

visit being of that type. In the other forms, probably of modern make only, the upper turns of twine are arranged in diagonals, separating the areas of different ornamental colours, and the actual wood of the socket-pieces is carved and coloured (see Pl. G.). The gum employed is the same as that used by the islanders for caulking their canoe seams, and is obtained by pounding the brown ovoid fruit of *Parinarium laurinum*, which is about the size of a goose's egg. The efficiency of the fixation of the stone head of the lance evidently depends mainly on this gum, which is excessively hard and firm when set, and is in use for similar purposes in various parts of Polynesia. The wood of which the socket-pieces are made is hard when dry and old, but probably much softer when cut in the fresh condition. Some of the lance heads, owing to the method of manufacture, are extraordinarily long, some curved, and others of various forms. They are most formidable weapons, especially to a naked skin. The shaft is merely an instrument for throwing point first a very heavy, excessively sharp-pointed, stone, which cuts its way through almost anything. The socket-pieces of the lance heads are elaborately decorated. Some lances have a lozenge-shaped perforation in the socket-piece beneath the head (Pl. G. fig. 1); others have small tufts of *Cuscus* hair fastened on to them in the same position. Two obtained had these tufts wet with some oily substance, but apparently not poison. The heads of the lances are kept covered with a conical sheath of dried banana leaf made to fit (Pl. I. fig. 3). The natives possess an enormous store of these weapons, and they have piles of them lying on the outriggers of the canoes. On shore the men commonly carried two or three in their hands. In a dispute alongside the ship one of the lances was instantly snatched up and made ready. They are used for hunting wild pigs as well as for fighting. The natives pointed to the mountains of the mainland as the source of the obsidian. They parted with the lances readily, so that the material must be abundant. They are thrown in the usual manner, grasped by the naked hand, being first poised and made to quiver by a shaking motion of the hand for some seconds. Some of the shafts are made of a light but rigid reed; others have large carefully-cut sharp-pointed heads of hard wood, which is painted of the same colour as the obsidian, and at a short distance looks exactly like it. Some of the wooden heads are longer and larger than any of the stone ones, and these were several times bought under the impression formed at a distance that they were very fine obsidian weapons.

Besides the larger lances, small darts are used, having pliant, very light stems about a yard long, and heads of small sharp chips of obsidian, often of a very irregular form, apparently the refuse chips from the larger weapons. These darts are carried about done up in bundles of a dozen or so. A guide engaged on Wild Island carried such a bundle on his shoulder all the way.

Another kind of dart has the stem made of reed and the head of hard wood of a somewhat conical form, with a knot at the base of the cone. These darts are of the