Richard Archbold's Madagascar Journal

(Mission Zoologique Franco-Anglo-Americaine)

4 April 1929 to 14 May 1930

1 to 17	Majunga	April 20, 1929
18	Nossi-Be	April 22
19 to 55	Tananarive	May 1, 2
56 - 69	Monjakatompo	May 3
70 - 106	Tananarive	May 6 and 7
107 - 129	La Mandraka	May 7
130 - 154	Tananarive	May 8 to 10
155 - 159	Ambotalampy	May 11
160 - 161	Tananarive	May 11
162 - 340	Monjakatompo	May 12 - 16
341 - 368	Tsinjoarivo	May 17
369 - 422-	Monjakatompo	May 18 - 22
423 - 448	Tananarive	May 23
449 - 665	Andreba	May 30 - June 10
666 - 684	Tsiroamomandidy	June 15 - 18
685 - 709	Anankarefo	June 18 and 19
710 - 712	12 klm W.	June 20
713 - 742	Marolaka	June 22 and 23
743 - 744	Bemoka	June 24
745 - 774	Ankoja	June 25 and 26
775 - 839		June 27 - 30
840 - 845	Beraketa	July 1
846 - 861	30 klm N.	July 2 and 3
862	Antsingy (not found on map)	July 4
863 - 1253	Tsiandro	July 5 - 23
1254 - 1315	Ankavandra	July 27 - 30

1316 - 1322	Marolaka	July 31
1323 - 1327	Ankarefo	August 1
1328 - 1329	Marovatana (not found on map)	August 2
1330 and 1334	170 klm. E. Tulear	Aug. 30
1331	120 klm. E. Tulear	Sept. 3
1332	170 klm. E. Tulear	Sept. 3
1333	Ivohibe	August 23
1335	30 klm. E. Tulear	Sept. 3
1336	30 klm. S. Tulear	Sept. 1
1337	Ivohibe	August 15
1338	30 klm. E. Tulear	Aug. 31
1339	Ambalavo	Sept. 10
1340	Ihosy	August 27
1341	Ivohibe	Sept. 1
1342, 1343 and 1345	Farafangana	Sept. 22
1344 & 1346 to 1654	Manambo	Sept. 23 to Oct. 5
1655	Ihosy	Sept. 3
1656	Ivohibe	Aug. 25
1657	Ivohibe	Aug. 11
1658 - 1780	Manambo	Oct. 3 to 10
1781	30 klm E. Tulear	August 31
1782	Ihosy	Oct. 13
1783 - 1786	Manambo	Oct. 10 and 11
1787 - 1800 and 1804, 1805, 1807, 1808, 1811, 1812, 1818, 1823, 1829, 1830, 1831	Ihosy	Oct. 13
1801 - 1803	Ihosy, 50 klm. west	Oct. 12
1806, 1809, 1810	Farafangana	Oct. 12

1813, 1817, 1819, 1820, 1822 and 1824 to 1828	Manambo	Oct. 11
1814	Tulear	Oct. 14
1815 and 1816	Ihosy, 70 klm. West	Oct. 13
1821	Vondrozo, 20 klm. West	Oct. 12
1832 to 1836	Tulear, 170 klm. East	Oct. 14
1837 to 1845	Tulear	Oct. 15 and 18
1846 to 1872	Tulear, 98 klm. East	Oct. 22 to 24
1873 to 1879	Ankazanbo, 30 klm. West	Oct. 27
1880 - 2266 and 2910	Tabiky	Oct. 28 to Nov. 18
2267	Tabiku, 30 klm. West	Nov. 19
2268	Tabiky, 40 klm. West	Nov. 19
2269 - 2272	Lahosy	Nov. 19
2273 - 2363 and 2907	Befandraina	Nov. 20 - 25
2364 - 2370	Befandraina, 1/2 day's journey West.	Nov. 26
2371 - 2903 and 2906, 2908, 2925 - 2927 and 2925 to 2927	Lac Iotry	Nov. 27 - Dec. 31
2911, 2914, 2918, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2939	Manombo	Jan. 9, 1930, also 8th and 4th.
2912	Salova, S. of Morambe	Jan. 4
2913	Morambe	Jan. 3
2915 - 2917 and 1919, 2920	Near Manombo	Jan. 7
2928 - 2937	Marovay	Nov. 9 - 11
2938	Tulear	Dec. 2, 1929
2940 - 2998	Tulear	Jan. 28, 1930 - Feb. 2

2999 - 3009	Near Tulear	Feb. 7
3010 - 3068	Anakao, S. Tulear	Feb. 8 - 12
3069 - 3325	Tsimanampetsoa	Feb. 13 - 25
3326 - 3333	Lamvato	Feb. 26
3334 - 3339	Itamplo	Feb. 27
3340 - 3387	Androka	March 1 - 3
3388 - 3393 (3393-3397)	Bevoalavo	March 5 (and 6)
3398 - 3626	Ampataka	March 11 - 25
3627 - 3629	Ejeda	March 27
3630 - 3639	Tongabory	March 31
3640 - 3650	St. Angustin	April 1
3651 - 3684	Salara near Tulear	April 2 and 3
3685 - 3687	Majunga	Jan. 27
3688 - 3695, 3700 - 3707 3709 - 3714	Tamatave	March 22 - 26
3696, 3697, 3708, 3716	Maroantsetra	March 19
3698, 3699, 3715, 3717 to 3719, 3721, 3724, 3727 to 3731, 3733, 3737 - 3744, 3746, 3748, 3749	Antalaba	March 7 to 15
3720, 3722, 3723, 3725, 3726, 3732, 3734, 3736, 3747	Sambava	March 13 and 14
3735 and 3745	Ile "Ste Marie"	March ~~3~~ 4
3750 - 3755	Tamatave	April 21
3757	200 klm. SW of Ihosy	April 5
3758	100 klm. E. Tulear	April 5
3759	Ihosy, 90 klm. W.	April 5

3760	Tulear	April
3756 and 3761 to 3780	Maroantsetra	April 29
3781 to 3832	Mjonjakatompo	May 23, 1929 to June 2
3833 to 3836	20 klm. W. of Vondrozo	June 10
3837 and 3838	50 klm. E. of Ihosy	June 7
3839 to 3841	Fianarantsoa	June 5
3857	Vondrozo	June 8
3842 - 4082	30 and 20 klm. W. of Vondrozo	June 10 - 25
4092 - 4256	" " " " " "	June 26 - July 4
4272 - 4274, 4276, 4280 to 4423	" " " "	July 5 - 14
4431 - 4500	" " " "	July 15 - 19
4524 - 4582	" " " "	July 23 - 25
4592 - 4640	" " " "	July 26 - 29
4083	Farafangana	June 24
4084 - 4091	Vondrovo	June 24
4257 - 4271 and 4275, 4277 - 4279	"	July 5
4423 - 4430	"	July 15
4501 - 4503	"	July 20
4504 - 4509	Farafangana	July 20
4510 - 4521	20 klm.S. of Farafangana	July 21
4522 and 4523	Vondrozo	July 22
4583 - 4589	50 klm. W. of Vondrozo	July 26
4590 and 4591	Ivohibe	July 26
4641 and 4642	Vondrozo	July 22 and 30
4643	20 klm. w. of Vondrozo	July 31

4644 and 4645	50 klm. w. of Vondrozo	July 31
4646 - 4659	Ivohibe	August 1 - 3
4660 - 4981 & 4983 - 5006	Forest - Ivohibe	Aug. 4 to 27
4982	Ihosy	August 25
5007 - 5010	Ankerena	August 28
5011 - 5143	Iampasika	August 29 to Sept. 3
5144 - 5161	Ivohibe	Sept. 4 and 5
5162 - 5171 and 5174, 5164 and 5168	Ihosy	Aug. 17 - 22
5172 and 5173 5175 - 5163 5165 - 5167 5169 - 5172	Ivohibe	Aug. 12 - 30
5173 - 5316	Ivohibe	Sept. 8 - 19
5317 - 5377	Maroantsetra	April 30, 1930 to May 4
5378 - 5380	20 & 30 klm. NW of Maroantsetra	May 6
5381 - 5901	Maroantsetra - 40 klm. N.W.	May 6 - 26
5902 - 5925	Maroantsetra-	May 27 - 30
5926 - 6246 and 6493	Maroantsetra, 20 klm. S.W.	June 1 - 11
6019	Maroantsetra	May 30
6272 - 6273	Maroantsetra 1 day N.E.	June 14
6247 - 6959	Maroantsetra, 2 days N. E.	June 16 - July 24
6573 and 6650 to 6653 and 6962	Maroantsetra	July 4 and 1
6960 and 6961	Antalaha, 1 day SW	July 24 and 25
6963 - 7043	Antalaha	July 28 to Aug. 5
7044 - 7053	" 1 day N. W.	August 6
7054 - 7064	" 2 days N. W.	August 7

7065 - 7087	Antalaha, 3 days N. W.	August 8 and 9
7088 - 7308	Andapa	August 10 - 18
7309 - 7740	Andapa, 1 day West	August 19 - Sept. 3
7741 - 7908	Andapa, 1 day West	Sept. 3 -7
7090 - 7918	"	Sept. 8 & 9
7919 - 7927	Sambava, 2 days West	Sept. 11
7928 & 7929	" 1 " "	" 12
7930 - 7949	"	" 13 - 15
7950 - 7984 and 7940 and 7946 to 7949 dup.	Vohemar	Sept. 18 and 19
8006 - 8040	"	Sept. 21 - 24
7985 - 8005	" 35 klm. N.W.	Sept. 20
7941 - 7945 (Dupl.)	Sambava, 1 day N.W.	Sept. 16
8041 - 8163 and 8198	Vohemar, 1 day north	Sept. 24 to 28
8164 - 8180	Rodo, north of Vohemar	Sept. 29
8181 - 8197	Diego Suarez, 35 klm. S.	Sept. 30
8199 - 8687	Mt. d'Ambre	Oct. 10 - Nov. 1
8688 - 8697	Andranofangana	Nov. 2
8698 - 8715	Bokakalany, west of Mt. d'Ambre	Nov. 3
8716 - 8734 and 8800, 8801	Coast land west of Mt. d'Ambre	Nov. 4 and 5
8735 - 8799	Tsarakibany, 15 miles S. W.	Nov. 6 - 8
8802 - 8897	" "	Nov. 8 - 11
8898 and 8899	" 20 miles S. W.	Nov. 12
8900 and 8905	Ambilabe	Nov. 13
8906 - 8936	Anaborano	Nov. 15 - 17
8937 - 8948	" 4 hours South	Nov. 18

8735 - 8799	Tsaratanany, 15 miles S. W.	Nov. 6 - 8
8802 - 8897	" "	Nov. 8 - 11
8898 and 8899	" 20 miles S. W.	Nov. 12
8900 and 8905	Ambilobe Nov. 13	
8906 - 8936	Ambohrano Nov. 15 - 17	
8937 - 8948	" 4 hours South	Nov. 18

8949 - 9079 and 9203	Anaborano, 1 day south	Nov. 19 - 24
9080 - 9237	Bezona, east of Ambonja	Nov. 25 - 29
9238	Ambonja	Dec. 1
9239 - 9341	Coast opposite Nossi-Bé	Dec. 3 - 11
9342 - 9367	Nossi-Bé	Dec. 16 - 26
9368 - 9403	Ampasimana	Dec. 27 - 29
9404 - 9406	Marotony	Dec. 31
9407 - 9505	Martony, Province of Nossi-Bé	Jan. 1, 1931 - 7th
9506 - 9596	Anarontsanga	Jan. 8 - 12
9597 - 9600	" 20 klm. & 2 hours East	Jan. 13
9601 - 9857 and 9901 - 9917	Maromandia, 1 day east	Jan. 16 - 29
9858 - 9864	"	Jan. 30
9918 - 9973	Soalalala	Feb. 24 - 27
9974	Bekatrobaka, near Soalala	Feb. 28
9975 - 10, 173 and 9865 to 9900 and 10,366	Namoraka, 1 day s. of Soalala	March 1 - 13
10,174 - 10,195	Bekatrobaka, near Soalala	March 14 and 15
10,196 - 10,281 and 10,373	Lac Kinkony	March 17 - 23
10,282 - 10,365 and 10,367	Ambaratabé, Province of Soalala	March 24 to April 2
10,368 - 10,370	Bekipay, Province of Soalala	April 3
10,371	Near Marovay	April 4
10,372	Marovay	April 5
10,374 - 10,678	Fanovana	April 24th - May 3rd

DECARY'S ROUTE

Maevetanana	22 - 5 - 30
Maro-Sarasy	23
Ankararano	24
Mahavavy	26
Ambarimaninga	26 & 27
Bord de Hopy	27
Ambinda	27
Kinkony Anseza	28-29
Bay de Ba	
Soalala	31 - 5 - 30 -- 5 - 6 - 30
Pt. Sada	4 - 6 - 30
Camparafaka or Amparafaka	6 - 6
Marolika	7
Bekarano	10th-12th
Andranobory	7th
Ambolidy	9th
Ankora	8th
Besalampy	17th-18th
Tambohorano	19th-23rd June
Mantirano	24th-28th
Antsolova	26th June - 3rd July
Bekopaka	4th-5th July
~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~

Decary's Route Continued

Antsingy 7th and 8th (I think this is the name of a mountain or plateau).

Ankavandro 10th - 13th July

Bongo lava 15th July (I doubt if this is the name of a town rather a formation)

Tseroanamandidy 17th-27th July, 1930

The dates are useful in fixing intermediate points between known places. Some of them are not towns (I think) and some are evidently very small and not on the map.

I also have the following localities listed for Decary--without dates however.

Berakotra

Ankoja

Bemokar

Andosa

1 to 17	Majunga	April 20, 1929
18	Nossi-Be	April 22
19 to 55	Tananarive	May 1, 2
56 - 69	Monjakatompo	May 3
70 - 106	Tananarive	May 6 and 7
107 - 129	La Mandraka	May 7
130 - 154	Tananarive	May 8 to 10
155 - 159	Ambotalampy	May 11
160 - 161	Tananarive	May 11
162 - 340	Monjakatompo	May 12 - 16
341 - 368	Tsinjoarivo	May 17
369 - 422-	Monjakatompo	May 18 - 22
423 - 448	Tananarive	May 23
449 - 665	Andreba	May 30 - June 10
666 - 684	Tsiroemomandidy	June 15 - 18
685 - 709	Anankarefo	June 18 and 19
710 - 712	12 klm W.	June 20
713 - 742	Marolaka	June 22 and 23
743 - 744	Bemoka	June 24
745 - 774	Ankoja	June 25 and 26
775 - 839		June 27 - 30
840 - 845	Beraketa	July 1
846 - 861	30 klm N.	July 2 and 3
862	Antsingy (not found on map)	July 4
863 - 1253	Tsiandro	July 5 - 23
1254 - 1315	Ankavandra	July 27 - 30

1316 - 1322	Marolaka	July 31
1323 - 1327	Ankarefo	August 1
1328 - 1329	Marovatana (not found on map)	August 2
1330 and 1334	170 klm. E. Tulear	Aug. 30
1331	120 klm. E. Tulear	Sept. 3
1332	170 klm. E. Tulear	Sept. 3
1333	Ivohibe	August 23
1335	30 klm. E. Tulear	Sept. 3
1336	30 klm. S. Tulear	Sept. 1
1337	Ivohibe	August 15
1338	30 klm. E. Tulear	Aug. 31
1339	Ambalavo	Sept. 10
1340	Ihosy	August 27
1341	Ivohibe	Sept. 1
1342, 1343 and 1345	Farafangana	Sept. 22
1344 & 1346 to 1654	Manambo	Sept. 23 to Oct. 5
1655	Ihosy	Sept. 3
1656	Ivohibe	Aug. 25
1657	Ivohibe	Aug. 11
1658 - 1780	Manambo	Oct. 3 to 10
1781	30 klm E. Tulear	August 31
1782	Ihosy	Oct. 13
1783 - 1786	Manambo	Oct. 10 and 11
1787 - 1800 and 1804, 1805, 1807, 1808, 1811, 1812, 1818, 1823, 1829, 1830, 1831	Ihosy	Oct. 13
1801 - 1803	Ihosy, 50 klm. west	Oct. 12
1806, 1809, 1810	Farafangana	Oct. 12

1813, 1817, 1819, 1820, 1822 and 1824 to 1828	Manambo	Oct. 11
1814	Tulear	Oct. 14
1815 and 1816	Ihosy, 70 klm. West	Oct. 13
1821	Vondrozo, 20 klm. West	Oct. 12
1832 to 1836	Tulear, 170 klm. East	Oct. 14
1837 to 1845	Tulear	Oct. 15 and 18
1846 to 1872	Tulear, 98 klm. East	Oct. 22 to 24
1873 to 1879	Ankazanbo, 30 klm. West	Oct. 27
1880 - 2266 and 2910	Tabiky	Oct. 28 to Nov. 18
2267	Tabiku, 30 klm. West	Nov. 19
2268	Tabiky, 40 klm. West	Nov. 19
2269 - 2272	Lahosy	Nov. 19
2273 - 2363 and 2907	Befandraina	Nov. 20 - 25
2364 - 2370	Befandraina, 1/2 day's journey West.	Nov. 26
2371 - 2903 and 2906, 2908, 2925 - 2927 and 2925 to 2927	Lac Ietry	Nov. 27 - Dec. 31
2911, 2914, 2918, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2939	Manombo	Jan. 9, 1930, also 8th and 4th.
2912	Salova, S. of Morambe	Jan. 4
2913	Morambe	Jan. 3
2915 - 2917 and 1919, 2920	Near Manombo	Jan. 7
2928 - 2937	Marovay	Nov. 9 - 11
2938	Tulear	Dec. 2, 1929
2940 - 2998	Tulear	Jan. 28, 1930 - Feb. 2

2999 - 3009	Near Tulear	Feb. 7
3010 - 3068	Anakao, S. Tulear	Feb. 8 - 12
3069 - 3325	Tsimanampetsoa	Feb. 13 - 25
3326 - 3333	Lamvato	Feb. 26
3334 - 3339	Itamplo	Feb. 27
3340 - 3387	Androka	March 1 - 3
3388 - 3393 (3393-3397)	Bevoalavo	March 5 (and 6)
3398 - 3626	Ampataka	March 11 - 25
3627 - 3629	Ejeda	March 27
3630 - 3639	Tongabory	March 31
3640 - 3650	St. Angustin	April 1
3651 - 3684	Salara naar Tulear	April 2 and 3
3685 - 3687	Majunga	Jan. 27
3688 - 3695, 3700 - 3707 3709 - 3714	Tamatave	March 22 - 26
3696, 3697, 3708, 3716	Maroantsetra	March 19
3698, 3699, 3715, 3717 to 3719, 3721, 3724, 3727 to 3731, 3733, 3737 - 3744, 3746, 3748, 3749	Antalaba	March 7 to 15
3720, 3722, 3723, 3725, 3726, 3732, 3734, 3736, 3747	Sambava	March 13 and 14
3735 and 3745	Ile "Ste Marie"	March ~~3~~ 4
3750 - 3755	Tamatave	April 21
3757	200 klm. SW of Ihosy	April 5
3758	100 klm. E. Tulear	April 5
3759	Ihosy, 90 klm. W.	April 5

3760	Tulear	April
3756 and 3761 to 3780	Maroantsetra	April 29
3781 to 3832	Mjonjakatompo	May 23, 1929 to June 2
3833 to 3836	20 klm. W. of Vondrozo	June 10
3837 and 3838	50 klm. E. of Ihosy-	June 7
3839 to 3841	Mianarantsoa	June 5
3857	Vondrozo	June 8
3842 - 4082	30 and 20 klm. W. of Vondrozo	June 10 - 25
4092 - 4256	" " " " " "	June 26 - July 4
4272 - 4274, 4276, 4280 to 4423	" " " "	July 5 - 14
4431 - 4500	" " " "	July 15 - 19
4524 - 4582	" " " "	July 23 - 25
4592 - 4640	" " " "	July 26 - 29
4083	Farafangana	June 24
4084 - 4091	Vondroyo	June 24
4257 - 4271 and 4275, 4277 - 4279	"	July 5
4423 - 4430	"	July 15
4501 - 4503	"	July 20
4504 - 4509	Farafangana	July 20
4510 - 4521	20 klm.S. of Farafangana	July 21
4522 and 4523	Vondrozo	July 22
4583 - 4589	50 klm. W. of Vondrozo	July 26
4590 and 4591	Ivohibe	July 26
4641 and 4642	Vondrozo	July 22 and 30
4643	20 klm. w. of Vondrozo	July 31

4644 and 4645	50 klm. w. of Vondrozo	July 31
4646 - 4659	Ivohibe	August 1 - 3
4660 - 4981 & 4983 - 5006	Forest - Ivohibe	Aug. 4 to 27
4982	Ihosy	August 25
5007 - 5010	Ankerena	August 28
5011 - 5143	Iampasika	August 29 to Sept. 3
5144 - 5161	Ivohibe	Sept. 4 and 5
5162 - 5171 and 5174, 5164 and 5168	Ihosy	Aug. 17 - 22
5172 and 5173 5175 - 5163 5165 - 5167 5169 - 5172	Ivohibe	Aug. 12 - 30
5173 - 5316	Ivohibe	Sept. 8 - 19
5317 - 5377	Maroantsetra	April 30, 1930 to May 4
5378 - 5380	20 & 30 klm. NW of Maroantsetra	May 6
5381 - 5901	Maroantsetra - 40 klm. N.W.	May 6 - 26
5902 - 5925	Maroantsetra-	May 27 - 30
5926 - 6246 and 6493	Maroantsetra, 20 klm. S.W.	June 1 - 11
6019	Maroantsetra	May 30
6272 - 6273	Maroantsetra 1 day N.E.	June 14
6247 - 6959	Maroantsetra, 2 days N. E.	June 16 - July 24
6573 and 6650 to 6653 and 6962	Maroantsetra	July 4 and 1
6960 and 6961	Antalaha, 1 day SW	July 24 and 25
6963 - 7043	Antalaha	July 28 to Aug. 5
7044 - 7053	" 1 day N. W.	August 6
7054 - 7064	" 2 days N. W.	August 7

7065 - 7087	Antalaha, 3 days N. W.	August 8 and 9
7088 - 7308	Andapa	August 10 - 18
7309 - 7740	Andapa, 1 day West	August 19 - Sept. 3
7741 - 7908	Andapa, 1 day West	Sept. 3 -7
7090 - 7918	"	Sept. 8 & 9
7919 - 7927	Sambava, 2 days West	Sept. 11
7928 & 7929	" 1 " "	" 12
7930 - 7949	"	" 13 - 15
7950 - 7984 and 7940 and 7946 to 7949 dup.	Vohemar	Sept. 18 and 19
8006 - 8040	"	Sept. 21 - 24
7985 - 8005	" 35 klm. N.W.	Sept. 20
7941 - 7945 (Dupl.)	Sambava, 1 day N.W.	Sept. 16
8041 - 8163 and 8198	Vohemar, 1 day north	Sept. 24 to 28
8164 - 8180	Rodo, north of Vohemar	Sept. 29
8181 - 8197	Diego Suarez, 35 klm. S.	Sept. 30
8199 - 8687	Mt. d'Ambre	Oct. 10 - Nov. 1
8688 - 8697	Andranofangana	Nov. 2
8698 - 8715	Bokakalany, west of Mt. d'Ambre	Nov. 3
8716 - 8734 and 8800, 8801	Coast land west of Mt. d'Ambre	Nov. 4 and 5
8735 - 8799	Tsarakibany, 15 miles S. W.	Nov. 6 - 8
8802 - 8897	" "	Nov. 8 - 11
8898 and 8899	" 20 miles S. W.	Nov. 12
8900 and 8905	Ambilabe	Nov. 13
8906 - 8936	Anaborano	Nov. 15 - 17
8937 - 8948	" 4 hours South	Nov. 18

8949 - 9079 and 9203	Anaborano, 1 day south	Nov. 19 - 24
9080 - 9237	Bezona, east of Ambonja	Nov. 25 - 29
9238	Ambonja	Dec. 1
9239 - 9341	Coast opposite Nossi-Bé	Dec. 3 - 11
9342 - 9367	Nossi-Bé	Dec. 16 - 26
9368 - 9403	Ampasimana	Dec. 27 - 29
9404 - 9406	Marotony	Dec. 31
9407 - 9505	Martony, Province of Nossi-Bé	Jan. 1, 1931 - 7th
9506 - 9596	Anarontsanga	Jan. 8 - 12
9597 - 9600	" 20 klm. & 2 hours East	Jan. 13
9601 - 9857 and 9901 - 9917	Maromandia, 1 day east	Jan. 16 - 29
9858 - 9864	"	Jan. 30
9918 - 9973	Soalalala	Feb. 24 - 27
9974	Bekatrobaka, near Soalala	Feb. 28
9975 - 10, 173 and 9865 to 9900 and 10,366	Namoraka, 1 day s. of Soalala	March 1 - 13
10,174 - 10,195	Bekatrobaka, near Soalala	March 14 and 15
10,196 - 10,281 and 10,373	Lac Kinkony	March 17 - 23
10,282 - 10,365 and 10,367	Ambaratabé, Province of Soalala	March 24 to April 2
10,368 - 10,370	Bekipay, Province of Soalala	April 3
10,371	Near Marovay	April 4
10,372	Marovay	April 5
10,374 - 10,678	Fanovana	April 24th - May 3rd

DECARY'S ROUTE

Maevetanana	22 - 5 - 30
Maro-Sarasy	23
Ankararano	24
Mahavavy	26
Ambarimaninga	26 & 27
Bord de Hopy	27
Ambinda	27
Kinkony Anseza	28-29
Bay de Ba	
Soalala	31 - 5 - 30 -- 5 - 6 - 30
Pt. Sada	4 - 6 - 30
Camparafaka or Amparafaka	6 - 6
Marolika	7
Bokarano	10th-12th
Andranobory	7th
Ambolidy	9th
Ankora	8th
Besalampy	17th-18th
Tambohorano	19th-23rd June
Mantirano	24th-28th
Antsolova	26th June - 3rd July
Bekopaka	4th-5th July
~~Ankayandro~~	~~10th-13th July~~

Decary's Route Continued

Antsingy 7th and 8th (I think this is the name of a mountain or plateau).

Ankavandro 10th - 13th July

Bongo lava 15th July (I doubt if this is the name of a town rather a formation)

Tseroanamandidy 17th-27th July, 1930

The dates are useful in fixing intermediate points between known places. Some of them are not towns (I think) and some are evidently very small and not on the map.

I also have the following localities listed for Decary--without dates however.

Beraketra

Ankoja

Bemokar

Andosa

MAMMALS OF MADAGASCAR

- - - - -

Order.....PRIMATES
Sub-order.....LEMUROIDEA
Family.....DAUBENTONII
Daubentonia
Daubentonia madagascariensis
Family.....NYCTICEBIDAE
Sub-family.....Lemurinae
Chirogale
" major ("millii")
" Melanotis
" sibreei
" crossleyi
" trichotis
Microcebus
" murinus
" myoxinus
" coquereli
Mixocebus
" canceps
Wolly lemurs
Altilemur
" medius
" thomasi
Lepilemur
" globiceps
" grandidieri
" leucopus
" mustelinus
" microdon
" ruficaudatus
" edwardsi
weasel lemur 12-15
Myoxicebus
" griseus
" olivaceus
" simus
Hapalemur
Lemur
" mongoz
" coronatus
" ~~nigrifrons~~ mongoz nigrifrons
" fulvus
" ~~rufifrons~~ mongoz rufifrons
" rubriventer
" rufus
" ~~albifrons~~ mongoz albifrons
" ~~cinereiceps~~ mongoz cinereiceps
" macaco
" nigerrimus
" catta
" variegatus variegatus
" ~~[illegible]~~ variegatus rubra

Sub-Family.....INDRUSINAE
Lichanotus
" laniger
Propitheous
" diadema
" " edwardsi II +12
" " sericeus
" verauxi
" " deckeni
Indris
" indris III +3

Order ..... INSECTIVORA
Family ..... TENRECIDAE
Sub-Family..... ORYZORICTINAE
Limnogale ⊙⊙
" mergulus
(Key to small tenrecs)
Nesogale
" longicaudata
" brevicaudata
" Cowani
" thomasi
" longirostris
" majori
" taiva
" pusilla
Leptogale
" gracillus
Oryzorictes
" hova
Geogale aurita
Nesoryctes
" tetradactylus

Sub-Family.....Tenrecinnae
Hemicentetes
" Nigriceps ⊙⊙ IIII III VIII + 30-46
" semispinosus ~~IIII II VII + 40-50 (?)~~
Tenrec ecaudatus
Setifer
" setosus ⊙⊙
Echinops telfairi IIII IIII I XI + 25-30

Family..... SORICIDAE
Suncus madagascariensis ⊙⊙

Order..... CARNIVORA
Family..... VIVERRIDAE
Sub-Family..... Cryptoproctinae
Cryptoprocta ferox II III +2

Sub-Family.....Viverrinae Crossafossa ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ ~~IX~~ +455
Fossa daubentonia
Viverricula malaccensis 5-6
Sub-Family.....Herpestinae
Galida
" elegans ~~IIIIIIIII~~ X
striped shrunk Galadictis II galidia concolor 5
" striata
" vittata
Hemigalidia
" olivacea
" unicolor
Sub-Family.....Euplerinae
Eupleres
" goudoti
Order.....RODENTIA
Super-Family.....MUROIDAE
Family.....CRICETIDAE
Sub-Family.....Cricetinae
Brachyuromys
" ramirohitra
" betsileoensis
Brachytarsomys
" albicauda 2
Eliurus ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ ~~XII~~
Fuzzy tailed wood rat " major
" minor
" myoxinus
" pencillatus
" tanala 1
Nesomys
" rufus 18
Gray wood rat Gymnuromys 1 1 + 2
" roberti
Hallomys audoberti ~~IIII~~ ~~IIIIIIII~~ ~~III~~ ~~XVIII~~
Hypogeomys
" antimena
Macrotarsomys bastardi
Family.....MURIDAE
Sub-Family.....Murinae Mus chrysophilus 3
Mus musculus musculus 1 1
Rattus norvegicus
" rattus rattus ~~IIII~~ IIII IX
" " Alexandrinus
Order.....CHEIROPTERA
Sub-order.....Megachiroptera ~~[illegible]~~ 20-30
Family.....PTEROPODIDAE
Sub-Family.....Pteropodinae

Eidolon
" dupreanum
Pteropus
" rufus rufus
" " princeps
Sub Order.....Microchiropoda ~~IIII~~ VI .114 +80
Family.....EMBALLONURIDAE
Sub-Family.....Emballanuridae
Emballanura
" atrata
Taphozous
" mauritiana
" leucopterus
Family.....HIPPOSIDERIDAE
Hipposideros
" commersoni
Triaenops
" aurita
" furoula
Family.....MYZOPODIDAE
Myzopoda
" Aurita
Family.....VESPERTILIONIDAE
Sub-Family.....Vespertilioninae
Vespertilio (?) goudoti
Eptesicus
Pachyotus
Eptesicus (Pachyotus) minutus
" " matroka
" " humbloti
Pipistrellus
" manus
Sub-Family.....Miniopterinae
Miniopterus
" Scotinus
" schereibersii
" manavi
" majori
Family.....MOLOSSIDAE
Nyctinomus
" fulminans
" limbatus
" africanus
" angolensis
" miarensis
Mormopterus
Nyctinomus (Mormopterus) albiventer
" " acetabulosus
" " jugularis
Order.....CETACEA
Sub-Order.....Odontoceti 00
Family.....DELPHINIDAE
Delphinus sao 00

Microgale thomasi 3
" cowani 3
sp. ? 3

Lemnogale 7

Fat tailed shrew – Resogale (Microgale)
Dobsoni thos 47

White tailed shrew Pachyura
caerulea Kerr 1

Fuzzy tailed Wood rat
Eliurus minor 14
Eliurus major 2

~~Eu~~ Nesomys = Nesomys rufus 18
[Mr Gymnuromys roberti
(gray woodrat)] 1

Order.....ARTIODACTYLA
Family.....BOVIDAE
Bos madagascariensis 00
Family.....SUIDAE
Potomochaerus larvatus ~~VII~~
Order.....SIRENIA
Family.....HALICORIDAE
Halicore dugong 00

Little Brown Shrew III ~~III~~
Big-Eared Shrew ~~II~~ III ~~VI~~
Fat-tailed shrew (47) ~~XLVII~~ (Nesogale dobsoni Thos)
Black Shrew II ~~II~~
White-tailed shrew I ~~I~~ Pachyura caerulea Kerr
Felis II ~~II~~
Vole III ~~III~~
Long-tailed field mouse ~~III~~ ~~III~~ 5

(94) species

LIST OF BIRDS OF MADAGASCAR

(Note:- Numbers refer to the number of specimens the Mission Zoologique Franco-Anglo Americaine has procured up to my departure June 12, 1930 ~~xx xxxx xxx by Rand~~ It is only aproximate as it is made largely from memory~~xx~~ by Rand

Podicipidae Grebes

15 Podiocephalus ruficollis capensis (Salvadori)
10 Poliocephalus pelzelnii (hartlaub)

Hydrobatidar, Petrels

00 Ocianites ocianicus ocianicus (Kuhl)
00 Fregetta ~~xxixxxxxxxxx~~ tropica melamogaster (Gould)

Puffinidae, Shearwaters, etc.,

00 Puffinus pacificus hamiltoni (Mathews)
00 Puffinus therminieri bailloni (Bonaparte)???
00 Adamastor cinereus (Gmelin)
00 Procellaria aeguinoctialis (Linnaeus)
~~00 Procellaria~~
00 pterodroma aterrima (Bonaparte)
00 Daption capaensis capensis (Linnaeus)
00 Pachyptila ~~xxxxxt~~ vittata salvini (Mathews)
00 Heteroprion desolatus desolatus (Gmelin)
00 Macronectes giganteus giganteus (Gmelin)

Diomedeidae, Albatrosses

00 Thalassarche melanophris (Temminck)
1 Thalassarche chlororhynchus (Gmelin)

Phaethontidoe, Tropic Birds

00 Phaethon rubricanda rubricanda (Boddaert)
00 Phaethon lepturus lepturus (Lacepide and Daudin)

Sulidae, Gannets and Boobies

00 Sula lencogaster(Boddaert) /Gloriosa Island/
00 Sula sula sula (Linnaeus)
00 Sula abbotti (Ridgway)
00 Sula dactylatra melanope(Henglin)
00 Morus capensis (Lichtenstein)

Phalacrocoracidoe, Cormorants

12 phalacrocorax africanus pictilis (Bangs)

Anhingidae, Darters or Snake Birds

00 Anhinga rufa rufa (Lacepede & Daudin)
5 Anhinga rufa vulsini(Bangs)

Fregatidoe, Frigate Birds

Fregata minor aldabrensis (Mathews)
00 Fregata ariel iredolei (Mathews)

Berrato

Pelecanidae, Pelicans
00, Pelecanus rufescens(Gmelin)

Ardeidae, Herons and Bitterns.

*12	Ardea cinerea johannae (Gmelin)	Common Gray Heron
5	Ardea melonocephala (Vigors & Children)	rare
00	Ardea goliath (Cretzschmar)	
2	Ardea humbloti(Milne-Edwards& Grandidier)	
12	Pyrrherodia purpurea madagascariensis (Van Oort)	common
7	Casmerodius albus melanorhynchus (Wagler)	
5	Melanophoys ardesiaco (Wagler)	
1	Egretta gargetta gargetta (Linnaeus)	rare
B 15	Demigretta dimorpha (Hartert)	common
6	Bulbicus ibis (Linnaeus)	very common
15	Ardeola rallorides idae(Hartlaub)	common
20	Butorides striatus rutenbergi (Hartlaub)	"
6	Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax (Linnaeus)	"
6	Ixobryshus minutus podiceps (Bonaparte)	not common

Scopidae, Hammerhead Stork

12	Scops umbretta bannermani (C. Grant)	common

Ciconiidae, Storks

8	Anastomus lamelligerus madagascariensis (Milne-Edwards)	not rare
00	Ibis ibis (Linnaeus)	

Plegadidae, Ibises and Spoonbills

4	Threskiornis aethiopicus bernieri (Bonaparte)	not uncommon
40	Lephotibis cristata (Boddaert)	common
15	Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus (Linnaeus)	very common
1	Platalea alba (Scopoli)	

Phoenicopteridae, Flamingos

6	Phoeniconaias minor (Geoffroy)	abundant West - Coast

Anatidae, Ducks

8	Thalassornis leuconotus insularis (Richmond)	common
6	Nyroca nyroca innotata Salvadori	
*20	Anas melleri (Sclater	common
00	Anas bernieri (Hartlaub)	
6	Anas punctata (Burchell)	
20	Anas crythrorhyncha (Gmelin)	common
*25	Dendrocygna viduata (Linnaeus)	very common
*10	Dendrocygna fulva (Gmelin)	locally common
* 9	Nettapus auritus(Boddaert)	" "
* 6	Sarkidiornis melanonotus (Pennant)	" "

Falconidae, Falcons, Hawks, Kites, etc.

3	Falco peregrinus radama (Hartlaub)	
30	Falco eleonorae (Gene)	common West Coast Jan.-
30	Falco concolor (Temminck)	~~abundent~~
*40	Cerchneis newtoni (Gurney)	abundent
8	Dissodectes zoniventris (Peters)	uncommon
15	Baza madagascariensis (Smith)	
*12	Milvus migrans parositicus (Daudin)	common
00	Elanus caerulens caerulens (Desfontaines)	
4	Machaerhamphus anderssoni (Gurney)	
00	Pernis apivorus apivorus (Linnaeus)	
1	Eutriorchis astur (Sharpe)	
00	Cuncuma vociferoides (Des Murs)	
*15	Buteo brachypterus (Hartlaub)	common
* 9	Accipiter madagascariensis (Smith)	not uncommon
B 11	Astur hensti (Schlegel)	
8	Circus maillardi macroscelis (A. Newton)	
*12	Astur francescii (Smith) -nisuoides morelii is a synonym	common
* 9	Gymnogenys radiatus (Scopoli)	Common

Mesitidae

00	Mesites variegata (I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire)	
00	Mesites unicolor (Des Murs)	
B 48	Monias benschi (Oustalet & Grandidier)	

Turnicidae, Hemipodes

*30	Tunix nigricollis (Gmelin)	very common

Phasianidae, Fowls, Francolins, Quails, etc

00	Francolivus pintadeanus (Scopoli)	
*30	Margaroperdix madagascariensis (Scopoli)	common
1	Coturnix coturnix africana (Temminck &Schlegel)	
00	Coturnix delegorgue delegorgue (Delegorgue)	

Numididae, Quinea-Fowls,

*25	Numida meleagris mitrata (Pallas)	common

Rallidae, Rails Gallinulles, Coots,

30	Canirallus hioloides (Purcheran)	
?	Dryolimnas cuiveri cuiveri (Purchean)	common
?	Rallus madagascariensis	common
8	Porzana pusilla obscura (Neumann)	
6	Sarothrura insularis (Sharpe)	
00	Sarothrura watersi (Bartlett)	
?	Porphyris madagascariensis (Latham)	common
?	Porphyrula alleni (Thompson)	common
*15	Gallinula chloropus pyrrhorrhoa (A. Newton)	common
?	Fulica cristata Gmelin	common

Page 4, - Birds of Madagascar.

Charadriidae, Plover, Sandpipers, Culews, Snipe, etc.

Charadrius marginatus tenellus (Hartlaub)
Charadrius pecuarius pecuarius (Temminck)
Charadrius thoracicus (Richmond)
Charadrius tricollaris bifrontatus(Cabanis)
OO Charadrius mongolus atrifrons (Wagler)
Charadrius leschenaulti (Lesson)
OO Squatarola squatarola squatarola (Linnaeus)
Arenaria interpres interpres (Linnaeus)
Recuvirostra avosetta (Linnaeus)
Himantopus himantopus (Linnaeus)
Capella macrodactyla (Bonaparte) common East coast
Rostratula benghalensis (Linnaeus) common West Coast.
Erolia testacea (Pollas)
OO Erolia (or Pisobia) minuta (Leisher)
Crocethia alba (Pollas)
Terekia cinerea (Guldenstadt)
Actitis hypolencos (Linnaeus)
Tringa (Totanus) nebularia (Gunnerus)
OO Limosa lapponica (Linnaeus)
OO Numenius arquata arquata (Linnaeus)
OO Numenius arquata lineatus (Cuvier)
OO Numenius phaeopus phaeopus (Linnaeus)

Glareolidae, Protincoles

OO Glareola (Galachrysia) ocularis (Verraux)

Dromadidae, Crab-Plovers

7 Dromas ardeola (Paykull)

Jacanidae, Jacanas or Lily-trotters

OO Actophilomis africanus (Gmelin)
Actophilomis albinucha (I. Geoffroy St. Hillaire)

Laridae, Gulls, shuas, Terns

Larus dominicanus (Lichtenstein) a few
Larus (Hydrocoloeus) cirrocephalus (Vieillot) a few
OO Catharacta antarctica (Lesson)
OO Stercorarius parasiticus (Linnaeus)
OO Hydroprogue caspia (Pollas)
OO Sterna dongallii aridunsis (Mathews)
Sterna bengalensis par (Mathews ' Iredole) a few
Sterna bergii bergii (Lichtenstein) a few
OO Sterna maxima albrididorschlis (Hartert)
OO Sterna albifrons saundersi (Hume)
OO Sterna fuscata (Linnaeus)
OO Sterna anaethetus(Scopoli) (races antarctica (Lesson) or fuligula-
OO Sterna melanogaster (Temminck) ((Lichtenstein))
OO Chlidonias leucopareia sclateri (Mathews & Iredale)
OO Lencanons albus monte (Mathews)
OO Anous stolidus rousseani (Hartlaub)
OO Megalopterus tennirostris tennirostris (Temminck)

Ptoreslididae, Sand-Grouse

*20 Pterocles personatus (Gould) common

Columbidoe, Pigeons and doves

*50 Stereptopelia picturata picturata(Temminck) common
00 Geopelia striata (Linnaeus)
*30 Oena capensis aliena(Bangs) common
00 Tympanistria typanistria fraseri (Bonaparte)
*30 Vinago australia (Linnaeus) common
*30 Alectrocanas madagascariensis (Linnaeus) common east

Cuculidae, Cuckoos, coucals, couas

12 Cuculus poliocephalus rochii (Hartlaub)
00 Pachycoccyx audeberti (Schlegel)
*50 Centropus toulou toulou (Muller) common
*60 Coua caerulae (Linnaeus) common East.
15 Coua ruynaudii (Pucheran)
30 Coua serriana (Pucheran)
Coua cristata pyropyga (Grandidier) common
9 Coua cirstata cristata (Linnaeus)
12 Coua cristata verrauxi (Grandidier)
00 Coua rufficeps ruficeps (Gray)
Coua rufficeps olivaceiceps (Sharpe) common
B 20 Coua cursor (Grandidier)
8 Coua coquereli (Grandidier)
Coua gigas (Boddaert) common
00 Cochlothraustes delalandei (Temminck)

Psittacidae , parrots parrakeets

Coracopsis vasa (Shaw) (good series) common
Coracopsis nigra (Linnaeus)(" ") common
Agapornis cana cana (Gmelin)(" ") common
Agapornis cana ablectanea (Bangs)(" ") common

Coraciidae, Rollers and Ground-rollers

*20 Eurystomus glancurus (Muller) common Oct.- March
15 Brochyptaracias leptosomus (Lesson)
12 Geobiastes squamigera (Lefresnaye)
4 Atelornis pittoides (Lafresnaye)
12 Atelornis crossleyi (Sharpe)
B 26 Uratelornis chimaera (Rothschild)

Leptosomatidae Undramoka

Leptosomus discolor discolor (Hermann)(Large series) very common

Alcedinidae, Kingfishers

##Corythornis vintsoides (Eydoux & Gervais)(Large series) very common
13 Ispidina madagascariensis (Linnaeus)
Meropidae, Bee-eaters

Merops superciliosus (Linnaeus) (Large series) very common

Upupidae, Hoopoes

00 Upupa epops (Linnaeus) (Subspecies ?)
*30 Upupa marginata (Cabanis & Heine) very common

Tytonidae, Barn Owls

8 Tyto alba affinis (Blyth)
00 Heliodilus sonmagnu (Grandidier)

Strigidae Owls

5 Asis madagascariensis (Smith)
6 Asis capensis hova (Stresemann)
12 Ninox superciliaris (Vieillot)
20 Otus rutilus (Pucheran)

Caprimulgidae, Night-jars or goat suckers

*40 Caprimulgus madagascariensis madagascariensis (Sganzin) Common
5 Caprimulgus enerratus (Gray)

Micropodidae, Swifts

3 Micropus apus apus (Linnaeus)
B 25 Micropus melba willsi (Hartert) spine tailed swift
Tachynautes parvus grocilis (Sharpe) palm swift common
B *30 Toonaveen grandidieri (Verreaux) common
00 Collocalia francica francica (Gmelin) swallow

Philepittidae, Wattled Pittas

##1 Philepitta castanea (Muller) (50-60) common
B 20 Philepitta schlegeli (Schlegel) West Coast.

Alaudidae, Larks

B *70 Mirafra hova (Hartlaub) common

Motacillidae, Wagtails

*40 Motacilla flavientris (Verreaux) fairly common
00 Motacilla ficterica (Stresemann. O.M. 1926 P.147

Pycnonotidae, Bulbuls

*150 Ixocincla madagascariensis madagascariensis (Muller) common
00 Antropadus insularis insularis (Hartlaub)
Tylas edwardi edwardi (Hartlaub)
Tylas edwardi alfredi (Sharpe)
Tylas edwardi albigularis (Hartlaub)
Tylas edwardi strophiatus (Stejneger)
Tylas edwardi fulviventris (Sharpe)
} out east & Noth East & East 20 or 25

Campephagidae, Cuchoo* Shrikes

-150
*150 Coracina cinerea cinerea (MUller)
Coracina cinera major (Sharpe)
} common

Timaliidae, Babblers

Bernieria madagascariensis madagascariensis (Gmelin) common
Bernieria madagasxariensis inceleber (Bangs &Peters)
Bernieria zosterops (Sharpe) not common
?? Bernieria tenebrosa Stresemann
30 Oxylabes madagascariensis (Gmelin)
20 Oxylabes cinereiceps (Sharpe)
?? Crossleyia xanthophrys (Sharpe)
19 Mystacornis crossleyi (Grandidier)

Sylviidae, warblers

B 35 Thamnornis chloropetoides (Grandidier)
B ## Neomixis tenella(Hartlaub) common
Neomixis striatigula (Sharpe) common
B ## Neomixis viridis(Sharpe) common
8 Hartertula flowoyiridis (Hartert)
Nesillas typica typica (Hartlaub) common
Nesillas typica ellisii (Schlegel & Pollen) common
Nesillas typica lanzii (Grandidier) common
18 Dromaeocercus brunneus (Sharpe)
43 Dromaeocercus seebohmi (Sharpe) rare

Turdidae, thrushes

00 Oenanthe isabellina (Cretzschmar) migrant
Saxicola torquata sibilla (Linnaeus common
Copsychus albaspecularis (Eydoux & Gervais) common
Copsychus pica(Pelzeln) (C. inexpectatus (Richmond) syn.) common
20 Pseudocossyphus imerinus imerinus (Hartlaub)
Pseudocossyphus imerinus sharpei (Gray)

Muscicapidae,Flycatchers
##
Newtonia brunneicauda brunneicauda(Newton) common
B ## Newtonia brunneicauda olivacea (Buttihofer) common
Newtonia brunneicauda amphichroa (Beichenow) common
3 Pseudobias wardi (Sharpe)
*100 Tchitrea mutata mutata (Linnaeus) very common

Hirundinidae, Swallows

B ## Riparia paludicola cowani (Sharpe) common someplace
B ## Phedina borbonica madagascariensis (Hartlaub) fairly common

Dicruridae,Drongos

*100Dicrurus forficatus forficatus (Linnaeus) common

Vangidae, Vangas and Helmet-Birds

Calicalicus madagascariensis (Linnaeus) common
Artemella viridis viridis (Muller) common
B ## Artemella viridis annae common
Cyanolanius madagascariensis madagascariensis (Linnaeus) common
Abbottornis chabert chabert (Muller) common
Abbottornis chabert schistocera (Neumann) common
B ## Schetba rufa (L. ~~[illegible]~~) (Linnaeus) common

Vangidae Cont'd

1 Oriola bernieri (I. Geoffroy St. Hillaire)
Vanga curvirostris curvirostris (Linnaeus) not uncommon
Vanga curvirostris griseipectus (Shelley) not uncommon
Vanga curvirostris cetena (Bangs) not uncommon
00 Vanga cristata (Reichenow)
B 12 Xenopirostris xenopirostris (Lafresnaye)
00 Xenopiristris pollenii (Schlegel)
00 Xenopiristris damii (Schlegel)
15 Aercharis prevostii (Lesson) Helmit Bird

Sittidae Nut-hatches

14 Hypositta corallirostris(Newton)

*Corvidae Crows

*12 Corvus alba (Muller) common

Sturnidae, Starlings

* 1 Acridotheres tristris (Linnaeus) common around Tamatave
Hartlaubius auratus (Muller) common
B ## Falculia palliata (I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire) fairly common S.W.

Zosteropidae, White-eyes

Zosterops maderaspatana maderaspatana (Linnaeus) common
Zosterops hovarum (Tristram)

Nectariniidae Sun-birds

Cinnyris souimanga souimanga (Gmelin) common
Cinnyris souimanga apolis (Hartert) common
Cinnyris notata notata (Muller) common
16 Neodrepanis coruscans (Sharpe)

Ploceidae Weaver birds

Spermestes nana (Pucheran) common
Nelicurvius nelicurvi (Scopoli) common
Foudia sakalava (Hartlaub) common
B ## Foudia omissa (Rothschild) common
Foudia madagascariensis (Linnaeus) common

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -181- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Total species 233, of which only 60 passeres
Total specimens colected about 8,000 June 14, 1930

before a species designates that we have at least one. There is likely a good series the size of which canbe obtained from the remarks.

* before the number designates that it is what I consider a minimum number R.A., put the numer of specimens at that. They are conservative and in some cases there are much more and in one or two possibly twice as many.

Notes on Trip to Madagascar
(Starting from the time we left Suez)

The membersof the Mission Zoologique Franco-Anglo- Americaine are Mr. J. Delacour (Directeur);W. P. Lowe; J. C. Greenway jr. ; A. L. Rand; and myself.

April 4, 1929

On board Bernardin de St. Peirre in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea.

At 3:30 P. M. the temperature was 78 F.,Min. 70,max. 78 as recorded in my cabine.

Wind in the morning was from the north dying after lunch and then coming from the South.

White suits werein evidence also topies. Mountains in the west were visible most of the morning but nothing in the afternoon.

Noon, Distance run from Suez 257 miles

April, 5, 1929

On board Bernadin de St. Pierre
Lat, 21 33' long. 37 51' E. of Paris

At 3:30 P.M. in my cabin the Bar. 29.75 in. Temp. 84 F. max. 84, min 77.

The Red sea was a very deep blue. The distance run was 325 miles from noon yesterday

I saw numerous shool of flying fish Mr. Lowe said they were very small in size. About 18 Harier's (?) within a ½ hour about six in the eveninng. They were flying from ~~XXXX~~ West to the East

The weather was fine with a slight breeze.

April 6, 1929

Lat. 17 4'N Long. 40 43'E. of Paris

Ships run 316 miles which leaves 386 to run to Djibouti

At 2:20 P. M. Temp. 85 F. Bar. 29.7 min. 83 max. 88

There was a stiff breaze blowing and fine weather all day.

A very curious sun set that looke as though there was two glowing pyramids one inverted above the other and uniting in a point of the horizon . It was caused by interveaning clouds.

April 6, 1929 Cont'd.

There was a concert in the xfixxxxxx evening which consisted mostly of singing . Some were very good; most were from a regular opera.

April 7, 7, 1929

Lat. 12 43'N. Long. 43 L9'E. of Paris

distance run since noon yesterday 307 miles leaving 79 to Djibouti

We passed Perim between noon and one oclock. The mainland on both sides is mountainous and there are numerous small islets along the coast especially on the African side they look to be composed of sand-stone. The wind was to the Eastward of South and fairly strong. Had quite a argument on wild life conservation that got some what hot.

Upon ariving at Djibouti about six in the evening we were by a croud of boats and boys diving for coins. Here they use no boats but swim about and keep up a constant hollering . After diner we went ashore to mail some letters we first went to the post office which was closed so we went to a resturant where we boug bought some stamps where we bought some stamps. It was very hot or at least very humid temperature 86-87; we had a bier at the resturant which made us all the hotter, perspiration pours even when one write. Coming back we took a native rowboat we made nine in the boat with three natives. The heat must be terrible in summer July and August are the hot months. The natives wear a short skirt, turban and if they can afford on a coat, shirt or jacket.

April 8, 1929

Lat. 12 22' N. Long. 44 12'E. of Paris
Distance run from Djibouti 80 miles 53 miles to Aden.

We left Djibouti at six in the morning and arrived in Aden between four and five in the afternoon. On arriving we took a taxi for the Old Tanks or resevoirs for catching rain water. They are in a large extinct crater near a large town. They were very

April 14, 1929 Cont'd.

row with the taxi driver who tried to colect double fare. We left Mombasa at about XX five thirty P. M.

April 15, 1929

Arrived outside the harbor of Dares Salarem around ten thirty where we had to wait on the account of the tide. We, Mr. Delacour, Rand and myself went ashore and took a very interesting drive around the neighboring country.

April 16, 1929

Arrived in Zanzibar about ten in the morning. Went ashore and as usural took a drive around. The town on the whole was rather uninteresting. We colected two bats in the ruins of the old Sultan's palace. Everyone seemed obliging and there is one or two very nice stores with Japanese and Chinese goods that are very cheap.

April 17, 1929

Lat. 9 2' S. Long 41 34' E. of Gr.

Distance run 231 miles since Znazibar L86 to Maroni, Grand Comoro.

April 18, 1929

Arrived off Maroni, Grand Comoro abo ut six fifteen but was unable to enter untill around eight. When we finnally got in we were met by a crowd of native boats which consisted of outrigor canoes (Perogues), native sail boats an d one or two xxx European row boats. The canoes were made out of hollowed out logs. The croud was the most unruly that I have ever seen. They were pushing and shuving and throwing one another over-board. Eventually they succeded in discharging and charging what there was after having broken the gangway. We got away about two thirty.

April 8, 1929 Cont'd.

interesting but they were all empty as it had not rained over a year The natives could nOt agree on long since the last rain Therefore we must have been welcome guest as it clouded up as soon as we arrived and from the looks it rained on the highest peaks.

The mountains and country are all of volcanic origin and there was no vegetation in evidence. we came back from the tanks in a round about way and the scenery was marvelous the sun was setting and the mountains were all afire. The mountains in the day-time are very pritty and interesting sharp and rugged with lots of jarndarms and aguilles. Although it was just the right Temperature when we arrived it probably could be pretty hot. After diner I watched the loading of the mail, it was very interesting as in the interval between sling s the natives that were doing the loading would sing and dance. The beggars were less bothersome here than any port so far. We got aground in leaving which kept us from clearing untill about midnight

April 9, 1929

Lat. 12 41'N. Long. 47 30'E. of Paris. Distance run from Aden 152 miles To Mombasa 1468. In Gulf of Aden

At three twenty five P. M. the Barometer read 29.85 Temp. 83 F. max. 84 F. min 82.

April 10, 1929

Lat. 10 46'N. Long. 51 24' E. of Paris

Distance run since noon yesterday 297 to run to Mombasa 1171

There was deck sports in the afternoon. They were quite a sucess. They were held French against the English. The English went into them meaning business and had on proper shoes. The French did not seem to care to go to much bother sot they lost everything There were three teams two English The closest fought was the final between the two English teams. Thenprize was a bottle of Johnny Walker

April 10, 1929 Cont'd

The French did not ha ve any recognised leader probably contributed to their loss.

April 11, 1929

Lat. 5 50'N. Long. 50 47' E. of Paris.

Distance run 300 miles disctance to Mombas 871 miles.

Went up on the bridge this morning and into the the engine r room they were very interesting

April 12, 1929

Lat. 2 19' N. Long.

Distance run 320 m iles which leaves 551 miles to Mombasa.

In the afternoon we had the ceremony of crosing the line/ It ended up by everyone on the boad almost being thrown in regardless of the number of times they had crossed. Everyone enjoyed himself immensly. The most surprising thing was how well everye one kept within the bounds of reason. In the evening there was a "Grand Tirage" for the benifit of the seamans fund. Everyone bought tickets and anyone who wanted to gave some object to be used as prizes. If one got a prize the edicate thing was to give it back. Afterwards the things that were returned were auctioned off. They got 25 francs for an empty box of matches.

April 13, 1929

Lat. 1 19' S. Long. 43 2'E of Paris.

Distance run 320 leaving 231 to Mombasa

Max. temperature 85 min. 82 F.

April 14, 1929

Arrived about ten in the morning three hours late. Went ashore after lunch and took a drive around for an hour. The country was pritty with banana and cocoanut palms in evidence especially the latter. We visited the public market and I was very much surprised as to how clean it was also very few flies. We had some what of a

April 19, 1929.

Lat. 14 52' S. Long. 45 40E. Distance run from Maroni 243 to Majunga 63 miles. First Sighted Madagascar at ~~t~~ 2:55.

We arrived in Majunga about six in the evening. The view of the town from the water was very pritty. We had a marvelous sunset. The sky was absolutly crimson.

April 20, 1929

Went ashore about 9:30 and spent the morning buying cartridges and getting permission to shoot. In the afternoon we motored into the country and shot some birds around Majunga ~~##er~~ is mostly cultivated woods ~~forest~~, but but a little ways inland it is open grass with palm trees and palmettoes growing every where with an oasis of forest here and there.

April 21, 1929

We arrived in Nossi Be about eight oclock. The Island was very pritty. I did not go ashore.

April 22, 1929

At. Nossi Be.

April 23, 1929

Arrived at Diego-Suarez about seven. The harbor is excelent and very pritty went ashore about four in the afternoon and Pousse-Poussed about the twon.

April 24, 1929

Went ashore at a quarter past eight and motored to Camp d'Ambre" alt. regestered on arrival 2,200 ft about nine fifteen. On the way up I saw from the car a large snake which looked 4 or 5 feet long and 4 or 5 inches in diameter. We wandered around the native village untill about ten thirty when it somenced ~~##~~ to rain, so we went to the hotel where we lunch at about 11:30. After lunch I found a large camelion. We left around two and got to the boat shortly before it left at four thirty.

April 25 1929

Lat. 14 54' S. Long 50 45' E. Distance run 182 from Diego-Suarez. Distance to Tamatave 213.

April 26, 1929

Arrived about seven tirty am at Tamatave and disembarked about nine thirty. We did not have to go through the customs which was a help. We drove out at one thirty to the Experimental gardens 14 km. on the road to Evolen, The garden was destroyed two years ago by the cyclone and has not been re-built very much. We saw very few birds and no mammals. The weather was fine and cool.

April 27, 1929

We took the train for tananarive at five in the morning and got to our destination about seven thirty. It was an interesting but exceedingly tiring train ride.

April 28, 1929 1929 May 10, 1929

Spent in Tananarive in waiting for our baggage which was delayed some how and in buying a car, a Renault, and see various officials that is Mr. Delacour did. On May 2 a hawk was shot whose crop contain contained ½ of the lower jaw of a rodent. The hawk was shot over open grass land and a long idstance from the forest.

May, 11, 1929

Left Tananarive at about seven in the morning and arrived at Ambatalompy. I drove the Renault. The road was very crocket. We had lunch at the residence. After lunch he showed us his rabbits. The rest of the afternoon was Spent in transporting baggage from Ambatalompy to Monjakatompo. Myself and Rand had to spend the night at the hotel on the account of our beds not showing up.

May 12, 1929

Was awakened at six by a bugle then went to sleep but was awakened by a repetition of the bugle (which came from the soldiers quaters alongside) Got a load of Baggage and went out to Monjakatompo by

May 12, 1929 Cont'd.

nine in the morning. unpacked and took a short walk which netted ~~for~~ four birds. After lunch I set six mouse traps in the grass took a wa walk around the path through the forest. En route I got twelve birds. The forest is very pritty with tree ferns and a beautiful ~~str~~ stream. I did not see many mammal signs.

May 13, 1929

Max. 73 min. 46

This morning I got one mammal, which I was unable to identify. It was trapped in the grass country under a bush. It was eaten by some other mammal consequently it made a bad skin. it was about ~~8~~ 25 feet above the floor of the valley, which was fairly steep. The mammal is No. 1 Black Shrew ♀ . Mammal No. 2 Mus musculus was brought in by a native and had its skull very badly broken so that the skull was not saved. Returning from setting traps in the woods I colected a "Yule" and a snake aparently a constrictor.

May 14, ~~1292~~ 1929

. Collecate d 4 insectivores No. 3-6 inc. Called them Fat-Tailed shrews.

May15, 1929

See separate sheets for mammals colected,ufrom May 13 through may 29th. No~~t~~ notes.

May 16, 1929

Every time I would start to skin some natives would come in with some reptiles; in all we got about 100.

May 17, 1929-May 23, 1929

Busy colecting. weather fine. see separate sheet for mammals.

May 24, 1929

max. 67 min 45

altitude asertained by hipsometer 11:30 in the evening the temper ture of the room was 47.

Boiling point 202 F. = 5286 ft.

No	Name	Sex							
80	Fat-Tailed Shrew	♂	200	97	20	17	Monjakatompo	May 26	Grass & brush slope
81	" " "	spirit	214	105	21	18	"	" 26	"" """"""
82	" " "	"	224	109	21	18	"	" 26	field near water
83	" " "	"	---	99	21	18	"	" 26	neck boked
84	" " "	"	197	96	20	17	"	" 26	Grass & brush Summit of rdge
85	" " "	"	216	102	21	17	"	" 26	##########"
86	Black Shrew	♀	135	55	15	14	"	" 26	Same trap as #47 & #61
87	Hedge-hog	♀	200	--	26	20	"	" 23	brought in by
88	" "	♂	170	--	26	19	"	" 23	natives & kept alive untill
89	" "	♀	165	--	26	19	"	" 23	5/26/29
90	Long-tailed field mouse	♀	220	131	25	15	"	" 26	grass & brush summit of ridge
91	Fat-tailed Shrew	♀	191	89	20	17	"	" 27	Dry forest alt.6200ft.
92	" " "	♂	206	101	20	18	"	" 27	Dry forest alt.5900ft.
93	" " "	♂	205	98	20	17	"	" 27	Grass & brush alt. 5400 ft
94	"" " "	♂	207	98	21	18	"	" 27	""""""""""""
95	" " "	♂	214	105	20	19	"	" 27	"""""""" """""
96	Vole	♂	207	69	28	19	"	" 27	Grass&brush rdg alt. 6400 ft.
97	Fat-tailed shrew	♂	196	89	20	17	"	" 28	Grass & brush ridge
98	" " "	♂	198	94	19	18	"	" 28	""""""""
99	" " "	♀	205	97	20	18	"	" 28	""""""""""
100	" " "	♀	209	100	21	18	"	" 28	" " Alt. 6400 tail hardly enl
101	" " "	♀	217	108	20	18	"	" 28	Grass & brush ridge alt.6400
102	Vole	♂	223	81	26	19	"	" 28	Grass & brush
103	Fat-tailed Shrew	♂	213	105	20	17	"	" 28	forest
104	Felis	♀	500	183	82	47	"	" 29	Edge of forest & brush country
105	Fat-tailed Shrew	♀	204	96	21	17	"	" 29	

13/16

No.	~~####~~ Name	Sex	T	F	H	E	Loca ity	Date		Grass &Brush slope
1	Black Shrew	♀	122	50	15	-- --	Monjakatompo	May	13	
~~#~~	~~#####~~	~~##~~	~~###~~	~~##~~	~~##~~	~~##~~	~~###~~	~~##~~	~~##~~	~~### ### ##~~
2	Mus Musculus	♀	155	70	16½	11	Monjakatompo	May	13	
3	Fat-tailed Shrew	♂	212	99	21	12	"	May	14	Jette
4	" " "	♀	202	99	20	12	"	"	14	
5	" " "	♂	195	97	21	14	"	May	14	
6	" " "		In Spirit				"	"	14	
7	" " "	♂	188	95	19	13	"	"	15	Testes enlarged
8	" " "	♂	187	90	20	14	"	"	15	
9	Rattus rattus		In Spirit				"	"	15	
10	Vole	?	220	82	25	17	"	"	15	eaten
11	Fat-tailed Shrew	?	219	104	21	16	"	"	16	
12	" " "	♂	192	85	21	14	"	"	16	
13	" " "	♀	---	92	19	--	"	"	17	Eaten
14	" " "	♂	198	97	21	14	"	"	17	
15	" " "	?	205	92	21	18	"	"	17	
16	Rattus norwegicus	♂	273	155	30	20	"	"	18	Jeuvenile
17	" "	♂	399	211	30	25	"	"	18	In woods
18	Rattus rattus		In Spirit				"	"	18	Jeuvenile
19	Fat-tailed Shrew	♂	201	106	20	13	"	"	18	
20	" " "	♂	201	99	21	12	"	"	18	
21	Rattus norwegicus	♂	395	212	--	--	"	"	18	In Wodds
22	White-tailed Shrew	♀	156	57	16	11½	"	"	18	
23	Rattus norwegicus		In Spirit				"	"	18	
24	Fat-tailed Shrew	"	"				"	2	18	
25	" " "	♂	223	109	21	15	"	"	19	
26	Rattus rattus		In Spirit				"	"	19	Jeuvenile
27	Fat-tailed Shrew	♀	220	105	20	13	"	"	20	
28	" " "	♀	208	95	19	17	"	"	20	
29	" " "	♂	213	104	21	15	"	"	20	
30	" " "	♀	237	110	22	13	"	"	20	
31	" " "	♂	203	101	19	14	"	"	20	
32	Field mouse (long tail)	♂	-*-	140	23	--	"	"	20	In woods Eaten
33	Echinops telfari	♂	170	---	31	15	"	"	20	Brought in by natives
34	Fat-tailed Shrew	♂	178	83	17	16	"	"	21	H.&B. 109
35	" " "	♂	---	--	20	18	"	"	21	Mutilated
36	" " "	♀	201	94	22	14	"	"	21	
37	" " "	♂	216	95	21	15	"	"	21	
38	" " "	♂	201	102	21	17	"	"	22	In deep woods
39	" " "	♀	213	104	20	16	"	"	22	

May 24, 1929 Cont'd.

Boiling point 202 F. 5286 ft

correction for 47 F. 1.0333 x

corect altitude 5,462.0238 ft.

Colected 2 fat-tailed Shrews and 1 field mouse, also a jeuvenile long tailed Rattus rattus and besides skinned one & ½ fruit bats which the natives brought in yesterday they like most of the rest were very fatt. The weather was fine.

May 25, 1929

max 64 min 43

I got only one fat-tailed shrew which was eaten by another and a rat. Rand got a cat, called "Saka" or "Schaka"(No 76) which was the first we have got. I spent most of the afternoon skinning it and with the help of Rand made a very good skin of it. In the morning I finished the fruit bat that I had commenced yesterday.

May 26, 1929 - May 27, 1929 No notes.

May 28, 1929

max 69 min 45

Recieved the first letter I have recieved It was from Mother (No I)

May 29, 1929

No Notes

May 30, 1929

max 72 min 44.

May 31, 1929

Max. 66 min 41.

Saddle in woods altitude 6,100 ft.

Highest point on grass ridge 7,100 ft

Saddle on grass ridge 6,300 ft/

June 1, 1929 - June 17, 1929

Spent in motoring from Monjakatompo and in getting settled in our camp situated 20 kilometers west of Vondrozo. From Vondrozo I went to Farafangana to get some provisions and fell "en peigne." so that It took me four days to get back.

June 18 1929

In camp 20 kilometers west of Vondrozo. Arrived here June 12. In all there has been collected 19 specimens belonging to ~~B~~ the genus Lemur and probably Lemur fulvus mongoz and one other lemuroide which probly belongs in the genus M (Ther is some mix up of names for there is no such animal as Myocibus canceps, it probably is Mixocebus canceps) I have caught 2 specimens of carnivores wich probalby are Fossa fossa, (NO 125) around the anus there was a lot of white globules which when cut with the scisors exuded a yellowish liquid; I did not notice any odor? The glogules circled the anus except on the ventral side. The globules were encased and covered with fat. He was exceedingly fat. He pulled out of one trap (No 1½ jump) but was held by the second trap. He was some what vicious when approached. Small mammals seem to be some what scarce or at least weary.

June 20, 1929

Max. 74 min. not taken.

At eight in the evening the barometer read 28.1 inches the temperature was 57.75 F.

boiling point 208.9	-	1,621 ft.
correction for 57.75	-	1.05715 x
corected altitude		1713.64 feet

I caughed another Fossa fossa (No 126) like the others squealed and charged when aproached. His stomack was full; the greater part was unrecognisable but there was one lizard and two insects that were about two inches long and fairly narrow. The backs looked like the under surface of a snake, there were numerous feetand the color was yellowish. The cook said that if he(The insect) walked on you he would make sores where ever he steped somewhat like a centapede. I saw one lemur as I was setting traps in the evening ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ He attracted my attention by his caughing bark, he was traveling down hill towards the edge of the forest.

June 21, 1929

Max. 68 min. 53. In the morning the weather we fine but about lunch time it clouded up and rained all afternoon. In the same set as before I got another Fossa fossa (No 127) ♀ there was no sign of breeding and her stomach was scarcely half full nothing identifiable except the claw of a crab. I got one rat alongside the road but a long ways from a village.

June 22, 1929

Max. 64 min 56 Rain all day.

I caught in the same set with the same bait, which is now very "High", a Galidea elegans ♂ it had in its stomach feathers and locust remains. He was considerably more ferocias thann any of the Fossa fossa.

June 23, 1929

Max. 74 min. 56.

Temperature of air 64

correction for 64 * 1.0711

Boiling point 208.5 - 1831 x

10711
32133
85688
10711

Correct altitude 19611841

The weather was fine and clear. I caught another Fossa fossa (NO 129♂) he ate part of his foot off, that which was below the trap. In his stomach we found his foot and a lot of other stuff that coul dnt be identified.

June 24, 1929

max. 77 min50.

Caught two Galidea elegans ♀ & ♂ both had wound them-selves up in both traps of the sets. The two sets were near stream about three kilometers apart. I left for Farafangana about eleven oclock and on the way down I shot a buteo, a kite and a falco. I arrived about two and left again at four I shot a Drongo, 3 wood doves, a quail and 1 nig ht hawk on the way back also a boa of some sorts.

June 25, 1929

Got nothing in my traps. I got 3 lemurs (probably Lemur mongoz and called "Buff-cheeked Lemur") that were playing about in the trees they made no noise that I noticed/ they had in their stomach some fruit off some tree. The fruit was about this size and shape. I shot a sun bird (Neodrepanus coruscans) that was new to the colection.

June 26, 1929

Max. 80 min 55

Got a new insectivoreby a stream that srosses path leading down to coastal plain the place is exceedingly damp No. 136 Big-eared Shrew ♂ . I also got a Fossa fossa No. 138 his stomach contained the remains of a small mammal. -- foot and some fur was all that I could recognise it looked as though it was from an insectivore possebly the same as No. 136.

June 27, 1929

Max. 72 Min. 50

I Caught a Cryptoprocta ferone had torn the set all to ~~pie~~ bits and when ~~xxxx~~ I came up he suceeded in tearing up the root that I had the trap tied by so that I was forced to shoot him and as I was very close I blew a great hole behind his sholder. I also got another Big-eared Shrew (No 139) like 136. He was caught in the same place as before; aparently they like wet places. He slipped some before I could skin him. I shot a king fisher(Corythornis)by a stream in the thick forest; near the carnivor set between camp and village and one black and white ### Paridise fly catcher behind camp, They Paridise Fly catchers are very pritty birds I think. On the path leadin leading down to the lower plains 2 brown paridise Fly-catchers I Berneria (yellow brested), 1 campaphaga, and 1 cossyphus.

June 28, 1929

Max 72 min The thermometer was moved by mistake and consequently no readings . The temperature now is 52. All last night it rained quite hard and this morning the sky was overcast. It sprinkled a little around 1 or2 o'clock, then it cleared off around four and now it is ~~xxx~~ clear and getting noticalby colder. In the same set as No. 130 I got another Hallomys; it had its skull broken . It had two foetuses one in each horn; the whole uterus was saved. There are two pairs of mammae, both abdominal. I also caugh a jeuvenile Galidea elegans in the set near the road and also near a stream. All my rat traps along the path leading to the coastal plain were sprung and draged from their placed.

June 29, 1929

Max. 75 Min. 50

This morning it was cloudy after raining in the night. It cleared around noon only to cloud up and sprinkle around 2 p.M. then clear and again cloud up this time as black as ink, but no rain/.

June 30, 1929

Max. 76. min. 54.

Cloudy in the morning but clear and fine this afternoon.

Last night I shot a lemur ~~by~~ near camp. As well as I can tell he is Myoxicebus simus. I caught a ♂ Fossa fossa and one galidea. Coming back from my traps on the path down to the caostal plain I shot a Hallomys (No, 145); he was in the path when I came along. He ran or jumped off so fast that I could not telll whether he ran of junped. He stoped 3 or 4 meters from the path. I shot him with 410 awks and did not kill him instantly. He then began to jump in to the air jumping about 24 cm. into the air.

July 1, 1929

Max. 78 min. 52

The weather on a whole was fine. In the morning and early afternoon the sky was cloudless. Between four thirty and five it clouded up and turned black but it has now, 10 P.M., cleared off.

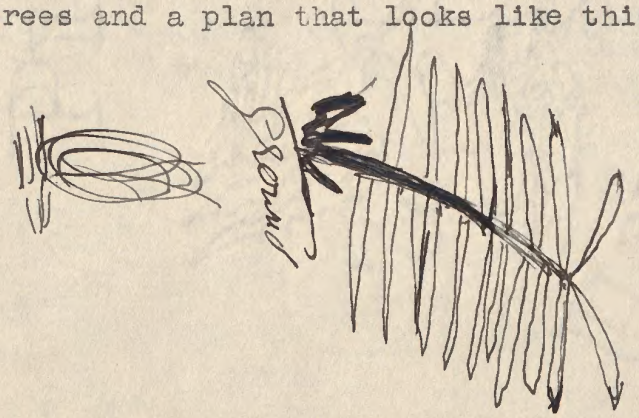
I caught a Fossa and a Galidia. I have noted that the Galidias (No. 147 &150) ate all the bate but the Fossa No. 149 did not touch it. The Cryptoproctas (No. 140 & 144) ate the bate after he was caught ? as he coulen't have gotten at it ? without getting caught.

July 2, 1929

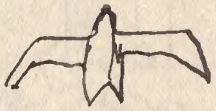
Max. 71 min 56

Last night it was cloudy and the usural heavy dew was a lacking. -his morning and in the early afternoon it continued cloudy and late afternoon it began to rain.

I caught a Galidea in the same set as the last two were caught in / Between the time when I visited the trap, 9 am M. and eleven another Galidea got into the trap. When I had finished with the round of traps I went down the trail that leads to the coastal plain and into the grass land. You pass through before comming to the grass land what apears to be a fring composed of Travelers trees and a plan that looks like this as near as I can draw it



July2, 1929 Cont'd

it grows to a height of 2 meters to 2.3meters and has at intervals a long narrow leaf, both the stalk and the leaf are green. After passing through this belt, you come out onto a grass ridge, which you follow most of the way down. In the draws leading down to the valleys there is forests composed of Travelers trees and scrubby trees. There were a lot of swifts over the grass ridge just as you come out of the forest, 40 or 50 I would say though I made no effort to count them. I collected two, Micropus melba. The swifts were only known previously from the type specimen. I also got one Yellow Throat ???. In the afternoonI returned as I decided to set some traps in the grass. The swifts had all left. As I was comming out of a thicket I saw a hawk he was quite large and his wings were shaped somewhat like this 

Returning up the path at dusk. I saw and shot a Hallomys. He, No. 153 went along the path for a way before I could shoot. As nearly as I could tell his mode of travel resembles that of the American Coton-tail rabit. After having put him in my sack I took eight or ten steps when another darted away. The path at this was dry, top of a ridge, and covered with leaves. as was the place where the previous one No. 145. I went down on to the saddle when a bird that I though was a dive flew from the path and lit again a little further along; he turned out to be a Ground Roller, Attelornis pittoides, when I was putting him in my sack i noticed some bats flying about. They would up and down the path passing me so close that I could feel their wind from their wings, but I could not succeed in shooting one, though there must have been at least a dozen or more.

July 3, 1929

Max. 56 min 56.

Rain all last night and today.

The Hallomy audiberti No 153 that I shot yesterday evening, testes

July 3, 1929 Cont'd.

were very much enlarged and aparently in breeding condition. I caught absolutly nothing and got plastered with leaches. I saw practically no birds.

July 4, 1929

Max. 64 min. 58
Rain all last night and today.

I caught one Galidea and found him dead in the trap. He was caught only by his front foot but he had chewed o ff his hind foot as well as his front leg. He aparently died from loss of blod. The chewing of the feet is aparently not done with any ides of escape as it is al always done below to place where the trap is, as evidenced by this and previous specimens; it is aparently done through ~~xxxxxxxx~~ desire to chew something.

July 5, 1929

Max. 70 min 58.

Rain all last night and most of this morning. In the afternoon it showered and cleared. Got nothing in the way of mammals. Shot 5 birds one of which is new so far unindentified. I saw a lemur this morning he was making a scolding noise and befo e I could shoot he went off through the trees with suprising speed and ease. To-night when we were returning from a jaunt down the road we saw in the road a small animal I shot where he disapeared and He came running back and I missed again. I think he was a Fossa fossa his gate his gate resembled that of a rabit(?? dog galloping). His eyes shone brightly

July 6, 1929

Max. 78 min 53.

The weather was clear all day except for a heavy shower at dusk. I caught nothing in my traps. On the path to the plains, when When I was almost through the woods I came upon a bunch of 8 lemurs that were playing about in the trees. I shot 5 of them. One a male got out

July 6, 1929

on a branch of a tree that was too far for him to jump. In the afternoon I went down the path again/ In the grass land I shot two Cerchneis newtoni. and one Milvus migrans. The Cerchneis were chasing the shork (Milvus). On the way back I tried to catch without any success some bats with a butterfly net. I also saw two lemurs they were near the place where I shot the five in the morning. I shot one but I could not find it as it was to dark.

July, 7, 1929

Max. 73 min. 48.

Weather was clear.

I caught one Fossa and one Hallomys. The Hallomys was caught near a burrow under some logs on the side of a hill in a clearing in the forest. I found the Lemur that I shot last night.

July 8, 1929

Weather fine.

I shot 4 lemurs behind camp. They were in a large tree. They were not moving they were aparently sunning them selves on the branches. I caught a Hallomys No.164♀. She was caught at the place where I shot the ♂ No. 153 (see map #23) that was in breeding condition, she was put in spirits as the feet had been eaten out by ants. I shot a Land Rail, Canirallus hidloides. I thought ~~when I first saw the~~ that I had shot a Mesetes/ He was running along the ground near the brook on the path that leads to the plains (see map # 18)

July 9, 1929

Weather fine

I caught a new carnivore to the colection. We called the carnivore "Stripped Skunk" it possibly belong in the genus Galadictus. In the afternoon I went to a pond by the graphite mine and shot some ducks it was " fine too-much".

July 10, 1929

July 10, 1929

Max. 70 min 52.

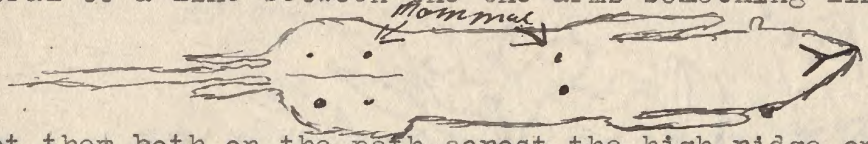
Rain off and on most all day.

Caught nothing. In the afternoon I put out some traps. I picked up yeasterday the traps on the path that leads to the plains.

July 11, 1929

Clear in the morning. Around noon it clouded up and rained all afternoon and evening.

I caught two new mammals one belongs in the Genus Eliurus and the other Gymnuromys. Eliurus, called Fuzzy-tailed Brown Wood rat had two foetuses both in the left horn of the uterusNO. 170. Gymnuromys No. 171, Called Gray Woodrat, had also two foetuses both in the right horn of the uterus. The Gray Wood rat has three pares (6 in all)of mammas 2 pairs abre abdiminal and one pair pectoral. The two abdominal pares are about 10 to 15 mm. apart. The pectoral ~~xxxxx~~ slightly ventral to a line between the the arms something like this



I got them both on the path acrost the high ridge on the oposite side of the road from camp. The altitude was 1,800 feet above the sea. and the ridge was covered with a kind of bambo grass.The traps were under root of trees. I was using bananas and uncooked rice aw bait. There was nothing that I could recognize in their stomachs, but it looked to be entirely vegatable matter.Along the road I saw in a thicket of Blackberry vines and bushes an animal that looked as though it might be Galidea, judjing ~~fr~~ from the color, I could only get a fleating glimps of him.

July 12, 1929

Max. 72 min. 54. ~~28xx~~ Barometer 28.1 inches.

I caught another Fuzzy-tailed Brown Woodrat. This one No 172 is a jeuvenile judjing from the softness of the bones and the sutures in the skull being very marke d. He was caught in the same place as ~~t~~

July 12, 1929 Cont'd

the previous one. I brought in ~~the~~ some of the ~~xxxxxx~~ bambo grass and put in the jurnal of the expedition. While I was out setting traps I noticed some tracts in the road that were quite large. I am going back in the morning to measure them. I also saw some very small tracts under some roots by a stream.

July 13, 1929

Max. 70 Min. 49

Partly cloudy all day. It sprinkled some in the afternoon.

I caught a cryptoprocta, he was as docile as a lamb. I caught a hallomys back of camp under a sort of sicad, something on the order of a Spanish Bayonet, only the leaves are much longer. On the ridge I caught 3 jeuvenile Fuzzy tailed wood rats and one adult; also one jeuvenile and adult Hallomys. All the small mammals with the exception of the Hallomys were taken on the High ridge oposite camp mentioned on July 11. The track that I mentioned yesterday were all bloted out except one which measured from the Tip of middle claw to the heel 104 mm. And the width taken at the widest part 68mm. Rand shot a ♀ Buffed Cheeked Lemur which had in the right horn a large foetus which was put in alcohol.

July 14, 1929

Max. 79 min. 50 Barometer 28.15 inches.

Rain off and on all day beginning at seven thish morning.

I caught 3 Hallomys and 2 Fuzzytailed woodrats. One of the Hallomys was caught under the roots of a tree by the edge of a stream there was h high ground commencing at the tree. The two Fuzzytailed woodrats I caught in a swamp. One Fuzzy tail No. 186 had 2 foetus one in each hor horn. They measured in situ 28mm long and 21 mm. at the widest part One of the Hallomys No. 183 had also two foetuses, one in each horn which were quite large.

July 15, 1929

max. 75 min. 56 Barometer 28.1 in.

The weather was clear. I caught a Stripped Skunk and a Hallomys. I had six animals eaten out of my traps. I found the skull of one an insectivore. Rand shortly after dawn and near camp shot a young Buffed Cheeked lemur, which had on each forearm just above the rist a chunk of hard fat which was flat and oval and was atached rigidly to the skin; there was also a chunk under each armpit.

July 16, 1929

Max 78 min 47

July 17, 1929

Max 79 min.54.

Partly cloudy all day with a heavy shower and some hail at dusk. Caught 2 hallomys. The ♂ had very much enlarged testes. and the mammae of the ♀ were aparently functioning. I also got a Galidea.

July 18, 1929

Max. 72 min 48

Fine weather.

I got nothing but a Hallomys and a Fuzzytail wood rat on the high ridge. A native brought in a Hemicentetes semispinosus. I took several pictures of ot. hen aroused he would raise his crest and give several rapid upwardsjerks of the head. it made no attemp to bite though I touched it on the nose with my finger. Its sigh must be some what imperfect as he mad no effort to avoid my hand. It did not made a noise. She had 6 foetuses 3 in each horn which were put in alchol. Its stomach contained insect matter. I lost a good many quills. I can't make out what caused it(a very usural tink toh happen to them). About four o'clock I went out and set about a dozen mouse traps for insectivores.

July 19, 1929

Max. 70 min 50

I caught a Hallomys and a Fuzzytailed Brown wood rat. Rand shot

July 19 1929 Cont'd.

3 Wolly lemurs and 2 Buffed cheeked Lemurs, one a jeuvenile. One No.205 of the wolly Lemurs had one foetus in the left horn of the uterus. I shot an abarent Nut Hatch (Hyposita corallirostris), a ~~Phillxxpittxx~~ Philepitta and 2 Newtonias.

July 20, 1929

~~On~~ A native brought in Two Echinops, one Centetes and a Stone chat. Greenway and Rand left for Farafangana to visit the forest and get suplies. I caught one Fuzzytailed Woodrat and a Chriogale. The chirogale was caught in a rat trap with some banana and rice on the treadle and around it. The forest was open with no underbrush and the only ground cover was leaves. The trap was situated by a projecting root of a tree under which there was a burrow. I also shot 2 Buffed-cheeked Lemurs. Rand caught in a set by the cook house a Fossa. We were awakened in the night by the noise he made. I had to skinn a good part of the night to finish, it probaly was around 2 or 3 in the morning. There were two bunches of Lemurs along the road making a terific noise, one bunch on each side I shot at two Lemurs the first I missed but the second let out an terrific holler but I could not find him. The centetes, called by the natives Tenraka was terribly fat; I think he was the fattest animal I have skinned. He was very hard to kill.

July 21, 1929

I caught one Hallomys and a Fuzzy-tailed Woodrat.

July 22, 1929

Max 66 min 56

Rain all day the same native as on ~~the~~ July 20th brought in four mo re Centeted/ I caught a Hallomys and a rodent . The rodent belong in the Genus Eliurus with the Fuzzy-tailed woodrat.

July 23, 1929

Max 64 min 58

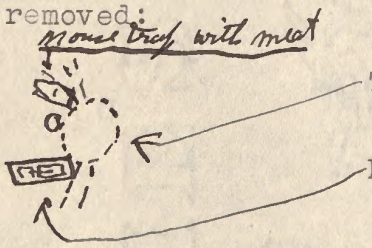
Rained hard all day.

I only caught a Fuzzy-tailed Woodrat, which was badly eaten by ants. Oneof the Centetes No.220, a ♂ hadd 10 pairs of supernumerary niples

July 24, 1929

Max. 70 min.

Rain all A. M. and part of P.M. around three it cleared then clouded but did not rain. I caught two insectivores. No. 223 was evidently from his position traveling acrost the trap, aparently he was not interested in the bait which was meat. called him "Little brown shrew" No. 224 was likewise probably traveling the trap though I can't just say as her head was crushed and she might have been thrown over so as to look as though she was traveling acrost, she had two quite large foetuses one in each horn which maesured about 25 mm. long. No.224 was by a tree in thick bambo grass. the set was under a projecting knob of the tree and was aranged like this:- looking down with the projecting knob removed:



223 was in a similarly aranged set though though the place had considerably less grass. No 224 was also called Little Brown Shrew though I think he may be different as he is larger and of a different color.

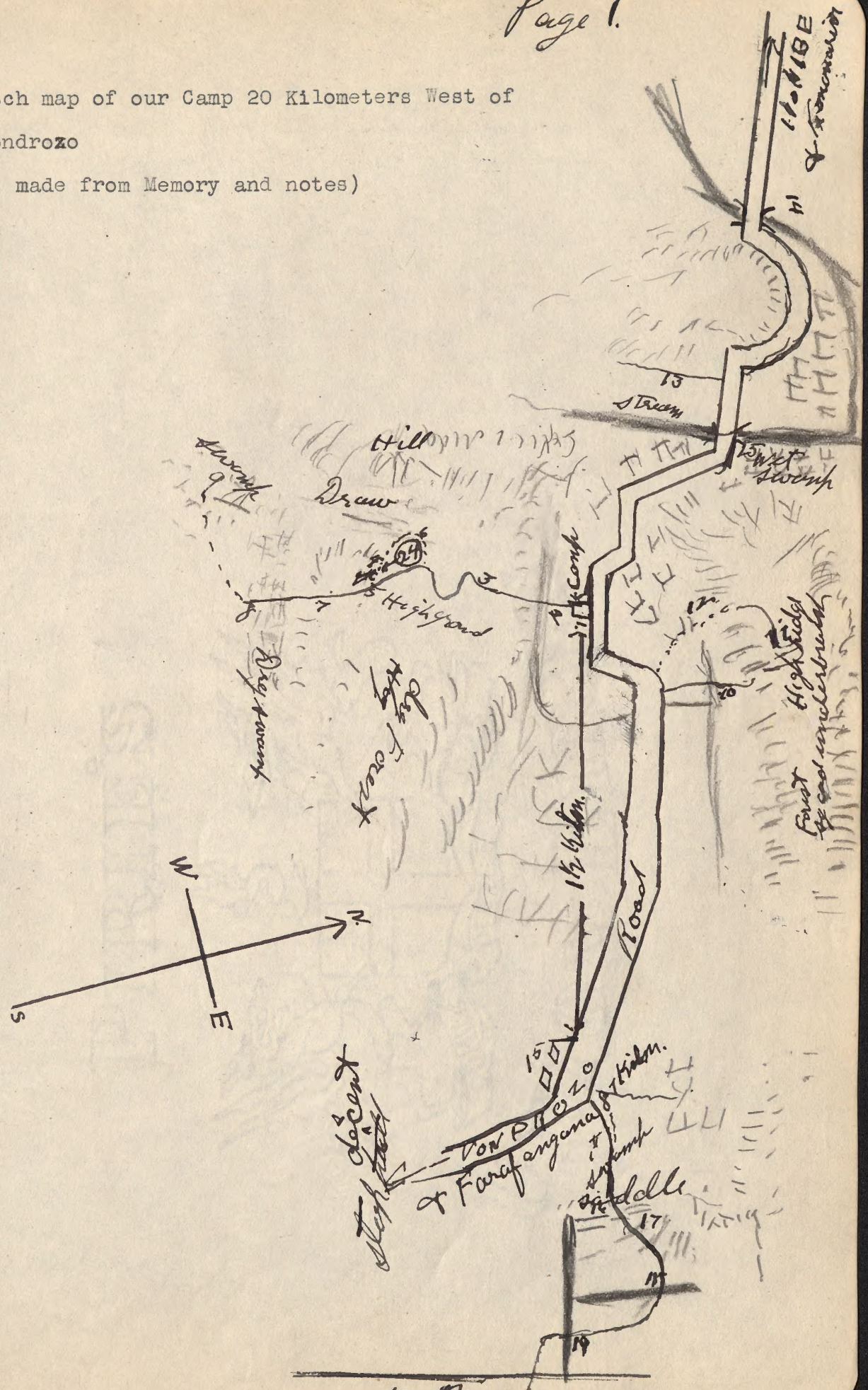
July 25 & 26, 1929

It rained all the time and I caught nothing in my traps.

Sketch map of our Camp 20 Kilometers West of

Vondrozo

(made from Memory and notes)



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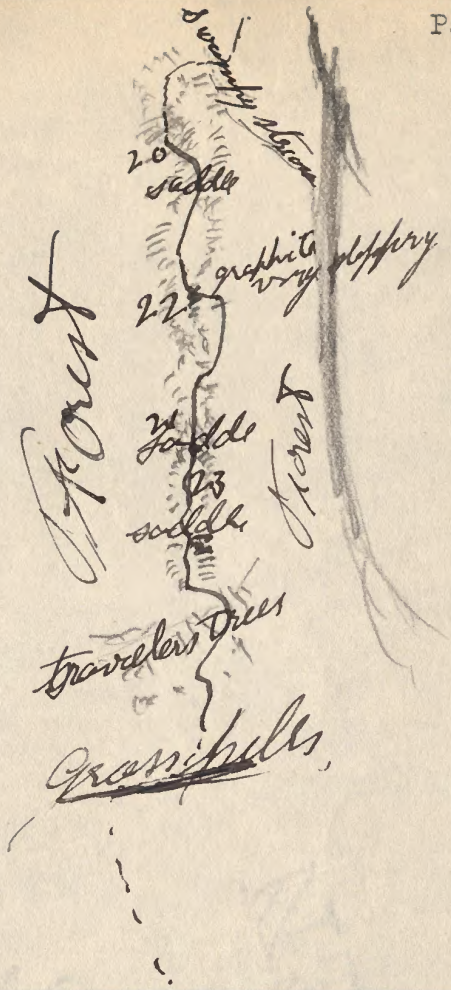


Explanation of Map

The distance from camp #1. to the grass hills by the trail is probably between 5 and 6 kilometers and you go down about not quite 1,000 ft. Swamp are marked

1 Our camp "Place Vazaha" 20 kilometers from Vondrozo & 87 kilom. from Farafangana

2 Rat traps by stream, I got nothing in them Resongs refus

3 small traps under vines got a Hallomys only in them

4 steel trap & rat traps got second Cryptoprocta and a Galidea. also a Hallomys under a palm.

#5 steel trap in which I got several Galidea and Fossas

#6 Steel set in which I got first Cryptoprocta and one or two Galidea and Fossas. On the hill side oposite I shot severals Buffed cheeked lemurs

7. steel set in which I caught several Galidea and Fossa, also the Striped Skunk.

#8 small mamal traps caught one Hallomys

9 Steel and small mammal traps caught nothing.

10 Steel set caught a galidea and

11 small mammal sets in ~~sycad~~ bambo grass caught most of The Fuzzy-tailed Brown Woodrat.The Gray Woodrat. and the Little Brown Shrew.

12 small ammmal traps in swamp nothing caught.

13 steel set caught 2 Galidea.

14 Steel set caught several Fossa and Galidea and one Striped Skunk

15 Native village

16 place where I shot th first Hallomys also shot three lemurs caught nothing in traps.

17 small mammal set nothing caught.

18 small mammal set caught both Big eared Shrews. and shot a Canirallus by a stream

19 small mammal traps nothing caught by same stream.

20 Caught a hallomys

#122 Small mammal set nothing caught

21 Shot Atelornis petoides

23 Shot second Hallomys.

24 Rat set in which I got th Mouse lemur (Chirogale)

25 rat traps in swamp got one Fuzzy-tailed Brown wood rat.

July 27, 1929

The weather was fine in the A.M. ~~and I caught~~ with only a few cloudy. I caught 2 Fuzzy-tailed Woodrats. One No.229 was quite gray. It rained about four P.M. The same native who frought in the Centetes on the 24th, brought in another Centetes and 2 Hemicentetes. Three Hedgehogs were brought in by a native and his wife.

July 28, 1929

This morning commenced with rain but cleared around eleven only to rain at one o'clock then clear and rain around four. I caught another Little Brown Shrewhe was gray instead of Brown on the the ventral side. He was running acrost a rat trap in thicket. When I got back from visiting my traps(about eleven oclock) I took some pictures of the mammals that were brought in yesteday. The Hemicentetes when allowed to walk around would go along with his crest erect and making a sort of chipping noise. They would every few feet give a quick upward jerk of the head. Located on the dorsal line and about a third the distance from the tail to the head(27 mm. from the tail measure from the skined specimen No. 234) and running for 10 mm. towards the head is a patch of two rows of quills that are shorter and stouter than any of the rest. The quills in this patch are vibrated backwards and forwards so fast that they can scarcely be clearly seen. Aparently they rely entirely upon their quills for protection making no efort to use their teeth . They were quite active. The centetes were much less active thoug at times he could show considerable activity. When I went to pick him up he erect his crest and jerk his head upwards some what like the Hemicentetes but he carried it much further, leaving the ground with all four feet and carrying his head back so as to snap at you. Rand while at Ankarena During August and September found the Centetes hibernating through the Cold season, He witnesed several being dug out of their burrows. The Hemicentetes only semi-hibernates coming out from his

hiding place under a rock or the burrow of some other animal on warm days. We could not find out exactly the duration some natives would say four month others six; xxxxxx.

July 30

Yesterday the weather was fine. I caught one xxxxxFuzzy-tailed Wood rat.

August 1, 1929 - Aug. 28, 1929

August 1st. we left our camp in the forest 20 kilometers West of Vondrozo and went to Ivohibe on August third Greenway left withg the car full of birds and mammals that were obtained at the Place Vazaha/ The next morning Rand left for the forest and I remained behind as there wasent enough men for the 2 Filazanaz and our baggage. The Natives began bringing in birds and mammals in such quantities that I w was soon swamped so on Tuesday the 6th. I succeded in gettign a guide and one xxxxxx beaugens and I walked over to Rand camped at the little village of Ankarena with the birds. The forest through which I passed was the most beautiful I have yet seen in Madagascar the Trees were wider spaced than in the forest of Ifandana, 20 km. West of Vondrozo and there was thick green vines clinging to half the length of the trunks which were tall and straight. I found that the natives there had given Rand plenty to do. On the 10th I got two Bourgens and went over to Ankarena. Just before I left I recieved a letter from Greenway saying that the front weel had come off between Ivohibe and Ih Ihosy and that It would be necessary for me to go to IIhosy to see that repairs were made O.K. and as I was getting good things at Ivohibe I returned the next morning and stayed untill the seventeenth when I fo found an ocasion of getting to xIhosy. Reparations took untill the 21st. During that time I got fourteen birds 3 of which were quite good being a new species of Coua, Coua Cristata, . During my stay I recieved a telegram from Mr. Delacour sayingthat he was sending material, letters and Chasseur to xxxxxxxxto Ihosy the beginning of September

On the 22nd I went xxxx to Ivohibe and on the 23 I went over to Ankarena. Rand felt sure that the shasseur referred to was an Europea Chasseur being his name on the 24 I went back to Ihosy.

August 29, 1929

Weatherfine and warm.

I left Ihosy at about 8:00 A.M. for Tulear. For the most part one traverses roaling country devoid of all trees and shrubs with only coarse dry grass. The only exception is along the few xxxx streams that cross the road and which have a very narrow fring of treesalong the banks. About 175 from Tulear one passes through a large forest. The forest is quite different from that of the East coast. Large trees are widely spaced and the intermediate space being filled with scrub which rises to a height of 3 or 4 meters and which makes walking through somewhat troublesome and with the ground c covered with dead dry leaves, very noisy. In this I shot a Brown Pigeon, Sand grouse- Pterocles personatus (Gould), and a coua probably coua cristata. One passes through this forest for about twenty-five kilometers.After one imerges one passes through flat grass land with an acasional oasis of forest. untill one gets to about 50 Km. from Tulear. Here one descends into a canyon immediatly after entering the forest. The canyon wall whose floor is forested rises abruptly for about 150 meters. and is full of small grotoes. At the 30 Km. one imergese onto the Fiherenana River to whose banks the road clings for the next 20 Km. Ten kilometers from Tulear the va valley widens abruptly and the roads goes directly acrost the delta country through several small villages and fields to Tulear. It was about 8:30 P.M. when we arrived.

August 30, 1929

In the morning I skinned the birds that I shot "En route yeaterdy That is I skinned the brown pigeon and the Coua for theywere pretty bad. After lunch I changed hotels as the one I was in was too dirty and I also took a short drive. The wether was fine and warm

August 31, 1929

Wether fine warm.

Motored up to the forest in the morning and skinned in the afternoon. There was nothing very interesting in the way of birds and no mammals. Sunbirds, microcelus, Drongos, a Coua large and rare which I called Crested Coua, bee eaters Papangax(Milvus) Kestrel(Cerchneis), Road doves, Crows,Tchetreas, Wood pigeons in large numbers but very weary that is all that I can remember.

September 1, 1929

Wether fine and warm.

Went over to a marsh 35 Km. South of Tulear on the road to Tongobory. There were lets of Glossy Ibis, Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus (Linnaeus); obut i the flock. I shot one Ardeola rallorides (Pond Heron) and saw another. There was also one or two whitish birds that I could not get near enough to shoot, I also shot a Centropus a blue King fisher.

September 2, 1929

Started to return to Ihosy but about 130 Km. out the Chauffeur boke the the front right spring while waiting for the chauffer to fix it so that We could return I shot a coua cristata. We got back about 3 P.M. and I fund a mechanican right away.

September 3, 1929

Wather fine and warm.

Spent the day waiting for the car to be fixed. In the evening I met an nglishman who was after sharks.

September 4, 1929

Weather fine and warm.

I left at seven in the morning for Ihosy. At 35 km. from Tulear I saw a crested Coua but I could not stop in time to s shoot it. At 45 Km. I shot two Propithicus, they were together in a tree. One almost got away. He jumped much greater distances than the Buffed-cheeked Lemurs. The forest at this point was in a very narr

September 4, 1929 Cont'd.

narrow and it was for the steep walh that he headed . I wounded him just before he reached it. I sent the chauffeur up the tree after it and he grabed it by the tail and tried to pull it down. The propithicus held the entire wate of the chauffeur (75 kilograms) for a short five minutes. The Propithicus have loose flaby lips and the face is very dog like. I had continue scarcely 100 meters before a macco, Lemur catta, crosed the road in front of the car. He like the rest that I have seen on the ground ran not jumped but their gate is pecular to the Lemurs. Just Before entering the second forest I shot two partfidges Margaroperdix with one shot in the road, about twenty kilomters from Ihosy I shot a Glossy Ibis.

September 5,1929

~~September~~ 5, In the morning put the chasseur who ~~xxxxxxx~~ was waiting for me to work skinning the Shifakas, Propithicus, ~~xxxxxxx~~ and also the macco. I skinned the Hawk myself. and the rest of the morning was spent in transfering baggage to the hotel from The Transport Civil and in gett gettin ready to leave for Tananarive/ I got away about 2:00 P.M. and got as far as Ambohimasoa.

September 6, 1929 - October 24, 1929

I broke down the Tananarive side of Ambostre and had to be towed into Antsirabe. After some difficult I got the car fixed and and started to return but broke down again and had to be towed into Ambostra. I got It fixed and returned to Ihosy and got aa camion and went to Ivohibe where I found Rand waiting for me. We went to the Small village of Morambe 20 kilometers South of Farafangana on the coast. I feel exceeding ly ceady and got practically no mammals and we got very few birds it was a most unproductive camp. We then went to Tulear. I decided as the weather was better there and the forest more open to try to take some pictures of animals, so I left Rand to go and get my cameras which were in Tananarive. We met Dr. White the Palentological colector in Tulear and I decided to go with him To Tananarive as I sold the car.

October 25, 1929

After some difficulty with the cammion as it was too much loaded, we got off at 2:00 P.M. We had to send Dr. White's interperter and my chasseur up by Filazacana and also to leave my tin trunk. We met Rand a after a Breakneck ride some 90 km. out at about 4:30 finishing transfer ing his baggag e from the camion in which he had remained en peigne for the last ten days. He followed us into Lambromakondra where we arrived about seven.

October 26, 1929

Rand and and myself got off about the same time. Rand going to Ankazoabo and us for Tananarive. We got into Ihosy at noon and Ambal avoa in the evening about eight thirty. The cheauffeur drove like mad up till noon then very cautiously.

October 27, 1929

We had a long uninventful day from seven till nine. We got as far as Antsirabe.

October 28, 1929

Left Antsirabe in the morning and got into Tananarive about two thirty or three. o'clock after an univentful trip.

October 29 1929 - November 4, 1929

Spent inTananarive getting supplies

November 5, 1929

Left with Dr. White in cammion of Madagascar Auto Co. about eight in the morning and got as far as Mavetanana. About 50 km. out I saw a large hawk, the under parts of the wings were white the rest gray, probably Marsh Hawk, Circus maillardi macroscelis, it was very large and looked to be the sam e as the one we saw when we (Rand and Myself) were going from Ihos To tulear on the Plateau of Ramohitra. We stopped at a small vilage eighty kilometers short of Mavatanana; there must have been fifty or more swallows and several bee eaters. The country we passed through was cut deeply with rivers

November 5, 1929 Cont'd.

which make it seem mountainous; at one time it was probably a flat plain. The road kept up on the ridge and plateau and the country the there was grass devoid of trees. Occasionall we would pass a small patch of forest coming up a draw; the edges of which were usurally burnt as there was a fringe of black charred trees.

November 6, L929

We left Mavetanana about eight in the morning and in about an hour came to the Betseboka River which we had to cross on a back Shortly after this we skirted a forest but on the acount of the road being very rough and the chuaffeur trying to make time I did not get a chance to do much observing. A ground Coua ran acrost the road in front of the car and we saw lots of wood pigeons. At noon we came to another bacha which took us about two hours to cross as when we started off the boat the carr got stuck in the sand. We arrived in Marovoay exceedingly tired about five oclock.

November 7, 1929

Did nothing in the fore-noon In the afternoon we went out to see a man that had a concession of rice and kapa and who had been with Perrier de La Bati and was supposed to know where there were some fosil fishes all the fosils that he knew about were either dinasores or crustaceons. but he told us of another man who might know.

November 8, 1929

As the man lived about seventy kilometers from Marovoay we hired a car and went to see him. We left about eight in the morning with the proprieter of the car driving he evidently had never driven before which was evident from the start through the fact that his malgach chauffeur had to shift for him. It was a great relief to us when he let his chauffeur drive when we got outside the town.

November 8, 1929 Cont'd.

But I don't know which was the worst for the Malgach drove like mad. We got to our destination about 10:30. The man said that he knew where there were some ~~xxx~~ and that he would show them to us if we stayed for lunch. After lunch we had another hectic ride with the Greek dirving to the place where they were suppose to be. but where we could find only shells. Some-what disapointed We returned. I saw very few birds. By the was the man had a pet Lemur that had been caught in the neighboring woods. He was about the size of a Lemur catta though He probaly was not full grown. he said the he got about three month ago as a very small thing. The color was on the whole brown the shade I cant remember, and the moststriking ~~xxxxx~~ marking and in the fact the only one was a black band between the eyes and which bifuricated on the forehead. He showed considerable afection to the wife of the man but he would let no one else touch him.

November, 9, 1929

We took a trip in a perogue in the morning going up the marovoay river for a short Km. and then we took the canal thath goes over to the Betsiboka River. About a ½ Km. out I shot a small Blue Heron that flew out of rushes and lit in a tree. He did not show any signs of fear. I shot in the canal two rolers Eurystomus glancurus, and a plover. The rollers were sitting in a tree. En route I noticed a bunch of six nests but did not colect any as I did not see any birds near the nests. In the afternoon I skinned. The wether continued fine but very hot

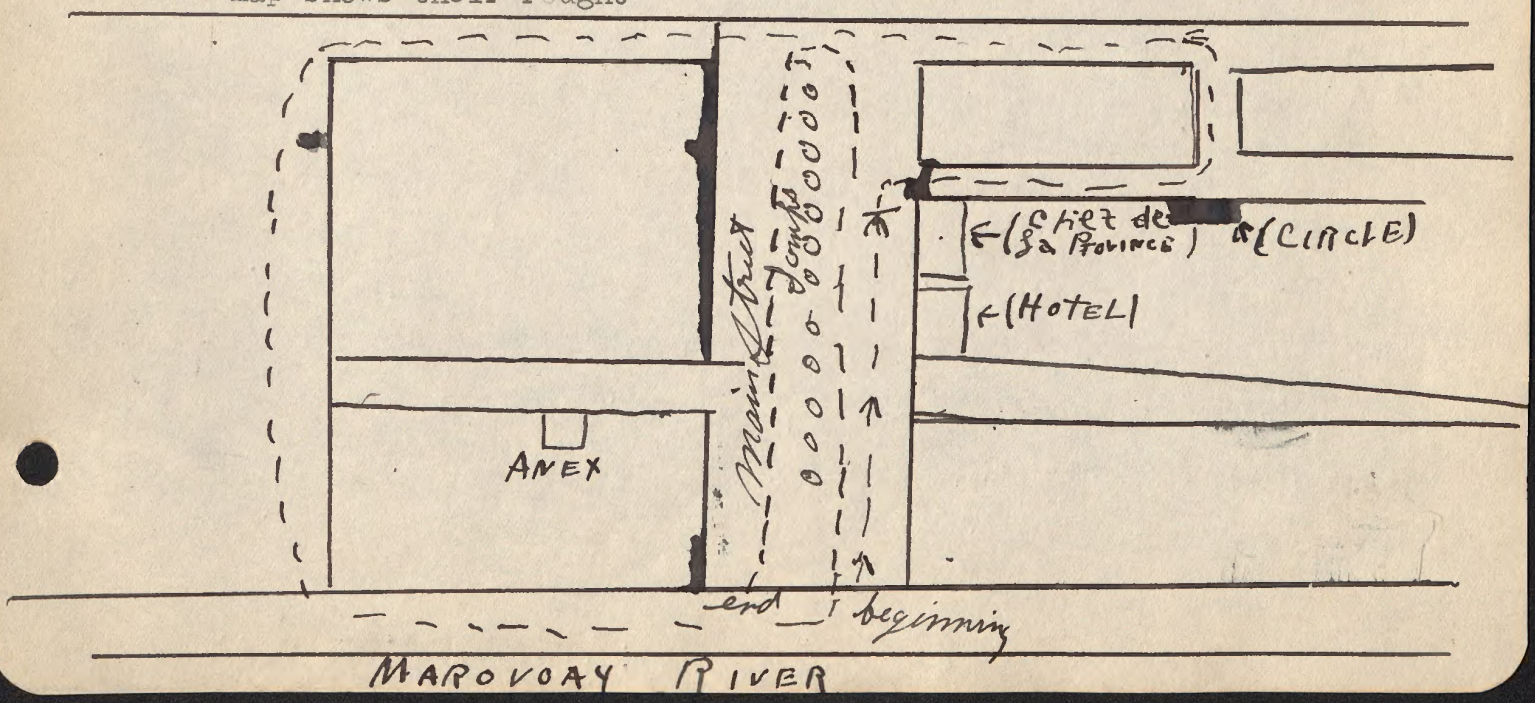
November 10, 1929

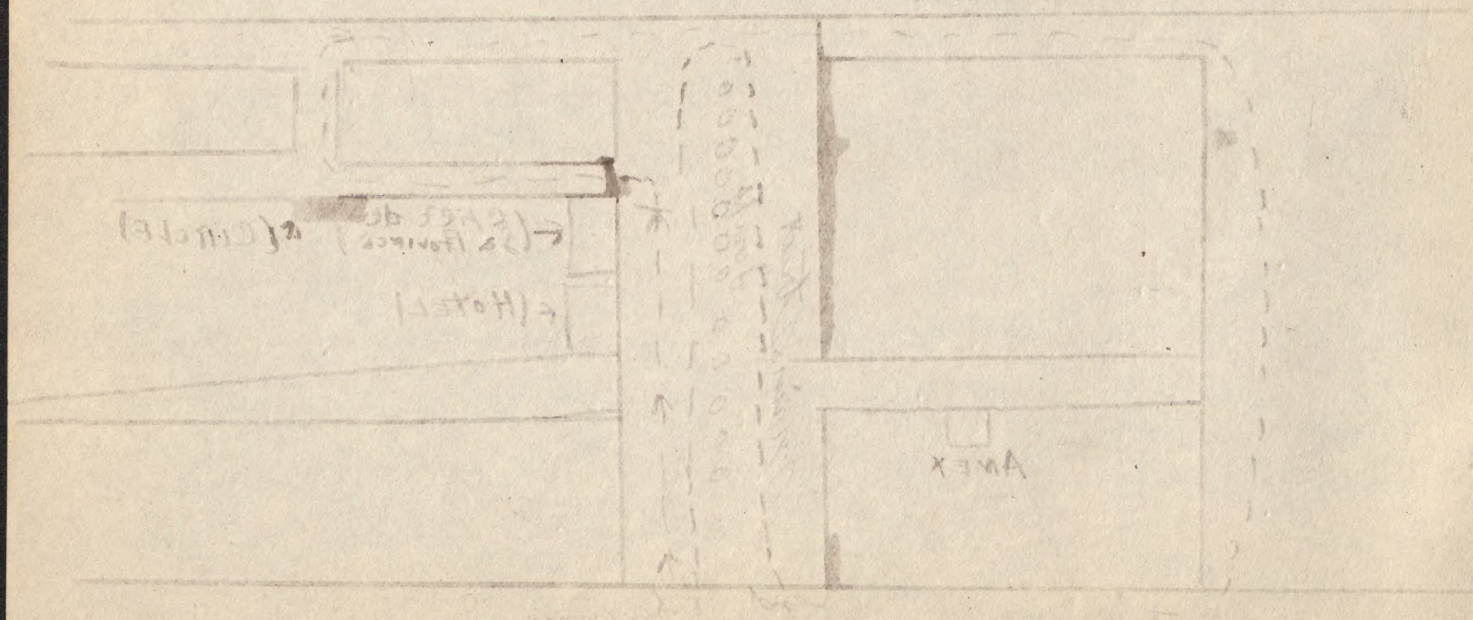
Went in a steel challet up the canal to the Foudias nest that I had seen yesterday. After witing for a little while a Foudia ~~xxxxxxx~~ sakalava ♂ entered the nest and I shot him when he came out but when I got the nest down it was not yet finished. There were five o

November 10, 1929 Cont'd.

other nests in the same tree and all aparently belonging to the same species. All were in good condition for you could not see through them with the exception of one other which

was probably only half done, lacking the the inner matting. Although I waited some time more I did not see another bird near a nest and as I was leaving I shot a red Foudia out af a near by tree. About four-thirty the military band(Senagalis) gathered outside the residence and gave a recital for about an hou r they had four or five possibly six selections that they played over and over again in about the most mecanical a manner possible. The only difference in each time they played a piece was that one player would get out of tune in a different place. In the evening along the center row of trees in the main street they hung up chinese lanterns . They were lighted about six thirty and about seven the band reasembled this time backed by a company of Malgach or Senagales soldiers with bayonettes in place. Along their flanks were torch bearers of every discription, The heat from the torches did not help the sultry nigh. After playing the Marseillaise the Chef de la Province lit some flares and the band and soldiers marche d off with the torchbearers and populace. They following map shows their rought





November 11, 1929

Armistic day saw both Dr. White and myself out in a steel charette after Caimon or Crocadiles. Dr. white had Greenways 22cal. rifle that he left behind, and I a single barreled 12 guage shot gun with No 1 shot. I succed in drawing first blood and incidently the only one on the way up though we saw six or seven others. Dr. White got the next and Incidently the biggest we got being a little over 4 ft. in length. We each got another, whic finishedour bag of crocks. They seem very tame for they would come up again after a short wait. I shot two of the same species of heron that we got on Nov. 9th. and I saw several others. I shot four four plover. getting two with the same shot but one was blown to pices and the other his tail so I put him in spirits. the country back of the river for a long ways was flat and treeless being rice fields.

November 12, 1929

In the morning we packed our stuff and visited the resident who was a very obliging man. We pulled off about 2:30 and got into Majunga around five after a not too bad a ride for a native driver.

November 13, 1929 - November 17, 1929

We spent in aranging one thing and another and in trying to buy a boat for Tulear.

November 18, 1929.

I went on board the Explorateur Grandidier and had lunch which was like a feast compared with what we are used to on shore. By the way this was in second class. There were very few people on board which might acount for it. With the exception of a little fancier trimmings it was exactly like the Bernadin in plan. We parted about 2:30 Dr. White going to Diego-Suarez.

November 19, 1929 - November 21, 1929

The time has dragged along. I have been waiting for Mr. Petel who has a boat to sell, to get it in running order. One thing after another turns up that has to be fixed I boubt if I will buy

November 22, 1929

Still waiting for the boat to be fixed, nothing else of interest.

November 23, 1929

Mr. Petel took me in to hais place to show me some crocks that he had alive the he was going to mount for the colonial exposition in Paris he had about fifty all small. He had also two Lemurs of the Same species as the one of the Chef de la Province of Marovoay the older one a ♀ was very affectionate. The male was some what wild still having just been gotten. Aparently the ♀s has only the black bifuricated band on the forehead, while the ♂s have a patch of light buff between thw band and the eyes wich is very noticable; which seems to change th their whole apearence though the rest is practically the same as the ♀ but the ♀ is usurally darker. At last the boat was finished but I de decided not to buy it as the motore was none too stro ng nor I think good. At about six in the evening I was passing with Mr. Rowntree, the British Vice Consul, the Travaux Public. There was a lemur which I thought when I first saw it, was sleeping on the back of a dog We stoped to watch it and he was aparently washing the dog. The dog and lemur were aparently on excelent turms with one antoher. By the way Mr. Rowntree is an exceedingly nice chap and will do anything for you.

November 24, 1929

I went abord the Clan Macindoe at about nine oclock. Captain Holman insisted that I take breakfast with him and willingly gave me permission to go with him to Tulear. I went ashore about ten thirty and had lunch with Mr. Rowntree, which I enjoyed very much being much more simple and less greasy than what I have been used to at the hotel

November 25, 1929

Spent the morning aranging various things with which Mr. Rowntree helped exceedingly especially with obtaining a permission to transport arms a thing that Mr. Delacour did not get us. After lunch I packed and came off to the Clan Macindoe about 3:30 or four oclock P.M.

Bohoto Sakofa this at six on a dull gray morning. About five minutes latter I yawned and rolled out and repeated the above oreder for Sakofa, Breakfast, or what have you. About fifteen minutes later the boy he came sleeply in and informed us that everything was packed. Well all right, but where was breakfast. Oh ! that was comming. About seven thirty The men came and began carrying our baggage down to the laggon. Of course it had to rain as we were transferring our baggage from the perogue to the motor boat that was to carry us up the river and which was kindly loaned us through the kind generosity of Mr. Tinayre.

Wishing our kind friend good-by we headed up the river and for the first few hours we were traveling through low country full of swamps filled with Travelers trees. Then when we approache the hil y country we came upon scattered bits of forest which continued to increase in number and density as we approached the mountains which are probbably three or four thousand feet heigh and covered with forest.

~~Shortly after we left~~ leaving we saw but did not colect a large white heron(Casmeroides albus).

We very soon setled down for a long dreary morning as the weather was far prom pleasent. The rain made it very damp and disagreable a s well as a little cold; also we were very cramped on the account of the quantity of baggage. the only breaks in the monotony was when Rand or DuMont would take a shot at some u bird that had the misfortune ~~to come~~ to come close. I am afraid that we had a bunch of natives with a rather faf fetched idea of a joke for that would pass as close to the passing native perogues as they could and then would roar with laughter when the swell would ~~him~~ strike him

Around two oclock we arrived at a little village thirty kilometers from Maroantsetra, our Starting point. The vilage consisted of three stores , one run by an Indian, a second by a chink, and the third probably malgach, judging from the croud outside we did not look inside. There were no Europeans in the village. Her we bought our suply of rice and sugar. The store contained little except bolts of cheap cloth and a few simple tools, such as knives and the curious native axes; aparently we had been miss informed about the quanty of the store for we had been told that we could get bread and anything that we should want. Du Mont caused the next excitement after we had started up the river:. He made a fine shot at a swallow (Phiclenia barbonia madagascariensis Hartlaub) as he was swinging across. The helmsman immediatly turned to pick it up but the mechanis forgot to stop the boat and we ramed the bank rather hard and had some dificulty geeting off. and when we did suceed in getting clear the boatman forgot to hang onto his oar that he was pushing with so th t he had to swim ashore for it.

About four kilometers from camp we had to transfer our gagage to perogues as the river was to shallow for the motorboat While waiting we ocupied our selves with shooting spined tailed swifts (Toonavena grandidieri Verreaux). The remaining jurney was acomplished with perogues and on foot as there were not enough canoes for everything.

Camp was located on the crest of a small ridge Our quarters consisted of three houses conected with porches. First there was the cook house which was a small square building, the stove it contained was of the usual type found throughout Madagascar that is a box of sand though this one had the inovation of being raised on legs, the smoke of course goes out through the door. Our dinig room our house which is next to the kitchen was a palatial afair having three large doors and a window instead of the usural single door which is always to low to get into. The third and largest of all was devided in two with a partition. One half of this we put up our beds and the half nearest the dining house

we used as a general store room and work r om. All the buildings were raised from the ground on stilts of wood and although this had aboard floors most have reed floors. ~~The walls are made from the~~ the stalks and ribx centers of the leaves ~~from~~ of the ~~Traveler's~~ tree. ~~The leaves from the Travelers Tree~~ which resemble those from the Banana. The roof is also made of the leaves of the Travelers tree which are dried in the sun before they are put on. ~~The stalks of~~ the walls are first made into sections by having sharp pointed sticks throust through ~~them;~~ the stalks one through ~~xxxx~~ about two inches from each end and the third through the center. These sections are then tied to the uprights with either fines or sisal.

Below us and hidden with a row of banana trees were the houses of the natives. connected with the lumber camp the property of Mr. Stimmayer

In regards the weather while we where here we had four days of fine wether and then two weeks of rain and then a week cloudy ~~wether intermingled with one or two days~~ of sunshine. The country was marvelous in fine wether. the ~~heigh~~ forest covered hills with their wierd whowling Indris. Very often this whowling ~~was~~ were very always plantif ~~and~~ wo would remind me of a child. ~~This whowling would some times would be continue for long periods.~~ ~~and~~ It was very clear and would carry long distances, being back and forth and was aparently a ~~56~~ means of cumunication between one another for it was usually answered. Also I have often wondered whether ~~they~~ it is just a signal of danger or if this is a they have some way of ~~telegraphing~~ transmitting information for ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ they ~~xxxxxxx~~ will vary the the short notes with the longer one in though the note always sounded ~~xxxxx~~ to be on of two pitches. Each time I heard one of these calls I would turnn to my porter and ask "Isy" Lofta?" and he would grunt that that ~~it~~ was wright it was ~~xxxx~~ far. Several time I ~~x~~ dobted his ~~statement~~ answer and tried to get to the Yoadler ~~by~~ but after strugling up and down the steep slipery side of the intervening hill, untill I was ~~exau~~

Every ~~xxxxxx~~ morning and evening the vara-co cha (lemur variagatus) and the vara-meme (sic) would ad to the no se with their quarelsome cries as the quarel over th food. These always go in bunches of four to eight and are ~~xxxxxx~~ by the far the most abundant of the lemurs. These acasionally make a rade on a naitve banana grove but they are not often sucesful as they kant eat quietly without quarelling. Returning from one of my unsucesful forays after the Indris I suddenly found my self flying down hil head first Upon geting up my quide said Mandai malque Vasa and pointed to a snare that I had not seen. These snares are aranged so that when anything get into them a depresed limb or tree is released and what ever is in is jurked clear of the ground if it is not to strong. It was not long after we arrived that the natives had plast er ed every trail and any other likly place with them so that your had to watch you step. I also in my feri s wandering lokated several perogues being built.

A suitable tree for a peroaue is first located and the promptly cut down being thrown acrost the h ll then if the hill is steep as it was in any that I saw being made, a platform is built and the section for the perogue cut out and shaped the it is roughly gouged out with axes. It is then light enoug to be draged to the nearest stream which is probably two or three miles of and consequently a path has to be made. It usually takes about twenty men to drag it the edge of the water, where the finishing touches are put on. This is always done by the chief himself. The process is very destructive of the forest for in the proces of making the platform and clearing the path and such the is usually a great gap cut in the forest which is promptly filled with alll sorts of vines

Every evening morning and evening the vera-o-ons (lesser vertagusts) and the vere-mema w ll go to the so see with their querelsome cries as they pare over the food. These always go in numbers of four, eight and are numerous by the far the most abundant of the lerpus. These accidentally make a raze on a native banana grove but they are not often successful as they kant get quiety without querelling. Returning from one of my unsuccessful forays after the Indris I suddenly found my self fly my down ill near first. Upon getting up my quite sadi kendoi malipe vana and pointed to a snake that I had not seen. These snakes are arranged so that when anything get into the a deceased limb or tree is released and what ever is in is turned clear of the ground it is not t. strong. It was not long after we arrived that the natives had placed ar ed by trap and any other lilly-rice with them so that you had to watch you step. I also in my feel a wandering located several perpuns being built.

A suitable tree for a perpune is first located and the properly cut down being turn across the ill then if the hill is steep as it was in any trap it is being made. a platform is built and the section for the perpune cut out and shaped the it is roughly roughed out with axes. It is then light enough to be tugged to the nearest stream which is probably two or three miles or an consequently a path has to be made. It usually takes about eight men to drag it to the edge of the water, where the finishing touches are put on. This is always done by the chief himself. The process is very destructive of the forest for in the process of making the platform and clearing the path and hence there is usually a great gap cut in the forest which is promptly filled with all sorts of vines

so that any jung trees that are just starting are promptly choked out.

exhausted and had lost my way and still he would sounded as far off every. It wasent untill the laxt day of our stay that I succeded in even seeing one , and then I found out a posible reason for he saw me first and was acrost the neighboring valley before I realised what it was. He traveled with tremendous leaps leaping further than I have ever observed our F

Hunting from this camp was fery hardmwork as it was so hilly and the soil was mostly clay. but ~~itxrepaidxus~~ we were more than repaid by getting some very rare things such as the Eutriochis astur that DuMont shot and also the Indris which are rare in cloections ;these were gotten by both Rand and DuMont.

The week of pleasant weather at the end of our stay gave us an aditional pleasure beyond making our mornings hunting easier. In the afternoon ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxing~~xw e used to work outside in the shade of the house and andthen when the sun would begin to set we would move our work tables around and watch the changing colorsof each overlaping rang of mountains and valleys. If we should finish early we would go out shooting again. I have always liked night shooting there is somthing mxster us abut it, especially in Madagascar with so many curious noises there are several frogs that fool one there is one that imatates the lemurs and another that makes bang like a gun and when it goes off one a still night it sounds very real. Also you are never sure what you are shooting as you usually only see the eyes shining in the light of the flashlight.

Notes

Nov. 26. 1929

We did not get away until 11:30 as we did not finish loading. The day was fine and with little wind and no swell in the chanel. We very soon got out of sight of land so there wasen't much ###### to see.

November 27, 1929

At.sea. The weather in the morning was cloudy and in the after noon it came on to rain and a fairly good blow. During the storm a bird was blown on board and took refuge under some wood on deck. He was all wet and I caught him easily he was of medium size and grayish with yellow underpart. He resembled Nesilas though #### his beak was much longer being in fact fairly long and also he had diferent feet. I let him go again and he returned to the wood where I saw him last. I think that he is an African continental bird for the wind was from the North West . Towards the evening the wind went dom

1½ to 2 cm

in my hand

November 28, 1929

At sea. The weather fine and nothing from the usual run of a ship occured except they were slowing up in order not to get in to Tulear before sun up to-morrow morning .

November 29, 1929

Arived off Tulear about when they expected to and got in to anchor a little before eight thirty. The agent arived shortly after we anchored and I went ashore about ten but had to wait in the perogue for about an hour before I could land. It was Noon before I got to the hotel.

November 30-December 6, 1929

Spent at Tulear first in trying to get a cook to go to SAO LARA or some other place then when I heard from the Captain that I could get a boat in Durban, in ###### ### finding out about boats back and also in getting my passage aranged on the Clan Macindoe

December 7, 1929

Arived at Mormmbe about nine and went ashore ## after lunch with the agent to make final arangements about my passage, which was acomplished in short order. The town was a desolate sort of a place with few in habitants (Europeans) the houses being a long was from ##### each other. The roads were hard being built of stone there was sand every where which made the light very hard to bear. It was the only place that I have noticed the light at all in Madagascar I would hate to live in a place like this especially as there is nothing to eat.

December 8,9,10, 1929

Spent on board except for ## trip ashore with the Captain to act as interpritaire on the ninth; helping and watching the loading

December 8, 9, 10, 1929 Continued.
of the "Pois du Gap" Butter beans.

December 11, 1929

Finished loading about three clock and and got away at four. The sea was fairly rough and we were roaling slightly.

December, 12, 1929

In the morning the sea quieted down and there was only a ground swell that lifted the ship a little though not noticably everything went smoothly though the variety of food was getting a little monotonus as there was very little except butter beans, though the cooking was good which made up for the monotony.

December 13, 1929 Friday

We arived at the Fairway Buoy off the harbor of Beira about two oclock and anchored to wait for a pilot to go in. The pilot came aboard around five on the evening and we got to an anchore around seven thirty

December 14, 1929.

Came ashore after breakfast (9:30) and went immediatly to the bank and got some English money. then I bought some white clothes and went back on board for lunch. About three thirty I left the ship and came to the Savoy Hotel. Beira isen't a bad place though there are few stores for the size of it . Practically everything is in the hands of the British and you never see Portugaise money in fact the the portugaise national bank has just gone bust. You hear the usuall grumble and cry that you hear in Madagascar that is that the government isent fair to strangers.

December 15, 1929

I took a ride oaround the town and out into the country which was low and flat for a conciderable distance back. "e did did not see any animals but saw numerous birds. In the afternoon I went out to the swiming beach but did not go in as I thought that it was to dangerous as the tide was going out and caused a big rip along the beach whichkept you from doing much swiming, though there were several in. I contented myself with a walk along the beach.

December 16, 1929,

In the morning I bought my tickets and did very lit little and in the afternoon I slept untill three when I went to the station. The train pulled out at four . nd we wound our was through some hills for about fourty miles then we decended to a wide flat river basen which took us nearly two hours to cross then as it got dark we began to climb slowly.

December 17, 1929

About six the next morning we passed Umtali were a rather interesting young Englishman cam into my compartment he seemed some what of a globe trotter having been through a greater part of Asia . We had an interedting talk untill he got off at Salisbury. He also persuaded me that I out to see Victoria Falls. During the morning we were passing through mountanous country which looked very pritty and looked like excelent camping country as there were numerous streams and and plenty of woods. After we left Salisbury (3:00 P.M.) we very soon got into flatter country covered with scrub I think it is what they call the "velt". When I got to Bulawayo I found that the train for Durban was compleatly booked so I then de-decided that the best think I could do was to follow the Englishman rather Scotchman's advise. This was December 18th. I spent the the morning going to see Rhodes grave at World's View the view was good considering that it was threatening to rain. The afternoon passed in reading and I boarded the train At Ten o'clock.

December 19, 1929.

The next monring we arived around nine thirty or ten in the moning in a tropical downpour. I did noting in the morning . In the afternoon I got ved up of sitting within a half mile of the Falls and not being able to see it. so I put on my slicker and went out. There is nothing Grand about them as the is about the Grand Canyon of the Colorado or the Yellowstone. Also I think the Yosemity fals has them beat a mile . From no point, except an aeroplane, can one see the whole Falls. From The railway one get a pritty view of one of the smaller Falls looking up the gorge that leads out. When I came to the Eastern Cataract as the Eastern falls is known I got what I think is the best view that I got during my stay. The wind was from the East, against my back, which blew the spray to the other end. I could for nearly three quarters of the length of the falls. The bottom of

December 19, 1929 Cont.

of the narrow gorge ####### whichis sacrcely a hundred yards wide with perpendicular four hundred food clifs, is strewn with sharp boulders. It is upon these rocks that the water dashesitself into spray whih it rises with the wind only to obstrutt one fiew and to descend in torrents along the sides causing a realy tropical groth. I tried to p photograph the falls from her e but my camera refused to work. I then recrosedthe Railroad bridge and went out on the rim that faces the F Falls. Starting From What is Called Danger Point, which is the point that projects out at the outle of the ###### Falls gorg I walked alng the rime but one sees very little one waits a place for the wind to shif so that the spry, which decend all the time on you in buckets will not hinder your view. Then when one finly gets a view it only of the upper half whcih is framed in mist and aparently so close that could touch it.#####p###### When one get to the end after having p passedthrough the Rain Forest, one is usually wringing wet in spite ** of the fact that one is clothed in a slicker. ## I was told that there was very little water coming over;; this fact seemed to be ### substantiated by the fact that the falls were not continuous bue broken up into a lot of little ones. It must be quite a sight when the watter is high the marks in the gorge show that it rises fully twenty feet higher ; though here again I was told that when the water is ## realy high you can see very little on acount of the spray. So taken it all I came in not a too bad a time though I think the weather is supposed to be better during July and August.

December 20, 1929

The morning commenced with ### a good hard rain and things loonked as though we were in for another day of it. The Scotchman that I met on the train from Umtali to Salisbury showed up at breakfast, so afterbreakfast we did the rounds of the falls again but did not see very much on the account of the wind bbeing in the rong direction. In the afternoon I took my graflex out to get some pictures but only succeded in making one or two snaps before it began to rain.

December 21, 1929

The day was cloudy with fitfull spurts of sunshine In the afternoon some baboons, probably the Drill (Cynocephelus leucophaeus ??), came up near the hotel so I went out and had some fun photagraphing them. They showed nlittle fear and let me come right up to them though the minute I got within fourty feet They would move away and it was very interesting to not that although I ~~#### ##~~ took no precautions other than moving quietly they showed no fear but they would never alow me closer than a certain distance. The baboon were fairly large and intirely brown with a black colar being widest on t the back of the neck and narrowing untill it disapears intirely on the throat, The underparts ~~###~~ had less hair than the back and was lighter in color. I forgot to say that I saw at World's View on Dec. 18th. a Wood whoopoe Irrisor virides (Licht.). At Victoria Falls ~~perhaps~~ the two most commonest birds were first the Red-winged Starling Amypr us and then the Turtle dove ~~Turtur~~ Capicola I also saw one Giant King-fisher Ceryle Maximus (Pallas).

December 22, 1929

In the morning early I went down to the Falls to say good-bye on the way I noticed that the same bunch were still around that is the six, two adult males , two adult Feemales and a jeuvenile and when I came back one was almost up to the steps of the hotel when two dogs got after them. They ran off a little ways and then st started to chase the dogs whot in their turn ran. I got the Train at two thirty.

December 23, 1929.

We arived safely in spite of the anxiety felt ~~the~~ in the evening on the account of the two trains that had been derailed just previously. The day was fine and I took a drive out to some ruins and they were punk not worth mentioning I came back and went to the Museum where I made the # identification of the birds mentioned above. On the way down here I saw a roller Coracias caudatus which was very pritty as he blew along not far from the train. I seem to be wandering back and forth some what. The museum I thought rather ~~##~~ deficient as they did not have some of the commonest birds, that were right in the neighborhood, but it looked neat and well kept. I notieced a bird that resembled the Coua's of Madagascar an aughful lof, it was Schizorhus concolor (Smith) possibly it is a Coua, it was from East Africa. I got he train around Five and soon we were traveling

December 23, 1929, Continued

brush ####### flat brush country now and then I saw an ostriche and a secatairy bird.

December 24, 1929

En route the country had changed very little. In the morning I bought a bunch of porcupine quills. In every satation there was either some native women selling various things such as skins of antiloe or some other animal;or native made images none of which I though good enough to buy. But the time did not lag as I had a very interesting fellow travelerin the person of Mr. J. A. Scholz geologist of the Roan Antelope Copper Mines at Luanshya Northern Rhodesia. I got a lot of interest-information about the mines and something about the amount of large mamalls still inhabiting those parts . He #### said that there were lots and if ##### I chose to come up there he would show me any amount that I could photograph at will, the only animal that he seemed at all dubious about was the abilaty of getting up to a hipo out of water. He said that they were working two and three percent malchite entirely.

December 25, 1929

The train got into Johanesburg about six thirty. About seven thirty I went out to the Zoo in a car. The Zoo was very clean, the animals seemed fairly happy and in everyway I was very much impressed at the excelent managment shown. There was a large variety of birds and mammals from all over Africa and the different species were fairly well marked though in the larger avieries there was some difficult in telling what was what. Afterewards I took a drive around the town which was condiserably larger than I had expected though besides that I wasen't particularly impressed. There are eight or nine mines (gold) with dumps of considerable size and I am told that they all belong to the same company or scindicate. I came back to the station a little before noon and then walked around to a resturant. I had a little difficulty in getting in as they were all full which suprised me very much on acount of the fact of it being Christmas day. But I am told that people here would rather go out for their diner than go to all the bother of fixing up for Christmas at home.

December 25, 1929 Continued

"2:30 saw me once more on the train on the last lap for D Durban. We traveled through roling hills covered with grass but ~~fey~~ very few trees only a scatered willow along a stream. I saw one or two hawks also now and then a widow bird, mostly the Paridise widow-bird Steganura paradisea (L.) also anotherwhcih I think is the long-tailed widow-bird Diatropura

There was a very pritty sun-set

D cember 26, 1929

Arived in Durban about nine thirty and not knowing any hotel got into a taxi and drove around I finally decided to stay at the Bencorrum as the Driver said it was new and also it looked fairly clean. In the afternoon as it was a holiday I stroled along the beach and watched the bathing.

December27, 1929

I went up town and went around to the different shipping companies but found that there wasen't any in view. I then went to the Vacum Oil Co. and Mr. Nevin the manager introduced me to their Tecinical man Mr. Williamson ~~we~~ who knew of a man who had a motor boat ~~#####~~ for sale. Mr Williamson ~~To~~ took me around to a Mr. Spradbrow I looked at one, the only one that he had, and decided to try it out so I came back ~~#~~ in the afternoon and we took a short run in the harbor. I decided nothing as the pump refused to to work.

December 28, 1929

I went out again for a short run and decided to get it and also to have it decked in and sails put on.

December 29, 12929

Did nothing much as it was sunday except take a w~~#~~alk along the docks.

December 30, 1929

went down and watched them haul out the boat and did a little shopping. In the evening I met a Mr. Howard in the bar and we got to talking and finally we went out to the b ach together

December 31, 1929

December 31, 1929.

Did nothing much in the morning. In the afternoon the Clan Macindoe came in XX from Beira so I went down to meet her. I found that my firend the Third mate ## had been transftered to the Clan Keith. I will bet that he was saw as he was looking forward to geting home after a year and a half, he will probably be another year from home. Had supper on board. After supper came up to the hotel and watched the dance. Things were pritty lively and there was plenty to drink though I did not see one at the hotel that was gone though there was a number that were happy. After a while I went out for a ride in a car that Mr. Howard had collared. It was a curious evening we would go out for a short ride and then come back for a half hour or so then go out again and usurally pick some one else up.

January 1, 1930.

As it was a holidgy there was little to do. "ent down to t the boat ix (Clan Macindoe) in the morning and in the afternoon went for a walk along the beach.

Janurry 2, *- February 23.

March 10, 1930

Went up to Reine's Office the first think in the morning and got some more tickets as the ones tha t I had were stuck togethr from their wetting on Saturday. Went around th Spradbrow's and said "au revoir but not good by" then returned to the hotel . In the afternoon I went down to the boat City of New York about two thirty but the boat did not get away untill around five.

March 11, 1930

The morning was somewhat disagreable as there were numerous rain squalls about though there was a smooth sea which scarcely afected the ship at all in spite of the fact that the sea was aft which would make the wind and current meet. We got to the Pilotage off Lorenzo Marques about three oclock and got to the warf between five and six. I did not go ashore untill after supper when I walked along the warf to the Hyacinthus which was in port to find out when she was leaving. I had an interesting chat with the Second officer and found that she was leaving on the 13th for Beira . I then took a walk along just inside of the pier fencing. There were numerous b bats around the post office and from the odor it was their regular home aparently in a crack in the peak of the roof. I forgot to mention that the Chief Enginer Mr. Polack took me down into the Engine room and explaned the engines which are some what different from the usual type. These having and open cylinder in which two pistons worked. when these pistons reach there furthest positions i.e. the top and botom of the cylinders respectivly of each piston. Two holes in the cylinder are uncovered(The botom opening slightly befor e the top) and air is forced through at ten pounds presure tha just before they reach their nearest position oil is sprayed

in with six jets then when the pistons reach their nearestpostions the oil ignites through the presure (about 650 lbs.). The thermoscop showed the the metal of the piston facing to run around 600 to 700 degrees Farenheight. The engine room seemed very well equiped everything being controled and largly run with electricity.

March 12, 1930

Went to lunch with the American consul which I enjoied . After lunch we went up to the hospital (Portugaise) and went on a tour of inspection which proved to be quite interesting and I found the the hospital clean and quite up to date. Came back to the boat about three thirty as I was with the Captain and as there was a reception on board for all the notables. I heard that the Govenor General but don't know as I saw him though there were s everal officers with numerous decorations. I again went over to the Hyacinthus and after a short talk with the Second Officer brought him over to the City of New York and went through the engine room with him then we had quite a talk in my room.

March 13, 1930

The Hyacinthus got away as expected around seven and after breakfast I went up to the Zoo which was small though quite pritty as it was more of a botanical garden than zoo. All they had was a pair of lions; the male was a fine black maned one; two lepards, one Lemur catta, one Lemur Species unknow to me and no lable, a baboon (Papio ?) which was full of tricks, three horned owls(small) (Bubo) one pied crow very forlorn looking, three marobou storks which were were quite vicious striking at me through the wires while I was standing watching them and all had exeuma on the head; three pelicans in excelent condition, white with yelloish splotches, a crested crane in good condition, two small herons three foxes or some member of the family, a pair of antelopes & some ungulates a couple of turtles in the same pen as a five leged hermorphodite goat. a crocodile and some ducks with a com

cormorant wound up the muster role. I my opinion the zoo part should be done away with as everyone seemed to come there to take out any grevences on the animals, throwing stones at them or poking them with sticks, which acounts for the ill tempers of practically all the ani animals there. In the afternoon I went back as the doctor of the ship said that there was a museum there and that it was worth seeing . I spent most of the afternoon in wating for the fool thing to open. and then when it opened I found that it was rather poor the animals were poorly mounted and Some without any indentifications and no data. also poor in number. The birds ~~were~~ were even worse, badly mounted and no lables of any kind there were a few native impliments of interesting The buterfly colection was the best of the lot as it was quite comp - leat as far as I could tell though there was only one identified here and there. I got back to the ship about four thirty.

March 14, 1930.

I did nothing all morning except talk with Dr. Coakley the ships doctor. The doctor is a very interesting man he was in reasurch in New York untill his health broke and he went to sea to regain it. We left around ~~####~~ eleven oclock and droped the ~~pil~~ pilot around two thirty to three oclock.

March 15, 1930

At sea. slight following sea which as the boat was very light made her vibrate a little as she roaled. Wrote some notes and read a book by Selous which was interesting and shows ~~the reason~~ very clearly the reason for the extermination of the Elephant in the Cape. I think his excuse, "il faut vivre" a very poor one to kill so many other game besides the elephants.

March 16, 1930

Arrived in Beira around eight thirty. I did not go ashore as it was raining off and on.

March 17, 1930 c

Went ashore in the morning and found that the Hyacinthus was leaving Thursday did some shopping and returned to the City of New York ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ for lunch and came back to town to get some money but found that the bank was closed; I had forgotten that the b banks only open in the morning for business.

March 18, 1930.

Went ashore in the morning but only got time to go to the bank as the launch was a long time comming. After lunch I went a ashore and finished aranging for my passage to Madagascar. After some trouble with the ferry man I transferred all my dufle to the Hyacinthus which is an old cargo boat(28 years old).

March 19, 1930

Spent the morning on board cleaning up my boat. In the afternoon I went ashore then went tothe City of New York to say good by. I stayed at the Captains invitation for supper.

March 20, 1930

Did Nothing in the morning. We sailed around four which occupied mostof the afternoon.

March 21, 1930

Spent the morning studying navagation and got a noon sight of the sun placing us in Lat. 24 degrees 45 min. South and Long 38 deg. 3 min East by D. R. a run of 203 miles. The afternoon was spent similarly to the morning. The officers on board are very nice my particular pal is the second mate, the fourth is nice and very helpful.

March 22, 1930.

Spent the whole day studying and working out sights The noon sightplaced us at Lat. 24 S. Long by Dr R. 38 3E. time sight three thirty P. M. Long. 42 42 30 Lat. by D. R. 24 29 S.

March 23, 1930

The weather was fine and the visibilaty fair though the the see was slightly rough though the log said the see was calm. I took a sight at 8:18 A.T.S. and found our position to be Long. 44 35' 45"E lat. D. R. 25 58 24S. and about nine thirty Cape St. Mary was visible. As the sun a t noon was over the land the next sight that I got was from as series of three sights and worked by the haversigne theory and resulted in a mean long . 46 7' 2"E and DrR. Lat. 25 42' S. About seven twenty I got a mer meridian altitude of Sirius putting us in 25 43' S. We had lost sig sight of land arought four in the afternoon. The officers on the whole are ver nice especially the fourth who already has his firstt papers and is going up for masters as soon as he gets to serve another four months. fourth officers time does not count for masters certificate. The first officer is quite old and is inclined to be grouchy the second is an old sailing ship man and has his own ideas about things. The captain has been very nice and alowed me the the freedom of the entire ship though I have see practically nothing of him. he steward is lazy but good natured, though I wish he would keep the saloon cleaner. There is also another pasenger Mr. Tinkler Head of the Durban branch of the Clan Line who is coming to Madagascar to inspect shipping possibilities. Mr Tinkler is ver nice.

March 24, 1930

At Eight oclock in the morning I took a sight and found our position to be Lat. D. R. 24 30' long. 48 58 15" the course was N15E The noon sight found us D. R. Long. 48 15' Lat. 23 59'S. The couse was then altered to N.16 E. and I found that we were in Long. 47 17' 45"E. which diffeed a little more than a degree from that of the Second officer I was ast of the corect position. The weather all day was fair and the time went fast.

March 26, 1930.

We anchored in Tamatave around 6.30 or seven- came ashore after breakfast (lo O'clock) and went to hotel where I met Mr.Tinkler and the Captain, also Mr. Pignegy. We had lunch together and after lunch I was coming down when Mr. Dumont came up and introduced himself. After liquers I went over to Dumont's room and skinned out one or two birds that he had shot in the morning.

March 27, 1930.

Dumont and myself went out together shooting as I had no gun. We got three goat suckers (Caprimulgus madagascarensis). We got back to the hotel about 10.30 and went out to the Hyacinthus to see about unloading my boat, which was accomplished with little difficulty. I brought it ashore under its own power. The afternoon was employed in getting the boat registered and the Customs taken care of. I had the agent do all this but just the same there were numbers of things that I had to see to personally. This country just lives on red tape. I suppose it is because there are so many officials and they all have to be kept busy.

March 28, 1930.

The day was spent in seeing various Customs officials and the like. I never thought that there could be so many people to see about one small boat. I also went to see Mr. Guenette who arrived from Tananarive Thursday evening and whom Dumont had met. He is a French-Canadian by birth and is the Madagascar representative of W. T. Rowleigh & Co. which is an American Company located in the Middle West which exports from Madagascar Vanilla, Coffe, Cloves and the like. He was kind enough to take care of my boat while I was away and also to keep for us any stuff we cared to leave with him.

Mr. Guenette and Mrs. Guenette came over to the hotel and had supper with us. There was a dance before dinner. I forgot yesterday that there was a dance and celebration. We met up with Captain Kelly of the American South African freighter "West Cawthorn" who has the reputation over Africa of being strong on the booze and tough. We had a rather enjoyable evening watching the dancers which, as usual, ranged in color from practically black through chocolate to white. Captain Kelly insisted on trying to get or make American cocktails which simply don't exist in Madagascar as the vermouth is all very sweet and there is no dry obtainable. We had another supper at midnight and the dance began again. We (Dumont and myself) went to bed a little after One in the morning. The dance straggled on for another hour or so. Today also we had lunch on board the "West Cawthorn".

March 29, 1930.

Was spent in finishing arrangements about boat and packing. We took our trunks over to Mr. Guenette's about five.

March 30, 1930.

We were up at four-thirty and the train left at five o'clock. An uneventful ride except for the fact that there were two couples of newly weds judging from the childish way they acted.

March 31, 1930.

I went to see Mr. De Cary in the afternoon and on his advice I cabled the American Museum for money as the promised money had not arrived.

April 1 and 2, 1930.

Spent in Tananarive getting a car for Tulear.

April 3, 1930.

We left Tananarive about nine forty-five and after an uneventful ride we had a late lunch at Antsirabe. After lunch we continued towards the south and arriving at Anbohimasoa at nine-thirty in the evening after passing through several rain storms.

April 4, 1930.

We left Anbohimasoa fairly early and stopped around five, at Ihosy for the night. We had lunch at Ambalavoa. On leaving we went through a mountainous district of bold bare sand stone mountains. It was through this country which is about 8 Km. south of Ambalavoa that on the hectic trip in September 1929, I had a most superb panorama. I had left Ambalavoa about three in the morning. It was still dark. I was going down the tree-fringed road just before the ferry and across the way the practically full moon was setting behind the bold sand stone mountains. I have never seen a more beautiful setting and at the same time a more weird. The mountains rise perpendicularly between one and two thousand feet above the rest of the country.

April 5, 1930.

We left Ihosy at 6.00 in the morning and got into Tulea about 5.30:the last half was quite warm and frightfully dusty We were covered from head to foot with grime. The country as a whole was much greener than before as apparently it was just the end of the rainy season. On entering we met Rand and I had to call him several times before he recognized me though I was standing on

the running board.

April 6, 1930.

Was spent in loading the truck and in recuperating from yesterday's ride.

April 7, 1930.

We got away at the end. We had another dusty ride back. Rand, Dumont and myself were in back with the baggage, while the natives in front. We got into Ihosy at 6 in the evening.

April 8, 1930.

Ihosy to Ambohimasoa from 7.00 till seven:about the same as the trip down. Nothing unusual happening.

April 9, 1930.

Ambohimasoa to Tananarive 7.30 to 6.30 also without incident.

April 10, 1930.

Nothing of interest in Tananarive.

April 11, 1930.

We all had dinner with Mr. De Cary and came to the agreement that we were to give him 10,000 Francs for his work in the west, while we were to work with what we could.

April 12, 1930.

We went to Tamatave by train.

April 13, 1930. - April 28, 1930

In making preparations for work in the North. During one of the trial runs in my boat the motor failed and in tacking back we came too near shore and hit a rock. Consequently I decided after having it hauled out and patched up to sell it so I got Mr. Pignegy to sell it for me.

April 29, 1930.

We went on board the Corsican about five-thirty and sailed about eleven. We put our beds up on the poop deck aft and covered them with a Tarp.

April 30, 1930.

We arrived at ~~Tenearivo~~ Fianarivo about 7.30 and went ashore with the captain who was very nice and motored up to the town which was a little distance inland. We left about ten-thirty and shortly after noon it came on to rain and blow. Several times during the night my bed was upset.

May 1, 1930.

In the morning there was quite a sea running in the Bay of Antongil and we did not arrive until noon. On arriving we went ashore and had lunch with Mr. After lunch we debarked our goods.

May 2, 1930. - May 4, 1930.

Spent in arranging for boat to go up the river and for Rand to get over the fever.

May 5, 1930.

The men arrived around seven-thirty for our baggage and carried it down to the lagoon and put it into two perogues which carried it over to Mr. Tinayre's' where it was transferred to the motor boat that was going to take us up the river. We said good-bye to Mr. Tinayres about a quarter to nine and headed up the river It, of course, had to rain all the time we were transferring baggage and off and on all day. The river at first wandered through low country full of swamps of Traveler's Tress. Then when we

approached the hilly country we came upnn scattered bits of forest, which continued to increase in number and density as we approached the mountains which were probably two thousand feet high (or a little less) and covered with forest. Shortly after leaving we saw but did not collect one large white heron (Casmerodius albus). Rand who was sitting in the front shot two green herons (Butorides striatus). Rand then shot a king-fisher (Corythornis vinsordes) and at the same time a big flock of Paddy birds (Bubulcus ibis) which we continued to see from time to time and were quite common, got up and circled around. I was greatly tempted to take a crack at them but was restrained by Rand saying that I would have to eat it. Rand then shot at a purple heron (Pyrrperoidus purpica). We then proceeded for some distance without incident until we arrived at the village (30 kilometres) from Maroontsetra where we stopped to buy some rice.. The village consisted of three stores, one run by an Indian, another by a Chink and the third we did not look into but from the crowd outside it was probably Malgach. They all contained little else except cloth for natives. We had scarcely proceeded three hundred metres when a cormorant (Phalacorax africanus) passed in front of us but he winged his way untouched and shortly after a heron passed us going up the river but came into the water with a splash (Nycticarax) brought down by Rand. A plover (Charadrius tricolleris) got up from a sand bar in front and sped down stream. Dumont scored next bringing down a swallow (Phiclenia barbonia) and in picking him up the boatman rammed the bank but no harm was done. Our next addition was when we were waiting forPerogues about four kilometres from camp, as the river was too shallow for the motor boat, when we all started shooting swifts (Toonavena grandideri) I got seven and the rest counted for five more. As we could only get four small perogues which left five pieces of

baggage ~~and~~ also Dumont and myself. We got bouyens and walked to camp. We finally got all our baggage into camp at about five-thirty.

May 6, 1930.

The weather was fine though the early morning was gray and cloudy but around nine the sun broke through and the rest was O.K. I started on an exploration trip. I walked all over hill but saw practically no mammal signs at all, the only ones were pig tracks that seemed fairly common and in one place there were some small carnivore tracks. I saw few birds, the only good one gotten was a Berneria. I heard several lemurs in the distance but did not see any. In the evening I went out and got one or two shots at bats but missed and I got fairly close to a bunch of lemurs but was prevented from seeing them. They sounded to be the same as at 30 Km. west of Vondrozo, i.e., the Buffed cheeked lemurs, probably lemur mongoz. I shot two Leptosomus discolor and little else. In all there was collected. 2 Asturfrancesii, 3 Nesillas, 1 Berneria, 3 Campephagia, 2 Coua caerulea, 1 Buteoo, i cormorant (which Rand shot, it was sitting on a stick across a stream in amongst some tame ducks.) 2, Motacilla.

May 7, 1930.

The weather was fine. I got out two sets for large mamals and a number of small ones. In the bird line it was very productive I shot two Ruynaudii; one was doing his usual stung of sneaking around on a fallen tree, the other was crossing the trail on a ridge. There was catalogued also three blue pigeons, two wood pigeons, three rufus shrikes (Vanga) three calicalicus, one neodrepanus, one cinnyris souimanga, four zosterops, two Philepittas castenea, one Oxylabes,

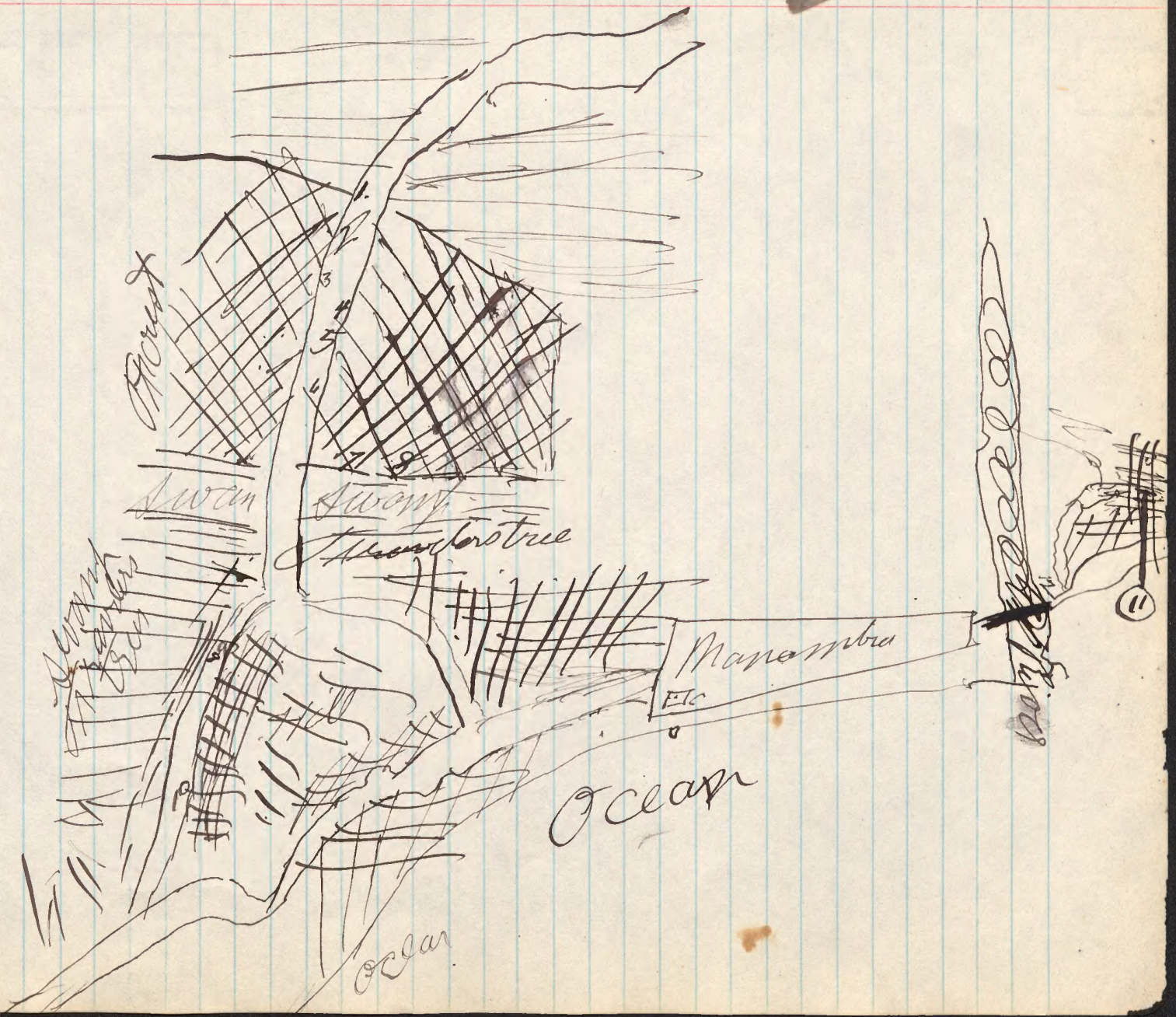
Three Berneria madagascariensis, two nesillas, three Coracopsis nigra one Leptosomus, three spine tail swifts (Toonabena grandiderii), one Falcon newtonia, one Bulbul, In the mammal line two bats, were brought in by natives.

May 8, 1930.

Weather fine, I had no luck with any of my traps. Rand shot an Indris brevacaudatus. Some natives brought in a hedge hog and several Hemicentetes and the Chief of a neighboring village after supplying him with some powder and shot that we obtained by opening some of ours, he brought in a buff cheeked lemur (Lemur mongoz) a Lemur various, The Indris was not fat at all but the rest had some fat. Today was a red letter day for birds. Dumont shot a Eutriorchis astur. Also there were three Berneria madagascariensis, one Berneria Zosterops, two Philipetta, one Caprimulgus ennaratus, one Falco zoniventris, two Bulbuls, a drongo, two neodrepanus, one Cinnyris notata, one Nesilla, one Foudia, one Newtonia, one Coua ruynaudii, one spine tail swift.

May 9, 1930.

Weather fine but no luck in my traps. I shot two Hepalamur that were sneaking around in some low trees. The Chief brought in a Lemur various and three buff cheeked Lemurs. Three bats were brought in of which two were new. Dumont shot a humming bird (Aercharis prevostii) and I got a Coua serriana that was sneaking around the trail on top of a high ridge. Also there were four Tylas edwaidsii one Leptosomus, three Philipetta, seven Berneria madagascariensis, three rufus-backed Vanga, one white headed Vanga, one Campephagia, three Coracopsis nigra, one green pigeon, two Centropus, one Neomixis one Zosterops, one Newtonia, one Cinnyris souimanga and three Nesillas.


Forest
Swamp
Swamp
Thunderstree
Swamp
Mangroves
Manamba
Etc
Ocean
Ocean
Bay
11

No	Sex	Wing	Iris	Beak	Feet	Remarks
1	♂	77				
2	♂	252				
3	♀	259				
4	♂	137				
5	♀?	135				Mounted
6	♀	65				
7	♀					Mounted

May 10, 1930.

Rain during the night it clouded up and in the early morning it began to rain. Apparently with the change in weather came a change in luck for I got 3 insectivores (Cat. No. 686,687, & 688) One was caught under the roots of an uprooted tree about twenty metres from a stream. The vegetation was chiefly cycadacea sortsort of brush. The second was caught by a rock on a hillside where the cycadacea vegetation of the valley intergrades into the under brush of the high ridges. Incidentally this region contains a lot of vines and creepers making progress off the trail very difficult. The third was by a root of a tree high up on the ridge in open forest. The measurements ran

♂ +

No.686	♂	total	247	tail	135	hindfoot	s.u.	27	ear	from orfice	17
" 687	♂	"	265	"	144	"	"	25	"	" "	18
" 688	♀	"	249	"	137	"	"	25	"	" "	18

Dumont shot a ground rollers (Brachyteracias leptosomus (Lesson) which was the best of the day, the rest follows:-
1 Astur; 1 coua cacrulea (blue) 1 centrpous; 1 drongo; 1 wood pigeon; 1 bulbulcus; 1 green heron; 1 zosterops; 3 foudia; 1 nesillas; 1 newtonia; 1 N. notata; 1 N.souimanga; 1 neomixis; 1 white throated rail; 2 moticilla; 3 apapornis,(all shot with one shot from a tree by the river by myself) 2 coua cacrulea; 1 corythermis; 1 green pigeon; 1 bulbul.

May, 11, 1930.

Rain, no luck in traps. my chasseur brought in a

Hynicentetes (No. 690 ♀ total 145 no tail H.F.s.u.26 ear from orfice 17) she had seven embryos (4 & 3) of fair size. In the line of birds Rand shot a ground roller Brachyteraias geobastes and 2 Helmet birds. I got another coua serrinea;the rest follows:- 1 white headed Vanga; i Rufous backed Vanga; 1 Blue Vanga (Dumont) 1 Fylas; 2 Philipetta; 1 Astar; 2 Blue pigeon; i wood pigeon; 5 Berneria madagascarensis; Frouchia; 1 Zosterops; 1 Newtonia; 1 Bateo; 3 Compephaga; i Spine tailed swift and 1 Fepitrea.

May 12, 1930.

Rain off and on. I caught a rat (probablyRattus rattus) on the ridge at an altitude of 200 feet and at the foot of a tall tree. We put him in spirit (No. 691) Dumont shot a Hemicentedes (No, 692 ♀ total 141 H.f. s.u. 23, ear 13) There were seven (4 left 3 right) embryos in advanced stage of development as the hair on spine were quite evident through the uterus. Dumont also shot 2 Indries (No. 693 ♀ total 575, tail 68 H.F. U.S. 165 Ear 51- No.694 ♂ total 695, tail 80, H.F. 187, Ear 55) that were members of a party of three. The Bird book reads 2 Canirallus (rails) 1 Hypositta (nut hatch) 1 Neodrepanus; 2 Zosterops; 2 Newtonia; 1 Corythorius; 1 leptosanus, 1 green heron; 3 Berneria madag. 1 Philipetta, 1 Vanga curvsiosterus.

May 13, 1930.

Rain. No luck in traps and no mammals.collected also a poor day for birds which consist of 1 Fichitrea i spine tailed swift; 2 coua Serinia; 4 Abottarnis; 2 Blue Vanga (Vanga madagascarensis) 3 P. Souimanga.

May 14, 1930

Rain but better luck in the line of mammals:

1 Lemur (various) (No. 495 total 1135, tail 580, hind-foot 130 ear 29) ♀ and 3 buff cheeked lemur (No. 696 ♀ Buffed cheeked Lemur total 935, tail 510 hind-foot 110, ear 29: No. 697 ♀ total 923, tail 500 hind foot 108, ear 34; No. 698 ♂ total 875 tail 495, hind foot 107, ear 32.) I caught in a trap a little higher than the previous one (No. 686) caught probably at 500 feet above camp (No. 699 ♀ total 270, tail 144, hind foot 26, ear 19). The Big Eared shrew was eaten by ants. In the line of birds we got 3 N. souimanga, 1 N. notata; 1 Astur; 2 Falco zoniventris; 1 Leptosarkus; 1 Coua caerilla; 1 wood pigeon.

American Consul
Mr Richardson