In Surinam birds are trapped for three distinct purposes — (1) for the table; (2) for the cage; or (3) because they are said to be troublesome in field or garden.

The first group contains primarily the Quails (Odontophoridae), Pigeons and Doves (Columbidae), Rails (Rallidae), rarely the Ducks (Anatidae), and sometimes the larger passerine birds.

The second group includes the Macaws, Parrots, and Paroquets (Psittacidae), Thrushes (Turdidae), Seed-eaters (Fringillidae), Tanagers (Tanagridae), Orioles and Blackbirds (Icteridae), and Jays (Corvidae).

In the third group are the Seed-eaters, and the Grackles and Blackbirds, particularly the following species:

- **Molothrus bonariensis minimus** (Dalmas). Cowbird. “Ningre-sipi” (Negro-ship), or “Pikien Karoe-fowroe” (Little Corn-bird).

- **Agelaius icterocephalus icterocephalus** (Linn.). Yellow-headed Reed-bird. “Geel-hede Karoe-fowroe” (Yellow-headed Corn-bird).

- **Cassidix oryzivora oryzivora** (Gmelin). Rice Grackle. “Bigi Karoe-fowroe” (Big Corn-bird).

- **Holoiscalus lugubris lugubris** (Swainson). Swainson’s Grackle. “Geel-ai Karoe-fowroe” (Yellow-eyed Corn-bird), or Tjapoe-tiki (Ax-handle).

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1) Native names and expressions in Negro-English are written in accordance with Dutch phonetics, following more or less closely the spelling in H. C. Focke’s *Neger-Engelsch Woordenboek*, Leiden, 1855.