Richard Archbold's Madagascar Journal
(Mission Zoologique Franco-Anglo-Americaine)
4 April 1929 to 14 May 1930
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Majunga</td>
<td>April 20, 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nossi-Be</td>
<td>April 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Tananarive</td>
<td>May 1, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Monjakatampo</td>
<td>May 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Tananarive</td>
<td>May 6 and 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>La Mandraka</td>
<td>May 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Tananarive</td>
<td>May 8 to 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>Ambotalampy</td>
<td>May 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>Tananarive</td>
<td>May 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>Monjakatampo</td>
<td>May 12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>Tsainjoarivo</td>
<td>May 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>369</td>
<td>Monjakatampo</td>
<td>May 18 - 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>423</td>
<td>Tananarive</td>
<td>May 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>449</td>
<td>Andreba</td>
<td>May 30 - June 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>666</td>
<td>Tsiraoamandidy</td>
<td>June 15 - 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>685</td>
<td>Anankarefo</td>
<td>June 18 and 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>12 km W.</td>
<td>June 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>713</td>
<td>Marolaka</td>
<td>June 22 and 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>743</td>
<td>Bomoka</td>
<td>June 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>745</td>
<td>Ankoja</td>
<td>June 25 and 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>775</td>
<td>839</td>
<td>June 27 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>840</td>
<td>Beraketa</td>
<td>July 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>846</td>
<td>30 km N.</td>
<td>July 2 and 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>862</td>
<td>Antsingy (not found on map)</td>
<td>July 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>863</td>
<td>Tsiandro</td>
<td>July 5 - 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1254</td>
<td>Ankavandra</td>
<td>July 27 - 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1316 - 1322 Marolaka July 31
1323 - 1327 Ankarofa August 1
1328 - 1329 Marovatana (not found on map) August 2
1330 and 1334
170 km. E. Tulear Aug. 30
1331 120 km. E. Tulear Sept. 3
1332 170 km. E. Tulear Sept. 3
1333 Tulear August 23
1335 30 km. E. Tulear Sept. 3
1336 30 km. S. Tulear Sept. 1
1337 Tulear August 15
1338 30 km. E. Tulear Aug. 31
1339 Ambalava Sept. 10
1340 Tulear August 27
1341 Tulear Sept. 1
1342, 1343 and 1345 Farafangana Sept. 22
1344 & 1346 to 1654 Manambo Sept. 23 to Oct. 5
1655 Tulear Sept. 3
1656 Tulear Aug. 25
1657 Tulear Aug. 11
1658 - 1790 Manambo Oct. 3 to 10
1761 30 km. E. Tulear August 31
1782 Tulear Oct. 13
1783 - 1786 Manambo Oct. 10 and 11
1787 - 1800 and 1804, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1812, 1818, 1823, 1829, 1830, 1831
1801 - 1803 Tulear, 50 km. west Oct. 12
1806, 1809, 1810 Farafangana Oct. 12
1813, 1817, 1819, 1820, 1822
and 1824 to 1828
Manambo Oct. 11

1814
Tulear Oct. 14

1815 and 1816
Ihosy, 70 klm. West Oct. 13

1821
Vendrezo, 20 klm. West Oct. 12

1832 to 1836
Tulear, 170 klm. East Oct. 14

1837 to 1845
Tulear Oct. 15 and 18

1846 to 1872
Tulear, 98 klm. East Oct. 22 to 24

1873 to 1879
Ankazanbo, 30 klm. West Oct. 27

1880 - 2268
and 2910
Tabiky Oct. 23 to Nov. 18

2267
Tabiku, 30 klm. West Nov. 19

2268
Tabiky, 40 klm. West Nov. 19

2269 - 2272
Lahosy Nov. 19

2273 - 2363
Befandraina Nov. 20 - 25

2364 - 2370
Befandraina, 1/2 day's journey West. Nov. 26

2371 - 2903
and 2906, 2908, 2925 - 2927
Lac Iotry Nov. 27 - Dec. 31
and 2925 to 2927

2911, 2914, 2918,
2921, 2922, 2923,
2924, 2939
Manambo Jan. 9, 1930, also
8th and 4th.

2912
Salova, S. of Morambo Jan. 4

2913
Morambo Jan. 3

2915 - 2917
and 1919,
2920
Near Manambo Jan. 7

2928 - 2937
Marovay Nov. 9 - 11

2938
Tulear Dec. 2, 1929

2940 - 2998
Tulear Jan. 23, 1930 - Feb. 2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2999-3009</td>
<td>Near Tulcar</td>
<td>Feb. 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3010-3069</td>
<td>Anakao, S. Tulcar</td>
<td>Feb. 8 - 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3069-3325</td>
<td>Tsismamampetsoa</td>
<td>Feb. 13 - 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3326-3333</td>
<td>Lamvato</td>
<td>Feb. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3334-3339</td>
<td>Itampalo</td>
<td>Feb. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3340-3387</td>
<td>Androka</td>
<td>March 1 - 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3393-3399</td>
<td>Bevoalavo</td>
<td>March 5 (and 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3399-3626</td>
<td>Ampatana</td>
<td>March 11 - 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3627-3629</td>
<td>Ejeda</td>
<td>March 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3630-3639</td>
<td>Tongabory</td>
<td>March 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3640-3650</td>
<td>St. Angustin</td>
<td>April 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3651-3684</td>
<td>Salara near Tulcar</td>
<td>April 2 and 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3695-3697</td>
<td>Majunga</td>
<td>Jan. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3709-3714</td>
<td>Tamatave</td>
<td>March 22 - 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3709, 3716, 3719, 3721, 3724, 3727 to 3731, 3733, 3737 - 3744, 3746, 3748, 3749</td>
<td>Antalaba</td>
<td>March 7 to 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3720, 3722, 3723, 3725, 3726, 3732, 3734, 3736, 3747</td>
<td>Sambava</td>
<td>March 13 and 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3735 and 3745</td>
<td>Ile &quot;Ste Marie&quot;</td>
<td>March 3 - 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3750-3755</td>
<td>Tamatave</td>
<td>April 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3757, 3758, 3759</td>
<td>200 km. SW of Nosy</td>
<td>April 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 km. E. Tulcar</td>
<td>April 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nosy, 90 km. W.</td>
<td>April 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journey</td>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>Dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3760</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3756 to 3761</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>April 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3781 to 3832</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>May 23, 1929 to June 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3833 to 3836</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>June 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3837 to 3838</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>June 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3839 to 3841</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>June 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3867</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>June 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3842 to 4092</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>June 10 to 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4092 to 4256</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>June 25 to July 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4272 to 4274</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>July 5 to 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4276 to 4280</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>July 15 to 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4423</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>July 23 to 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4524 to 4582</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>July 26 to 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4592 to 4640</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>July 26 to 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4083</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>June 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4094 to 4091</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>June 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4257 to 4271 and 4275, 4277 to 4279</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>July 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4423 to 4430</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>July 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4450</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>July 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4504 to 4509</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>July 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4510 to 4521</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>July 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4522 and 4523</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>July 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4593 to 4599</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>July 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4590 to 4591</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>July 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4641 to 4642</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>July 22 and 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4643</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>July 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Dates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4644 and 4645</td>
<td>50 km. w. of Vondrozo</td>
<td>July 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4646 - 4659</td>
<td>Ivohibe</td>
<td>August 1 - 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4660 - 4981 &amp; 4983 - 5006</td>
<td>Forest - Ivohibe</td>
<td>Aug. 4 to 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4982</td>
<td>Thoasy</td>
<td>August 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5007 - 5010</td>
<td>Ankerona</td>
<td>August 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5011 - 5143</td>
<td>Tampanaha</td>
<td>August 29 to Sept. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5144 - 5161</td>
<td>Ivohibe</td>
<td>Sept. 4 and 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5162 - 5171 and 5174, 5164 and 5168</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5172 and 5173</td>
<td>Ivohibe</td>
<td>Aug. 12 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5175 - 5163</td>
<td>Ivohibe</td>
<td>Sept. 8 - 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5165 - 5167</td>
<td>Ivohibe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5169 - 5172</td>
<td>Ivohibe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5317 - 5377</td>
<td>Maroantsotra</td>
<td>April 30, 1930 to May 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5378 - 5380</td>
<td>20 &amp; 30 km. NW of Maroantsotra</td>
<td>May 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5381 - 5901</td>
<td>Maroantsotra - 40 km. N.W.</td>
<td>May 6 - 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5902 - 5925</td>
<td>Maroantsotra -</td>
<td>May 27 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5926 - 6446 and 6493</td>
<td>Maroantsotra, 20 km. S.W.</td>
<td>June 1 - 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6019</td>
<td>Maroantsotra</td>
<td>May 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6272 - 6273</td>
<td>Maroantsotra 1 day N.E.</td>
<td>June 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6247 - 6959</td>
<td>Maroantsotra, 2 days N. E.</td>
<td>June 16 - July 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6573 and 6650 to 6855 and 6962</td>
<td>Maroantsotra</td>
<td>July 4 and 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6960 and 6961</td>
<td>Antalaha, 1 day SW</td>
<td>July 24 and 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6963 - 7043</td>
<td>Antalaha</td>
<td>July 28 to Aug. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7044 - 7053</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1 day N. W. August 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7054 - 7064</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2 days N. W. August 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start</td>
<td>End</td>
<td>Location Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7065 - 7087</td>
<td>Antalaha, 3 days N. W.</td>
<td>August 8 and 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7088 - 7308</td>
<td>Annapa</td>
<td>August 10 - 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7309 - 7740</td>
<td>Annapa, 1 day West</td>
<td>August 19 - Sept. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7741 - 7908</td>
<td>Annapa, 1 day West</td>
<td>Sept. 3 - 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7090 - 7918</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Sept. 8 &amp; 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7919 - 7927</td>
<td>Sambarava, 2 days West</td>
<td>Sept. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7928 &amp; 7929</td>
<td>&quot; 1 &quot; &quot;  &quot; &quot; 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7930 - 7949</td>
<td>&quot; 13 - 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7950 - 7984 and 7940 and 7946</td>
<td>Vohomer</td>
<td>Sept. 18 and 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7949 dup.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8006 - 8040</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Sept. 21 - 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7985 - 8005</td>
<td>&quot; 35 km. N. W.</td>
<td>Sept. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7941 - 7945 (Dupl.)</td>
<td>Sambarava, 1 day N. W.</td>
<td>Sept. 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8041 - 8163 and 8198</td>
<td>Vohomer, 1 day north</td>
<td>Sept. 24 to 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8164 - 8180</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8181 - 8197</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8199 - 8687</td>
<td>Mt. d'Ambré</td>
<td>Oct. 10 - Nov. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8698 - 8697</td>
<td>Anranofangana</td>
<td>Nov. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8698 - 8715</td>
<td>Bobakalany, west of Mt. d'Ambré</td>
<td>Nov. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8716 - 8734 and 8800, 8801</td>
<td>Ghaoat land west of Mt. d'Ambré</td>
<td>Nov. 4 and 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8735 - 8799</td>
<td>&quot; Tearakibany, 15 miles S. W.</td>
<td>Nov. 6 - 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8802 - 8897</td>
<td>&quot; 20 miles S. W.</td>
<td>Nov. 8 - 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8898 and 8899</td>
<td>&quot; 4 hours South</td>
<td>Nov. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8890 and 8905</td>
<td>Ambilabe</td>
<td>Nov. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8906 - 8936</td>
<td>Anaborano</td>
<td>Nov. 15 - 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8937 - 8948</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Nov. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8949 - 9079</td>
<td>Anaborano, 1 day south</td>
<td>Nov. 19 - 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and 9203</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9080 - 9237</td>
<td>Bezona, east of Ambonja</td>
<td>Nov. 25 - 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9238</td>
<td>Ambonja</td>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9239 - 9341</td>
<td>Coast opposite Nossi-Bô</td>
<td>Dec. 3 - 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9342 - 9367</td>
<td>Nossi-Bô</td>
<td>Dec. 16 - 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9368 - 9403</td>
<td>Ampasimana</td>
<td>Dec. 27 - 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9404 - 9406</td>
<td>Marotony</td>
<td>Dec. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9407 - 9505</td>
<td>Martony, Province of Nossi-Bô</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1931 - 7th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9506 - 9596</td>
<td>Anarontsanga</td>
<td>Jan. 8 - 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9597 - 9600</td>
<td>20 km. &amp; 2 hours East</td>
<td>Jan. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9601 - 9857 and 9918</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9901 - 9917</td>
<td>Maromandia, 1 day east</td>
<td>Jan. 16 - 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9958 - 9964</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jan. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9918 - 9973</td>
<td>Soalalala</td>
<td>Feb. 24 - 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9974</td>
<td>Bekatrobaka, near Soalalala</td>
<td>Feb. 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9975 - 10,173</td>
<td>Namoraka, 1 day s. of Soalalala</td>
<td>March 1 - 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and 9990 to 9900</td>
<td>Bekatrobaka, near Soalalala</td>
<td>March 14 and 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,174 - 10,195</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,196 - 10,281</td>
<td>Lac Kinkony</td>
<td>March 17 - 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and 10,373</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,282 - 10,365</td>
<td>Ambaratabô, Province of Soalalala</td>
<td>March 24 to April 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and 10,367</td>
<td>Bekipay, Province of Soalalala</td>
<td>April 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,369 - 10,370</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,371</td>
<td>Near Marovay</td>
<td>April 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,372</td>
<td>Marovay</td>
<td>April 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,374 - 10,678</td>
<td>Fanoavana</td>
<td>April 24th - May 3rd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DECARY'S ROUTE

Masvetanana 22 - 5 - 30
Maro-Sarasy 23
Ankararano 24
Mahavavy 26
Ambarimanina 26 & 27
Bord de Hopy 27
Ambinda 27
Kinkony 28-29
Anseza
Bay de Ba
Scalala 31 - 5 - 30 - 5 - 6 - 30
Pt. Sada 4 - 6 - 30
Camparafaka or Anparafaka 6 - 6
Marolika 7
Bekarano 10th-12th
Andranobory 7th
Ambolidy 9th
Ankarea 8th
Bezalampy 17th-16th
Tambohorano 19th-23rd June
Mantirano 24th-29th
Antsoly 26th June - 3rd July
Bakopaka 4th-5th July
Decary's Route Continued

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

Ankavandro 10th - 13th July

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

Tsaroanamamidy 17th-27th July, 1930

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

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

Beraketra
Ankaja
Bemokar
Andosa
1 to 17  Majunga  April 20, 1929
18  Nossi-Be  April 22
19 to 55  Tananarive  May 1, 2
56 - 69  Monjakatompo  May 3
70 - 106  Tananarive  May 6 and 7
107 - 129  La Mandraka  May 7
130 - 154  Tananarive  May 8 to 10
155 - 159  Ambotalempy  May 11
160 - 161  Tananarive  May 11
162 - 340  Monjakatompo  May 12 - 16
341 - 368  Tsinjoarivo  May 17
369 - 422-  Monjakatompo  May 18 - 22
423 - 448  Tananarive  May 23
449 - 665  Andreba  May 30 - June 10
666 - 684  Usirosomomandidy  June 15 - 18
685 - 709  Anankarefo  June 18 and 19
710 - 712  12 km W.  June 20
713 - 742  Marelaka  June 22 and 23
743 - 744  Bemoka  June 24
745 - 774  Ankoja  June 25 and 26
775 - 839  June 27 - 30
840 - 845  Beraakota  July 1
846 - 861  30 km N.  July 2 and 3
862  Antsingy (not found on map)  July 4
863 - 1253  Tsiandro  July 5 - 23
1254 - 1315  Ankavandra  July 27 - 30
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year(s)</th>
<th>Location(s)</th>
<th>Date(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1316 - 1322</td>
<td>Marolaka</td>
<td>July 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1323 - 1327</td>
<td>Ankarefo</td>
<td>August 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1328 - 1329</td>
<td>Marovatana (not found on map)</td>
<td>August 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330 and 1334</td>
<td></td>
<td>170 klm. E. Tulear Aug. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1331</td>
<td>120 klm. E. Tulear</td>
<td>Sept. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1332</td>
<td>170 klm. E. Tulear</td>
<td>Sept. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1333</td>
<td>Ivohibe</td>
<td>August 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1335</td>
<td>30 klm. E. Tulear</td>
<td>Sept. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1336</td>
<td>30 klm. S. Tulear</td>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1337</td>
<td>Ivohibe</td>
<td>August 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1338</td>
<td>30 klm. E. Tulear</td>
<td>Aug. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1339</td>
<td>Ambalavo</td>
<td>Sept. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1340</td>
<td>Ihosy</td>
<td>August 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1341</td>
<td>Ivohibe</td>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1342, 1343 and 1345</td>
<td>Parafangana</td>
<td>Sept. 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1344 &amp; 1346 to 1654</td>
<td>Manambo</td>
<td>Sept. 23 to Oct. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1655</td>
<td>Ihosy</td>
<td>Sept. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1656</td>
<td>Ivohibe</td>
<td>Aug. 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1657</td>
<td>Ivohibe</td>
<td>Aug. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1658 - 1780</td>
<td>Manambo</td>
<td>Oct. 3 to 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1781</td>
<td>30 klm E. Tulear</td>
<td>August 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>Ihosy</td>
<td>Oct. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1783 - 1786</td>
<td>Manambo</td>
<td>Oct. 10 and 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1787 - 1800 and 1804, 1805, 1807, 1808, 1811, 1812, 1818, 1823, 1829, 1830, 1831</td>
<td>Ihosy Oct. 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1801 - 1803</td>
<td>Ihosy, 50 klm. west</td>
<td>Oct. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1806, 1809, 1810</td>
<td>Parafangana</td>
<td>Oct. 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1813, 1817, 1819, 1820, 1822 and 1824 to 1828 Manambo Oct. 11
1814 Tulear Oct. 14
1815 and 1816 Ihosy, 70 klm. West Oct. 13
1821 Vondrozo, 20 klm. West Oct. 12
1832 to 1836 Tulear, 170 klm. East Oct. 14
1837 to 1845 Tulear Oct. 15 and 18
1846 to 1872 Tulear, 98 klm. East Oct. 22 to 24
1873 to 1879 Ankazanbo, 30 klm. West Oct. 27
1880 - 2266 and 2910 Tabiky Oct. 28 to Nov. 18
2267 Tabiky, 30 klm. West Nov. 19
2268 Tabiky, 40 klm. West Nov. 19
2269 - 2272 Lahosy Nov. 19
2273 - 2363 and 2907 Befandraina Nov. 20 - 25
2364 - 2370 Befandraina, 1/2 day’s journey west. Nov. 26
2371 - 2903 and 2906, 2908, 2925 - 2927 Lac Iotry Nov. 27 - Dec. 31
and 2925 to 2927
2911, 2914, 2918, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2939 Manambo Jan. 9, 1930, also 8th and 4th.
2912 Salova, S. of Morambe Jan. 4
2913 Morambe Jan. 3
2915 - 2917 and 1919, 2920 Near Manambo Jan. 7
2923 - 2937 Marovay Nov. 9 - 11
2938 Tulear Dec. 2, 1929
2940 - 2943 Tulear Jan. 28, 1930 - Feb. 2
Near Tulear
Feb. 7
Anakao, S. Tulear
Feb. 8 - 12
Tsimanampetsotsa
Feb. 13 - 25
Lamvato
Feb. 26
Itampolo
Feb. 27
Andreka
March 1 - 3
Bevoalavo
March 5 (and 6)
Ampataka
March 11 - 25
Ejeda
March 27
Tongabory
March 31
St. Augustin
April 1
Salara near Tulear
April 2 and 3
Majunga
Jan. 27
Tamatave
March 22 - 26
Marcousetra
March 19
Antalaba
March 7 to 15
Sambava
March 13 and 14
Ile "Ste Marie"
March 9
Tamatave
April 21
200 km. SW of Ihosy
April 5
100 km. E. Tulear
April 5
Ihosy, 90 km. W.
April 5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Range</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 3760</td>
<td>Tulear</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3756 to 3760</td>
<td>Marcantsetra</td>
<td>April 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3761 to 3780</td>
<td>Mjonjakatampo</td>
<td>May 23, 1929 to June 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3833 to 3836</td>
<td>20 klm. W. of Vondrozo</td>
<td>June 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3837 to 3838</td>
<td>50 klm. E. of Themosy</td>
<td>June 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3839 to 3841</td>
<td>Manarantsca</td>
<td>June 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3857</td>
<td>Vondrozo</td>
<td>June 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3842 to 4082</td>
<td>30 and 20 klm. W. of Vondrozo</td>
<td>June 10 - 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4092 to 4256</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>June 26 - July 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4272 to 4274, 4275, 4280</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>July 5 - 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4423</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>July 15 - 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4431 to 4500</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>July 23 - 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4524 to 4532</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>July 26 - 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4592 to 4640</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>July 26 - 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4083</td>
<td>Farafangana</td>
<td>June 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4084 to 4091</td>
<td>Vondrozo</td>
<td>June 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4257 to 4271, 4275, 4277 to 4279</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; July 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4423</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>July 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4501 to 4503</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>July 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4504 to 4509</td>
<td>Farafangana</td>
<td>July 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4510 to 4521</td>
<td>20 klm.s. of Farafangana</td>
<td>July 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4522 to 4523</td>
<td>Vondrozo</td>
<td>July 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4583 to 4589</td>
<td>50 klm. W. of Vondrozo</td>
<td>July 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4590 to 4591</td>
<td>Ivohibe</td>
<td>July 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4641 and 4642</td>
<td>Vondrozo</td>
<td>July 22 and 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4643</td>
<td>20 klm. W. of Vondrozo</td>
<td>July 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>50 km. w. of Vondrozo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1</td>
<td>Ivohibe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2</td>
<td>Ihosy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 23</td>
<td>Ankerena</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 29</td>
<td>Tampasika</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 4</td>
<td>Ivohibe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 17</td>
<td>Ihosy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 18</td>
<td>Ivohibe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 30</td>
<td>Maroantsetra</td>
<td>April 30, 1930 to May 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 6</td>
<td>20 &amp; 30 km. NW of Maroantsetra</td>
<td>May 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 6-26</td>
<td>Maroantsetra</td>
<td>May 6-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1-11</td>
<td>Maroantsetra, 20 km. S.W.</td>
<td>June 1-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 30</td>
<td>Maroantsetra</td>
<td>May 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 14</td>
<td>Maroantsetra 1 day N.E.</td>
<td>June 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 16-24</td>
<td>Maroantsetra, 2 days N. E.</td>
<td>June 16-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 4</td>
<td>Maroantsetra</td>
<td>July 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 24</td>
<td>Antalaha, 1 day SW</td>
<td>July 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 28-5</td>
<td>Antalaha</td>
<td>July 28 to Aug. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 6</td>
<td>1 day N. W.</td>
<td>August 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 7</td>
<td>2 days N. W.</td>
<td>August 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Range</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7065 - 7087</td>
<td>Antalaha, 3 days N. W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7088 - 7308</td>
<td>Andapa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7309 - 7740</td>
<td>Andapa, 1 day West</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7741 - 7908</td>
<td>Andapa, 1 day West</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7909 - 7918</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7919 - 7927</td>
<td>Sambava, 2 days West</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7928 &amp; 2929</td>
<td>&quot; 1 &quot; &quot; 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7930 - 7949</td>
<td>&quot; 13 - 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7950 - 7984 and 7940 and 7946 to Vohemar 7949 dup.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8006 - 8040</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7985 - 8005</td>
<td>&quot; 35 klm. N.W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7941 - 7945 (Dupl.) Sambava, 1 day N.W.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8041 - 8163 and 8193</td>
<td>Vohemar, 1 day north</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8164 - 8180</td>
<td>Rode, north of Vohemar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8181 - 8197</td>
<td>Diego Suarez, 35 klm. S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8199 - 8697</td>
<td>Mt. d’Ambre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8698 - 8697</td>
<td>Andranofangana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8698 - 8715</td>
<td>Bokakalany, west of Mt. d’Ambre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8716 - 8734 and 8800, 8301</td>
<td>Géant land west of Mt. d’Ambre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8735 - 8799</td>
<td>Tsarakibany, 15 miles S. W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8802 - 8897</td>
<td>&quot; 20 miles S. W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8898 and 8899</td>
<td>&quot; 4 hours South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8900 and 8905</td>
<td>Ambilabe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8906 - 8936</td>
<td>Anaborano</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8937 - 8948</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8949 - 9079 and 9203</td>
<td>Anaborano, 1 day south</td>
<td>Nov. 19 - 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9080 - 9237</td>
<td>Bezena, east of Ambonja</td>
<td>Nov. 25 - 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9236</td>
<td>Ambonja</td>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9239 - 9341</td>
<td>Coast opposite Nossi-Bé</td>
<td>Dec. 3 - 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9342 - 9367</td>
<td>Nossi-Bé</td>
<td>Dec. 16 - 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9368 - 9403</td>
<td>Ampasimana</td>
<td>Dec. 27 - 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9404 - 9406</td>
<td>Marotony</td>
<td>Dec. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9407 - 9505</td>
<td>Martony, Province of Nossi-Bé</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1931 - 7th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9506 - 9596</td>
<td>Anarontsanga</td>
<td>Jan. 8 - 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9597 - 9600</td>
<td>&quot; 20 km. &amp; 2 hours East</td>
<td>Jan. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9601 - 9857 and 9901 - 9917</td>
<td>Maromandia, 1 day east</td>
<td>Jan. 16 - 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9858 - 9864</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Jan. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9918 - 9973</td>
<td>Soalalala</td>
<td>Feb. 24 - 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9974</td>
<td>Bekatrobaka, near Soalala</td>
<td>Feb. 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9975 - 10, 173 and 9865 to 9900 and 10,366</td>
<td>Namoraka, 1 day s. of Soalala</td>
<td>March 1 - 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,174 - 10,195</td>
<td>Bekatrobaka, near Soalala</td>
<td>March 14 and 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,196 - 10,281 and 10,373</td>
<td>Lac Kinkony</td>
<td>March 17 - 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,282 - 10,365 and 10,367</td>
<td>Ambaratabé, Province of Soalala</td>
<td>March 24 to April 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,368 - 10,370</td>
<td>Bekipay, Province of Soalala</td>
<td>April 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,371</td>
<td>Near Marovay</td>
<td>April 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,372</td>
<td>Marovay</td>
<td>April 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,374 - 10,678</td>
<td>Fanovana</td>
<td>April 24th - May 3rd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DECARY'S ROUTE

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

(continued on next page)
Decary's Route Continued

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

Ankavandro 10th - 13th July

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

Tseroanamandidy 17th-27th July, 1930

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

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

Beraketra
Ankoja
Bemokar
Andosa
MAMMALS OF MADAGASCAR

Order

Family

Chirogale

Microcebus

Hapalemur

Lemur

Majer ("milli")

Melonotis
cibreei
crossleyi
trichotis

murinus

nyoxinus
coquerelli

caciceps

medius

thomasi

globiceps
grandidieri

leucopus

macaco

nigriceps
catta

variegatus

variegatus suba

weasel femur 12-15

mongos nigrifrons

mongos albifrons

mongos albifrons

mongos nigrifrons

mongos albifrons

mongos albifrons
Page 2 - Mammals of Madagascar

Sub-Family........... INDRUSINAE
Lichanotus
" laniger
Propiteous
" diadema
" " edwardsi
" " sericeus
" " verauxi
" " deckeni
Indris
" indris

Order ............. INSECTIVORA
Family .............. TENRECIDAE
Sub-Family........... CRYPTORICTINAE
Lithocoloe
" margalus
(Key to small tenrecs)
Mesogeale
" longicaudata
" brevicaudata
" Cowani
" thomasi
" longirostris
" majori
" taiya
" pusilla
Leptogale
" gracillius
Cryptorictes
" hova
Geogale aurita
Hesoryctes
" tetradactylus

Sub-Family........... Tenrecinae
Hemicentetes
" nigricapax
" seminigricapax
Tenrec ecaudatus
Setifer
" setosus
Echinops telfairii

Family .............. Soricidae
Suncus madagascariensis

Order .............. CARNIVORA
Family .............. VIVERRIDAE
Sub-Family........... Cryptoproctinae
Cryptoprocta ferox
Sub-Family.................Viverrinace
Fossa daubentonia
Viverricula malacoensis

Sub-Family...............Herpestinae
Galida
" elegans
Galadictis " striata
" vittata
Hemigalidia
" olivacea
" unicolor

Sub-Family...............Geladictis
Stripped shrew

Sub-Family...............Euplerinace
Eupleres
" goudoti

Order......................RODENTIA
Super-Family...............MIROIDAE
Family......................ORICTIIDAE
Sub-Family...............Cricetinae
Brachyuromys
" ramirohitrin
" betsileoensis
Brachytarsomys
" albicandus
Eliurus
" major
" minor
" nyctinus
" pelticulus
" tanala

Musomys
" rufos
Gymnomyx
" roberti
Hallomys audoberti
Hypogeomys
" antimens
Macrotarsomys bastardi

Family......................MURIDAE
Sub-Family...............Murinae
Mus musculus musculus
Rattus norvegicus
" rattus rattus
" Alexandria

Order......................CHIROPTERA
Sub-order...............Megachiroptera
Family......................PTEROPODIDAE
Sub-Family...............Pteropodinae

Page 5 - Mammals of Madagascar
Eidolon
  " dupreanum
Pteropus
  " rufus rufus
  " princeps
Sub Order........Microchiroptera
Family.........EMBALLONURIDAE
Sub-Family........Emballenuridae
Emballena
  " atrata
Taphozous
  " mauritiana
  " leucopterus
Family........HIPPOSIDERIDAE
Hipposideros
  " commersoni
Triasenops
  " aurita
  " furoula
Family.........KYZOPUSIDAE
Kyzopoda
  " A'urita
Family.........VESPERTILIONIDAE
Sub-Family........Vespertilioninae
Vespertilio (?) goudoti
Eptesicus
Pachyotus
Eptesicus (Pachyotus) minutus
  " matroka
  " humboldti
Pipistrellus
  " mans
Sub-Family........Miniopterinae
Miniopterus
  " Scotinus
  " scherebersii
  " manavi
  " majori
Family.........MOLOSSIDAE
Nyctinomus
  " fulminans
  " limbatus
  " africanus
  " angolensis
  " miarensis
Mormopterus
Nyctinomus (Mormopterus) albiventer
  "  " statialis
  "  " jugularis
Order................CETACEA
Sub-Order........Odontoceti
Family.........DELPHINIDAE
Delphinus sao
Microgale d'Orbigny 3
Cowrie 3
V. 3
Lemnogale 7

Grass-tailed Shrew - Nesogale (Microgale)
Dobsoni hirs 47

White-tailed Shrew - Parhyura caerulea Kerr 1

Fuzzy Tailed Wood Rat
Eleurus minor 10
Eleurus major 2

Balloona - Poromys refuls 18
[Myrmomys rotunda] 1

[Gray woodrat] 1
Hamels of Madagascar

Order......ANTIODACTyla
Family......Bovidae
  Bos madagascariensis
Family......Suidae
  Potamochoerus larvatus
Order......Suidia
Family......Halicoridea
  Halicoerus dugong

Little Brown Shrew III
Big-Eared Shrew III
Feret-tailed Shrew 47
Black Shrew II
White-tailed Shrew 1

Vole III

Field Mouse 5

940 Species
LIST OF BIRDS OF MADAGASCAR

(Note: Numbers refer to the number of specimens the Mission Zoologique Franco-Anglo AmericaM. e has procured up to my departure June 12, 1930. It is only approximate as it is made largely from memory.)

Podicipiidae Grebes
15 Poöiocephalus ruficollis capensis (Salvadori)
10 Poöiocephalus pelzelnii (hartlaub)

Hydrobatidar, Petrels
00 Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus (Kuhl)
00 Fregetta macronyx tropica melamogaster (Gould)

Puffinidae, Shearwaters, etc.,
00 Puffinus pacificus hamiltoni (Mathews)
00 Puffinus therminieri bailloni (Bonaparte)
00 Adamastor cinereus (Gmelin)
00 Procellaria aeguinoctialis (Linnaeus)
00 Pterodroma aterrima (Bonaparte)
00 Daption capensis capensis (Linnaeus)
00 Pachyptila vittata salvini (Mathews)
00 Heteropriion desolatus desolatus (Gmelin)
00 Macronectes giganteus giganteus (Gmelin)

Diomedeidae, Albatrosses
00 Thalassarche melanophris (Temminck)
1 Thalassarche chlororhynchos (Gmelin)

Phaethontidae, Tropic Birds
00 Phaethon rubricandarubricandarubricandarubricandarubricanda (Boddaert)
00 Phaethon lepturus lepturus (Lacepide and Daudin)

Sulidae, Gannets and Boobies
00 Sula lencogaster(Boddaert) /Gloriosa Island/
00 Sula sula sula (Linnaeus)
00 Sula abbotti (Ridgway)
00 Sula dactylatra melanope (Gmelin)
00 Morus capensis (Lichtenstein)

Phalacrocoracidae, Cormorants
12 phalacrocorax africanus pictilis (Bangs)

Anhingidae, Darters or Snake Birds
00 Anhinga rufa rufa (Lacepide & Daudin)
5 Anhinga rufa vulsini (Bangs)

Fregatidae, Frigate Birds
Fregata minor aldabrensis (Mathews)
00 Fregata arriël iredolei (Mathews)
## Page 2 - Birds of Madagascar

### Pelecanidae, Pelicans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ardeidae, Herons and Bitterns.</td>
<td><em>12</em> Ardea cinerea (Gmelin) Common Gray Heron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>5</em> Ardea melanocephala (Vigors &amp; Children) rare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>8</em> Ardea goliath (Cretzschmar)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>2</em> Ardea humbodtii (Milne-Edwards &amp; Grandidier)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>12</em> Fyrtheredia purpurea madagascariensis (Van Oort) common</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>7</em> Casmerodius albus melanorhynchos (Wagler)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>5</em> Melanophoys ardesiacus (Wagler)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>1</em> Egretta gartetta gartetta (Linnaeus) rare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>15</em> Ardea cinerea johannae (Gmelin) Common Gray Heron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>5</em> Ardea melanocephala (Vigors &amp; Children) rare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>8</em> Ardea goliath (Cretzschmar)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>2</em> Ardea humbodtii (Milne-Edwards &amp; Grandidier)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>12</em> Fyrtheredia purpurea madagascariensis (Van Oort) common</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>7</em> Casmerodius albus melanorhynchos (Wagler)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>5</em> Melanophoys ardesiacus (Wagler)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>1</em> Egretta gartetta gartetta (Linnaeus) rare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>15</em> Ardea cinerea johannae (Gmelin) Common Gray Heron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>5</em> Ardea melanocephala (Vigors &amp; Children) rare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>8</em> Ardea goliath (Cretzschmar)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>2</em> Ardea humbodtii (Milne-Edwards &amp; Grandidier)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>12</em> Fyrtheredia purpurea madagascariensis (Van Oort) common</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>7</em> Casmerodius albus melanorhynchos (Wagler)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>5</em> Melanophoys ardesiacus (Wagler)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>1</em> Egretta gartetta gartetta (Linnaeus) rare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Seopidae, Hammerhead Stork

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seopidae, Hammerhead Stork</td>
<td><em>12</em> Scopus umbrella bannermani (C. Grant) common</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ciconiidae, Storks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ciconiidae, Storks</td>
<td><em>8</em> Anastomus lamelligerus madagascariensis (Milne-Edwards) not rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>0</em> Ibis ibis (Linnaeus)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Plegadidae, Ibises and Spoonbills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plegadidae, Ibises and Spoonbills</td>
<td><em>4</em> Threskiornis aethiopicus bernieri (Bonaparte) not uncommon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>40</em> Lephotibis cristata (Boddaert) common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>15</em> Threskiornis aethiopicus bernieri (Bonaparte)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>1</em> Platalea alba (Scopoli)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phoenicopteridae, Flamingos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phoenicopteridae, Flamingos</td>
<td><em>6</em> Phoeniconaias minor (Geoffroy) abundant West Coast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Anatidae, Ducks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anatidae, Ducks</td>
<td><em>8</em> Thalassornis leuconotus insularis (Richmond) common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>6</em> Nyroca innotata Salvadori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>25</em> Dendrocygna viduata (Linnaeus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>10</em> Dendrocygna fulva (Gmelin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>9</em> Nettapus auritus (Boddaert)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>6</em> Sarkidiornis melanotpus (Pennant)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phouenicopterusidae, Flamingos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phouenicopterusidae, Flamingos</td>
<td><em>6</em> Phoeniconaias minor (Geoffroy) abundant West Coast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Anatidae, Ducks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anatidae, Ducks</td>
<td><em>8</em> Thalassornis leuconotus insularis (Richmond) common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>6</em> Nyroca innotata Salvadori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>25</em> Dendrocygna viduata (Linnaeus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>10</em> Dendrocygna fulva (Gmelin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>9</em> Nettapus auritus (Boddaert)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>6</em> Sarkidiornis melanotpus (Pennant)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Page 3, Birds of Madagascar

**Falconidae, Falcons, Hawks, Kites, etc.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Species and Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>Falco peregrinus radama</em> (Hartlaub) common West Coast Jan.-August</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 30 | *Falco eleonorae* (Gene) *
| 30 | *Falco concolor* (Temminck) *
| *40 | *Cerchneis newtoni* (Gurney) abundant |
| 8 | *Bassodectes zoniventris* (Peters) uncommon |
| 15 | *Baza madagascariensis* (Smith) *
| *12 | *Milvus migrans parasiticus* (Daudin) common |
| 00 | *Elanus caerulens caerulens* (Desfontaines) *
| 4 | *Machaerhamphus anderssoni* (Gurney) *
| 00 | *Pernis apivorus apivorus* (Linnaeus) *
| 1 | *Eutricornis astur* (Sharpe) *
| 00 | *Cuncuma vociferoides* (Des Murs) *
| *15 | *Buteo brachypterus* (Hartlaub) *
| *9 | *Accipiter madagascariensis* (Smith) not uncommon |
| *11 | *Astur hensti* (Schlegel) *
| 8 | *Circus maillardi macroscelis* (A. Newton) *
| *12 | *Astur franciscii* (Smith) *Histrionides morelii* common is a synonym *
| *9 | *Gymnogenys radiatus* (Scopoli) Common |

**Mesitidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Species and Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 00 | *Mesites variegata* (I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire) *
| 00 | *Mesites unicolor* (Des Murs) *
| 48 | *Monias benschi* (Oustalet & Grandidier) *

**Turnicidae, Hemipodes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Species and Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>30Tunix nigricollis</em> (Gmelin) very common</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phasianidae, Fowls, Francolins, Quails, etc**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Species and Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 00 | *Francolius pintadeanus* (Scopoli) *
| *30 | *Margaroperdix madagascariensis* (Scopoli) common |
| 1 | *Coturnix coturnix africana* (Temminck & Schlegel) *
| 00 | *Coturnix delegorgue delegorgue* (Delegorgue) *

**Numididae, Quinea-Fowls,**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Species and Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*25</td>
<td><em>Numida meleagris mitrata</em> (Pallas) common</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rallidae, Rails Gallinules, Coots,**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Species and Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 30 | *Canirallus hilooides* (Purcheran) *
| ? | *Dryolimnas cuvieri cuvieri* (Purchean) common *
| ? | *Railus madagascariensis* common *
| 8 | *Porzana pusilla obscura* (Neumann) *
| 6 | *Sarothrura insularis* (Sharpe) *
| 00 | *Sarothrura watersi* (Bartlett) *
| ? | *Porphyris madagascariensis* (Latham) common *
| ? | *Porphyryla alleni* (Thompson) common *
| *15 | *Gallinula chloropus pyrrhorrhoa* (A. Newton) common *
| ? | *Fulica cristata Gmelin* common *
Charadriidae, Plover, Sandpipers, Culews, Snipe, etc.

- **Charadrius marginatus tenellus** (Hartlaub)
- **Charadrius pecuarius pecuarius** (Temminck)
- **Charadrius thoracicus** (Richmond)
- **Charadrius tricolor** (Cabanis)
- **Charadrius mongolus atrifrons** (Wagler)
- **Charadrius leschenaulti** (Lesson)
- **Squatarola squatarola** (Linnaeus)
- **Arenaria interpres** (Linnaeus)
- **Recuvastra avosetta** (Linnaeus)
- **Himantopus himantopus** (Linnaeus)
- **Capella macrodactyla** (Bonaparte)
- **Rostratula benghalensis** (Linnaeus)
- **Erolia testacea** (Pollas)
- **Erolia (or Pisobia) minuta** (Leisher)
- **Crocethia alba** (Pollas)
- **Terekia cinerea** (Guldenstadt)
- **Actitis hypoleucus** (Linnaeus)
- **Tringa (Totanus) nebularia** (Gunnerus)
- **Limosa lapponica** (Linnaeus)
- **Numenius arquata arquata** (Linnaeus)
- **Numenius arquata lineatus** (Grevy)
- **Numenius phaeopus phaeopus** (Linnaeus)
- **Glareolidae, Protincoles**
  - **Glareola (Galachrysia) ocularis** (Verraux)
- **Dromadidae, Crab-Plovers**
  - **Dromas ardeola** (Paykull)
- **Jacobianidae, Jacanas or Lily-trotters**
  - **Actophilomis africanus** (Gmelin)
  - **Actophilomis albinucha** (I. Geoffroy St. Hillaire)
- **Laridae, Gulls, shuas, Terns**
  - **Larus dominicanus** (Lichtenstein)
  - **Larus (Hydrocoloeus) cirrocephalus** (Vieillot)
  - **Catharacta antarctica** (Lesson)
  - **Stercorarius parasiticus** (Linnaeus)
  - **Hydroprobus caspia** (Pollas)
  - **Sterna maxima albriddordonschis** (Hartlaub)
  - **Sterna bengalensis per** (Mathews & Iredale)
  - **Sterna bergii bergii** (Lichtenstein)
  - **Sterna albifrons saundersi** (Hume)
  - **Sterna fuscata** (Linnaeus)
  - **Sterna anaethetus** (Scopoli) (Lichtenstein)
  - **Sterna melanogaster** (Temminck)
  - **Sulidonas leucopareia sclateri** (Mathews & Iredale)
  - **Lencanons albus monte** (Mathews)
  - **Anous stolidus rousseani** (Hartlaub)
  - **Megalopterus tennirostris tennirostris** (Temminck)
Pteroclididae, Sand-Grouse

*20 Pterocles personatus (Gould) common

Columbidae, Pigeons and doves

*50 Stereopelia picturata picturata (Temminck) common

00 Geopeia striata (Linnaeus) common

*30 Oena capensis aliena (Bangs) common

00 Tymanistria tymanistria fraseri (Bonaparte) common

*30 Vinago australis (Linnaeus) common east

*30 Alectrocanthus madagascariensis (Linnaeus) common east

Cuculidae, Cuckoos, coucals, couas

12 Cuculus poliocephalus rochii (Hartlaub)

00 Pachycoceyx auduberti (Schlegel)

*50 Centropus toulou toulou (Muller)

*60 Coua caerula (Linnaeus) common East.

15 Coua rufa (Peucheran)

30 Coua soussana (Fucheran)

## Coua cristata pyropyga (Grandidier)

9 Coua cristata cristata (Linnaeus) common

12 Coua cristata verrauxi (Grandidier)

00 Coua ruficeps ruficeps (Gray)

## Coua cristata verrauxi (Grandidier)

20 Coua cursor (Grandidier)

8 Coua coquereli (Grandidier)

## Coua cristata pyropyga (Grandidier)

00 Cochlothrastus delalandei (Temminck)

Psittacidae, parrots parrakeets

## Coracopsis vasa (Shaw) (good series) common

## Coracopsis nigra (Linnaeus) common

## Agapornis cana cana (Gmelin) common

## Agapornis cana ablectanea (Bangs) common

Coraciidae, Rollers and Ground-rollers

*20 Euryptorius glaucurus (Muller) common Oct.-March

15 Brochymetaractes leptoareus (Lesser)

12 Geobiastes squamigera (Lefresnaye)

4 Atelornis pittoides (Lefresnaye)

12 Atelornis crossleyi (Sharpe)

26 Uratelornis chimaera (Rothschild)

Leptosomatidæ Undrâmoka

## Leptosomus discolor discolor (*ermann*) (Large series) very common

Alcedinidae, Kingfishers

## Corythornis vintsoides (Eydoux & Gervais) (Large series) very common

13 Ispidina madagascariensis (Linnaeus)

Meropidae, Bee-eaters

## Merops superciliosus (Linnaeus) (Large series) very common
Birds of Madagascar

**Upupidae**, Hoopoes

*30 Upupa marginata (Cabanis & Heine) very common

**Tytonidae**, Barn Owls

*8 Tyto alba affinis (Elyt)

**Strigidae** Owls

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

**Caprimulgidae**, Night-jars or goat suckers

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

**Micropodidae**, Swifts

8 Micropus apus apus (Linnaeus)
25 Micropus melba willsi (Hartert)
*30 Toonsveen grandidieri (Verreaux)
00 Collocalia francica francica (Gmelin)

**Philepittidae**, Wattled Pittas

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

**Alaudidae**, Larks

*70 Mira fra hova (Hartlaub)

**Motacillidae**, Wagtails

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

**Pyconotidae**, Bulbuls

*150 Ixocincia madagascariensis madagascariensis (Muller) common
00 Antropadus insularis insularis (Hartlaub)
## Tylas edwardi edwardi (Hartlaub)
Tylas edwardi alfredi (Sharpe)
Tylas edwardi albigitalis (Hartlaub)
Tylas edwardi strophiatus (Stejneger)
Tylas edwardi fulviventris (Sharpe)

**Campephagidae**, Cuckoo Shrikes

*150 Coracina cinerea cinerea (Muller) common
{ Coracina cinerea major (Sharpe) }
Timaliidae, Babblers

Bernieria madagascariensis madagascariensis (Gmelin) common
Bernieria madagascariensis inceleber (Bange & Peters) not common
Bernieria zosterops (Sharpe) not common
Bernieria tenebrosa Stresemann
Oxylabes madagascariensis (Gmelin)
Oxylabes cinereiceps (Sharpe)
Crossleyia xanthophrys (Sharpe)
Mystacornis crossleyi (Grandidier)

Sylviidae, warblers

Thamnornis chloropetoides (Grandidier) common
Neomixis tenella (Hartlaub) common
Neomixis striatigula (Sharpe) common
Neomixis viridis (Sharpe) common

Hartertula flowoyiridis (Hartert)
Nesillas typica typica (Hartlaub) common
Nesillas typica ellisii (Schlegel & Pollen) common
Nesillas typica lanzii (Grandidier) common

Dromaeocercus brunneus (Sharpe) rare
Dromaeocercus seebohmi (Sharpe) rare

Turdidae, thrushes

Oenanthe isabellina (Cretzschmar) migrans common
Saxicola torquata sibilla (Linnaeus) common
Copsychus alba specularis (Eydoux & Gervais) common
Copsychus pica (Pelzeln) syn. common
Pseudocossyphus imerinus imerinus (Hartlaub)
Pseudocossyphus imerinus sharpei (Gray)

Muscicapidae, Flycatchers

Newtonia bruneicauda bruneicauda (Newton) common
Newtonia brunnea bruneicola olivacea (Buttihofer) common
Newtonia bruneicauda ampichroa (Beichenow) common
Pseudobias wardi (Sharpe) very common

Hirundinidae, Swallows

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

Dicruridae, Drongos

Dicrurus forficatus forficatus (Linnaeus) common

Vangidae, Vangas and Helmet-Birds

Calicalicus madagascariensis (Linnaeus) common
Artemella viridis viridis (Muller) common
Artemella viridis annae common
Cyanolanius madagascariensis madagascariensis (Linnaeus) common
Abbottornis chabert chabert (Muller) common
Abbottornis chabert schistocerca (Neumann) common
Schetba rufa (Linnaeus) common
Page 8 - Birds of Madagascar

Vangidae Continued

1 Oriola bernieri (I. Geoffroy St. Hillaire) not uncommon
## Vanga curvirostris curvirostris (Linnaeus) not uncommon
## Vanga curvirostris griseiceps (Shelley) not uncommon
## Vanga curvirostris ceteena (Bang) not uncommon
00 Vanga cristata (Reichenow)

12 Xenopirostris xenopirostris (Lafresnaye) not uncommon
00 Xenopirostris pollenii (Schlegel) not uncommon
00 Xenopirostris damii (Schlegel) not uncommon
15 Aercharis prevostii (Lesson) [Helmet Bird]

Sittidae Nut-hatches

14 Hypositta corallirostris (Newton)

*Corvidae Crows

*12 Corvus alba (Muller) common

Sturnidae, Starlings

*1 Acridotheres tristis (Linnaeus) common around Tamat
## Hartlaubius auratus (Muller) common
## Falcuilla palliata (I. Geoffroy St. Hilaire) fairly common S.W.

Zosteropidae, White-eyes

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

Nectariniidae, Sun-birds

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

Ploceidae, Weaver birds

## Spernestes nana (Pucheran) common
## Melicurvis melicurvi (Scopoli) common
## Poudia sakalava (Hartlaub) common
## Poudia omissa (Rothschild) common
## Poudia madagascariensis (Linnaeus) common

---

Total species 233, of which only 60 passerines
Total specimens collected about 8,000 June 14, 1930

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

* before the number designates that [R.A.], put the number of specim-
ens at that. They are conservative and in some cases there are
much more and in one or two possibly twice as many.

Minimum number
Notes on Trip to Madagascar
(Starting from the time we left Suez)
The members of the Mission Zoologique Franco-Anglo-Americaine are
Mr. J. Delacour (Directeur); W. P. Lowe; J. C. Greenway jr.; A. L. Rand; and myself.

April 4, 1929

On board Bernardin de St. Peirre in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea.
At 3:30 P.M. the temperature was 78 F., Min. 70, max. 78 as recorded in my cabin.

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

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

Noon, Distance run from Suez 257 miles

April 5, 1929

On board Bernardin de St. Pierre
Lat, 21 33' long. 37 51' E. of Paris
At 3:30 P.M. in my cabin the Bar. 29.75 in. Temp. 84 - .

Max. 84, min 77.

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

I saw numerous shoal of flying fish Mr. Lowe said they were very small in size. About 18 Harier's (?) within a ½ hour about six in the evening. They were flying from West to the East the weather was fine with a slight breeze.

April 6, 1929

Lat. 17 4'N Long. 40 43'E. of Paris
Ships run 316 miles which leaves 386 to run to Djibouti
At 2:20 P.M. Temp. 85 F. Bar. 29.7 min. 83 max. 88

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

A very curious sun set that looke as though there was two glowing pyramids one inverted above the other and uniting in a point of the horizon. It was caused by interveaning clouds.
April 6, 1929 Cont'd.

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

April 7, 1929

Lat. 12 43'N. Long. 43 19'. of Paris
distance run since noon yesterday 307 miles leaving 79 to Djibouti

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

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

April 8, 1929

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

we left Djibouti at six in the morning and arrived in Aden between four and five in the afternoon. On arriving we took a taxi for the Old Tanks or resevoirs for catching rain water. They are in a large extinct crater near a large town. They were very
April 14, 1929 Cont'd.
row with the taxi driver who tried to collect double fare. We left Mombasa at about five thirty P.M.

April 15, 1929

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

April 16, 1929

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

April 17, 1929

Lat. 9 2' S. Long 41 34' E. of Gr.
Distance run 231 miles since Znazibar to Maroni, Grand Comoro.

April 18, 1929

Arrived off Maroni, Grand Comoro about six fifteen but was unable to enter until around eight. Then we finally got in we were met by a crowd of native boats which consisted of outriging canoes (Perogues), native sail boats and one or two European row boats. The canoes were made out of hollowed out logs. The crowd was the most unruly that I have ever seen. They were pushing and shoving and throwing one another overboard. Eventually they succeeded in discharging and charging what there was after having broken the gangway. We got away about two thirty.
April 8, 1929 Cont'd.

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

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

April 9, 1929

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

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

April 10, 1929

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

Distance run since noon yesterday 297 to run to Mombasa 1171. There was deck sports in the afternoon. They were quite a success. They were held French against the English. The English went into them meaning business and had on proper shoes. The French did not seem to care to go to much bother so they lost everything. There were three teams two English. The closest fought was the final between the two English teams. The prize was a bottle of Johnny
April 10, 1929 Cont'd

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

April 11, 1929

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

Distance run 300 miles distance to Mombas 871 miles.

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

April 12, 1929

Lat. 2 19' N. Long.

Distance run 320 miles which leaves 551 miles to Mombasa.

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

April 13, 1929

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

Distance run 320 leaving 231 to Mombasa

Max. temperature 85 min. 82 F.

April 14, 1929

Arrived about ten in the morning three hours late. Went ashore after lunch and took a drive around for an hour. The country was pritty with banana and cocmanut palms in evidence especially the latter. We visited the public market and I was very much surprised as to how clean it was also very few flies. We had some what of a
April 19, 1929.

Lat. 14° 52' S. Long. 45° 40'E. Distance run from Maroni 243 to Majunga 63 miles. First Sighted Madagascar at 2:55.

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

April 20, 1929

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

April 21, 1929

We arrived in Nossi Be about eight o'clock. The Island was very pretty. I did not go ashore.

April 22, 1929

At. Nossi Be.

April 23, 1929

Arrived at Diego-Suarez about seven. The harbor is excellent and very pretty. Went ashore about four in the afternoon and Pousse-Poussed about the town.

April 24, 1929

Ent ashore at a quarter past eight and motored to Camp d'Ambre. Alt. registered on arrival 2,200 ft about nine fifteen. On the way up I saw from the car a large snake which looked 4 or 5 feet long and 4 or 5 inches in diameter. We wandered around the native village until about ten thirty when it commenced to rain, so we went to the hotel where we lunch at about 11:30. After lunch I found a large camelion. We left around two and got to the boat shortly before it left at four thirty.
April 25, 1929

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

April 26, 1929

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

April 27, 1929

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

April 28, 1929

Spent in Tananarive in waiting for our baggage which was delayed some how and in buying a car, a Renault, and see various officials that is Mr. Delacour did. On May 2 a hawk was shot whose crop contained 1/3 of the lower jaw of a rodent. The hawk was shot over open grass land and a long distance from the forest.

May 11, 1929

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

May 12, 1929

Was awakened at six by a bugle then went to sleep but was awakened by a repetition of the bugle (which came from the soldiers quarters alongside) Got a load of Baggage and went out to Monjakatompo by
May 12, 1929 Cont'd.
nine in the morning, unpacked and took a short walk which netted four birds. After lunch I set six mouse traps in the grass took a walk around the path through the forest. En route I got twelve birds. The forest is very pretty with tree ferns and a beautiful stream. I did not see many mammal signs.

May 13, 1929

Max. 73 min. 46

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

May 14, 1929

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

May 15, 1929

See separate sheets for mammals collected from May 13 through May 29th. No notes.

May 16, 1929

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

May 17, 1929-May 23, 1929

Busy collecting. Weather fine. See separate sheet for mammals.

May 24, 1929

Max. 67 min 45

Altitude ascertained by altimeter 11:30 in the evening the temperature of the room was 47.

Boiling point 202°F. Altitude 5286 ft.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Collected Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Fat-Tailed Shrew</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Monjakatomo May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Black Shrew</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Same trap as #81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Hedge-hog</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Long-tailed field mouse</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Same trap as #71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Fat-tailed Shrew</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Vole</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Fat-tailed shrew</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Vole</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Fat-tailed Shrew</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Felis</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Fat-tailed Shrew</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Grass &amp; brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Locality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Black Shrew</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>May 13</td>
<td>Monjakatomo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mus Musculus</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>May 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fat-tailed Shrew</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>May 14</td>
<td>Jette</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>202</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>May 14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>188</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Rattus rattus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Vole</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Fat-tailed Shrew</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>219</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>198</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>205</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Rattus norvegicus</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>273</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Rattus rattus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Fat-tailed Shrew</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>201</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>201</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Rattus norvegicus</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>395</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>White-tailed Shrew</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Rattus norvegicus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Fat-tailed Shrew</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>223</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Rattus rattus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Fat-tailed Shrew</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>208</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>213</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>237</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>203</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Field mouse</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Echinops telfari</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>170</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Fat-tailed Shrew</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>178</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>201</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>216</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>201</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>213</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Locality**
  - Monjakatomo
  - Jette
  - In Spirit
  - In woods
  - H.&B. 109
  - Brought in
  - Mutilated
  - In deep woods
  - Eaten
  - In Brush
  - Testes enlarged
  - In Spirit
  - Eaten
  - In woods
  - Eaten
  - In woods
May 24, 1929 Cont'd.

Boiling point 202 F; 5286 ft

Correction for 47 F. \[1.0333 \times 1.0^\text{correction}\]

Correct altitude 5,462.0238 ft.

Collected 2 fat-tailed Shrews and 1 field mouse, also a juvenile Rattus rattus and besides skinned & fruit bats which the natives brought in yesterday they like most of the rest were very fat.

The weather was fine.

May 25, 1929

Max 64 min 43

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

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

May 28, 1929

Max 69 min 45

Received the first letter I have received. It was from Mother (No 1).

May 29, 1929

No Notes

May 30, 1929

Max 72 min 44.

May 31, 1929

Max. 66 min 41.

Saddle in woods altitude 6,100 ft.

Highest point on grass ridge 7,100 ft

Saddle on grass ridge 6,300 ft.

June 1, 1929 - June 17, 1929

Spent in motoring from Monjakatempo and in getting settled in our camp situated 20 kilometers west of Vondrozo. From Vondrozo I went to Farafangana to get some provisions and fell'en peigne. so that it took me four days to get back.
June 18 1929

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

June 20, 1929

Max. 74 min. not taken.

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

boiling point 208.9  = 1,621 ft.

correction for 57.75  = 1.05715 x

corrected altitude  1713.64 feet

I caught another **Fossa fossa** (No 126) like the others squealed and charged when approached. His stomach was full; the greater part was unrecognisable but there was one lizard and two insects that were about two inches long and fairly narrow. The backs looked like the under surface of a snake, there were numerous feet and the color was yellowish. The cook said that if he (The insect) walked on you he would make sores where ever he stepped somewhat like a centapede.

I saw one lemur as I was setting traps in the evening he attracted my attention by his caughing bark, he was traveling down hill towards the edge of the forest.
June 21, 1929

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

June 22, 1929

Max. 64 min 56 Rain all day.

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

June 23, 1929

Max. 74 min. 56.

Temperature of air 64

Boiling point 208.5 = \frac{1831 \times 10711}{32133 + 85688 + 10711}

Correct altitude 19631841

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

June 24, 1929

Max. 77 min50.

Caught two Galidea elegans & & both had wound them-selves up in both traps of the sets. The two sets were near stream about three kilometers apart. I left for Farafangana about eleven oclock and on the way down I shot a buteo, a kite and a falco. I arrived about two and left again at four I shot a Drongo, 3 wood doves, a quail and 1 nig ht hawk on the way back also a boa of some sorts.
June 25, 1929

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

June 26, 1929

Max. 80 min 55

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

June 27, 1929

Max. 72 Min. 50

I caught a Cryptoprocta ferone he had torn the set all to bits and when I came up he succeeded in tearing up the root that I had the trap tied by so that I was forced to shoot him and as I was very close I blew a great hole behind his shouldor. I also got another Big-eared Shrew (No 139) like 136. He was caught in the same place as before; apparently they like wet places. He slipped some before I could skin him. I shot a king fisher (Corythornis) by a stream in the thick forest; near the carnivore set between camp and village and one black and white Paradise fly catcher behind camp, They Paradise Fly catchers are very pritty birds I think. On the path leading down to the lower plains 2 brown paradise fly-catchers I Berneria (yellow breasted), 1 campaphaga, and 1 cossyphus.
June 28, 1929

Max 72 min The thermometer was moved by mistake and consequently no readings. The temperature now is 52. All last night it rained quite hard and this morning the sky was overcast. It sprinkled a little around 1 or 2 o'clock, then it cleared off around four and now it is mix clear and getting noticably colder. In the same set as No. 130 I got another Hallomys; it had its skull broken. It had two foetuses one in each horn; the whole uterus was saved. There are two pairs of mammae, both abdominal. I also caught a juvenile Galidea elegans in the set near the road and also near a stream. All my rat traps along the path leading to the coastal plain were sprung and dragged from their placed.

June 29, 1929

Max. 75 Min. 50

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

June 30, 1929

Max. 76. Min. 54.

Cloudy in the morning but clear and fine this afternoon.

Last night I shot a lemur by near camp. As well as I can tell he is Myoxicebus simus. I caught a Fossa fossa and one galidea. Coming back from my traps on the path down to the coastal plain I shot a Hallomys (No, 145); he was in the path when I came along. He ran or jumped off so fast that I could not tell whether he ran or jumped. He stopped 3 or 4 meters from the path. I shot him with 410 awks and did not kill him instantly. He then began to jump into the air jumping about 24 cm. into the air.
July 1, 1929

Max. 78 min. 52

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

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

July 2, 1929

Max. 71 min 56

Last night it was cloudy and the usual heavy dew was lacking. This morning and in the early afternoon it continued cloudy and late afternoon it began to rain.

I caught a Galidea in the same set as the last two were caught in. Between the time when I visited the trap, 9 A.M., and eleven another Galidea got into the trap. When I had finished with the round of traps I went down the trail that leads to the coastal plain and into the grass land. You pass through before coming to the grass land what appears to be a fring composed of Travelers trees and a plan that looks like this as near as I can draw it
July 2, 1929 Cont'd

it grows to a height of 2 meters to 2.3 meters and has at intervals a long narrow leaf, both the stalk and the leaf are green. After passing through this belt, you come out onto a grass ridge, which you follow most of the way down. In the draws leading down to the valleys there is forests composed of Travelers trees and scrubby trees. There were a lot of swifts over the grass ridge just as you come out of the forest, 40 or 50 I would say though I made no effort to count them. I collected two, *Micropus melba*. The swifts were only known previously from the type specimen. I also got one yellow Throat ???.

In the afternoon I returned to set some traps in the grass. The swifts had all left. As I was coming out of a thicket I saw a hawk he was quite large and his wings were a shaped somewhat like this

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

July 3, 1929

Max. 56 min 56.

Rain all last night and today.

The Hallomy audiberti No 153 that I shot yesterday evening, testes
July 3, 1929 Cont'd.
were very much enlarged and apparently in breeding condition. I
cought absolutely nothing and got plastered with leaches. I saw
practically no birds.
July 4, 1929

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

I caught one galideia and found him dead in the trap. He was caught
only by his front foot but he had chewed off his hind foot as well
as his front leg. He apparently died from loss of blood. The chewing
of the feet is apparently not done with any idea of escape as it is al
ways done below to place where the trap is, as evidenced by this and
previous specimens; it is apparently done through desire
to chew something.

July 5, 1929

Max. 70 min 58.

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

July 6, 1929

Max. 78 min 53.

The weather was clear all day except for a heavy shower at dusk.
I caught nothing in my traps. On the path to the plains, when When
I was almost through the woods I came upon a bunch of 8 lemurs that
were playing about in the trees. I shot 5 of them. One a male got out
July 6, 1929

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

July, 7, 1929

Max. 73 min. 48.
Weather was clear.

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

July 8, 1929

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

July 9, 1929

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

July 10, 1929
July 10, 1929

Max. 70 min 52.

Rain off and on most all day.

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

July 11, 1929

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

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

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

July 12, 1929

Max. 72 min. 54. Barometer 28.1 inches.

I caught another Fuzzy-tailed Brown Wood rat. This one No 172 is a juvenile judging from the softness of the bones and the sutures in the skull being very marked. He was caught in the same place as the

---

*Note: The handwriting is clear and legible, with occasional underlining and diagrams. The content is rich in detail, focusing on the collection of mammals and the conditions of the environment.*
July 12, 1929 Cont'd

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

July 13, 1929

Max. 70 Min. 49

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

I caught a cryptoprocta, he was as docile as a lamb. I caught a hallomys back of camp under a sort of sicad, something on the order of a Spanish Bayonet, only the leaves are much longer. On the ridge I caught 3 juvenile Fuzzy tailed wood rats and one adult; also one juvenile and adult Hallomys. All the small mammals with the exception of the Hallomys were taken on the High ridge opposite camp mentioned on July 11. The track that I mentioned yesterday were all blotted out except one which measured from the Tip of middle claw to the heel 104 mm. And the width taken at the widest part 68mm. Rand shot a 9-tuffed Cheeked Lemur which had in the right horn a large foetus which was put in alcohol.

July 14, 1929

Max. 79 Min. 50 Barometer 28.15 inches.

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

I caught 3 Hallomys and 2 Fuzzy tailed woodrats. One of the Hallomys was caught under the roots of a tree by the edge of a stream there was a high ground commencing at the tree. The two Fuzzy tailed woodrats I caught in a swamp. One Fuzzy tail No. 186 had 2 foetuses one in each horn. They measured in situ 28mm long and 21 mm. at the widest part.

One of the Hallomys No. 183 had also two foetuses, one in each horn which were quite large.
July 15, 1929

max. 75 min. 56 Barometer 28.1 in.

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

July 16, 1929

Max 78 min 47

July 17, 1929

Max 79 min 54.

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

July 18, 1929

Max. 72 min 48

Fine weather.

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

July 19, 1929

Max. 70 min 50

I caught a Hallomys and a Fuzzytailed Brown wood rat.
July 19 1929 Cont'd.

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

July 20, 1929

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

July 21, 1929

I caught one Hallomys and a Fuzzy-tailed Woodrat.

July 22, 1929

Max 66  min 56

Rain all day the same native as on July 20th brought in four more Centetes/ I caught a Hallomys and a rodent. The rodent belong in the Genus Eiliurus with the Fuzzy-tailed woodrat.
July 23, 1929

Max 64 min 58
Rained hard all day.
I only caught a fuzzy-tailed Woodrat, which was badly eaten by ants. One of the Centetes No.220, a female had 10 pairs of supernumerary nipples.

July 24, 1929

Max. 70 min.
Rain all A.M. and part of P.M. around three it cleared then clouded but did not rain. I caught two insectivores. No. 223 was evidently from his position traveling across the trap, apparently in the bait which was meat. He was not interested and called him "Little brown shrew" No. 224 was likewise probably traveling the trap though I can't just say as her head was crushed and she might have been thrown over so as to look as though she was traveling across, she had two quite large foetuses one in each horn which measured about 25 mm. long. No. 224 was by a tree in thick bamboo grass. The set was under a projecting knob of the tree and was arranged like this: looking down with the projecting knob removed:

Tree and roots shown with dotted line

Rat trap with banana and rice in which 224 was caught

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

July 25 & 26, 1929

It rained all the time and I caught nothing in my traps.
Sketch map of our Camp 20 Kilometers West of Vondrozo

(made from Memory and notes)
Explanation of Map

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

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

#2 Rat traps by stream, I got nothing in them.

#3 small traps under vines got a Hallomys only in them.

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

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

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

7. steel set in which I caught several Galidea and Fossa, also the Striped Skunk.
# 8 Small mamal traps caught one Hallomys
# 9 Steel and small mammal traps caught nothing.
# 10 Steel set caught a galidea and
# 12 Small mammal traps in swamp nothing caught.
# 13 Steel set caught 2 Galidea.
# 14 Steel set caught Several Fossa and Galidea and one Striped Skunk
# 15 Native village
# 16 Place where I shot the first Hallomys also shot three lemurs caught nothing in traps.
# 17 Small mammal set nothing caught.
# 18 Small mammal set caught both Big eared Shrews. and shot a Canirallus by a stream
# 19 Small mammal traps nothing caught by same stream.
# 20 Caught a hallomys
# 22 Small mammal set nothing caught
# 21 Shot Atelornis petoides
# 23 Shot second Hallomys.
# 24 Rat set in which I got the Mouse lemur (Chirogale)
# 25 Rat traps in swamp got one Fuzzy-tailed Brown wood rat.
July 27, 1929

in the A.M.

The weather was fine and caught with only a few cloudy.

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

July 28, 1929

This morning commenced with rain but cleared around eleven only to rain at one o'clock then clear and rain around four. I caught another Little Brown Shrewhe was gray instead of Brown on the ventral side. He was running across a rat trap in thicket.

When I got back from visiting my traps (about eleven o'clock) I took some pictures of the mammals that were brought in yesterday. The Hemicentetes when allowed to walk around would go along with his crest erect and making a sort of chipping noise. They would every few feet give a quick upward jerk of the head. Located on the dorsal line and about a third the distance from the tail to the head (27 mm. from the tail measure from the skinned specimen No. 234) and running for 10 mm. towards the head is a patch of two rows of quills that are shorter and stouter than any of the rest. He quills in this patch are vibrated backwards and forwards so fast that they can scarcely be seen. Apparently they rely entirely upon their quills for protection making no effort to use their teeth. They were quite active. The centetes were much less active though at times he could show considerable activity. When I went to pick him up he erect his crest and jerk his head upwards some what like the Hemicentetes but he carried it much further, leaving the ground with all four feet and carrying his head back so as to snap at you. Rand while at Ankarena During August and September found the Centetes hibernating through the Cold season, He witnessed several being dug out of their burrows. The Hemicentetes only semi-hibernate coming out from his
hiding place under a rock or the burrow of some other animal on warm days. We could not find out exactly the duration some natives would say four month others six; xxxxx.

July 30

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

August 1, 1929 - Aug. 28, 1929

August 1st. we left our camp in the forest 20 kilometers West of Vondrozo and went to Ivohibe on August third Greenway left with the car full of birds and mammals that were obtained at the Place Vazaha/ The next morning Rand left for the forest and I remained behind as there wasent enough men for the 2 Filazanaz and our baggage. The Natives began bringing in birds and mammals in such quantities that I was soon swamped so on Tuesday the 6th. I succeeded in getting a guide and one beaugrens and I walked over to Rand camped at the little village of Ankarena with the birds. The forest through which I passed was the most beautiful I have yet seen in Madagascar the Trees were wider spaced than in the forest of Ifandana, 20 km. West of Vondrozo and there was thick green vines clinging to half the length of the trunks which were tall and straight. I found that the natives there had given Rand plenty to do. On the 10th I got two Bourgens and went over to Ankarena. Just before I left I recieved a letter from Greenway saying that the front wheel had come off between Ivohibe and Ih Ihosy and that It would be necessary for me to go to Ihosy to see that repairs were made O.K. and as I was getting good things at Ivohibe I returned the next morning and stayed until the seventeenth when I found an occasion of getting to Ihosy. Reparations took until the 21st. During that time I got fourteen birds 3 of which were quite good being a new species of Coua, Coua Cristata. During my stay I recieved a telegram from Mr. Delacour saying that he was sending material, letters and Chasseur to Ihosy the beginning of September
On the 22nd I went to Ivoihibe and on the 23 I went over to Ankarena. Rand felt sure that the shasseur referred to was an European Chasseur being his name on the 24 I went back to Ihosy.

August 29, 1929

Weather fine and warm.

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

August 30, 1929

In the morning I skinned the birds that I shot "En route yeaterday. That is I skinned the brown pigeon and the Coua for they were pretty bad. After lunch I changed hotels as the one I was in was too dirty and I also took a short drive. The wether was fine and warm
August 31, 1929

Weather fine and warm.

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

September 1, 1929

Weather fine and warm.

Went over to a marsh 35 Km. South of Tulear on the road to Tongobory. Here were lots of Glossy Ibis, \text{Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus (Linnaeus)}; but 1 the flock. I shot one \text{Ardeola rallorides (Pond Heron)} and saw another. There was also one or two whitish birds that I could not get near enough to shoot, I also shot a Centropus a blue King fisher.

September 2, 1929

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

September 3, 1929

Weather fine and warm.

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

September 4, 1929

Weather fine and warm.

I left at seven in the morning for Ihosy. At 35 km. from Tulear I saw a crested Coua but I could not stop in time to shoot it. At 45 Km. I shot two Propithicus, they were together in a tree. One almost got away. He jumped much greater distances than the Buffed-cheeked Lemurs. The forest at this point was in a very narr
September 4, 1929 Cont'd.
narrow and it was for the steep wall that he headed. I wounded him just before he reached it. I sent the chauffeur up the tree after it and he grabbed it by the tail and tried to pull it down. The propithecus held the entire weight of the chauffeur (75 kilograms) for a short five minutes. The Propithecus have loose flabby lips and the face is very dog like. I had continue scarcely 100 meters before a macco, Lemur catta, crossed the road in front of the car. He like the rest that I have seen on the ground ran not jumped but their gate is peculiar to the Lemurs. Just before entering the second forest I shot two partridges Margaroperdix with one shot in the road, about twenty kilometers from Ihosy I shot a Glossy Ibis.

September 5, 1929

In the morning put the chasseur who was waiting for me to work skinning the Shifakas, Propithecus, and also the macco. I skinned the Hawk myself and the rest of the morning was spent in transferring baggage to the hotel from The Transport Civil and in getting ready to leave for Tananarive. I got away about 2:00 P.M. and got as far as Ambohimasoa.

September 6, 1929 - October 24, 1929

I broke down the Tananarive side of Ambostre and had to be towed into Antsirabe. After some difficult I got the car fixed and started to return but broke down again and had to be towed into Ambostra. I got it fixed and returned to Ihosy and got a camion and went to Ivohibe where I found Rand waiting for me. We went to the small village of Morambe 20 kilometers South of Farafangana on the coast. I feel exceedingly weary and got practically no mammals and we got very few birds it was a most unproductive camp. We then went to Tulear. I decided as the weather was better there and the forest more open to try to take some pictures of animals, so I left Rand to go and get my cameras which were in Tananarive. We met Dr. White the Palentological collector in Tulear and I decided to go with him to Tananarive as I sold the car.
October 25, 1929

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

October 26, 1929

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

October 27, 1929

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

October 28, 1929

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

October 29, 1929 - November 4, 1929

Spent in Tananarive getting supplies

November 5, 1929

Left with Dr. White in camion of Madagascar Auto Co. about eight in the morning and got as far as 'avetanana. About 50 km. out I saw a large hawk, the under parts of the wings were white the rest gray, probably Marsh Hawk, *Circus maillardi macroselis*, it was very large and looked to be the same as the one we saw when we (Rand and Myself) were going from Ihos To Tulear on the Plateau of Ramohitra. We stopped at a small village eighty kilometers short of Mavatanana; there must have been fifty or more swallows and several bee eaters. The country we passed through was cut deeply with rivers.
November 5, 1929 Cont'd.

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

November 6, 1929

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

We arrived in Marovoay exceedingly tired about five

November 7, 1929

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

November 8, 1929

As the man lived about seventy kilometers from Marovoay we
hired a car and went to see him. We left about eight in the morning
with the proprieter of the car driving he evidently had never driven
before which was evident from the start through the fact that his
malgach chauffeur had to shift for him. It was a great relief to
us when he let his chauffeur drive when we got outside the town.
November 8, 1929 Cont'd.

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

November, 9, 1929

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

November 10, 1929

Went in a steel challet up the canal to the Foudias nest that I had seen yesterday. After sitting for a little while a Foudia sakalava entered the nest and I shot him when he came out but when I got the nest down it was not yet finished. There were five o
November 10, 1929 Cont'd.

other nests in the same tree and all apparently belonging to the same species. All were in good condition for you could not see through them with the exception of one other which was probably only half done, lacking the inner matting. Although I waited some time more I did not see another bird near a nest and as I was leaving I shot a red Foudia out of a near by tree. About four-thirty the military band gathered outside the residence and gave a recital for about an hour; they had four or five possibly six selections that they played over and over again in about the most mechanical manner possible. The only difference in each time they played a piece was that one player would get out of tune in a different place. In the evening along the center row of trees in the main street they hung up Chinese lanterns. They were lighted about six thirty and about seven the band reassembled this time backed by a company of Malgach or Senagales soldiers with bayonettes in place. Along their flanks were torch bearers of every description, the heat from the torches did not help the sultry night. After playing the Marseillaise the Chef de la Province lit some flares and the band and soldiers marched off with the torchbearers and populace. They following map shows their route.
November 11, 1929

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

November 12, 1929

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

November 13, 1929 - November 17, 1929

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

November 18, 1929

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

November 19, 1929 - November 21, 1929

The time has dragged along. I have been waiting for Mr. Petel who has a boat to sell, to get it in running order. One thing after another turns up that has to be fixed. I doubt if I will buy.
November 22, 1929

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

November 23, 1929

Mr. Peter took me in to his place to show me some crocks that he had alive the he was going to mount for the colonial exposition in Paris he had about fifty all small. He had also two Lemurs of the same species as the one of the Chef de la Province of Maroey the older one a ♀ was very affectionate. the male was some what wild still having just been gotten. Apparently the ♀ has only the black bifurcated band on the forehead, while the ♀ have a patch of light buff ♀ between the band and the eyes which is very noticeable; which seems to change their whole appearance though the rest is practically the same as the ♀ but the ♀ is usually darker. At last the boat was finished but I decided not to buy it as the motors were none too strong nor I think good. At about six in the evening I was passing with Mr. Rowntree, the British Vice Consul, the Traveaux Public. There was a lemur which when I first saw it, was sleeping on the back of a dog. We stopped to watch it and he was apparently washing the dog. The dog and lemur were apparently on excellent terms with one another. By the way Mr. Rowntree is an exceedingly nice chap and will do anything for you.

November 24, 1929

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

November 25, 1929

Spent the morning arranging various things with which Mr. Rowntree helped exceedingly especially with obtaining a permission to transport arms a thing that Mr. Delacour did not get us. After lunch I packed and came off to the Clan Macindee about 3:30 or four o'clock P.M.
Bohoto Sakofa this at six on a dull gray morning. About five minutes latter I yawned and rolled out and repeated the above order for Sakofa, Breakfast, or what have you. About fifteen minutes later he came sleeply in and informed me that everything was packed. Well all right, but where was breakfast. Oh! that was comming. About seven thirty The men came and began carrying our baggage down to the laggon. Of course it had to rain as we were transferring our baggage from the perogue to the motor boat that was to carry us up the river and which was kindly loaned us through the kind generosity of Mr. Tinayre. Wishing our kind friend good-by we headed up the river and for the first few hours we were traveling through low country full of swamps filled with Travelers trees. Then when we aproache the hilly country we came upon scattered bits of forest which continued to increase in number and density as we approached the mountains which are probably three or four thousand feet heigh and covered with forest.

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

We very soon settled down for a long dreary morning as the weather was far from pleasant. The rain made it very damp and disagreeable a s well as a little cold; also we were very cramped on the account of the quantity of baggage. the only breaks in the monotony was when Rand or DuMont would take a shot at some u bird that had the misfortune to come to close. I am afraid that we had a bunch of natives with a rather far fetched idea of a joke for that would pass as close to the passing native perogues as they could and then would roar with laughter when the swell would him.
Around two o'clock we arrived at a little village thirty kilometers from Maroantsetra, our starting point. The village consisted of three stores, one run by an Indian, a second by judging from the crowd outside a chink, and the third probably Malagasy, we did not look inside. There were no Europeans in the village. Here we bought our supply of rice and sugar. The store contained little except bolts of cheap cloth and a few simple tools, such as knives and the curious native axes; apparently we were misinformed for we had been told that we could get bread and anything that we should want. Du Pont caused the next excitement after we had started up the river. He made a fine shot at a *xxvi* (Philecinia barbonia madagascariensis Hartlaub) as he was swinging across. The helmsman immediately turned to pick it up but the mechanis forgot to stop the boat and we rammed the bank rather hard and had some difficulty getting off. And when we did succeed in getting clear the boatman forgot to hang onto his oar that he was pushing with so that he had to swim ashore for it.

About four kilometers from camp we had to transfer our baggage to perogues as the river was too shallow for the motorboat. While waiting we occupied ourselves with shooting spined tailed swifts (*Toonavea grandidieri Verreaux*). The remaining journey was accomplished with perogues and on foot as there were not enough for everything.

Camp was located on the crest of a small ridge. Our quarters consisted of three houses connected with porches. First there was the cook house which was a small square building, of course it contained the stove of the usual type found throughout Madagascar though this one had the innovation of being raised on legs, the smoke goes out through the door. Our dining room our house which is next to the kitchen was a palatial affair having three doors and a window instead of the usual single door which is always too low to get into. The third and largest of all was divided in two with a partition. One half of this we put up our beds and the half nearest the dining house
The text on the page is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a document with text, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed.
we used as a general store room and work room. All the buildings were raised from the ground on stilts of wood and although this had aboard floors most have reed floors. The walls are made from the stalks and rib centers of the leaves from the Travelers tree. The leaves from the Travelers tree resemble those from the Banana. The room is also made of the leaves of the Travelers tree which are dried in the sun before they are put on. The stalks of the walls are first made into sections by having sharp pointed sticks thrust through them; one through about two inches from each end and the third through the center. These sections are then tied to the uprights with either fines or sisal.

Below us and hidden with a row of banana trees were the houses of the natives. The lumber came from the interior of the islands. In regards the weather while we were here we had four days of fine weather and then two weeks of rain and then a week cloudy weather intermingled with one or two days of sunshine. The country was marvelous in fine weather. the high forest covered hills with trees. Very often this howling was plentiful and we would remind me of a child. This howling would sometimes be continued for long periods and was very clear and would carry long distances and was apparently a method of communication between one another for it was usually answered. Also I have wondered whether this is a signal of danger or if they have some way of telegraphing. It is just a signal of danger or if they have some way of telegraphing. For they will vary the the short notes with the longer one in though the note always sounded to be on of two pitches. Each time I heard one of these calls I would turn to my porter and ask "Isy" Lofta?" and he would grunt that that was right it was far. Several time I doubted his statement and tried to get to the Yoadler after struggling up and down the steep slippery side of the intervening hill's until I was
Every **evening** morning and evening the vara-co cha (lemur variagatus) and the vara-meme would ad to the no se with their quarelsome cries as the quarel over th food. These always go in bunches of four to eight and are **abundant** by the far the most abundant of the lemurs. These acasionally make a rade on a naitve banana grove but they are not often sucessful as they kant eat quietly without quarelling. Returning from one of my unsucesful forays after the Indris I suddenly found my self flying down hil head first Upon geting up my quide said Mandai malque Vasa and pointed to a snare that I had not seen. These snares are aranged so that when anything get into them a depresed limb or tree is released and what ever is in is furked clear of the ground if it is not to strong. It was not long after we arrived that the natives had plast ered every trail and any other likly place with them so that your had to watch you step. I also in my feris wandering lokated several perogues being built.

A suitable tree for a peroaue is first located and the promptly cut down being thrown acrost the hill then if the hill is steep as it was in any that I saw being made, a platform is built and the section for the perogue cut out and shaped the it is roughly gouged out with axes. It is then light enoug to be draged to the nearest stream which is probably two or three miles of and consequently a path has to be made. It usually takes about twenty men to drag it the edge of the water, where the finishing touches are put on. This is always done by the chief himself. The process is very destructive of the forest for in the proces of making the platform and clearing the path and such the is usually a great gap cut in the forest which is promptly filled with alll sorts of vines
so that any jung trees that are just starting are promptly choked out.
exhausted and had lost my way and still he sounded as far off every. It wasent until the last day of our stay that I succeeded in even seeing one, and then I found out a possible reason for he saw me first and was across the neighboring valley before I realized what it was. He traveled with tremendous leaps leaping further than I have ever observed our F

Hunting from this camp was very hard work as it was so hilly and the soil was mostly clay. But we were more than repaid by getting some very rare things such as the Eutriochis astur that DuMont shot and also the Inris which are rare in collections; these were gotten by both Rand and DuMont.

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

Nov. 26, 1929

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

November 27, 1929

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

November 28, 1929

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

November 29, 1929

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

November 30-December 6, 1929

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

December 7, 1929

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

December 8, 9, 10, 1929

Spent on board except for a trip ashore with the Captain to act as interpritaire on the ninth; helping and watching the loading.
December 8, 9, 10, 1929 Continued.
of the "Pois du Sap" Butter beans.

December 11, 1929

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

December 12, 1929

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

December 13, 1929 Friday

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

December 14, 1929.

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

December 15, 1929

I took a ride around the town and out into the country which was low and flat for a considerable distance back. We did not see any animals but saw numerous birds. In the afternoon I went out to the swimming beach but did not go in as I thought that it was too dangerous as the tide was going out and caused a big rip along the beach which kept you from doing much swimming, though there were several in. I contented myself with a walk along the beach.
December 16, 1929,

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

December 17, 1929

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

December 19, 1929.

The next morning we arrived around nine thirty or ten in the morning in a tropical downpour. I did nothing in the morning. In the afternoon I got fed up of sitting within a half mile of the Falls and not being able to see it. so I put on my slicker and went out. There is nothing grand about them as the is about the Grand Canyon of the Colorado or the Yellowstone. Also I think the Yosemite falls has them beat a mile. From no point, except an aeroplane, can one see the whole Falls. From the railway one get a pretty view of one of the smaller Falls looking up the gorge that leads out. When I came to the Eastern Cataract as the Eastern Falls is known I got what I think is the best view that I got during my stay. The wind was from the East, against my back, which blew the spray to the other end. I could for nearly three quarters of the length of the falls. The bottom of
December 19, 1929 Cont.

of the narrow gorge which is scarcely a hundred yards wide with perpendicular four hundred foot cliffs, is strewn with sharp boulders. It is upon these rocks that the water dashes itself into spray which rises with the wind only to obstruct one view and to descend in torrents along the sides causing a really tropical groth. I tried to photograph the falls from here but my camera refused to work. I then recrossed the Railroad bridge and went out on the rim that faces the Falls. Starting from What is Called Danger Point, which is the point that projects out at the outlet of the Falls gorg. I walked along the rim but one sees very little one waits a place for the wind to shift so that the spray, which descends all the time on you in buckets will not hinder your view. Then when one finally gets a view it only of the upper half which is framed in mist and apparently so close that could touch it. When one gets to the end after having passed through the Rain Forest, one is usually wringing wet in spite of the fact that one is clothed in a slicker. I was told that there was very little water coming over; this fact seemed to be substantiated by the fact that the falls were not continuous but broken up into a lot of little ones. It must be quite a sight when the water is high the marks in the gorge show that it rises fully twenty feet higher; though here again I was told that when the water is really high you can see very little on account of the spray. So taken it all I came in not a too bad a time though I think the weather is supposed to be better during July and August.

December 20, 1929

The morning commenced with a good hard rain and things looked as though we were in for another day of it. The Scotchman that I met on the train from Umtali to Salisbury showed up at breakfast, so afterbreakfast we did the rounds of the falls again but did not see very much on the account of the wind being in the wrong direction. In the afternoon I took my graflex out to get some pictures but only succeeded in making one or two snaps before it began to rain.
December 21, 1929

The day was cloudy with fitfull spurts of sunshine. In the afternoon some baboons, probably the Brill (Cynocephelus leucophaeus ??), came up near the hotel so I went out and had some fun photographing them. They showed little fear and let me come right up to them though the minute I got within forty feet they would move away and it was very interesting to note that although I took no precautions other than moving quietly they showed no fear but they would never allow me closer than a certain distance. The baboon were fairly large and entirely brown with a black collar being widest on the back of the neck and narrowing until it disappears entirely on the throat. The underparts had less hair than the back and was lighter in color. I forgot to say that I saw at World's View on Dec. 18th, a Wood whoopoe Ixorrir virides (Licht.). At Victoria Falls perhaps the two most commonest birds were first the Red-winged Starling and then the Turtle dove Ccappicola. I also saw one Giant King-fisher Ceryle Maxima (Pallas).

December 22, 1929

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

December 23, 1929.

We arrived safely in spite of the anxiety felt in the evening on the account of the two trains that had been derailed just previously. The day was fine and I took a drive out to some ruins and they were punk not worth mentioning. I came back and went to the Museum where I made the identification of the birds mentioned above. On the way down here I saw a roller-Corvus caudatus which was very pretty as he blew along not far from the train. I seem to be wandering back and forth some what. The museum I thought rather deficient as they did not have some of the commonest birds, that were right in the neighborhood, but it looked neat and well kept. I noticed a bird that resembled the Coua's of Madagascar an aughful lot, it was Scophilus concolor (Smith) possibly it is a Coua, it was from East Africa. I got the train around Five and soon we were traveling.
December 23, 1929, Continued

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

December 24, 1929

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

December 25, 1929

The train got into Johannesburg about six thirty. About seven thirty I went out to the Zoo in a car. The Zoo was very clean, the animals seemed fairly happy and in every way I was very much impressed at the excellent management shown. There was a large variety of birds and mammals from all over Africa and the different species were fairly well marked though in the larger aviaries there was some difficulty in telling what was what. Afterwards I took a drive around the town which was considerably larger than I had expected though besides that I wasn't particularly impressed. There are eight or nine mines (gold) with dumps of considerable size and I am told that they all belong to the same company or syndicate. I came back to the station a little before noon and then walked around to a restaurant. I had a little difficulty in getting in as they were all full which surprised me very much on account of the fact of it being Christmas day. But I am told that people here would rather go out for their dinner than go to all the bother of fixing up for Christmas at home.
December 25, 1929 Continued

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

There was a very pritty sun-set

December 26, 1929

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

December 27, 1929

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

December 28, 1929

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

December 29, 1929

Did nothing much as it was sunday except take a walk along the docks.

December 30, 1929

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

December 31, 1929
December 31, 1929.

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

January 1, 1930.

As it was a holiday there was little to do. Went down to the boat MX (Clan Macindoe) in the morning and in the afternoon went for a walk along the beach.

January 2, February 23.
March 10, 1930

Went up to Reine's Office the first thing in the morning

and got some more tickets as the ones that I had were stuck together
from their wetting on Saturday. Went around to Spradbrow's and said
"au revoir but not good by" then returned to the hotel. In the

afternoon I went down to the boat about two thirty but the boat did
not get away until around five.

March 11, 1930

The morning was somewhat disagreeable as there were numerous
rain squalls about though there was a smooth sea which scarcely
affected the ship at all in spite of the fact that the sea was aft
which would make the wind and current meet. We got to the Pilotage
off Lorenzo Marques about three o'clock and got to the wharf between
five and six. I did not go ashore until after supper when I walked
along the wharf to the Hyacinthus which was in port to find out when
she was leaving. I had an interesting chat with the Second officer

and found that she was leaving on the 13th for Beira. I then took
a walk along just inside of the pier fencing. There were numerous b
bats around the post office and from the odor it was their regular
home apparently in a crack in the peak of the roof. I forgot to
mention that the Chief Engineer Mr. Polack took me down into the
Enging room and explained the engines which are somewhat different
from the usual type. These having open cylinder in which
two pistons worked. When these pistons reach their furthest positions
i.e. the top and bottom of the cylinders respectively of each piston.
Two holes in the cylinder are uncovered (The bottom opening slightly
before the top) and air is forced through at ten pounds pressure then

just before they reach their nearest position oil is sprayed
in with six jets then when the pistons reach their nearestpostions
the oil ignites through the pressure (about 650 lbs.). The thermoscope
showed the metal of the piston facing run around 600 to 700 degrees
Farenheight. The engine room seemed very well equiped everything being
controlled and largely run with electricity.

March 12, 1930

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

March 13, 1930

The Hyacinthus got away as expected around seven and after breakfast I went up to the Zoo which was small though quite pretty as it was more of a botanical garden than zoo. All they had was a pair of lions; the male was a fine black maned one; two lepards, one Lemur catta, one Lemur species unknow to me and no lable, a baboon (Papio ?) which was full of tricks, three horned owls (small) one pied crow very forlorn looking, three marobou storks which were quite vicious striking at me through the wires while I was standing watching them and all had exema on the head; three pelicans in excellent condition, white with yelloish splotches, a crested crane in good two small herons three foxes or some member of the family, a pair of a couple of turtles in the same pen as a five leged hermorphodite goat. a crocodile and some ducks with a com
cormorant wound up the muster role. I my opinion the zoo part should be done away with as everyone seemed to come there to take out any grevences on the animals, throwing stones at them or poking them with sticks, which accounts for the ill tempers of practically all the animals there. In the afternoon I went back as the doctor of the ship said that there was a museum there and that it was worth seeing. I spent most of the afternoon in waiting for the fool thing to open, and then when it opened I found that it was rather poor the animals were poorly mounted and some without any indentifications and no data also poor in number. The birds were even worse, badly mounted and no lables of any kind there were a few native impliments of interesting. The buterfly collection was the best of the lot as it was quite complete as far as I could tell though there was only one identified here and there. I got back to the ship about four thirty.

March 14, 1930.

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

March 15, 1930

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

March 16, 1930

Arrived in Beira around eight thirty. I did not go ashore as it was raining off and on.
March 17, 1930

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

March 18, 1930

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

March 19, 1930

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

March 20, 1930

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

March 21, 1930

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

March 22, 1930

Spent the whole day studying and working out sights. The noon sight placed us at Lat. 24 S. Long by D. R. 38 3 E. Time sight three thirty P. M. Long. 42 42 30 Lat. by D. R. 24 29 S.
March 23, 1930

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

March 24, 1930

At eight o'clock in the morning I took a sight and found our position to be Lat. D. R. 24° 30' Long. 48° 55' the course was N15°E. The noon sight found us D. R. Long. 48° 15' Lat. 23° 59'S. The course was then altered to N.16°E. and I found that we were in Long. 47° 17' 45"E. which differed a little more than a degree from that of the Second officer I was 15" of the correct position. The weather all day was fair and the time went fast.
March 26, 1930.

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

March 27, 1930.

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

March 28, 1930.

The day was spent in seeing various Customs officials and the like. I never thought that there could be so many people to see about one small boat. I also went to see Mr. Guenette who arrived from Tananarive Thursday evening and whom Dumont had met. He is a French-Canadian by birth and is the Madagascar representative of W. T. Rowleigh & Co. which is an American Company located in the Middle West which exports from Madagascar Vanilla, Coffee, Cloves and the like. He was kind enough to take care of my boat while I was away and also to keep for us any stuff we cared to leave with him.
Mr. Guenette and Mrs. Guenette came over to the hotel and had supper with us. There was a dance before dinner. I forgot yesterday that there was a dance and celebration. We met up with Captain Kelly of the American South African freighter "West Cawthorn" who has the reputation over Africa of being strong on the booze and tough.

We had a rather enjoyable evening watching the dancers which, as usual, ranged in color from practically black through chocolate to white. Captain Kelly insisted on trying to get or make American cocktails which simply don't exist in Madagascar as the vermouth is all very sweet and there is no dry obtainable. We had another supper at midnight and the dance began again. We (Dumont and myself) went to bed a little after One in the morning. The dance straggled on for another hour or so. Today also we had lunch on board the "West Cawthorn".

March 29, 1930.

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

March 30, 1930.

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

March 31, 1930.

I went to see Mr. De Cary in the afternoon and on his advice I cabled the American Museum for money as the promised money had not arrived.
April 1 and 2, 1930.

Spent in Tananarive getting a car for Tulear.

April 3, 1930.

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

April 4, 1930.

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

April 5, 1930.

We left Ihosy at 6.00 in the morning and got into Tulea about 5.30: the last half was quite warm and frightfully dusty. We were covered from head to foot with grime. The country as a whole was much greener than before as apparently it was just the end of the rainy season. On entering we met Rand and I had to call him several times before he recognized me though I was standing on
April 6, 1930.

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

April 7, 1930.

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

April 8, 1930.

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

April 9, 1930.

Ambohimasoa to Tananarive 7.30 to 6.30 also without incident.

April 10, 1930.

Nothing of interest in Tananarive.

April 11, 1930.

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

April 12, 1930.

We went to Tamatave by train.

April 13, 1930. — April 28, 1930

In making preparations for work in the North. During one of the trial runs in my boat the motor failed and in tacking back we came too near shore and hit a rock. Consequently I decided after having it hauled out and patched up to sell it so I got Mr. Pignegy to sell it for me.
April 29, 1930.

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

April 30, 1930.

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

May 1, 1930.

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

May 2, 1930. - May 4, 1930.

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

May 5, 1930.

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

We finally got all our baggage into camp at about five-thirty.

May 6, 1930.

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

May 7, 1930.

The weather was fine. I got out two sets for large mammals and a number of small ones. In the bird line it was very productive. I shot two Ruynaudii; one was doing his usual stung of sneaking around on a fallen tree, the other was crossing the trail on a ridge. There was catalogued also three blue pigeons, two wood pigeons, three rufus shrikes (Vanga) three calicalicus, one neodrepanus, one cinnyris souimanga, four zosterops, two Philepittas castenea, one Oxylabes,
The expected rain interference the city pumping was very poor,
and only the occasional late, the only one of the council received.
I understand this question this is the only one of the council received.
I understand this question this is the only one of the council received.
I understand this question this is the only one of the council received.
I understand this question this is the only one of the council received.
Three Berneria madagascariensis, two nesillas, three Coracopsis nigra
one Leptosomus, three spine tail swifts (Toonabena grandiderii),
one Falcon newtonia, one Bulbul. In the mammal line two bats,
were brought in by natives.

May 8, 1930.

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

May 9, 1930.

Weather fine but no luck in my traps. I shot two
Hepalamur that were sneaking around in some low trees. The Chief
brought in a Lemur various and three buff cheeked Lemurs. Three bats
were brought in of which two were new. Dumont shot a humming bird
(Aercharis prevostii) and I got a Coua serriana that was sneaking around
the trail on top of a high ridge. Also there were four Tylas edwaidii
one Leptosomus, three Philipetta, seven Berneria madagascariensis,
three rufus-backed Vanga, one white headed Vanga, one Campephagia,
three Coracopsis nigra, one green pigeon, two Centropus, one Neomixis
one Zosterops, one Newtonia, one Cinnyris souimanga and three
Nesillas.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Iris</th>
<th>Beak</th>
<th>Feet</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td></td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td></td>
<td>252</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td></td>
<td>259</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td></td>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>♀?</td>
<td></td>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mounted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>♂?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mounted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
May 10, 1930.

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

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

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

May, 11, 1930.

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

May 12, 1930.

Rain off and on. I caught a rat (probably Rattus rattus) on the ridge at an altitude of 200 feet and at the foot of a tall tree. We put him in spirit (No. 691) Dumont shot a Hemicentetes (No. 692 total 141 H.F. s.u. 23, ear 13) There were seven (4 left 3 right) embryos in advanced stage of development as the hair on spine were quite evident through the uterus. Dumont also shot 2 Indries (No. 693 2 total 575, tail 68 H.F. U.S. 165 Ear 51-No. 694 $\Omega$ total 595, tail 80, H.F. 187, Ear 55) that were members of a party of three. The Bird book reads 2 Canirallus (rails) 1 Hypositta (nut hatch) 1 Neodrepanus; 2 Zosterops; 2 Newtonia; 1 Corythorius; 1 leptosanus, 1 green heron; 3 Berneria madag. 1 Philipetta, 1 Vanga curviosterus.

May 13, 1930.

Rain. No luck in traps and no mammals. collected also a poor day for birds which consist of 1 Fichitrea i spine tailed swift; 2 coua Serinia; 4 Abottarnis; 2 Blue Vanga (Vanga madagascarensis) 3 P. Souimanga.
May 14, 1930

Rain but better luck in the line of mammals:

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