

glossus cyanogrammus and *Arses insularis*) were shot, and a number of Goura pigeons, cockatoos, and several other birds were noticed. The natives were quite friendly, and took a great interest in pointing out the birds and in watching the result of each shot. They did not seem to be greatly astonished at the report of the gun. As the pinnace returned to the ship a few women with short kilts were observed standing at the door of one of the pile-dwellings.

Humboldt Bay, shaped somewhat like a crescent, is from 4 to 5 miles wide at its entrance between Points Caillié and Bonpland (the extreme points of the crescent), and perhaps 7 miles wide at its broadest part by about 4 or 5 miles deep. The bay

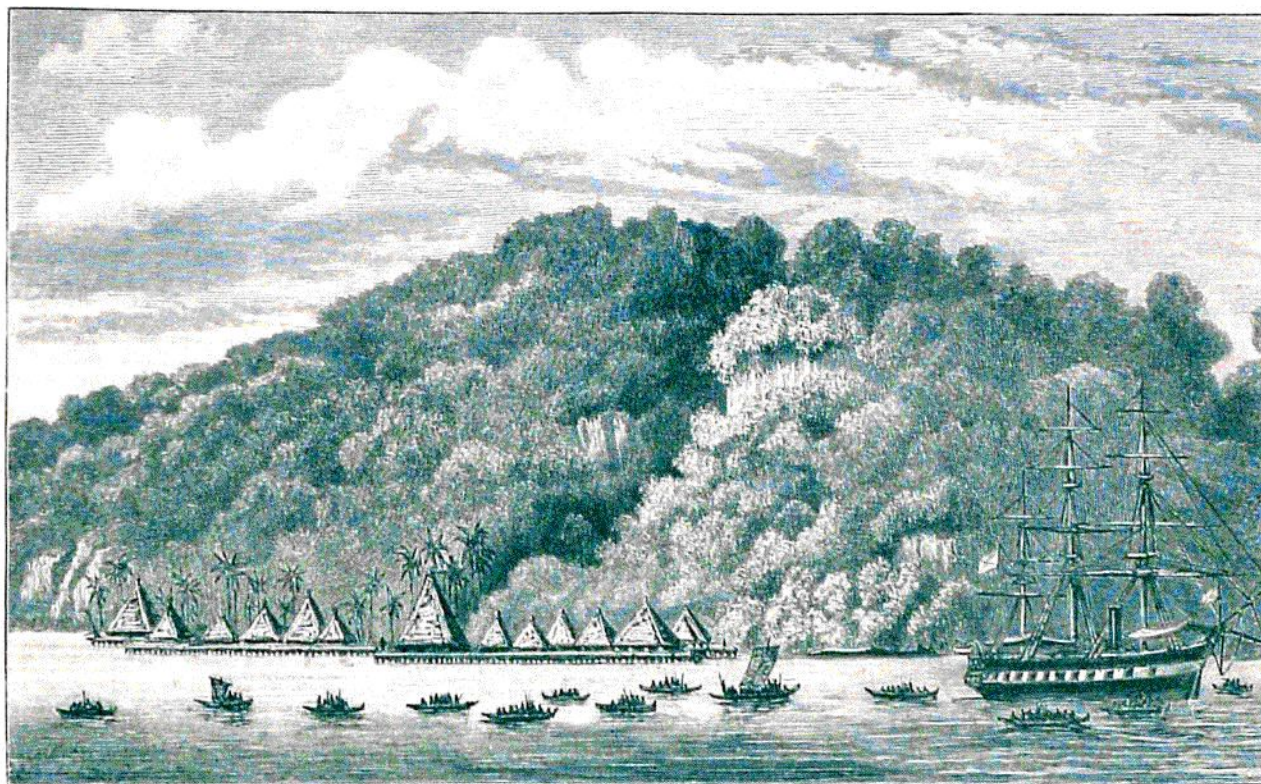


FIG. 233.—The Village of Ungrau in Humboldt Bay, New Guinea.

is open to the northeast, and a heavy swell rolls in, which, whilst the Expedition was there, was breaking on the shores all round, with the exception of a small portion sheltered by Point Caillié. Point Caillié is a promontory about 500 feet high, jutting out to the S.S.E. from the mainland, to which it is joined by a low neck, and forming between it and a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the southeastward a sheltered cove which was named Challenger Cove. In the southwestern part of Challenger Cove are two small islets; the outer, uninhabited, was named Observation Islet, and the inner, on which is a settlement, Village Islet. Southwestward of these islets are some coral rocks with deep water between them. At the northeast end of Challenger Cove, on Point Caillié, is another village, off which the anchorage appeared to be free from danger. One mile