



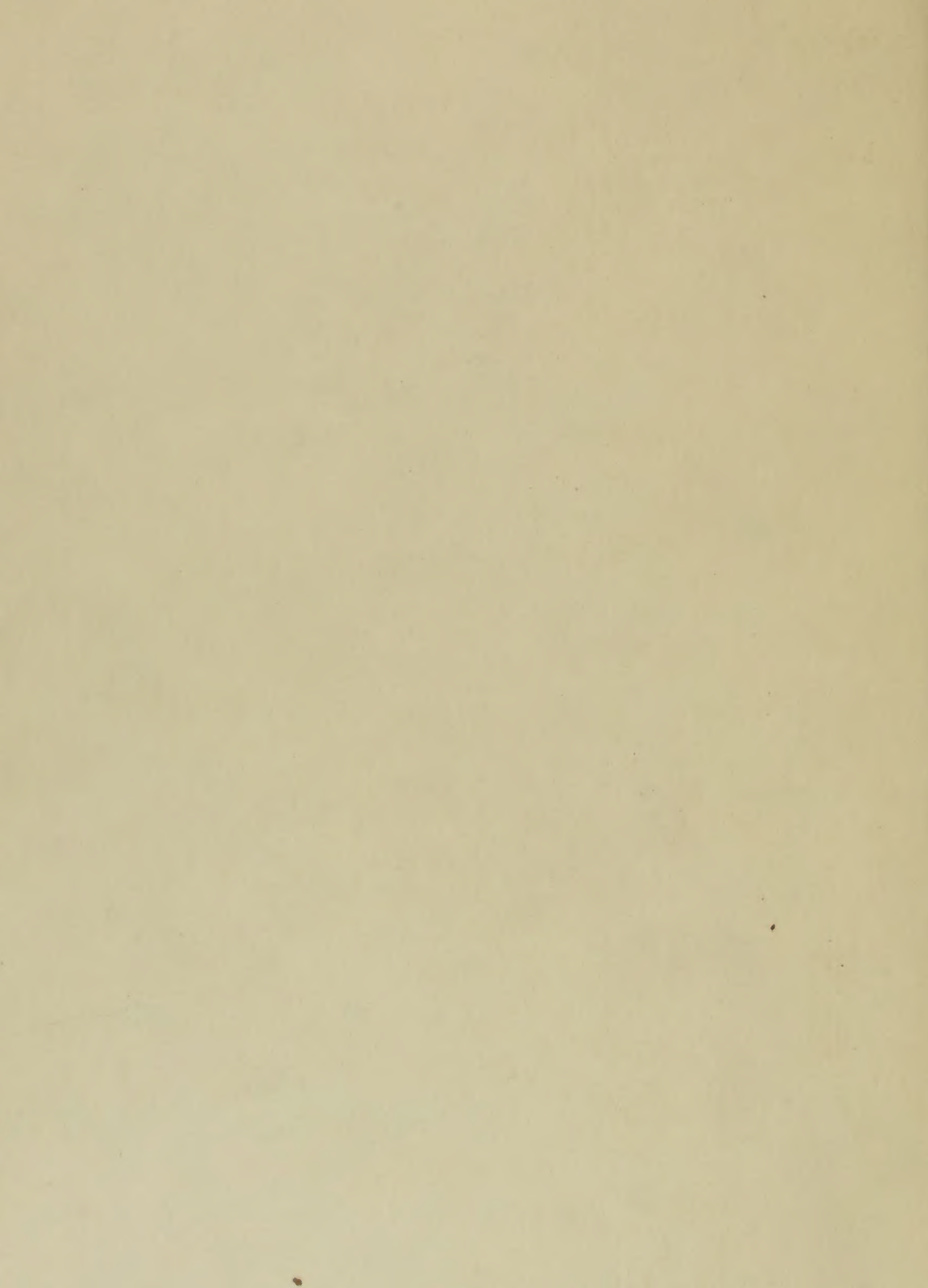
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Bill or Vile Group
General Notes
List of Islands
Birds
Locality Notes
Remarks and Remarks
List of Islands
Birds
General Notes (General Notes)
List of Islands
Birds

59.82 (9)

General Notes on South Pacific Island Groups.

General Notes
List of Islands
Birds

Volume II

15.083 (9)

General Notes
List of Islands
Birds

By

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GENERAL NOTES ON THE FIJI (OR VITI) GROUP. BRITISH.

(Also Fedjee, Feejee, Fidgee, Fidji, Fidschi, etc.)

Prince William Islands of Tasman.

Said to be 155 islands (100 of them inhabited), with as many more islets and reefs; coral and volcanic; highest peak in group 5000 ft.

Little or no malaria; disease most feared by Europeans is dysentery, which caused Wigglesworth's death shortly after he reached the islands. Heaviest rains in Feb. and March; best weather is in April-November; cyclones frequent in hot months (Dec. to April).

Rotumah was annexed as part of the Fiji colony in 1880, and Fortuna (or Fotuna) at a later date; both these are treated under other groups in the present connection. At the present time (Sept. 25, 1924), only Rotumah island is an outlying island of Fijis; Fotuna or Fortuna Island is a French possession, not in the Fiji Group.

There are several lesser groups and clusters in the Fijis, such as the Exploring Group, Hudson Group, Lau or Eastern Group, Ono i Lau Group, Mamamutha Group, Ringgold Group, Tiri Group, Underwood Group, Yangasa Cluster, and Yasawa Group.

Abuda: within Angasa reef.

Abutolema: outside Angasa reef; 60 feet high.

Abutuena: on Angasa reef.

Agaga: Yanganga.

Agata: Agate.

Agate: small; rocky; high (hilly); apparently n.e. of Naviti, in

Agata. Yasawa Group. (See Angata.)

Angata.

Vangata.

Aiva: Aiwa.

Aiwa: double islet; 1800 & 1600x600 yds.; 200 ft. high; limestone and

Aiwa. rocky; honeycombed by sea; covered with bush;

Echouas.

Ei-houa.

uninhabited; in Lau Group, s. of Lakemba.

Aiwa-thaki;

two islets that form Aiwa.

Aiwa-va:

Alden: high and rocky; in Hudson Group.

Alewa kalaou: islet; rocky; 500 ft. high; sides are steep cliffs;

Awakalo. summit covered with grass and stunted bushes;

Awakalou.

Ronde. uninhabited, and may be inaccessible. (16°40'S;

Round.

177°46' W.)

Alorua: Olorua.

Ambatiki: Mbatiki.

Ambau: Mbau.

Ambow: Mbau.

Amboa: Mbau.

Anatunga: Amutunga.

Andatavie: 165 ft. high; at n. limit of Ngaloa harbor (on s.e. side
Kandavu.)

Andiwathe: islet; 250 ft. high; off w. coast of Vanua mbalavu,
in Lau Group.

Andoua: Yandua.

Androna: $3 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ mi.; 900 ft. high; in Yasawa Group.

Anganga: Yanganga.

Angasa: Yangasa.

Angata: probably Agate, and if so is the present accepted name.

Angau (of Wilkes): Ngau.

Anghasa: Ngau.

Annan Ids.: 3 ids. off n. end of Viti Levu; $4 \times \frac{3}{4}$ mi.; 610 ft. high.

Amutha: Yanutha.

Amutuga: Amutunga.

Amutunga: small, low islet, near Ngaloa Bay on n. coast Vanua Levu;

Anatunga. uninhabited.

Amutuga.

Appallo: Kambara.

Aro: islet e. of Tuvutha.

Aroua.

Aroua: Aro.

Asaua: Asawa.

Asaua: Yasawa Group.

Asaua: one of the Yasawa Group.

Asaua.

Atakimbo (of d'Urville): Lakemba.

Ato : islet of Yasawa Group, between Matathoni and Yangati.

Avea: 3 mi. circ.; coral; wooded; 600 ft. high; inhab.; in Ex-

Avia. ploring Group, w. of Sovu and off n. e.

Aviea.

Curling. coast of Vanua mbalavu.

Avia: Avea.

Aviea: Avea.

Awakalo: Alewa kalou.

Awakalou: Alewa kalou.

Azata: Yathata.

Ba group: Yasawa Group.

Bacon: a "white" rock 60 ft. high ; guano-covered; within Argo reef,
near Vanua masi, in Lau Group.

Baino: Benow.

Balaou: Ovalau? (Used for one of the larger islands of the Fijis,
by authors of the d'Urville expedition, probably
the one suggested.)

Balahou: is a spelling for some island of the Fijis, possibly the
preceding. Used by d'Urville.

Baldwin: islet of the Yasawa Group.

Banoue-Batou: ?Vanua vatu.

Bateman: low, sandy, wooded islet of the Underwood Group.

Batigui: Mbatiki.

Batiki: Mbatiki.

Batoa: Vatoa.

Batou-bara: Vatuvera.

Bau: Mbau.

Bega: Mbenga.

Benga: Mbenga.

Benow: islet about 1 mi. w. of Vienne Bay, on coast of Vanua Levu;

Baino. low; covered with palms.

Beqa: Mbenga.

Bird: small sand cay; low (4 ft. high); few bushes; in passage between Mbenga and Viti Levu.

Bithono Ids.: Mamanutha i ira.

Bitoa: Vatoa.

Bitonho Ids.: Mamanutha i ira group.

Biva: 2 mi. long; 100 ft. high; cocoanut-covered; few inhab.; 10 mi.

Bivoua. w. of Yasawa Group.

Biwa.

Viwa.

Bivoua Ids.: a group in the Yasawa group, so named by d'Urville, n. of Mamanutha i ira group. (See Biva.)

Biwa: Biva.

Blair: said to be in 18° 30' 10" S., 177° 36' E. This is one of the islets just n. of Vatu Leile.

Blunt: Mbulia.

Blunt: Tutu.

Boat: Koro Levu.

Booby rock: islet in lagoon of Reid reef; Dark in color; 10 ft. high;
in Lau group.

Boulang-Ha: Fulanga.

Brackenridge: low; 1 mi. long; off Vanua Levu.

"Bua": a town on Vanua Levu, where Layard collected.

Budd: Thombia.

Bukalau: low islet; $16^{\circ} 12' 20''$ S.; $179^{\circ} 45' 50''$ E.

Eulia: Mbulia.

Bulloc: Ovolau.

Cabeva: islet, $16^{\circ} 11' 20''$ S., $179^{\circ} 34' 45''$ E.

Cagalai: islet, near Leluvia and Moturiki.

Camel rock: about 15 ft. high; 1 mi. from Kandomo.

Cap: Tuvutha.

Cap: Yathuata.

Carr: high id. in Hudson Group.

Case: high id. in Hudson Group.

Castle Rock: a rock 200 ft. high, off n.w. end of Vomo, in Yasawa
Group.

Chaptal Ids.: Mamamutha i thake group.

Chichia: Thithia.

Chicobea: Thikombia.

Chikobia: one of the Exploring Group; not Cikobia at n. end of
Fiji Group; see Thikombia i lau.

Cicia: Thithia.

Cicobia: Thikombia.

Clark: a low id.; $16^{\circ} 22' 24''$ S., $179^{\circ} 11' 32''$ E. (vide Brigham).

just north of Vatu Leile.

Clark: an islet of this name.

Cocoa Nut: see under Ngau.

Colvocoressis: Ndravuni.

Corolib: Koro Levu.

Cox: Mango.

Craven: a high id., in Hudson Group.

Cumming: low islet; $16^{\circ} 21' 40''$ S., $179^{\circ} 8' 47''$ E.

Curling: Avea.

Davis: a high id. in Yasawa Group.

Davura: one of the Ono i Lau Group.

Day: Thakavi.

De Haven: high id. of Ringgold Group.

Denham: coral islet at w. end of Kandavu; 10 ft. high; clump of
palms on e. end.

Direction: Naitamba.

Direction: Namena.

Doi: Konaoe.

Dongaloa: group of low islets off n.w. side of Viti Levu.

Drala: Ndrala.

Draviuni: Ndravuni.

Dravuni: Ndravuni.

Druadrua: Ndruandrua.

Druau: Ndruandrua.

D. Scot's: Susui.

Dzizia: Thithia.

Dzizla: probably Thithia; used by d'Urville.

East: islet off Kandavu, half mi. n. of Koro Levu Passage; rocky;
69 ft. high.

Eastern group: Lau Group.

Edward's: (applied by Wilson to some part of a peninsula on Vamua
Levu, thinking it an island.)

Echouas: Aiva.

Ekabo: about 5' n. e. of Kambara (179° W.; $18^{\circ} 55'$ N.--About), and
somewhat w. by s. of Namuka (on De Ricci's
map of 1875).

Ei-houa: Aiwa.

Eld: 1 mi. long: high; near s.s.w. of Naviti, in Yasawa Group.

Elisabeth: Elizabeth.

Elizabeth: islet near (close offs. side of) Mbenga.

Elisabeth.
Moturiki.

Elliott: near and n. of Ono; $18^{\circ} 51'$ S., $178^{\circ} 24'$ E.

Emmons: islet of Hudson Group.

Enkaba: Wangava.

Eori: islet of Mamanutha i ira Group; uninhabited.

Eva cay: 3 ft. high; off Viti Levu.

Exploring Group: part of Lau Group; on reef 77 mi. circ.; islets
are Avea, Malatta, Munia, Osubu, Susui,
Thikombia i lau, and Vanua mbalavu.

False: Thikombia i lau.

Fanua Levu: ?Vanua Levu.

Farewell: Thikombia.

Favourite: Thithia.

Foocaffa: Wangava.

Fortuna (or Fotuna): (Sept. 9, 1924--See under Horne Group; now

Fotuna is politically part of the Fijis.)

Sept. 25, 1924--Fortuna is not part of the

Fiji Group, but rather a French possession.

Fox: 2 mi. long; near (s.s.w. of) Navit, in Yasawa Group.

Foxe.

Foxe: Fox.

Fulaga: Fulanga.

Fulanga: limestone id., 260 ft. high; fine timber; inhabited;

in Lau Group.

Boulang-Ha, Fulaga, Laquaba, Vulanga.

Galoa: Ngaloa.

Gamea: Ngamea.

Gamia: Ngamea.

Gau: Ngau.

Gillet: Rambi.

Gibson: Thukini.

Goa: Ngau.

Goat: small islet 90 ft. high; covered with grass and screw pine;

off n. coast of Vanua Levu.

Goat: Koro Levu.

Goro: Koro.

Great Fiji: Viti Levu.

Green: one of the Tiri group.

Gualito: Ngualito.

Hadow: Munia.

Hamersley: islet just n. of Vatu Leile.

Hamilton: ?Ythata.

Hanbury: Ngevo.

Harrison: small islet n. of Ono.

Hat: Vatu vara.

Henderson: Nukuvandra.

Henry: small low sandy islet of Underwood Group, in Nandi waters,

Kandavu. on w. coast of Viti Levu.

High: North.

Holmes: s.w. of Thombia, in Ringgold Group.

Holoroua: Olorua.

Howison: 36 ft. high; near and n.e. of Ono; $18^{\circ}51'S.$, $178^{\circ}25'30''E.$

Hudson Group: 14 or more ids. w. of Viti Levu, including Alden, Carr, Case, Craven, Emmons, Johnson, Kuku, Malolo Ids., Mamanutha Ids., Palmer, Perry, Soni, Tavarua, Waldron, and Walker.

Hudson Ids; near and n.e. of Ono; $18^{\circ}52'S.$, $178^{\circ}26' E.$ (approximately).

Iakuilau: sand islet; low; coral; with some cocoanut trees; on w. coast of Viti Levu.

Iambu: islet or "rock" 1800x800 yds.; 370 ft. high; densely wooded; w. of Yamutha, in Ringgold Group.

Itai: sandy islet, covered with bushes and trees, on w. coast of Viti Levu (in Nandi waters).

Jabeia: hilly islet between Yasawa and Naviti.

Janoudza Islets: Ringgold Group.

Johnson: 70 ft. high; in Hudson Group.

Kaba: Kamba.

Kabara: Kambara.

Kadavu: Kandavu.

Kaimbo: Kaimbu.

Kaimbu: (next sheet)

Kaimbu: islet $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. long, 150 ft. high; volcanic and coral forma-

Kaimbo. tion; partly cultivated; off e. point of

Yathata, in Lau Group.

Kamba: coral; 80 ft. high; wooded; on s.e. coast of Viti Levu.

Kaba.

Kambara: $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mi.; 470 ft. high; volcanic; wooded, with some open

Appallo. grassy places; fertile; reef except on n.w.

Kabara. side; inhabited; in Lau Group.

Kamea: Ngamea.

Kamia: Ngamea.

Kanacea: Kanathea.

Kanacia: Kanathea.

Kanathea: $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mi.; 830 ft. high; 5 mi. w. of Vamua Mbalavu, in

Kanacea. Lau group. Said to be the property of two Europeans,

Kanacia.

Kanathia. who raised cotton and copra.

Kanazla.

Sim.

Kanathia: Kanathea.

Kanazla: Kanathea.

Kandabon: Kandavu.

Kandaboo: Kandavu.

Kandabou: Kandavu.

Kandavu: 32 by $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 mi.; 2750 ft, high; mostly mountainous and

Kadavu. volc.; well wooded, with much pine timber on

Kandabon.

Kandaboo. s. side, but less woods and more grass on n.

Kandabou.

Kantavu. side; inhabited South of Viti Levu. Mt. Yale,

Mywolla?

Mywoolla? 1180 ft. high, is covered with grass. Layard

did very little collecting on the id.

Kandavu: Henry.

Kandomo: islet of Mamanutha i ira group; uninhabited.

Kantavu: Kandavu.

Karoni: high limestone islet, 120 ft. high; wooded; within reef of
Skerries. Mothe. in Lau Group.

Katafanga: small, 1800x600 yds.; 180 ft. high, with two hills cover-

Katavaga. ed with palms; inhabited; s.e. of Exploring

Katavanga. Group. Was the property of an European, who raised
cotton and copra.

Katavaga: Katafanga.

Katavanga: Katafanga.

Kautau: Vanua Levu.

Kavawa: Kavewa.

Kaveva: Kavewa.

Kavewa: islet $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. long; 233 ft. high; wooded; inhabited. In Sausau

Kavawa. passage, on n. coast of Vanua Levu.

Kaveva.

Kea: Kioa.

Kea: islet 570 ft. high; inhabited; near Vanua Levu.

Kia: Kie.

Kia: islet 780 ft. high; n. of Vanua Levu, and fust within Great Sea Reef.

Kiaw: Kioa.

Kie: islet 760 ft. high; off Muthuata on n. side of Vanua Levu.

Kia.

Kimbombo: 3 islets within reef 12 mi. in circ.; southernmost and

Okimbo. largest is 190 ft. high, and wooded; middle

Olimbo. one coral and sand; covered with cocoanuts

and bushes, and 120 ft. high; northern and

smallest is 100 ft. high, coral and sand, with

palms at s. end; in Lau Group, and 13 mi. e. of

Naitamba.

Kioa: 5 mi. long; 920 ft. high; partly wooded; uninhabited; 5 mi.

Kea. s.s.w. of Rambi, in Somo-somo Strait, e. of

Kiaw.

Owens. Vamua Levu.

Tate.

Kiusick: 40 ft. high; in Yasawa Group.

Knox: islet 47 ft. high; in Yasawa Group.

Komo: Komo levu.

Komo levu: $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mi.; 270 ft. high; grass, casuarinas and screw pines

Komo. hills, and cocoanuts on summit and in low ground;

inhabited; s.e. of Olorua. Komo is recognized

name at present.

Komo ndriki: 300 yds. diam.; 70 ft. high; "dark" and rocky; in
or Lau Group.

Komo ndriti:

Komo Riki.

Komo Riki: Komo ndriki.

Konaoe: islet of Ono i Lau Group.

Doi.

Ndoi.

Kora: small islet of Kia.

Koro: 10x5 mi.; volcanic; 1840 ft. high; fertile; mtns. densely

Goro. wooded; many cocoanuts at lower levels; inhab.

Koro Levu: islet 320x200 yds.; 150 ft. high (to tree tops); wooded;

Boat. on e. coast of Vanua Levu.

Korolib.

Goat.

Korolib.

Korolib: Koro Levu.

Koroni: small islet s.e. of Mothe, and on same reef.

Korotuna: Vataua.

Kotuho: said to be approximately 16°48'50''S., 179°25'30''E.

Kowata: Waia lailai thake.

Kubulau: an islet between Nandi Bay and Savu Savu Bay, on s. side of

Vanua Levu, near coast (de Ricci's map of 1875).

Kuku: islet 87 ft. high, on s.w. side of Malolo, Hudson Group.

Laciba: Lathiba.

Laguemba: Lakemba.

Lakeba: Lakemba.

Lakemba: 5x3 mi.; 720 ft. high; volcanic; coast is fertile, interior

Atakimbo. grassy, with casuarinas and screw pines; has ex-

Laguemba.

Lakeba. tensive reefs; in Lau Group.

Lamut: small islet; 15 ft. high; bushy; off s.w. coast of Vama Levu.

Lanthala: Lanthala.

Lanthalu: Lanthala.

Laoudzala: Lanthala.

Laquaba: Fulanga.

Late i Tonga: islet covered with white guano; 50 ft. high; in lagoon
of Reid reef in Lau Group.

Late i Viti: islet 60 ft. high; covered with white guano; in lagoon
of Reid reef, in Lau Group.

Lathiba: small low islet off Ngau.

Laciba.

Lau Group: consists of many islands or islets on the eastern border
Eastern Group. of the Fijis; includes the lesser Exploring
group, and the Yangasa cluster.

Laucala: Lanthala.

Lauthala: 3.3x2.3 mi.; 880 ft. high; densely wooded; inhabited; close

Lanthala. to and e. of Ngamea. Property of two Europeans.

Lanthalu.

Laoudzala.

Laucala.

Louthalu.

Leeward Group: Yasawa Group.

Leku: low islet off s.w. side of Viti Levu.

Liku.

Lele-Oubia: Leluvia.

Leluvia: Leluvia.

Leluvia: small islet s. of Moturiki; low; covered with cocoanuts.

Lele-Oubia.

Leluvia.

Leonidas: low islet; $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. circ.; at entrance of Wailea Bay,

Vanua Levu.

Levuka: Ovalau.

Lewin: Lewis.

Lewis: islet of Yasawa Group.

Lewin.

Liku: Leku.

Likuri: sand islet, 700x200 yds.; has grove of cocoanuts on it;

$3\frac{1}{2}$ mi. n.w. of Songo id., off w. coast of

Viti Levu.

Linthicum: low, sandy islet; wooded; in Underwood Group.

Little Malolo: Malololailei.

Loa: 140 ft. high; close to and n.e. of Oneata, and connected with

Observatory. it by a sunken reef.

Loangi: 1 mi. long; off Vanua Levu.

Loma Loma: is chief town on Vanua mbalavu, and the name has been

frequently applied to the island.

Lomi Lomi: Loma Loma.

(See Vanua mbalavu.)

Lomo Lomo: Loma Loma.

Louthalu: Lauthala.

Lovuka: small sandy islet, (over)

Lovuka: small sandy islet, covered with trees and bushes; in Nandi waters, off w. coast of Viti Levu.

Low: Wailagilala.

Macuata: Mathuata.

Mago: Mango.

Magon-hai: Mokongai.

Magon-heren: Mekundranga.

Maitamba: Naitamba.

Makondranga: Mekundranga.

Madongai: Mokongai.

Makuluva: Mukulau.

Malaki: 3-sided, and about 2 mi. on a side; "755" or "500" ft. high; grass and casuarina trees; inhabited; now owned Europeans. On n. side of Viti Levu.

Malamala: sand islet (with bushes and trees); in Nandi waters, off w. coast of Viti Levu.

Malata: $2\frac{1}{4}$ mi.; 420 ft. high; wooded; joined to Vanua mbalavu by Malatta. reef.

Malatta: Malata.

Malebu: Malevu.

Malevu: islet; low; sandy; with stunted coconut trees; on inner

Malebu. Tabooa reef, off n.w. coast of Viti Levu.
Melevu.

Mali: $3 \times \frac{3}{4}$ mi.; 562 ft. high; covered with casuarina trees; inhab.;
off n. coast of Vanua Levu, and 16 mi. e. of
Mathuata.

Malima: 2 islets (s. one 130 ft. high), in centre of lagoon $1 \frac{3}{4}$ mi.

Malina. in diam.; uninhabited; 6 mi. n. by w. of Kanathia.
Scars.

Malina: Malima.

Malolo: one of Malolo Ids.; has peak 750 ft. high; and covered with
grass; inhabited; 7 mi. off w. coast of Viti Levu.

Malolo Ids.: 6 islets and rocks in form of a triangle, 2 mi. on a
side; in Hudson Group. The islets are Malolo,
Malololailai, Mathiu, Ngualito, Vatu mbulo, and
Wadingi.

Malololailai: islet 30 ft. high; s.e. of Malolo.

Little Malolo.

Mamanutha Ids.: in Hudson Group, and divided into 2 groups, as below.

Mamanutha i ira Group: contains Eori, Kandomo, Navandra, Vanua levu,

Bithono Ids. and Yavurimba.
Bitonho Ids.

Mamanutha i thake Group: contains Mana, Matamanoa, Mondriki, Momu,

Chaptal Ids. Nautanivono, Tavua, Tokoriki, and Yanua.

Mambualau: low islet on reef, e. side of Viti Levu.

Mana: one of Manamutha i thake Group; inhabited?; about 4 mi. n.w.
of Malolo.

Mana Islets: on s. side of reef of Ono i lau Group.

Mango: 3x2 mi.; 670 ft. high; water only from wells; cultivated and

Cox. inhabited; 18 mi.n.n.e. of Thithia, in Lau

Mago.

Mang-ho. Group. Layard and his son did little collecting here.

Mang-ho: Mango.

Mangrove: low id., $17^{\circ}50'30''$ S., $177^{\circ}21'$ E. (approximately.)

Manuatha: 400 ft. high; on n. coast of Viti Levu.

Marambo: small wooded limestone islet; 1200 yds. diam.; 160 ft. high;

Morabo. 7 mi. e. by n. from s. point of Kambara, in Lau

Moramba.

Group.

Matamanoa: islet of Mamanutha i thake Group; uninhabited?

Matamuku: islet s. of Kandavu; 700 ft. high.

(See Matanuku.)

Matangi: 1 mi.x200 yds.; crescent-shaped; has two hills, each 440 ft.

high; densely wooded; uninhabited; e. of Vamua

Levu and n. of Ngamea.

Matanuku: s.-most of Kandavu group; 570 ft. high; covered with grass;

Matamuku? inhabited.

Matamuti.

Matamuti: Matanuku.

Matathawa levu: Matathoni levu.

Matathoni levu: 2 mi. long; hilly; in Yasawa Group.

Matathawa levu.

Mathiu: a rock in the Malolo Ids.

Mathuata: 400 ft. high; covered with grass; partly wooded; $\frac{3}{4}$ mi.

off Viti Levu.

Mathuata: $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. long; with two hills; 300 and 500 ft. high; n.e.

Macuata. hill is wooded; off n. coast of Vanua Levu.

Micuata.

Muthuata?

Matiavai: rocky and rugged; 343 ft. high; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. e. of Sau Sau,

on n. coast of Vanua Levu.

Matookoo: Matuku.

Matoriki: Moturiki.

Matougou: Matuku.

Matugu: Matuku.

Matuku: $4\frac{1}{2}$ mi. long; volc. peak 1262 ft. high; wooded; has fringing

Matookoo. reef with good harbor on w. side; inhabited;

Matougou.

Matugu. $19^{\circ}13'30''$ S., $179^{\circ}44'$ E.

Motougou.

Maury: in Ringgold Group.

Mavuva: islet of Mathuata, on n. coast of Vanua Levu.

May: Yaukuve.

Mbatiki: 2 mi. diam.; 609 ft. high; volc.; wooded (not very dense);

Ambatiki. inhabited; nearly midway between Nairai and

Batigui.

Batiki. Ovalau.

Vateki.

Mbau: about $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mi.; 80 ft. high; at one of mouthes of Rewa River,

Ambau. Viti Levu, almost entirely occupied by the native

Amboa.

Ambow. town (formerly at least). See Pao, etc.

Bau.

Mbeka: a rock 110 ft. high; covered with bush; near Mungaiwa, in
Ringgold Group.

Mbekana: covered with mangroves, with a few cocoanuts; n.e. of
Vio, at n.w. end of Viti Levu.

Mbenau: 300 ft. in diam.; sandy; covered with palms and other trees;
on s. coast of Vanua Levu.

Mbenga: 5x3 mi.; volcanic origin; 1430 ft. high; covered with

Bega. vegetation from shore to summit of hills; in-
Benga.
Beqa. habited; s. of Viti Levu.
Bequaa.
Mbengga.
Mbengha.

Mbengga: Mbenga.

Mbengha: Mbenga.

Mbua: islet on shore reef at s.e. end of Nanamu i thake; 35 ft.
high.

Mbuimbani: conical id. in Namuku passage; 430 ft. high; planted
?Miumbani. with cocoanuts. (Cf. Miumbani.)

Mbulia: 460 ft. high; nearly covered with grass; inhab.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi.

Blunt. from Vuro, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ mi. n.n.e. of Ono, in
Bulia.
Kandavu Group.

Mekundranga: $1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mi.; low; $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. n.w. of Mokongai.

Magon-heren.
Makondranga.
Mokundranga.

Melevu: Malevu.

Merla Eavou: Moala.

Metcore: a supposed small islet awash, in about $18^{\circ}25'S.$, $178^{\circ}50'E.$,
on a map accompanying de Ricci's "Fiji", 1875.

Michaeloff: Tuvana ira.

Michaelov: Tuvana ira.

Mikhaeloff: Tuvana ira.

Mills: in Tiri Group, off Vanua Levu.

Miumbani: islet 430 ft. high, with cocoanuts on it, near Taviuni.

(See Mbuimbani).

Moala: 5x7 mi.; 1535 ft. high; volcanic; various peaks; wooded

Moalo. (incl. cocoanuts); inhabited.

Merla Eavou.

Mouala.

Mywolla?

Mywoolla?

Moalo: Moala.

Moani-boule: (of d'Urville) an islet about e. of Pao, on e. side
of Viti Levu.

Moce: Mothe.

Mogogha: islet off n. coast of Vanua Levu.

Moka: small islet of Kia.

Mokagai: Mokongai.

Mokaluva: Mukalau.

Mokane: appears to be another spelling of Mokongai. Layard says
(Ibis, 1876, 387-394) he "inspected" a colln.
from here, and that this id. "adjoins" Wakaya;
probably a synonym of Mokongai.

Mokani: Mokane.

Mokongai: $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mi.; 876 ft. high; volcanic; between Ovavau and

Magon-hai.	Koro; belongs (or did) to an European, engaged
Mokagai.	
?Mokane.	in sheep farming.
?Mokani.	
Mokungai.	

Mokundranga: Mekundranga.

Mokungai: Mokongai.

Mondriki: uninhabited; id. of Mamanutha i thake Group.

Monk Rock: at n.w. end of Vanua Levu.

Monu: 730 ft. high; uninhabited; highest id. in Mamanutha i thake
Group.

Morabo: Marambo.

Moramba: Marambo.

Motha: of Wilkes: Mothe.

Mothe: $2\frac{1}{4}$ mi. diam.; volcanic; 590 ft. high; peak covered with trees;

Moce.	soil rich; inhabited; in Lau Group.
Motha.	
Moze.	

Motougou: Matuku.

Motua: small islet off n. coast of Vanua Levu, near Nakandrami.

Motualevu: small islet off n. coast of Vanua Levu, near Nakandramui.

Moturiki: Elizabeth.

Moturiki: 5x1 mi. circ.; high ridge in centre; covered with cocoanuts;

Matoriki. 1 mi. s.w. from Ovalau.

Mouala: Moala.

Moze: Mothe.

Mucuata: Mathuata.

Mukalau: $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. circ.; low; off Viti Levu; used as quarantine station.

Makuluva.

Mokaluva.

?Nukulava.

Mumbualau: low, narrow, coral islet; 90 ft. high; 450x100 yds.; plant-

ed with cocoanuts; 8 mi. e. of Mbau, on coast of V

Viti Levu.

Mungaiwa: 1200x400 yds.; 280 ft. high; islet of Yanutha, in Ringgold

Group.

Munia: islet 2x1 mi.; "950" or "1054" ft. high; e. of Susui, in Ex-

Hadow. ploring Group.

Mathuata: 1.1x $\frac{1}{2}$ mi.; "1005" ft. high; wooded; off Vanua Levu. prob-

ably same as Mathuata?

Mywolla: Mywoolla.

Mywoolla: Kandavu? or more likely Moala?

Nacula: Nathoula.

Na-Gali: Ngele Levu.

Naiabo: small coral islet, covered with scrub, and fringed with sand;
(over)

Naiabo: small coral islet, covered with scrub, and fringed with sand; 40 ft. high; with barrier reef 3 mi. in circ.; near Yangasa, in Lau Group.

Naiarai: Nairai.

Naitauba: Naitamba.

Naiau: coral id., $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ mi.; with crater-like summit (vertical on sea-face); 500 or more ft. high; crater depression is about 200 ft. lower than rim; densely wooded; inhabited; in Lau Group, s.e. of Thithia.

Naigani: Naingani.

Nailinglitha: islet near n.w. end of Vanua Levu.

Naingani: $1 \times \frac{3}{4}$ mi.; "420" or "514" or "600" ft. high; $5\frac{1}{2}$ mi. n.w. Ovalau.

Naigani.

Namgani.

Nangani.

Ringani.

Nairai: $4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 mi.; volcanic; Needle peak 1078 ft. high; wood-

Naiarai ed; hilly; has two or three islets; inhabited;
Neirai.
Nirie. 10 mi. n. by e. of Ngau, and 32 mi. (nearly e) from Levuka in Ovalau.

Naitaba: Naitamba.

Naitamba: $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. diam.; triangular in shape; 610 ft. high; rugged

Direction.	and wooded in places; owned by two Europeans, who
Maitamba.	
Naitaba.	grow cotton. In Lau Group.
Naitaumba.	
Naitoumba.	
Naitauba.	
Neita-Oumba.	

Nakandra mui: small mangrove islet, with clump of cocoanuts on it,
on n. coast of Vanua Levu.

Nakoro: a cluster of islets n. of Malolo, on w. side of Viti Levu,
in d'Urville's atlas; now probably known under
some other name, or spelling.

Nakubati: Nukumba.

Nakumbutha: small rocky islet off Vanua Levu.

Nambite: low; off Vanua Levu.

Nambukalau: 130 ft. high; wooded; inhabited; at head of Timbithi
harbor, on n. coast of Vanua Levu.

Namena: $1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ mi.; 320 ft. high; 2 hills covered with dense foliage;

Direction.	Namena reef has lagoon $13 \times 2-3$ mi.; uninhabited.
Namenia.	
Nemen, and Nemenia.	

Namenia: Namena.

Namgani: Naingani.

Namotu: sandy islet, 900 ft. diam., surrounded by coral reef; has

Waldron.	group of cocoanut trees; on w. coast of Viti Levu, and close to Tavarua.
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Namouka: Namuka i lau.

Namuka: $1\frac{3}{4}$ mi. x 1 mi.; 7 mi. w. of Mbenga, and enclosed in same reef.

Namuka; islet covered with trees; inhabited; 3 mi. s. w. of entrance
to Suva Harbor, inside shore reef.

Namuka i lau: (eastern)-- $4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mi.; dark, wooded, coral id.; 260 ft.

Namouka. high at n. end; inhabited; 15 mi. n. of Fulanga,
Namuku.

Neat's Tongue./and n.e. of Marambo, in Lau Group.

Namuku: Namuka i lau.

Nananu group: consists of N. ira (leeward) and N. thake (windward);
on n. side of Viti Levu.

Nananu ira: islets of Nananu group; 230 ft. high; covered with
Nananu thake/grass and bushes, partly planted in cocoanuts.

Nandongo: see Na Ndongu or Tiri Group.

Na Ndongo group: Tiri Group. Now recognized as "Nandongo" on the

Na Nandongu. Fiji Lands Dept. map.
Nuvera.

Na Ndongu: Nandongo.

Nangani: Naingani.

Nangano: 68 ft. high; n. coast of Vanua Levu; n. of Thakavi. See
also Piner.

Nanga Sautambu: small sand cay; $2\frac{1}{4}$ mi. s. of Leluvia, s. of Moturiki.

Nangati: $1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mi.; 930 ft. high; inhabited; in Yasawa Group.

Naniuka leile: large rock near Navandra.

Nansia: Namuia.

Namua: high (hilly) islet $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. diam.; in Yasawa Group.

Nansia.

Namua.

Namuka: small id. on s. side Viti Levu, and w. of Mbanga:

May-Yanutha.

Namuku islets: $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mi.; on reef 14×8 mi.; 2 sand banks covered

Warner. with trees; on Namuku reef.

Namua: Namua.

Narangai: Narangi.

Narangi: rocky islet, with scrub on it; 30 ft. high; off s. coast

Narangai. of Vanua Levu.

Natangi.

Nasoata: in or near Rewa roads, off Viti Levu.

Nasuviyanga: small islet near Nakandranui, on n. coast of Vanua Levu.

Natangi: Narangi.

Nathoula: hilly islet between Yasawa and Angata.

Nacula.

Nathoulla.

?Ndrola.

Nathoulla: Nathoula.

Nautanivono: Nautaniwono.

Nautaniwono: islet of Mamamutha i thake group; uninhabited?

Nautanivono.

Navandra: highest (420 ft.) id. in Mamamutha i ira group; uninhabited.

Na Vatu: islet 130 ft. high, on e. side of Soni Soni; inhabited.

Passage.

Navihl Levoo: Viti Levu.

Navini: sand islet (covered with bushes and trees), in Nandi
waters, on w. coast of Viti Levu.

Naviti: 8x3 mi.; 740 ft. high; inhabited; largest id. in Yasawa

Vaviti. Group.

Naviti levu: Viti Levu.

Navumbalavu: islets 122 ft. high; off Viti Levu.

Navutuila: 210 ft. high; densely wooded; landing on w. side; in
Yangasa cluster.

Navutaira: 270 ft. high; densely wooded; landing on s.e. side; in
Yangasa cluster.

Nawi: islet 130 ft. high; 900x450 yds.; has mangrove swamp on it;
at mouth of Na Kama creek; on s. coast of
Vanua Levu.

Nayau: Naiau.

Ndoi: Konaoe.

Ndrala: islet 80 ft. high; off e. coast of Viti Levu. (Cf. also Ndrola).

Drala.

Ndravuni; $1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mi.; rises to a hump at either end, that at s. end being

Colvocoressis. 350 ft. high; partly cultivated; grassy; inhab.;

Draviuni.

Dravuni. near Ono, n.e. of Kandavu.

Ndrendre: - - islets, with Thumbu, on n. coast of Viti Levu,

Ndrendre lailai: - at entrance of Rakiraki River.

Ndrola: islet in n. part of Yasawa Group: possibly same as Nathoula.

Ndrua: Ndruandrua.

Ndruandrua: islet $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. long; 439 ft. high; rocky; wooded; on n. side

Druadrua. of Vanua Levu, near Sausau Passage. If Ndrua is

Druau.

?Ndrua. the same, the latter is now the official name for
it.

Neat's Tongue: Namuka i lau.

Neaou: Naiaiu.

Neau: Naiaiu.

Neirai: Nairai.

Neita-Oumba: Naitamba.

Nemen: Namena.

Nemena: Namena.

Neow: Ngau.

Ngaloa: $1\frac{3}{4}$ mi. extent; on s. side of Kandavu.

Ngaloa: well cultivated; densely inhabited; n. of Lekutu river, on

Galoa. n. side of Vanua Levu.

Ngamea: $5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$ mi.; 1000 ft. high; densely wooded; inhabited; n.e.

Gamea. of Taviuni.

Gamia.

Kamea. Oamea.

Kamia. Ongomea.

Ngamia. Qamea.

Nggamea. Ross.

Ngamia: Ngamea.

Ngasi mbali: islet; low; but hill at each end 60 ft. high; has palms; uninhabited; off Kandavu.

NGau: $11 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mi.; with 16 mi. barrier reef on w. side; various

Angau.	ranges of hills and peaks; Dilathoa peak
Angasa.	
Gau.	2345 ft. high; densely wooded in middle
Goa.	
Neow.	ans s. parts; reeds, ferns, and grass at
Nhao.	
Nyau.	north; 27 mi. s.e. of Ovalau. At the s. end
	is said to be "Yaciva" or "Cocoa Nut" id.

Ngele levu: low coral id.; 1 mi.; 1 mi. $\times$ 200 yds.; covered with

Na-Gali.	cocoanut and other trees; inhabited in
Nuku Levu.	
Nuku Balavu.	Ringgold Group.
Qele Levu.	

Ngevo: islet 463 ft. high; very rocky; thickly wooded; near

Hanbury.	Yanutha; on n. coast of Vanua Levu.
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Nggamea: Ngamea.

Ngillangillah: steep, elevated lime stone id.; 510 ft. high; densely wooded; has large caverns on it; not inhabited; off n.w. end of Vanua mbalavu, in Lau Group.

Ngoma: 120 ft. high; well cultivated; n.w. end terminates in a bluff 30 ft. high; off e. coast of Viti Levu.

Ngualito: islet of Malolo Ids.

Guailito.

Nhao: Ngau.

Nifo: in Yasawa Group, between Matathoni levu and Yangati.

Nirie: Nairai.

Nitabo: in or near Yangasa cluster (in Lau Group). See Naitamba.

Nmara: islet 230 ft. high; grassy, with a few trees; uninhabited;
on Kandavu reef.

North: near Holmes, in Ringgold Group.

High.

Nosoata: islet at mouth of Rewa River, Viti Levu.

Nougo-tolou: Nukutolu.

Nougou labe: this and the following are given on d'Urville's map

Nougou labo: for two islets on s. side of Viti Levu; doubtless for
Nukulau and Makalau, the islets used for quarantine
purposes.

Nougou Laho:
probably for the same islets just mentioned.

Nougou Loube:

Noukoulau: Mbau? or Nukulau?

Nucumbati: Nukumba.

Nucumurry: islet at w. end of Vamua Levu.

Nugatobe: Nukutolu.

Nuku Balabu: Ngele levu.

Hypocistis: label of Mabel's 18a.

Quail:

Wren: Wren.

Wren: in Eastern Group, Western Hemisphere, Wren and Wren.

Wren: Wren.

Wren: in at least 1000000 (in the group). See Wren.

Wren: label 1000000. Wren, with a few others, in Wren.

on Wren's nest.

Wren: near Wren, in Wren's nest.

Wren.

Wren: label at mouth of Wren River, Wren River.

Wren: label: Wren.

Wren: label: Wren and the following are given as Wren's own.

Wren: label: for Wren's own as a label of Wren's own.

Wren: label: Wren, the label is for Wren's own.

Wren.

Wren: label:

probably for the same label, but not.

Wren: label:

Wren: label: Wren or Wren?

Wren: label: Wren.

Wren: label: label at a label of Wren's own.

Wren: label: Wren.

Wren: label: Wren's own.

Nuku ira: one of Tiri Group, on n. coast of Vanua Levu.

Vatou.

Nukulau: 0.3x0.2 mi.; low; sandy, and well wooded; off Viti Levu.

Nougou labe. Mukalau used as a quarantine station.

Nougou loube.

Nukulava: ?Mukalau.

Nukulevu: Ngele levu.

Nukumbasaga: one of Ringgold Group, s. of Ngele levu.

Nukumanu: w. of Nuku mbasanga; inhabited.

Nukumaroreko: islet on s. side of Viti Levu.

Nukumba: islet 80 ft. high; sandy on s. side; off n. coast of

Nakubati. Vanua Levu.

Nucumbati.

Nukumbatu.

Nuku Mbalate: small sand islet, 400 yds. diam.; covered with

cocoanuts; on reef with Nuku Mbasanga.

Nukumbasaga: islet 800x400 yds.; on same reef with Nuku mbalate; rocky

Nuku mbasanga. coast; coconut and other trees; 10 mi. n. of Namuku.

Nukumbati: $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. x 400 yds.; low; mangrove islet; on n. side of

Vanua Levu; approximately $16^{\circ}27'54''$ S.,

$179^{\circ}00'45''$ E.

Nukumbatu: Nukumba.

Nuku Nuku: 30 ft. high; $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. n. of Thukini, on n. coast of Vanua

Clark. Levu.

Nukusemanu: sand islet, 20 ft. high; has cocoanuts; on e. side

Sandy. of reef of same name in Ringgold Group.

Nukutolo: Nukutolu.

Nukutolu: 3 small islets, 40-100 ft. high; covered with sand,

Nougou-tolou. bushes and cocoanuts; uninhabited; but visited
Nugatobe.

Nukutolo. for turtles; 4 mi. from Yathata, in Lau Group.

Three Sands.

Nukutu: small sandy islet, with cocoanuts; off n. coast Vanua Levu.

Nuku Vandra: small sandy islet, covered with trees; 60 ft. high;

1 mi. n.w. of Tutu Id., on n. coast of Vanua

Levu.

Nunera: islet off Vanua Levu. May- Nuvera?

Nuvara.

Nunga: a rock, approximately $16^{\circ}55'$ S., $177^{\circ}20' 30''$ E.

Nuvara: Nuvera.

Nuvera: Low islet, covered with mangroves, with a few cocoanuts

Nuvara. and bushes at n.w. end; off n.w. coast of

Vanua Levu. See Nandongo.

Nyau: Ngau.

Oamea: Ngamea.

Oandrau: small, low, sandy islet, with cocoanuts; off n. side of

Vanua Levu.

Obalaou: Ovalau.

Obalauo: Ovalau.

Observatory: Loa.

Oedida: Naiau.

Ogea: Ongea.

Ogle: low islet of Underwood Group.

Okimbo: Kimbombo.

Olenea (of Wilkes): Olorua.

Olimbo: Kimbombo.

Olorua: small, "desolate", steep islet, 250 ft. high; with 3 humps

Alorua. on summit; in Lau Group.

Holoroua.

Olenea.

Ularua.

Ombi: small id.; off Viti Levu.

Omene: low islet, off Viti Levu.

Onalau: Ovalau.

Oneata: $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mi.; 160 ft. high; has barrier reef 26 mi. circ.; inhab.;
n. of Mothe, and 12 mi.s.e. of Lakemba, in Lau
Group.

One Tree: low islet of Yasawa Group.

Ongea: consists of 2 elevated limestone islets, enclosed within

Ogea. barrier reef with passaga on w. side; $19^{\circ}03'07''$

Ong-Hea.

S., $178^{\circ}20'$ W. See the following:

Onga Levu: $4 \times 1-2$ mi.; 270 ft. high; densely wooded; inhabited.

Ong-hea Labou.

Ongeadriki: $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ mi.; 300 ft. high; rocky; uninhabited.

Ongeandriki.

Ong-hea-Riki.

Ongeandriki.

Ongeandriki: Ongeadriki.

Ong-hea-lebou: Ongea Levu.

Ong-hea Riki: Ongeadriki.

Ongomea: Ngamea.

Ono: $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mi.; surrounded by reef; Mbualu peak 1160 ft. high;

Oubenga. densely wooded on e. side, and partly so on
Oumbenga. w. side; grassy hill 560 ft. high near s.
 end; inhabited; n.e. of Kandavu.

Ono: Ono i lau.

Ono i lau group: on reef 5 mi. n.e. by s.w., and 4 mi. wide;

Lau. highest peak is 370 ft. high. Said to be 3
Ono. larger (inhab.) volc. ids., and 3 lesser (
Ono i lau. (uninhab.) coral islets, all thickly wood-
 ed; in s.e. extreme of Fiji Group. Vanua
 Vatu is said to be in this group.

Ono i lau: Ono i lau.

Osombu: Osubu.

Osubu: islet of Exploring Group; see Sovu.

Otovawa: $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mi.; in Yasawa Group.

Oubenga: Ono.

Oumbenga: Ono.

Ovalau: 8x6 mi.; volcanic; 2089 ft. high; rugged (very broken,

Balaou.?	with little level land); e. side is rocky
Bulloo.	
Levuka.	and barren; Levuka is chief port; surround-
Obalaou.	
Obalaou.	ed by coral reef; inhabited; on e. side of
Onalau.	
Ovolau.	Viti Levu; Layard worked mostly on e. side,
	near town of Levuka.

Ovalau-lei-lei: seems to be Vatu i-thake or "Passage" id.

Ovalu: Vatu i thake.

Ovawa: Ovawo.

Ovawo: $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. circ.; 40 ft. high; near Yasawa, in Yasawa Group.

Ovawa.

Ovolau: Ovalau.

Owens: Kioa.

Palmer: high id. in Hudson Group.

Pao: islet at e. end of Viti Levu, mapped by d'Urville.

Paoo: Vanua Levu.

Paoo: name of a small id. at e. end of Viti Levu; possible Mbau.

Paou.

Pau.

Paw.

Paou: Paoo.

Pasco cay: 10 ft. high; at n.w. end of Viti Levu.

Passage: Na Vatu.

Passage: Vatu i thake.

Pau: Paoo.

Paw: Paoo.

Peka: high id.; $16^{\circ}52' 54''$ S., $177^{\circ}26' 6''$ E. (approximately).

Perry: high id. of Hudson Group.

Piner: low id.; off Vanua Levu, in Tiri Group. Guppy says it
is same as Nangano.

Piva: islet at n. of Pao, on e. side of Viti Levu, on d'Urville's
map.

Pully: off Vanua Levu, in Tiri Group.

Prince Guillaume (iles de). D'Urville's name for some ids. e. of
Vanua Levu. See: William.

Qamea: Ngamea.

Quamea: Ngamea.

Qele: Levu: Ngele Levu.

Raberabe: Ngele Levu.

Rabi: Rambi.

Rabi Rabi: Ravu Ravu.

Raki Raki: high id. off Viti Levu.

Rambe: $8\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ mi.; volc.; 1550 ft. high; hills densely wooded; in-
Gillet. habited; 10 mi. n. of Taviuni.
Rabi.
Rambi.
Rhambi.

Rambi: Rambe.

Rana ni tinku: Tavuka.

Rativa: islet on s.e. coast of Vanua Levu.

Raviravi: Ravuravu.

Ravu Ravu: $1\frac{3}{4}$ mi.; low islet; inhab.; off s.w. end of Vanua

Raberabe. Levu.

Rabirabi.

Raviravi.

Reid: high id. on n. part of Argo reef. (Approx. $17^{\circ}57'20''S$,
 $181^{\circ}38'30''E$.)

Reynold: Vanua Kula.

Reynolds: islet, low, sandy and wooded; in Underwood Group.

Rhambi: Rambi.

Richmond: low id. of Tiri Group, off Vanua Levu.

Ringani: d'Urville's name for Naingani.

Ringgold Group: a high, volcanic group e. of Vanua Levu; un-

Janoudza Islets. inhabited. The Ringgold Group includes:

Budd, De Haven, Holmes, Iambu, Maury,

Mbeka, Mungaiwa, Ngele levu, North,

Nukusemanu, Taulalia, Tavuka, Thombia,

and Yanutha. There are said to be "vast

numbers" of sea birds on the Ringgold Group.

Rock: a low, inhabited id. in Nalow Bay, Vanua Levu.

Ronde: Alewa kalou.

Ross: Ngamea.

Rotuma: See group No. 22 of this series; Though Rotuma is now
politically a part of the Fijis.

Round: Alewa kalou.

Ruarua: group of several small rocky islets with palms on
them; off e. side of Yendua.

Sam: low id.; $17^{\circ}35'30''$ S., $177^{\circ}25'20''$ E. (approximately).

Sandalwood: Vanua Levu.

Sand: a speck s.w. of Tuvutha (about 5' distant).

Sandford: high id.; $18^{\circ}50'$ S., $178^{\circ}24'$ E. (approximately).

Near and n. of Ono.

Sandy: Nukusemanu.

Saor Ids.: a name used by d'Urville for some islets s.w. of
Alewa kalou.

Sarua: Serua.

Sau Sau: small, rocky islet; sparsely wooded and covered with
grass; 123 ft. high; on n. coast of Vanua Levu.

Savala: islet, sandy, covered with bushes; at n.w. end of
Viti Levu.

"Savu Savu": may be only the region of this name on s. side of
Vanua Levu.

Scars: Malima.

Serua: islet with 2 hills; inhabited; in Serua harbor, s.e. coast
Sarua. of Viti Levu.

Sim: Kanathea.

Simonoff: Tuvana i tholo.

Simonov: Tuvana i tholo.

Mount: Alton Hill.

Mount: group of several small rocky islands with palm on

them; off e. side of Lantau.

Sea: low tide: $17^{\circ}25'30''N$, $117^{\circ}25'30''E$ (approximately).

Landmark: Yuen Yuen.

Sea: a spot e. of Tsim Sha Tsui (about 5' distant).

Landmark: high tide: $18^{\circ}25'30''N$, $117^{\circ}25'30''E$ (approximately).

Sea: and n. of Oa.

Sea: Lantau.

Sea: Lantau: a name used by the Chinese for some islands e. of

Alton Hill.

Sea: Lantau.

Sea: Lantau: small, rocky island; extensively wooded and covered with

grass; 125 ft. high; on n. coast of Yuen Yuen.

Sea: Lantau: small, sandy, covered with bushes; at n.w. end of

Yuen Yuen.

"Sea Lantau": may be only the region of this name on e. side of

Yuen Yuen.

Sea: Lantau.

Sea: Lantau: small with 2 hills; wooded; in Yuen Yuen, e. coast

of Yuen Yuen.

Sea: Lantau.

Sea: Lantau: Lantau 1 island.

Sea: Lantau: Lantau 1 island.

Sinclair: small id. near (s.s.w. of) Naviti, in Yasawa Group.

Single Tree islet: on n. coast of Vanua Levu.

Sir Charles Middleton: Vanua mbalavu.

Skerries: Karoni.

Smith: low, sandy, wooded islet of Underwood Group.

Solia: small islet of Kia.

"Somo Somo": chief town of Taveuni, and formerly used as the
name of the island.

Songo: low coral islet at s.e. entrance to Na Tandola Harbor,
on w. coast of Viti Levu.

Soni: high id. of Hudson Group, according to Brigham.

Soni Soni: of volc. formation; 460 ft. high; covered with grass;
inhabited; off s. coast of Vanua Levu.

Sovu: 3 wooded, uninhabited rocks off n.e. coast of Vanua mbalavu;

Osombu. the most westerly has a peak 230 ft. high;

Osubu.

Three smallest has a grove of fan palms on it. This

Brothers.

cluster is "called Sovu, Osubu, or the Three
Brothers."

Speiden: Tavarua.

Storm: sand cay 280x80 yds.; covered with trees and bushes; 50 ft.
high (with vegetation); n. of Mbenga, on Namuku
reefs.

Stuart: $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. circ.; 100 ft. high; uninhabited, (though partly
under cultivation) near ($1\frac{1}{4}$ mi. s.w. of) Mbenga.

Sui-Sui: Susui.

Susui: $2\frac{1}{4}$ mi. x 1350 yds.; 430 ft. high; wooded; cultivated and used

D. Scot's. as a grazing place for cattle; in Exploring
Sui-Sui. Group, between Munia and Vanua mbalavu.

Tabe-cuni: Taveuni.

Tabeuni: Taveuni.

Table: Yangasa.

Taboune-siki: Tavunasithi.

Tabutha: Tuvutha.

Tacanova: Vanua Levu.

Tackanova: Vanua Levu.

Tailau: Teilau.

Tai ni Mbeka: small islet just n.w. of Ngele levu; covered with
scrub; in Ringgold Group.

Takaou-Nove: Vanua Levu.

Taki: low id.; $17^{\circ}07'06''$ S., $176^{\circ}52'50''$ E. (approximate).

Ta Lai Lau Ids.: low mangrove ids., w. of Nangono, on n. coast
of Vanua Levu.

Tamborua: islet 99 ft. high; small; covered with grass and screw
pine; at entrance to Wailea Bay, n. coast of
Vanua Levu.

Tandruku: islet 35 ft. high; off n.e. coast of Viti Levu.

Tannawa: islet 35 ft. high; off n.e. coast of Viti Levu.

Tannawa: islet of Viti Levu.

Taranasici: Tavunasithi.

Tate: kioa.

Taulalia: islet 900x400 yds.; covered with scrub; in Ringgold
Group.

Tavarua: sandy islet, 500 yds, in diam.; covered with trees and
Speidin. bushes; off w. coast Viti Levu, and close to
Namotu.

Tavea: high id.; inhab.; in Ngaloa Bay, n. side of Vamua Levu.

Taveune: Taveuni.

Taveuni: 23x8 mi.; volcanic formation; Ngalau peak 4040 ft. high;

Somo-Somo. densely wooded; high parts covered with clouds,
Tabe-cuni.
Tabeune. and much rain falls; inhabited. The Layards
Taveune.
Taviani. collected on n.e. side, and Tempest worked
Tavinni.
Taviumi. further south, at Vuna Point.
Vuna.

Taviani: Taveuni.

Tavinni: Taveuni.

Taviumi: Taveuni.

Taviuni: Taveuni.

Tavua: inhabited; in Mamanutha i thake Group.

Tavuka: small islet; 150 ft. high; $2\frac{1}{4}$ mi. s. of Yamutha.

Rana ni tinku.

Rara ni tinku.

Tavunasithi: $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. diam.; coral; 200 ft. high; woode; uninhab.; s.w.
(over)

Taboune-siki. of Olorua, in Lau Group.

Tabune-Siki.

Taranasici.

Tubanaielli.

Teilau: islet 500x150 yds.; uninhabited; on s.e. coast of Viti Levu.

Tailau.

Thakaundrove: low islet in Uaikava harbor, s. coast of Vanua Levu.

Thakaundrove: Vanua Levu.

Thakavi: islet 1800x500 yds.; low, coral, with clump of cocoanuts

Day. at s.w. end; on n. coast Vanua Levu; one of

Tiri Group.

Thangala: Thangalai.

Thangalai: small islet s.w. of Moturiki, on s.e. coast of Viti Levu;

Thangala. used as a quarantine station.

Thikombia: n.-most of Fiji Group; $6\frac{1}{4}$ x1 mi.; 630 ft. high; wooded;

Chicobea. n.w. coast is bold and rocky, but e. coast is

Cicobia.

Cikobia. low and sandy; inhabited.

False.

Zigombia.

Thikombia i lau: 3 x $1\frac{3}{4}$ mi.; 550 ft. high; wooded; inhabited; 5 mi.

Chikobia. n.e. of Munia, in Exploring Group.

Ticombia.

Ticumbia.

Van Shirnding.

Thithia: 4x3 mi.; "300" or "540" ft. high; fertile; has grass,

Chichia. screw pines and casuarinas; partly volcanic

Cicia.

Dzizia. and partly limestone in formation, with large

?Dzizla.

Favourite. caverns; in Lau Group.

Thombia: 2 mi. circ.; 590 ft. high; is crater of extinct volcano,

Budd. in which is a lake (shores fringed with mangroves) 24 fathoms deep; sides of crater steep and densely wooded; highest of Ringgold Group.

Thompson: an islet just n. of Vatu Leile. $18^{\circ}30'45''S.$, $177^{\circ}36'45''E.$

(Approximate location.)

Three Brothers: Sovu.

Three Sands: Nukutolu.

Thukini: islet $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mi.; covered with mangroves; on n. coast of

Gibson. Vanua Levu.

Thumbu: islet 100 ft. high; at mouth of Rakiraki River, on n.

coast of Viti Levu.

Ticombia: Thikombia i lau.

Ticumbia: Thikombia i lau.

Tilingitha: 1000x600 yds.; 85 ft. high; cocoanuts and mangroves;

inhabited in Timbithi harbor, n. coast of

Vanua Levu.

Timboor: high; in Yasawa Group.

Tiri Group: low mangrove ids. off n. coast of Vanua Levu. Islets

Nandongo. are: Day, Green, Mills, Nuku ira, Piner,

Na Ndongu.

Pully, Richmond, Tuna, Vatuka, and Williams.

Tivoa: sand cay, 18 ft. above water; at n.w. end of Viti Levu.

Tokoriki: islet; uninhabited; in Mamanutha i thake Group.

Tombarua: low sandy islet; 200x100 yds.; 80 ft. high covered

Tomberua; with palms; between Mbau and Mumbualau,
coast of Viti Levu.

Tomberua: Tombarua.

Tongaravu: islet 70 ft. high; off e. coast Viti Levu.

Totoga: Totoya.

Totoia: Totoya.

Totoua: Totoya.

Totoya: $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mi.; lagoon; Notch peak 1200 ft. high; has various

Totoga. other peaks; wooded; inhabited.

Totoia.

Totoua.

Totten: high id. in Yasawa Group.

Tovu: 250 ft. high; covered with grass and screw pines; on n.

coast of Viti Levu.

Tovu lailai: islet, wooded; fertile; on reef with Tovu, and

first id. w. of Malaki, on n. coast of Viti Levu.

Tubanaieielli: Tavunasithi.

Tuki: 1 mi. diam.; off Viti Levu.

Tuna: islet; 100 ft. high; in Tiri Group, on n. coast of Vanua Levu.

Turtle: Vatoa.

Tutu: high; rocky; 634 ft. high; woode; inhabited; near

Blunt. Ndruandrua.

Tuvana i ra : sand cay, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. diam., with a circular reef;

Michaeloff. 90 ft. high; densely wooded; uninhabited; s.

Michaelov.

Mikhaeloff. of Ono i lau Group. Both Tuvana ids. are

about $21^{\circ}03'S.$, $178^{\circ}50'10''W.$

Tuvana i tholo: about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. diam.; 95 ft. high; sand cay, densely

Simonoff. wooded; with a circular reef; uninhabited; s.

Simonov.

of Ono i lau Group, and about 5 mi. s.w. by w.

of Tuvana i ra. Both are said to be sur-

rounded by "inaccessible reefs", but a "canoe

might land at times on the North side of the

islands." (Findlay.)

Tuvuca: Tuvutha.

Tuvutha: 800 ft. high at n.w. end; with precipitous hills near

Cap. coast; 4 or 5 lakes in centre of id.; densely

Tabuca.

Tabutha. wooded; inhabited; $5\frac{1}{2}$ mi. s. of Vekai, in

Tuvuca.

Lau Group.

Ularua: Olorua.

Underwood Group: s. of Mamamutha group, and w. of Viti Levu;

7 islets: Bateman, Henry, Linthicum, Ogle,

Reynolds, Smith, and Vanderford.

Undui: islet of Ono i lau Group.

Vakaia: Wakaya.

"Valua valavo": apparently Vanua mbalavu.

Vamo: Vomo.

Vanderford: sand bank with some trees on it; in Underwood Group.

Vandralla: 98 ft. high; cultivated by natives of Ngaloa; in Ngaloa

Vendralala. Bay, n. side of Vanua Levu.

Viedrala.

Viendrala.

Vangata: Agate.

Vanoua Lebou: Vanua Levu.

Van Shirnding: Thikombia i lau.

Vanua Balavu: Vanua mbalavu.

Vanua Balevu: Vanua mbalavu.

Vanua kula: small islet n.e. of Kandavu; 250 ft. high; covered

Reynold. with vegetation; uninhabited.

Vanua Levu: 100x25 mi.; 3200 ft. high; wooded and mountainous;

?Fanua Levu. inhabited many openings in barrier reef; has
Kautau.

Paoo. detached islets on various sides. Though the

Sandalwood.

Tacanova. mongoose was introduced 20 or more years ago,

Tackanova.

Takaou-Nove. we hope it has not yet reached the highest

Thakaundrove.

Vanoua Lebou. peaks. the Blue Mountain Petrel (*Pterodroma*

Vanua lebou.

Vuya. caribaea) of Jamaica was wiped out by the mon-

goose in not more than this time, but we hope

that a few still remain for record.

Vanua Levu: uninhabited islet of Mamamutha i ira Group.

Vanua masi: coral islet, 800x200 yds.; 80 ft. high; covered with

scrub; within (and near n. end of) Argo Reef.

Is the "resort of sea birds."

Vanua mbalavu: $14 \times \frac{1}{2}$ - $2 \frac{1}{2}$ mi.; s. part mostly volcanic and very

Loma Loma. fertile; n.w. part coral, and covered with
Lomi Lomi.
Lomo Lomo. heavy brush; Mt. Koro mbasanga is 930 ft.
Sir Charles
 Middleton. high; inhabited; in Exploring Group.
Valua valavo.
Vanua Balavu.
Vanua Balevu.
Vanua valavo.
Vanua vua.

Vanua valavo: Vanua mbalavu.

Vanua vatu: $1 \frac{1}{2}$ mi. diam.; 310 ft. high; densely wooded; inhabited;

?Banoue-Batou. in Lau Group.

Vanua Vua: Vanua mbalavu.

Vatauna: sand id., 1700x600 yds.; 10 ft. high; covered with cocoa-

Korotuna. muts and bushes; uninhabited; 16 mi. from Ngele
levu.

Vatava: near Ngele levu, in Ringgold Group.

Vateki: Mbatiki.

Vatia: islet 600 ft. high; on n. coast of Viti Levu.

Vatoa: $2 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mi.; low, but 209 ft. high at n. end; coral; densely

Batoa. wooded; inhabited; at s.e. extreme of Lau Group.
Bitoa.
Turtle.
Vitoa.

Vatou: Nukuiira.

Vatou-lele: Vatu Leile.

Vatu: low, covered with mangroves; off n.e. coast of Vanua Levu.

This may be same as Nuku ira.?

Vatu: high id. in Yasawa Group.

Vatu ira: small islet consisting of 2 rocky hummocks 100 ft.

high, in n. part of Vatu ira lagoon, off n.e. coast
of Viti Levu.

Vatu i thake: small, rocky; 104 ft. high; off s. coast of Vanua Levu.

Ovalau-lei-lei.

Ovalu.

Passage.

Vatuka: in Tiri Group; off n. coast of Vanua Levu.

Vatu lailai: islet at mouth of weather passage to Vatu lele, on n.
part of barrier reef.

Vatu leile: Vatu lele.

Vatu lele: $6\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ mi.; low, but 110 ft. high at n.w. side; well wood-

Vatou-lele. ed; inhabited; has 3 small islets near n. end; s.
of Viti Levu, and 26 mi. w.s.w. of Mbenga. Islets
include Blair, Clark, Hamersley, and Thompson.
(Vatu levu, Vatu lailai, and Vatu savu may be
native names for some of the above.)

Vatu levu: islet off Vatu lele, on n. side of barrier reef.

Vatu mbulu: islet (rock) of the Malolo Ids.

Vaturera: Vatuvara.

Vatu sara: $1\frac{1}{4}$ mi. long; 1030 ft. high; coral; steep cliffs on all

Batou-bara. sides; densely wooded; belonged to an American
Hat.

Vaturera. (about 1900), who lived there; landing can be
made in high water on n. side, but with diffi-
culty; 9 mi. s. of Yathata, in Lau Group.

Vatu savu: islet off Vatu lele, on n. part of barrier reef.

Vaviti: Naviti.

Vekai: low islet of coral rock; 30 ft. high; covered with

Vikai. scrub; uninhabited; turtle hunters visit
here; about $5\frac{1}{2}$ mi. n. of Tuvutha.

Velerara: low and sandy; s.e. of and near Weilangilala.

$16^{\circ}52'S.$, $181^{\circ}00'45''E.$ (approximate.)

Vendralala: Vandralla.

Via Via: sand and coral, with clumps of cocoanuts on it; off
s. coast of Vanua Levu.

Vicuna: low id. off n.e. part of Vanua Levu. $16^{\circ}11'35''S.$,
 $179^{\circ}50'25''E.$ (approximate.)

Viedrala: Vandralla.

Viendrala: Vandralla.

Vikai: Vekai.

Vio: islet; low and covered with mangroves; at n.w. end of
Viti Levu.

Viti lebou: Viti Levu.

Viti levou: Viti Levu.

Viti Levu: largest id. of the Group; 85x57 mi.; some peaks rise

Great Fiji. to 4000-5000 ft. The Rewa is the chief
Navihi levoo.
Naviti levu. river, and empties into sea by many mouths,
Viti lebou.
Viti levou. its delta being a mass of rank vegetation
and muddy swamps and mangroves. The mon-
goose was introduced in Viti Levu, 20 or

(over)

more years ago, and is said to be wiping out certain species of birds, especially ground nesting or ground feeding species. Let us hope it has not yet reached the highest peaks.

The Blue Mountain Petrel (*Pterodroma caribaea*) of Jamaica was wiped out by the mongoose, and in not more time than this, but let us hope that a few still remain for record.

Vitimira: n.e. of Viti Levu and e. of Nanamu.

Vitoa: Vatoa.

Viwa: Biva.

Viwa: $1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ mi.,; 160 ft. high; wooded (breadfruit and other useful trees); inhab.; in bay of Mbau.

Viwa: 7 ft. high; in Mamamutha Group.

Vomo: 2 mi. circ.; volcanic; 380 ft. high; s. half has a high,

Vamo. nearly perpendicular cliff; n. half is flat-topped, sandy, and covered with bushes. This is s.e.-most of the Yasawa Group, on n.w. side of Viti Levu, and is "resorted to by pigeons."

Vomo lailai: a rock 200 ft. high; on s. side of Vomo.

Voro Voro: very rocky; 292 ft. high; joined to w. end of Mali at low water.

Votia: Low id., on w. coast of Viti Levu, at Ba Passage.

Vuanggava: islet n.e. of Kambara.

Vata Vatoa: just s.w. of Vatoa. May be listed here under
some other name.

Vulanga: Fulanga.

Vuna: Taveuni.

Vunda: sand bank, in Underwood Group.

Vuro: small islet 270 ft. high, covered with trees; uninhab.;
on n.e. point of Ono.

Vuro lailai: rock, 90 ft. high, covered with bush; on reef
between Ono and Vuro.

Vuya: Vamua Levu.

Wakingi: a rock, on of the Malolo Ids.

Waia: 3 mi. diam.; 1870 ft. high; has several sharp peaks;

Waya. covered with verdure; inhab.; in Yasawa Group.

Waia lailai: $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mi.; one peak 1160 ft. high; s. of Waia, in
Yasawa Group.

Waia lailai thake: $1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mi.; 570 ft. high; inhab.; in Yasawa Group.

Kowata.

Wailagilala: 1800x600 yds.; low, sand and coral islet, covered

Low. with cocoanuts and bushes; uninhabited except

Wailangilala.

Weilagitala. by coconut gatherers. At n.e. corner of

Weilangilala.

Yalangalala. lagoon 9 mi. in circ., in Lau Group.

Yalangatala.

Wailangilala: Wailagilala.

Wakai: Wakaia.

Wakaia: $4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mi.; 595 ft. high; 10 mi. e. of Ovalau and s. of

(over)

Vakaia. Makongai; said to be (or to have been)
Wakai.
Wakaya. owned by two Europeans, and used for coffee
Wataia. and cotton raising. Layard says "We pretty
well ransacked" this id. "Wakaya" is the pre-
sent official spelling of the name.

Wakaya: Wakaia.

Waldron: Namotu.

Waldron: small id. in Hudson Group, near w. side of Viti Levu.

(May be same as Namotu?)

Walker: in Hudson Group.

Wangara: Wangava.

Wangava: $3\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ mi.; limestone formation; 350 ft. high; well wood-

Enkaba. ed; a salt lake in centre reported by natives;

Foocaffa.

Wangara. s.e. of Tavunasithi, in Lau Group.

Warner: Namuku.

Wataia: Wakaia.

Watmough: a low id. off Viti Levu.

Waya: Waia.

Weilagitala: Wailagilala.

Weilagitala: Wailagilala.

West: islet 25 ft. high; has casuarina trees on it. Off Kandavu,
1 mi. w. of Koro Levu Passage.

White Rock: small islet; 40 ft. high; covered with guano; 7 mi.
n.n.w. of Vomo.

Whittle: near and n.e. of Ono: $18^{\circ}50'30''$ E. (approximate).

Williams: in Tiri Group, off Vanua Levu.

Windy Rock: rocky islet, 40 ft. high, with a few bushes on it;
close to n.e. point of Waia.

Ya-asaua: Yasawa.

Yacata: Yathata.

Yaciwa: see under Ngau.

Yadua: Yandua.

Yakuve: Yaukuve.

Yalangalala: Wailagilala.

Yalangatala: Wailagilala.

Yambu: 170 ft. high; thickly wooded; uninhabited; near Vuro,
off Kandavu.

Yagasa: see under Yangasa.

Yandua: 12 mi. circ.; Loto peak "641" or "875" ft. high; slightly

Andoua. wooded; inhabited; off s.w. coast Vanua Levu.

Yadua.

Yedua.

Yendua.

Yangaga: Yanganga.

Yanganga: islet 887 ft. high; rocky and barren; inhabited; on

Agaga. n.w. coast of Vanua Levu.

Anganga.

Yangaga.

Yangganga.

Yangganga: Yanganga.

Yangasa Group (or cluster): in Lau Group, s.e. of Namuka; consists

Angasa. of 4 limestone islands and belongs to people of
Yagasa. Mothe, who visit it at times for cocoanuts, etc.
Islets are: Navutuiloma, Navutuiira, Yangasa levu
(the largest), and Yavutha. The present "official"
spelling seems to be "Yagasa."

Yangasa levu: $1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mi.; largest of Yangasa Group; 390 ft. high, and

Table. table-topped; densely wooded; no landing.
Yagasalevu.

Yangati: one of the Yasawa Group.

Yankuve: Yaukuve.

Yanu yanu eloma: small grassy islet; 140 ft. high; on or near Kandavu.

Yanu yanu sau: small grassy islet; 80 ft. high; on reef of Kandavu.

Yamua: uninhabited id. of Mamamutha Group.

Yamuya.

Yanuca: Yanutha.

Yamuia: at n. end of Ono i lau Group.

Yamuya.

Yanutha: $1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mi.; has 3 peaks, one of them 450 ft. high; 8 mi. w.

?Namuka. of Mbengha peak, off s.e. coast of Viti Levu;
inhabited.

Yamutha: $1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mi.; 480 ft. high; partly cleared; inhabited; in

Ringgold Group, e. coast of Vanua Levu.

Yamutha: islet on reef between Nanamu ira and Nanamu Thake.

Yamutha: small; 125 ft. high; uninhabited; on n. coast of Vanua

Amutha. Levu. Is a government reserve.

Yamutha: small id. 60-70 ft. high; thickly wooded in s. part,

Yamuca. with long low sandy point at n. end; on e.
side of Ndronga harbor, Viti Levu.

Yamutha lailai 2 islets between Ovalau and Moturiki. One is,
&

Yamutha levu: or has been, a quarantine station.

Yamutha loa: 160 ft. high; in Lau Group, off w. coast of Vanua
mbalavu.

Yamuya: Yanua.

Yamuya: Yanuia.

Yarona: Yaroua.

Yaroua: 500x400 yds.; sand islet, covered with trees; visited

Yarona. for turtle in summer; $8\frac{3}{4}$ mi. s.e. of Tuvutha,
in Lau Group.

Yasau i lau: $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. long; 437 ft. high; near Yasawa, in that

Yasawailau. group.

Yasawa: 8x2 mi.; very narrow; 781 ft. high; has fertile plain;

Ya-asaua. inhabited; n.-most of Yasawa Group.

Yasawa Group: about 30 mi. off n.w. coast of Viti Levu; volcanic;

Asaua. about 50 mi. in length; 16 ids. and numerous
Ba group.

Leeward group. islets. Include: Agate, Androna, Asawa, Ato,
Baldwin, Biva, Davis, Eld, Fox, Jabeia, Kiusick,

(over)

Knox, Lowata, Lewis, Matathoni levu, Nangati, Nanuia, Nathula, Naviti, Nifo, Ombi, One Tree, Otovawa, Ovawo, Sinclair, Timboor, Totten, Vatu, Vomo, Vomo lailai, Waia, Waia lailai, Waia lailai thake, Yangati, Yasau i lau, and Yasawa. Layard wrote that he believed visits to the "Yasawas" and "lowlying islands to windward" would add largely to the sea fowl list of the Fijis.

Yasawailau: Yasau i lau.

Yathata: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mi.; of elevated limestone; has densely wooded

Azata. hill 840 ft. high; inhabited in Lau Group.
Cap.
?Hamilton.
Yeata.
Ythata.

Yaukuve: islet n.e. of Ono; 400 ft. high; covered with grass; uninhabited; near Yaukuve.

Yavurimba: uninhabited id. of Mamanutha i ira Group.

Yavutha: small islet; 240 ft. high; densely wooded; in Yangasa Group.

Yawalau: 29 ft. high (to tops of trees); wooded; off Viti Levu.

Yeata: Yathata.

Yedua: Yandua.

Yendua: Yandua.

Yendua tombu: islet on s.w. side of Yandua.

Ythata: Yathata.

Zigombia: Thikombia.

FIJI OR VITI GROUP.

Family _____? = *Eulabeornis poeciloptera*

"Sasa".

H. Wilfred Walker (Wanderings among South Sea Savages, 1909, p. 20) and others refer to a strange bird called the "Sasa." Walker says a Chief on Taveuni described to him a "wingless" bird that "lived in holes in the ground" in the mountains, but Walker could not find any. The bird has been described as a kind of megapode or "apteryx". Bahr (1912) refers to it as a species of "Megapodius, sp. inc.", a bird called the "sasa", found in the interior and north coast of Viti Levu up to about 1905. It was hunted with dogs, was speckled, and some thought it to be a megapode.

PHASIANIDAE.

Gallus gallus, subspecies.

Capt. Cook introduced the domestic fowl into the Fijis during his visit, and Layard thinks the present wild stock dates from Cook's time. Found on many islands. Bahr (1912) says the mongoose has exterminated it on Viti Levu, though it still occurs on small islands off the coast, especially on Mbenga and Mokongai. It is still common on Taveuni.

COLUMBAE.

Gallicolumba stairi vitiensis (Finsch). (type locality, Fijis)

Fijis:Gräffe.

Mokongai: Layard.

Ngau: Rayner.

Ovalau: Layard.

Taveuni: Layard.

Vamua Levu: Layard.

Viti Levu: Layard; Storck; Bahr (saw one pair after
hurricane of 1910).

Wakaia: Layard.

Finsch believed there were three forms, one each in

Samoa, Tonga, and Fiji.

Janthoenas vitiensis (Quoy and Gaimard). (t. l., Fijis.)

Fijis: Q.&G.; Peale (June).

Kandavu: Layard; 'Challenger'.

Mango: Layard.

Mokongai: Layard.

Ovalau: Layard; Hüsker.

Taveuni: Layard; Bahr (especially in Aug.-Sept.).

Vamua Levu: Layard.

Vamua Mbalavu: Layard; Bahr.

Viti Levu: Layard; Storck; Williamson; Bahr (common
and tame, especially in April and May.)

Wakaia: Layard.

Muscadivores latrans (Peale). (t. l., mountains of Fiji Ids.)

Fijis: Peale; Calvert; Hüsker; Graffe, and others.

Kanathea: Layard.

Kandavu: Layard; 'Challenger.'

Lakemba: Bahr (common).

Mokongai: Layard.

Mango: Layard.

Muscadivores latrans (continued).

Matuku: Voy. 'Herald.'

Ovalau: 'Astrolabe'; Layard.

Taveuni: Layard.

Vamua Levu: Layard.

Vamua Mbalavu: Layard.

Viti Levu: Layard; Storck; (Bahr did not see it here).

Wakaia: Layard.

Globicera pacifica (Gmelin). (t. l., Friendly Ids.)

Fijis: Gräffe, etc.

Kanathea: Layard.

Kandavu: Layard.

Mango: Layard.

Mokongai: Layard.

Ovalau: Layard.

Vamua Mbalavu: Bahr (saw it here).

Viti Levu: Layard; Bahr (says common in high interior)

Wakaia: Layard.

Ptilinopus perousei (Peale). (t.l., Upolu, Samoa; in
U. S. Nat. Mus.) (P. mariae and P.
caesarinus are synonyms.) No.

Fiji Ids.: Peale (not abundant); Calvert; and others,
incl. Gräffe.

Kanathea: Layard.

Kandavu: Layard.

Mango: Layard.

Mathuata: Peale.

Mokongai: Layard.

Ngau: Rayner; Stair.

Ovalau: H.&J.; Layard.

Vanua Levu: Layard.

Vanua Mbalavu:

Vatu Lele: Layard.

Viti Levu: Layard; Storck; Williamson.

Bahr (1912) says it still occurs on Viti Levu,
but in "sadly diminished numbers."

Wakaia: Layard.

Ptilinopus porphyraceus clementinae (Prevost & Des Murs).

(t. l., Fiji Ids.) (Salvadori does not think
the Fiji birds are separable; Wetmore does
not recognize them, either.)

Fijis: Kleinschmidt.

Kambara: Townsend.

Mango: Layard.

Mokongai: Layard.

Ovalau: H. & J.; Rayner.

Taveuni: Layard; Liardet.

Vanua Mbalavu: Layard.

Wakaia: Layard.

Chrysaena viridis; Layard. (t. l. Kandavu.)

Kandavu: Layard; 'Challenger' Pearce.

Ovalau: Layard. ⁴⁰

Chrysaena victor Gould. (t. l., "Mbua", Vanua Levu.)

Fijis: Hüsker.

Lauthala: Gräffe; Layard.

Ngamea: Layard.

Rambe: Layard.

Taveuni: Liardet; Layard; 'Challenger'; Bahr (said
to be still frequently met with in the
interior). Walker got it on Taveuni.

Vanua Levu: Layard.

Other collectors have obtained it on some of these
islands; said to occur in mountain forests.

Chrysaena luteovirens (Hombron & Jacquinot). (t. l., "
"Balaou"-Ovalau).

Fijis: Calvert.

Ovalau: H. & J.; Gräffe; Layard.

Viti Levu: Gräffe; Layard; Storck; Bahr. Barks like
a dog; heard commonly. The fat of the male
is yellow, and green in the female, and of
a sweet odor.

RALLIDAE.

Porphyrio melanonotus vitiensis Peale. (t. l., Fiji Islands.)

Fiji Ids.; Peale (supposed to be rare).

Mango: Layard.

Mokongai: Layard.

Ovalau: Peale; Layard.

Taveuni: Layard; Bahr (said to be still common.)

Vanua Mbalavu: Layard.

Vanua Levu: Layard.

Viti Levu: Layard; Williamson; Bahr (thinks it and all
other rails now extinct on Viti Levu.)

Wakaia: Layard.

(Sharpe, B. M. Cat., XXIII, p. 202, records *P. ellioti*
from Viti Levu (Rayner) in addition to the
preceding, "*smaragdonotus*").

Poliolimnas cinereus (Vieillot). (Ingram recognizes this
as *P. c. tannensis* (Forster).)

Ngau: Rayner.

Ovalau: Peale; Layard; etc.

Viti Levu: Gräffe; Layard; Storck; Bahr (1912) thinks all rails now extinct on this island. Layard found it in far interior of Viti Levu, on the Rewa River. Bahr (1912) calls this "Porzana plumbea (Gray)" and says peculiar to Viti Levu, and now extinct. Ovalau is the type locality of *Zapornia Umbrina* Cassin (t. l. Ovalau); supposed to be the same.

Eulabeornis poeciloptera (Hartlaub). (t. l. "Viti Levu"; type in Hamburg Museum.)

Bolau, in Mitteil. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg, XV, 1898, p. 70, gives the type locality as "Ovalau", collected by Gräffe.

Ovalau: Gräffe; Layard.

Viti Levu: Layard; Storck; Williamson. Layard had a male and 4 eggs brought to him from Rewa R., Viti Levu.

Hypotaenidia philippensis sethsmithi (Mathews). (t. l., Fiji Islands.)

Fijis: Hüsker.

Ovalau: Rayner; Layard.

Vanua Levu: Peale, etc.

Viti Levu: Storck (under the name "pectoralis").

Vanua Mbalavu: Bahr saw two at Loma Loma, but did not get them.

DIOMEDEIDAE.

Diomedea melanophris Temminck.

South Fijian seas. Layard says (1876) "Baron von Hugel testifies that he saw this bird within sight of Kandavu."

HYDROBATIDAE (or THALASSIDROMIDAE).

Pelagodroma marina (Latham).

Bahr (1912) says this species was "met with" by him in Fijian waters.

Fregetta albigularis (Finsch). (t. l. Kandavu, Fijis.)

Kandavu: Kleinschmidt.

Ovalau: Boyd.

Viti Levu: Boyd. Ramsay (Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., VII, 1882, 113) mentions this as breeding (common) on Muani vatu, the highest peak in interior of Viti Levu, in May and June, in "thick forests in high mountain tops, digging a hole in the earth in a slanting direction, about two feet in length, and lay one, but sometimes two eggs at the end of the burrow."***and they also breed on Ovalau. (Based on data supplied by A. Boyd, who collected them--or the eggs.)

PUFFINIDAE.

Puffinus assimilis Gould. (t.l., New South Wales.)

Vanua Levu: Layard; Gräffe.

Viti Levu: Layard; Gräffe. (Layard's son got it on Rewa River.)

Layard says it breeds in the interior of some islands, in rookeries.

"Puffinus brevicauda" was seen by Bahr.

"Procellaria alba" Gmelin, is recorded from Vatoa, by Latham.

Loomis identifies this with P. brevirostris Peale; hence Pterdroma

alba (Gmelin). See under Line or Ranning Islands.

Pterdroma brevipes (Peale). (t. 1., Lat. 68 degrees south;
Long. 95 degrees west.) (AEstrelatl "torquata"
of some other authors.)

Viti Levu: Kleinschmidt (May, 1878).

Pterodroma leucoptera (Gould). (t. 1., Australian Seas.)

Fijis: Filhol.

Bulweria macgillivrayi (Gray). (t. 1., Ngau, Fijis.)

Ngau: Rayner, in Oct., 1855.

Recorded from Ngau, but not as a breeding bird. Yet it may
breed somewhere in the Fijis.

Halobaena caerulea (Gmelin). (t. 1., Southern Seas.)

Fijis: Gräffe.

N. e. Fijian seas: Layard.

Vanua Levu: Layard.

Layard says it breeds in mountains interiors of several Fiji
islands, "even as far inland as the interior of Viti Levu", and
it "differs much" from the Cape of Good Hope "caerulea."

STERNIDAE.

Thalasseus bergii rectirostris (Peale). (t. l., Fijis, especially Sandalwood Bay.)

Fijis: Peale, etc.

Mbau: Layard; Brenchley.

Ngau: Layard; Rayner.

Ovalau: Layard.

Vamua Levu: Peale (large flocks in Sandalwood Bay).

Viti Levu: Layard; Coppinger.

Sterna melanauchen Temminck. (t.l., Celebes.)

Fijis: Gräffe.

Nairai: Rayner.

Ovalau: Layard (in breeding dress at end of Jan.)

Sterna striata Gmelin (or frontalis Gray). (t.l., New Zealand.)

Ngau: recorded by Gray.

Onychoprion fuscatus (Linnaeus). (t.l., Santo Domingo, W. I.)

Sooty Tern.

Fijis: Layard.

Ovalau: Layard.

Viti Levu: Layard.

Onychoprion anaethetus (Scopoli). (t.l., Panay, Philippines.)

Bridled Tern.

Fijis: Gräffe; Layard.

Ovalau: Layard.

STATIONARY

Thalassoma brevicaudum (Forsk.) (S.I., 1911, 1912, 1913)

partially banding on eye.

Wings: 1911, 1912, 1913.

Wings: 1911, 1912, 1913.

Wings: 1911, 1912, 1913.

Wings: 1911, 1912, 1913.

Wings: 1911, 1912, 1913 (large flock in S.I., 1911).

Wings: 1911, 1912, 1913.

Thalassoma brevicaudum (Forsk.) (S.I., 1911, 1912, 1913)

Wings: 1911, 1912, 1913.

Wings: 1911, 1912, 1913.

Wings: 1911, 1912, 1913 (in breeding flock at end of Jan.).

Thalassoma brevicaudum (Forsk.) (S.I., 1911, 1912, 1913)

Wings: 1911, 1912, 1913.

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Thalassoma brevicaudum (Forsk.) (S.I., 1911, 1912, 1913)

Wings: 1911, 1912, 1913.

Wings: 1911, 1912, 1913.

Wings: 1911, 1912, 1913.

Onychoprion lunatus (Peale). (t.l., Kawahe, Tuamotu Ids.)

Fijis: Layard.

Anous stolidus, subspecies. Noddy.

Fijis: Layard.

Vatoo: Layard (one obtained in a hurricane.)

Megalopterus (or Micranous), species. Lesser Noddy.

(Mathews claims the name *M. melanogenys* (Gray) belongs to the Hawaiian form, hence the Fijian form will have to be called by another name, possibly *minutus*.)

Fijis: Layard.

Ovalau: Layard.

Viti Levu: Layard (who also got it at "Naudronga", probably the harbor of this name on s.e. coast of Viti Levu).

Vanua Levu: Layard.

?Procelsterna "cinerea."

Fijis: Layard (saw 3 that he thought this species, on Oct. 10, on coast of Ovalau?).

Gygis (or Leucanous) alba, subspecies.

Fijis: Gray; Layard (among the windward islands.)

Viti Levu: Layard (saw it on e. coast.)

Laridae.

Bruchigravia novae hollandiae forsteri Mathews. (t.l.,
New Caledonia).

Fijis: Kleinschmidt.

Scolopacidae.

Numenius variegatus (Scopoli). (t.l., Luzon, Philippines.)

Vamua Levu: Layard.

Numenius tahitiensis. Layard (Ibis, 1876, 388-389.)

Layard says his son got an example in Vamua Levu.

Limosa limosa milamiroides Gould. (t.l., Port Essington,
N. Australia.)

Viti Levu: Layard. (Sharpe, B. M. Cat., p. 756, records
a "juv." collected by Layard.)

Limosa lapponica baueri Naumann. (t.l., Australia.)

Ovalau: Layard.

Vamua Levu: Tempest.

Viti Levu: von Hügel; Layard; Bahr.

"Throughout the group": Layard; Gräffe.

Heteroscelus incanus (Gmelin). (t. l., Moorea, etc.)

Fijis: Peale; Layard, etc.

Matuku: Rayner.

Ngau: Rayner.

Ovalau: Layard.

Taveuni: Layard.

Totoya: Rayner.

Viti Levu: von Hügel; Layard.

Fijis generally; Layard.

Charadriidae.

Pluvialis dominicus fulvus (Gmelin). (t. l., Tahiti.)

Fijis: Peale; Layard (Fijis generally).

Koro: Layard.

Nairai: Rayner.

Ovalau: Layard.

Taveuni: Liardet; Layard; Bahr.

Vanua Levu: Peale.

Viti Levu: Layard; Coppinger; Williamson; Bahr, etc.

Aphrizzidae. Turnstones, etc.

Arenaria interpres oahuensis (Bloxam). (t. l., Hawaiian Is.)

Fijis: Peale, etc.

Koro: Layard.

Viti Levu: Layard.

Ardeidae.

Butorides "javanica." (Sharpe, B. M. Cat. calls it

B. stagnatilis.)

Kandavu: Gräffe; Layard; Boyd.

Ovalau: Gräffe; Layard; Boyd.

"Savu": Layard (may be Savu Savu on Vanua Levu).

Viti Levu: Layard; Storck.

Demigretta sacra sacra (Gmelin). (t. l., Tahiti.)

Fijis: Peale; Layard, etc. (Fijis generally, Layard.)

Lakemba: Bahr.

Matuku: Rayner; 'Challenger'.

Mbau: Brenchley.

Oneata: Bahr.

Taveuni: Bahr.

Vamua Mbalavu: Bahr.

Viti Levu: Layard; Bahr.

Wakaia: Layard.

Anatidae.

Anas superciliosa pelewensis Hartlaub & Finsch. (t.l., Pelew Is.)

Fijis: Peale; Gräffe; Layard.

Kandavu: 'Challenger'.

Ovalau: Layard; Bahr.

Taveuni: H. W. Walker (had "good duck shooting on a
lake high up in the mountains.")

Vanua Levu: Bahr (once abundant; now practically ex-
tinct, owing to mongoose.)

Dendrocygaⁿ arcuata (Horsfield). (t. l., Java.)

"Kandi": Layard (probably a district or settlement on
some island) -on Vanua Levu.

Viti Levu: Layard; Macdonald; Rayner.

Phaethontidae.

Phaethon "candidus"-(of Wigglesworth).

Fijis: Layard.

Layard said (1876) he had positively identified the three species as inhabitants of "these islands" (the Fijis).

Phaethon aethereus Linnaeus. (t. 1., Ascension Island).

Fijis: Gräffe; Layard.

Vanua Mbalavu: Bahr; encountered it off coast, in

July; probably breeding.

Phaethon rubricaudus Boddaert. (t. 1., Mauritius).

(Probably Scaeophaethon rubricaudus

melanorhynchus (Gmelin) of Mathews, from

Turtle Island, and Palmerston Islands).

Fijis: Layard.

Sulidae.

Sula leucogaster plotus (Forster). (t. 1., near Caledonia.)

Ovalau: Layard.

Fijis: Gräffe; Layard.

Sula piscator (Linnaeus). (t. 1., Java Seas.)

Sula "cyanops".

Was met with by Bahr.

Fregatidae.

Fregata "aquila."

Ovalau: Layard "during gales."

Viti Levu: Layard (after hurricanes).

"Windward islands: Layard (in Feb. and Oct.)

Fregata "ariel" (Gray). (t. l., Raine Island, Australia.)

Ovalau: Layard (the only form recorded by Ogilvie-

Grant--possibly this is the same basis as the

Ovalau record under the preceding species.)

Falconidae. Falcons.

Falco melanogenys Gould. (t. l., Australia.)

Layard says (P.Z.S., 1876, 490-506) a hawk new to the Fijis was shot by Storck which passed into the hands of Baron von Hügel, who identified it as *Falco lunatus*; Layard did not see the bird. *Falco lunatus* Daudin is preoccupied by *F. lunulatus* Latham, or vice versa, and this may be a form of *F. peregrinus*, the well known Peregrine falcon, or one of its Australian subspecies.

Viti Levu: Layard; Bahr. The latter records it from

this island, and saw a pair, possibly of this species, on Vamua Mbalavu.

Buteonidae.

Astur rufitorques Peale. (t. l., Ovalau, Fijis.)

Fijis generally: Peale; Layard.

Kandavu: 'Challenger'.

Matuku: 'Challenger'.

Ovalau: Peale.

Taveuni: Layard (breeding freely).

Viti Levu: Layard; Storck; Williamson.

Circus juxta (or approximans) Peale. (t. l., Mathuata, Fijis.)

Fijis generally: Peale; Layard, etc.

Mathuata: Peale.

Ovalau: Peale.

Viti Levu: Bahr.

Psittaci.

Hypocharmosyna aureicinctus (Layard.) (t. l., Fijis--
supposed to be Ovalau.)

Ovalau: Layard.

Taveuni: Layard; Kleinschmidt.

Viti Levu: Layard; Williamson.

Layard says never less than a pair together, and often 6 or 8
seen in Company. Said to be a bird of the highlands.

Bahr did not see it, but was told it still occurs commonly in
mountain forests of Taveuni.

Phigys (formerly Coriphilus) solitarius (Suckow). (t. l.,
Fiji Islands.)

Fijis: Cook's Voy.; Hüscher; Calvert.

Kandavu: 'Challenger'.

Matuku: 'Challenger'.

Oneata: Bahr.

Ovalau: Gräffe.

Taveuni: Kleinschmidt.

Viti Levu: Gräffe; Storck; Williamson; Bahr (now confined to less accessible parts.)

Vanua Levu: Layard.

"Throughout the group": Layard; but Bahr did not see it on Lakemba or Vanua Mbalavu.

Pyrrhulopsis personatus (Gray). (t. l., supposed to be "New Guinea" but- Fijis.)

Fijis: several early sources.

Kandavu: Layard.

Mbau: Brenchley.

Ovalau: 'Challenger'. (Bahr thinks this bird, recorded by Finsch, must have been introduced from Viti Levu.)

Viti Levu: Rayner; Layard; Storck; voy. 'Alert'; Williamson; Bahr.

Bahr (1912) says it is "fast disappearing" and will probably be the first to become extinct, and at no distant date.

Pyrrhulopsis splendens (Peale). (t. l., Viti Levu,
shores of Peale's River.)

Fijis: Calvert.

Kambara: Gräffe.

Kandavu: Layard; 'Challenger'; Bahr (says now most
common on this island.)

Mbau: Brenchley.

Taveuni: Gräffe.

Viti Levu: Peale; Layard; Storck; Williamson; Bahr

(has become very scarce, but found in high interior)

Pyrrhulopsis tabuensis taviuniensis Layard. (t. l., Taveuni)

Taveuni: Layard; Bahr (still common).

Pyrrhulopsis tabuensis koroensis (Layard).

Koro: Layard. (t. l., Koro, Fijis.)

Pyrrhulopsis tabuensis atrogularis (Peale). (t. l.,
shores of the Feejee Islands.)

Fijis: Peale.

Ngau: Rayner.

Vamua Levu: Layard.

Under this name Peale refers to a species that lives in the mangroves along shores of the Fiji Islands. Buller says found only on Ngau, and "Nowhere else" (see Salvadori, Ibis, 1907, 319).

Salvadori does not recognize this form, but Wigglesworth does; the latter has six forms of the genus, and the former only five.

Pyrrhuloxia tabuensis tabuensis (Gmelin). (t.l., Tonga Tabu)

Vanua Levu: Layard; Bahr (who says "said to exist only in Vanua Levu"). Bahr says now much reduced in numbers by the mongoose. Layard refers to "the Mathuata bird (Bua and Ndreketti)" on Vanua Levu.

Cuculidae.

?Chalcococcyx plagosus (Latham). (t. l., New South Wales.)

Taveuni: Thurston. Shelley (B. M. Cat., did not record this species from the Fijis.)

Cacomantis infuscatus (Hartlaub). (t. l., interior of Viti Levu)

Fijis: Calvert.

Mokongai: Layard.

Ovalau: Layard.

Vanua Levu: Layard.

Viti Levu: Gräffe; Williamson; Bahr (found it in April-June, but there were no signs of breeding--gen. organs undeveloped; Layard says it arrives at the end of the year, Jan. to Feb.).

Wakaia: Layard.

Cacomantis simus (Peale). (t.l., Sandalwood Bay, Vanua Levu.)

Fijis: Calvert.

Salvatore does not recognize this form, and Whitehead does;
 the latter has six forms of the genus, and the former only five.
Pyrosoma salvatorei (Whitehead, 1911, p. 100, fig. 100)
 From Japan; Whitehead says "said to exist only in
 Japan (Japan)". Whitehead says now much retained in numbers by
 the Japanese. Whitehead refers to "the Japanese fish
 (the and Whitehead)" on Japan.

Continued.

Pyrosoma salvatorei (Whitehead, 1911, p. 100, fig. 100)
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 (the and Whitehead)" on Japan.

Whitehead: Japan.

Pyrosoma salvatorei (Whitehead, 1911, p. 100, fig. 100)
 From Japan; Whitehead says "said to exist only in
 Japan (Japan)". Whitehead says now much retained in numbers by
 the Japanese. Whitehead refers to "the Japanese fish
 (the and Whitehead)" on Japan.

Whitehead: Japan.

Kandavu: 'Challenger'.

Mathuata: Layard.

Mokongai:

Ovalau:

Taveuni: Liardet; Layard.

Vanna Levu: Layard; Williamson.

Wakaia: Layard, etc.

Urodynamis taitensis taitensis (Sparrman). (t.l., not mentioned)

Mokongai: Layard.

Ovalau: Peale (May); Layard.

Wakaia: Layard (saw it in mid September).

Peale's bird, *Eudynamis cuneicauda* (type locality Ovalau, in May)
may be different.

Striges.

?Asio, species.

Layard saw a species of this genus (see P.Z.S., 1876, 391,
and Ibis, 1876, 393, note b.); probably the wide-
ranging short-eared owl. = *Tyto longimembra*

Tyto alba lulu (Peale). (t. l., Fijis and Samoa.)

Fijis generally: Peale, etc.

Ovalau: Peale.

Taveuni: Layard (breeding).

Viti Levu: Williamson; Bahr.

Tyto "candida" or longimembris (Jerdon). (t. l., India.)

(Strix oustaleti Hartlaub (t. l., Viti Levu) is
said to be a synonym.

Fijis: Fillingham.

Viti Levu: Storck; Hartlaub (recorder); Sharpe (recorder)

?Caprimulgidae.

?Caprimulgus, species.

Koro: Layard (reports a bird that may prove to be a
species of Caprimulgus (P.Z.S., 1875, 427).

The natives told him of a night bird, with large mouth, that
lies in the path, until nearly tread upon.

Micropodidae.

Collocalia (or Zoonava) ^{*modiopygia*} fuciphaga assimilis (Stresemann).

(t. l., Fiji Islands.) (Both vanikorensis

Quoy and Gaimard, and Zoonava francica oberholseri

Mathews, have been recorded, but the above is supposed
to be the only form now known from the Fijis.)

Fijis: Peale ("several of the "); Calvert; Gräffe.

Mango: Layard.

Thithia: Layard.

Kandavu: Layard (in caves),.

Viti Levu: Storck; Williamson; Bahr (common).

Widely distributed: Gräffe; Layard.

Alcedinidae.

Sauropatis sacra vitiensis (Peale). (t. 1., Vanua Levu)

Fijis: Peale ("greater part of ").

Kambara: Townsend.

Kandavu: Layard; 'Challenger'.

Lakemba: Bahr (very common).

Mokongai: Layard.

Mango: Layard.

Mbau, Brenchley.

Ovalau: Peale; Layard, etc.

Taveuni: Layard.

Vanua Levu: Gräffe; Layard; Peale.

Vanua Mbalavu: Layard; Bahr (very common).

Viti Levu: Gräffe; Layard; Storck; Williamson.

Wakaia: Layard. "Very common throughout the group"

(Layard.)

Halcyon cassini Finsch and Hartlaub. (t. 1., Fiji Islands.)

Matuku: Macgillivray; Layard.

Ovalau: Husker; Layard; Macgillivray.

Viti Levu: Layard.

These are recorded as *cassini* by Sharpe (B. M. Cat.); Layard did not think it different from *S. sacra*.

Halcyon solomonis Ramsay. (t. 1., Ugi and San Cristobal Ids.,
Solomon group)

Viti Levu: Nicoll.

Sauropatis chloris suvensis Sharpe. (t.l., Suva, Viti
Levu, Fijis.)

Viti Levu: Layard. (Type only known).

All of the above have been taken on Viti Levu; Bahr thinks
there is to be more known of the relationships of this group.

Hirundinidae.

Hypurolepis tahitica (Gmelin). (t. l., Thaiti.)

Kandavu: 'Challenger'; Layard.

Mango: Layard.

Matuku: Layard.

Mokongai: Layard.

Moala: Gould.

Ovalau: Layard.

Taveuni: Layard.

Vanua Mbalavu: Layard; Bahr (a colony).

Viti Levu: Layard; Bahr.

Wakaia: Layard.

Muscicapidae.

Haplornis lessoni (Gray). (t. l., "Balaou"-Ovalau, Fijis.)

Kanathea: Layard.

Kandavu: Layard; 'Challenger'.

Mbau: Layard.

Mbenga: Bahr.

Mokongai: Layard.

Ovalau: Hombron & Jacquinet; Layard; Bahr.

Taveuni: Layard ("common in the forest at all altitudes"); Bahr.

Vamua Levu: Layard.

Viti Levu: Peale; Layard; Storck; Williamson; Townsend; Bahr.

Wakaia: Layard.

Bahr did not see it on islands of the Eastern Group.

Rhipidura erythronota Sharpe. (t. 1., Taveuni.)

Vanua Levu: Swayne; Kleinschmidt.

Rhipidura rufilateralis Sharpe. (t. 1., Taveuni.)

Taveuni: Layard; Kleinschmidt.

Rhipidura layardi Salvadori. (t. 1., Ovalau.)

Mokongai: Layard.

Ovalau: Layard.

?Vamua Mbalavu: Bahr (seen only, and supposed to be this species).

Viti Levu: Storck; Kleinschmidt; Williamson;

Nicoll (fairly common).

Rhipidura personata Ramsay. (t. 1., Kandavu.)

Kandavu: Pearce.

Myiagra townsendi Wetmore. (t. 1., Kambara.)

Kambara: Townsend.

Allied to the next species.

Myiagra vanikorensis (Quoy & Gaimard). (t. l., "Vanikoro";

but believed to be wrong and should be Fijis)

Fijis: Quoy and Gaimard? ; Peale.

Kandavu: Kleinschmidt; 'Challenger'.

Lakemba: Bahr (observed).

Mango:

Mathuata: Layard.

Matuku: Rayner; 'Challenger'.

Mokongai:

Ngau:

Oneata: Bahr (observer).

Ovalau: Layard; Brenchley; 'Challenger'.

Taveuni:

Vanua Levu:

Vanua Mbalavu: Bahr (observed).

Vatu Lele:

Viti Levu: Storck; Bahr (common).

Wakaia:

Some of these localities may refer to the preceding species, but there is no evidence thus far to confirm the suspicion.

Matuku, Mango, and Lakemba, and probably Vanua Mbalavu may yield townsendi rather than vanidorensis.

Myiagra azureicapilla Layard. (t. 1., n. part of Taveuni.)

Taveuni: Layard (they "haunt the densest forest")

Myiagra castaneigularis Layard. (t. 1., Kandi (Bua), on
Vanua Levu.)

Fijis: Hüsker.

Vanua Levu: Tempest; Layard.

Viti Levu: Kleinschmidt; Storck.

Petroica pusilla Peale. (t. 1., Samoa.)

Petroica kleinschmidti Finsch (t. 1., Fijis.)

Kandavu: Layard; Pearce.

Vanua Levu: Layard.

Viti Levu: Kleinschmidt; Layard; Bahr (did not see
it on other islands.)

Campephagidae.

Lalage pacifica (Gmelin). (t. 1., Friendly Islands.)

Fijis: Peale; Calvert; Layard ("from all parts of
the group").

Kambara: Townsend.

Kandavu: 'Challenger'.

Matuku 'Challenger'.

Viti Levu; Storck; Williamson; Townsend; Bahr
(commonest native bird.)

Bahr did not see it on Vanua Mbalavu or on Lakemba, but
on Oneata he got a much larger species, with white (unbarred)
breast; Ticehurst thinks this may be the fully adult of *L. pacifica*.

Timaliidae.

Trichocichla rufa Reichenow. (t. l., Viti Levu.)

Viti Levu: Storck.

Drymochaera badiceps Finsch. (t. l., Viti Levu.)

Kandavu:

Taveuni:

Viti Levu: Storck. Kleinschmidt; Layard, etc.

Lamprolia victoriae Finsch. (t. l., Taveuni.)

Taveuni: Kleinschmidt; Layard, etc. Bahr.

Fijis: Hüsker.

Said to occur in mountain forests on n. side of Taveuni; Bahr says it is said to be "still common" in these districts, but "driven away" from cultivated places by the "march of civilization."

Lamprolia minor Layard (April, 1876). (t. l., near

Savu Savu Bay, Vanua Levu.)

(-L. klinesmithi Ramsay; Feb., 1876,

t. l., mountains of Vanua Levu.)

Vanua Levu: Kleinschmidt. Finsch says it occurs

on the coast of Somo Somo Strait, on

Vanua Levu; not from Somo Somo on

Taveuni. Probably a bird of the moun-

tain forests only.

Turdidae.

Thrushes. Related to our American Robin. Layard was of the opinion (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 490-506) there were more species still to be discovered "in the centre of the large island of Viti Levu". Look for them on any island where the altitude and forests give hope.

Turdus vitiensis (Layard). (t.l., Vanua Levu (Bua district)

Vanua Levu: Tempest; Layard; Kleinschmidt.

Turdus layardi (Seebohm). (t. l., Viti Levu.)

Viti Levu: Kleinschmidt.

Turdus ruficeps (Ramsay). (t. l., Kandavu, Fijis.)

(T. bicolor (Layard.)

Kandavu: Layard; Pearce; Kleinschmidt.

Turdus tempesti Layard. (t. l., forest at s. end of

Taveuni, at Selia Levu, Vuna Point.)

Taveuni: Tempest.

Artamidae.

Artamus mentalis Jardine. (t. l., unknown, but-Fiji Is.)

Fijis generally: Peale; Hombron & Jacquinot.

Matuku: Layard.

Mokongai: Layard.

Ngau: Layard.

Ovalau: Rayner; Layard.

Taveuni: Layard.

Vanua Levu: Layard.

Vanua Mbalavu: Layard; Bahr.

Viti Levu: Layard; Williamson; storck; Bahr (common)

Wakaia: Layard.

?Artamus melanoleucus (Forster). (t. 1., New Caledonia.)

-----Layard. (A bird that has probably no place
in the Fijian avifauna.)

Prionopidae.

Pinarolestes nigrigularis (Layard). (hills back of Ovalau)

Kandavu: Kleinschmidt.

Ovalau: Layard.

Taveuni: Layard.

Viti Levu: Layard; Kleinschmidt; Storck; Williamson;

Nicoll.

Pinarolestes macrorhynchus macrorhynchus (Layard). t. 1.,
Taveuni.)

Taveuni: Liardet; Layard. In mountain forests.

Pinarolestes macrorhynchus maximus (Layard). (t.1., Kandavu)

Kandavu; Pearce; Layard.

Viti Levu: Williamson; Bahr (saw only 3, and got 1).

Pinarolestes vitiensis vitiensis (Hartlaub). (t. 1., Ovalau)

Fijis: Hüsker.

Yamato: Japan.

Yamato: Japan.

Yamato: Japan; Yamato: Japan.

Yamato: Japan; Yamato: Japan; Yamato: Japan.

Yamato: Japan.

Yamato: Japan (Yamato). (A. I., The California)

Yamato: Japan. (A. I., The California)

in the Yamanashi.

Yamato: Japan.

Yamato: Japan (Yamato). (A. I., The California)

Yamato: Japan.

Yamato: Japan.

Yamato: Japan.

Yamato: Japan; Yamato: Japan; Yamato: Japan.

Yamato.

Yamato: Japan (Yamato). (A. I., The California)

Yamato.

Yamato: Japan; Yamato: Japan; Yamato: Japan.

Yamato: Japan (Yamato). (A. I., The California)

Yamato: Japan; Yamato: Japan.

Yamato: Japan; Yamato: Japan; Yamato: Japan.

Yamato: Japan (Yamato). (A. I., The California)

Yamato: Japan.

Ovalau: Layard, etc.

Viti Levu: Layard; Storck; Nicoll; Bahr (not at all
common, and silent.)

Wakaia: Layard.

Pinarolestes vitiensis buaensis (Layard). (t. 1., Bua,
on Vanua Levu.)

Vanua Levu: Layard.

Pinarolestes vitensis compressirostris (Layard). (t. 1.,
Fiji Islands.)

Fijis: Layard.

Kandavu: Layard.

Viti Levu: Williamson.

There must be some mistake in this group; four of the forms
have been recorded from Viti Levu, and three from Kandavu. There
were probably additional forms and doubtless these birds occur
on additional islands.

Pinarolestes nesiotes Wetmore. (t. 1., Kambara.)

Kambara: Townsend.

Pachycephala graeffii graeffei Hartlaub. (t.1., Viti Levu)

(It is important to distinguish females from
males in this group.)

Ovalau: Layard.

Vanua Levu: Tempest; Swayne; Layard.

Viti Levu: Layard; Kleinschmidt; Storck; Nicoll.

Sharpe (H.-L., IV, p. 303) restricts this species to Viti Levu, and recognizes a species *P. optata* Hartlaub, from Ovalau.

Pachycephala graeffei aurantiiventris Seaboh. (t. 1.,
Vanua Levu.)

Rambe: Layard.

Vanua Levu: Layard.

Pachycephala torquata torquata Layard. (t. 1., Taveuni)

Taveuni: Liardet; Layard, etc. Said to occur in
mountain forests.

Pachycephala torquata intermedia Layard. (t. 1., Tai
Levu, n.e. coast Viti Levu.)

Ovalau: Layard; Storck?

?Vanua Levu (Berlin Museum).

Viti Levu: Layard; Kleinschmidt; Williamson.

Sharpe (H.-L., IV, p. 303) cites only
Viti Levu for this species.

Pachycephala vitiensis vitiensis Gray. (t. 1., Ngau, Fijis)

Ngau: Rayner; Layard;

Kandavu: Layard ("abundant"); Pearce.

Pachycephala vitiensis kandavensis Ramsay. (t. 1., Kandavu)

Kandavu: Pearce; Layard; 'Challenger'.

It is not at all certain that the species of Rhipidura (Fan-tailed Flycatchers), Pinarolestes, and Pachycephala (Thickheads) will finally come out as here listed. There is only one thing to do, and that is to get a series of specimens, and work them out.

Zosteropidae. White-eyes; Silver-eyes.

Zosterops westernensis (Quoy and Gaimard). (t. 1., Australia)

(or Z. flaviceps Peale--type from Vanua Levu)

Kandavu: Pearce; Layard.

Mango: Layard.

Mbenga:

Mokongai: Layard.

Ovalau: Layard; Hüsker; 'Challenger'.

Taveuni: Layard; Bahr (common).

Vanua Levu: Peale; Layard.

Vanua Mbalavu: Layard.

Viti Levu: Layard; Storck; Williamson; Townsend; Bahr

(very common).

Wakaia: Layard.

Zosterops exolorator Layard. (t. l., Kandavu.) Described
from memory, after his specimesn had been
packed away.

Kandavu: Pearce; 'Challenger'.

Ovalau: Brenchley.

Taveuni: Layard; Bahr (common).

Vanua Levu: Layard.

Viti Levu: Storck; Nicoll (rather common).

Meliphagidae.

Amoromyza viridis (Layard). (t. l., Taveuni.) (formerly
known as Leptornis or Leptomyza.)

Taveuni: Layard; J. S. Gardner (found in crater-like
depression at 2200 ft.)

Viti Levu: Kleinschmidt; Storck.

Meliphaga provocator (Layard). (t. l., Kandavu.)

Kandavu: Pearce; Layard; 'Challenger,' Bahr.

Meliphaga procerior buaensis (Wiglesworth.)

(t. l., Vanua Levu.)

Mathuata: Layard.

Vanua Levu: Layard.

The Mathuata Bird is larger than that of Vanua Levu
(Wigleworth.)

Meliphaga procerior taviunensis (Wigleworth).

(t. 1., Taveuni.)

Taveuni: Layard; Brit. Mus. In mountain forests.

Meliphaga procerior procerior (Finsch & Hartlaub).

(t. 1., Ovalau.)

Kandavu: Layard.

Ovalau: Peale (quite common); Graeffe; Layard;

'Challenger'.

Vatu Lele: (recorded by Finsch).

Viti Levu: Gräffe; Layard; Williamson; Bahr

(common); Townsend.

"Waidau"; L. A. Boyd.

Wakaia: Layard.

Bahr thinks this form is peculiar to Viti Levu.

Meliphaga carunculata (Gmelin). (t. 1., Tonga Tabu

or Amsterdam Isle.)

Lakemba: Bahr.

Matuku: Rayner; Macgillivray; 'Challenger'.

Oneata: Bahr.

Ovalau: Brenchley; Layard; 'Challenger'.

Taveuni: Leardet; Layard.

Vanua Levu: Layard.

Vanua Mbalavu: Layard; Bahr.

Myzomela jugularis Peale. (t. 1., Fijis.)

Fijis: Peale; Calvert.

Kambara: Townsend.

Kandavu: Layard; 'Challenger'.

Mango: Layard.

Matuku: Rayner; 'Challenger'.

Mokongai: Layard.

Moala: Rayner.

Oneata: Bahr (seen here).

Ovalau: Layard; Hüsker.

Taveuni: Layard.

Vanua Levu: Peale; Layard.

Vanua Mbalavu: Layard; Bahr (very common).

Viti Levu: Peale; Williamson; Townsend; Nicoll;

Bahr; Storck.

Wakaia: Layard. Bahr did not see it on Lakemba.

Ploceidae.

Erythura kleischmidtii. (Finsch). (t. 1., Viti Levu.)

Viti Levu: Kleinschmidt. Bahr thinks it may be

a freak of E. Pealei.

Erythura pealei Hartlaub. (t. 1., Vanua Levu.)

Taveuni: Gräffe; Layard (high forests); Bahr (says
it is said to occur sparsely here.)

Vanua Levu: Peale (in scattered flocks); Layard.

Viti Levu: Gräffe; Layard; Williamson; Storck;
Bahr (common).

Aegintha optata

Viti Levu: Layard (saw it in large flocks on Navua
River, Viti Levu.)

Sturnidae.

Acridotheres tristis (Linnaeus).

Viti Levu: Nicoll; Townsend, etc. Introduced species.

Eulabetidae.

Aplonis vitiensis Layard. (t. l., Fiji Islands.)

Fijis: Peale ("not uncommon").

Kambara: Townsend.

Mango: Layard.

Matuku: Layard; 'Challenger' (not common).

Moala: Macgillivray; Layard.

Mokongai: Layard.

Ovalau: Rayner; Layard.

Taveuni: Layard.

Totoya: Rayner; Layard.

Vanua Levu: Layard; Swayne.

Vanua Mbalavu: Layard; Bahr (noted here).

Viti Levu: Layard; Kleinschmidt; Williamson; Nicoll;

Bahr (common).

Wakaia: Layard.

Bahr did not see it on Lakemba or Oneata.

Pycnonotidae. Bulbuls.

Molpastes haemorrhous bengalensis (Blyth).

Introduced on one or more islands.

Some Fiji locality names, mentioned in Brit. Museum

Catalogues and elsewhere.

Bua, is on Sandalwood Bay, Vanua Levu.

Cocoanut Point, on Sandalwood Bay, Vanua Levu.

Dreketti (or Ndreketti), is on Vanua Levu.

Kandi, is near Bua, Sandalwood Bay, Vanua Levu.

Levuka, is on Ovalau, and has been used as the name of this island.

Loma Loma, is on Vanua Mbalavu, and has been used as the name of
the island.

Nandi, is on Viti Levu, according to Layard.

Nandranga (of Naudronga), is on Viti Levu, so Layard says.

Ndreketti (see Dreketti).

Ngila, is on n.e. side of Taveuni.

Rewa, river of this name on Viti Levu.

Sandalwood Bay, on Vanua Levu.

Savu Savu Bay, on Vanua Levu.

Somo Somo, on Taveuni.

Somo Somo Strait, between Vanua Levu and Taveuni.

Suva, on Viti Levu.

Vuna Point, on Taveuni.

"Balaou" is presumably Ovalau. The spelling "Balaou" is found
in connection with birds collected by Hombron and Jacquinot on
the voyage of the 'Astrolabe' and Zelee in 1838. The several

species of birds collected by them on "Balaou" are known to occur on Ovalau, and the spelling given on the chart of the expedition is "Obalaou", so there is not much doubt of the identity. My reason for calling attention to the matter is due to the British Museum Catalogues and also Wigglesworth treating "Balaou" and "Ovalau" as two islands.

C.W.R.

(22.) ROTUMA and VICINITY.

North of the Fijis, and politically a part of that colony; annexed in 1880. Rotuma is not a port of entry, though a Resident lives at Foviung Efau Bay, on Rotuma; duties on imports must be paid in Fiji.

Afgaha: Afnaha.

Afnaha: islet near s. e. side of Rotuma; wooded (205 ft.

Afgaha. to tops of trees); s. end bold.

Atana Group: a chain of islets n.w. of Rotuma.

Atangota: islet n.w. of Rotuma; $12^{\circ} 30'$ S.; $177^{\circ} 14'$ E.

Ataou: islet on w. side of Rotuma.

Athaluna: one of the Atana Group; small, bare, rocky,

Authaluna. bold; 190 ft. high; $3\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from Emery.

Hofliona.

Hofliua.

Authaluna: Athaluna.

Emery: $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. or more in extent; 860 ft. high; coast bold

?Ouea. and cliffy, and landing made with

Uea. difficulty; inhab. (few in number).

Wea.

Grenville: Rotuma.

Hanoua: islet on n. side of Rotuma.

Hatana: small rocky islet; 60 ft. high; with trees and shrubs;
nearly midway between Emery and Athaluna,
and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from Emery.

Hauatiu: wooded islet (215 ft. to treetops); with steep cliff
Havae. on n. face; on n.e. coast of Rotuma.

Havae: Hauatiu.

Hofliona: Athaluna.

Hofliua: Athaluna.

Hunter: reported in 1823, as a volcanic, wooded, inhabited
Onaseuse. island, in $15^{\circ} 31'S.$, $176^{\circ} 11'E.$, but
not since found.

Onaseuse: Hunter.

Ouea: islet on w. side of Rotuma; probably the same as Emery.

(Ouea; compare Emery Uea, Wea.)

Rotouma: Rotuma.

Rotuam: Rotuma.

Rotuma: $7\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mi.; or more; volcanic origin; hilly, densely
Grenville. wooded; fringing shore reef with boat open-
Rotouma. ings; 840 ft. high, sloping off to a low
Rotuam. narrow sandy isthmus toward w. end, termin-
Rotumah. ating in a wooded bluff 715 ft. high, with
a precipitous red sandstone face at sea;

volcanic; palms, and large trees and other vegetation; inhabited; large numbers of pigs. Climate not good for white men-- too damp. Hurricanes occur about every 3 years, between Nov. and April. Islets are Afnaha, Atacu, Athaluna, Ouea, Hanoua, Solkope, Solnahu.

Rotumah: Rotuma.

Solkop: Solkope.

Solkope: islet on s. coast of Rotuma; wooded; prominent

Solkop. summit is 420 ft. high.

Solnahou: Solnahu.

Solnahu: small islet close to s. coast of Rotuma; flat-topped; 165 ft. high; wooded.

Solnahou.

Uea: Emery.

Uea: Ouea.

Wea: Emery.

(22.) Rotuma and vicinity. Birds.

Rev. George Brown got a few birds here years ago, and J. Stanley Gardiner collected some in spirits in 1896 (see Ibis, 1898, 42-46).

Treronidae.

Ptilinopus porphyraceus ("Forster" Temminck).

Rotuma: Gardiner.

Rallidae.

"Porphyrio smaragdinus Temm."

Rotuma: Gardiner.

"Rallus (Hypotaenidia) philippensis Gm."

Rotuma: Gardiner.

Sternidae.

"Anous stolidus (Linn.)"

Rotuma: Gardiner.

"Anous leucocapillus Gould." (Lesser Noddy.)

Rotuma: Gardiner.

Scolopacidae.

Heteroscelus incamus (Gmelin).

Rotuma: Gardiner.

Charadriidae.

Pluvialis dominicus fulvus (Gmelin).

Rotuma: Gardiner.

Aphrizzidae.

Arenaria interpres oahuensis (Bloxam).

Rotuma: Brown.

Buteonidae.

Astur rufitorques Peale. (t. 1., Ovalau, Fijis.)

Rotuma: Gardiner ("repeatedly seen" but "was not obtained.")

Tytonidae.

Tyto "flammea". (Probably lulu of Peale.)

Rotuma: Gardiner.

Campephagidae.

Lalage pacifica (Gmelin). (t. 1., Friendly Ids.)

Rotuma: Brown; Gardiner.

Prionopidae.

Pinarolestes vitiensis (Hartlaub). (t. 1., Fijis.)

Rotuma: Brown; Gardiner.

Meliphagidae.

Myzomela chermesina Gray. (t. 1., unknown, but probably

New Hebrides.)

Rotuma: Brown; Gardiner.

Eulabetidae.

"Aplonis tabuensis (Gm.)" (Sharpe says it is *A. vitiensis* Layard.)

Rotums: Brown; Gardiner.

(7.) HORNE ISLANDS. French Protectorate. Inhabited.

Fotuna, the larger island, is about 360 miles n. e. of the Fijis, and by some writers has been referred to that group.

Allufatti: Alofa.

Alofa: 6x3 miles; volcanic; 1200 ft. high. Is s. e. of

Allufatti. Fotuna.

Alofi.

Alofi: Alofa.

Fortuna: Fotuna.

Fotuna: $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ mi.; Mt. Schouten 2500 ft. high; n.w. coast

Fortuna. bold and precipitous; cocoanuts on s.

Futuna. side, and cocoanuts and breadfruit on

n. e. side.

Futuna: Fotuna.

Horne Ids.: Horne Ids.

L'Enfant Perdu: ?Horne Islands.

(7.) HORNE ISLANDS. BIRDS.

?Tubinares.

?Water birds generally.

There seem to be no records. Mt. Schouten,
on Fotuna, may be a breeding place for
petrels.

Treronidae.

Ptilinopus porphyraceus ("Forster" Temminck.) (t. l., may be
Tongatabu.)

Fotuna: Layard. Layard says this "agrees precisely"
with a breeding male from the Tongas.

Psittaci. Parrots, etc.

Vini australis (Gmelin).

Fotuna: Layard.

Prionopidae.

Pinarolestes vitiensis fortunae (Layard). (t. l., Fotuna.)

Fotuna: Layard.

Meliphagidae.

Meliphaga procerior flavo-aurita (Layard). (t. l., Fotuna.)

Fotuna: Liardet; Layard; Ramsay (recorder).

Eulabetidae. Glossy Starlings.

Aplonis fortuneae Layard. (t. 1., Fotuna.)

Fotuna: Layard.

There seem to be no birds recorded from Alofa, and collecting on Fotuna must have been of a most desultory character, hardly worthy of the name.

16. New Caledonia (including Isle of Pines), with Belep and Huon Groups. (For Fearn Island, see New Hebrides group.)

Merchant ships visiting New Caledonia must go to Noumea, to obtain permission to visit elsewhere, except in the case of Tchio on the east coast, where there is also a customs house. "Praslin" Bay is now Prony Bay.

Adam: islet near Kanala, s. e. N. Cal.

Agué: wooded islet of Harcourt group.

Ain: wooded islet on Mengalia reef, n.e. coast N. Cal.

Alceméné: islet 3 mi. s.e. of Isle of Pines; covered with "remarkable pine trees"

Amédée: sandy islet covered with bushes; has light house on it; 10 mi. off Noumea.

Amére: islet on s.e. reef of N. Cal.; about $3/4$ mi. in circuit; sandy, low, and covered with pines and a variety of other trees and shrubs; about 18 kilom. from s. coast of N. Cal., and 25 kilom. from n. side of Isle of Pines.

One author (Brasil) says is same as Botany Isles.

Ami: = Du ami.

Ana: = Du ana.

Art: largest of the Belep group; 11 mi. long; "moderately bold" on e. side (and possibly wooded, as it has one or more streams).

Atit: low, wooded (mangroves) islet in Tuo Passage, n.e. coast N. Cal.

Balabio: islet $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; central peak 925 ft. high; covered with trees; w. side marshy and bordered with mangroves (many mosquitos here); off n.e. point of N. Cal., and 4 mi. n. of

Pam Islet.

Bayonnaise: islet at s. entrance to Kuto Bay, Isle of Pines.

Belep Group: 5 islets and some rocks, n.w. of N. Cal., consisting of
Art, Daos (North and South), Nienane, Pott, Sandy,
and lesser islets.

Boh: islet in Tanle' Bay, n.e. coast N. Cal.

Botany Isles: (of Cook): betw. N. Cal. and Isle of Pines. In 1774,
the soil was very sandy on shores, and vegetation so
varied that Cook named them "Botany" Islands; trees
were 90-100 feet high and very straight; lesser trees
and shrubs grew between them.

Brun: = Debrun.

Carrey: sand islet in Gazelle Passage, n.w. N. Cal.

Casey: islet in or close to "Praslin" Bay, 1 mi. n. of Montravel Id., s.e.
Casy.
N. Cal.; covered with pine trees.

Casy: = Casey

Colonel Paterson: = Prédour (Le).

Contrariété: = Porondu.

Contrariétés: = Porondu.

Croey: = Crouy.

Croui: = Crouy.

Crouy: islet in Dumbea Passage, at entrance to Noumea roadstead, N. Cal.
Croey.
Croui.

Dao Balayet: sand islet marking Estrées Passage, on n.w. coast of N. Cal.
Sand.

Daomboni: islet on n. coast of N. Cal.

Daos or Dao: islets forming s. part of Belep group.

Daugae: islet with a cliff at n. end; on reef at extreme n. end of N. Cal.

Daussey: islet in Arembo Bay, s.w. side of N. Cal.

Death: islet in St. Vincent Bay, s.w. side N. Cal.

Debrun: islet near Noumea, s. side N. Cal.
Lapins.

Devarenne: islet in St. Vincent Bay, s.w. side N. Cal.

Deverd: islet with trees on it, off Chasseloup Bay, n.w. coast N. Cal.

Didot: islet in Mueo Passage, near Noumea, N. Cal.

Double: = Nemu.

Du ami:

: islets covered with bushes, in Kutu Bay, Isle of Pines.

Du ana:

Dubouzet: islet with lighthouse on it, at entrance to Noumea, N. Cal.
Nou. Was first used by French as a convict settlement; now better
Nu. known as Nou Id.

Ducos: islet in St. Vincent Bay, s.w. coast of N. Cal., now or formerly
Governor King.
used as a place for political prisoners.

Duroc: small islet with pine trees, in Alcemené Passage, Isle of Pines.

Fabre: guano islet of Huon group; 1100 yds. by 550 yds.; well wooded.
South Huon.

Freycinet: small round wooded islet in Dumbea Passage, N. Cal.

Gero: islet in Uarai Bay, on s.w. side N. Cal.

Gia Islets; Nokanhui Islets.

Gie: islet off Isle of Pines; covered with "remarkable pine trees."
Pine islet.

Goelands Island: near Garnault Shoal, between Noumea and Uen Id.

Gouh: wooded islet near shore, 7 1/2 mi. n.w. of Tchio, on s.e. coast
N. Cal.

Goun: islet near Kinde Reef, s.e. N. Cal.

Governor King: = Ducos.

Grimoult: = Kiamu.

Harcourt group: consists of Agué and Karu, both covered with trees;
north of Ugué Bay, on n.e. coast of N. Cal.

Hardy: = St. Ignace.

Hugon: islet 3 1/4 mi. long; in Uitoe Bay, s.w. side N. Cal.

Hunia: = Isle of Pines.

Huon: = North Huon.

Huon Group: n.w. of N. Cal.; consists of Fabre, Leleizour, North Huon, and Surprise, with a few small sand islets and rocks. They are "guano" islands (except N. Huon?), but have trees on them. They were opened up for guano work about 1877 (cf. Layard, Ibis, 1878, 265.

This region is subject to hurricanes from December to April.

Iange: islet on s.w. coast N. Cal., near Ndaru Reef.

Ich-Higen: islet of Port Pueblo, n.e. coast N. Cal.

Ié: islet of Port Muéo, s.w. side N. Cal.

Iehgabate: islet on n.e. coast N. Cal.

Iehhingen: islet on n.e. coast N. Cal.

Ienga: wooded islet near Port Yengen, on n.e. side N. Cal.

Ieroni: = Maître

Ile aux Canards: = Mando.

Ile Bouzet: = Ile Nou.

Ile Nou: convict station, near Noumea, N. Cal.
Ile Bouzet.

Infernal: = Nokue.

Isie: islet with 2 "smoothly curved mounds", in St. Vincent Bay,
s.w. side N. Cal.

Kae: = Kie.

Kamac: wooded islet in Infernet Passage, s.w. coast N. Cal.
Table islet.

Kamak: islet near and w. of Magone, n.w. coast N. Cal.

Karu: wooded islet of Harcourt group, n. from Ugué Bay, n.e. coast
N. Cal.

Kendec: wooded islet with flat-topped hill at s. end, in Kumak Passage, n.w. coast N. Cal.

Kiama: islet in Muéo Bay, s.w. side N. Cal.
Grimoult.

Kie: islet on s.e. reef of N. Cal.; covered with "remarkable pines."
Kae.

Kinde: islet with "some trees on it", n. from Nemméne peninsula,
s.e. coast N. Cal.

Kondogi: islet of Muendo Bay, s.w. side N. Cal.

Konduyo: wooded islet in Isie Passage, N. Cal.

Koniene: islet with two small peaks, in Kataviti Bay, n.w. side N. Cal.

Kuebuni: islet n. of Port Goro, s.e. side N. Cal.

Kunié: = Isle of Pines.

Kutomo: separated from Isle of Pines by a narrow channel.
Lesser Isle of Pines.

Lapins: = Debrun.

Laregnère: = Nge.

Layrle: islet at n. side of St. Vincent Bay, s.w. side N. Cal.

Lebert: n.-most islet of Belep group.

Lebris: high (279) ft.) islet in Uarai Passage, s.w. side N. Cal.

Leleizour: 1300 x 650 yds; 12 ft. high; wooded (trees 20 ft. high);
Middle Huon.
Stanley? in Huon Group; has guano, and abounds with "seafowl."

Lesser Isle of Pines: = Kutomo.

Long: islet in South Bay, s.w. side N. Cal.

Maaboun'ghi: = Maabunghi.

Maabunghi: islet close to Tanlé, at mouth of Tanlé Bay, n.w. coast
Maaboun'ghi.
N. Cal.

Magone: islet near and e. of Kamak islet, on n.w.coast N. Cal.

Maître: islet covered with trees, between Noumea and Uen Id., N. Cal.
Ieroni.

Maméré: islet within N'Goë Reef, s.e. side N. Cal.

Mando: islet at S. end of N. Cal.
Ile aux Canards.

Mara: islet in Muendo Bay, s.w. side N. Cal.

Marceau: islet in Arembo Bay, s.w. side N. Cal.

Maronu: sandy islets in Uailu Passage, N.e. side N. Cal.

Mathieu: = Matthew.

Mato: islet 5 mi. s. of Uen; high and conical.

Matthew: small; 465 ft. high; uninhab.; arid; a cone of volcanic formation; anchorage on w. side; "refuge for numerous sea fowl."

Matthew: islet in Uitoe Passage, s.w. side N. Cal.
Mathieu.

Matthew: a basaltic cone, s.e. from N. Cal.

Mba: wooded islet in Uitoe Passage, s.w. side N. Cal.

Mbe: islet in Port Uitoe, s.w. side N. Cal.

Mboa: wooded islet (near Ndue and Te islets) in Uitoe Passage, s.w. side
N. Cal.

Mbu: islet in Port Uitoe, s.w. side N. Cal.

Middle Huon: = Leleizour.

Montravel: 1 mile long; covered with "fir" trees; at w. entrance to Puen.

"Praslin" = Prony Bay, N. Cal.

Moretiga: islet on the n.w. coast of Isle of Pines.

Moro: islet in Kuto Bay, Isle of Pines.

Mouac: islet in Banaré Bay, n.w. coast N. Cal.

Moulin: 18° 31' S., 160° 52' 14" E.

Nani: conical islet betw. Nékété and Lavaissiere Bays, s.e. coast N. Cal.

Nau: on s.e. coast N. Cal., near Nea, at Kuabuni opening.

Nda: on the great reef s. of N. Cal.

N'dakue: islet in Port Uitoë, s.w. side N. Cal.

N'dukue.

Ndé: islet on passage from Noumea to Uen Id., s. end N. Cal.

Ndie: islet on Great South Reef of N. Cal.

N'digoro: wooded islet on outer reef in Isie Passage, on n.w. side N. Cal.

Ndue: islet near and s. of Ndaru Reef, s.w. N. Cal.

N'dukue: = N' dakue.

Néa: islet in Kuabuni opening, on s.e. coast N. Cal.

Néba: islet in Puné Passage, n.w. coast N. Cal.; has cocoanuts; inhab.

Nemu: islet 6 mi. n.w. of Kamak islet, and 2 1/2 mi. off shore; in Double.

Infernet Passage, on s.w. coast N. Cal.

Nendahandé: high islet (with two mounds), s. of Balabio, on n.e. coast N. Cal.

Nendialé: islet in Banaré Bay, on n.w. coast N. Cal.

Neni: low islet, covered with cocoanuts, near Cape Three Pines, n.w. N. Cal.

Nenon: 1 1/2 mi. long, in Port Bouquet, e. coast N. Cal. There is a Nénou.

Nenu. "Wooded Rock" west of Nenon, but near it.

Neñou: = Nenon.

Nenu: = Nenon.

New Caledonia: 216 x 30 miles; east coast mountainous and "remarkably desolate", the sides usually covered with scrub and ferns; 2 parallel ranges of mountains, 2500-3600 feet high; Mt. Douit is 5570 ft. high. A steamer monthly leaves Noumea for the Loyalty Ids. and New Hebrides. In s.e. part, near Mt. Kundi and Mt. Den, the summits of the hills are crowned by a "vast bed of ferruginous

sand --which it is unsafe to traverse."

Ngé: islet with little vegetation, near Dumbea Passage, at s.end N. Cal. Laregnère.

Ngea: islet in Bulari Bay, N. Cal.

Nié: islet in Dumbea Bay, n. of Ducos Peninsula, on s.w. side N. Cal.

Niéane: a high bare rock, betw. North Daos and Art ids., in Belep group.

Nileouti: = Nileuti.

Nileuti: islet in Tchio Passage, on s.e. coast N. Cal.; low; wooded; and Nileouti.

the only wooded islet on the "reef in this part."

Nindio islet, on n.e. side N. Cal.

Nogahanghe: rocky islet, near Paâbâ id., on n.w. coast N. Cal.

Nokanhui islets; three islets (Ami, Ana, and one other), covered with Gia.

Southeast. bushes; off s.e.end of Isle of Pines.

Nokue: islet in Kuto Bay, Isle of Pines.
Infernal.

North Huon: over 1/2 mi. long; middle part covered with trees, but each end is sandy (n. end has also a mass of rocks); one of the Huon group; abounds in "sea birds."

Nou;= Dubouzet.

Nouim'boua: = Nuimbua.

Nu: = Dubouzet.

Nuare: low, wooded islet on Great South Reef of N. Cal., 3 1/2 mi. s. of Kie.

Nuimbua: islet in Tupeti Passage, on s.e. coast N. Cal.; low, wooded.
Nouim'boua

Observatory: = Puduie/.

Olane: islet on w. part of Balabio Reef, n.e. side N. Cal.; united with St. Phalle.

One Tree Id.: on e. coast N. Cal.

Ongombua: islet on n.e. coast N. Cal.; of about 2 acres, covered with coarse grass

Paâbâ: 5 miles long; on n.w. coast N. Cal.; 6 mi. e. of Tandé; inhab.
by Neneena tribe.

Paaio: islet in Banaré Bay, n.w. coast N. Cal.

Pam: islet with several hills, in Harcourt Bay, n.w. coast N. Cal.

Paon Id.: near or in Balade Passage.

Parseval: islet with hills, at entrance to Port St. Vincent, N. Cal.

Pine: low sand islet, covered with shrubs, on reef off Cape Baye,
e. side N. Cal.

Pine Islet: = Gie.

Pines (Isle of): s.e. of N. Cal.; 11 1/2 mi. long, mostly low and
Hunia.
Kunie. level, except one wooded peak (Nga) 880 ft. high,
Spruce Trees. on s.w. side; thick growth of bushes near shore;
inhab.; was convict establishment up to 1890. Is-
lets are: Alcemené, Bayonnaise, Du ami, Du ana, Duroc,
Gie, Kutomo, Moretiga, Moro, Nokue, Ualomo.

Pionne: islet of Banaré Bay, on n.w. coast N. Cal.

Porcupine: islet at base of Mont d' Or, at and close to s. end of N. Cal.;
300 ft. high at n.e. part; rocky; covered with "fir" trees;
connected by an isthmus of sand with mainland except at high
tide.

Porondu: islet on s.w. coast N. Cal.; low; wooded.
Contrariété.
Contrariétés.

Pott: 4 mi. long; one of Belep Group.

Prédour (Le): rugged islet off St. Vincent Bay, s.w. side N. Cal.
Colonel Paterson.

Prince of Wales Foreland (of Cook): = Uen.

Pudiué:
or : low islet "formerly covered with bushes, but is now bare",
Pudiué:
off n.e. coast of N. Cal.

Observatory.

Puen:= Montravel.

Quernel: islet on s.w. side N. Cal.

Redika: wooded islet in Mato Passage, off s.e. side N. Cal.

Ronhua: islet in Port Uitoe, on s.w. side N. Cal.

Sand: islet in Port Goro, s. end N. Cal.

Sand: = Dao Balayet.

Sandy: one of Belep Group.

Senez:= Te Ndu.

Siandé: wooded islet at entrance to Port Burai, s.w. side N. Cal.

Sinde: small islet within N'Goë Reef, on s.e. side N. Cal.

Southeast Islets:= Nokanhui Islets.

South Huon:= Fabre.

Spruce Trees: = Isle of Pines.

Stanley: = Leleizour?

St. Ignace: islet of clay, covered with mangroves, with a few cocoa-
Hardy.
nuts in one part; in Ugué Bay, n.e. coast N. Cal.

St. Phalle: id. in Arembo Bay, s.w. side N. Cal.

St. Phalle: islet covered with bushes, on w. part of Balabio Reef,
N. Cal. Joined to Olane Islet by strip of sand.

Surprise: 2 x 1 mi.; 6-7 ft. high; few trees and little grass; guano
works have been established here; in Huon Group.

Taabame: islet "formed by a mass of sand", on which are some mangroves
and other bushes; on Taabame Reef, on n.e. coast N. Cal.

Taanlai: islets near Paaba, n.w. coast N. Cal. Taanlai has a hill, and
Taanlo: Taanlo is entirely covered with cocoanuts.

Table Islet: = Kâmac.

Taemo: = Toemo.

Tahanlagh: high islet off n. end of Balabio.

Tandé: 1070 ft. high; $20^{\circ} 05' S.$, $163^{\circ} 46' E.$

Tangadio: islet near Magone Islet, on n.w. coast N. Cal.

Tanlé: islet "of a dark color" at mouth of Tanlé Bay, on n.w. side
N. Cal.

Taretî: a sandy id. 4 or 5 ft. high, near Noumea, N. Cal.

Te: islet on reef with Ndue, near and s. of Ndaru Reef, s.w. N. Cal.

Temaghie: islet near Paâbâ id., n.w. N. Cal.

Te Ndu: 1 mi. long; sand, covered with trees; s.w. side N. Cal.; encloses
Senez.

Port Laguerre on west.

Tenia: wooded, sandy islet on n. side St. Vincent Passage: s.w. side
N. Cal.

Teremba: islet in or near Uarai Bay, s.w. N. Cal.

Testard: 2 islets (one is bushy) on s.w. side N. Cal.

Three Sisters Rocks: s.-most of the Belep Group.

Ti-a: islet near Paâbâ, at n. end of N. Cal.

Tiae: islet at entrance to Tanlé Bay, n.w. coast N. Cal.

Tidiaut: 2 islets, one with "fir" trees at s.e. end, and covered with
Tidiaut.
bushes; the other sandy; off Cape Baye, on n.e. coast N. Cal.

Tidiaut: = Tidiaut.

Tienghiene: islet at mouth of Nehue Bay, on n.w. coast N. Cal.

Tioae: islets in Tioae Bay, near Noumea, N. Cal.

Tiou: islet near Paâbâ.

Toemo: small low islet in Port Goro, at s. end N. Cal.; has trees on it.
Taemo.

Toveru: islet "with trees on it", on w. side Buru Bay, n.e. coast N. Cal.

Trio: islets on e. side Hugon Id., s.w. coast N. Cal.

Tu-aye: wooded islet with hillock at w. end, in Banaré Bay, n.w. coast
N. Cal.

Tupete: id. 1132 ft. high; wooded, and has "fir" trees on e. slope at
Tupeti.
least; on s. coast N. Cal.

Tupeti: = Tupete.

Ualomo: islet of Ugo Bay, Isle of Pines.

Uanne: islet with trees on it, in Gazelle Passage, n.w. coast N. Cal.

Uao: islet in Tuo Bay, n.e. coast N. Cal.

Uemie: small wooded islet within N'Goë Reef, s.e. coast N. Cal.

Uen: 4 1/2 mi. long; 860 ft. high and rugged; sterile, except in a few
spots; off s.w. point of N. Cal.

Prince of Wales Foreland.

Ugo: small islet off Cape Ndua, N. Cal.

Vao: islet of N. Cal.

Vua: islet in Mato Passage, on Great South Reef, N. Cal.

Waima: = Uen.

Woody: islet in Arembo Bay, s.w. side N. Cal.

Yaba: islet in Banaré Bay, n.w. coast N. Cal.

Yandé: arid summit 1070 ft. high; near n. end; well cultivated; inhab.;
especially on w. side; 6 mi. w. of Paâbâ; numerous coconut plan-
tations on id.

Yenghiebane: = Yengiébane.

Yengiébane: islet with 2 or more hills on it, near Paâbâ, on n.w. coast
Yenghiebane.
of N. Cal.

Yenoé: islet in Banaré Bay, on n.w. coast N. Cal.

Yeue: islet in Banaré Bay, n.w. coast. N. Cal.

16. New Caledonia and islets. Birds.

"Sparrows and "Merles des iles Philippines"" have been introduced into New Caledonia, as well as "Pheasants" and other birds (Layard, Ibis, 1877, 359).

Phasianidae.

Gallus gallus, subspecies.

Megapodidae.

?Megapodius? andersoni Gray. (Type locality, "New Caledonia.")

Based on the manuscript of Dr. Anderson, who accompanied Cook on his 3rd voyage. Anderson's MS description is "fusca nigraque; pedibus nudis", and is noted under a name "Tetrao australis," which caused Gray to think it must refer to some form of megapode, though no member of this family has been recorded from New Caledonia.

Turnicidae.

Turnix novae caledoniae O.-Grant. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

Verreaux; Layard; Sarasin. (Usually cited as T. varia, and said to have been introduced from Australia, but George Forster writes (Sept. 6, 1774)"we thought we observed quails among the tall dry grasses this day, but could not be certain," so it may be a native. Sarasin records it as Turnix varia novaecaledoniae.)

Treronidae.

Forster (Sept.29, 1774) says he saw "several large beautiful pigeons, which we could not shoot"; this was on Botany Id.

Ptilinopus greyi greyi Gray. (t.l., Isle of Pines and Loyalty Ids.)

N. Cal.: Layard; Sarasin, etc.

Isle of Pines: Macgillivray; Layard.

P. porphyraceous clementinae recorded uncertainly from N. Cal. by Schalow, is suspected by Wigglesworth (p.50) to be the immature of greyi.

Drepanoptila holosericea (Temminck). (t.l., N. Cal. or Isle of Pines.

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Sarasin; Layard; etc.

Isle of Pines: Macgillivray; Deplanche.

Globicera pacifica sundevalli Bonaparte. (t.l., Tongatabu and Wallis Id.)

N. Cal.: Jouan; Layard.

Salvadori (B.M.Cat.) is not certain this is pacifica, and Brasil recognizes it as a subspecies sundevalli.

"Sparrows and 'twice the size of the 'Sparrows' have been introduced into New California, as well as 'Sparrows' and other birds (Lagotis, 1897, 1898).

Phoenicurus

Phoenicurus phoenicurus, Audubon.

Phoenicurus

Phoenicurus phoenicurus, Gray. (Type locality, "New California.")

Based on the manuscript of W. Brewster, who recognized Cook on his voyage. Brewster's description is "Phoenicurus phoenicurus", and is noted under a name "Phoenicurus phoenicurus", which seemed Gray to think it was a new form of Phoenicurus, though no number of this family has been recorded from New California.

Phoenicurus

Phoenicurus phoenicurus, G. G. (Type locality, "New California.")

Phoenicurus phoenicurus, G. G. (Type locality, "New California.")
 said to have been introduced from Australia, but George Foster writes (Sept. 6, 1894) "I thought we observed quails among the tall dry grasses this day, but could not be certain," so it may be a native. Phoenicurus phoenicurus is a Phoenicurus phoenicurus.

Phoenicurus

Foster (Sept. 20, 1894) says he saw "several large beautiful quails which we could not shoot"; this was on Sept. 18.

Phoenicurus phoenicurus, Gray. (Type locality, "New California.")

W. G. G.: Laguna; Santa Ana, etc.

Type of Phoenicurus phoenicurus, Laguna.

Phoenicurus phoenicurus, G. G. (Type locality, "New California.")
 Laguna, is suggested by Phoenicurus (p. 50) to be the Phoenicurus of Gray.

Phoenicurus phoenicurus, (Type locality, "New California.")

W. G. G.: Laguna; Santa Ana, etc.

Type of Phoenicurus phoenicurus, Laguna.

Phoenicurus phoenicurus, G. G. (Type locality, "New California.")

W. G. G.

W. G. G.: Laguna; Santa Ana, etc.

Phoenicurus phoenicurus, G. G. (Type locality, "New California.")
 Laguna, is suggested by Phoenicurus (p. 50) to be the Phoenicurus of Gray.

Phaenorrhina goliath (Gray). (t.l., Isle of Pines.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Layard; Sarasin, etc.
Isle of Pines: Jouan, etc.

Columbidae.

Janthoenas h. hypoenochroa (Gould). (t.l., Isle of Pines.)

N. Cal.: Macgillivray; Verreaux; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin.
Isle of Pines: Macgillivray.

Peristeridae.

Chalcophaps chrysochlora disjuncta Brasil. (t.l., N. Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Jouan; Verreaux; Layard; Sarasin, etc.
Isle of Pines: Layard (heard it was common here).

Gallicolumba? species.

Sclater (Ibis, 1859, 327), referring to the Samoan and Tuamotu species, writes: "We have recently seen specimens of a closely-allied species from New Caledonia." Apparently not otherwise "recorded."

Rallidae.

Hypotaenidia philippensis swindellsii (Mathews). (t.l., New Caledonia.)

- N. Cal.: Verreaux; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin.
Huon Ids.: Layard.
Huon and Surprise Ids.: Montrouzier.

Tricholimnas lafresnayanus (Verreaux & DesMurs). (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin.

Porzana tabuensis caledonica Brasil. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Layard; Sarasin.

Poliolimnas cinereus ingrami Brasil. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Layard; Sarasin.

Porphyrio calvus caledonicus Sarasin. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Layard; Sarasin.

Rhynochetidae. (The Kagu.)

Rhynochetos jubatus Verreaux & Des Murs. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Jouan; Verreaux; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin, etc.
Said to occur up to about 5000 ft. on Mt. Humboldt and elsewhere.

Colymbidae. Grebes.

Colymbus novae hollandiae, subspecies.

N. Cal.: Jouan; Layard; Sarasin, etc.

Puffinidae.

?*Halobaena coerulea*

Recorded by Layard.

?*Pterodroma incerta* (Schlegel).

N. Cal.: a downy young in Museum at Leyden, said to have come from New Caledonia, and received from Verreaux, has been identified as this species, but may be something else (see below, under *P. rostrata trouessarti*.)

Pterodroma rostrata trouessarti Brasil. (t.l., N. Cal.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Layard; Sarasin (2 females and a yg. from Canala, March 7).

Layard (Ibis, 1882, 538) writes that this "is the common Petrel of the adjoining seas, breeding on the small rocky islands, and, we believe, also (from what we have heard) on the mountains in the interior. We have received the young birds in several stages of plumage from a small island off the larger island of "Ueu", which is separated from the main island by the celebrated Wodin passage, and forms the southernmost end of New Caledonia. On the 11th of April, 1877, Père Montrouzier sent us nine very young birds in the downy stage," The Layards also got from him a half-fledged young one on Sept. 20.

[*Pterodroma heraldica* (Salvin). Is from the Chesterfield Islands (19° 59' - 19° 37' S., 158° 30' - 158° 13' E.), a group several hundred miles w.by n. of New Caledonia, and not included in the present list of Polynesian birds.]

Pterodroma mollis (Gould). (t.l., South Atlantic, 20° - 40° S)

N. Cal.: Layard (Ibis, 1882, 539) says "Breeds in great numbers about the summit of Mont Mou, in burrows. The birds and eggs were obtained by Mr. Atkinson on 10th February, 1882." Mathews says Layard did not get adults, and identity is uncertain.

Priofinus cinereus (Gmelin). (t.l., Mathews designates Kerguelen Id.)

Open sea, off N. Cal.: Layard. Mathews says there are forms of this species, but he can not make them out, as the available material is sea-killed, and not from the breeding grounds.

Colaptes auratus (Aud.)

Colaptes auratus (Aud.)

Colaptes auratus (Aud.)

Colaptes auratus (Aud.)

Colaptes auratus (Aud.)

Colaptes auratus (Aud.)

Colaptes auratus (Aud.)

Colaptes auratus (Aud.)
From New California, and received from Verreaux, has been identified as this species, but may be something else (see below, under *C. rufus*).

Colaptes auratus (Aud.)

Colaptes auratus (Aud.)
Canada, March 7.

Layard (ibid., 1882, 1883) writes that this "is the common parrot of adjoining seas, breeding on the small rocky islands, and, we believe, also (from what we have heard) on the mountains in the interior. We have received the young birds in several stages of plumage from a small island off the coast of New Guinea, which is separated from the main island by the celebrated water passage, and forms the southernmost point of New Guinea. On the 15th of April, 1887, Mr. Montagu sent me nine very young birds in the downy stage. The birds were sent from him a half-fledged young one on Sept. 20.

[*Colaptes auratus* (Aud.)]. Is from the Chesterfield Islands (19° 39' - 19° 37' S., 155° 30' - 155° 15' E.), a group several hundred miles W. of New Guinea, and not included in the present list of Polynesian birds.]

Colaptes auratus (Aud.)

Colaptes auratus (Aud.)
Layard (ibid., 1882, 1883) says "Breeds in great numbers about the summit of Mount Moun, in New Guinea. The birds and eggs were obtained by Mr. A. S. Mearns on 10th February, 1882." Mearns says Layard did not admit, and identity is uncertain.

Colaptes auratus (Aud.)

Does not, off N. California. Mearns says there are forms of this species, but he can not name them out, as the available material is non-killed, and not from the breeding grounds.

Puffinus gavia (Forster). (t.l., Queen Charlotte Sound, N.Z.)

N. Cal.: recorded by Gray, but Godman says he does not know upon what authority.

Puffinus tenuirostris (Temminck). (T.l., Japanese seas.)

N. Cal. (seas?): Layard records it from waters of Neketti Bay, on the east side of N. Cal., from a specimen brought to him alive (Ibis, 1882, 539). He calls it P. brevicaudus.

Hydrobatidae.

Oceanites oceanicus (Kuhl). (t.l., South Atlantic.)

N. Cal.: Layard; recorded from Havanica Pass, east side of N. Cal. Layard says (Ibis, 1882, 539) "we have seen other small Petrels off the coasts of the island which we have not procured, though we think we have rightly identified them,***"

Laridae.

Bruchigavia novae hollandiae forsteri Mathews. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Jouan; Macgillivray; Layard.

?Botany Id.: Forster. (Forster described it from a "parvula insula ad orientam Novae Caledoniae sita, gregaria," which may refer to Botany Id.)

?*Larus*, species.

Marie is said to have obtained another species of gull in New Caledonia (see Wigglesworth, Aves Polynesiae, p.79), but the species and the record appear to be uncertain.

Sternidae.

(Montrouzier mentions terns of two or more species, names not mentioned, as occurring on Huon and Surprise Islands.)

Gygis (or *Leucanous*) *alba*, subspecies.

N. Cal.: Wigglesworth records this as obtained by Deplanche, but Brasil does not include it in his report on birds collected by Deplanche and Jouan.

Megalopterus minutus minutus (Boie). (t.l., Australia.)

N. Cal.: Jouan; Marie.

Anous stolidus, subspecies.

N. Cal.: Gray (records it); Jouan. Wigglesworth cites Jouan, but Brasil does not include this among the species collected by Jouan and Deplanche.

Sterna dougalli gracilis Gould. (t.l., west Australia.)

N. Cal.: Macgillivray; Deplanche; Layard, etc.

Amédée islet: Layard. Layard says (Ibis, 1882, 540) it "breeds some years in thousands on the sandbanks in the encircling reef near the Amédée island lighthouse." Eggs found Jan. 1.

Sterna (or *Gygisterna*) *s. sumatrana* Raffles. (t.l., Sumatra.)

N. Cal.: Deplanche; Layard.

Sternula nereis exsul Mathews. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Layard ("breeds on the islands off Anseвата."). Eggs found Sept. 3 and Nov. 3. Layard refers to this bird as *S. placens*, Wigglesworth as *S. sinensis*, and Saunders (who had the specimens before him) as *S. nereis*. Mathews has since named the N. Cal. form as *exsul*.

Thalasseus bergii rectirostris (Peale). (t.l., Fiji Islands.)

N. Cal.: Marie; Layard. Brasil identifies the Loyalty Ids. bird as *T. poliocerous* (Gould), but both probably belong under *rectirostris*.

Onychoprion fuscatus (Linnaeus). (t.l., Santo Domingo, W. I.)

N. Cal.: Layard.

Belep Ids.: Forster. On Sept. 16, 1774, Forster collected the types of *Sterna serrata* Wagler (= *fuscatus*) in the vicinity of the Belep Ids.

Oedicnemidae.

Orthorhamphus m. magnirostris (Vieillot). (t.l., Timor.)

N. Cal.: Deplanche; Marie; Layard; Sarasin.

Huon Ids.: Layard ("common").

Scolopacidae.

Phaeopus phaeopus variegatus (Scopoli). (t.l., Luzon, P.I.)

N. Cal.: Marie; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin.

Vetola lapponica baueri (Naumann). (t.l., Australia.)

N. Cal.: Layard; Sarasin.

Heteroscelus incanus (Gmelin). (t.l., Eimeo and Palmerston Ids.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Layard; Sarasin.

Pisobia acuminata (Horsfield). (t.l., Java.)

N. Cal.: Marie.

Aphrizidae.

Arenaria interpres oahuensis (Bloxham). (t.l., Hawaiian Ids.)

N. Cal.: Gray (recorded); Layard; Sarasin.

Charadriidae.

Pluvialis dominicus fulvus (Gmelin). (t.l., Tahiti.)

N. Cal.: Forster; Layard; Sarasin, etc.

Ardeidae.

Botaurus poiciloptilus (Wagler), or subspecies. (t.l., Australia.)

N. Cal.: Layard; Sarasin.

Nycticorax c. caledonicus (Gmelin). (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Forster; Deplanche; Jouan; Layard; Sarasin.

Notophoxyx novae hollandiae (Latham). (t.l., New South Wales.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Layard.

Demigretta sacra albolineata (Gray). (t.l., Isle of Pines.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Layard; Sarasin.

Isle of Pines: Macgillivray.

Demigretta greyi brevipes (Verreaux & Des Murs). (t.l., New Caledonia)

N. Cal.: Verreaux.

Butorides javanica stagnatilis (Gould). (t.l., Australia.)

N. Cal.: 'Novara' exped.; Layard.

Anatidae.

Dendrocygna javanica (Horsfield). (t.l., Java.) (arcuata of authors.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Layard; Sarasin.

Anas s. superciliosa Gmelin. (t.l., New Zealand.)

N. Cal.: Jouan; Verreaux; Layard; Sarasin.

Nettion gibberifrons (S. Müller). (t.l., Celebes.)

N. Cal.: Deplanche; Verreaux; Layard; Sarasin.

?*Nettion castaneum* (Eyton). (t.l., Australia.)

?N. Cal.: recorded with a query by Salvadori (Brit. Mus. Cat., xxvii, p. 254).

Spatula rhynchotis (Latham). (t.l., Australia.)

N. Cal.: Marie; Layard; Sarasin.

Nyroca australis Eyton. (t.l., Australia.)

N. Cal.: Marie; Layard; Sarasin.

"*Casarca variegata*?" (Gmelin). (t.l., New Zealand.)

N. Cal.: Layard (a bird which he guesses to be this species was described to him as occurring at Cap Goulain, at the n. end of N. Cal.)

Phaethontidae.

Phaethon "candidus" (of Wigglesworth's list).

N. Cal.: Verreaux, etc.

Huon and Surprise Ids.: Montrouzier.

Phaethon aethereus Linnaeus. (t.l., Ascension Id.)

N. Cal.: Gray records it.

Phaethon rubricaudus Boddaert. (t.l., Mauritius.)

N. Cal.: Jouan; Layard.

Huon Ids.: Montrouzier; Layard (breeds commonly).

Surprise Ids.: Montrouzier; Layard (breeds commonly).

Sulidae.

Sula piscator (Linnaeus). (t.l., Java seas.)

N. Cal.: Jouan; Layard. (Wigglesworth cites Jouan as having obtained this species on New Caledonia, but Brasil records only the following species in his list of birds collected by Deplanche and Jouan.)

Sula leucogaster plotus (Forster). (t.l., near New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Forster, Jouan; Verreaux, etc.

Huon Ids.; Layard.

Surprise Ids.: Layard.

Phalacrocoracidae.

Mesocarbo ater ater (Lesson). (t.l., west Australia.)

N. Cal.: Deplanche. (Wigglesworth records only one species, under the name Microcarbo melanoleucus; Ogilvie-Grant records only Phalacrocorax sulcirostris (Brandt); Brasil records only Mesocarbo ater; possibly all these records pertain to one species. Layard did not meet with cormorants, but says one was described to him as occurring at Cap Goulain, at the north end of the island (see Ibis, 1882, 542).

Fregatidae.

Fregata "aquila" or *F. minor palmerstoni* (Gmelin). (t.l., Palmerston Id

N. Cal.:

Huon Ids.: Layard. : Layard says it breeds on these ids.

Surprise Ids.: Layard.:

Fregata "minor" or *F. ariel*, subspecies. (the smaller form of these id

N. Cal.:

Huon and Surprise Ids.: Montrouzier.

(*Tachypetes chambeyroni* Montrouzier, described from the Huon and Surprise Islands, is tentatively synonymized with the first species by M Mathews, until a series from the type locality is examined.)

Buteonidae.

Layard says (Ibis, 1882, 542) a hawk with a "dark-blue back and white underparts spotted with red" was described to him as seen near Cap Gouoain, at the north end of New Caledonia. He did not venture a name for it.

Urospiza haplochroa (Solater). (t.l., Nu Id., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Deplanche; Sarasin; Layard.

Nu Id.: Macgillivray.

Layard found it very rare, and had received only 4 specimens from all sources, up to 1880.

Urospiza f. fasciata=insularis (Sarasin). (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin. (Accipiter or Astur or Urospiza torquata has been referred to New Caledonia, but the references seem all to relate to the preceding species.)

Circus approximans wolfei Gurney. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Layard; Sarasin, etc.

Haliastur sphenurus johannae Brasil. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin. (A month after Brasil described this form, Mathews named it H. s sarasini.)

:*Cuncuma leucogaster* was recorded from Botany Island by Latham, but Brasil (Austral Avian Record, III, No. 5, has shown this record belong unquestionably to Pandion. Mathews, Birds Australia, V, 1916, 135, suggests that the bird may be right but the locality wrong--Botany Bay, N.S.W., instead of Botany Id.:

Falconidae.

Falco peregrinus Tunstall, or subspecies. (sometimes called melanogenys.)

N. Cal.: Layard; Sarasin.

Pandionidae.

Pandion haliaetus microhaliaetus Brasil. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin.

Botany Id.: Forster.

Loriidae.

Trichoglossus haematodus deplanchei Verreaux & Des Murs.

N. Cal.: Deplanche; Verreaux; Sarasin; Layard. (Layard, refers to it under the name Trichoglossus massenae, and says it is the "commonest of all our species of this family.")

Glossopsitta? diadema (Verreaux & Des Murs). (t.l., N. Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux. (Salvadori says the type, a female, is the only one known; he thinks it may belong to the genus Hypocharmosyna. Layard says it is an inhabitant of the forest regions, and is known to friends of his, but he and his son had not found it.)

Psittacidae.

(Layard says a small parrot was described to him as occurring at Cap Goulain, at the n. end of N. Cal.)

Cyanorhamphus saisseti Verreaux & Des Murs. (t.l., N. Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin.

Nymphicus cornutus (Gmelin). (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Forster; Jouan; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin? (G. Forster (Sept. 11, 1774) says they obtained "a beautiful species of parrot, which was entirely new to zoologists", and J. R. Forster (1844) described the bird as Psittacus bisetis. Jouan and Deplanche secured 4 specimens.)

?*Eclectus pectoralis*.

N. Cal.: Marie. (This record appears to be very doubtful.)

Cuculidae.

- Urodynamis t. taitensis (Sparrman). (t.l., not mentioned.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Sarasin, Layard, etc.

Cacomantis cineraceus pyrrhophanus (Vieillot). (t.l., N. Cal.)

N. Cal.: Layard; Sarasin.

Nu Id.: Macgillivray. (Gray named it bronzinus, from Nu Id.)

Lamprococcyx lucidus layardi (Mathews). (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin. (mathews names this for the New Caledonia bird previously referred to lucidus or plagosus.)

Tytonidae.

Tyto alba lulu (Peale). (t.l., Fijis and Samoa.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Jouan; Layard; Sarasin.

Tyto longimembris (Jerdon). (t.l., India.)

N. Cal.: Marie; Layard. (So identified by Mathews, who says he has seen in Brit. Mus. a specimen from N. Cal. labelled "Strix novaehollandiae". Records of the last named from N. Cal. probably belong under longimembris.)

Podargidae.

Aegotheles savesi Layard. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Layard. (Appears to be still only known from the type, a bird that flew into the window of M. Saves, at night.)

Micropodidae.

?Hirundapus caudacutus (Latham).

N. Cal.: Layard. (A friend of Layard's described birds to him as seen at Pacu, at the n. end of N. Cal., which he says "we have come to the conclusion that the birds seen, from their color, shape, and size, must have been Chaetura caudacuta, the large Australian Spiny-tailed Swift".)

Collocalis leucopygia Wallace. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Layard; Sarasin.

Collocalia agnota Oberholser. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; (Wallace); Layard; Jouan.

Collocalia uropygialis Gray. (t.l., New Hebrides.)

N. Cal.: Jouan; Layard; Sarasin. (Layard found it breeding, Nov. 15, with eggs and young, at Yahoue.)

Collocalia fuciphiga "typica".

N. Cal.: (is listed by Sarasin, but he gives no recent records, and is probably synonymous with one of the preceding.)

Alcedinidae.

Sauropatis sancta canacorum Brasil. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Jouan; Verreaux; Layard; Sarasin.

Nu Id.: Macgillivray.

Isle of Pines: Macgillivray.

Sauropatis juliae (Heine). (t.l., New Hebrides.)

N. Cal.: Layard (says he has received this species from N. Cal.)

Hirundinidae.

Hirundo tahitica Gmelin. (t.l., Tahiti.)

N. Cal.: Layard.

Muscicapidae.

Pseudogerygone f. flavolateralis (Gray). (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Macgillivray; Layard; Sarasin.

Botany Id.; Forster. (Brasil says it has not been found on Botany Id. since Forster's time.)

Myiagra perspicillata Gray. (t.l., Nu Id., N. Cal.)

N. Cal.: Macgillivray?; Jouan; Layard.

Myiagra c. caledonica Bonaparte. (t.l., N. Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Brenchley; Layard; Sarasin; (Wiglesworth says Layard and Tristram have confused the synonymy of these two Myiagras in their works.)

Rhipidura verreauxi Marie. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Marie; Jouan; Layard; Sarasin.

Rhipidura bulgeri Layard. (t.l., Ansevate, N. Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Layard; Sarasin.

Campephagidae.

Artamidea caledonicus (Gmelin). (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Forster; Jouan; Sarasin; Layard, etc. ("Common in timbered country", according to Layard.)

Edolisoma anale (Verreaux & Des Murs). (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin. (Layard says common in high trees in the mountains of the interior.)

Diaphoropterus m. montrosieri (Verreaux & Des Murs). (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Forster; Jouan; Layard; Sarasin, etc. (Layard says very common and generally conspicuous. This is the Symmorphus naevius of earlier authors.)

Turdidae.

Turdus (or *Planesticus*) *x. xanthopus* Forster. (t.l. N. Cal.)

N. Cal.: Forster; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin, etc. (Layard says "commonly distributed all over the island, but is very wary and shy.")

Sylviidae.

Megalurulus mariae Verreaux. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Marie; Layard; Sarasin. (Layard found it in tall grass and tangled herbage on edge of forests, and says it is difficult to flush.)

Artamidae.

Artamus leucorhynchus melaleucus (Wagler). (t.l., N. Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Forster; Jouan; Layard; Sarasin, etc.

Isle of Pines: Macgillivray.

Nu: Macgillivray.

(Artamus arnouxii Bonaparte, Comptes Rendus, xxxviii, 1854, 538. Brought with another species from New Caledonia, by Dr. Arnoux, but it is not known that this species came from that island. Not since recognized?? The original description is: "La seconde [his first was A. berardi, a synonym of the preceding species] est entièrement grise: ce sera Artamus arnouxii, du nom de ce chirurgien-major distingué." If not from New Caledonia, it may have come from some other island of Polynesia.)

"Prionopidae", or Laniidae.

Clytorhynchus pachycephaloides Elliot. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Layard; Sarasin, etc. (Type in Am. Mus. N. H.)
Wiglesworth includes it in the genus Myiolestes, following Layard (Ibis, 1882, 518). The latter found it rare, but got two specimens, and later his son got others. Tristram (adding a note to Layard's account) says "I am quite satisfied that the genus Clytorhynchus cannot stand. The bird is in every respect a typical Myiolestes; and its peculiarities in the shape and twist of the bill are exceeded by those of the Fijian M. nigrogularis and M. macrorhynchus." Sharpe recognizes Clytorhynchus in his Hand-List.)

Pachycephala xanthetraea (Forster). (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Forster; Jouan; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin.
Nu Id.: Layard.

Pachycephala morariensis Verreaux & Des Murs. (t.l., New Cal.)

N. Cal.: Forster; Deplanche; Verreaux; Layard; Sarasin.
Isle of Pines; Macgillivray. (The supposed Eopsaltria caledonica is the female of this species (Ibis, 1899, 443).)

Eopsaltria flavigastra Verreaux & Des Murs. (t.l., New Cal.)

N. Cal.: Jouan; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin.
Isle of Pines; Macgillivray.

Zosteropidae.

Zosterops lateralis griseonota Gray. (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Macgillivray; Layard; Sarasin. (The Z. westernensis from N. Caledonia is the above.)

Zosterops xanthochroa Gray. (t.l., Nu Id., near N. Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Jouan; Macgillivray; Layard; Sarasin.
Isle of Pines; Macgillivray.
Nu Id.: (Macgillivray?).

Meliphagidae.

Leptomyza aubryana (Verreaux & Des Murs). (t.l., N. Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Jouan; Layard; Sarasin.

Philemon diemenensis (Lesson). (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Jouan; Macgillivray; Layard; Sarasin.
Isle of Pines; Macgillivray. (This is P. lessoni of authors.)

Glycyphila undulata (Sparrman). (t.l., New Caledonia?)

N. Cal.: Forster; Jouan; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin.

Glycyphila incana (Latham). (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Forster; Jouan; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin.

Myzomela sanguinolenta caledonica Forbes. (t.l., N. Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Verreaux; Jouan; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin.

Ploceidae.

Erythura psittacea (Gmelin). (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Forster; Jouan; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin, etc.
(Layard says "generally distributed", and that it feeds largely on grass seed and at certain seasons on *Casuarina* seeds.)

Eulabetidae.

Aplonis striata (Gmelin). (t.l., New Caledonia.)

N. Cal.: Forster; Jouan; Layard; Sarasin, etc.

Isle of Pines: Macgillivray. (Layard says "common and widely distributed" in N. Cal.)

Corvidae.

Physocorax moneduloides (Lesson). (t.l., not given, but = N. Cal.)

N. Cal.: Forster; Jouan; Deplanche; Layard; Sarasin, etc.
(G. Forster, under date of Sept. 7, 1774, writes: "we shot some curious birds by the way, with which the country abounds; and among the rest a species of crow, which is common in Europe." Layard says it is "not uncommon in the forest-regions.")

?*Corvus australis* Gould. (t.l., Australia.)

N. Cal.: Marie records this species (under the name coronoides), but it seems not to have been found by others, though Layard writes that a friend "confirmed a report" that "the Crows of the west coast were a far larger species than the little Physocorax moneduloides, Less., of the eastern coast. He says they do not come down within sixty or eighty miles of Noumea, but that where found they are not uncommon." (Ibis, 1880, 338.)

["Corvus caledonicus". (Not C. caledonicus Gmelin, which is a Graucalus, or Artamides, family Campephagidae.) Labillardiere described in 1800 ("Relation du Voyage a la recherche de la Perouse, 11, p. 229, pl. 39 of Atlas) a "pie de la Nouvelle-Caledonie" which he called "Corvi caledonici", giving a very circumstantial account of it, with the dates and places in New Caledonia where he saw it. This species is Streptocitta albigollis, a bird of south Celebes, and not now known from elsewhere.]

17. New Hebrides (including Fearn or Hunter Island).
(See also 17a, 17b, Banks and Santa Cruz groups).

"Archipel du Saint Esprit" of De Fleurieu, "Tierra del Espiritu Santo" of the Spaniards, and "Les Cyclades" or "Grandes Cyclades" of Bougainville.

Some of the islands are volcanic, some coral, and others are a combination of the two types.

Squalls are very sudden and violent among the mountainous islands, especially at Aoba.

The New Hebrides are said to be unhealthful, if one stays more than a few months at a time.

Speiser (1913) says the English steamers of Burns, Philp & Co. run from Sydney to various islands in the New Hebrides. There are said to be monthly steamers from Sydney to Faté (a vessel north or south every two weeks), on their way to the Fijis; a monthly steamer from New Caledonia; also an interisland steamer service.

The New Hebrides are governed jointly by Great Britain and France, under a "condominium" form of government; the resident officials live at Fila, on Faté, which is the sole port of entry.

Felix Speiser (1913) says "today" the Presbyterian Mission occupies all the New Hebrides, except Arag, Aoba, and Maiwo. There are missionaries of some sort on Arag.

IV. New Hebrides (including Tanna or Vanuatu Island).
 (See also Iva, Ivi, Banks and Santa Cruz groups).

"Archipel de Saint Esprit" of the New Hebrides, "Tanna"
 del Espirit Santo" of the Spaniards, and "Les Cyclades" or
 "Grandes Cyclades" of Bougainville.

Some of the islands are volcanic, some coral, and others
 are a combination of the two types.

Spalls are very sudden and violent among the mountain-
 ous islands, especially at Aoba.

The New Hebrides are said to be unhealthy, if one
 stays more than a few months at a time.

Spencer (1913) says the English steamers at Noumea,
 Philip & Co. run from Sydney to various islands in the New
 Hebrides. There are said to be monthly steamers from Sydney
 to Tafea (a vessel north or south every two weeks), on their
 way to the Philippines; a monthly steamer from New Caledonia; also
 an inter-island steamer service.

The New Hebrides are governed jointly by Great
 Britain and France, under a "condominium" form of government;
 the resident officials live at Tafea, on Tafea, which is the
 sole port of entry.

Polix Spencer (1913 says "today" the French-English mis-
 sion occupies all the New Hebrides, except Aoba, Aoba, and
 Malua. There are missionaries of some sort on Aoba.

For many years (since 1875, or earlier) cheap rifles and guns were traded with the inhabitants of the New Hebrides. Wawn (1893) says of laborers returning from Australia to their homes: "Tanna men's boxes were almost always exceedingly heavy, on account of the quantity of bullets, and lead for slugs, that they collected to take home with them." and "Every Tanna-man owned a musket or two." A Queensland regulation was passed prohibiting the export of fire arms to the South Sea Islands, but Wawn says this simply transferred the trade to the French and Germans, and at the present time (1893 ?) the principal article of trade consists of British-made Snider carbines.

Aboi: one of three islets s. of Serguey Point, Malekula; 160 ft. high; densely wooded; bold coast on s. side; uninhab.

Aepari [= Tanna].

Aessi: islet bordering Undine Passage, on w. coast Espiritu Santo. Haiite.

Aipegerouma [= Tanna].

Aiperé [= Tanna].

Ambirr [= Ambrym].

Ambrym: 24 x 16 mi.; 4380 ft. high; several peaks; volcanic (active in 1893 - 94); some bold high bluffs on coast; densely wooded; inhab. (friendly on w. side, but little known of those on s. and e. coasts). A hospital located at Dip Point.

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Ambryn [= Ambrym] .

Anatam [= Aneitum] .

Anatom [= Aneiteum] .

Anatum [= Aneiteum] .

Aneiteum: 10 x 6 mi.; 2788 ft. high; covered with "pines"

Anatam.

Anatom. and various other useful trees; inhab. Speiser

Anatum.

Anatom. (1913) says natives are all Christianized. One

Aneityum.

Annatam. or two small sandy ? islets on w.? side; Inyeug,

Anatom.

Annotam. islet of Aneiteum, may be one of these.

Aneityum [= Aneitum] .

Aniwa: 2 mi. long; low, 120-150 ft. high in places; coral;

Immer.

Nina. well wooded with coconuts; inhab. (all

Nieua.

Niuu. Christianized, according to Speiser). Nar-

row entrance through reef. About 13 mi.

from Tanna.

Annatam [= Aneiteum] .

Anatom [= Aneiteum] .

Annotam [= Aneiteum]

Aoba: 17 x 17 mi.; has mtn.; 4000 ft. high, with lake on
Ile des Lépreaux

Leper.

Oba.

Omba.

Opa.

summit; ample vegetation, including

coconuts growing well up the mtn.; some

high cliffs near w. point; inhab.

(friendly); mission station.

Aoré: islet about 5 mi. diam., off s. e. coast of Espiritu

Santo; s. coast is low and thickly wooded; coral

plateau about 300-400 ft. high; thinly inhab., said

to be (formerly ?) cannibals. Setovi is an islet.

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Apee [= Api] .

Api: 25 x 6-10 mi. wide; 2800 ft. high; e. coast is a series
 Apee.
 Epi. of bold rocky bluffs; densely wooded; fresh water
 Tasako.
 Tasico. lagoon on w. side of Cape Cone, where "large quan-
 Tasiko.
 Volcano. tities of ducks" were reported (but none found
 in Aug. and Nov.); densely inhab. (now quite
 friendly). Islets are La Menu (n. w. side),
 Namuka (s. side), Paama (n. w. side).

Arabi: islet off Tangoa (not Tongoa), on s. side of Espiritu
 Santo; 1 mi. diam.; has distinct steps of lime-
 stone cliffs to flat top, 830 ft. high; s. w.
 side of precipitous; inhab.

Arag: 34 x 6 mi.; 2000 to "3065" ft. high; hills clothed from
 Aragh.
 Aragh Aragh. base to summit with heavy vegetation, and
 Bougainville.
 Pentecost. broken by ravines; well watered by streams; in-
 Pentecoste.
 Pentecote. hab. (have had reputation at s. w. corner of
 Whitsun.
 Whitsun- id., and caution is needed in dealing with them
 tide. at other parts). Missionaries are working here.

Aragh [= Arag] .

Aragh Aragh [= Arag] .

Araki [= Arabi] .

Arambagh: apparently near the Maskelyne Ids.

Tommy's.

Asore [= Tanna] .

Atchin: 3/4 mi. x 670 yards; 120 ft. high; inhab. Near Walo
 Islet on n. coast of Malekula.

Aurora [= Maiwo] .

Apes [= Apl].

Apl: 25 x 6-10 mi. wide; 2800 ft. high; e. coast is a series of bold rocky bluffs; densely wooded; fresh water lagoons on w. side of Lago Gama, where "large quantities of sharks" were reported (but none found in Aug. and Nov.); generally inhab. (now quite friendly). Islands are La Menn (n. e. side), Namuka (s. side), Tanna (n. w. side).

Arabi: island off Tanager (not Tanager), on s. side of Kapiti; 1 mi. diam.; has distinct steps of limestone cliffs to first top, 200 ft. high; s. w. side of precipitous; inhab.

Aragh: 34 x 6 mi.; 2000 to "3000" ft. high; hills sloped from Aragh. base to summit with heavy vegetation, and Bougainville. Pentecost. Broken by ravines; well watered by streams; in- Pentecost. hab. (have bad reputation at s. w. corner of Whitsun- 15., and caution is needed in dealing with them at other parts). Missionaries are working here.

Aragh [= Aragh].

Aragh Aragh [= Aragh].

Arabi [= Arabi].

Arabagh: apparently near the Maskelyne Is.

Tommy's.

Arora [= Tanna].

Atchin: 3/4 mi. x 270 yards; 120 ft. high; inhab. Near Walo.

Islet on n. coast of Malakula.

Arora [= Malakula].

Auroro [= Maiwo] .

Australia del Espiritu Santo [= old name for Espiritu Santo] .

Ayles: islet close to Tomman.

Bogacio: islet 110 ft. high, near Aoré.

Bougainville [= Arag] .

Buninga: s. w. - most of Shepherd group; $3/4$ mi. x 1200 yards; flat summit is 723 ft. high; thickly covered with vegetation; inhab. (Christians).

Buru Mamasa [= Turtle] .

Burwan: inhabited islet off Espiritu Santo.

Carlo: small islet off s. coast Espiritu Santo; 60 ft. high and covered with bushes.

Cave: about 180 ft. high; on w. side of Malekula; sides are precipitous and bare in places, but id. is generally covered with trees; a cave on the id. is 25 ft. high.

Chinambrym [= Ambrym] .

Cook: islet off n. e. coast of Faté.

Dauphin [= Dolphin] .

Deception [= Moso.]

Dolphin: islet at Port Olry, on w. side of Espiritu Santo; has 2 fresh water lakes on s. w. side; is 680 ft. (high? or long?).

Efat [= Faté] .

Efáte [= Faté] .

Elephant: islet on w. side of Espiritu Santo, near Port Olry; is 660 ft. (high? or long?).

Aurora [= Aurora].

Australia del Norte [= old name for Esquimaux Bay].

Ayer: latest close to Toman.

Bogorio: latest 110 ft. high, near shore.

Bogorinville [= Arag].

Bunings: n. w. - most of Shapard Group; 3/4 mi. x 1/2 mi.

Yates: last summit is 723 ft. high; thickly

covered with vegetation; inhab. (Christians).

Burumamas [= Turtle].

Burum: inhabited latest off Esquimaux Bay.

Carlo: small latest off n. coast Esquimaux Bay; 50 ft. high

and covered with bushes.

Cave: about 180 ft. high; on w. side of Melokua; sides are

precipitous and bare in places, but id. is generally

covered with trees; a cave on the id. is 25 ft. high.

Chimborazo [= Andes].

Cook: latest off n. e. coast of Yates.

Dolphin [= Dolphin].

Deception [= Moso].

Dolphin: latest at Port Oly, on w. side of Esquimaux Bay; has

2 fresh water lakes on n. w. side; is 500 ft.

(high? or long?).

East [= Yates].

East [= Yates].

Elephant: latest on w. side of Esquimaux Bay, near Port Oly;

is 500 ft. (high? or long?).

Elia: 200 yards in diam.; 120 ft. high; covered with trees;
is s. w. of Tangoa, on s. side of Espiritu Santo.
Epi [= Api] .

Eramanga [= Eromanga] .

Eraniau: islet (wooded?) at entrance to Erakor lagoon, Faté;
has mission station.

Eromanga: 30 x 32 mi. (or 25 x 10 mi.); high, with 3 peaks

Eramanga.

Eromango. 2500-3000 ft.; rocky; s. coast bold, with

Erromanga.

Erromango. white limestone cliffs; s. side densely

Irromanga.

Koromango. wooded; coast hills covered with short

wiry grass; distant interior mtns. forested
to their summits; swampy lowlands said to be
unhealthy; inhab. formerly treacherous (sev-
eral missionaries murdered here), but
Speiser (1913) says little native population
now, and this all Christianized. High islet
on n. e. side.

Eromango [= Eromanga] .

Erradaka [= Erradika] .

Erradika: islet at entrance to Havannah Harbor, Faté; thickly
Erradaka.

Hat. covered with trees; has coral mound 345 ft. high.

Erromanga [= Eromanga] .

Erromango [= Eromanga] .

Erronan [= Fatuna] .

High: 100 yards in diam.; 10 ft. high; covered with grass;
is a. w. of Tanager, on e. side of Espiritu Santo.

Epl [= Apl] .

Erangan [= Erangan] .

Erangan: islet (wooded?) at entrance to Tanager Lagoon, 1945;

has mission station.

Erangan: 30 x 32 mi. (or 32 x 10 mi.); high, with 3 peaks

Erangan.
Erangan.
Erangan.
Erangan.
Erangan.
Erangan.

2500-3000 ft.; rocky; e. coast high, with

white limestone cliffs; a. side densely

wooded; coast hills covered with short

dry grass; distant interior mtns. forested

to their summits; swampy lowlands said to be

unhealthy; inland, formerly treacherous (say-

eral missionaries murdered here), but

Spencer (1913) says little native population

now, and this all Christianized. High islet

on n. e. side.

Erangan [= Erangan] .

Erangan [= Erangan] .

Erangan: islet at entrance to Havanah Harbor, 1945; thickly

Erangan.
Haf.

covered with trees; has coral mound 345 ft. high

Erangan [= Erangan] .

Erangan [= Erangan] .

Erangan [= Erangan] .

Pele (n. e. side), Vele, Waratap. Faté is said to be the finest island in the New Hebrides.

Fearn: 1000 x 670 yds. diam.; volcanic; 974 ft. high; hills Hunter.

grassy, with few trees; landing may be possible on n. or n. w. side; uninhab. "It seems to harbour less sea-fowl than anticipated." (Findlay).

Fila: islet on s. w. side of Faté; coral; wooded; sandy
Vila. beaches and coral cliffs on n. w. side; coral cliffs 40 ft. high on n. side; mission church here. Fila is seat of government in New Hebrides; all vessels have to first report at Fila, the sole port of entry.

Wawn was wrecked here in 1878, during a hurricane; not a leaf left on trees; branches strewn over ground; the islet had been densely wooded.

Fly: islet on n. e. coast of Faté; low; wooded.

Footoona [= Futuna] .

Futuna: about 2 x 2 mi.; "rises up out of the sea like a great Erronan.

Footoona. square table"; 1931 ft. high; well wooded; Fotuna.

inhab. (friendly and all Christianized).

Goat [= High] .

Haiite [= Aessi] .

Haiss: small islet off Espiritu Santo; possibly same as

Aessi?

Hambi: islet about 1/2 mi. in extent, on e. side of Malekula; 110 ft. high; densely wooded; inhab.

Espiritu Santo: 75 x 40 mi.; volcanic; very mountainous

Australia del

Espiritu Santo. on s. and w. sides, in several high

Marina.

Marino.

Santo.

St. Esprit.

ranges, rising to 4000 ft. or "5000" to

"6000" ft.; densely wooded to summits, with

peaks usually covered with clouds; w. side

has perpendicular cliffs rising from coast;

inhab. (some of them cannibals, at least

up to recently), at times friendly, but

not trustworthy. Ducks said to occur in

Jordan River, on w. coast. Islets are:

Aoré, Burwan, Elephant, Malo (where French

steamer said to call about every month from

Noumea, N. Caledonia), Malogi, Marire,

Pallikulo, Pilot, Sakau, Taua, Turtle,

Uraura. Malo Killi Killi and several others

occur on e. side of Malo.

Ewose: 1.2 mi. x 600 yards; 1076 ft. high; steep narrow ridge,

with precipitous sides; few inhab. In

Shepherd group.

Fatè: 20 - 25 x 18 mi.; Mt. Macdonald is 2203 ft. high; most

Efat.

Efáte.

Sandwich.

Vaté.

of the hills wooded to summits, but some of the

tablelands are covered with long coarse grass; s.

and e. sides are low; inhab. are "safe". Islets

are: Cook (n. e. side), Eraniau, Erradika (n. w.

side), Fila (s. w. side), Fiy (n. e. side), Hat,

Iririki (s. w. side), Kakula (n. side), Kapuma

(in S. Bay), Leausan (n. w. side), Leleppa (n. w.

side), Meli, Moso (n. w. side), Muna (n. e. side),

Exp. 1880: 75 x 40 ft.; volcanic; very mountainous
Australia 1881
Exp. 1882: on e. and w. sides, in several places
Marine.
Marine.
Sands.
St. Exp. 1883: "6000" ft.; densely wooded to summit, with
peaks usually covered with clouds; w. side
has perpendicular cliffs rising from coast
inland. (Some of them resemble, at least
up to recently, at times friendly, but
not trustworthy. Peaks said to occur in
Jordan River, on w. coast. Islands are:
Ard, Burman, Elephant, Molo (where French
steamer said to call about every month)
Noumea, N. Caledonia, Malo, Marive,
Pallikwa, Piliot, Sakau, Tene, Turtie,
Uruere. Molo Hill Hill and several others
occur on e. side of Molo.
Noumea: 1.2 mi. x 600 yards; 1076 ft. high; steep narrow ridge
with precipitous sides; few inland. In
Shepherd group.
Toto: 20 - 25 x 15 mi.; Mt. Macdonald is 2203 ft. high; most
of the hills wooded to summit, but some of the
tablelands are covered with long coarse grass; e.
and e. sides are low; inland are "sands". Islands
are: Cook (e. e. side), Eratou, Eratou (n. w.
side), Kila (e. w. side), Kila (e. e. side), Kila
Kiviki (e. w. side), Kiviki (e. side), Kiviki
(in S. Bay), Louisa (n. w. side), Louisa (n. w.
side), Moli, Moli (n. w. side), Moli (n. w. side)

Hat [= Arabi].

Hat [= Erradika].

Hat: islet at entrance to Havannah Harbor, Faté.

Hetchin: islet of Malekula; inhab. (May be same as Hitchin).

Hichinbrook [= Vele].

High: high, rocky islet, nearly inaccessible; covered with
Goat
High Rock. trees; on n. e. coast of Eromanga.

High Rock [= High].

Hinchinbroke [= Vele].

Hinchinbrook [= Vele].

Hitchin: islet on s. coast Malekula. (See Hetchin.)

Hitchinbrook [= Vele].

Hunter [= Fearn].

Iariki [= Iririki].

Ile des Lépreux (of bougainville) [= Aoba].

Immer [= Aniwa].

Inyeug: islet of Aneiteum.

Iririki: coral islet, with beacon, in Fila Harbor, s. w. side
Iariki.
of Fate; 187 ft. high; wooded.

Irritoc: said by natives to be an id. lying 19-20 mi. s. s. e.
point of Tanna.

Irromanga [= Eromanga].

Kakula: small, low islet on reef on n. shore of Faté; covered
with trees; inhab.

Kapuma: low, wooded islet in South Bay of Faté.

Kiwyo: of Maskelyne group. (May be same as Kuvyo?).

Koivu [= Muvyo].

Kolivia (may be same as Koliviu?).

Set [= Trakl].
Set [= Trakl].
Set: inlet at entrance to Ravenham Harbor, 746.
Set: inlet of Malakula; inland. (May be same as Hichin.)
Hichinbrook [= Vele].
High: high, rocky inlet, nearly inaccessible; covered with
High Hook trees; on n. e. coast of Kromanga.
High Hook [= High].
Hichinbrook [= Vele].
Hichinbrook [= Vele].
Hichin: inlet on e. coast Malakula. (See Hichin.)
Hichinbrook [= Vele].
Hunter [= Kera].
Iarikl [= Irikil].
Ile des Lézards (of Bougainville) [= Aoba].
Immer [= Anwa].
Inyug: inlet of Anietum.
Irikil: coral inlet, with beach, in Elio Harbor, s. w. side
Iarikl.
of Pate; 187 ft. high; wooded.
Irikil: said by natives to be an id. lying 12-20 mi. s. e. of
point of Tanna.
Kromanga [= Kromanga].
Kakula: small, low inlet on west on n. shore of Vele; covered
with trees; inland.
Kapurua: low, wooded inlet in South Bay of Vele.
Kivyo: of Kaskela group. (May be same as Kuvyo?).
Kolve [= Kuvyo].
Kolvie (may be same as Kolvio?).

Koliviu: with Kuvyo the s. e.-most islets in Maskelyne
Kolivia?
Kulivu. group; 1 1/4 x 1 mi.; wooded; rises to 140
ft.; mangrove-covered; some coconuts on
higher ground; a few inhab.

Koromango [= Eromanga].

Kulivu [= Koliviu] .

Kuvyo: small islet of Maskelyne group; an uninhab. mangrove
Koivu. swamp, with 2 coconut clumps on higher ground
at s. end.

Laika: small id. of Shepherd group, 1.5 mi. circ.; 352 ft.
high; has 2 hills; some trees, including coconuts;
steep cliffs on n., w., and s. sides; not perma-
nently inhab. Is. 2 mi. n. of Tongoa.

La men. [= La Menu] .

La Menu: islet about 1/2 mi. in extent, on n. w. coast of
La men.
Lammen. Api; flat, low, except at s. point, where 195
Menu. ft. high everywhere densely wooded; inhab.

Lammen [= La Menu] .

Lathi: may be off Espiritu Santo, and may be a synonym of
some other name on this list. (Lathi is a name
mentioned by Wawn.)

Leausan: on n. w. side of Faté.
Leausau.
Protection.

Leausau [= Leausan] .

Leleppa: 2 1/2 x 1 1/2 mi.; off n. w. coast of Faté, and Protection.

forming w. side of Havannah Harbor; 637 ft.

high; cliffs 100-200 ft. high on sea face on w.

and s. sides; highest parts are covered with

coarse grass, but slopes and ravines have trees;

inhab. Off w. point is an islet 40 ft. high.

Lem bru: small sand islet, 3 ft. high, on s. side of

Malekula (3 mi. w. of South Point); uninhab.

Lembui: largest of three islets s. of Serguey Point,

Malekula; 275 ft. high; densely wooded; inhab.

Le mua: small islet about 1/2 mi. in extent; 125 ft. high;

densely wooded; swampy; uninhab.; on s. side of

Malekula.

Lennurr: apparently on coast of Maskelyne group, and near

Arambah.

Leper [= Aoba] .

Limaning: small wooded islet, about 200 yds. in extent, on

s. side of Malekula; uninhab.

Litharo [= Pilot] .

Loliwari [= Ambrym] .

Lopevi: 4 mi. diam.; volcano (active, last eruption said to

have been in 1883); 4755 ft. high, with crater at

summit; casuarina trees cover slopes of mtn. up to

3000 ft.; hill at s. point of id. 2910 ft. high,

said to contain fresh water lake; few inhab. About

10 mi. n. e. of Api.

10 mi. n. e. of Apl.

said to contain fresh water lake; few inlets. About
3000 ft.; hill at s. point of it. 2010 ft. high,
summit; surrounding grass cover edges of mtn. up
have been in 1883; 4785 ft. high, with crater at
top; 4 mi. diam.; volcano (active, last eruption said to

Holowat (= Angham).

Lithero (= Filio).

e. side of Malekula; uninhab.

Dimanang: small wooded lake, about 200 yds. in extent, on
Island (= Aoba).

Aramba.

Lennart: apparently on coast of Malekula group, and near

Malekula.

Island: small lake about 1/2 mi. in extent; 125 ft. high;
densely wooded; swampy; uninhab.; on e. side of

Malekula; 875 ft. high; densely wooded; inlets.

Lambert: largest of three lakes e. of Serway Point.

Malekula (3 mi. e. of South Point); uninhab.

Island: small sand lake, 3 ft. high, on e. side of

inlets. Off s. point is an inlet 40 ft. high.

coarse grass, but slopes and ravines have been
and s. side; highest parts are covered with

high; cliffs 100-200 ft. high on sea face on w.

forming e. side of Savanna Harbor; 207 ft.

Telegraph: 3 1/2 x 1 1/2 mi. off n. w. corner of 100 ft. and
Providence.

Mae [= Three Hills].

Maei [= Three Hills] .

Maevo [= Maiwo] .

Maewo [= Maiwo] .

Mafia: islet near Requin Bay, on w. side of Espiritu Santo.
Mavire.

Mai: name often applied to middle part of Three Hills.

Mai: said to be an id. in Shepherd group. Possibly same
as Mataso?

Maiwo: is n. e. id. of group; 30 mi. long by about 3 mi.

Aurora.

Auroro. wide; 2000 ft. high in center; fine varied veg-

Maevo.

Maewo. etation, with many coconuts; harbor at extreme n.
end; inhab. Melanesian mission on n. e. side of
id. There is an islet 40 ft. high, wooded on
summit, near s. e. point of Maiwo.

Makura: 1 mi. by 1200 yds.; volcanic origin; 979 ft. high;
e. side bold and steep, sloping off on w. side;
landing difficult, owing to constant swell; inhab.
Is 4 mi. s. e. of Mai.

Malekula: 55 x 15 mi.; mts. (2200 ft. or more high) on n., e.,
Mallicolla.
Mallicollo. and s. sides, densely wooded to summits in many
Mallicolo. places; some peaks on n. side covered with
grass, with few wooded patches; small "feathery"
trees at several places on w. coast; "a few
ducks" may be found at times at mouths of
rivers on s. coast, and "wood pigeons abound
near the lagoon" near Southwest Bay, on w.

Mae [= Three Hills]

Mae [= Three Hills]

Mae [= Three Hills]

Mae [= Three Hills]

Mae: latest near Hapuna Bay, on e. side of Hapuna Bay.
Mae.

Mae: name often applied to middle part of Three Hills.

Mae: said to be an id. in Shepard group. Possibly same

as Mae?

Mae: is n. e. id. of group; 30 mi. long by about 3 mi.

Mauro.
Mauro.
Mauro.
Mauro.
station, with many accounts; harbor at extreme n.

end; inland. Melanesian mission on n. e. side

id. There is an inlet 30 ft. high, wooded on

summit, near s. e. point of Mae.

Mae: 1 mi. by 1200 ft.; volcanic origin; 975 ft. high;

s. side bold and steep, sloping off on e. side;

landing difficult, owing to constant swell; tide

is 4 mi. s. e. of Mae.

Mae: 35 x 15 mi.; mts. (1200 ft. or more high) on n. e.

Mae.
Mae.
Mae.
Mae.
and s. sides, densely wooded to summit in m.

places; some peaks on n. side covered with

grass, with few wooded patches; small "feather

tree at several places on s. coast; "a few

"ducks" may be found at times at mouth of

rivers on s. coast, and "wood pigeons" about

near the lagoon" near Southwest Bay, on s.

coast; inhab. said to be warlike, tho less so than formerly; most of the natives said to be "armed with Sniders." Islets: Hambi, Hetchin, Hitchin?, Lem bru, Le mua, Limaning, Norsup, Orumbau, Rano, Suwan, Suwarro, Taitaka, Tomman, Uri, Uripiv, Urombo, Urukiki, Vao, Vi to, Walo, and possibly others.

Mallicolla [= Malekula].

Mallicollo [= Malekula].

Mallicolo [= Malekula].

Malo: islet 8 x 4-6 mi., off s. e. side of Espiritu Santo; up-Marlo.

St. Bartholomew. raised coral; plateau 300-400 ft. high, with some hills on w. side 800-1120 ft. high; coral limestone cliffs form edge of plateau on s. side; everywhere densely wooded; inhab. formerly cannibals; said to be two mission stations here.

Malo Killi Killi (North and South): both, with some lesser islets, on e. side of Malo. North Malo Killi Killi is 670 yds. long, South Malo Killi Killi is 1 mi. long; each is said to be 100 ft. high, and densely wooded.

Malogi: islet near Tangoa anchorage, Espiritu Santo.

Maloku: small islet, 42 ft. high, near Tangoa, on s. side Espiritu Santo. (May be same as Malogi?).

Marina [= Espiritu Santo].

Marino [= Espiritu Santo].

Marire: islet of Espiritu Santo.

Marlo Malo.

Mavir: small islet off Espiritu Santo. (May be same as Marire?).

Maskelyne group: off s. e. coast of Malekula. Small, low ids. 50-300 ft. high, and thickly inhabited. Some of the ids. are: Kiwyo, Koliviu, Kuvyo (same as Kiwyo?), Sakau (1.7 mi. long, and largest of the Maskelynes), Wulei (s. w. islet of group).

Mataso: volcanic; small, 1 1/2 mi. long; n. peak is 1650 ft. high; wooded; smaller hill is 465 ft. high, and has luxuriant vegetation; inhab. are friendly; mission station here. Is 19 mi. n. of Nguna.

Mau [= Vele].

Mavire [= Mafia].

Meli: small, low islet off Faté; some trees on it; inhab.

Menu [= La Menu].

Mitas [= Mataso].

Montagu [= Muna].

Monument: an "inaccessible islet" 130 yards in diam., and 397 or 430 ft. high; a high columnar rock, "not wholly destitute of verdure," and is "a great resort for sea birds." Is about 1 1/2 mi. from s. e. end of Mataso.

Marie Majo.

Mavir: small island off Espirito Santo. (May be same as

Mavir?)

Mackelype Group: off e. e. coast of Makulu. Small, low

is. 50-600 ft. high, and thickly in-

habited. Some of the is. are: Kivyo,

Kolivin, Kuvyo (same as Kivyo?), Kavan

(1.5 mi. long, and largest of the Mak-

kelynes), Waiel (s. w. island of group).

Mataeo: volcanic; small, 1 1/2 mi. long; a peak is 1550

Mitao.

Two Hills. ft. high; wooded; smaller hill is 455 ft.

high, and has luxuriant vegetation; inland

are friendly; mission station here. Is 1

mi. n. of Kavan.

Mao [= Vale].

Native [= Mavir].

Mali: small, low island of coral; some trees on it; inland.

Monu [= Is Kavan].

Mitao [= Mataeo].

Montagu [= Kavan].

Monument: an "inaccessible island" 150 yards in diam., and 30
Wol.

or 450 ft. high; a high columnar rock, "not

wholly destitute of verdure," and is "a great

resort for sea birds." Is about 1 1/2 mi. from

s. e. end of Mataeo.

Moso: 6 x 1 1/2 mi.; 423 ft. high, but mostly low; hills
Deception
Verao. grass-covered, with a few clumps of trees, with
a belt of trees and coconuts on harbor side;
inhab. Is on n. w. side of Havannah Harbor,
Faté.

Muna: high islet, volcanic in origin; 5 x 1 3/4 mi.; steep
Montagu.
Montague. sides; peak near middle is 2013 ft. high; s. w.
Niguna.
Niguna. part of id. is thickly wooded; inhab. Is on
Nuna. n. e. coast of Faté.

Namuka: small islet 2 mi. off center of s. side of Api; 621
Numuku. ft. high, covered with trees; uninhab., but
visited by Api natives for coconuts.

Nguna [= Muna].

Nieua [= Aniwa].

Niguna [= Muna].

Nina [= Aniwa].

Niua [= Aniwa].

Norsup: small islet about 1/2 mi. long; about 60 ft. high;
wooded; uninhab. Near Port Stanley, e. coast of
Malekula.

Numuku [= Namuka].

Nuna [= Muna].

Oba (is said to be the "correct" name for Aoba).

Omba [= Aoba].

Opa [= Aoba].

Orumbau: islet off n. e. coast of Malekula; covered with co-
conuts; white sandy beach on n. e. side; bluffy
at s. e. end; inhab.

Mono: 5 x 1 1/2 mi.; 425 ft. high, but mostly low; hills
 Description
 Verso.
 grass-covered, with a few clumps of trees, with
 a belt of trees and coconuts on harbor side;
 inland. Is on n. w. side of Nevaunah Harbor,
 Pape.

Muna: high island, volcanic in origin; 5 x 1 3/4 mi.; steep
 Montago.
 Montago: sides; peak near middle is 3015 ft. high; s. w.
 Muna.
 Muna: part of id. is thickly wooded; inland. Is on
 Muna.
 n. e. coast of Pape.

Mamka: small island 2 mi. off center of e. side of Apl; 821
 Mamka.
 ft. high, covered with trees; uninhab., but
 visited by Apl natives for coconuts.

Muna [= Muna].
 Muna [= Muna].
 Muna [= Muna].
 Muna [= Muna].
 Muna [= Muna].

Mona: small island about 1 1/2 mi. long; about 50 ft. high;
 wooded; uninhab. Near Port Stanley, e. coast of
 Melakia.

Muna [= Mamka].
 Muna [= Muna].

Opa (is said to be the "correct" name for Opa).
 Opa [= Opa].
 Opa [= Opa].

Orumbe: island off n. e. coast of Melakia; covered with co-
 coconuts; white sandy beach on n. e. side; dirty

Paama: 5 x 2 mi.; volcanic origin; 1900 ft. high; bold and

Paom.

Paum. precipitous on e side; densely wooded, except

Pau Uma.

where natives have made clearings; inhab. said to

be friendly in places, but not fully reliable. Is

3 mi. from n. w. point of Api.

Pallikulo: islet at s. e. end of Espiritu Santo; low; densely wooded.

Paom [= Paama].

Paum [= Paama].

Pau Uma [= Paama].

Pele: 2 x 1 mi.; volcanic origin; 662 ft. high; mostly covered

Piele.

with coarse grass; inhab. Is n. e. of Faté.

Pentecost [= Arag].

Pentecoste [= Arag].

Pentecote [= Arag].

Piele [= Pele].

Pilot: moderately high islet at mouth of Requin Bay, w. side

Litharo.

Pilote. of Espiritu Santo.

Pilote [= Pilot].

Protection [= Lequsan].

Protection [= Leleppa].

Pyramid: an islet near Monument and Paama; may occur in this list under another name.

Rano: islet 2 1/2 mi. circ.; 100 ft. high; upraised coral;

densely wooded; inhab. Is on n. e. coast of Male-

kula.

Ratua: 1200 x 800 yards; 120 ft. high; densely wooded. Is

Sulega.

close to Aoré.

Sail Rock: a pillar-shaped inaccessible rock, with a few trees on its summit. Near Cape Cone, on s. e. point of Api.

St. Bartholomew [= Malo].

St. Esprit [= Espiritu Santo].

Sakau: 2 mi. by 1350 yards; 340 ft. high; once thickly inhab., but few remain; islet said to be unhealthy now.

Is largest and northermost of Maskelyne group, s. e. of Malekula.

Sakau: islet off n. e. point of Espiritu Santo; 500 ft. high; covered with coconuts.

Sakau: off Cape Quiros, on w. side of Espiritu Santo; has abrupt cliff on n. side; covered with coconuts.

Sandwich [= Faté].

Santo [= Espiritu Santo].

Sawers: islet on s. coast Espiritu Santo.

Selovi [= Setovi].

Setovi: a flat id. 2 mi. e. of Aoré.
Selovi.

Shepherd group: near Api; all of volcanic formation; supposed to be of recent origin (about 350 years old), and to have formerly formed part of Api. Islets are: Buninga, Ewose, Laike, Mai, Tevala, Tongariki, Tongoa (the largest id.), Valea.

Sy chun Lagre: about 1200 yards long; 115 ft. high; on coast of Malo.

Sulega [= Ratua].

Suwan: small mangrove islet near Suwarro.

... a pillar-shaped inaccessible rock, with a few
trees on its summit. Near Cape Gons, on n. e.
point of Apl.
St. Bartholomew [= Melo].
St. Raphael [= Raphael Sando].
Santo: 2 mi. by 1800 yards; 240 ft. high; once totally land-
locked but few remain; latest said to be unhealthful now.
Is largest and northernmost of Maskell's group.
e. e. of Melakula.
Santo: latest off n. e. point of Raphael Sando; 200 ft. high
covered with coconuts.
Santo: off Cape Melak, on w. side of Raphael Sando; has
abrupt cliff on n. side; covered with coconuts.
Santo [= Santo].
Santo [= Raphael Sando].
Santo: latest on e. coast Raphael Sando.
Santo [= Santo].
Santo: a flat id. 2 mi. e. of Aore.
Santo.
Shepherd group: near Apl; all of volcanic formation; supposed
to be of recent origin (about 350 years
old), and to have formerly formed part of
Apl. Islands are: Baining, Bance, Laka,
Mal, Tevela, Tongariki, Tonga (the lar-
gest id.), Vaka.
Suva Bay: about 1800 yards long; 115 ft. high; on coast
of Melo.
Santo [= Santo].
Santo: small mangrove island near Santo.

Suwarro: low, wooded islet in Port Stanley, e. side of Malekula.

Taitaka: small, low islet; 400 x 200 yards; covered with mangroves and bushes. Is in center of Port Stanley, e. side of Malekula.

Tana [= Tanna].

Tana Asori [= Tanna].

Tangarika [= Tongariki].

Tangice: islet with 2 notable clumps 140 ft. high; on s. side of Espiritu Santo.

Tangoa [= Tongoa].

Tangoa: islet on s. side of Espiritu Santo, about 2 mi. w. of Carlo; 1400 x 600 yards diam.; 170 ft. high; upraised coral; inhab. Presbyterian mission station here. Speiser (1913) says one half of the id. "is cleared and covered with a green lawn."

Tanna: size variously given as 40 x 35 mi., 30 x 10 mi., and Aepari.

Aipegerouma. Hydrographic Pilot says 20 x 8 mi.; mtns. rise Aipere.

Asore. to 300 ft.; Mt. Yasua, in s. e. part of id. is Tana.

Tana Asori. said to have been in continuous eruption since Cook's time, and is without vegetation according to some, but covered with vegetation almost to top, according to others; large tracts of nearly level country on w. side covered with grass; hills on n. coast are 1200 ft. high, bounded by perpendicular cliffs without tree growth, but with thick woods in low lands at their base; a lake at one end of id. and volcano at the other end; boiling springs and cold

Summit: low, wooded island in Port Stanley, e. side of

Malakula.

Taitana: small, low island; 400 x 800 yards; covered with

mangetoos and bananas. Is in center of Port

Stanley, e. side of Malakula.

Tana [= Tanna].

Tana Aorai [= Tanna].

Tangarika [= Tongariki].

Tangico: island with 2 notable clumps 140 ft. high; on e. side

of Rapihu Santo.

Tangos [= Tongos].

Tangos: island on e. side of Rapihu Santo, about 2 mi. w.

of Oro; 1400 x 600 yards diam.; 170 ft. high;

upraised coral; inhab. Freshwater mission sta-

tion here. Explorer (1913) says one half of the

is. "is cleared and covered with a green lawn."

Tanna: also variously given as 40 x 35 mi., 50 x 10 mi., and

Aspari.

Algebrama. Hydrographic Pilot says 20 x 8 mi.; mens. rise

Algers.

Asore. to 500 ft.; Mt. Yasus, in e. part of is. is

Tana.

Tana Aorai. said to have been in continuous eruption since

Cook's time, and is without vegetation around-

ing to some, but covered with vegetation almost

to top, according to others; large tracts of

nearly level country on w. side covered with

grass; hills on n. coast are 1800 ft. high,

bounded by perpendicular cliffs without trees

growth, but with thick woods in low lands at

their base; a lake at one end of is. and vol-

ones occur close together in the volcanic region; inhab. (formerly cannibals). Dogs and cats were introduced here before 1840, in fact Cook gave a pair of dogs to a native here in August, 1774; pigs and fowls said to be indigenous. Two or more mission houses here.

Tanoa [= Tongoa].

Tasako [= Api].

Tasico [= Api].

Tasiko [= Api].

Taua: islet e. of Tangoa, off Espiritu Santo.

Taviata: small, bare, rocky islet, 25 ft. high, on s. side Espiritu Santo (near Powell Point).

Tetuba: small islet off Espiritu Santo.

Tevala: near Laika, in Shepherd group; 324 ft. high at w.

end; small and almost inaccessible; summit covered with trees; steep cliffs on side of id.

Three Hills: 6 x 2 1/2 mi.; volcanic in origin; has 3 cone-

Mae.

Maei.

Mai.

shaped hills; n. e. hill 2171 ft. high, middle one 1504 ft., and s. w. hill 1803 ft. high; w.

point of id. is low and flat; well wooded;

inhab. (friendly) have nearly all disappeared, according to Speiser (1913).

Tomman: 1 1/2 x 1/2 mi.; a ridge of coral cliffs on e. side

Ure.

Uru.

rises to 265 ft., otherwise is mostly flat;

densely wooded; inhab. (friendly). Is off s. w. coast of Malekula.

Tommy's [= Arambagh].

Tongariki : 2 x 3/4 mi.; volcanic origin; 1687 ft. high, and
Tangarika. thickly wooded to summit; Amora Rocks off s.
end are 112 ft. high; inhab.; mission station
here. Is. s. e. and 2d largest of the
Shepherd group.

Tongoa: 5 x 3 mi.; mostly volcanic mounds and hills; 1674
Tangoa. ft. high; thickly wooded, with coconut, palms
Tanoa. and other trees at n. e. end; inhab.; Pres-
Tonoa. byterian mission here. Is largest of Shepherd
group, off s. e. coast of Api. Arabi is an is-
let.

Tonoa [= Tongoa].

Tubana: about 400 yards in extent; 110 ft. high; wooded;
uninhab. Is near Ulilaba, on s. side of
Espiritu Santo.

Tuft Rock: small islet, 66 ft. high, off s. w. point of
Tongoa, Shepherd group.

Turtle: islet 200 x 100 yards; 60 ft. high; in Malo pass of
Espiritu Santo; sandy, with bushes.

Turtle: low islet at Turtle Bay, on w. coast Espiritu Santo.

Tu Tu Ba (Tutuba): 3 1/2 x 1 1/4 mi.; 240 ft. high; up-
raised coral; densely wooded; inhab.
(apparently friendly). Is near Aoré.

Tuvuna: islet e. of Tongoa. (May be same as Tubana).

Two Hill (or Two Hills): = Mataso .

Tongva [= Arachnoid].

Tongvaiki : 2 x 3/4 mi.; volcanic origin; 1000 ft. high, and
Tongvaiki.
thickly wooded to summit; across rocks off v.

and are 112 ft. high; inland; mission station

here. Is. E. S. and 22 largest of the

Shepherd group.

Tongva : 5 x 3 mi.; mostly volcanic mounds and hills; 1074
Tongva.
Tongva.
Tongva.
Tongva.

and other areas at N. E. end; inland; 1700-

hyperic mission here. is largest of Shepherd

group, off E. E. coast of Apia. Area is an

Is.

Tongva [= Tongva].

Tubana : about 400 yards in extent; 110 ft. high; wooded;

uninhab. Is near Uila, on E. side of

Expitua Santo.

Tutu Rock : small islet, 60 ft. high, off E. W. point of

Tongva, Shepherd group.

Turtle : islet 200 x 100 yards; 60 ft. high; in halo pass of

Expitua Santo; sandy, with bushes.

Turtle : low islet at Turtle Bay, on W. coast Expitua Santo.

Tu Tu Ba (Tubana) : 5 1/2 x 1 1/4 mi.; 240 ft. high; sp-

trained coral; densely wooded; inland.

(apparently friendly). in near shore.

Tuvana : islet E. of Tongva. (May be same as Tubana).

Two Hill (or Two Hills) : = Matase.

- Ui: islet, 270 ft. high; densely wooded; few inhab. Is
s. of Lembui, near Serguey Point, Malekula.
- Ulendre: one of 3 islets s. of Serguey Point, Malekula;
wooded; 85 ft. high; uninhab.
- Ulilaba: $3/4 \times 1/4$ mi.; 135 ft. high; wooded; lagoon
Ulilapa.
Urilapa. on n. side, with mangroves; uninhab. On
s. side of Espiritu Santo.
- Ulilapa [= Ulilaba].
- Uraura: islet in harbor on s. side of Pallikulo.
- Ure [= Tomman].
- Uri: $1 \frac{1}{4}$ mi. by 670 yards; 109 ft. to top of trees; inhab.
Near Mangrove Point, on e. coast Malekula. Has
steep coral cliff on e. coast.
- Urilapa [= Ulilaba].
- Uripiv: $1/2$ mi. diam.; 121 ft. to tree tops; coral cliff
15 ft. high at e. end; inhab.; Presbyterian
mission here. Is just n. of Uri, on e. coast
of Malekula.
- Urombo: islet of Malekula.
- Uru [= Tomman].
- Urukiki: islet off Port Stanley, Malekula.
- Valea: 1300 yards by 400 yds.; 367 ft. high; almost inacces-
sible, as sides are precipitous cliffs; above the
steep sides are coconuts and thick vegetation; un-
inhab. but visited by natives for coconuts. In
Shepherd group, 1 mi. n. w. of Tongariki.

Ul: 1217 ft. high; heavily wooded; the island is
 s. of Isabul, near Barney Point, Malakula.
 Ulendres: one of 3 islands s. of Barney Point, Malakula;
 wooded; 65 ft. high; uninhab.
 Ullaba: 3 1/4 x 1 1/4 mi.; 135 ft. high; wooded; jagged
 Ullaba.
 Ullaba: on n. side, with mangroves; uninhab. On
 s. side of Isigile Is.
 Ullaba [= Ullaba].
 Uluara: island in harbor on s. side of Palikula.
 Uru [= Toman].
 Uri: 1 1/4 mi. by 670 yards; 109 ft. to top of trees; inhab.
 Near Manrove Point, on e. coast Malakula. Has
 steep coral cliff on s. coast.
 Uulapa [= Ullaba].
 Uripiv: 1 1/2 mi. diam.; 121 ft. to tree tops; coral cliff
 15 ft. high at s. end; inhab.; Transylvanian
 mission here. Is just n. of Uri, on e. coast
 of Malakula.
 Urombo: island of Malakula.
 Uru [= Toman].
 Urukiki: island off Port Stanley, Malakula.
 Uvala: 1300 yards by 400 yds.; 267 ft. high; almost un-
 eroded, as sides are precipitous cliffs; above the
 steep sides are coconuts and thick vegetation; un-
 inhab. but visited by natives for coconuts. In
 Shepherd group, 1 mi. n. w. of Tongariki.

Vao: islet 2 1/2 mi. circ.; 130 ft. high; densely wooded; inhab.; Marist mission station here. Speiser (1913) says thickly inhab. and wooded, has "reed" grass on it over 6 ft. high, large fig trees and lianes. Pigs and dogs are kept. Off Port Stanley, on n. coast Malekula.

Vasquez: an id. discovered by Maurelle (1781), supposed to be in 24° 44' S., 177° 41' E.; not now identified. Placed here for convenience.

Vaté [= Faté].

Vele: 2 mi. diam.; shore steep; 800 ft. high, with volc. Hinchinbroke.

cone 1493 ft. high, crater filled with vegetation; lagoon on w. side; inhab. peaceful.
Hinchinbrook.
Hitchinbrook.

Mau.

Venui: islet on s. side Espiritu Santo; has tree 135 ft. high on w. side.

Verao [= Moso].

Vila [= Fila].

Vi to: small wooded islet, 50 ft. high; about 250 yards in extent; uninhab. Is on s. coast of Malekula.

Volcano [= Api].

Wala [= Walo].

Walo: 1 1/2 mi. circ.; 150 ft. high; inhab. North of Port Wala.
Stanley, on n. coast of Malekula.

Waratap: on e side of south bay of Faté; inhab.

Whitsun [= Arag].

Whitsuntide [= Arag].

Wot [= Monument].

Wu lei: 1350 yards by 1/2 mi.; mostly low and swampy, with mangroves and coconuts; a ridge on s. side has several cone-shaped hills, the highest 290 ft. high, covered with fir trees; at s. w. end the ridge drops precipitously to the sea; on s. and s. e. sides there are several small islets on reef. Is s.-most id. of Maskelyne group.

17. New Hebrides. Birds.

Phasianidae.

Gallus gallus, subspecies.

Megapodidae.

Megapodius layardi Tristram. (Type locality, Faté)

Ambrym: Layard.

Api: Layard.

Espiritu Santo: Layard.

Faté: Bennett; Brenchley (eggs); Layard.

Tanna: Bennett; Brenchley (eggs).

Layard (Jr.?) says he found an egg on Faté (on side of id. opposite Havannah Harbor), but did not get the bird (at least on that trip). Layard (Ibis, 1878, 276) says the species is "getting very scarce in consequence of the rapid increase of pigs and tame cats that have taken to the bush."

Treronidae.

Treron curvirostra (Gmelin). (T.l., "Tanna.")

Tanna: "Latham" Forster?

Type of the genus Treron, and supposed to be same species as the bird called T. nipalensis; if so, locality must be wrong. Apparently not otherwise recorded from the group.

Speiser (1913) says of Santo Peak, on Espiritu Santo, "the natives pretend that a peculiar species of pigeon lives here." The natives were probably better naturalists than he, but it is uncertain what the species is, and whether it belongs in this family or the next.

Ptilinopus greyi "Gray" Bonaparte.
(T.l., Vanikoro, Sta Cruz group.)

Aneiteum: Layard.
Aniwa: Layard; Inglis.
?Api: Layard; Tristram (records it).
Eromanga: Gray (records it); Inglis.
Espiritu Santo: Farquhar.
Faté: Mus. Liverpool; Layard; Richards; Farquhar;
Malekula: Layard; Farquhar. (Mackinlay.
Tanna: MacGillivray.
Tongoa: Collett (records it).

Sylphitreron tannensis (Latham). (T.l., Tanna.)

Ambrym: Layard.
Eromanga: Layard; Farquhar.
Espiritu Santo (islet of Tangoa): Farquhar.
Faté: Layard; Mackinlay.
Malekula: Corrie.
Tanna: Forster; Layard.
Tongoa: Collett (records it).
Sharpe finds specimens from Eromanga and Espiritu Santo (Tangoa) differ from those in the Brit.Mus. from other ids. in the New Hebrides.

Globicera pacifica, subspecies.

Ambrym: Mus. Liverpool.
Aneiteum: Gray (records it).
Api: Layard; 'Challenger'.
Eromanga: Layard; Inglis; Robertson.
Espiritu Santo: Layard.
Faté: Layard.
Malekula: Layard; Farquhar.
Malo: Layard.
Tanna: Gray (records it).
Tongoa: Collett (records it).
Sharpe thinks Samoan and Tongan birds different from those of the New Hebrides and Louisiade groups and that the name G. tarralii Bp. may be available for the bird of the New Hebrides, as this has Vanikoro as its type locality.

Globicera farquhari Sharpe (T.l., Eromanga.)

Eromanga: Farquhar ("very common"). Based on one female from Polonia Bay, Eromanga, taken May 28, 1899. Sharpe says it is allied to G. pacifica, but much darker, etc., "with dark leaden-grey under wing-coverts."

Columbidae.

Janthoenas leopoldi Tristram. (T.l., Faté.)

Ambrym: Layard.
 Aneiteum: Layard; Freeman.
 Api: Layard.
 Eromanga: Layard; Farquhar.
 Faté: Layard.
 Malekula: Layard.
 Malo: Layard.

?Macropygia, species.

Farquhar (Ibis, 1900, 608) refers to "a bright yellow dove of this genus" in the New Hebrides, described to him, but he did not meet with it, and thinks it must be "very rare."

Macropygia rufa Ramsay. (T.l., Faté)

Ambrym: Layard.
 Aneiteum: Inglis.
 Api: Layard.
 Eromanga: Layard.
 Espiritu Santo: Layard; Farquhar.
 Faté: Mackinlay; Layard.
 Malekula: Layard; Farquhar.
 Malo: Layard.
 Tanna: Layard; Richards.
 Tongoa: Collett (records it).

The species of this genus are prone to variation, and the present species may not prove to be the same on all the islands.

Macropygia mackinlayi Ramsay. (T.l., Tanna.)

Tanna: Mackinlay. This is suspected of being the same as M. rufa.

Peristeridae.

Chalcophaps chrysochlora, subspecies.

Ambrym: Layard.
 Aneiteum: Inglis ("very plentiful")
 Aniwa: Inglis; Paton.
 Api: Layard.
 Eromanga: Layard; Farquhar
 Espiritu Santo: Layard; Farquhar.
 Faté: Layard; Mackinlay.
 Malekula: Layard; Farquhar ("common")
 Malo: Layard.
 Tanna: Macgillivray; Richards.
 Tongoa: Collett (records it).

Gallicolumba ferruginea (Forster). (T.l., Tanna.)

Tanna: Forster. Not found since Forster's time

(Salvadori, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., xxi, 605). Wardlaw-Ramsay (Ibis, 1890, 227) suggests this is Treron fulvicollis from a wrong locality, but Forster was usually very careful with his localities and probably described his birds on the spot, hence it is doubtful if Wardlaw-Ramsay's guess is correct.

Gallicolumba, species.

Tanna: Latham (records it). Described by Latham from "Tanna", ex Banks' collection; not met with since, and may prove to be female of preceding (Salvadori, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., xxi, 605).

Rallidae.

Hypotaenidia philippensis, subspecies.

Aneiteum: Inglis ("lives in the bush, and flies little.")

Poliolimnas cinereus tannensis (Forster).
(T.l., Tanna.)

Tanna: Forster. Ingram recognizes this as a distinct form.

Porzana tabuensis (Gmelin) or subspecies.

Aneiteum: Gray (records it); Macgillivray.

Tanna: Latham (records it).

-----: Layard.

The bird from Tanna is recorded as a variety by Latham and Gmelin.

Porphyrio melanonotus aneiteumensis Tristram.
(T.l., Aneiteum.)

Aneiteum: Inglis ("lives inland.")

?Tanna: Layard.

Malekula: Farquhar (recorded as P. smaragdineus by Sharpe).

Faté: an individual of "a singularly small, delicately formed race of this bird" was sent Layard alive from this island.

Puffinidae.

Farquhar says the natives (island not given) described a bird "as nesting in holes in the mountains--some sort of Shearwater, I presume."

Pterodroma "torquata". (T.l., Aneiteum.)

Aneiteum: Macgillivray. Macgillivray, who

described torquata (which Salvin synonymizes with brevipes), say it "Breeds in burrows on the wooded mountains of the interior of the island, the highest of which attains an elevation of 2788 feet. A young bird, not many days old, and covered with black down, was brought me on the 14th of February, but I have not yet seen an egg. The Aneiteumese name is Katébu." (Zoologist, 1860, 7134.) Macgillivray says he has seen the species off the coast of Tanna and Eromanga, and a native of Tanna told him it breeds in his district, which began about 12 miles south of Port Resolution.

Pterodroma rostrata (Peale). (T.l., Tahiti.)

Aneiteum: Macgillivray.

Puffinus lherminieri "subsp. n."

?New Hebrides. Mathews indicates a new form from the New Hebrides, which he thinks may prove the same as Procellaria nugax Solander (for the Queensland bird). Mathews does not give any definite record or locality for the New Hebrides.

Hydrobatidae.

Fregetta albogularis (Finsch). (T.l., Fijis.)

Aneiteum: Macgillivray (breeding; eggs in January)
New Hebrides: Heine & Reichenow (record it)

Sternidae.

Thalasseus bergii rectirostris (Peale).
(T.l., Fiji Ids.)

-----: Layard.

Aneiteum: Inglis; Forbes & Robinson (record it;
spn. in Liverpool Mus.)

Anous stolidus, subspecies.

Aneiteum: Inglis.

Gygis (or Leucanous) alba, subspecies.

Aniwa: Inglis.

Scolopacidae.

Vetola lapponica baueri (Naumann). (T.l., Australia)

Aneiteum: Macgillivray; Inglis ("very plentiful")
?Aniwa: Inglis. Tristram had an immature bird
he thought might be melanuiroides, collected by

Inglis. In his Catalogue (1889, p. 16) he identifies the bird as "Uropygialis" (baueri), and gives the locality as "Aneityum".

Heteroscelus incanus (Gmelin).

Aneiteum: Macgillivray; Layard.

Charadriidae.

Pluvialis dominicus fulvus (Gmelin).

-----: Gray (records it); Layard.

Aneiteum: Macgillivray; Layard; Inglis.

Aniwa: R. Paton; Inglis ("abundant on the shore"
of this and preceding ids.).

Espiritu Santo: Farquhar.

Aphrizidae.

Arenaria interpres oahuensis (Bloxham).
(T.l., Hawaiian Ids.)

New Hebrides: Gray (records it).

Aneiteum: Macgillivray.

Ardeidae.

Demigretta sacra, subspecies.

Aneiteum: Macgillivray; Freeman; Inglis.

Malekula: Farquhar ("common").

Tristram says these are smaller than the Samoan bird, and he thinks there are two forms, a larger and a smaller, that occur in the Pacific, though they do not seem to be found together in any one locality.

(Nycticorax caledonicus. Salvadori records this from the New Hebrides, but in error for New Britain.-- See Wigglesworth, Aves Polynesiae, p. 69.)

Butorides javanica stagnatilis (Gould).
(T.l., Australia.)

Malekula: Farquhar ("common")

Anatidae.

Anas superciliosa, subspecies.

Aneiteum: Tristram (records it).

Api: "wild ducks" are reported from here.

Espiritu Santo: Layard.

Phaethontidae.

Phaethon rubricaudus Boddaert. (T.l., Mauritius.)

Aneiteum: Inglis.

Buteonidae.

Urospiza (or Astur) fasciatus insularis (Sarasin).
(T.l., New Caledonia)

Aneiteum: Inglis; Layard.

Api: Schmeltz.

Faté; Schmeltz.

Circus approximans wolfi Gurney.
(T.l., New Caledonia.)

?Api: Layard.

Faté: Layard; Farquhar.

Eromanga: Mackinlay.

Falconidae.

Falco peregrinus, or subspecies.

Faté: Layard.

Loriidae.

Layard mentions a small, long-tailed parrot, "with a red breast, and about the size of Lorius solitarius of Fiji", from Espiritu Santo. George Forster refers to parrots, large and beautiful (black, red and yellow), from Tanna, but not known to later travelers.

Trichoglossus massena Bonaparte.

New Hebrides: Brenchley.

Aneiteum: Layard; Inglis (in small flocks, in
Eromanga: Mackinlay. cocoanuts.)

Faté: Layard; Richards; Mackinlay.

Malekula: Farquhar ("common in all the islands,
going generally in pairs.")

Tanna: Richards; Mackinlay.

Tongoa: Collett (records it).

Hypocharmosyna palmarum (Gmelin). (T.l., Tanna.)

New Hebrides: Brenchley.

Ambrym: Farquhar ("not very common anywhere"
on the islands).

Aneiteum: Brit. Mus. (record).

Api: Layard.

Elephant islet (of Espiritu Santo): Farquhar.

Eromanga: Ramsay (records it).

Espiritu Santo: Layard.

Faté: Layard (rare and very wary; feed on
cocoanut blossoms); Mackinlay;
Richards.

Tanna: Forster; H.M.S. Herald.

Tongoa: Collett (records it).

Both Layard and Salvadori think H. pygmaea (Gmelin), supposed to have come from Otaheite, may be the female of H. palmarum, and Wigglesworth synonymizes it with the latter.

Psittacidae.

?Cyanoramphus ulietanus (Gmelin).

?Tanna: Brit. Mus. (ex Bullock Colln.). Layard (1880) does not think it occurs at Tanna; he made inquiries about it, but in vain. (See note under this species, in Society group.)

Cuculidae.

Urodynamis t. taitensis (Sparrman).

Ambrym: Layard.

Faté: Layard.

Forbes and Robinson (Bull. Liverpool Mus.) record a specimen from "South Pacific (Suwarrows Island)". There is a Suwarro islet on the e. side of Malekula, but more likely the locality intended is the id. of similar name under group 8 or 14.

Cacomantis schistaceigularis Sharpe.

(T.I., Espiritu Santo.)

Frequently mentioned in the literature as
C. bronzinus (Gray).

Ambrym: Layard.

Api: Layard.

Eromanga: Layard.

Espiritu Santo: Layard; Farquhar.

Faté: Layard.

Malekula: Layard.

Malo: Layard.

Cacomantis simus (Peale).

Tanna: (Seeböhm colln.). Specimens from the New Hebrides may prove to be the preceding.

Tytonidae.

Tyto alba lulu (Peale).

Anciteum: Layard; Inglis (lives in woods and

Api: Layard. not much seen).

Eromanga: Inglis; Layard; Farquhar (saw 2 he thought this species)

Espiritu Santo: Farquhar.

Faté: Layard.

Malekula: Layard.

Tanna: Forster.

Micropodidae.

Collocalia leucopygia Wallace. (T.l., New Caledonia).

Ambrym: Layard.

Api: Layard.

Eromanga: Layard.

Espiritu Santo: Layard.

Faté: Layard.

Malekula: Layard.

Malo: Layard.

Collocalia uropygialis Gray. (T.l., Aneiteum.)

Ambrym: Layard.

Aneiteum: Gray (records it); Brenchley; Inglis

Aniwa: Inglis ("plentiful"). ("plentiful")

Api: 'Challenger'.

Eromanga: Layard.

Espiritu Santo: Layard.

Faté: Layard.

Malekula: Layard; Farquhar.

Malo: Layard.

Tangoa (Espiritu Santo); Farquhar.

Tongoa: Collett (records it).

-----: Inglis.

Collocalia fuciphaga vanikorensis (Quoy & Gaimard).
(T.l., Vanikoro).

Ambrym: Layard.

Api: Layard;

Eromanga: Layard.

Espiritu Santo: Sayard; Farquhar.

Faté: Layard (not uncommon); Farquhar.

Malekula: Layard.

Malo: Layard.

Alcedinidae.

Sauropatis chloris hyperontia Oberholser
(T.l., Faté).

Faté; Layard.

Sauropatis sanctus, subspecies.

Ambrym: Layard.

Aneiteum: Inglis.

Api: Layard.

Eromanga: Layard.

Espiritu Santo: Layard.

Faté: Layard.

Malo: Layard.

Malekula: Layard.

Sauropatis tannensis (Sharpe). (T.l., Tanna).

Tanna: Rayner.

Sauropatis solomonis (Ramsey). (T.l., Solomon Ids.)

Aneiteum: Macgillivray.

Api: 'Challenger'.

Sauropatis juliae Heine (T.l., New Hebrides).

Aneiteum: Inglis; Layard.

Aniwa: Inglis.

Api: 'Challenger'.

Eromanga: Inglis; Farquhar.

Espiritu Santo: Farquhar.

Faté: Layard; Mackinlay; Richards.

Malekula: Farquhar.

Malo: Layard.

Tanna: Forster; Layard.

Tongos: Collett (records it).

A specimen from "Vela Harbor", collected by Mackinlay, is doubtless from Fila Harbor, on Faté. Forbes and Robinson think there may be another form on Aniwa, related to juliae.

Halcyon farquhari Sharpe. (T.l., Malekula).

Espiritu Santo: Farquhar.

Malekula: Farquhar.

Sharpe says it is in the "Cyanalcyon section", and its nearest relative seems to be H. leucopygius, of the Solomons.

There appears to be considerable revision necessary in the kingfishers of the New Hebrides and the Fijis, at least, which will require a good series of skins.

Hirundinidae.

Hirundo (or Hypurolepis) tahitica Gmelin.
(T.l., Tahiti).

Aneiteum: Macgillivray.

Api: 'Challenger'.

Espiritu Santo: Layard; Farquhar.

Faté: Layard.

Muscicapidae.

Petroica ambrynensis Sharpe. (T.l., Ambrym).

Ambrym: Farquhar. Sharpe says it is nearer P. pusilla of Fiji and Samoa than to similis of Aneiteum and Tanna.

Petroica similis Gray. (T.l., Aneiteum).

Aneiteum: Macgillivray; Inglis.

Eromanga: Farquhar.

Tanna: Layard.

Rhipidura bulgeri Layard. (T.l., New Caledonia.)

Tongoa: Collett (records it). Not certain it is this species.

Rhipidura brenchleyi Sharpe. (T.l., Aneiteum.)

Aneiteum: Brenchley.

Tanna: Forster.

Rhipidura erromangae Sharpe. (T.l., Eromanga.)

Eromanga: Farquhar; ?Inglis. Sharpe says it is intermediate between R. brenchleyi and R. saturata.

Rhipidura "n. sp.?"

Tongoa: Collett (records it). Says it is allied to R. verreauxi.

Rhipidura sancta Sharpe. (T.l., Espiritu Santo.)

Espiritu Santo: Farquhar. Allied to R. verreauxi

Rhipidura melanolaema Sharpe. (T.l., "Malikollo or Vanikoro".)

Malekula: Schmeltz.

Myiagra perspicillata tannaensis Tristram
(T.l., Tanna.)

Aneiteum: (Mus. Tristram).

Api: Farquhar.

?Faté:

Eromanga: Farquhar.

Tanna: Layard.

Tongoa: Collett (records it).

Myiagra caledonica melanura Gray. (T.l., Eromanga and Aneiteum.)

Ambrym: Layard.

Aneiteum: Macgillivray; Inglis; Layard.

Aniwa: Inglis; Layard.

Api: Layard.

Eromanga: Macgillivray; Layard; Mackinlay.

Espiritu Santo: Layard.

Faté: Layard; Mackinlay.
Malekula: Layard; Farquhar.
Malo: Layard.
Rano (islet of Malekula): Farquhar.

Piezorhynchus sericeus Ramsay. (T.l., Espiritu Santo)

Espiritu Santo: Braithwaite. Obtained about two mi. inland from Bougainville Channel. Ramsay says it looks like Lalage banksiana but is a member of the present genus.

Campephagidae.

Artamides caledonicus thilenii (Neumann).
(T.l., Espiritu Santo)

Eromanga: Macgillivray; Inglis; Mackinlay;
Espiritu Santo: Layard. Robertson.
Malekula: Layard; Farquhar ("common" and "very
Malo: Layard. inquisitive").

Neumann mentions only Espiritu Santo birds under this form, but probably all New Hebrides birds belong here, as Layard long ago (Ibis, 1880, 228) called attention to differences between the birds of New Caledonia and Malekula.

Lalage banksiana Gray. (T.l., Vanua Lava.)

Faté: Layard (saw one under favorable conditions but did not get it). The Brit. Mus. must have others from this island, as Sharpe says (Ibis, 1900, 343) "I cannot see that the Efaté examples in the Museum are different from the Vanua Lava birds", and that the presence of this species on Faté is a "somewhat curious fact in geographical distribution." L. banksiana has the under surface of body and light pattern of wings and tail white, with a "slight tinge of fawn-colour", while L. flavotincta is a "beautiful yellow" on these parts. The history of the Faté and Vanua Lava birds should be looked into, or, better, fresh material secured; if "skinned from alcohol", banksiana could be easily explained.

Lalage flavotincta Sharpe. (T.l., Espiritu Santo.)

Espiritu Santo: Farquhar.
Eromanga: Robertson (collected in mountains).
Malekula: Farquhar.
Tangoa (islet of Espiritu Santo): Farquhar.

Diaphoropterus montrosieri (Verreaux & Des Murs).
(T.l., New Caledonia.)

Aneiteum: Inglis (Tristram queried the species;
1 spn. in bad condition).

Eromanga: Inglis; Farquhar.
 Faté: Layard; Farquhar.
 Malekula: Farquhar.
 Tongoa: Collett (recorded it.)

Turdidae.

Turdus (or Planesticus) mareensis Layard & Tristram.
 (T.l., Maré, Loyalty Ids.)

Espiritu Santo: Farquhar (Very wild, but not uncommon; eggs in Aug. and Sept.)

Malekula: Farquhar (an immature female, the only one seen).

Farquhar thinks the Malekula bird not so dark as that from Espiritu Santo.

Sharpe could not make a good comparison of the Farquhar birds with those of mareensis from Maré, as all of Layard's spns. "seem to have been preserved in spirits." He thinks (with Wigglesworth) that New Hebrides and Maré birds should be compared with those from Vanikoro, since mareensis may prove to be a synonym of vanikornensis.

Turdus (or Planesticus), species.

Ambrym: Layard. Wigglesworth thinks this may be vanikorensis.

Turdus (or Planesticus) pritzbueri (Layard).
 (T.l., Lifu, Loyalty Ids.)

?Malo: Layard.

Tanna: Macgillivray; Layard.

Turdus (or Planesticus) albifrons Ramsay.
 (T.l., mts. of Eromanga.)

Eromanga: Robertson (mts.)

Artamidae.

Artamus leucorhynchus melaleucus (Wagler).
 (T.l., New Caledonia.)

Api: 'Challenger'.

Espiritu Santo: Layard; Farquhar.

Faté: Layard; Farquhar.

Malekula: Layard.

Tongoa: Collett (records it).

Farquhar says it is common on some of the islands.

Prionopidae.

Clytorhynchus grisescens Sharpe. (T.l., Espiritu Santo)

Espiritu Santo: Farquhar.

Malekula: Farquhar.

Clytorhynchus vatensis Sharpe. (T.l., Faté)

Faté: Layard; Farquhar (1 female). Layard shot one in May on the side of the island opposite from Havannah Harbor.

"Laniidae."Pachycephala intacta Sharpe. (T.l., Malekula.)

Espiritu Santo: Layard; Farquhar.

Faté: Layard.

Malekula: Layard; Farquhar ("common")

Pachycephala chlorura Gray. (T.l., Eromanga.)

New Hebrides: Brenchley.

Ambrym: Layard.

Aneiteum: Macgillivray; Inglis; Layard.

Api: Macgillivray; Layard.

Eromanga: Macgillivray; Layard.

Malo: Layard.

Tanna:

Tongoa: Collett (records it).

Eopsaltria cucullata Gray is the female of this species. Possibly birds from Ambrym, Api, Malo, and Tongoa, or some of them, belong to the preceding species.

Zosteropidae.Zosterops macgillivrayi Sharpe. (T.l., Malekula.)

Aneiteum:

Api: Farquhar.

Malekula: Farquhar.

Sharpe says it is related to Z. rendovae.

Zosterops flavifrons (Gmelin). (T.l., Tanna.)

New Hebrides: Brenchley.

Aneiteum: Inglis.

Aniwa: Inglis.

Eromanga: Macgillivray; Mackinlay.

Faté: Layard; Mackinlay; Farquhar.

Tanna: Forster; Mackinlay.

Tongoa: Collett (recorded it).

Zosterops griseonota Gray. (T.l., Nu Id., New Caledonia.)

Ambrym: Layard.

Api: Layard.

Eromanga: Brenchley; Layard; Robertson.

Faté: Richards; Layard.

Espiritu Santo: Layard; Farquhar.

Malekula: Layard.

Malo: Layard.

Tongoa: Collett (recorded it).

Sharpe now thinks Z. vatensis is a synonym of this. He says the white under tail-coverts are due to the specimens having been preserved in alcohol, "which has destroyed the yellow tint." The compiler has put all references relating to vatensis and westernensis here.

Meliphagidae.

Myzomela cardinalis (Gmelin). (T.l., Tanna.)

Aneiteum: Macgillivray; Inglis.) I am not cer-
 Aniwa: Macgillivray; Inglis.) tain Macgilli-
 Eromanga: Macgillivray; Inglis.) vray got spec-
 Espiritu Santo: Farquhar. mens on each of
 Faté: Farquhar. these ids. CWR.
 Malekula: Farquhar.

Tanna: Forster; Layard; Mackinlay.

Tongoa: Collett (recorded it).

Tristram named M. splendida from Tanna, but this is type locality of M. cardinalis.

?Myzomela chermesina Gray. (T.l., unknown.)

?Malekula: (in Brit. Mus.). Some writers question the locality, but Gadow records the specimen from "Manikollo" without a query. Sharpe records the species only from Rotuma in his Hand-List.

?Myzomela caledonica Forbes. (T.l., New Caledonia.)

Api: Layard.

Faté: Layard.

Malekula: Layard.

Forbes says "Mr. Layard also met with a Myzomela,** in the New Hebrides, on the islands of Vate, Api, and Mallikollo, and remarks that a specimen procured is identical with the New-Caledonian bird; so that it seems probable that M. caledonica may extend its range as far as these islands; but specimens to show this are as yet wanting." (P.Z.S., 1879, 260.)

Gliciphila flavotincta Gray. (T.l., Eromanga.)

Eromanga: Brenchley; Farquhar.

Faté: Layard; Mackinlay; Farquhar.

Tanna: Mackinlay.

Tongoa: Collett (records it).

Ploceidae.

Erythura cyanofrons Layard. (T.l., Lifu, Loyalty
 Ids.)

Ambrym: Farquhar.

Eromanga: Robertson.
 Faté: Farquhar.
 Tanna: Layard; Richards.

Erythura regia (Sclater). (T.l., Api.)

Api: Kenneth Howard (found it in interior of id.)
 Tongoa: Collett (records it).

Erythura serena (Sclater). (T.l., Aneiteum.)

Aneiteum: Macgillivray.
 ?Faté: Layard. (Possibly this record belongs
 under E. cyanofrons.)

"Eulabetidae."

Aplonis rufinennis Layard. (T.l., Faté).

Ambrym: Mus. Liverpool; Farquhar.
 Espiritu Santo: Mus. Liverpool; Farquhar.
 Faté: Layard. The type of this species is in the
 Liverpool Museum, and was sent from Faté "in alcohol".
 Sharpe borrowed the specimen and decided that Espiritu
 Santo and Ambrym birds were the same--"Evidently
 identical"; he also thought the same species was
 figured in the Voy. 'Astrolabe' (pl. 9, fig. 1) as
Lamprotornis zelandica.

17a. Banks Islands. Birds.

Megapodidae.

Megapodius brazieri Sclater. (T.l., Vanua Lava.)

Vanua Lava: Brazier. This species was based on
 an egg from John Brazier.

Megapodius layardi Tristram.

Vanua Lava: Brenchley. Gray records eggs obtain-
 ed by Brenchley. Possibly these are the same as
Megapodius brazieri.

Loriidae.

Trichoglossus massena Bonaparte.

Vanua Lava: Brenchley.

Hypocharmosyna palmarum (Gmelin).

Vanua Lava: Farquhar.

Muscicapidae.

Rhipidura spilodera Gray. (T.l., Vanua Lava.)

Vanua Lava: Brenchley.

Myiagra caledonica melanura Gray.

Vanua Lava: Brenchley.

Campephagidae.

Lalage banksiana Gray. (T.l., Vanua Lava.)

Vanua Lava: Brenchley. See reference to this species under New Hebrides.

Meliphagidae.

Gliciphila notabilis Sharpe. (T.l., Vanua Lave.)

Vanua Lava: Farquhar (1 pair). Sharpe says this appears to replace G. flavotincta on Vanua Lava, and that its nearest ally "seems to be G. fasciata of New Caledonia."

17b. Santa Cruz Islands. Birds.Treronidae.

Ptilinopus greyi "Gray" Bonaparte. (T.l., Vanikoro).

Santa Cruz; Mus. Liverpool.

Vanikoro: 'Astrolabe'.

Globicera pacifica, subspecies.

Vanikoro: 'Astrolabe'.

Scelopacidae.

Heteroscelus incanus (Gmelin).

Santa Cruz: Mus. Liverpool.

Micropodidae.

Collocalia fuciphaga vanikorensis (Quoy & Gaimard).
(T.l., Vanikoro.)

Vanikoro: Quoy & Gaimard.

Alcedinidae.

Gray (1859, p. 7) says Quoy and Gaimard recorded a "Martin Chasseur" from Vanikoro, but did not describe it.

Muscicapidae.

Rhipidura melanolaema Sharpe. (T.l., "Malikollo or Vanikoro.")

Vanikoro: Hombron & Jacquinot.

Rhipidura astrolabi Oustalet. (T.l., Vanikoro.)

Vanikoro: Quoy & Gaimard.

Turdidae.

Turdus (or Planesticus) vanikorensis (Quoy & Gaimard)
(T.l., Vanikoro.)

Vanikoro: 'Astrolabe.'

"Laniidae."

Pachycephala vanicorensis Oustalet. (T.l. Vanikoro).

Vanikoro: Quoy & Gaimard.

"Eulabetidae."

Aplonis maxwelli Forbes. (T.l., Santa Cruz Id.)

Santa Cruz: (ex Tristram colln.).

17a. Banks Group (of the New Hebrides).

"Lágrimas de San Pedro" (of Quirós) may be equivalent to this group. Annexed by the British in 1898, according to Brigham; or, government administered by British and French, conjointly, according to the Hydrographic Pilot. Inhabitants are decreasing yearly (syphilis very prevalent); mostly friendly at this time. Much fever in some districts. A poisonous plant, called "salata" causes ugly sores and ulcers.

The Hydrographic Pilot gives the limits of this group as 13° 48' S., and 167° 05' E., and includes here Tucopia, Anuda, and Fataka (which, in the present list, are placed under the Santa Cruz group).

Ababa [= Torres] .

Alaba [= Torres] .

Ara: small wooded islet, 250 ft. high; inhab. Is on Araa.

fringing reef of Valua, off and close to s.w. point.

Araa [= Ara] .

Avava [= Torres].

Baba [= Torres].

Bennett: discovered by Capt. Hunter of the vessel Marshall

Bennett, in 1835; mentioned by Findlay in 1851, but not in the latest edition of his 'Directory.' Said to be due south of the Banks group, distant about 14-16 miles; of good height and even appearance, and sloping at the sides; thought to be about 30-35 mi. diam., and probably inhab., as fires were seen.

"*Leptocarpus de San Pedro*" (at Quirós) may be referred to this group. Annexed by the British in 1888, according to Bligh; or, government administered by British and French, conjointly, according to the Hydrographic Pilot. Inhabitants are decreasing yearly (typhoid very prevalent); mostly friendly at this time. Much fever in some districts. A poisonous plant, called "salate" causes ugly sores and ulcers.

The Hydrographic Pilot gives the limits of this group as 13° 48' S., and 157° 03' E., and includes here Trobriand, Andra, and Taka (which, in the present list, are placed under the Santa Cruz group).

Abaka [= Torres].

Alaba [= Torres].

Ara: small wooded island, 850 ft. high; inhabited. Is on Ara.

fringing reef of lava, off and close to a w. point

Ara [= Ara].

Avava [= Torres].

Baba [= Torres].

Bennett: discovered by Capt. Hunter of the vessel *Marshall*

Bennett, in 1888; mentioned by Lindsay in 1881, but

not in the latest edition of his 'Director'. He

to be due south of the Santa group, distant about

14-16 miles; of good height and even appearance,

and sloping at the sides; thought to be about

Bligh [= Ureparapara].

Claire: an isolated rock to the s. w. of Mota.

Gana [= Gaua].

Gaua: nearly circular in shape, 10 mi. or more in diam.;
Gana.

Gog. outlying reef runs round island; 2300

Santa Maria. ft. high, flat-topped, with fine lake
in center at about 2000 ft., where
ducks are said to "abound"; steep cliffs
on n. w. and s. w. points, but n. e. end
is low; fine forest; inhab.; mission
station here. A cave at promontory
at "Cocksparrow Point" has a legend of
many birds inhabiting it; and "pigeons"
occur at Lakona Bay, on s. w. coast.
Many pigs here. Some small islets occur
off n. 3., and n. and w. sides.

Gog [= Gaua].

Hiu [= Hiw].

Hiw: 6 1/2 x 3 1/2 mi.; 1230 ft. high., n. w. point is
Hiu.

North. low; wooded; inhab. In Torres group.

Kakea: low, flat-topped islet of Port Patteson, Vanua Lava;
Pakea.

Qakea. wooded.

La Margaritana (of Quirós) may be one of the Banks group.

Lo: 3 1/2 x 2 mi., with 2 peaks, 390 and 353 ft. high;

Low?

Saddle. wooded; inhab. friendly and amiable; mission
station here. In Torres group.

Low: an id. near Vanua Lava, mentioned by Brenchley; may be
same as Lo.

Clarke: an isolated rock to the S. W. of Water.

Gave [= Gave].

Gave: nearly circular in shape, 10 mi. or more in diam.

5 mi. 2500

5000

5000

5000

5000

5000

5000

5000

5000

5000

5000

5000

Gave [= Gave].

Riv [= Riv].

Riv: 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 mi.; 1200 ft. high. N. W. point is

Riv.

low; wooded; inhab. in Torres group.

Kakea: low, flat-topped island of Port Jackson, Vanua Lava;

Kakea.

wooded.

Ha Marerikiana (or similar) may be one of the Banks group.

Lo: 3 1/2 x 3 mi., with 2 peaks, 550 and 525 ft. high;

Low?

Saddle. wooded; inhab. friendly and amiable; mission

station here. In Torres group.

low: an is. near Vanua Lava, mentioned by Greenhalgh; may be

same as Lo.

Meralaba [= Merlav].

Meralav [= Merlav].

Merelava [= Merlav].

Merig: small islet, 200 ft. high; about 30 inhab. No an-Merigi.

St. Claire. anchorage; landing (on n. e. side) is bad.

Merigi [= Merig].

Merlav: small id., 2 1/4 mi. diam., with inactive volcano

Meralaba.

Meralav. (conical peak 2900 ft. high); inhab.,

Merelava.

Merlay. land cultivated for some distance up moun-

Pic de l'Etoile.

Star. tain side; mission station here.

Star Peak.

Merlay [= Merlay].

Metoma: 1 1/4 x 3 /4 mi.; oval in shape; 412 ft. high.

Ovale.

smallest of Torres group.

Middle [= Tegua].

Mota: "8-10" mi. circ., or 2 mi. diam., has 2 wooded peaks

Nostra Senora de la Luz.

Pan de Azucar.

about 1350 ft. high, in center

San Marcos?

Sugar Loaf.

of id.; coast cliffy, and landing

difficult; vegetation luxuriant,

but water scarce; inhab.; head-

quarters of Melanesian mission in

Banks group located here.

Mota Lava: name given to s. part of Valua.

Niwula: islet near Kakea, low; flat-topped; wooded. On e.

side Vanua Lava.

Norbarbar [= native name for Ureparapara].

North [= Hiw].

Nostra Senora de la Luz [= Mota].

Ovale [= Metoma].

Pakea [= Kakea].

Pan de Azucar [= Mota].

Pic de l'Étoile [= Merlav].

"Pukapuka" (of traders) [= Tog].

Qakea [= Kakea].

Ravena [= Ravenga].

Ravenga : about 1/2 mi. diam.; about 70 ft. high; some red
Ravena.

Revena. cliffs at west end; wooded; inhab. Off Port
Patteson, e. coast Vanua Lava.

Reef Islets: 3 small, low, sandy, wooded islets about 4 mi.
n. of Vanua Lava; one islet, Rowa, is inhab.

Revena [= Ravenga].

Rowa: northermost of the Reef Group; a few inhab.; mission
Rowo. station here.

Rowo [= Rowa].

Saddle [= Lo].

Saddle [= Valua].

San Marcos (of Quirós) may be sane as Mota.

Sanna: small, narrow islet, south of Rowa Reef.

Santa Maria [= Gaua].

South [= Tog].

Star [= Merlav].

Star Peak [= Merlav].

St. Claire [= Merig].

Sugar Loaf [= Mota].

Circle [= Watson].

Lakes [= Lakes].

San de Asuncion [= Note].

Pis de l'Alto [= Marley].

"Purpura" (or tricolor) [= Fog].

Gales [= Lakes].

Revens [= Revens].

Revens : about 1 1/2 mi. diam.; about 70 ft. high; some red

Revens.

cliffs at west end; wooded; inland. Off Fort

Patterson, e. coast Venus Lake.

Reef Islands: 2 small, low, sandy, wooded islands about 4 mi.

n. of Venus Lake; one island, lower, is inland.

Revens [= Revens].

Row: northernmost of the Reef Group; a few inland; mission

Row.

station here.

Row [= Row].

Saddle [= Is].

Saddle [= Value].

San Marcos (or Quirós) may be same as Note.

Sanna: small, narrow island, south of Note Reef.

Santa Maria [= Cava].

South [= Fog].

Star [= Marley].

Star Peak [= Marley].

St. Claire [= Marley].

Sugar Peak [= Note].

Tegua: 3 1/2 mi. diam.; circular id. in middle of Torres
Middle.
Torga. group, with peak 643 ft. high; inhab.;
mission station here. Is 2 1/2 mi. s. e.
of Hiw.

Tog: 8-9 mi. circ., flat-topped; "600" or "896" or "901"
Pukapuka
South. ft. high; steep and bluff in most places, with
Toga. coast cliffs; inhab.; mission station here.

Toga [= Tog].

Torga [= Tegua].

Torres group: 5 ids. of coral formation; inhab.; little
Ababa.
Alaba. water; Hiw is 1200 ft. high, others much
Avava.
Baba. lower; geologically recent; Melanesian
Vava. mission station here. Ids. are: Hiw (or
North), Lo (or Saddle), Metoma (betw.
Middle and North), Tegua (or Middle), and
Tog (or South).

Ureparapara: 12 mi. circ.; 2440 ft. high; volcanic; mtn.
Bligh.
Norharbar. wooded; e. side fertile, but w. side more
steep and rocky; coconuts abound; inhab.;
mission station here. Has 12 ? islets.

Valua: 6 mi. long; 1465 ft. high; n. e. side is bold and
Mota Lava.
Saddle. rocky; Mota Lava is the s. part, where
965 ft. high (a rocky bluff); fertile,
wooded; inhab.; mission station here.
Cattle, goats, fowls, and ducks are
raised.

Torres.
Middle.
Torres.

group, with peak 848 ft. high; inner.
mission station here. Is 2 1/2 mi. e. s.
of Rio.

Torres:
Pukapuka
South.
Torres.

8-9 mi. circ.; flat-topped; "500" or "501"
ft. high; steep and bare in most places, with
poor cliffs; inner; mission station here.

Torres [= Torres].
Torres [= Torres].

Torres group: 5 islands of coral formation; inner; little
water; NW is 1200 ft. high, others much
lower; geologically recent; Melanesian
mission station here. Is. are: Rio (or
North), No (or Saddle), Western (bare,
Middle and North), Torres (or Middle), and
Tor (or South).

Ururapara: 12 mi. circ.; 2440 ft. high; volcanic; mtn.
High.
Northern: wooded; s. side fertile, but w. side more
steep and rocky; occasional ground; inner.
mission station here. Is. is 7 islands.
Value: 5 mi. long; 1450 ft. high; n. s. side is bold and
Note Lava.
Saddle.
rocky; Note Lava is the n. part, where
550 ft. high (a rocky bluff); fertile,
wooded; inner; mission station here.
Cattle, goats, fowls, and swine are
raised.

Vanua Lava: 15 x 10 mi.; largest of Banks Group; a volcanic range over 3000 ft. high runs through id.; active volcano on ridge; some low swampy land on e. side, betw. coast and hills; coast rocky; thickly wooded everywhere; thickly inhab.; mission station here. Port Patteson is a harbor on e. coast. Kakea, Niwula, and Ravenga are islets.

Vanua Lavu [= Vanua Lava].

Vatganai: islet consisting of 2 rocks, 250 ft. high, top covered with trees; northermost of Banks group.

Vatu Rhandi [= Vatganai].

Vava [= Torres].

Venua Lava [= Vanua Lava].

17b. Santa Cruz Group (of New Hebrides)

British Protectorate, and administered by same authority as for Solomon Islands. Speiser (1913) says annexed by Great Britain in 1898, and are under the jurisdiction of the Solomon Islands. Said to consist of 7 larger islands, with various lesser ones. Climate damp, hot, and unhealthful, even to the natives, who are "covered with ulcers" (Hydrogr. Pilot). Natives good natured, but not to be trusted.

Aldersey [= Vanikoro].

Annula [= Anuda] .

Anologo: 1 mi. long; 120 ft. high ; 17 mi. w. 3/4 s. from Nakoga.

Nalogo. Matemá group.

Anouda [= Anuda].

Anuda: 1 1/2 or 1/2 mi. diam.; a hill is "212" or "325"

Annula.

Anouda.

Cherry.

ft. high, and appears bare, but is well cultivated; valley is well wooded, and id. is thickly "covered with vegetation"; fine sandy beach on w. side; inhab.

Banepe [= Panavi] .

Banga Ndeni [= Nimanu] .

Banganeda [= Matemá] .

Banga Netepa [= Panavi].

Barwell [= Tucopia] .

Bass: islets of Taumaco group; 200 ft. high; about 5 mi. s. e. of Disappointment Id.

Cherry [= Anuda].

Chucupia [= Tucopia].

Combermere [= Nanounha].

Deni [= Sta. Cruz].

Direction [= Manevai].

Disappointment: 1200 ft. high; well wooded; inhab. (have
Monterey.
Netepa. bows and poisoned arrows, but said to
Tuamaco. be friendly. Largest of Duff group.

Duff group: small ids., 17 mi. in extent, consist of vol-
Wilson group. canic rocks, the easternmost covered with
trees; inhab. Ids. are: Bass, Disappoint-
ment, Obelisk, Treasurers, etc.

Edgecombe [= Tapua].

Edgecumbe [= Tapua].

Egmont [= Sta. Cruz].

Fatáka: 2 mi. long; consists of 2 hills and a rock; "steep
Mitre. and covered with wood," or "bare of vege-
tation" according to another source; un-
inhab., but visited by natives of Tucopia,
"who catch birds and sharks."

Fenualoa: 4 1/2 x 3/4 mi. or 1 1/2 by less than 1 mi.; 100-
200 ft. high; e. side bold, with bluff on n. e.
coast; extensive reefs; inhab.

Fenuloa [= Fenualoa?].

Garden [= Temotu].

Huerta [= Temotu].

Kennedy [= Motuiti].

Gearty [= Andes].

Chavapla [= Tropic].

Combermere [= Kanchama].

Dani [= Ste. Cruz].

Direction [= Maraval].

Disappointment:

Monterey.

Nature.

Turkey.

1800 ft. high; well wooded; thick.

bow and poisoned arrows, but said

be friendly. Largest of Duff group

Duff group: small islands, 17 mi. in extent, consist of 10
Wilson group.

canoe rocks, the easternmost covered with

trees; inhab. islands, area: base, Disappointment

mount, Obelisk, Transversite, etc.

Edgcombe [= Tapu].

Edgcombe [= Tapu].

Edgmont [= Ste. Cruz].

Edgmont: 2 mi. long; consists of 2 hills and a road; "Edgmont"

and covered with wood, "or" bare of vegetation

according to another source; un-

inhab., but visited by natives of Tropic

"who catch birds and other."

Population: 4 1/2 x 2 1/4 mi. or 1 1/2 by less than 1 mi.; 100

200 ft. high; a wide beach, with forest on a

coast; extensive forest; lush.

Population [= Pancha].

Gordon [= Tropic].

Hunter [= Tropic].

Kennedy [= Tropic].

La Guerta [= Temotu].

La Perouse [= Vanikoro group; Vanikoro and Tevai].

Lomlon: 5 x 1 1/2 mi.; 200 ft. high; inhab. In Matemá
Navelo.
Nevelo. group.

Lord Howe: islet off s. e. end of Sta. Cruz; 3 x 1 mi.;
"moderate height"; covered with trees.

Malema [= Matemá]..

Manevai: small islet of Vanikoro; 250 ft. high.
Direction.

Manicolo [= Vanikoro].

Mannicolo [= Vanikoro].

Marex: doubtful id. or reef, alleged in 8° 25' s., 165°
32' E.

Matemá : small; 100 ft. high; only id. on s. side of
Great Reef, about midway betw. Lomlon and West
Point of Great Reef. Of Matemá group.

Matema group: 9 or more ids.; small; low coral patches,
Banganeda. about 30 ft. high (or, Hydr. Pilot says
Malema. 100-200 ft. high), with labyrinth of reefs
Reef. round them; mostly inhab. (treacherous,
Swallow. formerly at least). Anologo, Lomlon,
Nimanu, Nufiluli, Nukapu, Nupani, Panavi,
Pileni, and perhaps others.

Mattoetee [= Motuiti].

Mitre [= Fatáka].

Monterey [= Disappointment].

La Puente [= Tomaru]

La Puente [= Vanikoro group; Vanikoro and Tavea]

Location: 5 x 1 1/2 mi.; 200 ft. high; inland. In Matamoras
Navajo
Navajo Group

Long House: Islet off e. end of 2nd. Group; 2 x 1 mi.;
"moderate height"; covered with trees.

Matamoras [= Matamoras]

Matamoras: small islet of Vanikoro; 250 ft. high.
Direction

Matamoras [= Vanikoro]

Matamoras [= Vanikoro]

Marx: doubtful is. or reef, alleged in 8° 35' N., 155°
32' E.

Matamoras: small; 100 ft. high; only is. on e. side of

Great Reef, about midway betw. Location and

Point of Great Reef. Of Matamoras group.

Matamoras group:
Bangladesh
Matamoras
Reef
Swallow

9 or more isls.; small; low coral patches
about 30 ft. high (or, Rdr. Pilot says
100-200 ft. high), with lagoon of reef
round them; mostly inland. (Tapehoboro,
formerly at least). Analogous, Location,
Nimnau, Nulivil, Nakagv, Nopani, Nopani
Pileal, and perhaps others.

Matamoras [= Matamoras]

Mitre [= Patek]

Monterey [= Disappointment]

Motuiti: little known of it; "existence doubtful" according to Kennedy.
Mattoetee. ing to Hydrogr. chart; said to be in
8° 36' S., 167° 5' 3"; searched for in
1883 and 1898, but not found.

Nakoga [= Anologo].

Nalogo [= traders' name for Anologo].

Nanounha: a small, low islet off n. point of Vanikoro; not
Combermere.
over 3000 ft. in circ.

Naunha: low islet on n. side of Vanikoro.

Navelo [= Lomlom].

Ndeni [= Santa Cruz].

Netepa [= Disappointment].

Nevelo [= Lomlom].

New Alderney [= Tapua].

New Jersey: adjoins Santa Cruz.

Nibanga [= Nimanu].

Nifilofi [= Nufiluli].

Nifiloli [= Nufiluli].

Nimanu: small, round, "bold-looking" id., 200 ft. high;
Banga Ndeni. inhab. Is s. e. id. of Matema group,
Nibanga. and 25 mi. n. e. of Sta. Cruz.

Nitendi [= Santa Cruz].

Nivluli [= Nufiluli].

Nuestra Senora del Socorro [= Taumaco].

Nufiloli [= Nufiluli].

1885 and 1886, but not found.
1885 and 1886, but not found.
1885 and 1886, but not found.
1885 and 1886, but not found.

1885 and 1886, but not found.
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1885 and 1886, but not found.
1885 and 1886, but not found.
1885 and 1886, but not found.

Nufiluli: 1 mi. long; 120 ft. high; wooded?; inhab.;
Nifilofi.
Nifilole. natives (friendly) have money with
Nifiloli.
Nivluli. scarlet feathers on it. In Matemá
Nufiloli. group, and about one mi. from Fenualoa.

Nukapu: 1 mi. long; narrow, and 120 ft. high, low at s.
end; reef encircles id.; covered with dense
bush; inhab. (were hostile in 1871). Is in
Matemá group.

Nungna: islet on Boussole reef, s. e. side of Vanikoro.

Nupani: 1 mi. long; 120 ft. high; about 2 mi. n. w. of
Anologo, in Matemá group.

Obelisk: a rock in the Duff group, with several small high
islets near it, most of them barren, but 2
covered with trees.

Ourry [= Tapua].

Panavi: eastern id. of Matemá group; size and appearance
Banepe.
Banepi. of Nimanu, but only about 180 ft. high;
Banga Netepa. well wooded; inhab.

Pileni: 1 mi. long; 100 ft. high; wooded?; inhab. (natives
have money with scarlet feathers on it). In
Matemá group, and next id. w. of Nufiluli, which
is 3 mi. distant. Mission and trading stations
here.

Pitt's [= Vanikoro].

Queen Charlotte's: about half way betw. Vanikoro and Sta.

Cruz. Mentioned by Erskine, and
probably in this list under another
name.

Recherche (Ile de la) [= French name for Vanikoro].

Reef [= Matemá group.]

Sand: sandy islet near Pileni, in Matemá group; about
10 ft. high.

Santa Cruz: 15 mi. long, with fringing reef; mtns. at n.
Deni. e. end and about 1800 ft. high, heavily
Egmont. wooded to summit; thickly inhab.; natives
Ndendi. use poisoned arrows. (Coote says "Nitendi"
Ndeni. is a bold, high id., with no outlying reef;
Nitendi. inhabited and forested; possibly his
Nitendi is another id.)

Swallow [= Matemá group].

Tamami [= Tinakula].

Tamani [= Tinakula].

Taomaco [= Torres' name for Taumaco].

Tapoua - Tapua .

Tapua: 6 mi.; has 2 lofty wooded hills; wooded; inhab.
Edgecombe.
Edgecumbe. (friendly). Is about 20 or more mi. n. and
New Alderney. w. of Vanikoro; uncertain entrance thro
Ourry. reef (which fully encircles id.) for a
Tapoua. 100-ton boat.
Tupua.
Utupua.

Taumaco: said to be in Duff group, and may be same
Nuestra Senora del Socorro.
Taomaco. as Disappointment.

Taumaco group: may be part of Duff group? Has Bass, Obelisk
and possibly others.

Tavai [= Tevai] .

Tecopia [= Tucopia] .

Temelflua [= Tucopia] .

Temotu. 10 mi. circ; triangular in shape; rather
Garden.
Huerta. low, and covered with trees; mission
La Guerta.
Trevanion. station here. About 1 mi. off n. w.
end of Sta. Cruz.

Tevai: 9 mi. circ., or 8 x 4 mi.; high; on reef with
Tavai.
Vanikoro.

Tikopia [= Tucopia] .

Tinakoro [= Tinakula] .

Tinakula: permanently active volcano (as late as 1871),
Tamami.
Tamani. and appeared to have been recently active
Tinakoro. in 1886); 2200 ft. high; upper part quite
Volcano. barren, but lower portion covered with
vegetation; no natives seen. Is about
16 mi. n. of n. w. end of Sta. Cruz.

Treasurers: 2d in size of the Duff group; 150-175 ft. high;
inhab. Is about 6 mi. n. w. of Disappoint-
ment Id.

Trevanion [= Temotu.]

Tamano: said to be in Duff group, and may be same
Huasteca Tamano del Occidente.
Tamano: as disappointment.

Tamano Group: may be part of Duff group? Has base, or
and possibly others.

Tamano [= Tamano].

Tamano [= Tamano].

Tamano [= Tamano].

Tamano. 10 mi. circle; triangular in shape; rather
barren. low, and covered with trees; small
station here. About 1 mi. off n.
end of Sta. Cruz.

Tamano: 9 mi. circle, or 8 x 4 mi.; high; on reef with
Tamano.

Tamano.

Tamano [= Tamano].

Tamano [= Tamano].

Tamano: permanently active volcano (as late as 1871)
and appeared to have been recently active
in 1886; 2200 ft. high; upper part
barren, but lower portion covered with
vegetation; no natives seen. Is about
15 mi. n. of S. W. end of Sta. Cruz.

Tamano: 24 in size of the Duff group; 100-150 ft. high
labeled. In about 6 mi. n. of Sta. Cruz.
near Id.

Tamano [= Tamano].

Tuamaco (of Quiros) [= Disappointment] .

Tucopia: 7 mi. circ.; "3000" or "1235" ft. high; thickly
Barwell.

Chucupia. wooded, with many coconuts; inside of

Tecopia.

Temelflua. crater covered with "beautiful vegetation";

Tilopia.

Tukopia. near center of id. is a deep lake; inhab.

(friendly).

Tukopia [= Tucopia] .

Tupua [= Tapua] .

Utupua [= Tapua] .

Vanikolo [= Vanikoro] .

Vanikoro: 13 x 7 mi.; Mt. Kapogo 3031 ft. high; mtns.

Aldersey.

Manicolo.

Mannicolo.

Ile de la

Recherche.

Pitt's.

Vanikolo.

mostly descend "direct to the sea",

with "little level ground in the in-

terior"; densely wooded; mangroves to

water's edge in most places; climate

hot, damp and unhealthful; coast

only inhab. (who were said to be

friendly about 1880, but caution

needed in dealing with them); reef is

about 30-36 mi. in circ.; dangerous

reefs jutting out in all directions.

Poisonous snakes said to occur.

Vanikoro Ids.; consis of Vanikoro, Tevai, and several islets.
La Perouse.

Volcano [= Tinakula] .

Wilson group [= Duff group] .

17, 17a, 17b. New Hebrides, Banks and Santa Cruz Islands.

Chief collectors and voyages in these groups.

Cook's second Voyage, 1772-1775. J. R. Forster, his son Georg, and Anders Sparrman were naturalists. Visited Malekula, Monument, and Tanna, in July-August, 1774.

Voyage of 'Astrolabe', 1826-29, under Capt. J. Dumont-d'Urville. J. R. C. Quoy and Paul Gaimard were naturalists. Visited Vanikoro.

Voyage of 'Astrolabe' and 'Zélée', 1837-40, under Capt. Dumont-d'Urville. Hombron and H. Jacquinot were naturalists. Visited Vanikoro in Oct. or Nov., 1838.

Voyage of 'Sulphur', 1837?-1840?, under Capt. Edward Belcher. Dr. Hinds appears to have acted as naturalist. Visited Tanna.

Voyage of 'Herald', 1845-185--?, under Capt. Henry Kellett. Dr. F. M. Rayner acted as naturalist part of the time, and apparently John Macgillivray also. Visited the New Hebrides on one or more cruises.

Voyage of 'Rattlesnake', about 1854-55. John Macgillivray was with it part of the time. Visited some of the islands.

Voyage of 'Curaçoa', 1865. Julius L. Brenchley was with it. Visited Aneiteum, Eromanga, Faté, Tanna, and Vanua Lava.

Voyage of 'Challenger', 1872-76. H. N. Mosley was one of the naturalists. Visited some of the islands, such as Api, about 1875. "Our parties were landed for about three hours on Api, with orders not to wander far from the beach." They got six birds.

Dr. A. Mackinlay obtained various birds for Ramsay (Australian Museum), very likely in spirits, about 1878. He was attached to the H.M.S. 'Nymphe'.

Rev. J. Inglis, stationed at Aneiteum, sent Tristram various birds from there and Aniwa, about 1874.

Rev. H. A. Robertson, stationed at Eromanga, sent Ramsay birds in spirits, about 1878.

Dr. A. Corrie got a few birds for Ramsay in the '70's.

E. L. Layard and his son visited some of the islands, and received material from others who were stationed in this group.

Lieut. George E. Richards, R.N., collected birds on some islands for Tristram.

John Brazier obtained the egg of a species of *Megapodius* on Vanua Lava, and possibly other things, in the '50's or '60's.

Capt. Kenneth Howard, R.N., collected the type of *Erythura regia* on Api, in August, 1880, and possibly other birds.

Capt. A. M. Farquhar (May-Oct., 1899, at least) visited several islands, such as Espiritu Santo (and islets Tangoa and Elephant), Eromanga, Faté, Malekula (and Rano islet), Api, Ambrym, and Vanua Lava, and made a collection which is now in Brit. Museum (Sharpe, Ibis, 1900, 337, 351, pl.vii; and Farquhar, same volume). He did not "trouble about the sea or shore birds." He says the birds "in the New Hebrides are very shy, at least the smaller kinds, for the natives seem to be always after them with their bows."

Robert Collett reported upon a collection made on Tongoa, but did not give the name of the collector.

The name "Frank" sometimes appears in old records for the New Hebrides, but this is probably the dealer of that name, and not a collector.

A. H. Markham in the cruise of the 'Rosario', sailed from Sydney, Oct. 19, 1871, and returned there Feb. 8, 1872. He visited the New Hebrides and Santa Cruz Islands, but may not have collected any specimens. On Anuda he says "we shot several pigeons of the bronze-wing kind, which proved capital eating."

Observations by Georg Forster (Voyage Round the World, ii, 1777, 375-6): "The natural productions of the New Hebrides, exclusive of all kinds of artificial riches, are therefore in my opinion considerable enough to engage the attention of future voyagers." On Malekula he says "we saw enough, however, to be convinced that the woods are inhabited by many species of birds,..." His party did not seem to get far from the shore, though they spent several days on the island, in July, 1774. Of Monument, he says "A great number of boobies and terns were seen flying about it, and seemed to have taken up their residence on it." On Tanna (Aug. 5-20, 1774), near the coast, he saw "a great number of birds of different sorts, chiefly fly-catchers, creepers, and paroquets" in coconut groves with undergrowth of shrubbery. On a plain they shot a number of small birds, but lost most of them in the thick grass. In large trees were "pigeons of different kinds, and chiefly of the sort which are to be met with at the Friendly Islands." Toward the volcano, and in a forest of high trees, "numbers of pigeons and parroquets fluttered about. We passed some time in shooting here." On the 15th "we rambled about among the woods on the plain, and shot several birds, of which the island has a great variety." Their most "valuable acquisition, in our opinion, was a pigeon, of the sort which is common at the Friendly Islands!"

(It had been feeding on nutmegs, and gave them the first clue, apparently, to the presence of nutmegs on Tanna.) On Aug. 16th, they went" into the woods on the plain. We saw a great number of large and beautiful parroquets, of black, red and yellow plumage; but they kept on the tops of the highest fig-trees, where they were wholly out of the reach of small shot, guarded by the thick foliage." He says the trees were at least 150 feet high. This woods was in a marshy place; and a pond nearby "was likewise the abode of rails and ducks, of which we could never obtain any, though they appeared to be of a new species." They went on through the plain, keeping on its western part, and then into a forest. "Here we shot a species of wild dove hitherto unknown to naturalists, and saw some parroquets, which were excessively shy." Still farther, they came to a large fig-tree, where "a prodigious number of birds, of a very diminutive size, fluttered about on its uppermost branches, and picked off the fruit." They fired at birds while under this tree, but he does not say they got any. On August 17th, "we passed some time in a fine plantation of bananas close to the western corner of the beach, where a number of parrots destroyed the fruit; but they were so extremely shy, that we attempted in vain to come at them." On August 19th, the party went into the interior some distance, and in a cluster of trees found "Their branches were the resort of various birds, adorned with the brightest colours," etc. As a general observation, Georg Forster remarks that the woods of Tanna "contained a variety of birds, especially several sorts of pigeons, parroquets, and fly-catchers. Among the latter we found a species which is likewise to be met with in New Zealand. The Ceylanese owl, a species of creeper, a sort of duck, and a purple water-hen were like-wise seen; but all in general were remarkably shy, which seems to indicate their being pursued by the natives."

Very likely the shyness or friendliness of birds will prove to be of some assistance in fixing the relative time of man on various islands. We know the birds of the Galapagos were excessively tame at the time of Darwin's visit, but here in the New Hebrides, at the time of Cook's voyage, they were very wild, and probably continue so to this day. Let us hope that Rollo H. Beck will, through mature consideration of the evidence, supply the world with some data that will help it through.

25. Tokelau (Tokolau, Tokerau) or Union Group.

Three low coral islands, with many islets, extending 180 (Findlay says 93) miles n.w.-s.e. Visited four times a year by steamer from Sydney, and about every two months by vessel from Samoa.

British since 1889.

Afua: islet of Fakaafo.

Atafu: reef with 63 islets (according to Brigham); closed lagoon;
Duke of 3x2 1/2 mi.; 8-10 ft. high; inhab.; covered with cocoanut
York. and Pandanus trees, with clump of Casuarinas on s. islet;
Oatafu. no fresh water, but pigs are kept here. Village and church
at n. end.

Autano: islet of Fakaafo.

Awtano.

Awtano: = Autano.

Bowditch: = Fakaafo.

Clarence: = Nukunono.

Duke of Clarence: = Nukunono.

Duke of York: = Atafu.

Fakaafo atoll:	with 62 islets; 8 mi. long and about 5 1/2 mi.
Bowditch.	wide; inhab.; no entrance for a vessel to
Fakaofo.	lagoon; no anchorages; vegetation (including
San Bernardo Ids.?	cocoanuts and shrubbery). Pigs are kept here
Tokalow.	for sale to mariners.
Tokelau.	

Fakaofo: = Fakaafo.

Fonuafala: w. islet of Fakaafo; 75 ft. high; cocoanuts and other vegetation.

Fonualoa: s. islet of Fakaafo; 81 ft. high; vegetation, incl. cocoanuts.

Fonua Muli: Mulifonua.

Fulatutasi: islet of Fakaafo.

Kivave: islet of Fakaafo.

Longatana: islet of Fakaafo.

Matangi: islet of Fakaafo.

Mawtu: islet of Fakaafo.

Motuagea: islet of Fakaafo.

Three low coral islands, with very little, extending 180 (Windward) miles N.W.-S.E. Visited four times a year by steamer from Sydney, and about every two months by vessel from Samoa. British since 1832.

Atoll: Islet of Fakarua.

Atoll: Islet of Fakarua (according to British); raised lagoon; 1 1/2 mi. x 1/2 mi. 8-10 ft. high; inland; covered with coconut trees, and Pandanus trees, with some of Pandanus on a lagoon. No fresh water, but pigs are kept here. Village and at N. end.

Atoll: Islet of Fakarua.

Atoll: Islet of Fakarua.

Atoll: Islet of Fakarua.

Atoll: Islet of Fakarua.

Atoll: Islet of Fakarua.

Islet of Fakarua: Islet of Fakarua.

Islet of Fakarua: Islet of Fakarua.

Islet of Fakarua: Islet of Fakarua; 1 1/2 mi. long and about 1/2 mi. wide; inland; no entrance for a vessel to lagoon; no anchorage; vegetation (Pandanus, coconut and shrubbery). Pigs are kept here for sale to natives.

Islet of Fakarua: Islet of Fakarua.

Islet of Fakarua: Islet of Fakarua; 1/2 mi. high; coconut and other vegetation.

Islet of Fakarua: Islet of Fakarua; 1/2 mi. high; vegetation, land, coconut.

Islet of Fakarua: Islet of Fakarua.

Islet of Fakarua: Islet of Fakarua.

Islet of Fakarua: Islet of Fakarua.

Islet of Fakarua: Islet of Fakarua.

Islet of Fakarua: Islet of Fakarua.

Islet of Fakarua: Islet of Fakarua.

Motuiti: islet of Fakaafo.

Motuloa: islet of Fakaafo.

Motunangea: islet of Fakaafo.

Motutulatula: islet of Fakaafo.

Mulifonua: n.e. islet of Fakaafo.

Fonua Muli.

Niue: islet of Fakaafo.

Nukulakia: islet of Fakaafo.

Nukumasanga: islet of Fakaafo.

Nukumatau: islet of Fakaafo.

Nukunono: id. with closed lagoon; 7x5 mi.; with 93 islets
Clarence. on the reef; inhab.; "many cocoanut and other
Duke of Clarence. trees on the island." Pigs are raised here.

Nukusesuki: islet of Fakaafo.

Oafuna: islet of Fakaafo.

Oatáfu: = Atáfu

Otafi: islet of Fakaafo.

Palea: islet of Fakaafo.

Pangai: islet of Fakaafo.

Papaloo: islet of Fakaafo.

Patalinga: islet of Fakaafo.

Sakea: islet of Fakaafo.

San Bernardo Ids.: 4 of them, discovered by Mendaña, in 1595. Findlay
(1851) says they may be the same as Swain Id., or
Bowditch (=Fakaafo) Id.

Saumatafanga: islet of Fakaafo.

Sikalai: islet of Fakaafo.
Sikatai.

Sikatai: = Sikalai.

Tafolaelo: islet of Fakaafo.

Teafua: islet of Fakaafo.

Tioki: islet of Fakaafo.

Tisungatu: islet of Fakaafo.

Tokalow: = Fakaafo.

Tokelau: = Fakaafo.

Tokikimoo: islet of Fakaafo.

Tukumatini: islet of Fakaafo.

Low (alleged 9°33'S., 170° 38'W.) and Quiros (alleged 10° 32'S., 170°12'W.) said to belong to the United States, should be near Fakaafo, if extant.

25. Tokelau or Union Group.

Birds.

Treronidae.

Globicera pacifica? (Peale called it "Columba oceanica.")

Atáfu and Fakaafo: Peale (saw tame birds possessed by natives).

Sternidae.

Procelsterna "cinerea".

Fakaafo: Ramsay records it under the name "Anous cinereus, Gould"; collected by Rev. Whitmee. Ramsay says the specimen differs from Gould's description in being somewhat smaller.

Thalasseus bergii, subspecies.

Fakaafo: Lister.

?*Anous*, species.

Atáfu: Peale (seen in the hands of natives, Jan. 25, 1841. Peale refers to this as a "Noddy", hence, presumably, a form of Anous).

"Terns and other oceanic species" were seen in "abundance" by Peale, on Atáfu, Jan. 25, 1841.

Charadriidae.

Pluvialis dominicus fulvus (Gmelin).

Atáfu: Peale (saw tame "plover" in the hands of natives, Jan. 25, 1841).

Peale reports that at Atáfu (on Jan. 25, 1841) he saw no land birds.

Byron (June, 1765) "found thousands of sea fowl sitting upon their nests, which were built in high trees: these birds were so tame, that they suffered themselves to be knocked down without leaving their nests. The ground was covered with land crabs, but no other animal was seen."

28. Uvea or Wallis Id. (n.e. of Horne Group.)

French Protectorate, administered from New Caledonia.

There are said to be many mosquitoes on Uvea.

Akimoa: = Nuku akimua.

Faioa: islet on s. side of Uvea; long and low; covered with cocoanuts.

Faia: islet on s. side of Uvea.

Fenuafu: islet of Uvea.

Fougalei: islet of Uvea. (Possibly equals the following?)

Fungalei: islet on e. side of Uvea; 200 ft. high; with saddle-shaped
?Fougalei? top.

Lonaniva: islet on e. side of Uvea.

Nukuafu: islet on s. side of Uvea.

Nukuatea: islet on s. side of Uvea; 200 ft. high, and rugged.

Nuku akimoa: = Nuku akimua.

Nuku akimua: islet on s. side of Uvea; 15 ft. high.

Akimoa.

Nuku akimua.

Sail-rock.

Nuku atea: = Nuku aeta.

Nukufetao: islet on s. side of Uvea.

Nukufutu: islet on n. side of Uvea.

Nukuloa: islet on n. side of Uvea.

Nukulufala: islet on e. side of Uvea.

Nukuteatea: islet on n. side of Uvea.

Ouvea: = Uvea

Sail-rock: = Nuku akimua.

Takuaviki: islet on n. side of Uvea.

Uea: = Uvea

Uvea: 7 miles long: volcanic; 197 or 470 ft. high; near centre covered with vegetation ("bush"); inhab.; is on one reef 14 x 9 mi.; with many islets and rocks from 1-10 mi. in circ.; ship passage to lagoon on south.

Ouvea. with veget. reef 14 x 9 mi.; with many islets and rocks from 1-10 mi. in circ.; ship passage to lagoon on south.

Wallace. 1-10 mi. in circ.; ship passage to lagoon on south.

Wallis.

Wallace:= Wallis.

Wallis:- Uvea.

28. Uvea or Wallis Id. Birds.

Treronidae.

Globicera pacifica (Gmelin). (Type locality, Friendly Ids.)

Uvea: Arnoux; Graeffe?

Ptilinopus porphyraceus graeffei Neumann. (t.l., Uvea or Wallis Id.)

Uvea: Graeffe.

Rallidae.

Hypotaenidia philippensis, subspecies.

Uvea: Graeffe.

Porphyrio "samoensis."

Uvea: Graeffe.

Sternidae.

Megalopterus minutus, subspecies.

Uvea: Graeffe.

Scolopacidae.

Heteroscelus incanus (Gmelin). (t.l., Eimeo and Palmerston Ids.)

Uvea: Graeffe.

Buteonidae.

Circus approximans, subspecies.

Uvea: old spn. in Brit. Mus.

Loriidae.

Vini australis (Gmelin).

Uvea: Gray (records it); Graeffe.

Eulabetidae.

Aplonis "vitiensis"? (Hartlaub & Finsch call it *A. tabuensis*.)

Graeffe.

There must be at least double the above number of species found on this island, though possibly no more land birds. Only a careful examination can decide.

28. Uvea or Wallis Island. Additional note on Birds.

T. H. Hood, in "Notes of a Cruise in H.M.S. "Fawn" in the Western Pacific in the Year 1862" (Edinburgh, 1863, 8vo), says of birds on Wallis Island: "No sound is heard in these quiet woods but the cooing of numbers of pigeons and doves of a beautiful plumage". (p. 171,)

At a lake here, he says there were tropic birds and "wild-ducks."
(p. 172.)

The tropic birds and wild ducks are additional to the list for this island.

General index to Islands, indicating number of their Group.

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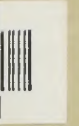
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GROUPS OF ISLANDS INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING LIST.

1. Austral or Tubuai Group.
Banks Group (see New Hebrides).
2. Caroline Group.
Cook Group (see Hervey).
Easter Island (see Rapanui).
3. Ellice Group.
Fanning Group (see Line Islands).
4. Fiji Group.
5. Gilbert Group.
6. Hervey or Cook Group.
7. Horne Group.
8. Islands (scattered) east and northeast of Samoa.
9. Islands (scattered) south of Line Islands.
Ladrones (see Marianne Group).
10. Line Islands.
11. Loyalty Group.
12. Marianne or Ladrone Group.
13. Marquesas Group.
14. Marshall Group.
15. Miscellaneous Islands in n. and s. Pacific
(Marcus, Wake, etc.).
16. New Caledonia.
17. New Hebrides.
 - 17a. Banks Group.
 - 17b. Santa Cruz Group.
Paumotu Group (see Tuamotu).
18. Pelew Group.
19. Phoenix Group.
20. Rapa Island and vicinity.
21. Rapanui (Easter) and Sala y Gomez Islands.
22. Rotuma and vicinity.
23. Samoan Group.
Santa Cruz Group (see New Hebrides).
24. Society Group.
25. Tokelau or Union Group.
26. Tonga Group.
27. Tuamotu Group.
 - 27a. Outlying Islands, s.e. of main Tuamotu group.
Tubuai Group (see Austral Group).
Uncertain Islands (included under No. 15).
Union Group (see Tokelau).
28. Uvea or Wallis Group.
Wallis Group (see Uvea).



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