the perch. When the bird hops in to get at the food the perch slips down and releases the door which closes instantly. It may be necessary to fasten a weight to the door or to provide a latch so that the struggling captive cannot force its way out. Usually, however, the tension of the twisted string is sufficient to prevent this. Taking advantage of the pugnacity of the Euphonias, the birdcatcher sometimes puts a small mirror in the trap. The cage, with both traps adjusted, is hoisted into a tree by means of a strong cord thrown over a branch, the other end of the cord being fastened to the bottom of the cage to guide the latter while it is being pulled up or down. That portion of the line which passes over the branch is known as the “hesi-teti” (hoisting cord) and the end hanging down from the bottom of the cage, the “stuur-teti” (steering cord) or “kamisa”-“teti” (breech-cloth cord). Captured birds are temporarily confined in a small cage without traps, known as “kweek-kooi” (stock cage).

The trap-cage is employed in catching all kinds of small birds, but particularly the Euphonias (Tanagra sp.) of which we shall speak more fully later. The following species are also caught:

*Tangara cayana cayana* (Linn.). Cayenne Tanager.

*Goudvink*” (Goldfinch), or “Gewone Vink” (Common Finch).

*Tangara mexicana mexicana* (Linn.). Sulphur-bellied Tanager. “Portretvink” (Portrait Finch), or “Epaulet-vink” (Epaulet Finch).

*Thraupis episcopus episcopus* (Linn.). Blue Bishop.

*Blauwfortji” (Bluebird), or “Sapatija Blauwfortji” (Sapodilla Bluebird).

*Thraupis palmarum melanoptera* (Sclater). Palm Tanager. “Kokronoto Blauwfortji” (Cocoanut Bluebird).

*Ramphocelus carbo carbo* (Pallas). Velvet Tanager.

“Witti-mofo Kieng” (White-mouthed “Kieng”), male; or “Redi Kieng” (Red “kieng”), female.