

was afterwards conducted round the ship, and was evidently struck with the superior comfort of the style of living in comparison with his own.

The day was employed in surveying the harbour, in taking astronomical and magnetic observations, in observing the tides and exploring the islands. There was a large number of cocoanut trees by the villages on the beaches, and numerous bread fruit and sago trees, sago being the staple food of the natives (see Pl. XXVII.).

The houses of the village of the Ki Doulan were all raised on posts, except the Mohammedan Mosque, which building shows a curious development of the high-peaked Malay roof into a sort of half tower, half spire, representing no doubt an equivalent of the dome (see Pl. XXVI.). Under the eaves of the houses baskets were hung up for the fowls to nest in.

Some boys were playing near the village, and, as a toy, they had a very ingeniously made model of a spring gun, or rather spring bow, a trap by which a large arrow is shot into a wild pig, on its setting loose a catch. A boy who acted as guide, and wore a turban, placed his hand upon it and said, "Mohammed," and explained to Captain Tizard that the small boys at play, whose heads were bare, were heathen; he was evidently very proud of his religion.

The Ki Islanders, besides arrows like those of the Arroo Islanders, use others which are peculiar. They are light, thin narrow strips cut out of the long leaves of what is believed to be a species of *Canna*. The strips are so cut that the stiff midrib of the leaf forms the shaft of the arrow, and portions of the wings of the leaf are left on at the base of the arrow to act as feathers; the point is simply sharpened with the knife. These leaf arrows when dry are hard and stiff, and are very easily made by a few strokes of the knife. A large bundle of them is carried by the archer, and they are shot away at a bird in the bush without the trouble being taken to find them again, as in the case of other arrows. They are so small and light that they make very little show in their flight, and no noise; and a youth was seen to shoot at least a dozen of them, at a large Nutmeg Pigeon, without the bird's doing more than move its head, and start a little as they flew by almost touching it. These Nutmeg Pigeons (*Carpophaga concinna*) are very large heavy birds; some of those shot weighed 2 lbs., and a considerable supply was obtained.

A Fruit Bat (*Pteropus melanopogon*) and several Lizards (*Varanus indicus*, *Hemidactylus* sp., *Cyclodus* sp., and *Heteropus* sp.), as also several of the Scincidæ, were obtained.

A large collection of insects was made, of which the following species are new:—Lepidoptera,¹ *Hamadryas niveipicta*, *Lampides ætherialis*, *Terias photophila*, *Papilio thomsonii*, *Pamphila moseleyi*; Coleoptera,² *Pelops gularis*; Hymenoptera,³ *Bracon stigmaticus*, *Dielis wallacei*.

¹ A. G. Butlers, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. xiii. p. 191 *et seq.*, 1884.

² C. O. Waterhouse, *Ibid.*, p. 279.

W. F. Kirby, *Ibid.*, pp. 404, 407.