mand for these is much less than for the Twatwa and the Geelbek no special effort is made to trap them.

MACAWS, PARROTS, AND PAROQUETS

All members of the family Psittacidae are sought. Young macaws and parrots are taken from the nest holes and paroquets are caught with birdlime. Macaws taken as nestlings are almost unknown in Surinam, most individuals in captivity having been wing-shot. They are easily tamed and live long.

The Blue and Yellow Macaw, or “Tjamba Rafroe” (Tjamba “Raven”), *Ara ararauna* (Linn.), nests in hollow trees in the high woods of the interior and also in the coast region, but the Red and Blue Macaw, or “Bok”, *Ara macao* (Linn.), and the much rarer Green and Red Macaw or “Warau Rafroe” (Warau “Raven”), *Ara chloroptera* Gray, all breed, so far as we know, in the interior only. The Brown-chinned Macaw, or “Rafroe Prakiki” (Macaw Paroquet) *Ara severa severa* (Linn.), often associate with the Amazon Parrots, breeding near the coast at the same time and in the same localities, in the beginning of the year. Young ones of this species are frequently offered for sale with young Amazons. Hunters say that Brown-chinned Macaws, after having been robbed of their young, never use the same nest hole again.

The most common parrot is the Amazon, or “Groen Popogai” (Green Parrot), *Amazona amazonica amazonica* (Linn.). It breeds in hollow trees along the coast, beginning in January. In April the hunt for young parrots is at its height. Those taken from the nest learn to talk more readily than wing-shot individuals. They live to a good old age. Amazons prefer to nest in tall trees, but sometimes the site is so low that the young can be reached without any trouble. If the nest hole is not too high and the tree sufficiently decayed, the hunter makes a hole in the trunk and pokes into it with a stick until he reaches the nest.

The following species of parrots also are taken: