

woods with its melody. A Kingfisher (*Haleyon sacra*) is constantly to be seen sitting on dead twigs, ready to dart on its prey. Amongst the cocoanut trees a beautiful little Swift (*Collocalia spodiopygia*) skims about with a constant twittering. It belongs to the same genus as the species by which the edible birds' nests, the well known Chinese luxury, are made, which, however, is a Swift and not a Swallow as it is commonly called. These Tree-swifts are especially abundant about the villages, though they nest in the crowns of the cocoanut palms.¹ In the thickest masses of foliage, a most beautiful small Fruit Pigeon (*Ptilinopus porphyraceus*), of a bright green colour, with a patch of the purest purple on its head, is to be heard cooing gently, and the Great Fruit Pigeon (*Carpophaga pacifica*), the note of which is harsh and drawling, but still derivable from a coo, is to be shot with ease by creeping up to the trees on the berries of which it feeds at this season. There are two parrots known from Tonga, but they are very scarce. One of them (*Platycercus tabuensis*) is found only in Tonga and in the neighbouring island of Eooa, and is called the Pompadour Parrot, from the peculiar purple red of its head and neck; the natives procure it alive from Eooa, where it is abundant, and one was bought for a shilling in the port during the stay. The other is a Parroquet (*Coriphilus fringillaceus*); neither of the parrots was seen in the wild condition.

Lizards are abundant, but there are only two or three species. One of them is *Mabouya cyanura*, while *Otosaurus microlepis*, one of the Scincidæ, is peculiar to the group. On the reefs occurs an Eel (*Muraena*), of a whitish yellow colour spotted with brown. It is very snake-like in its movements, and it may easily be mistaken, when encountered in the water, for the true Sea-snake (*Pelamys bicolor*), which also occurs here. Eight species of land shells were collected, none of them, however, being new to science; *Nanina tongana* is peculiar to these islands.² Rev. O. P. Cambridge writes that the Arachnida collected at Tongatabu included *Epeira mangareva*, Walck., *Meta tuberculata*, Keys, *Nephila victorialis*, L. Koch, *Nephila nigritarsis*, L. Koch, *Argyrodes* sp.?, *Dicaea septempunctata*, L. Koch, and immature examples of *Tetragnatha*, *Dolomedes*, and *Icius*.

Among the insects collected by the Expedition, the following have been made types of new species, viz., Neuroptera,³ *Diplax pacificus*, Kirby; Lepidoptera,⁴ *Hypolimnas thomsoni*, Butler, *Hypolimnas moseleyi*, Butler, *Hypolimnas navesi*, Butler, *Terias aprica*, Butler; Hymenoptera,⁵ *Schizaspidia murrayi*, Kirby.

A large Foraminifer (*Orbitolites*) is very common on the reefs. The specimens collected were handed to Dr. W. B. Carpenter, C.B., F.R.S., who has written a special memoir on the genus.⁶

¹ For an account of the nesting of *Collocalia*, see Bernstein On the genus *Collocalia*, *Acta Societatis Scientiarum Indo-Nederlandicæ*, vol. ii. For the nesting of the closely allied "Tree-swift," *Dendrochelidon*, see Bernstein, *Habits of Javan Birds*, *Ibid.*, vol. iii.

² E. A. Smith, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 271, 1883.

³ Kirby, W. F., *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. xiii. p. 455, 1884.

⁴ Kirby, W. F., *Ibid.*, vol. xiii. p. 403.

⁵ Butler, A. G., *Ibid.*, vol. xi. p. 402.

⁶ Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxi., 1883.