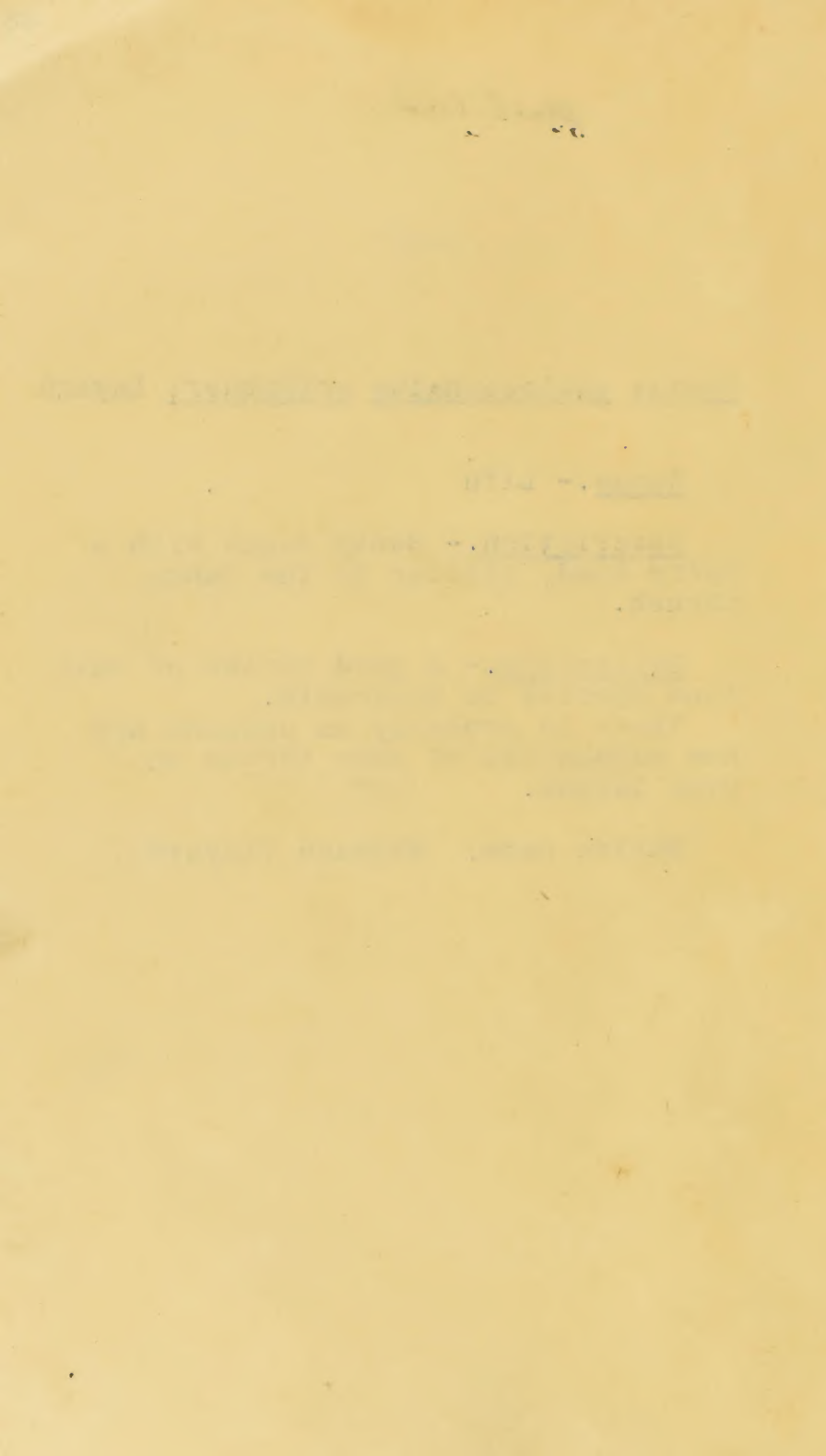
Range.- Lifu

Description.- Sooty black with a buffy head, similar to the Tanna thrush.

Collecting.- A good series of this fine species is desirable.

There is probably an unknown and new subspecies of this thrush on Uvea Island.

Native name: Wassasa (Layard).





*Fantail.*

~~8.2~~

Rhipidura spilodera verreauxi Marie

Range.- New Caledonia, Lifu.

Description.- A fantail with large triangular spots on the feathers of the breast, wing-coverts with white tips, belly buffy, white edges of outer tail-feathers gradually merging into the grayish centers; back washed with rufous.

Habitat.- Forest

Collecting.- No specimen from Lifu in any collection, so far as I know, never compared with verreauxi from New Caledonia. Series desirable.

Chore ~~no name~~ WAH-NAH-JAKI



Fantail

~~8.2~~

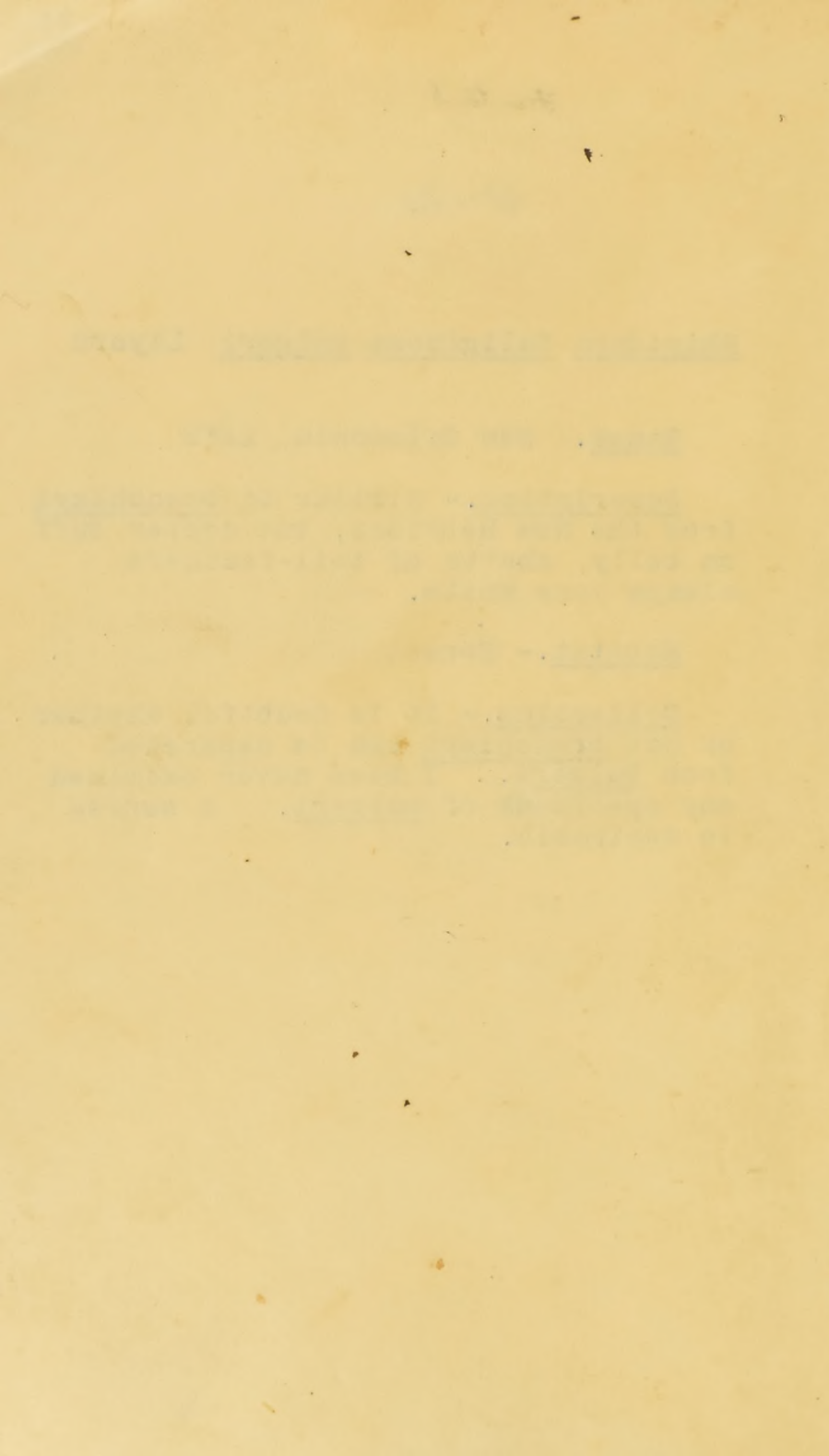
Rhipidura fuliginosa bulgeri Layard

Range.- New Caledonia, Lifu

Description.- Similar to brenchleyi from the New Hebrides, but deeper buff on belly, shafts of tail-feathers always pure white.

Habitat.- Forest

Collecting.- It is doubtful whether or not brenchleyi can be separated from bulgeri. I have never examined any specimens of bulgeri. A series is desirable.



broad billed flycatcher.

♂. something like Willy wagtail but does not  
 ♀ grey with <sup>erect tail</sup> rusty throat.

~~812~~

Myiagra caledonica viridinitens Gray

Range. - Lifu, Uvea

Description. - Like melanura of the southern New Hebrides but with broader white tips to the tail-feathers.

Collecting. - Sarasin has separated the Uvea birds as uveaensis as having more white on the tail than birds from Lifu. A series from both islands is necessary to check this possible difference.

More ♂. ♀ WAN-NEH-RAY-KOWAI.





*Ditto previous*

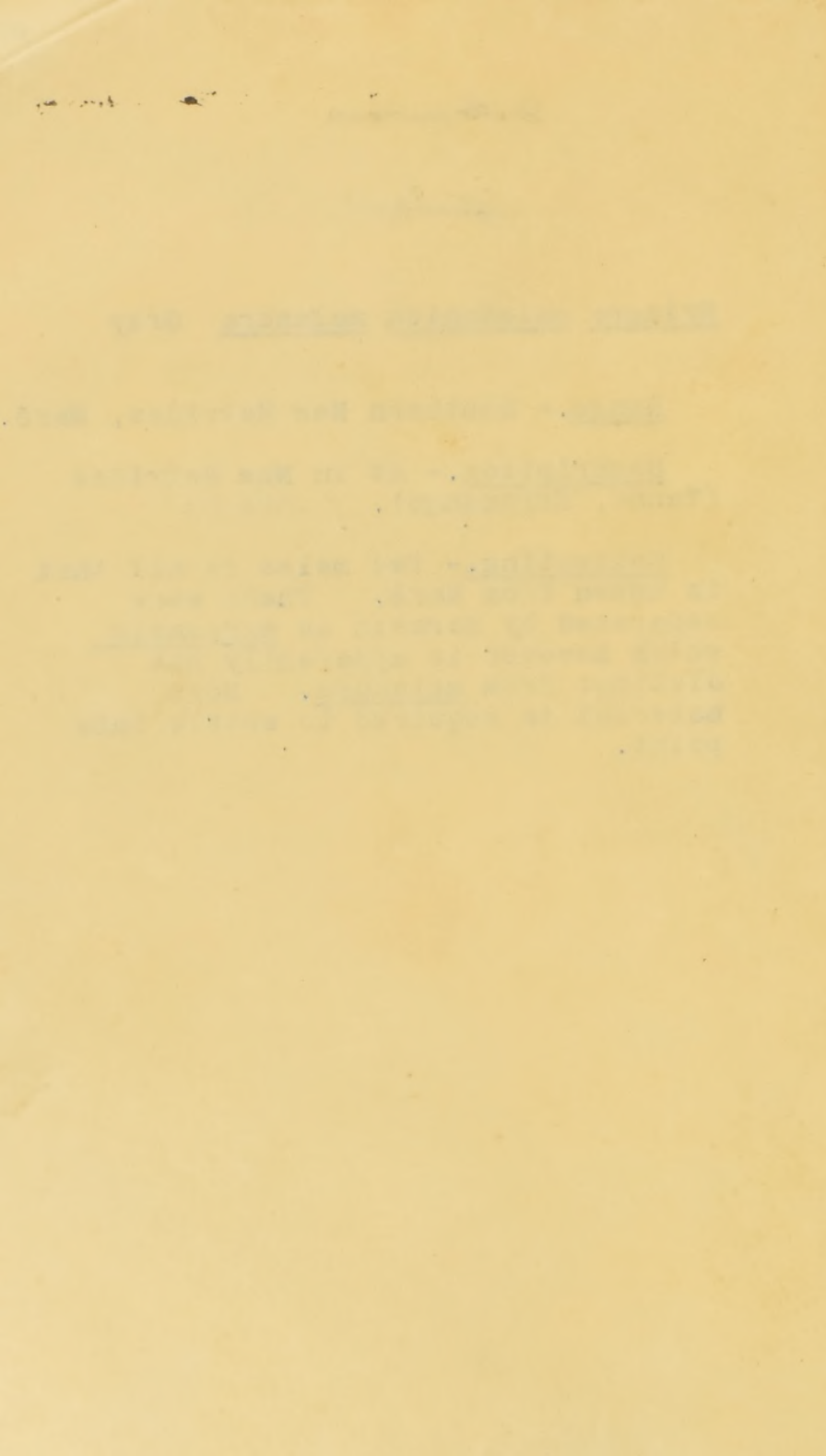
212

Myiagra caledonica melanura Gray

Range.- Southern New Hebrides, Maré.

Description.- As in New Hebrides  
(Tanna, Erromango). ? *about N.H.?*

Collecting.- Two males is all that  
is known from Maré. These were  
separated by Sarasin as mareensis  
which however is apparently not  
distinct from melanura. More  
material is required to settle this  
point.



*Tit warbler smaller than silver eye.*

8.2

Gerygone flavolateralis flavolateralis  
Gray

Range.- New Caledonia, Maré

Description.- This small yellow bellied warbler with the white spots on the tail-feathers is quite unmistakable.

Habitat.- Unknown. Is probably associated with a particular type of forest, otherwise it would be difficult to explain its absence in the southern New Hebrides.

Collecting.- A good series on each island. The Maré bird is possibly different from the New Caledonian race.

WAH- ~~KE~~ I-MO-CHEY





*ditto*

*~~P. 2~~*

Gerygone flavolateralis lifuensis Sarasin

Range.- Lifu

Description.- Like flavolateralis, but white spots on tail smaller.

Collecting.- Series!

23

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1911-1912

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

1911-1912

*ditto**8.2*

Gerygone flavolateralis rouxi Sarasin

Range.- Uvea

Description.- Much more yellowish than flavolateralis, with the white on the tail-feathers still more reduced.

Collecting.- The unique type is in juvenal plumage, the characters of the adult bird are still unknown. A good series is very important.

10-10-10

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
FROM THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY  
SUBJECT: [illegible]

[illegible text]

*yellow breasted Whistler.*

~~13.2~~

Pachycephala pectoralis littayei Layard

Range.- Lifu

Description.- The only Pachycephala of the Loyalty Islands, is large and rather different from those of the New Hebrides.

Habitat.- Undergrowth in forest.

Collecting.- A good series of this very distinct form is desirable. If any, Pachycephala occurs on Uvea or Maré, it is probably new.





Wood swallow.

perches much in coconuts  
wags tail.

~~4.2~~

Artamus leucorhynchus melaleucus Wagler

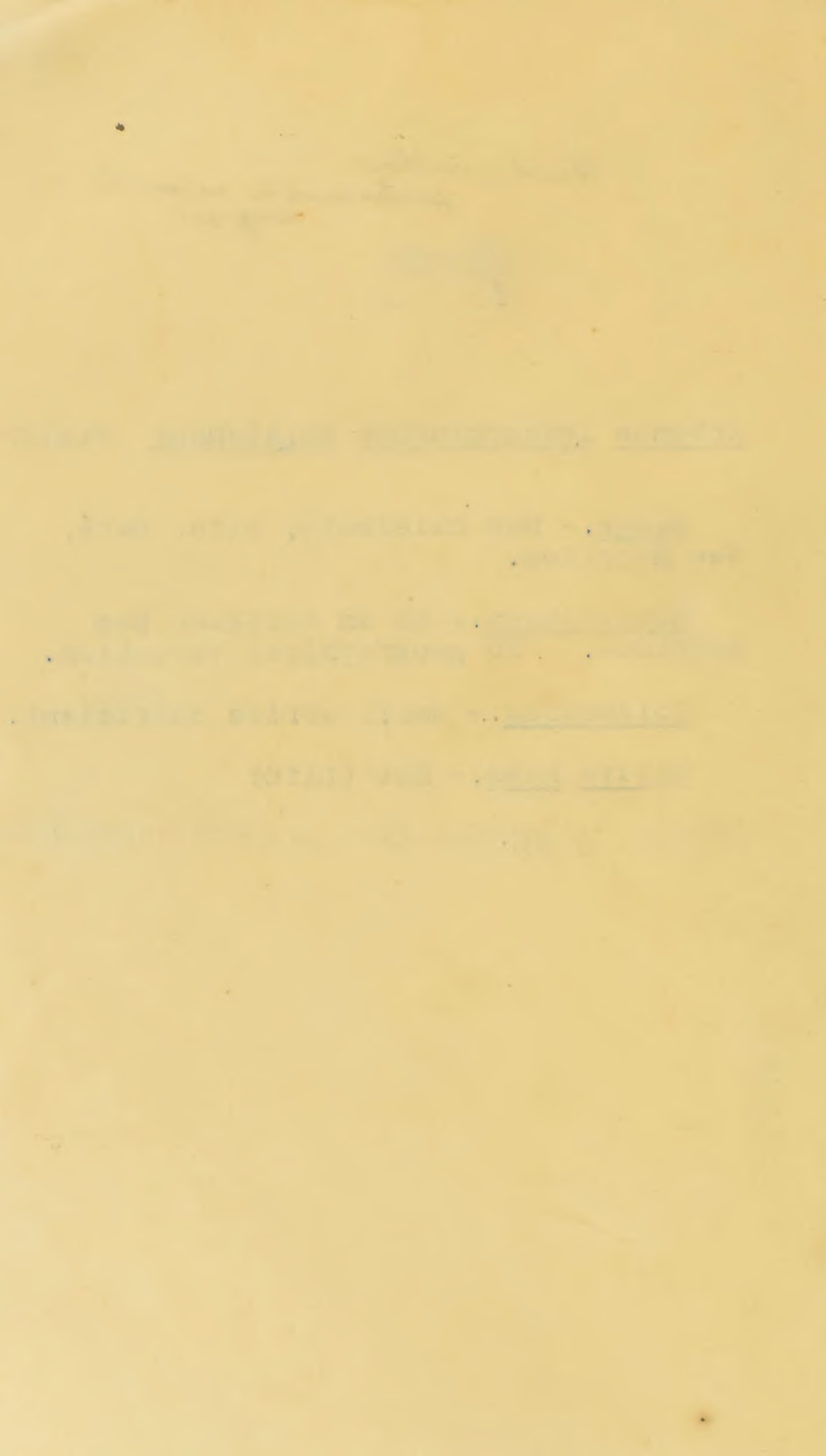
Range.- New Caledonia, Lifu, Maré,  
New Hebrides.

Description.- As in northern New  
Hebrides. No geographical variation.

Collecting.- Small series sufficient.

Native name.- Kat (Lifu)

Chare KAN-TEN-AY ~~see Collocchia~~ WANG-EN-ROET



*Starling, all black. large bill.  
same size as aust. starling*

*~~8:2~~*

Aplonis striata atronitens Sarasin

Range.- Maré, Lifu, Uvea.

Description.- The only Aplonis.  
Rather dark, sometimes with a grayish  
tinge.

Habitat.- Open country, forest.

Collecting.- Sarasin says that  
Uvea birds are smaller than Lifu birds  
and separates them as minor. I do  
not believe in this difference, but a  
series of adults from each island should  
prove the point.

Chave KOH.





Leather head.

~~8:2~~

Philemon lessoni (Gray)

Range. - New Caledonia, Maré, Lifu.

Description. - Smaller than the Australian leatherhead. Loud and noisy.

Collecting. - There are apparently no differences between birds from New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands, but a small series is welcome.

Native name. - Kuchalu (Lifu), Kutti (Maré).

have GUTTI.

the garden in the

*Small honey eater.*

~~1812~~

Lichmera incana incana Latham

Range.- New Caledonia, Maré, Lifu, Uvea.

Description.- Like the Erromango bird (flavotincta), but somewhat smaller.

Habitat.- Forest (?)

Food.- Insects and nectar (?)

Collecting.- It is not quite certain whether birds from the Loyalty Islands belong to the large flavotincta or to the small incana, therefore a series from each island is welcome.

Try to find out why females are so rare in collections. Are they less active; do they feed higher up in the trees, or are they actually in the minority. This is also true for Myzomela.

Native name.- Sissi

Chore WA-Si's-si



Red & black honey eater.

12:3

~~18:2~~

Myzomela cardinalis lifuensis Layard

Range. - Lifu, possibly also Maré (Layard).

Description. - Similar to cardinalis, but with much more black in plumage.

Habitat. - Forest, native gardens.

Collecting. - A good series in all plumage stages. Why is it absent on Maré and Uvea?

change: ~~WAN-SI-GHONG~~ ~~QSUEND~~  
 GWAN-NAH-DEA <sup>ad</sup> full name.





*Silver eye.*

12:2

Zosterops minuta Layard

Range.- Lifu, Maré (?)

Description.- I have never seen this species. It is apparently small and rather yellowish green; rather similar to flavifrons of the New Hebrides.

Habitat.- There are three species of Zosterops on Lifu and there are probably some differences between them in regard to food, social behavior (flocking), habitat, etc. Try to find out, what you can.

Collecting.- This species is very rare in collections. Get as many as you can.

Native name.- Watchu mandra (Lifu), Washosho (Maré).

Marie ~~WA-SHO-SHO~~

WASS-SHO-SHO. 2 species.

THEORY OF THE EARTH

CHAPTER I

THEORY OF THE EARTH - I have known some  
of the most famous men of the  
world, and I have seen some  
of the most beautiful scenery of the  
world. I have seen the great  
cities of the world, and I have  
seen the great mountains of the  
world. I have seen the great  
rivers of the world, and I have  
seen the great lakes of the  
world. I have seen the great  
deserts of the world, and I have  
seen the great forests of the  
world. I have seen the great  
cities of the world, and I have  
seen the great mountains of the  
world. I have seen the great  
rivers of the world, and I have  
seen the great lakes of the  
world. I have seen the great  
deserts of the world, and I have  
seen the great forests of the  
world.

THEORY OF THE EARTH - There are three  
things which are necessary for  
the life of man. The first is  
food. The second is clothing.  
The third is shelter. These three  
things are necessary for the life  
of man. Without food, man  
cannot live. Without clothing,  
man cannot live. Without shelter,  
man cannot live. These three  
things are necessary for the life  
of man. Without food, man  
cannot live. Without clothing,  
man cannot live. Without shelter,  
man cannot live. These three  
things are necessary for the life  
of man.

7

THEORY OF THE EARTH - This is the  
first of the three things which  
are necessary for the life of man.  
The second is clothing. The third  
is shelter. These three things  
are necessary for the life of man.  
Without food, man cannot live.  
Without clothing, man cannot live.  
Without shelter, man cannot live.  
These three things are necessary  
for the life of man.

THEORY OF THE EARTH - This is the  
second of the three things which  
are necessary for the life of man.  
The first is food. The second is  
clothing. The third is shelter. These  
three things are necessary for the  
life of man. Without food, man  
cannot live. Without clothing, man  
cannot live. Without shelter, man  
cannot live. These three things  
are necessary for the life of man.

8

Silver eye.

~~+2.2~~

Zosterops lateralis

Range.- nigrescens: Maré, Uvea;  
melanops: Lifu.

Description.- Similar to macmillani (Tanna), but very much smaller. There is some doubt, whether or not nigrescens is different from melanops, or whether there are not three races in the Loyalty Islands. In this case the Maré form would be new.

Collecting.- A large series on each island.





silver eye with no white ring .

~~112~~

Zosterops inornata Layard

Range. - Lifu, possibly also  
Maré (Layard).

Description. - Large and with  
a big bill; only a few white feathers  
in the eye-ring; lores and cheeks  
scarcely feathered; upper parts very  
dark and brownish.

Habitat. - High trees in deep forest  
(Layard). Calls like Pachycephala  
(Layard).

Collecting. - A large series of this  
rare species.

Native name. - Sinekato (Layard) or  
Sinaming.



*Green finch with red tail*

17.2

Erythrura trichroa cyaneifrons (Layard)

Range.- Lifu, New Hebrides.

Description.- As in New Hebrides.

Habitat.- Clearings in forest,  
grasslands.

Collecting.- A good series desirable  
to determine whether or not different  
from the New Hebrides bird.

name GWAN-IVAN-DEA



*Large brown hawk same as Aust.*

Hypothetical List

Circus approximans wolfi Gurney

Range.- New Caledonia, New Hebrides.

Description.- As in New Hebrides.

Collecting.- Not yet found in  
the Loyalty Islands.

Any specimen will be welcome.

Chore PAH-KOONAI



1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

~~Sea eagle. large white sea eagle.~~  
 Something like sparrow hawk.

Haliastur spheonurus Vieillot

Range.- New Caledonia, Australia,  
 New Guinea Region.

Description.- A brownish, kite-like hawk which visits grasslands, as in Australia.

Collecting.- Not yet found in the Loyalties and probably absent from there. The New Caledonian bird has been separated as johannæ on account of smaller size compared with the Australian bird. This difference is, however, doubtful.



*Small black falcon.*  
*Duck Hawk.*

Falco peregrinus ernesti Sharpe

Range.— Sunda Islands, New Guinea Region, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Fiji.— Not yet found in the Loyalty Islands.

Description.— As in New Hebrides.

Collecting.— Always desirable.

More WAI-UH-TU

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or date, with a large, stylized initial 'A'.

Faint, illegible text line.

Faint, illegible text block, possibly a paragraph or list.

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Faint, illegible text line.



*Sea hawk.*

Pandion haliaetus cristatus Vieillot

Osprey, Fishhawk

Range.- Sunda Islands, New Guinea Region, Australian Region, New Caledonia; not yet found in Loyalty Islands.

Description.- As everywhere.

Collecting.- Brasil has separated the New Caledonian bird as microhaliaetus on account of its supposedly smaller size. A series would be welcome to settle the differences.



Owl.

Tyto novaehollandiae subspecies

Australian Barn owl

Range.- Australia, Lifu (?)

Description.- Darker, larger and with more spotting on the under parts. A different species.

Collecting.- An old French collection in Noumea contained a specimen which was supposedly collected on Lifu. This is almost certainly an error. It is, however, worthwhile to look on Lifu for a second species of Barn owls.



*Long tailed cuckoo.*  
*brownback white streaked under*  
*tail exceeding long.*

Urodynamis taitensis (Sparrman)

Range.- New Zealand, on migration throughout Polynesia. Has been found in New Caledonia (supposedly) breeding, but not yet in the Loyalty Islands.

Description.- As in New Hebrides.

Collecting.- One specimen sufficient to record the species, but gather all the information on its occurrence and migration.



Page 2 of 2  
The following are the results of the analysis of the specimens collected in the field.

### RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Specimen 1 - This specimen was analyzed for the presence of the following elements: Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Oxygen, Sulfur, and Phosphorus. The results of the analysis are as follows: Carbon, 45.0%; Hydrogen, 6.5%; Nitrogen, 12.0%; Oxygen, 25.0%; Sulfur, 1.0%; Phosphorus, 0.5%.

Specimen 2 - This specimen was analyzed for the presence of the following elements: Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Oxygen, Sulfur, and Phosphorus. The results of the analysis are as follows: Carbon, 48.0%; Hydrogen, 7.0%; Nitrogen, 11.0%; Oxygen, 24.0%; Sulfur, 1.0%; Phosphorus, 0.5%.

Specimen 3 - This specimen was analyzed for the presence of the following elements: Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Oxygen, Sulfur, and Phosphorus. The results of the analysis are as follows: Carbon, 46.0%; Hydrogen, 6.8%; Nitrogen, 11.5%; Oxygen, 24.5%; Sulfur, 1.0%; Phosphorus, 0.5%.

*Frog mouth owl.*

Aegotheles savesi Layard

Small New Caledonian Frogmouth

Range.- Known from a single specimen in New Caledonia (Liverpool Museum).

Description.- A nocturnal bird, like a goat-sucker, but with a larger bill.

Collecting.- It is rather strange that there are no goat-suckers or frogmouths on the Loyalty Islands. Keep your ears open for any calls during the night. If you have to wait in Noumea for a steamer, try to get this species. Search for it with a flash light. The eyes will shine like those of a cat.



*Swift all black no white wing bar*

Collocalia vanikorensis vanikorensis Quoy

Range.- New Caledonia, New Hebrides,  
Santa Cruz Islands.

Description.- As in New Hebrides.

Collecting.- There is one sight  
record from Noumea and one from Lifu.  
A series is desirable.





*common swallow.*

Hirunda tahitica subfusca Gould

Range.- Fiji, Solomon Islands,  
New Hebrides.

Description.- As in New Hebrides.

Collecting.- There is one sight record from Noumea. One or two collected specimens would be sufficient to establish the locality. They are possibly slightly larger than the Fijian bird.

Any other landbird you find on the islands would be new.

Seabirds are supposed to be particularly common on Uvea and the small islands of the Uvea group.

*More. WAH-THI-NECK*

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Second section of text, appearing as a distinct paragraph.

Third section of text, continuing the narrative or list.

Fourth section of text, possibly a sub-header or a new entry.

Fifth section of text, containing several lines of handwritten script.

Sixth section of text, appearing as a separate block.

Seventh section of text, possibly a concluding paragraph or signature area.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a date or a signature.

# Notes on Seabirds of the Loyalty Islands

(by R. C. Murphy)

Since so little is known about the marine birds of this region, the following suggestions are based mostly upon species which might be found in the vicinity. Collection of any of these seabirds at the Loyalty Islands would in itself constitute an addition to knowledge. Practically no collecting of seabirds has yet been done in the Loyalty Islands.

*Petrel, Mutton bird*

Puffinus leucomelas (Temminck) *PR 42.11.91*

Range.- Breeds at Micronesian Islands near Japan. Migrates southward to the New Guinea region.

Description.- Fairly large shearwater. Brownish gray above with a streaked head, white below.

Migration.- Likely to be found at any period between August and April (?).

Food.- ?

Habitat.- Probably offshore

Collecting.- One of the few petrels of which the American Museum possesses a highly inadequate series.



*Mutton bird large brown.*

Puffinus pacificus (Gmelin) *PACIFIC*

Range.- Forms of this species breed in both northern and southern hemispheres. The Australasian race chlororhynchus might occur in the neighborhood of the Loyalties.

Description.- A shearwater with a long wedged-shaped tail. The plumage may be entirely blackish or the bird may be white below.

Migration.- Little is known about seasonal movements.

Food.- ?

Habitat.- Offshore

Collecting.- A few specimens to establish subspecific identification will be sufficient.





*Mutton Bird*

Puffinus heinrothi Reichenow

Range.- Known only from New Britain.

Description.- A small, wholly black shearwater, about the size of Audubon's but with a more slender bill.

Migration.- Nothing is known about the movements of this bird. The fact that it has been collected at the type-locality only close to the Christmas season suggests that it may be a migrant from a northerly breeding ground.

Food.- ?

Habitat.- Possibly inshore waters

Collecting.- Obtain as many as possible since this is one of the rarest and least known of petrels. Particular attention should be paid to the condition of the sexual organs in order to find a clew about the season and place of breeding.



*Mutton bird*

Puffinus lherminieri Lesson

Note.- Of the two small dark-backed, white-breasted shearwaters, this would be the one most likely to be found breeding in the Loyalty region. This is the species which you found at Tanna.





*Pterodroma*

Pterodroma becki Murphy

Range. - Known only from two specimens taken near the Solomon Islands.

Description. - A small gadfly petrel, chocolate brown above, including the head, white on the ventral surface.

Collecting. - This petrel may be a tropical Melanesian representative of the large form known as Pterodroma rostrata. Every effort should be made to learn more about the bird.



*Petrel*

Pterodroma rostrata trouessarti Brasil

Range.- New Caledonia

Collection.- A large series, if found in Loyalty Islands.



*Petrel*

Pterodroma leucoptera (Gould)

Note.- Some form of this petrel, which includes such races as brevipes of the Fijis and New Hebrides, perhaps breeds at the Loyalties. It is a small gray and white Pterodroma with a blackish crown like your Erromango and Tanna birds.





*small petrel*

Nesofregetta albigularis (Finsch)

Range.- Polynesia, New Hebrides -  
Not yet known from the Loyalty  
Islands.

RECEIVED

THE  
LIBRARY OF THE  
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY  
AND  
ZOOLOGY  
OF THE  
CITY OF LONDON

*Tern with 2 long tail streamers.  
2 species, 1 red, 1 white streamer.*

Phaëthon lepturus Daudin 324 no. 2

Note.- The lesser tropic-bird is of world-wide distribution in warmer latitudes and some form of it probably occurs at the Loyalties. This is the smallest species. It is a black and white, somewhat tern-like bird which flies with rapid wing beats, and is always identifiable from its long tail.





*Swain.*  
*red stream*

Phaeton rubricauda

324 173

Red tailed, tropic bird.

Not definitely known from the  
New Caledonia region.



*Boob.*

284. 19.

Sula sula Linnaeus - The Red-footed Booby

Note.- On islands probably completely wooded this would be the only booby, since it is the only tree-nesting species in that part of the world. The adult red-footed booby is usually entirely white except for the wings from wrist to tip. It exists, however, in many phases, some of which have grayish brown bodies and white tails, others white bodies with dark tails, and still others all gray. A few specimens known to be adult might help settle the taxonomic problems.



Booby

Sula leucogaster 257 41. 8.

Nests only on barren islands.  
At sea sometimes found far away  
from breeding colonies.



62.

F. MINOR :- SEE ALEXANDER. P. 262; CAYLEY. P. 282. no. 14.

Does settle on water in windy weather (L.M. numerous observations)

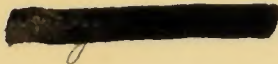
Numerous sight observations on Mare Is. (L.M.)

Perches in pine trees on south coast at night. Natives used to catch wing nuts & drop to ground, numbers at a time, till one native killed 10 years back. (L.M. 1938).

Alexander says. "Nests MARCH to JULY".

62A.

F. ARIEL :- SEE ALEXANDER. P. 266; CAYLEY. P. 283 no. 15.

Fregata

FRIGATE BIRD.

Note.- Two species of man-o'-war birds (minor and ariel) are likely to be resident at the Loyalties. The former is the larger, and ariel is unique in that the male has a white spot on either side of its black belly. There is, of course, no mistaking man-o'-war birds because of their characteristic flight and long forked tail.

NOTES Alexander says "Nur settle on water", "and as messengers between islands".  
 "all young have white heads." "I have red bill pouch".  
 Breed on tropical islands stick nests in trees, shrubs or rocks. 1 egg, white.  
 ♀ ad larger than ♂ ad. sexes different colouring.

63.

- C. THALASSEUS: BERGII. SEE ALEXANDER P.162. Several sight record at Mare. (L.M).  
 "Does not stop long because of absence of sardines, casual visitor" (O.R).  
 SEE. CAYLEY. P. 271, NO. 19.

63.

- D. PROCELSTERNA: CAERULEA: - SEE ALEXANDER P.195.

- E. ANOUS: STOLIDUS: - SEE ALEXANDER P.184. CAYLEY. P.274-5 (3 species).

- F. GYGIS: - SEE ALEXANDER P.196.

- I. LARUS NOVAEHOLLANDIAE. SEE ALEXANDER. P.148. CAYLEY. P.275.  
 Sight record Mare Is. (L.M) casual visitor, not frequently + never stops long (L.M).

Terns

TERNS, SEA SWALLOW, ETC.

I can only guess as to the terns of the Loyalty region, but the possibilities include Sterna\* A.P. 194. sumatrana, S. anaetheta, S. fuscata, the larger crested tern Thalasseus bergii, some form of the tiny blue ternlet Procelsterna caerulea, one or more noddies (Anous) and a white tern (Gygis). Several of the species named require bare ground for nesting and avoid densely wooded islands. Forests would, however, be no bar to certain noddies, to the ternlet, and the fairy tern.

The following terns also might occur in the Loyalty Islands:

Sterna dougallii bangsi

Sterna nereis exsul as well as the gull Larus novaehollandiae.

63. STERNA: SUMATRANA {CAYLEY. P272 no. 23.  
SEE ALEXANDER. P. 194. *signed word "Blown ashore by hurricane some years previously" O. Rordorf.*
- A. ANAETHETA: SEE ALEXANDER. P. 181.; CAYLEY. P. 273. no. 25.
- B. FUSCATA: SEE ALEXANDER. P. 180. SEE CAYLEY. P. 273 no. 24.
- G. DOUGALLII BANGSI (GRACILIS?) SEE ALEXANDER P. 175.  
SEE CAYLEY. P. 229. no. 29.
- H. NEREIS EXSUL SEE ALEXANDER P. 193.

















Guam Lustonaria

1. Is *Coracina* on Epi.
  2. Is *Lechnura* on Epi.
  3. Did *R. inrears* much after hurricanes? Present in broken palm?
  4. Was it serious doing much damage at any time?
  5. Did damage fluctuate? some year little some much?
  6. Is it doing much damage at present?
- Has it definitely decreased after big blow when it was  
terrible?  
some years does it almost disappear

Samoa

1. Is *Coracina* present.
2. Are *Pamboyants* present.
3. Do f. attract the insect.
4. Has anything been done in S. with f. to  
control pest.
5. Is the coast in Samoa.



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see Johnston's re 16 L. entry. }  
 see survey Sept. brief survey. }

6000.  
 55.  
 385

Boob Sydney Noumea.

Noumea Mare 220<sup>F</sup>. single 385<sup>F</sup> return.

2



