

I would now mention that on a few occasions one wing only was attacked, and this at times when the butterfly had its wings fairly widely open, thus hiding from view the eye-spots on the underside, but incidentally laying open to view the very much more vivid colouring on the upper side of the anal angle, which was less like a 'head with eyes,' lending support to the theory of attraction by virtue of colour, not shape, or to the simple explanation that attack from behind is safer and more often successful.

Brilliant splashes of colour on insects and other creatures have sometimes been interpreted as being of use as danger signals or warnings, but such cannot be the case in this instance, as no warning is apparently heeded by the lizards—rather the contrary.

SOME NOTES ON THE WASANYE

By ARTHUR M. CHAMPION

This hunting tribe cannot be said to inhabit any particular area, but may be met with from Kipini to Gazi, from Takaungu to Voi. I recently had an opportunity of visiting a settlement of these people some thirty miles west of Mangea Hill. The place was called Mlango Moro, but there is, I am informed, another settlement a day's march farther west, called Mtanyango. The tribe call themselves 'Wat,' but are spoken of by the Wanyika as the Alangulo. The local Elder at Mlango Moro is called Kalime Dida, but the settlement seem to regard one Dede who lives at Warumbe Forfa (about an hour and a half S.E. of Shakahola) as their chief.

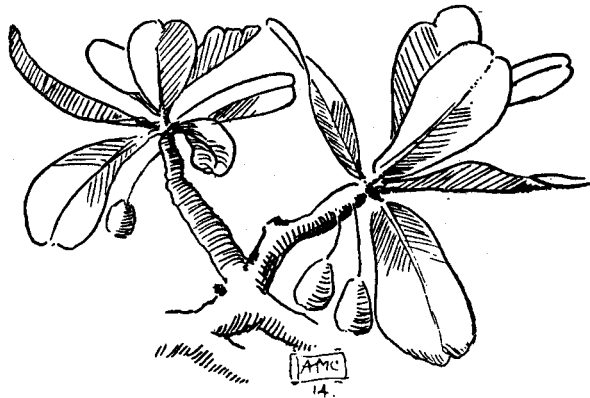
I found two villages, one of which had seven circular huts, and the total population of the settlement may have been twenty-five all told. One hut was much bigger than any of the others, being 15 feet in diameter, and, I should judge, 10 or 12 feet in height. It was finished off at the top very neatly in the form of a little ornamental point. Others were very roughly put together. I measured one of what I considered average size: it measured 9 feet in diameter and 5 feet in

height. One was, therefore, forced to remain in a crouching position when inside. There is no centre pole or any other



SANYA HUT.

support. Saplings are put into the ground in a circle, and bent inwards till they meet in the centre, where they are tied together. Horizontal saplings are then bound on to these



A TWIG OF "MNAGO," FRUIT NAGO.

from top to bottom. On top of this grass is thrown; only in the case of this one big hut have I ever seen any attempt at thatching.

The shape of the hut is that of an inverted pudding basin. The door is 2 feet wide and 2 feet 6 inches in height. It is

closed by a grass screen. In every hut I found the grass which the occupant used as a bed on the left, and the fire on the right. This settlement had some shambas, and some had built small stoves in *Giryama* fashion, which were placed on posts over the fire. The doors of the huts all faced roughly east.

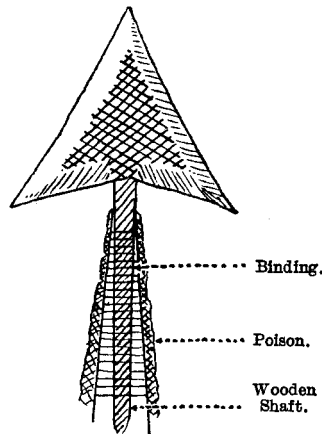
The inhabitants had, unfortunately, gone on a hunting expedition to a place called *Ariba Kitengo*. Their grain was all finished, and want of food had driven them in search also of the berries of the *Mnago* tree. This is a tree of medium size, with small rich green leaves growing at the end of each twig in a bunch. The fruit is yellow when ripe, and contains a white juice. Personally I found it very unpalatable, but I am assured that the *Alangulo* like the fruit so much that they strip a tree at once when found.

A bow was measured and found to be 5 feet 6 inches in length, and the accompanying arrows 2 feet 11 inches in length. They were poisoned, and fitted with an iron head of a type known amongst both *Alangulo* and *Giryama* as 'Tali.' The head and poison, which extended five inches up the shaft, was wrapped up in a strip of thin hide. The feathers used were very stiff, and were probably those of a vulture. The feathered end of the shaft was dyed red.

The *Tali* head is very thick and strong, and is used for shooting big game, including elephant.

The poison is a thick black substance of the consistency of treacle, and made from a tree called *Mutsungu* by the *Giryama*, and *Hadda* by the *Alangulo*.

The branches are cut into pieces about a foot in length, and afterwards again cut up into smaller pieces, bound together, and boiled in water for a day. Some wood of the *Madiga* tree is also added. A rat called *Pinji* is also put into the



"TALI" ARROW, ACTUAL SIZE.

mixture, as it is believed that the wounded animal will not then be able to cross a path without falling dead.

Some black substance found in the liver of a crocodile is finally added, as it is believed that by this means the wounded animal will at once fall dead if he should stop to drink water by the way.

A mysterious hidden force seems to be recognised, and is called 'Wak,' the same word being used by the Galla and the Duruma. The word is not used by the Giriyama, who use 'Mulungu'; Mulunguni denoting the heavens.

The pottery found was all in the Giriyama style. A honey barrel, which was beautifully fashioned, was found to be without mark of ownership. A small wooden drum with bottom and cover made of skin is a universal receptacle of the Alangulo for all kinds of food, and is carried by means of a strip of hide passing over the forehead. These are similar in appearance to the Kithembi of the Akamba.

The crops in the neighbourhood looked at least as flourishing as those of the Agiryama.

The Alangulo in the neighbourhood of Mlango Moro, where I camped, seemed very shy, and those whom I met invariably fled into the bush. It is hoped next time, through the medium of some friendly Giriyama, to establish better relations, and obtain some more information about these interesting people.

REPORT ON THE BAJUN ISLANDS

BY J. T. JUXON BARTON

I. PEOPLE

The Bajun (Ar. *Ba-gun*, a white tribe), Wa-Gunya (Ki-Swahili, Ku-Gawanya, to divide), *i.e.*, a fractious people, a term of reproach applied by the Southern Wa-Swahili to the Northern and by the Northern to the Southern, or Wa-Tikuu (Ki-Swahili, contracted from *nt'i kuu*, the mainland), are said to represent the oldest form of civilisation on the coast; their language, the most archaic form of Swahili.