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WHITNEY SOUTH SEA EXPEDITION

OF

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

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Letters and Journal (Volume 2)
of
José G. Correia
from
June 4, 1925 to October 18, 1926.

Tonga Trip, via Kandavu.

June 4, 1925.

We left Suva about five oclock in the afternoon and arrived at Kassalica Bay next day at five in the afternoon.

June 5. After we dropped the anchor I went ashore to find out about the shearwaters. The Chief told me that it was too late for old ones but may be a few young ones yet. It was too late today so we planned to go up tomorrow morning.

June 6. Saturday. I engaged a guide for six shillings, to show us the place where the shearwaters are nesting, and to help us to find them. After two hours walk over the hills we struck the first nesting place. There were many old holes but with no birds inside. Our guide knows every hole on this mountain so after he looked in one, he went right straight to the other. We saw trails all over the mountain where the shearwaters were nesting, and a great many of the holes were empty and only five birds were found--all gray-backed.

I asked my guide what the people were doing, going to that place over the mountain where the shearwaters were nesting, because we saw many trails all over. He told me that the people went there three times a week to get shearwaters to eat. It is too late to find old birds because they start coming in March, and during March and April the people kill many hundreds and take the eggs, but they stop killing them during May in order to give the younger birds a chance to grow up. In June they start killing the young ones for eating, so this is the reason that very few are left in the holes.

With the aid of the natives, whom I paid a shilling each, we collected about twenty in two days. A few land birds were collected, too, and when we could find no more shearwaters in ths locality we sailed out to the west end at noon on Monday and dropped the anchor again at Tulaulia Bay near the Mount Washington about sunset.

June 9. I went ashore at daybreak and took two men with me to start up Mount Washington. The only trail over the top is on the east side of the mountain, but at some places we had to use our hands and feet for climbing up. The bright-red-breasted parrot was calling, and a few parakeets were seen at different places. I wanted to engage one native to guide us to the place where the shearwaters were nesting on the mountain but they all refused to go because the mountain is too rough, and they said that noone could go to the place. We went up anyhow. From half way up no birds were seen except a few warblers and one wren, and at the top I saw only one green dove. There were no shearwaters inside the holes. We went all around the hill where a man can go, but nothing was found. At the northwest side of the hill was a cliff all covered with woods, where the natives told me the shearwaters go to nest, but noone can go there. As we came down we collected a few yellow doves near the village, and a few parrots, and other birds.

June 10. In the morning we came around Cape Washington and dropped the anchor inside Denham Island near the Mbukelevuira village. The weather was a little rough on the south side so we could not go out looking for shearwaters, but we spent the day collecting some land birds because the black shearwaters are all out now and come in for nesting

nesting in September, but the natives told me that they killed many for food.

Kandavu

June 11, 1925. We went out to sea early in the morning to try for shearwaters, and although we went out over ten miles but there were no shearwaters inside, and the sea was rough for lowering the boat. We waited until nine oclock and got out a few miles more. I saw a few black shearwaters but over a mile off and they did not come near the ship. It would not matter if many came for we could not get one because the sea was very thick to use the boat in such weather, so we came back to the anchorage about noon and I went for some land birds in the afternoon. I asked the natives if they saw any shearwaters near the land and the chief told me that sometimes, when the weather is rough for a few days the birds come very close to the land but go out again with one or two days of good weather.

The wind blows steadily from the southeast and a little strong right along, so I do not think that we are going to have any chance for sea birds around Kandavu island.

June 12. Fresh southeast wind. The time goes by and we have a long road to go with a head wind. In the morning we went out to the sea to look for shearwaters, but there was not one near the land so we sailed south fifty miles or more, all under thick weather, to look for shearwaters, Occasional shearwaters were seen about a mile away but we could not lower the boat in that high rolling of the sea. At night we decide to go ahead to Turtle Island because we had a head wind to fight and the time ran very fast. After a five-day sail

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against the head wind we dropped the anchor at Turtle Island on the 17th, about noon.

Turtle Island.

June 17. Turtle Island is very small and low, of limestone formation. I went ashore to see the chief about permission to collect, and after the permit was granted we started out to collect. The most common bird on the island is the swift, and next, the flying fox, but there are not many species of land birds present. I saw one different Minah here which we had not seen in the Fiji Islands before but we could not get any of them today because there were so many people following us. I hope to get one or two tomorrow. The birds I saw on Turtle Island were the Samoan pigeon, Tahitian cuckoo, yelloweyes, shrike, small parakeet, honey-sucker, yellow dove. There may be some more species but I saw no more today.

June 18. Today we found no more species of birds, but the same as yesterday. The new species that we discovered here yesterday we saw again this morning at the sweet potato plantation, but as soon as anybody comes near they all flew over the trees and got out of sight. These birds look very wild and the people told me that they never come near them except occasionally, when they came to eat with the chickens, and when anyone approached they flew away. We at last got six of them in the afternoon, when a flock of about ten came to rest on a big tree near the plantation, under which we were standing at the time. Both of us shot together and brought down six. When I picked up the first one I recognized them as of the same species that we had secured in the Azores Islands, and which we

called 'Esturnino'. I asked the people how long that bird has lived in the island, and the answer was 'only about six months'. I asked what the name of the bird was but was told that it had no name because it was a new species and that noone yet knew its name. This island is cultivated from end to end with sweet potatoes, yams, manioc, and plenty of sugar cane. The forest in this island is very small because the people used every inch of good ground for cultivating. The island produces very little copra and the natives use many cocoanuts for drinking, but the main industry of the island is the making of tapa cloth. Hundreds of yards are made every month and sent to Suva for sale. I was surprised that nobody came to me to sell here as they do on other islands, but they sold only fruits and vegetables.

June 18. There is no water in the island. The natives use cocoanut milk for drinking and keep the rain water for coffee or tea and soup. There is only one village in the island and there is one cement tank for catching rain water, but this tank is dry nearly all the time because the rainy season is very short here. The natives told me that the last ship called here nearly six months ago, so they have no kerosene, nor sugar, nor soap. Nearly all the islands in the Fiji group has its own sloops, but this island does not have any. The collection here was small because there are not many birds in the island. The cats destroy a good many birds for food so those few in the island are very wild. After we cut a few trees for fire wood we sailed out again about noon on the day 19.

June 20. Ono Ilau Islands.

We sailed from Turtle Island yesterday at ten oclock in the

morning, under the gale blowing from the southeast, and after twenty-six hours of terrible weather, we dropped the anchor again in the front of Ono Ilau Island, outside the reef. All the way from Kandavu we had a hard fight against the head wind. If this life goes on a little longer it is going to kill us. The anchorage in Ono Ilau Islands is about three miles off shore and between the reefs and the land there is a strip of deep water. I went ashore in the afternoon to find out about birds. We took almost three hours to reach the land. The current set out toward the north from the lagoon on the south side and ran off toward the north with the violence of about eight or nine knots per hour. The main village is on the south side of the big island so we left the boat on the north side and walked across the land. The Chief was out of the island but the man on his place told me that it was alrightfor us to go on collecting what we wanted in the island. On account of the strong current the boat takes nearly all day to go and come back on one trip so I decided to make camp ashore for two days.

June 22. There was one new shore bird on this island which we had never before seen in the south sea. This is from the spina's family and lives on the sandy beach among the reefs. We collected a few of these birds today. The land birds are very few in number, and only six species--barn own, gallinule, yelloweye, shrike, warbler, and small parakeet. The island is very small and has five more small islets around it. All of them are low and bare with no forests and with no high trees. The highest part is covered with small bushes. There are very few birds in the island, most all of them living round the village among the bread fruit trees. I made a camp ashore for two days, but my collection was very small because there is not

enough birds in the island. The weather is furious from the south-east, but on Wednesday the 24th the wind came around to the north-east and blew a strong gale, and we had to get away from the island. While we stopped at Ono Ilau Island, I secured some information about the two small islands whick lay about 35 miles south of this island. One man told me that it is too late to go there now. He says the islands are very bad for landing because they are very small and flat, and the reefs go very far off, and the surf breaks heavily all around the reefs. The only good time for landing there is from March to May, and during this time there is an occasional chance, but nothing certain. He told me that two species of land birds--warblers, and yelloweye and a few species of water birds including black shearwaters which he says are nesting there from September to December. We cleared off from Ono Ilau Island about noon on the 24th, under the furious weather, with double reef on fore and main sails and with the head sails down. The weather beat us vwry heavily until Friday the 26th, in the afternoon; on the 27th, in the morning, we were in sight of the land of the Tongatabu Island of the Tonga Group. About ten in the morning we dropped the anchor in Nukualofa Bay.

July 8 to 19, 1925. Our collection at Tongatabu was very short because there are not very many birds. After securing permission to collect we sailed out for Eua Island on the 8th, but the rough weather prevented us from dropping the anchor, and from the lowering the boat, so we spent the night outside under very rough weather, and the next morning we had to go for shelter back to Tongatabut Island. On the 10th we got out again in the morning and landed at Eua Island about noon. Very few birds were seen, among them a few parrots of which I collected three. We spent the night near the land and tried again next day about 11, but the birds are the same as of Fiji and of Samoa. The island has very good soil of limestone, with springs of water on the south end and all full of vegetation, but the people is very very lax, so the greatest part of the island remains wild and full of forests. Guava trees we saw all over the island, full of fruit already ripe, but nobody cares for it so the wild birds helped themselves to the guava fruit all the year round. I met here two white men who lease a large tract of land each and expect to make a very good plantation, and to help the natives too. They can find nobody to work for them so they use the land for cattle. One of the white men, Mr. Powell, showed me a large cave on his plantation, but the cave shows no indication of having been inhabited by cave men because the wall all around is covered with something like frost and very thick.

The next day, under the rough weather and head wind we sailed for Ata Island which lies about 85 miles southwest of Eua Island, and we reached the island on Monday afternoon, the 13th. Ata is very small and a very bad landing place and there is only one place where

where landing is possible, and this is not very safe, either. Next day we landed again and had to walk about half a mile around the island, over very rough rocks, until we found a place to go up into the forest. I cannot tell enything about the interior of the island because I staid down near the sea and collected and skinned them befor going back on board, because under the heavy rolling I can't do anything on the ship. After we came on board, we sailed off again for the main group of the Tonga Islands. Rough weather and head wind is the best luck for the poor schooner 'France', but while we were near the Ata Islands we saw one wandering albatross and few white-bellied shearwaters, but far away from us.

After the hard fight against the rough weather and head wind we dropped the anchor on Friday afternoon, the 17th near the Kelefesia Islands. We went ashore and our first surprise was to see sooty flycatchers in this small islet. The number of birds from each island goes in a separate list so anyone can see how many different species there are in each island at which we stopped. We saw that the shearwaters were nesting in this island (Kelefesia) but we don't know what kind there is because they are all out from the island,now, but we saw the holes on the ground at two different places, and some swallows, also nesting there.

Tonumeia and Telekitonga Islands.

The next morning, the 18th, we moved to Tonumeia Island, but found the same kind of birds and one more (Clementine dove), and some ground doves, rails, and gallinules. This island, like Kelefesia, is very small and unhabited, but the people from the big islandsused ~~[illegible]~~ to plant them and come here once in awhile to pick up food. About ten oclock in the morning we sailed out again

for (Telekitonga Island) only about twelve miles distant from this. After we dropped the anchor we went ashore and found two native men there which take care of the island, because it is private property and belongs to the white man. It is thickly forested yet and the owner is just starting to clear the land for planting cocoanut trees, but the birds here are the same as on the other two islands so we had nothing new to report.

Lalona Islands.

July 20 - 23, 1925. During those three days we worked four small islands under the gale which was blowing. There is nothing new to report on birds since there are few species and few birds in this group of Tonga Islands.

Nomuka Island.

Nomuka is the large island which we worked in those three days and we expected to find more birds and different species, but in vain. These islands are all low land and the forests have few trees and bushes which have berries for food for birds. The most common bird was the common rail of which there was a large flock. There are few other birds on the island. It is nearly all covered with cocoanut trees, bananas and taro, but the ground is badly worked. The orange trees have their limbs full of fruit at present, and all golden yellow. I never before saw orange trees look so beautiful. The ground under the trees is all covered with oranges and the people don't care for them.

Honga Tonga and Honga Hapai Islands.

July 24. These two islands are of volcanic origin and rise from the

deep sea with no anchorage of any sort around them. Honga Tonga Island, the smallest, is 490 feet high and has cliffs all around straight up and down which nobody can climb up except on the west end because the rocks at that place are loose and the cliff is steep. Mr. Beck and I went up with great difficulty. I reached the top and got onto flat ground at last, but Mr. Beck found it more convenient to go back down than to risk his life on such a steep and dangerous place. Anyhow, I was safe on top so I kept on to the other end of the island. At the top the soil is soft and all honey-combed by some shearwaters, but not those I found there, because these were nesting right on top of the ground and not in holes, and I found some young ones,and two fresh eggs with the bird on them.

My first welcome at the top was from a ground dove which came very near me only eight or ten feet away, and then flew away again, but I shot her. After this I saw ten or twelve more of which I collected five, and two Clementine doves, also. At one tree I saw a flock of pigeons and several yelloweyes, and a few warblers were calling from the trees but I did not see any of them. I saw two owls fly away but I had no chance to shoot them. The red-footed boobies were building their nests and some already have fresh eggs. There was a very large colony of them, but at the east end of the island. The plotus booby was sitting too but I found them all over the island. Some built their nests right in the center of the island, under the big trees, and others built over the ridge which faces the south side. The ground all over the island is honey-combed with shearwater holes and gave way under my feet at every step, breaking into holes over two feet deep. Everything was al-

right while I was at the top, but when I came to the place for going down, and when I had all the trouble of climbing down that cliff, I was sorry that I had not gone back with Mr. Beck. It was too late now and I had to get back somehow. When I went up I could see where to put my hands and feet, but when I went down I could see nothing. However, I got down again and swore that I would not undertake any more adventures like that. Near the landing place we found a small colony of sooty terns and some young ones which were not flying yet. A few shearwaters were nesting there too, at the south side where the cliffs are highest, we saw myriads of sea birds such as frigates, boobies, shearwaters, tropic birds(red-tailed) nesting there. We came aboard about noon and after lunch I went to skin the birds while Mr. Beck went to Honga Hapai Island. While we were at those two islands we saw a few spermaceti whales and two of them were very large. They went right close to the rocks and passed within forty feet of our schooner.

Tofua and Kao Islands.

July 27 - 29, 1925. I cannot say anything about Honga Hapai Island except what I saw from the ship. A very large colony of sooty terns was nesting on the lower part of the island, and several red-tailed tropic birds were flying over the ridge. After the two days of calm weahter we reached the Tofua Island on the 27th, Monday morning. The island, from the outside, offers a good view but when we landed it ollked different. It is almost entirely covered with ferns but very dense and hard to get over them. Everywhere we saw the trails of pigs, but never saw any pigs. After I tramped for about an hour over the tall ferns I made my way to the top of the land to see if it had better forests inside the big crater, because the outside

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was almost treeless. Nobody on our ship knows anything about the active volcano on this island. They knew that there was formerly a volcano but believed it to be already extinct. When I reached the top of the ridge I saw a large mass of white smoke rise from the center of the large crater and when I stepped a little farther I saw the bottom. It is marvelous to see at close range the work of nature. The great lake takes one part of the bottom, the forest on the south side goes from the ridge to the edge of the lake, but on the north side there is a great bank of lava and three volcano craters. Two of these do not show any signs of active fire, but the other one is the largest and is active. It sends out a mass of smoke constantly. I met Mr. Beck on the ridge too and he told me to try on the west side of the island for birds because he would go over the south side himself. It took me a long time to come down from the high ferns down to the flat at the west part. A few big trees on this part offers berries for a few such birds as doves, pigeons, and a few other small birds. I saw here many fresh trails of pigs but not a pig was seen alive. I heard the barking of two dogs and within a few seconds saw them come from under the ferns only twenty feet from me. Both of them had their noses full of blood. As soon as they saw me they went back into the ferns and kept so quiet that I never saw them again. A few feet from this place I saw a young pig killed and laying on the ground, already partly eaten by the dogs. No people have lived on this island for many years since the volcano broke out and killed many people and buried the villages under the lava. The people from the other islands used to call here once in a while to collect copra and try to catch wild pigs. Kao Island, the highest in the group, looks like a cone

and has a high cliff all around by the sea. On the west side it has a little flat piece of land with a few cocoanut trees on it. We had some difficulty to find a place to land but at last we found a good place on the west end, on the rocks. The ground doves were the first birds to welcome us on the beach. After we had tramped for a little while over the ferns, we reached the forest, but it was very dense and full of vines. There were very few birds on it but we collected a few of every species, and clear out under very rough weather. There was fine weather again the next morning. The next place we called at was Fotuhaa Island, and we stopped at a few more small islands, but did not go ashore at some of them. I staid on board to skin the birds, but nothing new was found in these small islands and the common birds are very few. The people on the island are all lazy. The store keepers here are very honest people! I never saw the articles as cheap anywhere else as on this island.

July 30 - August 31, 1925. We called at several small islands before we went to Vavau, but nothing new was collected. Mr. Beck went ashore alone/on most all the small island, and I staid on board to skin birds, so I can not give much information about them. Vavau Island is the largest of the Tonga Group, and has a beautiful harbor in the Pacific Ocean. The most common bird in Vavau is the yellow belly. In the other places where we found these birds they live in the thick forests, and not many together. Here we met them in small flocks among the plantations and right in the villages. It is a different species from that seen anywhere else. Shrikes and Clementine doves are very common too. At Kapa Island I found the first large rail's nest! The bird was in it but there were no eggs. This bird builds its nest on the ground just like a

hen's nest.

Late Island.

We arrived at this island on August 13. It looks rough from the sea and is nearly all covered with ironwood trees, and ferns. The first bird we saw after we had landed was a small rail, so we thought that there must be a good many in the island but no more were seen. The natives told us that there were many wild pigs in the island but we did not see any fresh trails of them. Pigeons were also very rare there. I found a yellow dove's nest with one egg and collected both nest and egg when I shot the dove, a female. I have not seen any more of them here. The plotus boobies are nesting over the cliff so I collected two fresh eggs. No people live at Late Island because there was a great volcano some years ago. This is now extinct. From Late we sailed to Toku Island, an islet which is flat and covered by big trees, but found few birds there. Next was the active volcano island, Famua Lai Island.

Fanua Lai Island.

August 15. This island has a remarkable place to land. The active volcano in the center sends clouds of smoke into the air constantly. Only on the north side is there a place for landingeven in fair weather. A little valley runs between the two high mountains toward the small lagoon surrounded by a large crater ridge. In this lagoon we saw a flock of ducks and among them Mr. Beck shot one different from the others which he told me came from California. In the valley around the lagoon we collected a few small rails and a large flock of boobies nesting around the crater. On the north

"Just a test."

Daniel stood.

"We still have to finish Daniel's story. Let's go back to the valley."

Daniel led Jessie back to the valley. It looked entirely different from the other side. Instead of a dark, brooding valley filled with boulders and trees, it was a sunny, peaceful valley with a babbling brook running through the center. Trees and bushes grew on the sides of the valley, and a few animals could be seen grazing in the distance. Daniel led Jessie to the center of the valley and sat down. Jessie sat down next to him.

"This is the valley I created when I was a boy. I used to come here all the time to escape from my parents. They were always fighting and I hated it. I would run away from home and come here. I built a little house out of rocks and sticks. I would spend hours here playing by myself. I had a few animal friends that lived here with me. I would hunt for food and fish in the brook. I was very happy here. I never wanted to leave. I wish I could stay here forever."

Daniel looked at Jessie. "I'm sorry I brought you here. I thought you would like it. I wanted to share my special place with you."

"No, I love it. It's beautiful. Thank you for bringing me here. I feel honored that you would share your special place with me."

Daniel looked at Jessie and smiled. "I'm glad you like it. I've been coming here for many years. I've been thinking about bringing you here for a long time. I'm glad I finally did. I'm glad you like it."

Jessie looked around the valley. "It's so beautiful. I can't believe I've never been here before. How did you find it?"

"I found it when I was a boy. I was walking home from school and I got lost. I wandered around for hours. I was very scared. I thought I would never find my way home. Then I saw a small opening in the trees. I walked through the opening and found myself in this valley. I was so happy to see that I had finally found my way home. I've been coming here ever since. I've been thinking about bringing you here for a long time. I'm glad I finally did. I'm glad you like it."

Daniel and Jessie sat down on a large rock. It looked like a perfect spot for a picnic.

side of the lagoon the water is hot. The active volcano is a little north from the lagoon and about five or six hundred feet above. No flames were seen from the volcano but very dense clouds of smoke and sulphur rose from the ground. There is no crater where the volcano is active, except on the side of the mountain and it is almost all covered by a thick layer of sulphur. I crossed over the edge of the volcano where the vapors came through the rocks at many places, and the ground was so hot in many spots that we could not rest our hands upon it. The soil was most covered with sulphur which came through the small holes in the ground. The thing most surprising to me was a large flock of sooty terns nesting upon the rocks within the edge of the volcano, and all their young birds which were not yet flying were running over the hot soil. There are millions of sea birds in this island but mostly red-footed boobies and sooty terns, a few red-tailed tropic birds, a few white tailed tropic birds, and a very few noddies were seen on the beach. The land birds are gallinules, two rails (large and small) yellow-eyes, warblers, cuckoos. There are no doves nor pigeons in the island. A small flock of flying-fox was resting on the trees among the groves and valley between the two cañons near the volcano. The red-footed boobies had young ones half-grown up but the plotus boobies had fresh eggs. The water in the little lagoon is mostly salty. There is no fresh water on the island, and only one cocoanut tree was seen but with no fruit on it. We left this island at four o'clock in the afternoon and arrived at Niaufou Island on the morning of the 17th.

Niaufou Island

August 17, 1925. Extinct volcanic island with a large lagoon in the center. The water is not fresh but one can drink it. The common birds on the island are parakeet, yelloweye and Clementine's dove. The Megapode (Malau), the rarest bird in the south Pacific islands lives here. While Mr. Beck went with a guide over the south side of the lagoon, to look for this bird, I sent through the north side of the lagoon crater to collect some other species. The first one I saw I mistook for ground doves flying from the ground in the thick forest. I shot one while he was flying and in picking him up discovered that it was a different kind of bird. Along this side of the island I saw about ten but got just three birds of this new species. I was told by a native that the people do not kill these birds, but collect every egg they can for food so the number of birds becomes smaller every year. I saw large numbers of small parakeets near the lagoon, and Clementine doves were calling all along the forest but we rarely saw one in the dense foliage of the high trees. We spent two day s at this island and then sailed for Keppel Island a hundred miles to the east, which gave us six days of gale and head wind. We reached Boscowen Island first, on the 24th, about noon.

Boscowen Island.

August 24th. This island is small but it reaches 2000 feet in the highest point and forms a cone. The most common birds are the pigeons. We found them in abundance, also sooty flycatchers and yelloweyes. We heard Clementine doves calling in the trees but they were hard to see in the dense foliage. Shrikes and parakeets were

At August 17, 1852. Excited chronology Hansel with a large egret

on their wings, but could not keep up with the flock. Hansel
began to cry. We turned back to see if we could help them
fly. Soon they were exhausted and fell to the ground. We
picked them up and carried them home. Hansel's wings
were broken. We kept them in a cage for a few days until
they healed. Then we released them. Hansel flew away
happily. Gretel was sad to see him go.

Hansel Motives

Hansel and Gretel were two children who lived near the
edge of a great forest. Their father was a woodcutter and
very poor. Sometimes he could not even buy enough food
to feed his family. Then Hansel and Gretel were very
hungry. One night they heard their father talking to their
mother in bed. He said, "We cannot feed the children any
longer. We must take them into the forest and lose them,
or we will all die of hunger." Gretel cried, but Hansel
told her not to worry. He would find a way to help them.
When their parents fell asleep, Hansel got up and filled
his pockets with white pebbles. Then he went outside and
filled them again. He told Gretel not to worry, and went
back to bed.

Hansel Motives

At sunrise the next morning their mother came in and woke
them up. "Get up, lazybones," she said. "We are going to
the forest to get firewood." She gave them each a piece of
bread, but Hansel knew he would need his pebbles later, so
he did not eat his bread. Instead, he put it in his pocket.
As they walked into the forest, Hansel dropped pebbles
behind him, one by one. Gretel asked him what he was doing,
but Hansel told her not to tell anyone. He said he would
explain later. When they were deep in the forest, their
father told them to stay there while he went to chop wood.
Hansel and Gretel gathered sticks for a fire. Then they
sat down to eat their bread. After a while, they fell
asleep. When they woke up, it was dark. Hansel comforted
Gretel, telling her that the pebbles would help them find
their way home. They got up and walked for hours, but they
could not find the path. Finally, they saw a bird sitting
on a branch. It was singing a beautiful song. Hansel
walked toward the bird, and it flew away. They followed
it deeper into the forest. Suddenly, they came to a little
house made entirely of candy and cake! Gretel was very
excited, but Hansel was afraid. He told her that it might
be a trap. Just then, a witch came out of the house. She
was very old, and walked with a cane. She said, "Hello,
children. Don't be afraid. Come in and have some food."
Hansel and Gretel looked at each other. They were very
hungry, so they went inside. The witch was very nice to
them. She gave them delicious food and a soft bed to sleep
in. The next morning, the witch locked Hansel in a cage.
She told Gretel that she would fatten him up and then eat
him. Gretel was very sad. She had to cook delicious food
for her brother every day, but Hansel never ate it. He
would stick his finger through the bars of the cage, and
the witch would think he was still too skinny. After four
weeks, the witch was tired of waiting. She told Gretel to
check if Hansel was fat enough to eat. Gretel told the
witch that Hansel was still too skinny. The witch got very
angry. She told Gretel to do it herself. Gretel opened the
door to the cage and saw Hansel. She told him that it was
time to escape. Hansel and Gretel ran out of the house and
into the forest. They walked for many days, and finally
came to their father's house. They told him what had
happened, and he was very sorry. He had been very lonely
without them, and was glad to see that they were safe.
Gretel showed her father the witch's treasure, and they
lived happily ever after.

rare and we collected but a few of them. Kingfishers were very common everywhere but there were none in this island. We spent two days there and next day sailed for Keppel Island, the last one of this group(Tonga).

Keppel Island

August 26 and 27. This island is nearly flat with a small hill in the center. The birds are of the same species as we found on Boscowen, but there were not so many of them. The most common bird is the yelloweye and the shrike. The yelloweye here is a different species than tne others. It is smaller, has more black and a very bright yellow iris. From this island we sailed directly for Suva and arrived there on August 31 in the morning. We expected to find orders for selling the ship and going home, but there was no news from the Museum so we have to wait until the orders come to find out where we are going home or going on for a longer time.

October 1, 1925.

My trip to Namosi in Viti Levu Island.

I left Suva at three o'clock in the afternoon and reached Navua at sunset. Rain started about six o'clock and kept going all night.

October 2.

In the morning we started out in the rain and it fell heavily, so when we reached the boat we were all wet. Twelve miles by boat from last village to Namoamoa Village all the way in the rain. We arrived there at three o'clock in the afternoon and spent the night there at the Chief's house.

October 3.

Rained very heavily all night, but we set out again at eight o'clock in the morning in a light rain for another twelve miles to Namosi Village. The road was terrible. In many places we had to use hands and feet. We crossed a large creek twice, which on account of the rain was very high and the current ran very strong. The water was so muddy that we could not see the bottom in the centre. The water came up to our breast and it took four men to carry over each package, because one man could not stand against the strong current. We arrived at Namosi at three o'clock in the afternoon, all wet and muddy. The Rev. Guinard who lives in this village and has been there for the past thirteen years, received us in his house. The Rev. Father Guinard is

October 5.

I left Grace at three o'clock in the afternoon and went home. We talked about Arthur all the way. Grace thinks he is very much changed.

Reached home at half-past four. Ella and Mary were out. Found Mother and Father in the sitting-room. Father looked very ill indeed, and Mother was very anxious about him. Mother says he has been working too hard lately. He would not stop when I begged him to, because one book must be finished by the end of the month. In many places we had to make pencil notes for the printers. We finished at five o'clock in the afternoon, and then Father went to lie down. Mother says he will be all right after a good night's rest.

Mary and I went for a walk before tea. The air was very keen and bracing, because there had been a sharp frost in the morning. The water looked as if it were frozen over, but we could not see the bottom in the centre. The water was so muddy that we could not see five inches down. Mary and I had great fun throwing sticks for Rover to fetch. He would bring them back, and then bark for us to throw them again. He seemed to enjoy the game very much indeed.

Reached home at half-past five. Found Father in the dining-room reading. Mother was resting on the sofa. Ella was out. Mary went to help Mother to get tea ready. Father looked very ill indeed, but we did not like to say anything to him about it. He said he had had a bad headache all day, but that he thought a cup of tea would do him good. Mother looked very tired, and I thought she had been crying. Mary and I had tea in the dining-room. Father and Mother had tea in the sitting-room. Father looked very ill indeed. The long walk

a priest and a model of virtue. He lives in the middle of the mountains like a true Catholic hermit. He only believes in serving God and the people whom he loves like a true Father. His home is very modest and poor, showing that he takes better care of the people than of himself.

Monday, October 5.

The rain has not stopped yet. This morning it fell heavily and the creeks ran very swiftly. At nine in the morning the sun broke out, but only for a few minutes, and then the rain fell again, but more lightly, and continued all day. I went out with the Rev. Guinard who showed me the road and the places where I could find Thrushes, Black-faced Finches and Ground Doves. The road and fields were terrible, all full of water. A few Thrushes were found at the edges of the creek, but they all went like lightning. At last I got one Thrush and one large Sooty Flycatcher. I saw no Black-faced Finches. I did see two Ground Doves, but had no chance to shoot. These were the first Ground Doves I saw on Viti Levu Island. One Thrush's nest was found by the Rev. Guinard, but it was not quite finished yet. We were out until three o'clock in the light rain, but after that the rain began to fall heavily, so we came home with very few birds. The Rev. Guinard got a young tame black Hawk only seven weeks old. It is a beautiful specimen. He told me that he had tried very hard for more than six years to get one of these birds, but in vain, because the old birds eat

the young ones when they are unable to find food for themselves; so this bird was removed from the nest as soon as he broke away from the shell. The Rev. Guinard told me that he had brought the young bird home and fed him on boiled meat and fish and some grasshoppers. The bird is only seven weeks old, but he is in full plumage. The back, from the bill to the end of the tail, is a dull black, and breast is dark brown with black stripes. The iris is dark brown, the legs a greenish yellow, and the bill light gray. Only three pairs of these birds were seen once in awhile flying over the mountains very high up, but each pair lives many miles apart from each other. The Rev. Guinard told me that one pair lives near the Namosi Village; one lives five miles to the east, and another, ten miles to the west. He says the Hawks nest from June to August and then go to the seashore for fishing and rest on the cliffs near the sea, but once in a while they go over the island. It was told me by the Rev. Guinard that when the young bird broke from the shell, it was carried away by the parents to another small cave near by on some shelf of the cliff. The two eggs were seen a few times, then the next time the eggs were found broken but the young birds were missing from the nest. When suddenly the old bird flew away from another small cave on some shelf of rock, one man went in there and brought out only one bird fully hatched, but the other bird was not found anywhere. The pair of Hawks living five miles to the east have their nest in the cliffs where it is very difficult to get at them. A few weeks

the young owner came when they are unable to find food for them-
selves: so this bird was removed from the nest as soon as
he broke away from the shell. The Rev. Cantuar told me
that he had brought the young bird home and fed him on
boiled meat and fish and some Strasbourgers. The bird is
only seven weeks old, but he is in full brimmage. The beak,
and breast is dark brown with black spirtes. The fire is
from the bill to the end of the tail, it is a dull black,
and breast is dark brown with black spirtes. The fire is
from June to August and then go to the seaside for three
weeks if it is very difficult to get it from. A few weeks
five miles to the east near Ingfit Nest in the city
bird was not found anywhere. The heir of Hawke living
brought out only one bird fully hatched, but the other
was on some sandy or rock. One man went in there and
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ago, the Rev. Guinard passed the place ten miles from here and seeing the old birds in the nest, he sent a man there, but no eggs were there yet. The Rev. Guinard supplied us with a guide and I sent my helper there to see if he could get one of these Hawks. He started out yesterday, but has not come back yet.

October 6, 1925

It rained very hard all night. The creeks this morning were over a foot deeper than yesterday. At seven in the morning the rain was lighter but never stopped. I went over the ridge of the mountain, but at about nine in the morning the rain fell very heavily and kept on all day, so I spent six hours in the forest for nothing, and at last my shells and paper were all spoiled. Hicks came back at night from a ten mile trip after Duck Hawks. He stayed there for two days, but the Hawks never came in sight and the nest was empty. The natives told him that the Hawks had not been seen for several days. The nests found with young birds in were the following: Pigeons, Shrikes, Broadbills, Redbreasts, Gray-Hawks, and a few others with nothing in.

October 7.

Fog and light rain all night. The Rev. Guinard told me there had been fine weather for the past two months, so he was afraid it might be going to rain now for some months. He says that sometimes the bad weather goes on for many months without stopping.

me there had been time enough for the hens two months.

For one night only all night. The Rev. Gentry told

no one saw anything if anyone did know not for some

months. He says that sometimes the hen vessels go on

for many months without stopping.

October 7.

One night last week a fox got in with the

Hicks came back at night from a ten mile trip after Duck

Eggs and a few others with nothing in.

Pigeons, Martins, Bluebirds, Redpolls, Grey-Hawks,

Tree Sparrows, Juncos, Song Sparrows, Chickadees, Crows

and a few others with nothing in.

The nests found with young birds in were the following:

Grey-Hawks, Bluebirds, Redpolls, Song Sparrows, Chickadees

and Juncos without counting.

I went over the nests of the Grey-Hawks and found

them all empty. The Bluebirds four

eggs and the Redpolls five eggs. The Grey-Hawks never

had more than four young in a nest. Some empty

nests were over a foot deep. The Grey-Hawks

built in the morning the last week and left that day

about nine in the morning for the forest for

wood. I went over the nests of the Redpolls, but as

they were all empty. I then went over to the

Grey-Hawks' nest, but as I was up a large oak I sent my brother there

and he got in with a large one of these Hawks. He started out

with it, but on eggs were there yet. The Rev. Gentry

brought the old birds in the house, he sent a man

for me. The Rev. Gentry passed the place ten miles from

October 8.

The weather this morning was a little better, so we went over the mountain to look for Shearwaters, but nothing was found. Only two old men here remember the Shearwaters nesting in these mountains, but they say the last birds were seen about fifteen years ago. Never since has one of these birds been found by the natives here. Today a couple of Ground Doves were collected and two large Flycatchers. The Ground Doves were the first of this kind we collected at Viti Levu Island. I was told by the natives and the Rev. Guinard that about twenty years ago, before the Mongoose was brought here, that the Ground Doves were seen in flocks everywhere in the village, and sometimes around the houses. Parrots were also seen in hundreds flying over the village; but now only a few of these birds are left by the Mongooses. Gallinule and Rails and many other ground birds were destroyed over fifteen years ago. Not one Black-faced Finch was seen by us. A heavy rain came about noon and continued until nine o'clock in the evening.

October 9.

The weather was fine in the morning, but did not stay long. Today we went about ten miles over ridges and through valleys on the north side of Namosi Village. We passed through some forest where no one had gone before. The silence was broken once in awhile by the cries of a Kicau (large Warbler), a few Pigeons and a few common Warblers. We never saw one of the birds we were after.

The weather this morning was a little perfect, so we went over the mountain to look for Snowdrops, but they were very few and scattered. Only two old men here remember the last night we had. Another night about two years ago. Before the Monsoons we had a very common flower called (Indian Weather). A few Europeans and a few Eurasians are keen on it. We never see one of the birds we were after.

Today a couple of Crowned Doves were collected and two large Flycatchers. The Crowned Doves were the first of this kind we collected at Ali Masjid. I was told they are very common in the Kohat Valley. Another bird about twenty inches long, with a long tail and many other strong points here also seen in numbers in flocks everywhere in the Afridi Hills. Not one Black-headed Oriole seen yet. A pretty thin came about noon and continued until 5 o'clock in the evening.

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After covering about ten miles or more of very rough forest and tramping all day, we came back home with two Long-bills, three large Sooty Flycatchers, and a nest of a green bodied and red headed Finch, found near the Rev. Guinard's house. The nest had two eggs in it, one smaller than the other. The nest was very large for the size of the bird. The entrance is on the side and the hole about three inches deep. It was built in a tree about thirty feet high at the side of the road. These Finch are very common here.

October 10.

It rained very heavily all night and up to nine o'clock in the morning. At this time we went out. Hicks took a new section today and got one Ground Dove and one large Sooty Flycatcher. I went over to the south side because the Rev. Guinard told me that he had seen a Gray Hawk nest in a big tree. Two native boys went with me to show me the place where the tree was. It was on the side of a ridge facing the creek about two hundred feet below, and the nest was built in the branches twelve feet from the trunk in the centre and very difficult to get at. So I offered a reward of three shillings to anyone who would go there and get the eggs and the nest. Not one of the men wanted to risk his life, but a boy of thirteen offered to go. I gave him a string to carry up and when he reached the nest, I fastened it on a bamboo bucket which the boy pulled up and placed the eggs in. He then lowered

it to me and the nest afterwards. The two parent birds were shot too. The boy climbed the tree like a cat. It was a bare thick tree about forty feet high. The upper branches were about two hundred feet above the centre of the creek. When the boy reached the branch where the nest was, he walked along it until he came to the nest without holding on to anything. He just walked along as if he were on flat ground. The branch was only about five inches thick. When he reached the nest, he sat on the branch and lowered the things down to me. Then he got up again and walked back the same way and came down like a monkey.

Auckland, New Zealand,

December 27, 1925.

Dear Doctor Murphy:

A few days ago I sent you a few samples of my bird paintings. I am now sending you another, to show you how I am getting along with this work.

I saw a man painting pictures like these in Suva three or four times, but when I tried it I did very badly. When I came to New Zealand, however, I had a few days of leisure so I passed the time in drawing and painting birds. Mr. Beck saw me paint the first ones in Suva, and laughed at my "foolish idea", but he is surprised now at the work I have been doing.

Mrs. Beck told me that it would be a good thing for me to take a few lessons when I return home, but I hope by that time that I shall not need any lessons myself, but can even be a professor of art! Don't you think so? My wife says that I am a "Jack of all trades", but there is one that I can never carry on--the baby trade. But, you see, Doctor Murphy, that is a very old trade and I forsake the old ones for the new, because the new ones are always new! They may pay better, too, but all women are alike, you know, and don't believe in the new fashions as I do.

We expect to take the 'France' to New York, across the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. I don't know what Mrs. Beck will do because she and Mr. Beck are having difficulty in deciding what is best.

Our best wishes to you, to Mrs. Murphy, and to your lovely children, for a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Yours very faithfully,

Mr. &. Mrs. Correia.

Dear Doctor Murphy:

I am writing another letter to you in the hope that you will be able to explain to me what is the matter with my eyes. I have been using them for reading and writing for a long time, but recently they have become very much inflamed, and I am afraid that I am losing my sight.

I have consulted an oculist, but he does not seem to be able to do me any good. He says that I have astigmatism, but that he can correct it by means of glasses. Now, I do not believe that I have astigmatism, for I have had my eyes tested by a number of oculists, and they have all told me that there was nothing the matter with them except that they were weak. Besides, I have had glasses for a number of years, and they do not help me at all. Now, I am sure that I have not astigmatism, for if I had I should see objects double instead of single, as I do now. Besides, I have had my eyes tested by a number of oculists, and they have all told me that there was nothing the matter with them except that they were weak. Besides, I have had glasses for a number of years, and they do not help me at all. Now, I am sure that I have not astigmatism, for if I had I should see objects double instead of single, as I do now. Besides, I have had my eyes tested by a number of oculists, and they have all told me that there was nothing the matter with them except that they were weak. Besides, I have had glasses for a number of years, and they do not help me at all. Now, I am sure that I have not astigmatism, for if I had I should see objects double instead of single, as I do now.

Yours very truly,

M. S. Mer. Corrector.

Akaroa Bay, New Zealand.

February 2, 1926.

I have not taken any notes since we left Aukland because I had nothing more than what Mr. Beck wrote, and this is the first time that I have been from the ship collecting alone.

We came in this Bay for shelter from a gale wind coming head on, and as the weather is not yet settled enough for us to go on, Mr. Beck sent me around the Bay to look for something. I saw one Black Shag near the mouth of the Bay, but had no chance to get it. A few Mollymauks followed us yesterday with the rough weather right into the Bay and I collected two of them and one young Blue Penguin. I saw two wild Pigeons fly across the Bay and keep on going over the land. I went out again in the afternoon to look in some caves for Penguins, but found none. I saw only one in the water, but he got away, so I came back about five o'clock empty handed.

February 4.

I went out in the morning across the Bay looking for Penguins, but I found none on that side. In the afternoon I went over the land on the east side of the Bay trying to find them in the caves, but if we don't know their habits, we can never find them. A native went with me and took his dog along to help us. When the Blue Penguins come ashore for resting, they never stop in the open places, but go

under the bushes or under the rocks covered with bushes. Some of them go four to five hundred feet high to look for shelter. The dog found two under the rocks covered with dense bush. Both of them had started moulting. We had to remove a few stones and cut down part of the bush before we could reach them. Those two were only about ten feet away from the high water line, but one that we found was high up in the bushes about two hundred feet from the high water line. In a few places I saw a lot of feathers from some penguins that had been moulting and had taken to the water.

February 5.

The weather was a little calmer in the morning, but there was a southwest wind. We pulled out of the Bay, but we could not go south. The wind started coming stronger and an hour or so later it was a high gale. It continued all day and all night so that next morning we were further north than before. On Sunday the 7th, we tried our best to get into the harbor, but it was only fighting against the storm for nothing, for we still drifted northward. Monday morning we headed for land and fought all day untill evening, when we dropped anchor about a mile off shore for the night. On the 9th, the wind went down, but it was still from the southwest where we were headed for. In the afternoon we sailed out again and made for Stewart Island, but the wind went to southwest again and remained strong for several days. Mr. Beck saw

under the pumps or under the rocks covered with
seaweed. Some of them go front to five hundred feet
apart. Some of them go front to five hundred feet
apart from each other. Those two were only about ten feet away from the high
water line. But one that we found was high up in the
water line, and contained about a couple of dozen
pounds of fish. I was a lot of fun to fish from some
big rocks that had been sticking out from the water.
I'm a very happy camper now that I've gotten to the
rocks.

4. Portage

The weather was a little cold in the morning.
It was only slightly above freezing at night so we
had to keep a fire going all night to keep warm.
Also two of the guys had been sick with a cold and
were coughing a lot so we had to keep the fire going
all night. On the 4th day, the wind blew very hard
and we could not go south. The wind started
blowing so we were trapped on the island. We had
to wait until the wind died down. We played cards
and games and read books. We finally got off the
island and started our portage. It was a very
difficult portage with lots of ups and downs. We
had to carry our canoes and packs over the rocks.

that it was impossible to go ahead and decided to go to the Antipodes Is. first and then go west. After a few days of rough weather, the Antipodes Is. were in sight.// A very large flock of birds was all around the island; a few different kinds of Shearwaters, two of small Petrels, Sooty Albatrosses, Wandering Albatrosses, Sckuas (seahens), and a few other species. The first day that we spent at the island, I stayed on board skinning birds and Mr. Beck went ashore for birds, but he found the island very rough to cross, because the grass was very high and there were many deep holes everywhere. Next morning the sea outside became so rough that the ship was nearly on the rocks. We raised anchor and got clear of the island and started for the Aukland Islands. As soon as we got clear of the land, the wind changed to southwest again and was very strong and very cold. After fighting for two days against the gale wind, Mr. Beck decided to abandon the idea of going further south and we came back again to the Antipodes Is. because we were only a few miles away. This time we found a better place to anchor and started work right away. I went ashore to see the aspect of the island. From the sea the land looks very smooth, but when we landed, the aspect changed entirely. I have been to South Georgia three times and I landed at three different places and crossed parts covered with grass, but nothing like this. Here it takes an hour to go a couple of hundred yards. The vegetation here is very different from that of South Georgia Island.

Of course these islands are quite a few degrees to the north. Here I saw a few different ferns and a number of other plants, some of which were in flower already. I saw two streams that ran into the sea, but the water was brown like coffee and tasted very bad. On the beach we saw six Sea Elephants, but not as large as those I saw at South Georgia. There were two species of Penguins about the islands and small land birds (pepets). They were very tame and came to within a foot of us so we caught some by hand. This island has one small house and some supplies of food and clothing for shipwrecks, and is visited twice a year by a government steamer. For the first time I collected here two Albino Penguins, male and female. On the morning of the 25th, we left the Antipodes and headed for Bounty Islands. We arrived there next day in the morning, but could not to ashore before noon.

Bounty Island, February 26.

The place where we landed on this island is of solid granite rock and not a single blade of grass was to be seen. The rock was almost covered with Penguins and Mollymauks which were nesting together, and a lot of Prions, some resting on the rocks, and others under them or in the crevices. I never saw so many birds together in one place.

The fur Seal lives here in a small colony, but most all are very small and we saw only a few

old ones among the young in the group. Only one kind of Penguin lives in these islands, but they are not there in thousands but in millions. Every islet is covered with them. There are very few Sea-gulls and Sea-hens here. This island is the first place that I saw Cape Pigeons resting on the rocks near the sea. In this group of islands there is not a teaspoonful of dirt to be found. It is all solid granite rock which rises from the deep sea with no anchorage. There is a provision depot here for shipwrecks. The hut is just a rotted frame with no roof or walls. It contains several boxes with some provisions and two stone jugs half full of stale water. The place looks as if nobody had been there for over ten or twelve years. We found a different kind of Shag in a small colony, and the Prions proved to be a different species from those of other places.

On Sunday, February 28th, I went ashore for a few Albatrosses and when I came back to the ship, we started for the Chatham Islands and arrived there on March 3rd in the evening, dropping anchor at Pitt Island, eight miles east of Chatham Islands. I have nothing to say about this island because I did not go ashore to collect. We stayed four days at this island on the west side, but we left on Sunday, the 7th, because the wind changed to the northwest. We could not find any shelter around the island, so we stayed out during the night and next morning, Monday, the 8th, we went to Round Island. This is a small

islet known by 'Key Star'. We landed at the north end. Here we found two kinds of Shags (white-bellied and grey-bellied). Each kind live here in separate places; the white-bellied lives on the open rocks, and the grey-bellied lives in the caves on the cliffs. A few large and small Sea-gulls were resting on the rocks and some Sea-hens too, on the grass. The ground over almost the whole island was honeycombed by Shearwaters and Broadbilled Prions; but we found very few in the holes. The Sea-hens have killed a large number of Prions. We saw piles of feathers all around in the grass and a large number of bones. In many places I saw skins and bones of the Blue Penguin. Three small land birds live on the island. They are Thrushes, Starlings and Pepets, and one Hawk flew over the island. From here we went to Forty-four Island, but there was no place to land there. However, we collected several Royal Albatrosses, a few Mollymauks and some Prions. Beginning today, Sunday the 14th, we have had very rough weather or gale winds and have had no chance to collect anything

Schooner France, Aukland, New Zealand.

April 3, 1926.

Dear Dr. Murphy:

I am writing you these few lines to let you know my plans in the future. I know nothing as yet about what Mr. Beck is going to do, because he always keeps everything a secret, but Mrs. Beck told my wife that he was waiting for another man to take his place on board the schooner, and that he was going to stay on land with her in the future. She said that he needs a man who could take his responsibilities, because I am not sufficient to take his place. I don't want to meddle in Mr. Beck's affairs, but any school boy who could read, write and figure, could take all the responsibility on board the Schooner France.

Mr. Beck, himself, is a very good man and a very good partner for anyone going along with him. When I came to join Mr. Beck down here, I never thought that we could get along together for so long a time, with the best of friendship and fine harmony between us, so I don't care what his wife said; but what I don't know is whether I and the other man who is coming to take his place, might get along all right together or not, because we are not all alike. I should want to stay here as long as I could if he treated me like Mr. Beck did, but if not, I don't know how long I might stay.

Gotcomet Estate, Ashland, New Zealand.

23 Lift A, Jose.

Dear Dr. Martyn:

I am writing you these few lines to
let you know we plans in the future. I know nothing
as yet about Mr. Beck is going to do, because he
is not sufficient to take his place. I don't
know if he will be going for another week or
so I don't care what his wife says: but what I don't
want to waddle in Mr. Beck's stairs, just one school boy
and a very good partner for anyone going along with him.
When I came to join Mr. Beck down here, I never thought
that we could keep altogether for so long a time.
Mr. Beck did, but it not, I don't know how long I might
have been able to keep up with the partnership.
Then I came to join Mr. Beck down here, I never thought
that we could keep altogether for so long a time.
Mr. Beck, himself, is a very good man
to me, but we differ in the future. She said that
his place on board the schooner, and that he was going
to stay on land with it in the future. She said that
because I am not sufficient to take his responsibilities.
He needs a man who could take his place, because he
is very short of help in the future. I know nothing
as yet about Mr. Beck is going to do, because he
will not know my plans in the future. I am writing you
these few lines to

Dear Dr. Martyn:

Gotcomet Estate, Ashland, New Zealand.

23 Lift A, Jose.

Mr. Beck told me that he had raised my salary to $125.00 a month, beginning January last, and he also said that the Museum was going to take two months out of my salary for November and December, when I had a little rest here after three years of hard work in rough fields. Please let me know if the Museum is going to take the money from my salary, or will pay me the same as it did Mr. Beck when he had his vacation.

The money that I received in cash from Mr. Beck for the past year was 83 pounds sterling, from March 1925 to February 1, 1926. Please don't send any money to my daughter until this bill comes clear, because I want to be square with the Museum in the case of having to leave the field.

I wrote you about five months ago, but no answer has reached me yet. I am hoping that you will answer me some time in the near future. This trip down to the South was the roughest one we have experienced. For two months we encountered southwest gale winds, so we never could get to the places that Mr. Beck had intended to go.

Please let me know how much longer you expect the Expedition to go and what are the places we may go to up to the end of the voyage. One thing I want to tell you is that the Schooner France can't go in the cold zone because she is not fitted for cold weather nor rough sea, but only for the Tropics or near by.

Yours faithfully,
Jose G. Correia

Please let me know how much longer you expect
the exhibition to be and what the process we use to
put up to the end of the vacuum. One final I want to
tell you is that the equipment there seems very heavy
and because are is not fitted for cold weather how tough
some pecause are is not fitted for cold weather how tough
.ve but only for the Florida or near by.

Yours sincerely,

Louis C. Tiffany

I wrote you about five months ago, but no
answer has reached me yet. I am rather glad that you
did not receive it as I have since found out many
things which I should like to change. Into first place
I am sorry to say the Museum is going to take two months
longer than I expected, and I am afraid a little
more because are is not fitted for cold weather how tough
some pecause are is not fitted for cold weather how tough
.ve but only for the Florida or near by.

Yours sincerely,

Louis C. Tiffany

Mr. Beck when he had his reception.

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some pecause are is not fitted for cold weather how tough
.ve but only for the Florida or near by.

Yours sincerely,

Louis C. Tiffany

Mr. Beck when he had his reception.

The money that I received it came from Mr. Beck
for the best very tasteful, from March 1st
of 1915 to the end of the season. Please don't send any money
to Neptune L. Case. Please don't send any money to me
for two months we encountered continuous bale wire, so
that the Museum was going to take two months out of
the Fair.

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answer has reached me yet. I am rather glad that you
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for two months we encountered continuous bale wire, so
that the Museum was going to take two months out of
the Fair.

Please let me know if the Museum is going to take the
rest here after three years of hard work in Long Island.
My salary for November and December, when I had a little
held that the Museum was going to take two months out of
to $150.00 a month, beginning January last, and be also
more than my salary, so I will beg me the same as it did
Mr. Beck when he had his reception.

April 20, 1926.

We sailed from Auckland harbor at day break. A few Sea-gulls followed us all the way. There was a light head wind all day but very few birds in the gulf. We reached the end of the mainland at the entrance of the Channel at sunset and dropped anchor for the night. There were birds in sight today -- large Sea-gull, small Sea-gulls, Gannets, Wandering Albatross, small white-breasted Shearwaters, Buller's Shearwaters, and Sooty Shearwaters, but it was too late to lower the boat.

April 21.

We crossed the Colville Channel and stopped at Channel Island and I went ashore to have a look at the birds. When we called at this island last January, the small rock was quite covered with Terns and small Sea-gulls, and hundreds of Shearwaters were flying about. There were indications that the birds slept on the island at night, but none could be seen when I landed. The only birds that were about were a few Sea-gulls. At night we sheltered in Tryphena Bay. Nearing the shore, I saw a few Gavia Shearwaters flying out to sea and one young Wandering Albatross. I lowered the boat and collected one Gavia Shearwater and the Albatross.

April 22.

A fine morning, but dead calm. I sent Hicks out in the small boat searching for Shearwaters and Diving Petrels, while I went in the other direction for Black

We closed the COFFIN channel and stopped at the channel light and went ahead to have a look at the other channel. Then we backed up and headed for Turtle Bay. Next-

ing. It might we encounter a few CRAB SHEETWEBFEETS and DIVING ducks. There were also a few GREEN-WINGED TEAL and PINTAIL. We could see big flocks of BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER and SMALL SEA-GULLS. CANADA GEESE. WHITE-FRONTED GEESE. BLACK BRANT. SMALL

We passed FROM MAGNETIC POINT at 4:45 PM. A

few SEA-GULLS FOLLOWED us all the way. There was a

light head WIND all day but very few BIRDS in the air.

Right ahead of us was a BRANCH of the ENTRANCE to

the channel at SUNSET and DIVING BIRDS and SMALL SEA-GULLS. CANADA GEESE. WHITE-FRONTED GEESE. BLACK BRANT. SMALL

We closed the COFFIN channel and stopped at the channel light and went ahead to have a look at the other channel. Then we backed up and headed for Turtle Bay. Next-

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Shags. I discovered a nesting ground in the cove near by, but the birds were so wild that it was impossible to get near them. There were both White Breasts and Black Shags breeding at this place. Both species were nesting in the trees about 50 feet above sea level or 20 to 30 feet from the ground. I learnt from the local people that the nesting season was the month of January. Hicks collected four Diving Petrels and a few Gavia Shearwaters, and I collected two White Breasts and Shags.

April 23.

I sent Hicks out again in the Channel for Diving Petrels and Black Shearwaters or any rare birds. I went again after the Black Shags. I saw three of them on the sea side, but I never could get near them. It rained all the afternoon, so I had to give up. Hicks came back to the ship all wet, but he brought four Gavia Shearwaters and one young Black Shag which he said was asleep when he surprised it.

April 24.

We are still in the Tryphena Bay Great Barrier. It has rained hard all day and is blowing very hard from the southwest, so we could not go out.

April 25 to May 5, 1926.

We have had very rough weather right along so we could not go out and had no chance to collect any sea birds around here. One Black Shag and one Red-bill Tern was given me by the local people, but we could

April 25.

I sent Hicks out again in the afternoon for diving. Perfects and Black Shags were reported on the Middle Brothers and Shags. I picked up two Red-pill Perfects and Black Shags. One Black Shag was on the Red-pill pitch alone. .Ten Black Shags were on yd the local people, but we could not go out and had no chance to collect any specimens.

April 26.

We ate early in the afternoon and Captain Bartlett had all gas ship it promptly very early from the ship. Hicks came back to the ship all wet, but he promptly went ashore again and had another exhausting day collecting four Diving Perfects and a few Great Shags. Hicks collected two White Breasts and Shags.

I sent Hicks out again in the afternoon for diving. Perfects and Black Shags were on the Middle Brothers and Shags. I went ashore on one of them on the sea side, but I never could get near them. It rained hard all day. Shags were roosting at the high places.

collect nothing for ourselves. Now we are waiting for favorable weather for sailing to the Norfolk Islands.

May 8.

Fair weather. We sailed out of Tryphena Bay at eleven in the morning under a west wind. During our stay at this port we were greatly welcomed by the residents of Tryphena Bay. The sea outside of the great Barrier was very rough. Several Sooty Shearwaters flew about, and a few Gannets were seen at the north end of the great Barrier Island.

May 9.

Very rough weather all day and a head wind. A few Wandering Albatrosses and Black Shearwaters flew about all day. In the afternoon I saw two Diving Petrels and a few Prions, but had no chance to collect.

May 10.

Very bad weather all day again. A few Wandering Albatrosses were seen about, and several Black Shearwaters. In the afternoon I saw four small Albatrosses "white head and yellow bill". We never saw this species down in the south. I shot two and got them on board, but another two did not come near the ship and the swell was too high to lower a boat for them. Lat. 32 south, Long. 175 east.

May 11.

Dead calm in the morning, but a very high swell. No birds were in sight all morning. About noon two

Black Shearwaters passed by us, but were never seen again. In the afternoon two Wandering Albatrosses and two White-headed Albatrosses came in sight for a few minutes, but went away very soon afterwards.

May 12.

Strong head wind. Very few Black Shearwaters were seen during the day, mostly one at a time and far away. Two Wandering Albatrosses followed us, but went far off. In the afternoon I saw one Wilson Petrel pass by, but it went quickly away. Two small land birds rested on the rigging several times during the day. A high swell all day.

May 13.

Light head wind, but very high swell. Only four Black Shearwaters were seen all day and one Wandering Albatross. One small land bird came on board in the evening, resting on the fore mast.

May 14.

Dead calm in the morning. One Wandering Albatross was seen far away and one young White-headed Albatross passed by,,but kept on going. I saw one Grey Tern, a new species for me, but he quickly got away. About four o'clock in the afternoon I saw one Cape Pigeon pass, headed for the east, but it did not stop. Lat. 32 S. and Long. 174 00 E.

May 15.

Fairly windy, cloudy weather and squalls once

in a while. In the morning a few Black Shearwaters flew about and once in a while a Wandering Albatross was seen in the distance. A small Finch (land bird) flew around the ship. At one thirty P. M. a large flock of Black Shearwaters and a few Wandering Albatrosses came near the ship and we stopped and got ready to lower the boat, but a strong squall suddenly broke out and stopped us from doing any collecting. When the squall was over late in the afternoon, only a few Black Shearwaters were seen flying far away in the distance. At four P. M. a large flock of about fifty small Finches passed us, flying very fast and headed north at Lat. 31.36 S. and Long. 173.52 E. A few Black Shearwaters were about, but the sea is a little rough.

May 16.

Sunday, rough wind all night and day from the south. A few Shearwaters flew around all day.

May 17.

Rough weather all day. A few Wandering Albatrosses were seen around all day and one Sooty Albatross passed us in the afternoon. We saw the Sooty Albatross around the Antipodes in latitude 49 south, so this was the first one that I saw so near the Tropics in latitude 29 south. Also one red tailed Tropic-bird flew around us for a few minutes.

May 18.

We sighted Norfolk Island early in the morning and got under the leeward about ten o'clock. The wind blew furiously so we could not go near the land. Several white Boobies and Lesser Frigate birds, Black Shearwaters and some Wandering Albatrosses were around all day. We hove to and kept only the staysail out and let the ship drift at the mercy of the weather.

May 19.

The weather is much worse today, but we stay at the mercy of God in such weather. During the day I saw a few red tailed Tropic-birds pass us. They were headed north but kept going south because the wind blew from north to south. Two Noddy Terns came to rest on the deck, but they were so weak that they died a few hours later and the wind carried them over board.

May 20.

A terrible night without sleep. The glass keeps going lower hour by hour and the wind blows more furiously, but we will stay at God's mercy. In the evening the wind dropped a little, but the sea is still very high.

May 21.

The wind dropped a little so we made for the land with main and foresail in double reef and staysail until about noon and then let out all the sails in the afternoon and we reached land at five o'clock. We dropped anchor in Cascade Bay. I saw a few Diving

May 15.

The wind dropped a little so we made for the
land with main and foresail in double reef and scud-
ding before it all the afternoon. Just at sunset
it fell dead calm and we rested land at five o'clock.

May 16.

A fortified night without sleep. The glass rose
again lower down we found we had drifted to south.
Rocks lower down and the wind backed round to west
and got under the lee of the main. We hove to and kept only the staysail
flapping all day. .May 17.

We started Monkey Island early in the morning
Black spectacles and some Margarine Alpacas were
several white Boobies and lesser Frigate birds.
plew finally so we could not go near the land.

May 18.

We skirted Monkey Island early in the morning
and got under the leeward shore just on 9 o'clock. The wind

Petrels and a few White-breasted Shearwaters flying about the west end of the island. At sunset we dropped anchor at Cascade Bay on the north side of the island, but it was too late for landing so we waited until next morning for the doctor to come on board and clear the ship.

May 22.

The doctor came out about nine o'clock in the morning and I went ashore to see the Administrator about permission for collecting birds. Now Mr. Beck is going to be here tomorrow, so I waited for him to get the permission for me.

Norfolk Island, May 24 to 31, 1926.

After Mr. Beck gave me the license for collecting, I went off in the afternoon. My first trip was over the mountains and up to the ridge, but I did not see many birds in the bushes. The birds live in the valleys and in the plantations, especially among the fruit trees (Guavas). The red Parrots (Rozalleas), beautiful little birds, were seen everywhere on the island. Some of them are so tame that they came very near us. These lovely birds are not protected by law, but they protect each other. When I shot one, the cries brought hundreds to the spot and all tried to help their mate, but in vain. They are very rarely seen alone, but stay in pairs and sometimes several pairs together. Many of them came to within ten feet of me.

There are very few green Parrots here on the island. I saw only one pair, quite a ways away from me. I went into the bushes up over the hills, but never saw one again.

The blue Rock Pigeon lives on the sea cliffs, but feeds everywhere in the land. I saw a few right on the roads and some around the houses eating with the hens.

I saw several California Quails resting in the bushes, but they are very wild. As soon as they heard any noise they all flew away.

The green-brown Dove is a beautiful ground Dove which is very tame. We saw them everywhere on the island, right on the roads and around the houses and some resting up in the trees; others lying on the ground resting. In some places I saw some looking for food, but never two of them close together; each one goes to a different place. When they are resting, they do the same.

The Thrushes here live in the bushes, in the plantations and around the houses and roads. Sometimes I saw six together and most of them in pairs. These birds are very tame too. Some came to within four or five feet of me. Part of their food is guava fruit, but I saw a few scratching in the mud and picking up something to eat.

The large black Thrush is not a native bird, but imported. I saw very few and they were very wild. These feed on guava fruit and destroy almost all the

There are very few green parrots here on the mainland. Most of them live on Parrot Island, where they are protected.

The Tufted Titmouse is not a native bird, but somehow it got established here. I saw a few and they were very tame.

Two Carolina Chickadees were hopping about in the tree. They are very tame and friendly.

I saw six Red-eyed Vireos in the trees. Often flying on the branches and looking for insects. Sometimes they hang upside down from the leaves and branches. They eat mostly insects, but also some berries.

I saw a few Scarlet Tanagers in the tall trees. Males are very red. Females are greenish-yellow. Both have black wings.

Two Rose-breasted Grosbeaks were feeding, but never two of them close together; each one going to a different branch. Males have pink breasts, white bellies and black and white wings.

In some places I saw some Towhees scratching in the leaves. Males have black heads, backs and wings, white bellies and rusty sides. Females are brown instead of black.

The Common Grackle is not a native bird, but somehow it got established here. I saw very few and they were very wild.

The Red-winged Blackbird is a beautiful Strong Bird with a loud call. Males are very black with red shoulder patches, but females are brown with streaks.

I saw a few Brown-headed Cowbirds in the tall trees. Males have brown heads and bodies and black wings. Females are brown with streaks.

I saw six Boat-tailed Grackles in the trees. Males are very large and black with long tails. Females are brown and smaller.

I saw a few Common Grackles in the trees. Males are very large and black with long tails. Females are brown and smaller.

The Yellow-headed Blackbird is a beautiful Strong Bird with a loud call. Males are very black with yellow heads, but females are brown with streaks.

I saw a few Orchard Orioles in the trees. Males are very red with black heads, backs and wings. Females are yellow with black wings.

I saw six Baltimore Orioles in the trees. Males are very red with black heads, backs and wings. Females are yellow with black wings.

The Northern Oriole is a beautiful Strong Bird with a loud call. Males are very red with black heads, backs and wings, but females are brown with streaks.

I saw a few Red-winged Blackbirds in the tall trees. Males have red shoulder patches, but females are brown with streaks.

I saw a few Common Grackles in the trees. Males are very large and black with long tails. Females are brown and smaller.

The Boat-tailed Grackle is not a native bird, but somehow it got established here. I saw very few and they were very wild.

The Rock Pigeon lives on the sea cliffs, but feeds everywhere in the land. I saw a few right on the roads and some standing with their backs to the cars. They are very tame and friendly. I saw only one bird, but I went into the prairies up over the hills, but never saw one again.

other fruits on the island. These birds never go in the bushes in the mountains, but live all the time in the valley and more often on the plantations.

The Starlings here have the same habits as everywhere else in the world, but here they are very wild. The common feeding grounds are among the pastures.

I saw very few Kingfishers on the island. I collected two on the side of the road and one on the beach.

Three different species of White Eyes all live together among the guava trees in the valleys. I saw the three species feeding together on the same tree, eating guavas. When I shot one, all the others flew away so it was very hard to get two of the birds on the same tree.

The little Humming-bird is the smallest bird on the island. It is something like a wren. I saw them more commonly on the ground in the grass. When anybody comes near, they all fly to the trees and sometimes it is hard to see them among the leaves.

We saw the little Robbin (or red-breast) from the houses to the top of the mountains. These birds are very tame too. Some came to within two or three feet of me.

The little Fan-tail was seen everywhere on the island too. Sometimes they came to rest on the end of my gun barrel and one rested on my hand for a-while one day when I was in the bushes. She sat down for awhile and from my hand she went to my head. One

of them followed me one day for a long distance. I stopped three times just to see what she would do and she kept flying around me and when I moved ahead, she came after me again.

I saw only two little brown Finches in a valley. I had a chance to shoot one and the other flew completely out of sight. I showed it to many people, but nobody had seen that bird on the island before. I searched a large part of the island after that, but in vain.

I never saw an Owl on the island, but Mr. Quintall brought six to me, two each day. He told me that the Owl here has only one place where it lives, coming out only at night, so he had to spend almost half a night each time to get them.

I never saw the small black Rail, but a young man brought me one and he told me that it is very hard to get these birds because they live in the swamps among the high grasses, and they are very rare on the island too.

This island is very small in size, but beautiful at first sight from the sea. The pine trees all over give it a wonderful appearance along the coast. In early days it was a penal settlement for English convicts. The ruins of the settlement are still on the island at different places. Sometime later it was given to the descendants of the Bounty mutineers and among the people here I saw descendants of four members of the Bounty. (Adams, Quintall, Critean and McCoy.)

Almost two thirds of the population are descendants of these four men. The island has no towns or villages. The people live all over, separate from each other. There is no good harbor, but the ships can find shelter on both sides of the island, north and south.

The people live here happily like one family and all friendly. Almost every family has its own horse and buggy and many cattle. I saw very few sheep, just at one place. Very little of the island is cultivated. Almost all is in pasture and some is still wild. The most abundant fruit is the guava. Limes and orange trees grow wild in the valleys. The guava is the common food for most of the birds of the island, and for many of the people too. I ate many of them while in the field collecting birds.

Years ago a good many loads of timber were exported from here, but the government stopped it because they wanted it for the residents to build houses. One of the other exports was cattle, but that was stopped too until the supply should increase. The only export now is bananas.

The population is all white people ruled by an Administrator under the Australian Government. A small steamer calls once a month on the route between Australia and New Hebrides. Sometimes they have a hard time making it because of the rough weather and bad landing place.

At Cascade Bay I saw a large number of whale

bones and the old sheds where the blubber was tried out. They still have a few whale boats on the American style, but for a long time nothing has been seen around the island.

Some Australian people used to come to spend the winter here and go back in the spring. A few boarding houses give accomodations to these people, but there is no hotel. Some general stores at different places supply the residents with what they need at moderate prices, so they live here comfortably and very happily. Some of the old people have never left the island and never expect to.

I saw twenty-three different species of land birds on the island, some of them in very large numbers like Red Parrots, Starlings, Thrushes and one specie of White Eye. The little green Parrot, or Parakeet, is very scarce, but it is the same species as that which is very common in New Zealand and the islands around. The number of Blue Rock Pigeons which live on the sea cliffs is very small too because I saw very few. I saw only four large Hawks, two at one place and one alone twice at different places, but I never could get near them.

Phillips Island. May 31, 1926.

After collecting on the mainland, I went to Phillips Island to see what birds live there. This island is very small and quite treeless. From the sea it looks like a volcanic island because it is

Penniless Island. New St. Jose.

After collecting on the mainland, I went to Penniless Island to see what pirate life there. The island is very small and dirty besides. From the island it looks like a volcanic island because it is

one large and one small rock projecting at different angles. The little green parrot, or Blue Head Lovebird, is very common in New Zealand and the Australian which is very scarce, but if is the same species I saw very few. I saw only four large Hawks, two of which flew on the sea cliffs is very small too because

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bers in the valleys. Some of the old people have very few left

the island and never expect to.

Some Australian people used to come to shoot

wild. A few

bring out the old shells where the plough was cried

so red and without trees, but when we landed we found it part sandstone and part fine red dirt and rocky. The only birds that were still on the island were Boobies. The others had all gone away. We came here too late for sea birds. I saw the nests of Noddy Terns and many holes of different sizes of Shearwaters and Petrels, but no birds around except Boobies. Mr. Bell told me that the sea birds come to the island only during the summer months and go away in the winter. When we came to the island we saw several birds, among which were Diving Petrels, small Shearwaters and Wandering Albatrosses, but as soon as the weather cleared,no more were seen. The residents told me that they had never seen Frigate birds before the time we arrived in a heavy gale, but all had gone after the gale was over. I saw several rabbits, black, gray and yellow. The only land birds I saw were Hawks, one Pigeon and two Starling. I only collected six Boobies and came back to Kingstown to anchor.

June 1, 1926.

No more permission to collect birds, so we got ready for sea this morning. It took a few hours to clear the anchor and we got out from the island at evening. The wind was very fresh from the north.

June 2.

It blew very hard all night. In the morning we were visited by a violent cyclone for four hours

which almost sunk us. This was the heaviest one that I had ever seen at sea and I hope to God it will be the last. In the afternoon the wind and sea was a little better, but still rough. A large number of Wandering Albatrosses, a few Royal ones and many black Shearwaters were around us.

June 3.

Strong wind right along. A few birds around. Wandering Albatross, White-headed Albatross, Stingas (Gigantic-Petrel), Black Shearwater, Whale-bird (Prion), Cape Pigeon were seen almost all day. Lat. 26 S. Long. 169 E.

June 4.

Strong wind and high swell all day. A few black Shearwaters were seen during the day and at evening I saw one red-tailed Tropic-bird.

June 5.

Fair weather all day. We saw one Wandering Albatross, two White-bellied and Black-necked Shearwater.

June 6.

Fair weather in the morning up to noon when I wrote these lines. No birds in sight yet today.

June 7.

Fair weather in the morning, but wind changed to the east soon and the sea stays rough right along. Some Red-footed Boobies were sighted about noon and

June 2.

Light westerly in the morning, but very cloudy and dull all day. We saw one Peregrine Falcon and one Black-necked Stilt.

June 3.

Light westerly all day. We saw one Peregrine Falcon, two White-rumped Sandpipers, two White-headed Gulls and Black-necked Stilts.

June 4.

Strong wind and high swell all day. A few Black Skimmers were seen during the day and at evening

Strong wind right along. A few pirate sloops.

Peregrine Falcons, White-headed Gulls, Snowy Egrets (Egretta candidissima), Black Skimmers, White-rumped Sandpipers, Stilts

Cape Pigeon were seen almost all day. Lat. 35 S.

Long. 131 E.

June 5.

Strong wind and high swell all day. A few Black Skimmers were seen

Peregrine Falcons, a few Royal Gulls and many Black Terns, and

the last. In the afternoon the wind and sea saw a

I had very good sport and I hope to God it will be

with almost every bird. Late were the heaviest one that

at the same time we sighted the small Island (Matthew). When we came near, a flock of Boobies and Frigate birds flew about us for a few minutes and then went back to the island. The waves were breaking high on the rocks on the weather side and on the lee side nobody can land because of the cliffs.

June 8.

The sea continued very rough so we abandoned the idea of going to another island, because it is almost impossible to do any work in such a sea. We hadn't water enough to last us three or four days so we headed for Aneityum Island to get a few tins of water to last us until we reached Fila.

June 9.

Aneityum Island was sighted at daybreak. Today is the first time that we have seen the South Sea Islands. The sea is so lovely and the sight of the cocoanut trees and the bright sun of the tropics gives us courage again. Three Terns were seen about two miles off land on the south side of the island, but near the land no birds were seen. We dropped anchor about noon and sent the boat ashore for fresh water. The only white man that we saw was Mr. Willson, a trader, who came to the beach to find out what we wanted and ask us if we had been in Fila first. Our captain told him that we just called in for fresh water because we had none on board. In the afternoon I went in the bushes looking for birds, but not col-

lecting. Right on flat land I saw a few small birds:- Honey-eaters, White Eyes, Fan-tails, Shrike, Robins, Yellow-belly -- this bird has a white throat and black ring. I heard a few Doves calling, but never saw one near. I saw a large Hawk, Grey Hawk and Galinule, but I got very few of these birds. Mr. Willson gave me permission to collect a few birds, so next morning I went ashore but it rained almost all day. Then I went on Friday morning, the 11th, while the crew on board straightened up the things in the hull. I went up to the top of the mountains, but found no birds, only some on the flat land and very wild. Mr. Willson told me that there were some Pigeons on the island, but not many because the natives have been shooting them right along. There are not any regulations about game, so the natives kill the birds all year around. The main business of the island is timber and some copra. Oranges are plentiful and very sweet. Sugar cane grows thirty feet high but is not so sweet. Water-melon grows well too. Manioc is the main food of the natives.

June 14.

We left the island about three p.m. with a fair breeze. No birds were seen outside the island.

June 15.

At daybreak we were abreast the south end of Tanna Island. There was a light breeze all morning and no birds were seen during the morning. We sailed with only the foresail in double reef and staysail and

Honey-scented, white Lily, Red-bells, Spirea, Hosta,
Yellow-bell -- this pig made a white fantast and black
nose. I sent a large Hemp, grey head Delphinium, but
this, I learn a few Doves defining, but never saw one
I got very few of these birds. Mr. Allison says he
used to find Flycatcher and Fantail nests on the island.
But not many because the natives have been shooting
them right along. There was not any legislation about
the Mutton-Bird Grove well too. Besides it the main food
only some on the flat land and very wild. Mr. Allison
up to the top of the mountains, but found no birds.
posts straightened up the fingers in the hull. I went
down to Pigeon Mountain, the Hill, while the view on
I went ashore but it rained almost all day. Then I
decided to collect a few birds. Mr. Allison says he
I got very few of these birds. Mr. Allison says he
used. I was a large Hemp, grey head Delphinium, but
rind. I heard a few Doves defining, but never saw one
yellow-belly -- this pig made a white fantast and black
Honey-scented, White Eyes, Red-bells, Spirea, Hosta,

jib. At noon the captain let out more sail and we expect to reach Fila tomorrow morning. At one p.m. I saw one large shearwater with a black back and neck and white breast, but it went out of sight again very soon. Nothing more was seen during the day.

June 16.

Fila was in sight at daybreak and we made for the harbor and dropped anchor at 9.30 a.m.

Fila Town, the capital of New Hebrides, is very small for such a good harbor. It is quiet like Suva harbor all surrounded by land covered with evergreen trees and coconut palm groves. I went ashore to see the town, but there are no roads, only simple trails and a few European houses and stores and not any strees. The group has two rulers and two flags, British and French. Two dogs at one bone.

I went out to collect one day, but it rained very hard all day. I saw many small birds on the sides of the road. Ground doves are plentiful everywhere and several Clementin doves called from the trees near the road. The white eye is the most common bird on the island. I saw a small cave with a lot of small bats.

Efate Island, June 21.

We left Port Vila in the morning and dropped anchor at Undine Bay at sunset. The view of the land was beautiful and the sea in the bay was like an oil lake.

Port Vila, New Hebrides Is.

June 19, 1926.

Dear Dr. Murphy:

I am very much surprised that you did not send me any word about this Expedition! In your last letter to me about a year ago, you said that very soon you were going to inform me about the new plans in the future, but since then I have never heard a single word from you about the plans of the Expedition.

Mr. Beck told me that he knows nothing more of your plans than I do, but I was told by somebody in Aukland, N. Z., that this Expedition goes until 1932, that that was the report that came out in the annual Museum Report. I thought that I might expect to find some letter from you, but all the same old story (nothing), so we don't know what you intend doing in the future.

We just came from the rough New Zealand sea and had bad weather all the way outside of the Tropics. I tell you that this schooner is not suitable for sailing outside of the Tropics. In the Tropics we go all right; warm weather, and in the case of a gale wind, we can get to one of the islands, but not down in the South. On our trip from Norfolk Island to here, we ran into the center of a very strong cyclone on June 2nd. Everybody in the ship thought that they were never going to see land again, but God did not forget us in the middle of the furious ocean. My wife became very frightened after that, and I,

Fort Alla, New Hampshire Ia.

Dear Dr. Markby:

I am very much disappointed that you did not forward me the bill for the case. I am very much in need of money and I shall be obliged if you will send it to me at once.

Mr. Beck told me that he knows nothing whatever about the Expedition. He simply brought a message from you to me in the Tropics, but since then I have never heard a word from you. And all the report that came out in the Journal was the report that I brought with me. I thought that I might receive some money from the Expedition; at any rate I should have thought that you would have written to me before this. I have written to Mr. A. S. Hitchcock in Washington, D. C., that the Expedition does not require any more money, but I was told by somebody that you were going to see Mr. Beck while you were in the city, and I

too. She does not want to go on the schooner any more for far away trips. So I want to let you know about my plans here on the ship. I had planned to leave the Expedition next month. That had been the understanding between me and Mr. Beck in Suva last year, because he did not want to send us home on a vacation trip. When we came to stay about three years more, he said that he might not be staying more than a year or so. My plans now are to stay just until next April or May, and then my wife and I are going home. The matter of our returning to the field is for you to decide, if the terms suit the Museum and us. But if the Museum does not need us after next May, your silence is enough of an answer.

Our best wishes to you and your family.

Yours faithfully,

Jose G. Correia

June 22.

The weather was a little damp in the morning when we went ashore to collect. We landed at the mouth of the creek and I went to the east side for awhile, and then found a trail to the forest, so I went in until I came to the top of the mountain. The first birds I met were the beautiful ground doves. Swifts are very common everywhere. While crossing the coconut grove I saw a few parraqueets flying from tree to tree and a few warblers too. When I reached the cotton field I saw several white-eyes and some green finches. At one dead tree were several wood swallows which I collected. Before reaching the forest I saw two long-tail doves in the grass and a few wild hens. I saw a wild bull and cow wandering around in the forest. Way in the forest I saw a few Mangerin trees full of fruit and hundreds of parraqueets eating it. I saw a large bird resting in a tree and at first I thought it was a hen. I shot it down, but when I picked it up I found it was not a hen but a mallau! This was a very rare bird, so I started right away to search for more and a little later I got one. A large area of land in the forest is full of coffee trees of an abandoned coffee plantation. The ground is quite covered with coffee berries and there seems to be nobody to care for it. The old trees are all in straight lines about five feet apart, and at the edge of the plantation I saw a few small cement tanks and a long galvanized pipe which came from the creek above, but no water was running in it.

The weather was a little damp in the morning

and then turned out to be a very fine day.

We landed at the mouth of the river Gambia.

On the north bank of the river is a small

village called Albreda. There was also a

factory belonging to the French. A little

higher up is the town of Jillifree. The

Governor of the place came off to see us

and brought with him a present of a sheep,

fowls, and some fruit. We remained on board

all night.

June 24.

Early in the morning I went on shore

with the Governor and some gentlemen belonging

to the factory. We walked about a mile

and then came to a village where the Governor

has a country house. Here we were entertained

with a variety of fruits, such as oranges,

limes, lemons, shaddocks, pomegranates, figs,

and a sort of pulse called calivances, which

is very good eating, but in flavour and

nourishment like our beans. The trees were

all in blossom and fruit at the same time,

and afford a most delightful shade. The

country round is quite flat, and the soil

appears to be remarkably rich. The old

town is built with a kind of mud brick,

and the houses are thatched with straw.

The Governor has a pretty large garden

adjoining to his house, in which are

orange trees, limes, lemons, figs, and

cocoa nut trees. The latter grow very

high, and afford a most refreshing shade.

I went to the top of the mountain. The first

view is very beautiful. On the south side

of the river I went to the east side for shelter.

I saw several wild beasts and some green turtle.

I also saw a great many fine birds. When I returned

I ordered the colours to be hoisted, and

fired a few guns. Many of the natives

came to see us, and brought with them

some fruit, which they exchanged for

beads, looking-glasses, knives, scissors,

and such like trifles. We remained

on board all night.

There was also an old cleaning machine, but all these things had not been used for a long time.

The most common birds around were doves (four different species live in this island). The pigeons are the same species that we found in Samoa and Tongoa, and in the Lau group in the Fiji Islands. The black pigeons are the same as those we found everywhere at Samoa, Tongoa and Fiji. The Clementin doves here are a different species from any of those at the other groups, and have a different call. I saw the ground doves under the orange trees eating the seeds of the rotten fruit. There are a few small birds in the forest. I was on the lookout for sooty flycatchers and thrushes, but did not see any today.

June 23

I took the same place today. I was told to keep a good lookout for mallaus, thrushes, sooty flycatchers. The birds that I saw today were the same as those of yesterday. I saw three mallaus, but a little far away. I collected one sooty flycatcher. I saw one thrush, but it flew away. Large green doves were in the highest trees in the forest, so some of them were spoiled when they hit the ground. I got two of them and three Clementin doves, three long-tail doves and a few other small birds.

June 24

We went ashore a little late today because we had a few birds to skin in the morning. I got two

mallaus and one thrush. I saw two more thrushes, but they flew too fast. One mallau called, but I saw it fly away at a distance. I saw several old nests, but they were more common on the edges of the creeks. Once in a while I saw flying foxes on orange trees eating the fruit.

June 25-July 1

I went to the same place for five days, but only on two days found four redbreasts,-two each day. Mallaus are very common birds on this island, so we found them everywhere. On July 1st we moved the ship to the east end of the bay in the morning. I went this morning over the ridge of the mountain, but the place is very bare, all full of grass and only a few big trees in the canyon. Very few small birds were seen about; on the ridge I heard a few pigeons and two mallaus. I found a hen's nest on a fern tree about thirty-five feet above the ground with two eggs in it; this is the first hen's nest that I have seen on a tree. I came back to the ship at evening, mostly empty handed. I wanted to shoot anything that came in sight, but I got practically nothing except two mallaus and six small birds, one pigeon. I saw two thrushes, but they were too fast.

July 2

This morning I took the hill side and one creek. On the hillside I saw only a few small birds, but in the creek I saw several sooty flycatchers and thrushes; I got one of the latter, and the others flew very fast

July 5

Late morning I took the hill side and one creek.
On the hillside I saw only a few small birds, but it
was quiet and shady. Once I heard a woodpecker
tap a tree. I saw two gray squirrels. One
small bird, one pigeon. I saw two sparrows, but they
were too far away.

I got one of the letters, and the others from very last
year but mailman brought excellent morning exercise
for both. I walked to school just as usual, but I
was delayed. Mostly when I see squirrels and
birds in the first part. I have seen on a tree
fifty-five feet above the ground with two eggs in it:
a robin, I think. I found a nest on a tree about
ten feet high. One mallard called, but I saw it
only on two days. Robins were very common on the
meadows. So we had very exciting mornings. On July 1st
I found them everywhere. One mallard was very late
to the end of the day in the morning. I went
to the same place for five days, but they
were more common on the edges of the streets. Once
I saw a pair flying high above the meadows and
then I got one of the letters, and the others from very last
year but mailman brought excellent morning exercise
for both. I walked to school just as usual, but I
was delayed. Mostly when I see squirrels and
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meadows. So we had very exciting mornings. On July 1st
I found them everywhere. One mallard was very late
to the end of the day in the morning. I went
to the same place for five days, but they

and were lost in the dense bushes. There too I saw several sooty flycatchers, but did not have much of a chance at them. I shot four, but only found two. I heard many others call in the thick vines on the tall trees. I heard a few mallaus call, but I shot only two. Everywhere on this island I saw many abandoned plantations of all sorts, coconut, coffee, cotton. The coconuts grow up under the trees, and the cotton and coffee is over the ground.

Nguna Island, New Hebrides
July 3, 1926

This island is only three miles north of Efate I. and has a few small villages on it. The highlands are grass covered, but the seaside has some very big forests and is all volcanic. When I landed I did the best I could to prevent the natives going with me, but in vain. Three of them followed me all morning and two more joined us about noon and never left me alone all the day. The forests are very dense all over and very few birds were in the trees. The first birds that I shot were a large light hawk that was resting up on a dead tree on a banana plantation, and one small cuckoo. The natives with me made such a noise that they scared all the birds away. I told them that I didn't like them to follow me because they drove away the birds, but they kept on going just the same. I heard some thrushes call and saw one, but it was too quick. I also heard a few thick heads, but got only one in the afternoon. The natives said that

there were plenty of mallaus all about the woods, but I never heard nor saw one. Some wild fowl were about, and I shot one hen. The days are very short so we don't have much time in the afternoon for collecting. The most common birds here are parraqueets and white-eyes. A few Clementin and green doves call from the trees , and once in awhile a long tailed dove flies by. The ground doves are more common around orange trees.

July 4

Great day in the United States of America!

The 4th of July was spent quite lonely on the Schooner France, anchored near the Nguna I. This is the third 4th of July that we have spent in the South Sea Islands. Where will we spend the next? I expect in America, and hope so too.

July 5 Mau Island

We left Nguna I. in the morning and arrived at Mau about eight o'clock the same morning. We landed at Lagoon Village, and after Mr. Beck had permission from the Chief, we went off to collect. I did the best I could to avoid company, but in vain. The procession after me started with one and increased to nine by noon. These people here may be related to the Samoan people. I went up to the peak in the center of the island, going up one canyon, but it was very dense. I saw two gallinules fly from one side to the other, but a little far from me. At one big tree I saw several green doves, but I got only one and one young long-tailed dove. One man

followed me all the way over the mountain and when we reached the crater in the center of the island, we met six men working, but all of them left their work and took part in the procession, so now I have seven after me. One of them showed me two different kinds of trees and told me to be careful about them. One of them, he said, if it came in contact with the tender skin, made it itch sometimes for weeks. The milk of another, from the leaves, getting on the skin, brought on the Salomoon skin disease. These two dangerous trees are very common in the New Hebrides. There is no lave on the crater of this island, but very good soil which is planted with coconut trees, bananas, some tarro, and plenty of sugar cane. I saw very few birds there, but heard mallaus call at two different places, but the people chased them away with their loud cries when they called me. I told them they had better not follow me because they bothered me in my work, so they sent two little boys back, but the seven big men followed me just the same. I left the crater and took a road to go across the island with the idea of coming back over the south side of the island. A little ways down I met a man at work in the plantation and he showed me a nest of the ground dove with two baby birds in it. I brought the young birds with me because I think that Mr. Beck would like to bring them up and send them home for the zoo. At one small tree with red flowers on, I collected a few red-headed Honeysuckers, and saw one Tahitian cuckoo, but I had no chance to shoot it.

The people of the New Hebrides are mostly all very small in size and the women are very short. The people are quite ugly in the South Sea Islands! The houses where they live are very low and dark inside, and also very dirty, the people too. Most of the men speak English, more or less, but most of them don't like to work for small money.

July 6

We left Mau I. about four a.m. for Monument Rock and Matasso Islands, but the sea was a little rough so we could not stop there. Around Monument Rock we saw a flock of boobies flying about and I saw two terns among them. The sea was rough when we came to Mai I. and we dropped anchor about noon. We went ashore to collect in the afternoon. I took the south-west end of the island, but that part is not very good for birds because I saw but very few. I collected only a few doves and parraqueets. The mosquitoes toward night wanted to eat us on the flat lands. The natives here did not follow me! Very good people.

July 7

We went ashore in the morning, and I went to the same place as yesterday and over the flat land to the end, but I was sorry I went there. I was trapped by the rose bushes and small Pandanos, and the place is mostly all swamp and full of mosquitoes which bite like dogs. I heard many pigeons call from the trees, but it was hard to see them among the thick

foliage. I heard a few sooty flycatchers, but saw only two which I collected. I tramped for a few hours in the dense bushes of the swamp before I could find my way out of them. I heard a few thrushes, but did not see any. A little shower came in the afternoon and it rained all afternoon. The mosquitoes were so thick around me that I ran as fast as possible from the forest, but they followed me everywhere I went.

July 8

There was a light rain all day long so nobody went ashore today. Holiday.

July 9

Today I was on the lookout for small parraqueets and blue finches. Hicks and I went together in the morning to the big tree where he saw some blue finches yesterday. On the road we saw small parraqueets around the coconut trees. Hicks shot one and another went away. At the big tree where the finches were, we got three in the morning and one hummingbird. Only a few warblers were up on the tree so we decided to go over to the coconut trees to look for small parraqueets. Hicks had better luck than I; he struck five, while I was only two fly over the coconut trees in the afternoon, but got none.

July 10

Today I was all day on the lookout for small parraqueets among the coconut groves, but none were seen. The redbreasted robin at this island lives on the flat

ground in the thick bushes. The ground doves are the commonest among the doves at this group. I have never yet seen any hawks at this island.

July 12

My luck today has been very bad! I was looking for humming birds and red-headed finches. Of the latter I saw none, and of the former I saw three, but got none. Hard luck is against me for a long time about finding rare birds, and especially in this group of islands, but I hope that it may change sometime before I leave the field.

July 13

We left Mai Island early in the morning and started for Monument Rock, trying to get some sea birds, but the captain found out that the ~~road~~ rudder was out aways and he could not steer; so we came to Undine Bay in smooth water to investigate the trouble and found out that the post was split and we would have to go to Vila for repairs. We set out again for Vila next day, and arrived there on the morning of the 15th.

July 15

I was sent out by Mr. Beck about ten o'clock to collect and keep a lookout for yellow-bellies and any other rare birds. I got only one yellow-belly and a few other birds, and a lot of bats in one cave.

July 16

Today I ran into a large species of land fox of the forest, and I got only two yellow-bellies and

two cuckoos. I saw many other common birds at different places, and heard some sooty flycatchers, but saw none.

Efate Island, July 21.

Back again at Undine Bay! I was sent out to search for red-headed finches. I went up to the place we knew of in the forest to try my luck, because those birds were very rare. the first time we called at this place, so I did not bother with any other birds on my way up. On my arrival at the tree we knew of, I saw two red-headed finches; I shot one and after waiting a little while a few more came. Then they came one by one, and in about an hour I had twelve; for about an hour not one was seen, but later they came back again and I got six more, making eighteen in a few hours.

July 22
Monument Rock and Mattaso Is.

I did not go ashore at these places so I can't say anything about them.

July 23 Makura Is.

I went ashore in the morning. Very few birds live here. At the top of the island I only saw two kingfishers which I collected. On the sides I collected a few small birds and one black pigeon and a few Clementin doves. Very few honeyeaters were seen at the flowering trees.

two objects. I was mainly curious about bigness, and was
not bigness, and heard some object investigate, but was
too far away to see clearly. The first time we collided it
might have been a little worse. As it was, I got six more
bruises and a few bumps.

Monument Rock and Matthews Is.

I did not go ashore at these bigness as I was
afraid of the surging waves.

Back again at Monument Rock; I saw these two
objects before. Is Vine, Bumpas Is.

Back again at Monument Rock; I saw these two
objects before. I went by them several times
because those objects were investigating
the surging waves.

July 24 Tongariki Is.

At this island we saw sixteen species of birds, but very few of each kind. The forests are dense and low. At the top of the mountain it is all plum grass and very few small trees. At some creeks we saw once in a while a small bird, but it was very hard to shoot because of the thick bushes. We had a hard day's work for nothing.

July 26 Tongoa Is.

We arrived here yesterday morning and started work this morning. The bushes are very dense all over the island and very few birds are still here, only the common ones. The island was swept by a hurricane three years ago and it killed a lot of birds, so our collecting was small.

July 27

It was a very fine morning when we came ashore, but the weather changed very soon. It began to rain about nine a.m. and kept on all day. I decided to go after malau eggs. The natives took us to the place where they nest at an embankment on the east side of the island near the beach, and we found twelve eggs, four at one hole and the others one at each place. When we came back we were all wet and we learned from the natives that the ship had to clear out from the island and get shelter at Api Island, so we called at Mr. Michelsen's house and stayed there until Friday (30) morning, when the ship came back to us again.

July 30

I went to the east southeast side of the island today and struck some red-headed blue finches. I found them on the small trees which have fruit like figs. The birds pick up the fuit and go to another tree and eat it. They never stop long on the tree where they get the fruit, but on the others near by. On the road I got two longtailed doves and two green doves.

July 31

I went to the same place as yesterday for blue finches . Yesterday I got nine, but today I got only five until about noon and then the wind started to blow and change to south so I went to the ship as soon as possible in the case of its having to put out to sea, as we did not want to be left behind again. But the wind dropped again in the afternoon and we waited there until Monday morning and left Tongoa at daybreak for Api Island.

Aug. 2 Api Island

We left Tongoa I. at daybreak and arrived at Api I. in the afternoon. We went ashore, but it was very late, so I came back in the dark with empty hands. The fields there are very bad. On the plain land the ground is almost covered with weeds and vines and some very dense plum grass. On the hills there are many big trees, but the ground is all weeds and at some places they are very high and dense. The top of the trees is almost covered with vines, making it quite impossible to see the birds above. We spent a week

I went to the east southeast side of the island
and started exploring a old fort. It looked
pretty run down and after I got out of the
boat I walked up the hill and through tall grass
and trees. I found a old rusty cannon and
kept walking. I got out my camera and took
a picture of the cannon. I went to the
other side of the island and found a
old rusty anchor. I took a picture of
that too. I went back to the boat and
got my fishing pole and started fishing.
I got two bites but no fish. I got
tired of fishing and went back to the
island. I went to the west side of the
island and found a old fort. I walked
around the fort and took a picture of
the cannons. I found a old rusty
anchor. I took a picture of that too.
I went back to the boat and got my
fishing pole and started fishing. I got
two bites but no fish. I got tired of
fishing and went back to the island.

here, but our collection was not very good because part of the birds were lost among the weeds. I found an old thrush's nest, but no other kinds of nests were seen around. The people here live very miserably; their houses look more suitable for pigs than for people. The soil is very fertile and everything grows well, but it is almost all full of weeds and bushes. A few patches of cotton grow very fine, but the people are too lazy to take care of it. Indian corn grows well here and tastes very good. We left Api I. on August 9 in the morning for Lopevi I. and arrived there about one p.m.

Lopevi Island, New Hebrides
August 9, 1926.

This island is 4755 feet high. The lower part is covered with big trees, the middle part is full of small bushes and the upper is bare lava. Most of the birds live in the lower part among the high trees, many of which are Ironwood trees. At first sight the island seems birdless, but we found quite a good number of different species. The common yellow-eye in Fiji, Samoa, and Tonga Is. we found here for the first time in the New Hebrides, but a different species, a little large and brown in color. The thrushes came right in the houses to eat. I saw two malau eggs which the natives showed me, but I never saw the birds. I saw a large flock of small green finches among the cotton fields. Almost every native man has a gun for killing pigeons, so there were very few seen. We spent two days here and left this island on the 11th in the afternoon and

were bent over their books. The room was very still except for the scratching of pens and the occasional rustle of a page being turned.

Then suddenly the door opened and Miss Dyer, the headmistress, came in. She walked down the room between the desks and stopped at Mary's desk. Mary looked up, startled, and saw that Miss Dyer was holding a letter in her hand.

"Mary Ireton, will you please come to my study at one o'clock?" she said.

Mary's face went very red. She knew that all the girls were looking at her, and she felt as if she could not bear it if she had to stay in the room another minute.

"Yes, Miss Dyer," she managed to say.

Miss Dyer went out of the room, closing the door behind her.

Mary's pen dropped with a splash on to the paper. Her hand was trembling so much that she could not write. She tried to blot the ink, but it only made a worse mess. Then she tore the page out of her exercise book and started again, but her writing was all shaky and the words looked all wrong.

"Please, Miss Dyer, may I leave the room?" Mary asked the teacher who was sitting at the desk in front of the class.

"Yes, you may," Miss Dyer said, looking up from the letter she was writing.

Mary got up from her desk and walked down the room. She could feel

arrived at Pauuma I. in the evening.

Pauuma Island, Aug. 12

This island is very small and is very hilly and wooded all over with many dry creeks. The forests are very dense and quite covered with vines and weeds. The most common birds here are doves. We heard them call all over the island, but it was very hard to see one. I found red-headed finches very common, but it is hard to find the trees where they feed; but at those trees I saw a very large flock of them on the evening of the day before we left the island, so it was too late to take a large number of them.

Ambrym Island, Aug. 14

We arrived at this island about ten a.m. and went ashore, but the day was very hot and the ground dusty and we had no time to go far in the forests and our collection was small and of common birds. At last we have met the cannibals of the New Hebrides! They are the worst looking people that I ever saw in my life. Those people are not cannibals now, but except for killing people and eating them they have the same habits as they had in cannibal days.

Aug. 16

I went over the north side of the island. The place is mostly volcanic with new bushes all over it. Very few birds were seen and very wild, but at one place I met a number of black thrushes among the dense bushes and collected three of them. There are some

white-eyes here, the white iris and brown too. On my way to the bushes I met a large crowd of bushmen coming down to the beach to sell copra and cotton. Each man had a large belt around his waist, but otherwise they were naked and part of their faces were painted black. They looked more like devils than men. If I had not met two of them on the beach before and heard from the other people that they were all tame, I might have thought it was my last moment of life! As I knew about them, instead of running away from them, I went directly to them and shook hands with them all. All those people have dirt enough on their bodies to plant banana trees and tarro too without touching their skin. My collection today was not good. At one place I saw a few thrushes which I shot (three), but the bush was very dense and new. There is no fresh water anywhere on the island; for drinking the people use coconuts and some rain water. We stopped for the night and sailed next morning.

Malekula Island, Aug. 17

At last we arrived in the heart of the cannibals' islands! Many people told us at Port Villa "Don't land at Malekula because they still eat human flesh there, and if you go in the bush you will never come back again." The most dangerous cannibals at this island were the white traders and planters. Those white cannibals have killed more native people under their cruelty to make them work for nothing than the native people have killed the white. We heard stories from both sides, and up to

now I have never seen anything wrong at this island, so I dropped the matter.

We found a specimen of crow which we had not seen before. I found a new species of kingfishes, smaller than the others and a very dark blue back, white throat and brown belly. The female has a white spot between the legs. I can't give notes day by day because I have no time for that, so I must give them the best I can. While we stopped at Malekula I. I found out that there were not many birds in sight, and some very common at another island were very rare here. Thrushes are quite common in the canyon but very wild. I found out that the thrush here goes to rest at the top of the high trees and not in the thick bushes. The thick-head here is very common too; we saw them everywhere among the trees. The shrike is a rare bird here and very few were seen. We stopped at Bushman Bay until Aug. 24th. It is a good place, but not many people live there. There is a very large coconut field and also a large cotton field, but most of it stays on the ground because there is not enough labor to do the work. On our last day I went over the large valley full of very high trees. I saw several thrushes and malaus and many thick-heads. I found one malau egg buried about a foot deep in the ground on the cotton field about a mile from the beach.

Malekula Island, Aug.23.

We stopped at two places on the mainland and on two small islands near the west end. At one we did not make any collection because the place is very small

now I have never seen anything wrong at this island.

as I dropped the matter.

We found a specimen of otter which we had not
seen before. While we stopped at Malekula I found out that
I could one morning get a shot at a wild turkey which was
feeding on the cotton field about a mile from the beach.

PS. Yes, Malekula Island. Am. Ed.

We stopped at two places on the mainland and
on two small islands near the west end. At one we did
not make any collection because the place is very small

and so many people live there, but at another small island while Mr. Beck went to the mainland, I went around the small island, but only a few common birds were seen there. At this part of Malekula there are still cannibals. The people of the small island have plantations on the mainland, but when they go there they always go in a large party and all armed with guns in case they should meet any bushmen. We were told by some native men that the bushmen were very seldom seen near the sea and that they never try to cross the sea because they are afraid of drowning and they couldn't swim, so the others feel safe on the small islands. We have seen at the New Hebrides that on every island the people are a different race from one place to another, and have different habits of life. At some places we saw hundreds of pig jaws which had two big tusk teeth. The pigs are killed for some celebrations or ceremonies of the native habirs, and after the ceremony the jaw of each pig is placed on a rack and let there forever. If anybody takes a jaw from that rick it is considered sacrilege among the others and might result in the death of the guilty man. When we left Malekula I. we came to a small island quite close to Espiritu Santo Island.

Malo Island, Aug. 27.

We arrived here this morning and went ashore about nine a.m. The island is lower; the highest peak is about 1000 feet and the remainder is quite plain. The fields for collecting are fine; almost all open bushes and clear forests, but not many species of birds

live here and nothing new was found. A large part of the forest birds live on the lower land. I saw thrushes and sooty flycatchers right in the village and thick-heads were everywhere. The most common birds here are the red-capped dove. I heard them calling everywhere, but there are not many small birds. I was told by some native people that the small kingfisher is very common here, but the large ones are rare. I saw three small and only one large. The native name for kingfisher is Sigo. The orange trees are full of fruit most all over the island, but the natives did not offer one to us! Many of them followed me along the forest and at some places they pick-ed oranges and ate them before me without asking me if I wanted one! The first people of the kind we had met in the South Sea Island.s

Espiritu Santo Island, Aug. 30

We came to this island two days ago, but we collected nothing before today. The land is quite low and full of thick weeds and grass. A few patches of trees are almost covered with vines and high weeds. The first birds I saw were two rails which flew over the bushes, then for a long time I did not see any bird. At last I went in the high tree forest full of dense bushes inside. I heard a few thick-heads calling, but it was very rare to see one. Once in awhile I saw a couple of yellow-bellies in the big trees and occasionally a sooty flycat-cher came inside. At another patch of forest I saw some thrushes and crows, but very few. On the cleaned land I saw a few yellow-eyes and white eyes, but no rare birds.

Aug. 31

I took the other field today, but nothing new was seen. I found a small nest with two eggs in it. They were very dark brown with darker spots. The nest seems quite like that of the sooty flycatcher, but the eggs are darker than those we have found in Fiji Islands. The birds that I saw around the nest were sooty flycatchers, but they never went on the nest. I took it with me because it was raining badly and if I left it there until the next day, I might never have found it again.

Sept. 1, 1926.

I went out only for half a day. I found a good field of open forest, but the same birds that I had seen before, and very few in number. Thick-heads are commonest and next is the yellow-belly. I saw a few doves' nests on the rock cave five feet from the ground. Very few doves live at this part of the island compared to other islands of this group, and no warblers were seen around.

Sept. 2

We left the canal and came to the west end of the island, stopping at the N.W. side. The fields are quite flat and densely forested. Nothing new was found at this end either, and after a few days we pushed farther north to the end and called at a small island named Dauphin, which has two fresh water lakes. Here we found new birds on the laks, but when we fired at them they dived down before the shots reached them.

On the first day I got four, but I had to swim in the lake for the last two I shot. Next day we carried the small boat over the bushes and Mr. Beck went into the middle and shot some. Hicks and I shot a few on the sides.

Dauphin Island, Sept. 2-12

On the 7th in the afternoon we left Dauphin Island and sailed for the Banks group, but we had rough weather and quite a head wind so we arrived at a small island (I don't know its name yet) in the afternoon, and Hicks and I went ashore. Hicks brought in six small birds, but I went over bad field all full of grass. I saw a few birds, but had no chance to collect any except one shrike, but the shots cut his bill quite off and broke the skull. The wind started to increase, so we had to clear off from land about nine o'clock. Next morning we were about ten miles to the lee side and it was still very rough and got worse up to noon, so we decided to look for shelter until the weather changed. At about four p.m. we dropped anchor on the lee side of Gaua or Santa Maria Island. The island is very densely wooded all over the weather side and at many places on the lee side too. The villages at this island are right in the center or up on the hills. I did not see any coconut plantations here. The natives are very friendly and most all the men speak English. We are still waiting for good weather.

Gaua Island, Sept. 10

The weather was very wet in the morning, but

On the first day I got home, but I had to swim in the afternoon we left Deadman Island for the Dennis Point, but we had rough

we went out about nine a.m. Very few birds were seen about on the flat land, but up high I saw a few more, among which were red-capped finches and thrushes.

Sept. 11

I went further up the creek today, so I saw a few sooty flycatchers and thick-heads, and two thrushes but had no chance for the latter.

Melapav Island, Sept. 14

We left Gaua Island on Sunday afternoon, but under the head wind and rough weather we arrived at Melapav I. on Tuesday morning at daybreak. The island is about forty-five degrees inclined and the trails to go up to the top are very steep. Mr. Beck's intention was to go to the top for shearwaters. The top was all covered with very dense fog and the bushes were very wet; the wind blew so hard at some times that it knocked everybody down, and the fog came so thick at times that we could only see as far as ten or twelve feet, so we never could see the center of the crater and it was very dangerous going down because there are many cliffs around. Then the natives told Mr. Beck that the birds which nest in the crater come in March and not now, but another kind nest outside now, so maybe we can find some there under the roots of the trees. We came down for awhile and then started to look for shearwaters, but only one was found by Mr. Beck today. We spent the night partly anchored and partly dragging under the heavy squall until the dawn.

Sept. 15

I stayed on board because I had two fingers of my right hand badly bruised, because the wind knocked me down and I struck my hand between my gun and some rocks on the ground and the small finger-nail came off, so I could not use my hand for a few days. No more shearwaters were found in the nests, so Mr. Beck came back about five o'clock and sailed off for Valua I.

Valua Island, Sept. 17

This island is small in size, but has very good forests; very few birds in them. I went ashore for the first time since I hurt my fingers, and I went up for quite a distance without seeing one bird! The first one I saw was a shrike, and then I heard a few pigeons call among the trees, but they were very hard to see because of the dense foliage of the trees. I got only a few birds here because the rain started in the afternoon. Next day I stayed on board to skin birds. We sailed at noon and headed for Santa Cruz Islands, arriving there on Sunday afternoon (19)

Vanikoro Island, Santa Cruz Group, Sept. 20

This island has a very good forest, but very very dense. I went over the highest mountain in search of rare birds, but very few were seen about the ridge. At the very top I found a hole in the ground about thirty feet deep and six feet across. This hole was made by rain water which sank at that place. On the sides I found three swifts' nests. One had two young

birds about three or four days old; one had two fresh eggs, and another had the birds on the nest. Near the same place I shot a kingfisher, the only one we got at this side of the island. The weather was very bad every day; heavy showers came right along, so it made it hard to collect. Some of the birds are quite different from those of the Banks and New Hebrides Islands, except the red-capped doves and Pacific pigeons. Three species of small birds and some thick-heads kept going together in the thick bushes, but not many in number, and for a few miles we did not see a bird anywhere. We spent four days at this bay and then moved to the north side of the same island where the people said there were plenty of crocodiles, because here we never saw one.

Vanikoro Island, Sept. 24

At this side of the island (north) we expected to meet with some alligators or crocodiles, but there were none in sight, and there were no signs of them. We found the birds here about the same as on the other bay. We spent two days here and left on Sunday morning for Utupua Island, arriving there at sunset.

While sailing among the Banks and Santa Cruz Islands we met several shearwaters of about four or five different kinds, and I saw one black, small petrel. Some tropic birds passed us, but kept right on going. A few curlews and plovers and tatlers were collected by Mr. Beck at the north side of Vanikoro Island.

Utupua Island, Sept. 27

We arrived here yesterday evening and had a good restful night. This morning was beautiful and we went ashore to collect. I went in a canoe with a native who landed me at the mangrove beach inside the Lagoon Bay. The first bird I met was a red-capped dove. Then I saw one fantail, but missed it. Very few birds live at this island; of small birds I saw only about four or five species. The fine weather lasted only a short time; a heavy shower came up about ten o'clock and it continued to rain all afternoon, so my collection was very small. The natives here told us that there are some small alligators in this bay, but at the end of it in the creek.

Sept. 28-30

I went over to the north end where I saw a large mangrove swamp and a flat valley. The mangrove goes further inland and then the bush land plain begins and goes very far in. Here I looked for the white-breasted ground dove. I saw several ground doves fly in the distance, but could not make out what they were. I got three common ones and a few other birds. On the reefs I saw several curlews, plovers, tatlers and white-bellied sandpipers; among these birds I collected a few and two sandpipers. At this island we only found thrushes at two flat places near the beach. On the first day I got seven in about thirty minutes in the afternoon. The number of species of land birds here is very small. We left here and sailed for the Duff Group where we arrived on Saturday morning, Oct. 2.

Sept. 88-30

Disappointment Island

We went ashore about nine a.m. The first to welcome us was a large cloud of mosquitoes which tried our blood to see if it was sweet. After fighting them for awhile, each of us took a different way into the forest. The first bird I saw was a male thickhead which I mistook for a thrush. Later I saw two more thickheads and one honey-eater (red), and further up a few more honey-eaters and one small parraqueet. Pacific pigeons, red-capped doves and a kingfisher were about the only land birds we got today.

Oct. 4

We went ashore again today and looked for ground doves and a few others; there were very few birds on the island. I saw one gallinule on the taro patches, but I missed it.

Oct. 5

This morning we lifted anchor and went around to the small islets with the hope of finding some sea birds, but nothing came in sight except a few boobies flying far away in the distance, so we came to another large island of the same group and dropped anchor there about noon; we collected in the afternoon. At this island we found very few birds, only four or five species. In the evening we sailed out again for Reef Islands.

Reef Islands, Oct. 6-10

This group of islands is flat and of lime formation, and a great part of the land is covered with

breadfruit trees. I never before saw so many pigeons together; there are thousands of them everywhere and they are quite tame, some staying about twenty feet from us and not flying away until we came closer. There are very few species of small birds. Red-capped doves called everywhere, but it was very hard to see them in the dense foliage on the tops of the trees. There are a few ground doves too, but they are wilder than the others, flying away at the first sight of anybody. The pigeons now have young ones, some ready to fly, but the ground doves and red-capped doves start laying now. I found three ground doves' nests and one red-cap's with eggs but no sign of young birds yet. Probably they nest a little later than the pigeons. No small birds' nests were seen here. I saw a cave which had some small bats and swifts, but it was too dark so I could not find any nests inside. About the lagoon and over the mangroves there are many thousands of shore birds, curlews, gowdits, gurnstones, plovers, tatlers, sandpipers, herons, green herons, white-capped terns and yellow billed terns. On the second day here the natives called me to look at one alligator that was asleep in the shallow water of the lagoon near the small mangrove tree. I took a look from a distance, and so saw a black spot in the water. About halfway on the reefs between the two islands there were two more of small size, but I only saw the black spots.

Reef Islands, Oct. 11-17

The Pacific pigeons are the most common birds

The Pacific Pigeons are the most common flight

on this island; we saw and heard them all over. Red-capped doves were also heard everywhere in the forests. There were not so many long-tailed and ground doves. We found yellow-eyes and parraqueets only at one place around the Missionary station at the Lomlom Island; outside of this place, it is very rare to see one. The pigeons are almost all young ones of all sizes and few fresh eggs were found by the natives. Ground doves are nesting now too. I found six nests of these birds, but the eggs were in an advanced state of incubation. I only found one nest of the red-capped dove with one egg in it, but it had a big chicken inside. The parraqueets are beginning to make love now for nesting. I noticed that the male birds are very jealous of the mate when another male bird comes near.

Napani Island, Oct. 13

We left Reef Islands this morning and dropped anchor at Napani Island, outside the reefs late in the afternoon. We could not go ashore because it was too late and the weather was bad. Next morning the weather was worse and a heavy rain fell all morning. In the afternoon it cleared but very little; we went ashore, but after we had landed a very heavy shower came and spoiled our collecting, but we got a few noddies and some land birds. Next day we tried again for a few more shore and land birds. No nests were found except those of lesser noddies. A few tropic birds flew over the island and one frigate bird was seen flying high up over the island. Few people live here and in very poor

condition.

Santa Cruz Island, Oct. 18

A small collection was made at this island at this time. I landed at the south side of Gracioza Bay. The land goes flat for awhile and then goes up a little. Red-capped doves called everywhere. A few ground doves were seen and collected. Long-tailed doves and Pacific pireons were very common too. I saw yellow-eyes near the beach on the flat land, but not many on high land. The small fantails here are different from those of Vanikoro I., and one new species of small bird was found on this island; it is the size and quite the same color of the white-eye, but lives in thick forests in pairs, Very few were seen and only four collected. I found one nest of the ground dove with two baby birds in it, and also a wild hen's nest on the ground with five eggs in it. I broke one and found a chicken about half way advanced in incubation, so I left the other four there. Several swallows flew over the road and along the beach. Plenty of wild fowl were seen in the bushes and roosters called everywhere. At this part of the island there are no signs of wild pigs, maybe there are some over on the other side, and maybe some different birds too, but I have not gone over there yet.

List of Birds of New Hebrides Islands
taken by the Whitney Expedition. J. G. C.

Efate Island

Land Birds

1. Hawk
2. Gallinule
3. Malau
4. Pigeon (Pacific)
5. Black Pigeon
6. Green Dove
7. Ground Dove
8. Red-cap Dove
9. Long-tail Dove
10. Parakeet (large)
11. Thrush
12. Sooty Flycatcher
13. Kingfisher
14. Shrike
15. Thick-head
16. Yellow-belly
17. Fan-tail (large)
18. Broadbill
19. Warbler
20. White-eye (Gold)
21. Red Honeysucker
22. Blue-head Finch
23. Swallow
24. Gray Swift
25. Wild Fowl
26. Wood Swallow
27. Rail (Viar)
28. Bat
29. Fly-fox
30. Owl
31. Fan-tail (small)
32. White-eye (gray)
33. White Swift
34. Red-cap Finch
35. Red-breast Robin
36. Duck

Nguna Island

Land Birds

1. Pigeon (Pacific)
2. Malau
3. Black Pigeon
4. Green Dove
5. Long-tail Dove
6. Ground Dove
7. Kingfisher
8. Thick-head
9. Cuckoo
10. Wood Swallow
11. Shrike
12. Warbler
13. Red-cap Dove
14. Fan-tail
15. Hawk
16. Gray Hawk
17. Red Honey Eater
18. White-eye (gold)
19. White-eye (gray)
20. Broadbill
21. White Swift
22. Thrush
23. Wild Fowl
24. Fly-fox
25. Bat
26. Owl
27. Parrot (small)

Sea Birds Curlew, Heron, Yellow-bill Tern.

Mau Island

Land Birds

1. Malau
2. Gallinule
3. Green Dove
4. Ground Dove
5. Red-cap Dove
6. Long-tail Dove
7. Cuckoo (Tahiti)
8. Kingfisher
9. Parrot
10. Warbler
11. White-eye (gray)
12. White-eye (golden)
13. Red Honey Eater
14. Black Pigeon
15. Wood Swallow
16. Cuckoo (small)
17. Broadbill

1. Kestrel
2. Sparrow-hawk
3. Red-tailed Hawk
4. Golden Eagle
5. Osprey
6. Turkey Vulture
7. Peregrine Falcon
8. Bald Eagle
9. Cooper's Hawk
10. Goshawk
11. Harrier
12. Red-shouldered Hawk
13. Swainson's Hawk
14. Rough-legged Hawk
15. Ferruginous Hawk
16. Golden Eagle
17. Gyrfalcon
18. Prairie Falcon
19. Merlin
20. Peregrine Falcon (Anatum)
21. Peregrine Falcon (Tundrius)
22. Aplomado Falcon
23. Gyrfalcon (Gray)
24. Gyrfalcon (White)
25. Gyrfalcon (Black)
26. Prairie Falcon
27. Merlin
28. Peregrine Falcon (Anatum)
29. Peregrine Falcon (Tundrius)
30. Aplomado Falcon
31. Gyrfalcon (Gray)
32. Gyrfalcon (White)
33. Gyrfalcon (Black)

34. Ruffed Grouse
35. Spruce Grouse
36. Blue Grouse
37. Sharp-tailed Grouse
38. Greater Prairie-Chicken
39. Lesser Prairie-Chicken
40. Wild Turkey
41. Scaled Quail
42. Gambel's Quail
43. California Quail
44. Mountain Quail
45. Montezuma Quail
46. Northern Bobwhite
47. Black-throated Bobwhite
48. Chukar
49. Gray Partridge
50. Ring-necked Pheasant
51. Sharp-tailed Grouse
52. Greater Prairie-Chicken
53. Lesser Prairie-Chicken
54. Wild Turkey
55. Montezuma Quail
56. Northern Bobwhite
57. Black-throated Bobwhite
58. Chukar
59. Gray Partridge
60. Ring-necked Pheasant

61. Whistling Swan
62. Trumpeter Swan
63. Canada Goose
64. Brant
65. Emperor Goose
66. White-fronted Goose
67. Snow Goose
68. Ross' Goose
69. Mallard
70. Pintail
71. Green-winged Teal
72. Blue-winged Teal
73. Cinnamon Teal
74. American Widgeon
75. European Widgeon
76. Shoveler
77. Wood Duck
78. Redhead
79. Ring-necked Duck
80. Canvasback
81. Greater Scaup
82. Lesser Scaup
83. Common Eider
84. King Eider
85. Spectacled Eider
86. Steller's Eider
87. Harlequin Duck
88. Oldsquaw
89. Black Scoter
90. Surf Scoter
91. White-winged Scoter
92. Common Goldeneye
93. Barrow's Goldeneye
94. Bufflehead
95. Hooded Merganser
96. Common Merganser
97. Red-breasted Merganser
98. White-headed Woodpecker

99. Red-throated Loon
100. Pacific Loon
101. Common Loon
102. Yellow-billed Loon
103. Horned Grebe
104. Eared Grebe
105. Western Grebe
106. Pied-billed Grebe
107. Red Phalarope
108. Northern Phalarope
109. Wilson's Phalarope
110. Sabine's Gull
111. Bonaparte's Gull
112. Heermann's Gull
113. Mew Gull
114. Ring-billed Gull
115. California Gull
116. Herring Gull
117. Thayer's Gull
118. Iceland Gull
119. Western Gull
120. Glaucous-winged Gull
121. Glaucous Gull
122. Great Black-backed Gull
123. Kittiwake
124. Ross' Gull
125. Ivory Gull
126. Caspian Tern
127. Royal Tern
128. Elegant Tern
129. Sandwich Tern
130. Roseate Tern
131. Common Tern
132. Arctic Tern
133. Forster's Tern
134. Least Tern
135. Gull-billed Tern
136. Black Tern
137. Brown Pelican
138. White Pelican
139. Double-crested Cormorant
140. Red-faced Cormorant
141. Pelagic Cormorant
142. Anhinga
143. Magnificent Frigatebird

144. Turkey Vulture
145. Black Vulture
146. California Condor
147. Osprey
148. Black-shouldered Kite
149. Mississippi Kite
150. Swallow-tailed Kite
151. Bald Eagle
152. Northern Harrier
153. Sharp-shinned Hawk
154. Cooper's Hawk
155. Northern Goshawk
156. Red-shouldered Hawk
157. Broad-winged Hawk
158. Swainson's Hawk
159. White-tailed Hawk
160. Zone-tailed Hawk
161. Red-tailed Hawk
162. Ferruginous Hawk
163. Rough-legged Hawk
164. Golden Eagle
165. Crested Caracara
166. Eurasian Kestrel
167. American Kestrel
168. Merlin
169. Gyrfalcon
170. Peregrine Falcon
171. Prairie Falcon
172. Plain Chachalaca
173. Common Ground-Dove
174. Inca Dove
175. White-winged Dove
176. Mourning Dove
177. Passenger Pigeon
178. White-crowned Pigeon
179. Band-tailed Pigeon
180. Red-billed Pigeon
181. Olive-backed Pigeon
182. Common Ground-Dove
183. Inca Dove
184. White-winged Dove
185. Mourning Dove
186. Passenger Pigeon
187. White-crowned Pigeon
188. Band-tailed Pigeon
189. Red-billed Pigeon
190. Olive-backed Pigeon
191. Groove-billed Ani
192. Smooth-billed Ani
193. Greater Roadrunner
194. Lesser Roadrunner
195. Barn Owl
196. Flammulated Owl
197. Eastern Screech-Owl
198. Western Screech-Owl
199. Whiskered Screech-Owl
200. Great Horned Owl
201. Spotted Owl
202. Barred Owl
203. Great Gray Owl
204. Long-eared Owl
205. Short-eared Owl
206. Boreal Owl
207. Northern Saw-whet Owl
208. Elf Owl
209. Burrowing Owl
210. Snowy Owl
211. Northern Pygmy-Owl
212. Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl
213. Cactus Pygmy-Owl
214. Costa's Hummingbird
215. Anna's Hummingbird
216. Black-chinned Hummingbird
217. Broad-billed Hummingbird
218. White-eared Hummingbird
219. Berylline Hummingbird
220. Rufous Hummingbird
221. Allen's Hummingbird
222. Calliope Hummingbird
223. Broad-tailed Hummingbird
224. Magnificent Hummingbird
225. Violet-crowned Hummingbird
226. Blue-throated Hummingbird
227. Lucifer Hummingbird
228. Ruby-throated Hummingbird
229. Black-chinned Hummingbird
230. Anna's Hummingbird
231. Costa's Hummingbird
232. Calliope Hummingbird
233. Broad-tailed Hummingbird
234. Rufous Hummingbird
235. Allen's Hummingbird
236. Green Violet-ear
237. Green-breasted Mango
238. Belted Kingfisher
239. Ringed Kingfisher
240. Green Kingfisher
241. Lewis' Woodpecker
242. Red-headed Woodpecker
243. Acorn Woodpecker
244. Gila Woodpecker
245. Golden-fronted Woodpecker
246. Red-bellied Woodpecker
247. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
248. Red-naped Sapsucker
249. Red-breasted Sapsucker
250. Ladder-backed Woodpecker
251. Nuttall's Woodpecker
252. Downy Woodpecker
253. Hairy Woodpecker
254. Red-cockaded Woodpecker
255. White-headed Woodpecker
256. Three-toed Woodpecker
257. Black-backed Woodpecker
258. Northern Flicker
259. Gilded Flicker
260. Red-shafted Flicker
261. Yellow-shafted Flicker
262. Chestnut-collared Woodpecker
263. Pileated Woodpecker
264. Olive-sided Flycatcher
265. Western Wood-Pewee
266. Eastern Wood-Pewee
267. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
268. Acadian Flycatcher
269. Alder Flycatcher
270. Willow Flycatcher
271. Least Flycatcher
272. Hammond's Flycatcher
273. Dusky Flycatcher
274. Gray Flycatcher
275. Western Flycatcher
276. Buff-breasted Flycatcher
277. Black Phoebe
278. Eastern Phoebe
279. Say's Phoebe
280. Vermilion Flycatcher
281. Dusky-capped Flycatcher
282. Ash-throated Flycatcher
283. Great Crested Flycatcher
284. Brown-crested Flycatcher
285. Great Kiskadee
286. Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher
287. Tropical Kingbird
288. Couch's Kingbird
289. Cassin's Kingbird
290. Thick-billed Kingbird
291. Western Kingbird
292. Eastern Kingbird
293. Gray Kingbird
294. Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
295. Fork-tailed Flycatcher
296. Rose-throated Becard
297. Olive Sparrow
298. Horned Lark
299. Purple Martin
300. Tree Swallow
301. Violet-green Swallow
302. Northern Rough-winged Swallow
303. Bank Swallow
304. Cliff Swallow
305. Cave Swallow
306. Barn Swallow
307. Gray Jay
308. Steller's Jay
309. Blue Jay
310. Green Jay
311. Black-billed Magpie
312. Yellow-billed Magpie
313. American Crow
314. Northwestern Crow
315. Fish Crow
316. Chihuahuan Raven
317. Common Raven
318. White-necked Raven
319. Clark's Nutcracker
320. Black-capped Chickadee
321. Carolina Chickadee
322. Mexican Chickadee
323. Mountain Chickadee
324. Gray-headed Chickadee
325. Boreal Chickadee
326. Chestnut-backed Chickadee
327. Verdin
328. Bushtit
329. Red-breasted Nuthatch
330. White-breasted Nuthatch
331. Pygmy Nuthatch
332. Brown-headed Nuthatch
333. Brown Creeper
334. Rock Wren
335. Canyon Wren
336. Cactus Wren
337. Carolina Wren
338. Bewick's Wren
339. House Wren
340. Winter Wren
341. Sedge Wren
342. Marsh Wren
343. American Dipper
344. Golden-crowned Kinglet
345. Ruby-crowned Kinglet
346. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
347. Black-tailed Gnatcatcher
348. Northern Wheatear
349. Eastern Bluebird
350. Western Bluebird
351. Mountain Bluebird
352. Townsend's Solitaire
353. Veery
354. Gray-cheeked Thrush
355. Swainson's Thrush
356. Hermit Thrush
357. Wood Thrush
358. American Robin
359. Varied Thrush
360. Aztec Thrush
361. Wrentit
362. Northern Mockingbird
363. Sage Thrasher
364. Brown Thrasher
365. California Thrasher
366. Le Conte's Thrasher
367. Crissal Thrasher
368. Curve-billed Thrasher
369. Bendire's Thrasher
370. American Pipit
371. Sprague's Pipit
372. Bohemian Waxwing
373. Cedar Waxwing
374. Phainopepla
375. Northern Shrike
376. Loggerhead Shrike
377. White-eyed Vireo
378. Bell's Vireo
379. Black-capped Vireo
380. Gray Vireo
381. Solitary Vireo
382. Yellow-throated Vireo
383. Plumbeous Vireo
384. Cassin's Vireo
385. Hutton's Vireo
386. Warbling Vireo
387. Philadelphia Vireo
388. Red-eyed Vireo
389. Yellow-green Vireo
390. Black-whiskered Vireo
391. Olive Warbler
392. Blue-winged Warbler
393. Golden-winged Warbler
394. Tennessee Warbler
395. Orange-crowned Warbler
396. Nashville Warbler
397. Virginia's Warbler
398. Colima Warbler
399. Lucy's Warbler
400. Northern Parula
401. Tropical Parula
402. Yellow Warbler
403. Chestnut-sided Warbler
404. Magnolia Warbler
405. Cape May Warbler
406. Black-throated Blue Warbler
407. Yellow-rumped Warbler
408. Black-throated Gray Warbler
409. Townsend's Warbler
410. Hermit Warbler
411. Black-throated Green Warbler
412. Golden-cheeked Warbler
413. Virginia's Warbler
414. Blackburnian Warbler
415. Yellow-throated Warbler
416. Grace's Warbler
417. Pine Warbler
418. Kirtland's Warbler
419. Prairie Warbler
420. Palm Warbler
421. Bay-breasted Warbler
422. Blackpoll Warbler
423. Cerulean Warbler
424. Black-and-white Warbler
425. American Redstart
426. Prothonotary Warbler
427. Worm-eating Warbler
428. Swainson's Warbler
429. Ovenbird
430. Northern Waterthrush
431. Louisiana Waterthrush
432. Kentucky Warbler
433. Connecticut Warbler
434. Mourning Warbler
435. MacGillivray's Warbler
436. Northern Mockingbird
437. Sage Thrasher
438. Brown Thrasher
439. California Thrasher
440. Le Conte's Thrasher
441. Crissal Thrasher
442. Curve-billed Thrasher
443. Bendire's Thrasher
444. American Pipit
445. Sprague's Pipit
446. Bohemian Waxwing
447. Cedar Waxwing
448. Phainopepla
449. Northern Shrike
450. Loggerhead Shrike
451. White-eyed Vireo
452. Bell's Vireo
453. Black-capped Vireo
454. Gray Vireo
455. Solitary Vireo
456. Yellow-throated Vireo
457. Plumbeous Vireo
458. Cassin's Vireo
459. Hutton's Vireo
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464. Black-whiskered Vireo
465. Olive Warbler
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499. American Redstart
500. Prothonotary Warbler
501. Worm-eating Warbler
502. Swainson's Warbler
503. Ovenbird
504. Northern Waterthrush
505. Louisiana Waterthrush
506. Kentucky Warbler
507. Connecticut Warbler
508. Mourning Warbler
509. MacGillivray's Warbler
510. Common Yellowthroat
511. Wilson's Warbler
512. Canada Warbler
513. Painted Redstart
514. Slate-throated Redstart
515. Fan-tailed Warbler
516. Golden-crowned Warbler
517. Rufous-capped Warbler
518. Red-faced Warbler
519. Pink-headed Warbler
520. Hepatic Tanager
521. Summer Tanager
522. Scarlet Tanager
523. Western Tanager
524. Flame-colored Tanager
525. Northern Cardinal
526. Pyrrhuloxia
527. Rose-breasted Grosbeak
528. Black-headed Grosbeak
529. Blue Grosbeak
530. Lazuli Bunting
531. Indigo Bunting
532. Varied Bunting
533. Painted Bunting
534. Dickcissel
535. Green-tailed Towhee
536. Spotted Towhee
537. Eastern Towhee
538. Abert's Towhee
539. California Towhee
540. Rufous-crowned Sparrow
541. Bachman's Sparrow
542. Cassin's Sparrow
543. American Tree Sparrow
544. Chipping Sparrow
545. Clay-colored Sparrow
546. Brewer's Sparrow
547. Field Sparrow
548. Worthen's Sparrow
549. Black-chinned Sparrow
550. Vesper Sparrow
551. Lark Sparrow
552. Black-throated Sparrow
553. Sage Sparrow
554. Lark Bunting
555. Savannah Sparrow
556. Grasshopper Sparrow
557. Henslow's Sparrow
558. Le Conte's Sparrow
559. Nelson's Sparrow
560. Seaside Sparrow
561. Fox Sparrow
562. Song Sparrow
563. Lincoln's Sparrow
564. Swamp Sparrow
565. White-throated Sparrow
566. Harris' Sparrow
567. White-crowned Sparrow
568. Golden-crowned Sparrow
569. Dark-eyed Junco
570. McCown's Longspur
571. Lapland Longspur
572. Smith's Longspur
573. Chestnut-collared Longspur
574. Snow Bunting
575. Red-winged Blackbird
576. Tricolored Blackbird
577. Eastern Meadowlark
578. Western Meadowlark
579. Yellow-headed Blackbird
580. Rusty Blackbird
581. Brewer's Blackbird
582. Great-tailed Grackle
583. Boat-tailed Grackle
584. Common Grackle
585. Bronzed Cowbird
586. Brown-headed Cowbird
587. Orchard Oriole
588. Hooded Oriole
589. Bullock's Oriole
590. Scott's Oriole
591. Baltimore Oriole
592. Black-vented Oriole
593. Audubon's Oriole
594. Red Crossbill
595. White-winged Crossbill
596. Common Redpoll
597. Hoary Redpoll
598. Pine Siskin
599. Lesser Goldfinch
600. Lawrence's Goldfinch
601. American Goldfinch
602. Evening Grosbeak
603. House Sparrow

Mai Island

Land Birds

1. Pigeon (Pacific)
2. Black Pigeon
3. Green Dove
4. Malau
5. Long-tail Dove
6. Ground Dove
7. Red-cap Dove
8. Thrush
9. Kingfisher
10. Sooty Flycatcher
11. Parrot
12. Paraqueet
13. Warbler
14. Red-cap Finch
15. Hummingbird
16. White-eye (golden)
17. White-eye (gray)
18. Redbreast
19. Red Honey Eater
20. Swift (gray)
21. Swift (white)
22. Broadbill
23. Fan-tail (large)
24. Fan-tail (small)
25. Shrike
26. Thick-head
27. Cuckoo

Monument Rock

Plotus Booby, Red-footed Booby

Matasso Island

Wood Swallow, Broadbill, Red Honey Eater

Makara Island

Land Birds

1. Gallinule
2. Black Pigeon
3. Red-cap Dove
4. Ground Dove
5. Kingfisher
6. Wood Swallow
7. Warbler
8. Red Honey Eater
9. White-eye (gray)
10. Broadbill

Tongariki Island

Land Birds

1. Gallinule
2. Malau
3. Kingfisher
4. Long-tail Dove
5. Ground Dove
6. Paraqueet (small)
7. Shrike
8. Thick-head
9. Fan-tail (large)
10. Fan-tail (small)
11. White-eye (golden)
12. White-eye (gray)
13. Red Honey Eater
14. Warbler
15. Red-cap Finch

Tongoa Island

Land Birds

1. Malau
2. Pigeon (Pacific)
3. Green Dove
4. Long-tail Dove
5. Red-cap Dove
6. Ground Dove
7. Rail (Viar)
8. Thick-head
9. Kingfisher
10. Parrot
11. Shrike
12. Warbler
13. Red Honey Eater
14. White-eye (gray)

Long Beach

1. Map
2. Green Dove (Pacific)
3. Green Dove
4. Long-tail Dove
5. Key-cap Dove
6. Crowned Dove
7. Wall

Longest Island

1. Map
2. Green Dove
3. Long-tail Dove
4. Crowned Dove
5. Key-cap Dove
6. Black Tiger
7. Sparrow
8. Knight
9. Kingfisher
10. Moon Swallow

Lonesome Island

1. Cabbage
2. Green Dove
3. Long-tail Dove
4. Crowned Dove
5. Key-cap Dove
6. Black Tiger
7. Sparrow
8. Knight
9. Kingfisher
10. Moon Swallow

Lonesome Island

Moon Swallow, Bronzewing, Red Honey-Eater

Lowland Island

Flotsam Boop, Red-footed Boop

Lowland Wood

1. Map
2. Green Dove
3. Long-tail Dove
4. Crowned Dove
5. Key-cap Dove
6. Black Tiger
7. Sparrow
8. Knight
9. Kingfisher
10. Moon Swallow
11. Parrot
12. Warbler
13. Pentandreef
14. Key-cap Finch

Main Island

1. Tiger (Pacific)
2. Green Dove
3. Long-tail Dove
4. Crowned Dove
5. Key-cap Dove
6. Black Tiger
7. Sparrow
8. Knight
9. Kingfisher
10. Moon Swallow
11. Parrot
12. Warbler
13. Pentandreef
14. Key-cap Finch
15. Hermitcrab
16. White-eye (Red)
17. Red Honey Eater
18. Warbler
19. Parrot
20. Tam-tail (Small)
21. White-eye (Red)
22. Key-cap Finch
23. Bronzewing
24. Tam-tail (Large)
25. Tam-tail (Large)
26. Swift (White)
27. Swift (Red)
28. Red Honey Eater
29. Hermitcrab
30. White-eye (Red)
31. White-eye (Brown)
32. Hermitcrab

15. White-eye (golden)
16. Red-head Finch
17. Fan-tail (large)
18. Fan-tail (small)
19. White Swift
20. Redbreast
21. Wood Swallow

Epi Island

1. Malau
2. Gallinule
3. Pigeon (Pacific)
4. Green Dove
5. Long-tail Dove
6. Ground Dove
7. Red-cap Dove
8. Thrush
9. Kingfisher
10. Shrike
11. Thick-head
12. Parrot
13. Paraqueet
14. Owl
15. White Honey Eater
16. Red Honey Eater
17. Broadbill
18. Shining Cuckoo
19. White-eye (gold)
20. White-eye (gray)
21. Humming Bird
22. Rail (Viar)
23. Yellow-belly
24. Swift (large)
25. Swift (gray)
26. Swift (white)
27. Swallow
28. Hawk (large)
29. Hawk (small)
30. Cuckoo
31. Fan-tail

Loperi Island

1. Black Pigeon
2. Malau
3. Green Dove
4. Ground Dove
5. Long-tail Dove
6. Red-cap Dove
7. Yellow-belly
8. Yellow-eye
9. White-eye (golden)
10. White-eye (gray)
11. Sooty Flycatcher
12. Fan-tail (small)
13. Warbler
14. Red Honey Eater
15. Kingfisher
16. Thrush
17. Redbreast
18. Hummingbird
19. Shrike
20. Red-head Finch
21. Blue-head Finch
22. Swift (white)
23. Paraqueet (small)
24. Wood Swallow
25. Broadbill
26. Hawk (large)

Pauuma Island

1. Hawk (large)
2. Green Dove
3. Ground Dove
4. Red-cap Dove
5. Long-tail Dove
6. Yellow-eye
7. Yellow-belly
8. Kingfisher
9. Shrike
10. Sooty Flycatcher
11. Fan-tail (large)
12. Fan-tail (small)
13. Parrot
14. Paraqueet
15. Warbler
16. White Honey Eater
17. Red Honey Eater
18. Redbreast
19. Red-head Finch
20. Swift (white)
21. Swallow
22. Cuckoo
23. White-eye (golden)
24. White-eye (gray)
25. Thrush
26. Black Pigeon

1. Bandit
2. Kung-Fu Master
3. Archon
4. Kung-Fu (Spanish)
5. Archon (Italian)
6. Kung-Fu (German)
7. Archon (French)
8. Kung-Fu (Italian)
9. Archon (Spanish)
10. Archon (German)
11. Choplifter
12. Bandit
13. Archon (Japanese)
14. Kung-Fu (Japanese)
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980. Choplifter (Japanese)
981. Archon (Japanese)
982. Choplifter (Japanese)
983. Archon (Japanese)
984. Choplifter (Japanese)
985. Archon (Japanese)
986. Choplifter (Japanese)
987. Archon (Japanese)
988. Choplifter (Japanese)
989. Archon (Japanese)
990. Choplifter (Japanese)
991. Archon (Japanese)
992. Choplifter (Japanese)
993. Archon (Japanese)
994. Choplifter (Japanese)
995. Archon (Japanese)
996. Choplifter (Japanese)
997. Archon (Japanese)
998. Choplifter (Japanese)
999. Archon (Japanese)
1000. Choplifter (Japanese)

Ambrym Island

1. Black Pigeon
2. Ground Dove
3. Long-tail Dove
4. Red-cap Dove
5. Parrot
6. Thrush
7. Shrike
8. Kingfisher
9. Cuckoo (Tahitian)
10. Cuckoo
11. Shining Cuckoo
12. Warbler
13. Red Honey Eater
14. White-eye (gray)
15. White-eye (golden)
16. Humming Bird
17. Swift (white)
18. Wood Swallow
19. Fan-tail (small)
20. Redbreast
21. Owl
22. Hawk (large)
23. Broadbill

Mallikula Island

1. Malau
2. Pigeon (Pacific).
3. Black Pigeon
4. Hawk (large)
5. Green Dove
6. Ground Dove
7. Red-cap Dove
8. Long-tail Dove
9. Thick-head
10. Yellow-eye
11. Yellow-belly
12. Crow
13. Thrush
14. Shrike
15. Kingfisher
16. Kingfisher (small)
17. Sooty Flycatcher
18. Fan-tail
19. Warbler
20. White Honey Eater
21. Red Honey Eater
22. White-eye (golden)
23. White-eye (gray)
24. Wood Swallow
25. Swallow
26. Swift
27. Broadbill
28. Cuckoo
29. Shining Cuckoo
30. Parrot
31. Owl
32. Humming Bird
33. Swift (large)

Ptilonopus perousei.
Crimson-cap Dove
Viti Levu.

Photograph of life-size water-color painting, showing flimsy method of constructing so-called nest, merely a platform of a few twigs.

W. J. Belcher.

Ptilotis procerior
Honey-sucker
Viti Levu.

A photograph of one of my life-size water-color paintings.

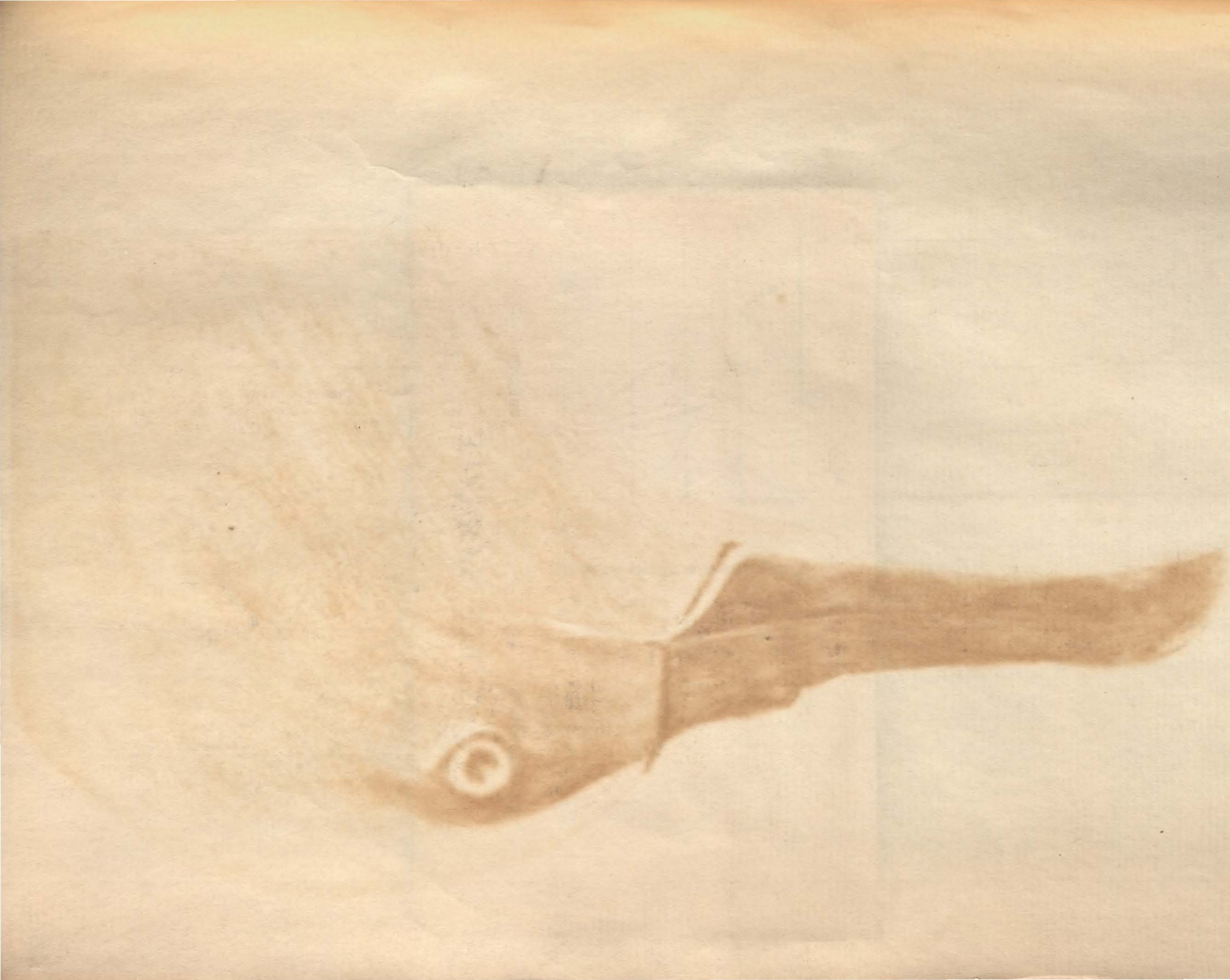
W. J. Belcher.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

Home-made Paper.

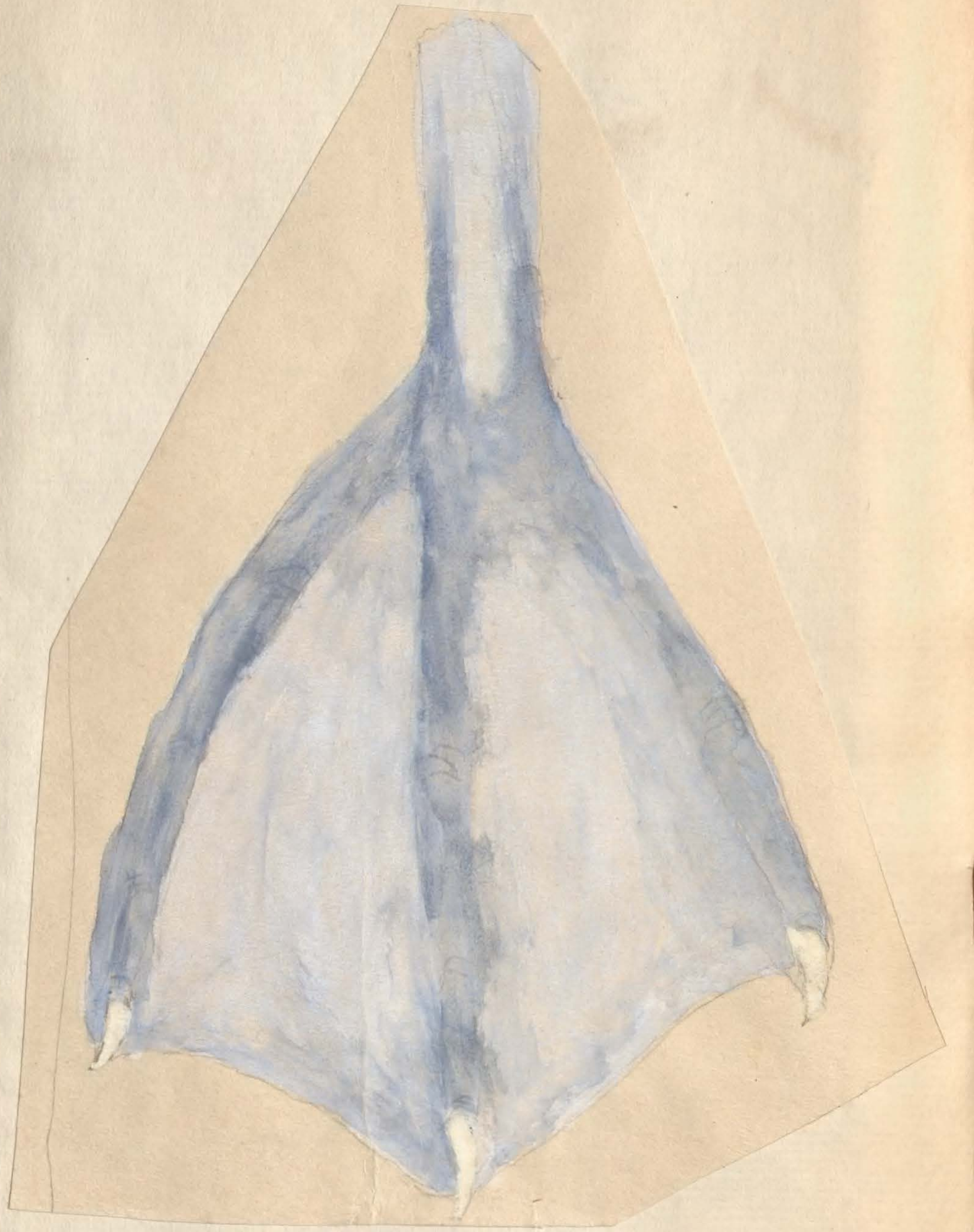
A photograph to be printed in any color may be made on home-made paper, but the best results are obtained with a paper which has been specially prepared for the purpose. Such paper is sold by dealers in photographic supplies, and is known as "Carbon Paper." It is made in a variety of colors, and is coated with gelatine containing a pigment of the desired color. The gelatine is rendered insoluble in water by the addition of bichromate of potash, and is sensitive to light in proportion to the amount of bichromate present.

Campagne du Kersaint - NOUVELLES HÉBRIDES — Tribu de VAO



Mollyoeik. Albatros

Forty Fours Fr. N. 3.
The head and bill
natural size #20605



#20605

Banks Peninsula
Sand Fl. N.Z.

salvini

Bounty I. N.Z.

Natural size

The foot it is all alike

20471 ♀

Tyrannid Fr. n. 3.

natural size ♀ #20518

remita

remita

white head Albatross
off new Zealand coast
male and female alike

Shut-head
Gallantrass

wanderer albatross
off Banks Peninsular
N. Z.

about 3/4 size

Wanderer albatross
off N. Z.

Royal Albatros

Forty Fours. H. M. S

bill natural size

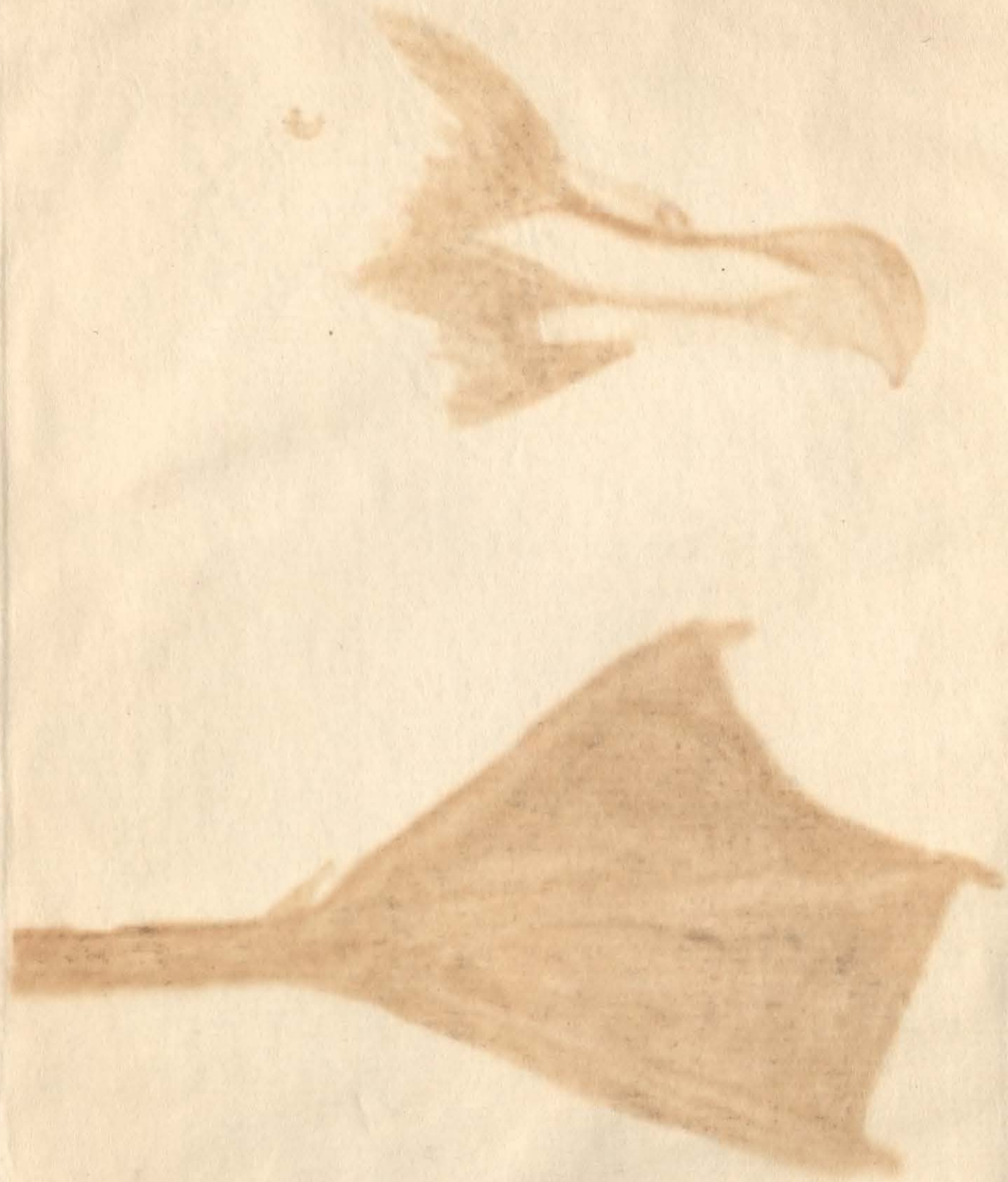
20500

By Correia

Booby Albatross

♂ # 20375

By Corsica



#19934
Parcuisers
Off Malco Heriau
Jan 14. 1926

Cooks petrel
Of Moka Hiuan I
Jan 14. 1926
5
#19951

♂ P griseus Motoo Hiriau Is. Jan 13. 1926 #19916

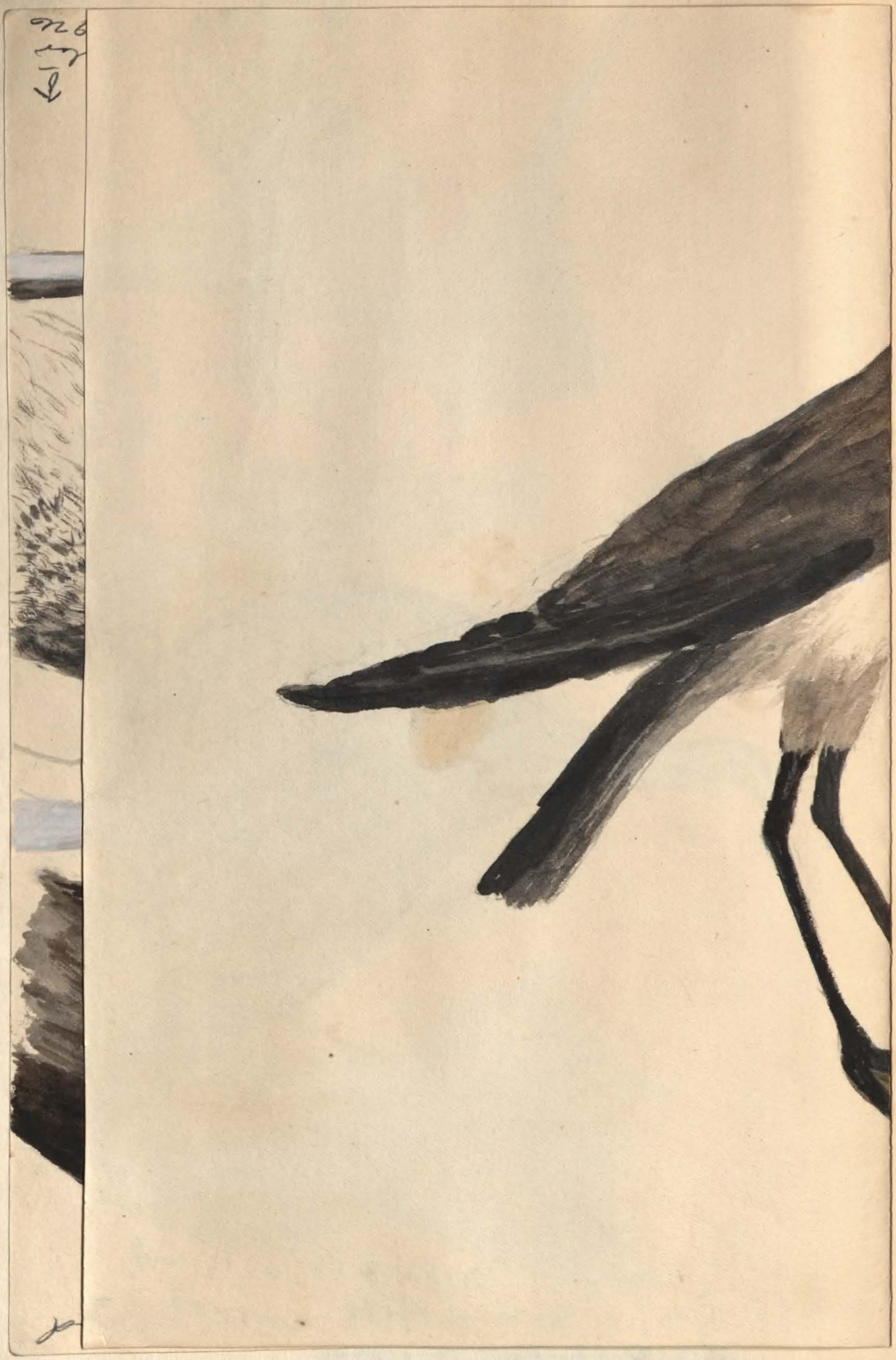
♀ #19912 P. fuscus New Zealand. Jan 12. 1926

♂ #19910 P carneipes. New Zealand Jan 12. 1926

#19909 Buellers Shearwater New Zealand. Jan 12. 1926 ♀

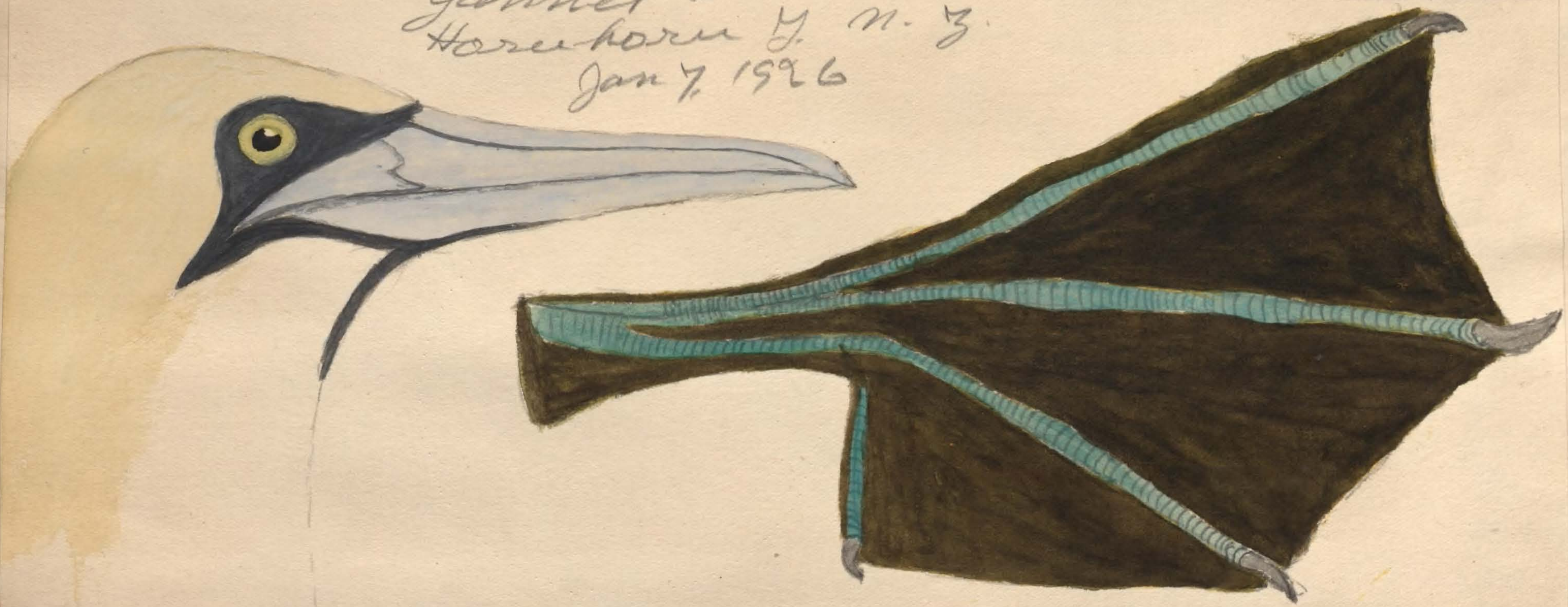
19885 ♂

Donud Rock NZ
Jan 7. 1926



102

gannet #19901
Horseshoe L. N. Y.
Jan 7. 1926



Norfolk
I
adult

Norfolk V.
young

Monument Rock
New Hebrides I.

♂ large.
21622

Monument
Rock New Hebrides ♀.
♀ large 21621

Shag, g.t Barrier N. Z.
natural size
Black
20730

20460 ♀ Bounty Is n. 3.

Pelt Ys. n. 3.
Shag.

Shag

#20054 ♂
Lyttelton Bay N. Z.
Jan 28. 1926

#19873 ♂ Spotted Shag
Jan 6. 1925 Hauraki Gulf
N.Z.

#19880. ♀ Jan 6. 1926
New Zealand

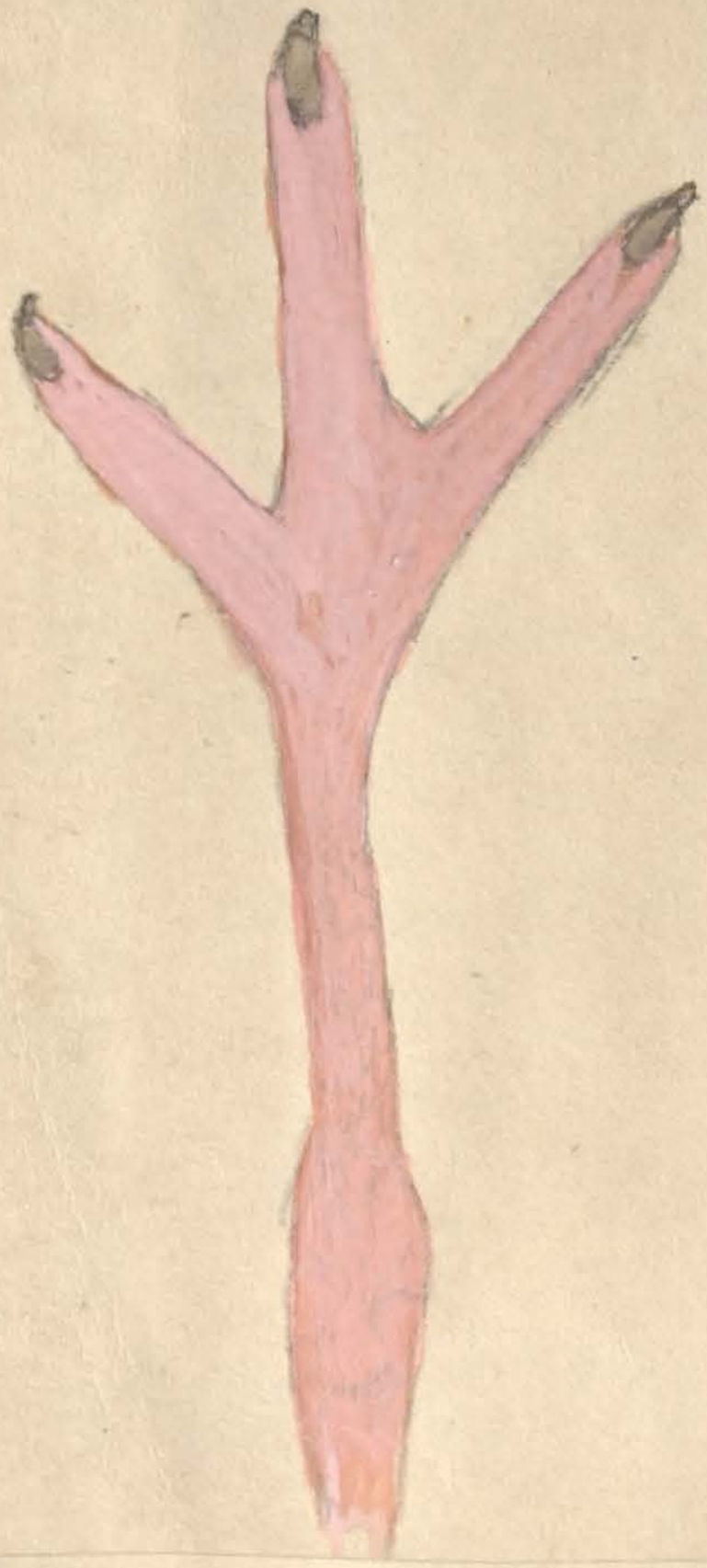
112

Pitt Y. M. 3.

♀ # 20692

March 16. 1926

By Correia



Red Crested Grebe
New Zealand
Jan 14. 1926 #19965
♂
Little Penguin
New Zealand
Jan 15. 1926
Blue Penguin
#19976 ♀

Common
Sea Gull
n. 3.
3/4 Size

ORNITHOLOGY ARCHIVE
100220813