But after a while it becomes stringy and loses much of its tenacity. When in that condition it is said that “a kisi anansi tetei” (it has the cobwebs).

When the “tara-tiki”, instead of being attached to the cage containing the decoy, is placed at some distance from it, the method is known as “valsch-tara” (false tar). If fastened to an empty cage it is also called “valschtara”, and the same name serves when the birdlime is applied directly to a twig, bush, or tree, stalk of grass, branch of berries or fruit, hung near the cage. Sometimes the lime is smeared on the edge of a bird’s nest. A simple method, employed by little boys, is to attach the “tara-tiki” to a bunch of bananas, where they are sure to catch a number of species, particularly the “Baana-bekki” (Banana-bill), *Cacicus cela* (Linn.).

Birdlime is used for tanagers, seed-eaters, and paroquets, but many other species such as wrens, flycatchers, and even hummingbirds are unintentionally caught, much to the disgust of the birdcatcher. Not infrequently insects, drawn by the odor, entangle themselves in the birdlime, spoiling it beyond recovery.

**SNARES**

Snares made of horse hair are now rarely employed by birdcatchers in Surinam. When used they are laid upon the plants frequented by the birds in search of food.

We have been informed of a curious device made of sticks arranged crosswise to form a latticed platform, on which the snares are placed. This contraption is mounted on a pole in a prominent position, offering an attractive perch. We understand that it was formerly used at Fort Amsterdam to catch the Redbreasts, *Leistes militaris militaris* (Linn.), which are still abundant in the fields there.

**NEST ROBBING**

Nestlings of any species, when accidentally found, may, of course, be taken, but no deliberate hunt is made for them except in the case of macaws, parrots, and paroquets.