

PHILIPPINE BIRD TRAPS

WITH THIRTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS

By RICHARD C. MCGREGOR and LEON L. GARDNER

Thousands of birds appear annually in the markets of the Philippine Islands. Snipe, quails, wild ducks, silvereyes, weavers, rails, Java sparrows, parrakeets, doves, fruit pigeons, and many more are found commonly. Some of these are vended in the streets as cage birds; many are sold for food. Most of them are living; practically none has been shot. How are these birds obtained? The people possess almost no firearms, and most of them could ill afford the cost of shells alone. Nevertheless, birds are readily secured and abundantly exposed for sale.

In a land which does not raise enough produce to support itself, where the quest for food is the main occupation of life, where the frog in the roadside puddle is angled, the minnow in the brook seined, and the all-consuming locust itself consumed, it is not surprising (though regrettable) that birds are considered largely in the light of dietary additions.

One day, coming down after six months in the mountains of Benguet, with these thoughts in mind, the junior author of the present article dropped in to see McGregor at the Bureau of Science.

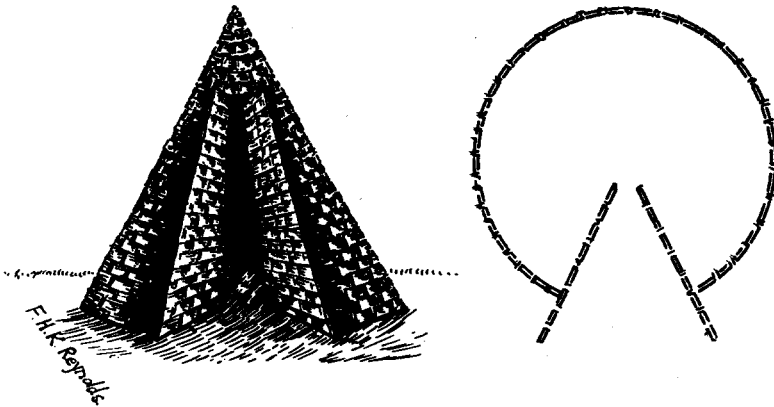


Fig. 32. THE TEEPEE TRAP.

"Weren't you marooned for some months on Calayan Island and running out of rations so that you had to resort to snaring birds? You know, the time General Wood had to rescue you." (This latter was thrown in because it always makes him mad and evens up the score for his offer to said junior of one of his "Favoritas Stupefactos" that he knows will render the latter hors de combat in the shortest of order.)

"No, we weren't running out, the running was all over—we were entirely out of food. We had crossed to Calayan from Aparri in a sail boat and the typhoons kept us there for about five months. We had no food, very little ammunition, and subsisted on the fruit thrushes, *Hypsipetes fugensis*, that were abundant, were feeding on wild red peppers, and were serving as an important article of diet for the residents of the island. We snared them, baiting with branches of artificial red peppers made of sealing wax."

This conversation crystallized a plan, that we had each developed, to record the various ingenious and effectual devices employed by Filipinos for trapping and

snaring birds. Added to this, McGregor at intervals for years has kept a record of the species that have appeared in the markets and which is of value in itself and as an indication of the efficacy of the methods used.

1. The Tepee Trap (fig. 32). This consists of a conical tepee, woven of split bamboo and rattan about 3 feet high and 3 feet across at the base, with a fairly narrow entrance. Two removable bamboo wings, or partitions, are thrust through this doorway and converge toward the center of the trap to form a slit that gives into the interior. In other words, a V-shaped entrance is formed with the apex of the V pointing to the interior of the trap. These wings project slightly beyond the exterior of the tepee, and from these ends low diverging fences are pegged out for about 4 feet to form a still larger V with the entrance to the trap as the apex.

The trap is used in grassland and marshes to catch the birds that skulk in such a habitat. For this purpose it is covered with rushes and grass. A light line is tied to the outer end of one of the little fences and led around to encircle a considerable area of marsh where it lies on top of the reeds and grasses. It is now gently twitched and drawn in, the trapper as he does so gradually approaching the end of the opposite fence (where he hides) until the birds are completely encircled. They run before this advancing disturbance on the grass tops and seek refuge in the dark interior of the trap.

As many as twenty to thirty birds have been caught in this way in one haul of the line. Such birds as *Turnix* and *Excalfactoria* (button quails), *Amaurornis* (water hen), *Gallinula*, *Hypotaenidia philippensis* and *H. striata* (rails), and *Ixobrychus* are the usual takes. This method does not injure the birds and might be of some use in bird-banding operations in the United States. It is the only one we found that could be used for such purposes.

2. Spring Snares. These snares all depend on the principle of a slip noose fastened to a strongly bent bamboo or other elastic branch, which is released by a trigger. This trigger is usually the perch of the trap.

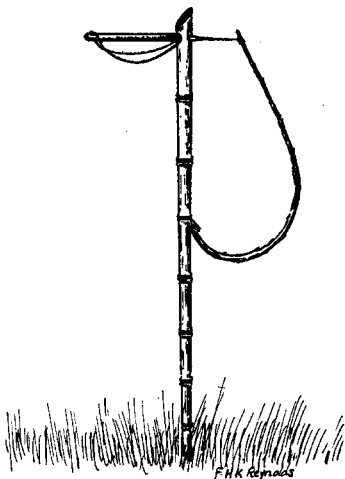


Fig. 33. THE CALAYAN SNARE.

(a) The Calayan Snare (fig. 33). (1) A bamboo pole some 4 feet long is cut and all branches are removed save one slender withe at the lower end. This is bent strongly backward and a line passed from the end of it through a hole drilled in the pole. On the opposite side of the pole a slip noose is made in the string. A light perch is pushed into the hole in the pole just tightly enough to prevent the noose and string from being drawn through by the elastic pull of the bent withe. The noose encircles the perch horizontally. This pole is inserted in the ground, lower end up, and the bait planted on the top of the pole. Birds coming to the bait drop on the perch, knock it loose from the hole, release the spring, and are caught by the legs in the slip noose which is drawn tightly against the pole.

Fruit thrushes (*Hypsipetes*) fall ready victims to this trap and in Calayan Island constitute a good portion of the local diet.

(2) A modification of this is used to snare the large fishing hawks and eagles such as *Haliastur* and *Cuncuma*. Here a large stone hanging from the cord serves

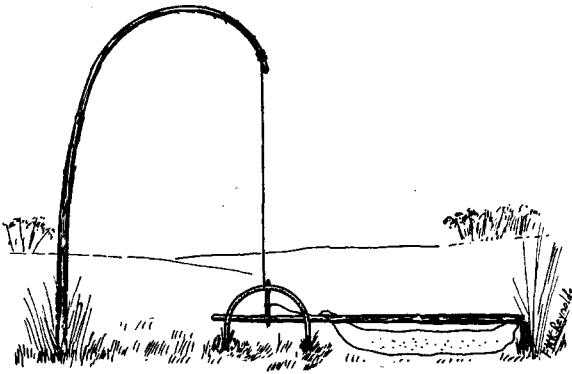


Fig. 34. THE PAÑAPAC.

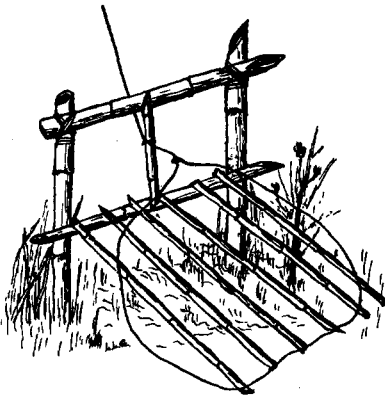


Fig. 35. THE CILO. FOR CONVENIENCE THE SPRING HAS BEEN OMITTED FROM THE ILLUSTRATION.

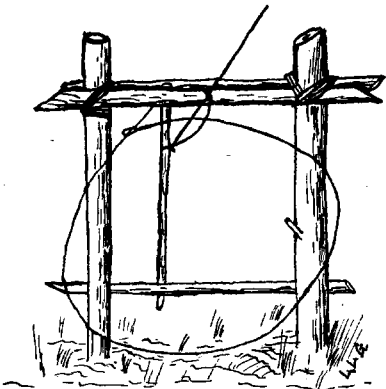


Fig. 36. THE IGOROTE KOKOLANG. (After Jenks.)

in place of the withe, as the spring of the trap. The pole is driven into the mud; the perch, lightly pegged into the hole that holds the string and noose, is baited with a fish that lies on the surface of the water.

(b) The Pañapac (fig. 34). This consists of an arched wicket driven into the ground, a crosspiece (the trigger or perch), the usual bent bamboo spring, and a little lock stick, or vertical piece, tied in the string, which ends in a noose.

The short upright lock stick is passed through the wicket and is held in place by the trigger which spans the wicket, as reference to the illustration readily shows. The trigger extends beyond the wicket for some distance, and the noose lying on the ground encircles it.

(c) The Cilo (fig. 35). In this variation there are two uprights bound together at the top by a crosspiece. The short vertical, or lock, stick is held by this above and a short loose crosspiece below which does not extend beyond the sides of the arch. Several sticks form a little ramp, run from the ground to this loose crosspiece, and the noose is spread over this ramp. It has the advantage that a step anywhere inside the noose will set off the mechanism.

These two traps are used extensively for ground-feeding birds, especially doves. Occasionally wild hogs are caught in this type of snare.

(d) The Igorote Kokolang¹ (fig. 36). This utilizes the same principles as the cilo except that there is no ramp, the uprights are bound together by the two crosspieces above, between which the string of the noose passes, and the victim is thus held and strangled against these crosspieces. It is used necessarily in runways, since game must attempt to pass through before the trigger can be sprung. The noose encircles the opening of this arch. It is used to catch wild chickens and wild cats.

¹ A. E. Jenks, *The Bontoc Igorot*, Ethnological Survey Publications, 1 (1905), p. 84.

(e) Crow Trap. This varies more in detail than in principle from the usual spring snare. Figure 37 illustrates such a trap.

3. Nest Snares (fig. 38). These can be used only where the nest of a bird is found and where it is of the usual cup-shaped design. The principle of the trap

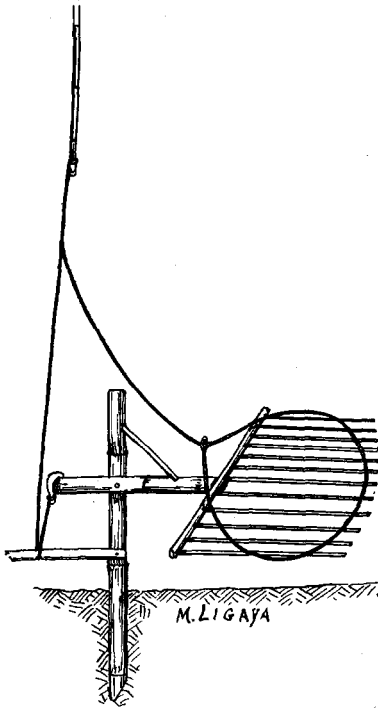


Fig. 37. THE CROW TRAP. (After Culter.)

is to suspend snares over the nest on four sides and catch the bird as it attempts to regain the nest. Two light pieces of bamboo are placed at right angles to each other and tied at the intersection. These are now strongly bent to form a dome-shaped device and the four free ends tied around the outside to hold the shape.

(a) For use over nests, snares are hung on each of the four sides and secured at the top to the intersection of the bamboos. The trap is placed on top of the nest and the returning bird is caught in one of the nooses. The size and the height depend on the size of the bird to be caught. *Oriolus*, *Pycnonotus* (bulbuls), *Geocichla* (thrushes), and various species of doves are frequently caught in this kind of trap.

(b) A clever modification is employed to catch ground-feeding birds. Corn is tied to the intersection of the bows of the trap. A shallow pit is dug in the ground, and the device is now placed in the pit with the bows down and the opening directed upward (fig. 39). A noose, which is firmly attached to a peg, is spread over the mouth of the trap; the whole being flush with the surface of the ground. Bait is scattered loosely around. A wild chicken reaching into this shallow depression for the corn puts its

head through the noose. On picking up the corn (which is tied) the entire light bamboo trap is lifted, settling the noose over the neck, and any attempt to escape leads to strangulation (fig. 40). The trap is made about 4 inches across and 2 inches deep for chickens and about 2 by 2 for doves. *Chalcophaps*, *Gallus* and *Gallicolumba* can be caught in this way.

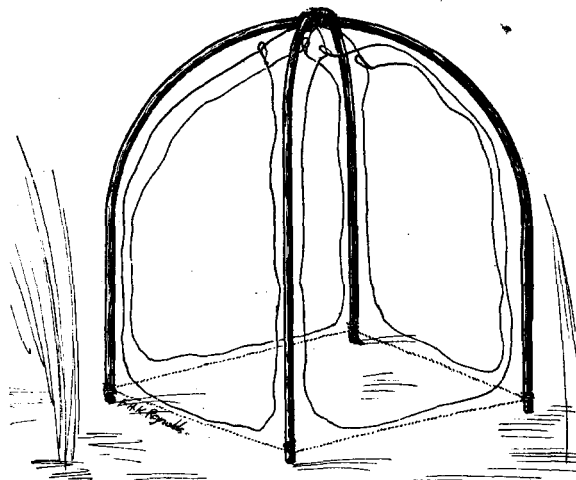


Fig. 38. THE NEST SNARE.

4. Wild Cock Snare. This consists of a braided bejuco (rattan) rope which is pegged out to form three sides of a hollow square, the fourth side

being a pile of rocks or a cliff. It is staked a few inches from the ground and measures 3 to 4 feet on a side. Standing up from the rope are rattan or split bamboo nooses about 6 inches in diameter in a continuous chain around the three sides. A game cock is pegged in the middle where he crows his challenge. Wild cocks are attracted and, while rushing in to fight the lure cock, are entangled in the snares. A boy hiding nearby secures the trapped cock.

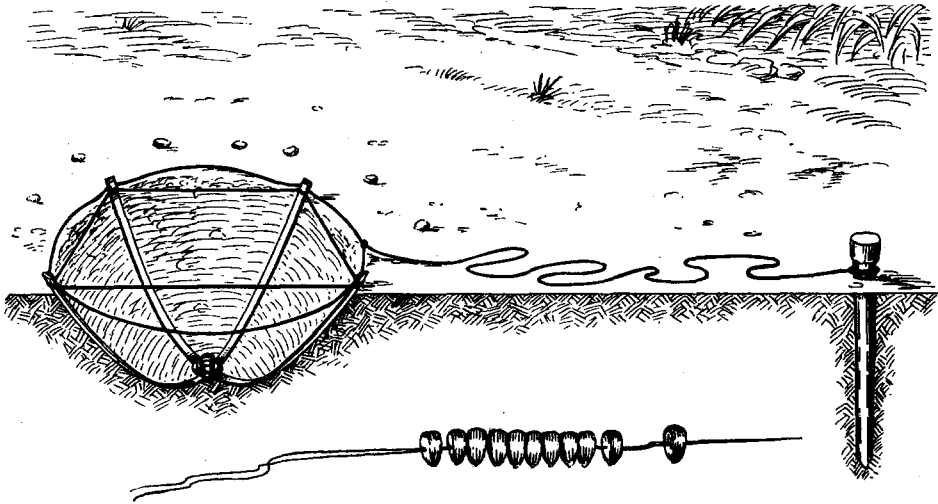


Fig. 39. THE NEST SNARE AS USED IN THE GROUND. NOTE WAY CORN IS STRUNG ON STRING. M. LIGAYA

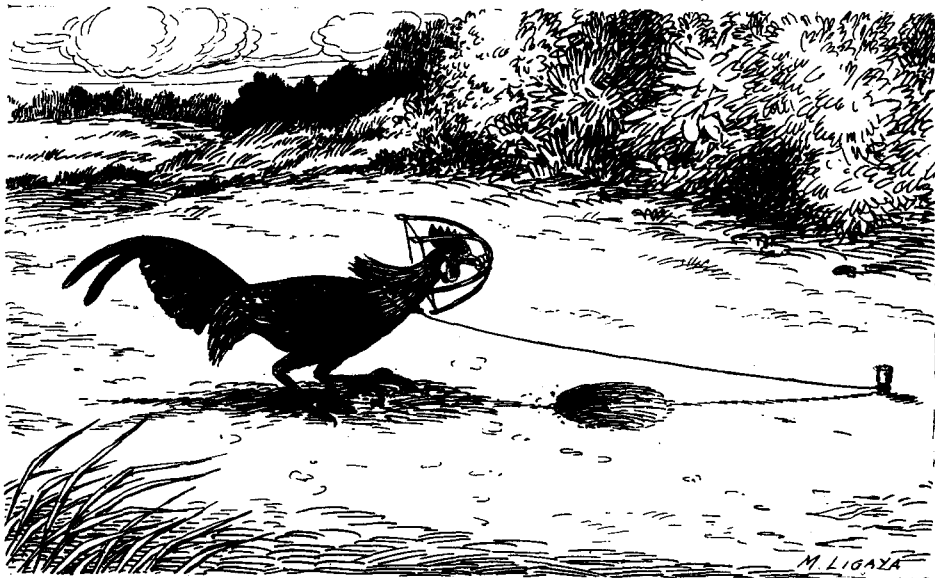
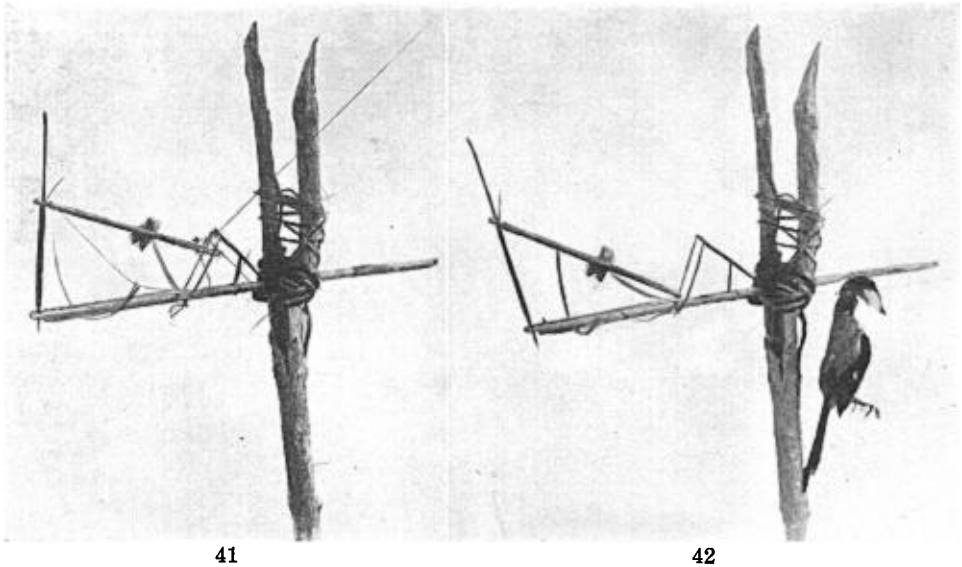


Fig. 40. WILD CHICKEN TRAPPED BY MEANS OF NEST SNARE IN GROUND.

5. The Water Snare. A living water spider is pinned or fastened on a stick which is driven into the mud deep enough to permit the spider's legs to kick on the surface of the water. A slip noose made from the end of a cock's tail feather or of horse hair is tied to a peg which is also driven securely into the mud. This noose frames the spider. Birds dipping and swooping to take this spider pass through the noose and are caught. *Artamus* (swallow shrikes), *Sterna*, and *Hirundo javanica* are trapped with this device. With a fish as bait and stronger nooses the sea eagle (*Cuncuma*) has been taken at times. See also 2 (a) (2).

6. The Fence with Snares. Ground-feeding birds such as doves and pigeons on meeting an obstruction such as a log or a low fence will seldom hop over but feed parallel with the fence until an opening is found. Bird trappers take advantage of this habit by constructing low fences, 8 to 12 inches high and 200 to 300 yards



Figs. 41, 42. THE IGOROTE LINGAN. SNARE SET IN FIG. 41, SPRUNG IN FIG. 42. (After Jenks.)

long, across the feeding grounds of such birds. Every 3 to 4 feet an opening is made in the fence over which is hung a simple snare or one attached to a spring such as those described in 2 (b) and 2 (c) above.

While collecting in the forest of Mindoro, McGregor was unable to shoot many specimens of the blood-breasted pigeon (*Gallicolumba*) due to their shyness and the denseness of the vegetation. A fence-and-snare trap was constructed on their feeding grounds, however, which yielded several individuals every day.

7. Igorote Simple Snare. This is a very simple device and consists merely of a slender bamboo withe on the entire length of which open horse-hair snares are tied in many planes. This is fastened in any bush or shrub that is a favorite perch of flocks of birds. In this way, in one day, I have seen an Igorote boy, who was guarding the ripening rice, catch eighteen weavers (*Munia*) and one marsh warbler (*Megalurus*), all of which were eaten.

8. The Igorote Lingan (figs. 41, 42). Reference to the photograph will show

the details of this trap, which utilizes the familiar principles of the spring snare on a perch constructed above the ground. Note that the noose is held up and open by delicate bamboo supporting sticks.

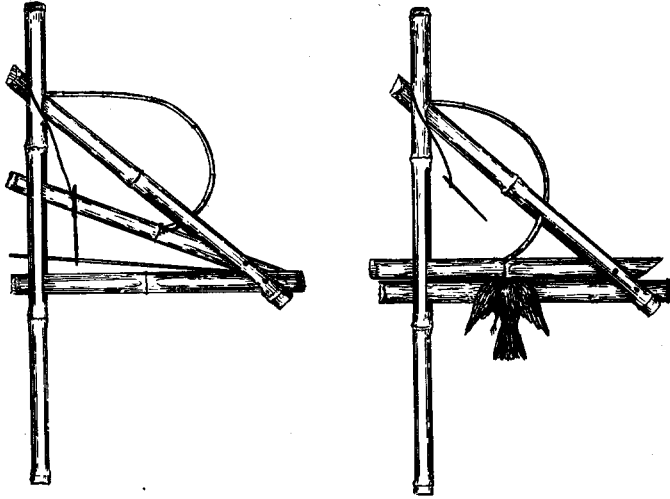


Fig. 43. THE LANDET, A SCISSORS TYPE OF TRAP. (After Culter.)

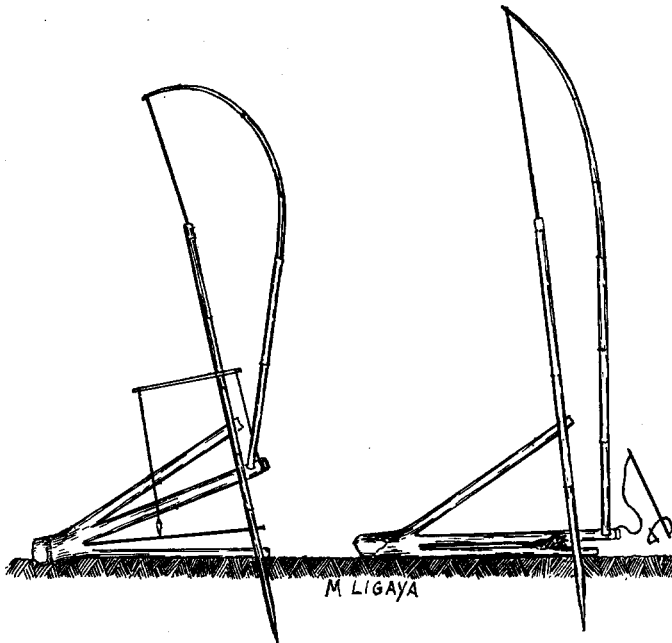


Fig. 44. THE ATIPIIL. (After Culter.)

9. Scissors Type.² In this type of trap the principle of the spring trap is used. Instead of having the spring jerk up and close a noose, however, it is utilized to give a deadfall effect by closing the separated jaws of a bamboo trap which resemble a pair of shears. Figures 43 and 44 illustrate such a trap.

² Horace E. Culter, Filipino Traps, Philippine Craftsman, 5 (1916), p. 401.

10. Igorote Fire Lures. The only place we know of where this method is used is Balete Pass in the Caraballo Mountains of Luzon and at Kilometer 88 on the Haight's Trail. At Balete a long grassy valley ends in an abrupt vertical wall. In the face of this cliff small caves are dug. On the platform in front of the cave the Igorotes build fires and squat alongside. On foggy nights button quails and painted quails (*Turnix* and *Excalfactoria*) and migratory birds are attracted to, and fly through, the fires into the caves where they are trapped by the waiting Igorote. The lights from the fires, twinkling and flickering, seemingly suspended in the velvet blackness of the sky, make a picturesque sight from far down the wild dark valley.

11. Nets. (a) Seines are employed for the capture of shore birds and are utilized at night in two ways. (1) A net about 30 feet long and 5 feet wide with 3 inch meshes is carried by two men who walk with great circumspection towards a flock of shore birds asleep on a sand bar in the bay. This requires a caution and patience that only the Orient knows. When near enough these men stand fast, while a third, approaching from the water, frightens the birds into the net. (2) The net may be staked out near a flock, slightly inclined toward the birds. The men then approach from the water side and very cautiously drive the sleepy birds toward the net, ending with a sudden rush that sends the birds flying into the net.

The sand bars teem with myriads of water and shore birds and large numbers are captured with these nets. Among several dozens caught in one night near Obando on Manila Bay were knots, curlews, stints, and godwits.

(b) Button quail are caught with a scoop net from the back of a carabao. This requires a long-handled (15 to 20 feet) net with a 3 to 4-foot mouth and which is useful only on dark nights. The quail are flushed by the carabao, and on hearing the whip of the wings, the rider sweeps his net in that direction. A bird or two may be captured at a time.

(c) Snipe are caught in hundreds by the following method. On dark or foggy nights a lantern with reflector or a flash light is carried with a long-handled scoop net. Snipe feed at night in marshy meadows covered with short grass. The beam of light discloses the birds by the eyeshine or as they are walking and feeding. It is a simple matter to scoop them into the net.

(d) Great numbers of weavers (*Munia*) and Java sparrows (*Padda*) are sold on the streets of Manila. Most of these are caught by scoop nets as they go to roost in stands of wild sugar cane (*Saccharum spontaneum*). The cane is often black with these birds and one sweep of the net catches many.

(e) The Igorotes catch crossbills (*Loxia*) at night by climbing into the roost tree with lights and nets. Silvereyes (*Zosterops*) also are easily caught in this way, especially on foggy or stormy nights.

(f) Little birds that hide in bushes are secured by throwing a net over the bush.

12. Basket Traps. These are used in the nests primarily of *Merops* and *Munia*.

(a) For *Merops* a cylindrical basket, a foot or two long and slightly smaller in diameter than the tunnel in the bank where these birds nest, is pushed into the nest hole with the mouth of the basket outward. Bee-eaters returning to the nest enter the basket and are unable to turn around and escape. These birds are also captured on the nest by the use of a forked stick.

(b) For the weavers a hole is made in the top of the covered nest. The normal entrance is closed with a cylindrical basket with the mouth of the basket directed toward the interior of the nest. The returning bird enters by the new hole at the top and when frightened tries to escape by the normal exit.

13. Hook and Line. (a) Cattle egrets (*Bubulcus*), which are always associated with the carabao, are caught by means of a hook and line baited with a frog and attached to the tail of a carabao.

(b) Certain fish are caught by stretching a line over the water from which hang short lines and hooks baited with frogs that kick around on the surface of the water. *Porphyrio* (giant gallinule) is an accidental and occasional take on such lines.

14. Miscellaneous.

(a) Ducks, grebes, and coots are captured by wading into the flock at night with infinite patience and caution while the wader's head is disguised under a small raft of rushes and weeds. The ducks are grasped by the legs and pulled under water before they can struggle. If the water is too deep to wade several unhusked cocoanuts are tied together and used as buoys or water wings. A similar method is employed in the day time in Manchhar Lake in India where the fowler wears a duck skin cap or a tame cormorant or heron.³

(b) Bird lime made of the juice of the trees of the genus *Ficus* is used to catch some birds, especially the fruit and flower feeders such as silvereyes (*Zosterops*) and flowerpeckers (*Dicaeum*). When one bird is caught others are attracted by its distress.

(c) Caged decoys are used to lure certain species of birds. This is the method employed in the capture of the many bat, or hanging, parrakeets (*Loriculus*) offered for sale. In this way one of us caught three in his apartment in Manila without any difficulty and could have trapped more.

Sunbirds (*Cinnyris*) are often caught with bird lime, after which one male in a trap will lure many others.

(d) Igorote children are armed with a broomlike bundle of runo grass 7.5 feet long and one foot wide with which they protect the ripening rice from the birds. As the flocks fly over the field the boy sweeps his broom through them and rarely fails to knock down several birds.⁴

MARKET BIRDS

Since 1902, McGregor has kept records of birds found in the markets of Manila on numerous though not systematic visits. The list gives a conception of the diversity and abundance of birds captured by the means enumerated above. Due to a law for "the protection of game and fish" few wild birds have been sold in the markets in recent years and fewer records could be obtained. Birds are still extensively and openly sold, but by individual vendors and not so much in the markets where closer supervision is exercised.

The following list includes the names of all the species that were seen in the markets from 1902 to 1925. An asterisk indicates that the species is especially abundant and important as a market bird.

**Excalfactoria lineata* (Scopoli). From one to three hundred fifty or more painted quail on many days. A seasonal trend is evidenced; namely, January and February; and August, September and October.

**Turnix fasciata* (Temminck). This button quail was very common in the markets but not as abundant as *Excalfactoria*.

**Turnix ocellata* (Scopoli). This larger button quail was common, nearly equal in numbers to *T. fasciata*.

³ Salim A. Ali, *Birding on the Manchhar Lake, Asia*, 29 (July, 1929), p. 544.

⁴ A. E. Jenks, *op. cit.*, p. 85.

Turnix whiteheadi Grant. Many recorded in September and October, 1913; a few scattered records for other months and years. Whitehead's button quail and Worcester's button quail are known only from market specimens.

Turnix worcesteri McGregor. Very rare; found twice only, August and September.

Dendrophassa axillaris (Bonaparte). From two to twenty-four Philippine green pigeons found during ten visits. Most of these were seen in August and September.

Dendrophassa vernans (Linnaeus). From two to thirty-five pink-necked green pigeons were found on four occasions, all in September.

Phapitreron leucotis (Temminck). From one to twenty-five northern white-eared pigeons were seen on eleven visits.

Leucotreron leclancheri (Bonaparte). One black-chinned fruit pigeon was found in 1913.

Pterocolpa carola (Bonaparte). Ten gray-breasted fruit pigeons were found in the market in 1904.

Macropygia tenuirostris Bonaparte. Large numbers of slender-billed cuckoo doves were on sale in 1903.

**Streptopelia dussumieri* (Temminck). This very common turtle dove was abundant in all months of the years.

Oenopopelia humilis (Temminck). The red turtle dove was found very commonly in lots of ten to sixty-two or more. None has been seen since 1916.

Geopelia striata (Linnaeus). The barred ground dove was numerous in 1903, and from one to twelve were noted on eleven visits since.

**Chalcophaps indica* (Linnaeus). From one to many bronze-winged doves on numerous occasions.

Gallicolumba luzonica (Scopoli). The bleeding-heart, or blood-breasted, dove is a popular cage bird. The Spanish name, puñalada, is better than any of the commonly employed English names for this species. On sixteen visits groups of from three to thirty of these pigeons were exposed for sale.

**Hypotaenidia philippensis* (Linnaeus). From one to fifteen pectoral rails were found on many visits.

Hypotaenidia striata (Linnaeus). From one to twenty blue-breasted rails were found on a considerable number of visits.

Hypotaenidia torquata (Linnaeus). From one to four Philippine rails were seen on many days.

Rallina eurizonoides (Lafresnaye). One or two banded crakes were found on nine occasions, all in the fall months, especially September.

Porzana plumbea (Gray). About eighty lead-colored crakes seen in 1902, none since.

Poliolimnas ocularis (Ingram). The ashy crake was seen once, two specimens.

Limnobaenus fuscus (Linnaeus). A few ruddy crakes found on eight occasions.

Gallinula chloropus (Linnaeus). The moorhen was numerous in 1903, from ten to thirty-five at a time, and scattered throughout other years.

Porphyrio pulverulentus Temminck. From two to eight giant gallinules found on three occasions.

Pluvialis fulvus (Gmelin). From four to twenty-five Pacific golden plovers on numbers of visits in October to February, inclusive, 1913-17.

Charadrius dubius Scopoli. Found twice, too numerous to count on one occasion.

Numenius variegatus (Scopoli). From six to sixty whimbrels seen on seven visits in September and October.

Mesoscolopax minutus (Gould). About a dozen pigmy curlews were seen in a market, once only.

Limosa baueri Naumann. Ten Pacific godwits seen in the markets in 1913.

Actitis hypoleucos (Linnaeus). One to six common sandpipers were found on several occasions at long intervals.

**Rhyacophilus glareola* (Linnaeus). The wood sandpiper was very common; sometimes as many as one hundred individuals on sale. None in the summer months.

Pisobia ruficollis (Pallas). Thirty little stints were seen in 1915.

**Capella megala* (Swinhoe). Swinhoe's snipe was found abundantly in the market from September to February, inclusive. There may have been one or two other species among the specimens recorded as *C. megala*, but this is by far the commonest Philippine snipe.

**Rostratula capensis* (Linnaeus). From one to thirty-one painted snipe were found on scattered observations in practically all months of the years. On two occasions in 1902 large numbers were seen.

Glareola orientalis Leach. One swallow plover in 1903.

Pyrherodia manilensis (Meyen). One large heron in 1910.

Nycticorax nycticorax (Linnaeus). Twenty-two night herons seen in 1913, three in 1916.

Ixobrychus cinnamomeus (Gmelin). One cinnamon bittern in 1910 and six in 1911.

Nettapus coromandelianus (Gmelin). Three to twenty-five Indian dwarf geese were found on several occasions in 1903, 1914, and 1915.

Dendrocygna arcuata (Horsfield). Innumerable in March and July, 1903; twenty to thirty on three visits in 1915. The disappearance of the tree duck from the markets seems to point to an actual decline in the numbers of these fine birds in central Luzon. The junior author has taken and seen very few of them on hunting trips to the large lake (Laguna de Bay) near Manila during 1927 to 1929. McGregor found this was true on trips as long ago as 1916 to 1919.

Anas luzonica Fraser. From one to many Luzon mallards were found on thirteen visits.

Dafila acuta (Linnaeus). One pin-tail was seen in 1902. The species is rare in the Philippines.

Nettion crecca (Linnaeus). Twenty European teals found in 1915.

Querquedula querquedula (Linnaeus). Many blue-winged teals were found in 1915, a few in other years. Practically all of the market records are limited to January and February.

Spatula clypeata (Linnaeus). The shoveller is rare in the Philippines. One or two were found on seven visits to the markets.

Marila fuligula (Linnaeus). Some years ago the tufted duck could be seen in countless thousands in Laguna de Bay. From two to twenty-five, on one occasion many more, ducks of this species were found on sixteen visits to markets, all in December, January, and February.

Circus spilonotus Kaup. One Asiatic marsh hawk in 1904.

Circus melanoleucus (Pennant). One pied marsh hawk in 1904. This and the preceding note were made on the same day.

Tyto longimembris (Jerdon). One grass owl in 1923.

Cacatoes haematurocygia (P. L. S. Müller). Three cockatoos in 1924.

Tanygnathus lucionensis (Linnaeus). A few common green parrots seen in 1904.

**Loriculus philippensis* (P. L. S. Müller). Two to sixty or more colasisis, or hanging parrakeets, were noted on numerous visits.

Alcedo bengalensis Gmelin. Two in 1904.

Halcyon gularis (Kuhl). One white-throated kingfisher in 1910, five in 1913.

Halcyon chloris (Boddaert). One white-collared kingfisher in 1910.

Centropus viridis (Scopoli). Two red-winged coucals in 1911.

Centropus javanicus (Dumont). Two Javan coucals in 1904.

Pitta erythrogastra Temminck. The red-breasted pitta was found twice.

Pitta atricapilla Lesson. One or two black-headed pittas were seen on five visits.

Hirundo javanica Sparrman. Two Asiatic swallows in 1923.

Pycnonotus goiavier (Scopoli). From two to ten guava bulbuls were found on four visits.

Calliope calliope (Pallas). One rubythroat in February, 1904.

Zosterops meyeri Bonaparte. This silvereye is a common cage bird; from one to thirty-six were found at long intervals.

Dicaeum papuense (Gmelin). Three Philippine flower-peckers in 1915.

Dicaeum pygmaeum (Kittlitz). Two pigmy flower-peckers in 1923.

Cyrtostomus jugularis (Linnaeus). From one to twenty-two yellow-breasted sunbirds were seen on six occasions.

Leptocoma sperata (Linnaeus). From one to thirty-five red-breasted sunbirds were seen on fourteen occasions; commoner than the preceding species.

Anthus gustavi Swinhoe. Six Petchora pipits were seen with a red-throated pipit in 1917.

Anthus cervinus (Pallas). One red-throated pipit in November, 1917.

Alauda wattersi Swinhoe. Skylarks in the market were too numerous to count in 1902; twenty-four were noted in 1915.

Mirafra philippinensis Ramsay. Very many bushlarks were on sale in 1902, but only one has been noted since then.

***Padda oryzivora** (Linnaeus). Java sparrows are favorite cage birds and are sold in great numbers. They are found in the markets abundantly, but practically none is recorded for May, June, and July.

Amandava amandava (Linnaeus). One hundred in May, 1921; seventy in August, 1923.

***Munia cabanisi** Sharpe. Birds of this species are found commonly in the markets where they are offered in pairs in tiny woven-bamboo baskets.

***Munia jagori** Martens. This common weaver is very abundant in the markets and is sold in the same manner as the preceding.

Munia everetti (Tweeddale). Three and four Everett's weavers found twice.

Oriolus acrorhynchus Vigors. One to four specimens of this common, showy oriole were seen on five visits.

Lamprocorax panayensis (Scopoli). Six glossy starlings in 1904.

Aethiopsar cristatellus (Linnaeus). Few mynas in 1904; several small lots in June and August, 1910, some of which were young birds.

Sarcops calvus (Linnaeus). A few bald starlings, or coletos, were seen in 1904.

Manila, P. I., August 10, 1929.