Gray Seed-eaters are easier to catch than Twatwas and are captured by the same general methods. Whether a trap-cage only is used or "valsch tara", a decoy is necessary if the rice has not yet formed. The cage is hung on a "trot stick" as in Twatwa catching, and perches treated with birdlime are attached to it and to poles not far away. A few grains of rice are sometimes inbedded in the birdlime. Passing birds attracted by the calls of the decoy, settle down on the neighboring trees and eventually fly to the cage.

When the rice is ripening the seed-eaters need no invitation and the decoy can be dispensed with. In that case the best fields in which to carry on operations are those in which a few small trees are standing. The latter are usually covered with epiphytes whose aerial roots, hanging down to the rice tops, are known as "jaga-jaga". The most common of these is called "njamsi-makka", and its roots "njamsi-makka-tetei". About fifteen feet from the tree selected the birdcatcher plants a pole to which are attached the perches with birdlime.

Prepared for a feast the little Gray Seed-eaters come in small flocks to the trees in the rice field. Down the "jaga-jaga" they work their way, one by one slipping off into the rice. Some may go directly to the birdlime, but whether they do so at once or not, sooner or later one of them is sure to come out to reconnoitre, or in quarreling chase another to the perch. When a bird gets caught it should not be removed immediately, because its cries will draw others to the scene, and perhaps several may be captured. Immature birds appear to be more easily deceived than adults. Sometimes the birdcatcher hides nearby, and when the birds are quietly feeding shows himself suddenly. The frightened birds fly to the perches, and in that manner many may be caught.

Other seed-eaters, including the Twatwa Slave, White-throated Seed-eater, Moustache Seed-eater, Jacarini Grassquit, Chestnut-bellied Seed-eater, and Pigmy Seed-eater are all caught by similar methods, but as the de-