

I have recently obtained, . . . , fragments of another, apparently of very ancient date. They were picked up on the site of an old "golgotha" at Narovo, but the mortuary huts had long since disappeared. So far as I can judge from the fragments, it appears to show the degraded human face (?) which appears in the Sydney Museum specimen.

Of the shell rings used by the natives of the islands of the New Georgia group (comprising Narovo, Simbo, Ronongo, Vekavekala, Kolobangara, Rendova, Vangunu and New Georgia), as ornaments or articles of barter, I know of the following varieties :—

Hinu-ili are small rings of little value but frequently worn as ornaments. Five examples are shown in Fig. 3.

Hokata.—Thin rings of tridacna shell, worn as armlets. Examples may be seen in Fig. 1.

Poata.—Fig. 4. Heavy thick rings of tridacna shell used as articles of barter.

Bareke.—Roughly made rings of tridacna shell used as articles of barter. I believe that these are not made at the present day, the more neatly made "poata" having taken their place.

Bakeha.—Used as articles of barter, and when mounted as shown in Fig. 6, worn as ornaments. The ring at the base of Fig. 3 appears to be an unmounted Bakeha. The yellow mark referred to by Messrs. Edge-Partington and Joyce is a *sine quâ non* in a bakeha and occurs only in fossil tridacna shells. I think a mistake has occurred in describing the small teeth round the edge of Fig. 6 as bats' teeth. I believe them to be the teeth of the small marsupial opossum (*Cuscus orientalis*). A reference to the specimen in the museum will easily settle the point.

Hokata and *Poata* are used for buying food, packets of dried almonds (homboro), &c. *Bareke* for the same purpose and for buying shields of basket work (*lave*). *Bakeha*, the price of men and women.

Their relative value may be taken as follows :—One *Bakeha* equals two *Poata* and twenty *Hokata*. A *Bareke* seems to be rather more valuable than a *Poata*. . . .

The extremely beautiful ornaments composed of flat discs of thin tridacna shell overlaid with a revolving disc of the most delicate tortoiseshell fretwork are known as "Dala." I am informed that they are made only on the island of Ronongo and are valued at two *Bakehas*.

Formerly the large tridacna shells used for making rings and ornaments were, after they had been ground down to the proper shape and thickness, pierced by chipping a hole and the centres were then cut out with the aid of vegetable fibre and sand. At the present day a piece of iron wire is used instead of the fibre, but the process is still a long and laborious one.

CHARLES M. WOODFORD.

Africa, East.

Hobley.

Further Notes on the El Dorobo or Oggiek. By C. W. Hobley, **21**
C.M.G., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

In MAN, 1903, 17, a few notes on these elusive people were published. Since that time the writer has been fortunate to twice come into contact with members of the tribe in different parts of East Africa : once on the occasion of a visit to Eldama Ravine, and recently during a tour through the Laikipia Plateau west of Mount Kenia.

The author in 1891 visited Mount Kenia, and while encamped on the lower slopes encountered a few specimens of a bearded race of men who were said to live in the

depths of the forests on that mountain. The incident was referred to in a description of the journey in the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*, August 1892 and August 1894. During thirteen long years nothing was heard of these people, nor does any other traveller seem to have referred to them; it was therefore with some interest that a representative of these people was discovered in a Dorobo colouy found on the north-east side of the Aberdare range in the vicinity of Pēs swamp, and it was then elucidated that the bearded people are the Digiri clan of the Oggiek tribe, and that they acknowledge as their ruler a chieftainess named Ongiboro who lives near Nyeri Sta. She is married to one Sikirai, who is also said to be one of the bearded people. Needless to remark, the possession of beards and their acknowledgment of a female ruler are features of great rarity in Central Africa. Although the information is still very scanty, it has been considered advisable to communicate it in the hopes that it may prove an incentive to further research. I append short comparative vocabularies of these dialects of the Oggiek language, and at the same time give in separate columns the Nandi and Masai equivalents for purpose of comparison. It will at once be seen that some words are the same in Oggiek language as Nandi, and other words are the same as Masai. At first sight it might appear that the Oggiek had borrowed these words from Nandi and Masai, but it is rather remarkable to find the Digiri clan of Oggiek, whose great haunt is the Kenia forest, using many Nandi words when practically the only languages spoken in that region are Masai and Kikuyu.

They all speak Masai because there are a number of poor Masai living among them—people who lost all their cattle in the plague of 1891 and after that took to a hunting life. It therefore seems to me highly probable that the so-called Nandi words used by the Digiri people may be true Oggiek words gradually borrowed by the Nandi and now incorporated with the Nandi language; in the same way a few Oggiek roots may have become incorporated with Masai. The subject is one of great interest, and it is to be regretted that our opportunities of studying these people are so infrequent.

The following is a list of the Oggiek clans :—

CLAN.	CHIEF.	CLAN.	CHIEF.
Oggiek of Kamililo or Tunderit - -	Kipsang'ian.	Oggiek on the Mau range, west of Na- kuru - - -	Kipkurerek.
Oggiek, east of Lum- bwa country - -	Pikabom.	Do. do. -	Kamiek.
Oggiek in Eldama Ravine - - -	Kakimengiriu.	Oggiek, south-west Kenia and also Pēs swamp - - -	Digiri.
Oggiek, north of Kenia - - -	Sisiwek.	Oggiek of Kisima, north of EuasoNyiro	Lalariok.
Oggiek of Loldiani -	Kaivatet.	Oggiek, south of Nda- bibi plain, south- west of Naivasha -	Salet.
Oggiek on the Mau range, west of Na- kuru - - -	Chibcharwanek.		

The head Laibon of the Oggiek is said to be one Lamondo, who lives with the Masai at Ngong lol Mariko, a hill in the region of the Lower Kedong.

The Digiri have a chieftainess named Ongiboro who is said to live near Nyeri or Kakerys in North Kikuyu. I would mention that I am indebted to Mr. A. C. Hollis for the Masai equivalents in the vocabulary.

	DOROBO OF TINDERET (E. NANDI).	DOROBO OF RAVINE.	DOROBO OF NDORO (DIGIRI).	NANDI.	MASAI.
Above	---	tururet	---	barak	kaper
All	---	eruet	tukul	tukul	póki, pókin
Animal	---	mugurorit	painiek	tiando	en-giriāgo (pl., 'n-giri)
Arm	kursto	kursto	eoót	eoót	eng-aina
Arrows	kibosagas	iat	---	kortet	'm-baa (s. em-baa)
Ashes	---	kibche bongoi	olimwa	orek	'n-guruon
Axe	---	aiwet	---	aiwet	en-dolu
Baboon	konokchof	elkaldas	elkaldas	moset	ol-kaldes, ol-tulal
Back	---	ngorionet	soet	patet	eng-oriong
Bad	keleya	oorit	rigai	ya	torono (pl. torok)
Bathe	---	kobiri (pek)	---	---	a-isuj-a (inf.), i'-suj-ayu (imp.)
Beads	---	olalariot and sonaiya	---	soniek	---
Beard	ulmunyet	putek	butiek	tamnet	ol-munyei
Bee	lotorochiek	lotore	erikairui	segemya	ol-otoroki (pl., 'l-otorok)
Belly	---	---	maiet	maiet	eng-oshoghe
Below	---	ngwou	anare	inguwin	abori
Bird	ulgwenyet	ngwenyat	nderri	taretyet	ol-mótönyi, en-daritiiki
Black	---	tob	miiru	zui	orok; narok, narok
Blood	olodoit	---	---	korotik	o-sarge
Bone	korwet	ololit	kawit	korwet	ol-oto
Bow	iangda	kwianda	kwianda	kwanget	eng-áno
Brass wire	sawoit	---	---	talet	o soyai (?)
Brother	notubche	lianashet	lianashet	kitubche	ol-alashe (li-alashe, voca- tive)
Buffalo	kiborakiat	olusuwan	olusuwan	soiet	ol-osowan or ol-osoliwan
Buttocks	---	oitabl'p	kurume	kwetiot	il-tull
Cap	ngiraiñ	---	---	chepkulet	eng-aranda
Chest	---	elgoit	ngoro	fakaket	ol-goo
Child (female)	olakimenget	simborokwet	lakwet	chehta	en-dito
Child (male)	olainuwapanet	werit	werit	lakwet	en-gijo } en-gerai ol-atto } ol-ayoni }
Clouds	kabtiluget	---	---	poitek	'ng-annabo (sing. eng- annaboi)
Cloth	ngowitet	---	---	anget	ol-kita, ol-karasha
Cold	---	kibowut	ngunama	nich?	o irobi; ua irobi ue- arobi
Colobus	soiret	korortiet	---	---	ol-koroi
Come	ichomon	nyon	nyon	konyo	a-lótu; aa-pwónu (inf.), wóu (imp.)
Cooking-pot	kiret	ndeliet	teret	teret	e móti
Cowrie	uscgerik	---	---	---	o-segherai
Cow	koroswek	tenda karasta	teta	iwoget	en-giteng lepoñg
Dog	oghta	mogta	wurra	seset	ol-dia
Donkey	---	kelevet	---	sigiriet	o-sighiria
Ear	uchoiet	sagarowet	sagarowet	itit	en-giyok
Earth (red)	gwengenyot	---	---	korot	ol-karia ('n-gulukkek = sand, etc.)
Eat	---	kám	---	kám	---
Egg	---	liteito	iyo	koita	e-mótori
Elephant	emejoli	langaina	kabisho solanjo	beliot	ol-tóme ol-le 'ng-aina ol-chañgito sapuk
Eyes	lobtok	soikabko	konde	konda	eng-ofgu (pl., 'ng-onyek)
Father	tata	taiyi	payu	hhabha (own) kwani (another person's)	papa (own) menyi (somebody else's)
Fingers	mugungonek	---	---	móronet	il kimójik (ol-kimójino = sing.)
Fire	emaitet	emaitet	mat	mát	én-gima
Firewood	yewiek	kwendet	kwenek	kwenek	il-kák (see tree)
Fish	---	kawiet	molanek	ngiriot	o-singiri
Food	---	singno	ndit	kiomisi	en-daa
Foot	endabisiek	morenet	morenet	kelteves	en-peju
Forest	Sameita	korot	timta	timto	o-sero; en-dim
Fowl	---	taiwet	---	kibongok and ngoket	el-lukunyu

	DOROBO OF TINDERET (E. NANDI).	DOROBO OF RAVINE.	DOROBO OF NDORO (DIGIRI).	NANDI.	MASAI.
Giraffe	tiogangejeya	soyogol	elmauot	ngotio	ol-mènt ol-òdo-kivagata
Go	ichomden	oosh	tabendi	kebe	a-lo; aapwo (inf.) shomq innq (imp.)
Goat	kibwaiyeinat	kibwoichet	gwariet	aratet	en-gine
Good	singūo	—	—	kararan	supat
Grass	Seretiot	ujinjiriet	suowek	kararan	il-kujit 'n-gujit
Guinea fowl	—	ngeruseret	ndurugulo	terekekyat	ol-kelesuro
Hair	olusait	kororek	putek	sumek	il-papit
Hand	rubeito	eoot	—	eoot	eng-aina
Hartebeest	rogawiet	rogolwet	kishirmut	—	ol-kondi ol-oijolojola ol-korikor el-lughunya
Head	nduguyait	elokunyiet	metit	metit	ol-chōni (pl., 'lonito)
Hide (of an animal)	ultetut	korwaito	nwaita	ngoriet	en-doinyo
Hill	olkiwit	koimetet	kelimara	tulwat	en-aiho
Honey	isiat	tabtet	komandet	komiat	eng-aji
House	kortibwet	isajit	kaita	kōt	a-ngor (inf.) ta-ngor-o (imp.) (e-ngorore, the hunt)
Hunt	Sagas	kibendi samak	ngarari	loget	e-seghengei
Iron	kagarek	—	—	korenet	aiyōlo
I know	kanash	tibet	kaitori	anget	maiyoōlo
I do not know	kasue	kirigit	maitori	monget	aiyeu
I want	—	kuno	—	amoch	maiyeu
I do not want	—	—	atanya	momoche	aiyōn nalo (future)
I want to go	—	kuna ogirigiri	—	—	eng-alem
Knife	weset	—	lelim	rotwet	e-maalo
Kudu	—	nasamarai	—	—	en-geju (see fut.)
Leg	ndabit	chatet	keldet	kielto	ol-keri, ol-ōwaru-keri
Leopard	ahelyetkaia	melindo	abiat	yablanket	ol-ngatuny; ol-lo-'l-masi; ol-ōwaru-kiok
Lion	sombit	kibaramiat	abiet	nyetundo	ol-tūngani
Man	—	gnetat*	punik (probably plural).	chito or chi (pl. pik).	ol-murani (warrior)
Man (young)	drwaganek	—	—	—	ol-mōruo
Man (old)	pamongo	—	paysek	—	en-dere or en-narok-kutuk (C. viridis-griseo)
Monkey	—	—	nagutok	tereret tisiet	'n-giri (vide animal)
Meat	rerende	—	—	pendo	ol-apu
Moon } Month }	endagetit	alabait	arawet	arawet	yēyo mame (own mother) ngoto (somebody else's)
Mother	engitogit	ngabu	tatu	eyu	il-pæk (maize)
Mtama (grain)	kibengerek	muherek	mburuwa	musongek	'l-oisotok (ol-oisotoo = sing.)
Nails (finger or toe)	silolenicho	lisotogit	—	siet (pl. sick)	e-nurt
Neck	—	—	moloshet	katit	mme
No	—	moni	matinye	achicha	en-gume
Nose	kwanwangda	seugnetit	seroot	seroot	e-rongo? em-barnao? en-dap
Paa gazelle	kibkesegit	—	—	—	en-jabo
Palm of the hand	—	ndabit	ndabit	rubaito	e-saiyet
Penis	munyiset	paraput	monyisiet	peretet	o-isarisara (to do) (quickly)
Poison (for arrows)	en-damit	—	—	—	e-mootyan
Quickly	—	—	mainavanava	soriki	eng-al
Quiver	—	nugtuket	siaka	—	e-muny
Rain	olorit	eldat	mbura	rubta	o-rejet
Rhinoceros	kiptamet	kibeo	kibeo	kibsiriket	ol-keju
River	ilosto	oreifit	ruji	ainet	e-usso eug-oiōi; o-regie
Road	—	wakta	masangisha	oret	a-jo } inf. a-ro } te-jo } i'-ro } imp.
Say	chonanguo	namwe	tangalandini	ongololi	

* NOTE.—Gneto means man in Tho-Luo, the language of the Kavirondo Nilotes.

	DOROBO OF TINDERET (E. NANDI).	DOROBO OF RAVINE.	DOROBO OF NDORO (DIGIRI).	NANDI.	MASAI.
Serval cat	melilfo	—	—	—	—
Shamba	—	mesigoit	musaret	—	en-gurua
Sheep	eldurumet	kechet	arait	kigiriet	ol-kerr en-gerr ol-alem
Sime (sword)	wesekto	wesekta	rotwet	rotwet	eng-anashe
Sister	simbarogonck	—	—	kitubehe	ol-asurai
Snake	tandop suswek	tandop suswek	alongojet	erenet	ol-asurai
Spear	kisuruet	tenget	tenget	gnotet	om-herē; e-remet
Stick	sikoniet	—	—	kirukto	e-ḡudi
Stomach	ugait	—	—	maiet	eng-oshoghe
Stool	olorigait	—	—	necheret	ol-origha
Sun	—	ongollo	ongollom	asisto	eng-olāḡ
Supreme being	baba-tohtu	—	—	barak	eng-ai
Teeth	munonek	koiwet	kelyet	keldet	'i-ala (ol-ala, sing.)
Thing	—	samak	elimoto	ke	en-dōki
Tobacco	kipsondit	aloisogwet	tumbatet	tumatet	ol-kumban, ol-chani loo-ng onyek taata
To-day	—	pesiou	kawangar	—	taata
To-morrow	—	tun	tangat	mutai	taisere
Tongue	melsit	ngmajabit	lenans	nelebta	ol-ḡejap
Tope antelope	—	kipturgubes	—	—	—
Tree	kebbevet-	latak; also tarokwi	kame	ketit	ol-chani; en-jani; ol-chata; en-jata (pl., il-kāk; 'n-gāk) en-gumos
Vagina	—	kabiniet	—	mūgulet	en-gumos
Wart-hog	—	—	elenḡi	toret (pig)	ol-bitir (pig)
Water	pelen	pelen	pek	pek	eng-are
Wimbi	ngurumait	bek	—	—	il-paek
Wind	—	kijabet	uoirvo	koristo	en-gijape; en-gisusiu
Woman	—	ḡitoget	koroket	koriket	e-ḡorōyōni; en-gitok
Woman (old)	mureriat	—	—	—	en-dasat; eng-ogho
Woman (young)	tivik	—	—	—	e-siangiki
Work	—	poitit	talaba	apoyisi	en-gias
Yes	—	an	tashama	we	ee; oo; au
Zebra	olotigoit	oloserai	ameret	sigiriet ni serat	ol-oligo

NOTE.—Since writing the above I have heard from Mr. Arthur Neuman (the author of *Elephant Hunting in East Africa*, and a man whose knowledge of the El Dorobo is unrivalled). He tells me that he has discovered an isolated clan of these hunters in some hills near the Euaso Nyiro, and north of Mount Kenia. These people call themselves the El Mogogodo, and asserted that they were distinct from the Dorobo of Mau.

Mr. Neuman collected a small vocabulary, which I append. I had hoped at the outset of this research to discover that all the gipsy tribes would be found to speak an allied tongue, but must confess that up to now this view does not gather much support.

The following is Mr. Neuman's vocabulary of the language of the Mogogodo :—

Arrow	- - -	Lagh.	Child (of either
Bad	- - -	Etiteri.	sex)
Bird	- - -	Legei.	- - -
Blood	- - -	Sogo.	Loyo.
			Come
			- - -
			Yato.
			Cooking pot
			- - -
			Duru.
			Cow
			- - -
			Gwāt.
			Dog
			- - -
			Kuhe.
			Elephant
			- - -
			Sogomé.
			Father
			- - -
			Abasi.
			Fire
			- - -
			Iku.

NOTE.—In Lur language sogo means bone; in Tho-Luo bone is chogu.

Bone	- - -	Motsho.
Bow	- - -	Paha.
Buffalo	- - -	Pihe.

Foot - - -	Midyi.	Mau (young) -	Ngorou.
Forest - - -	Eisi.	Meat - - -	Yehe.
Giraffe - - -	Jangitoiri.	Mother - - -	Iyute.
Go - - -	Yiato.	Poison - - -	Moriye.
Goat - - -	Ö.	(The tree from which arrow poison is made is called ol moriyo in Masai.)	
Good - - -	Eritshobosho.	Rhinoceros -	Orse.
Grass - - -	Ebile.	River - - -	Nogoi.
Hand - - -	Upe.	Snake - - -	Morhot.
Hair - - -	Lisiu.	Spear - - -	Tor.
Hide - - -	Hreget.	Stomach - - -	Ire.
Hill - - -	Et.	Sun - - -	Kiso.
Honey - - -	Seka.	Supreme Being -	Tieri.
House - - -	Ai.	Sword (same as knife).	
Knife - - -	Shu.	Tree - - -	Keden.
I know - - -	Ngheno.	Water - - -	Antu.
(Tho-Luo word for <i>know</i> is ngneo.)		Zebra - - -	Loitiku.
I do not know -	Nshahu.	(Masai for zebra is ol-oitigo.)	
Lion - - -	Arabe.		
Man (old) - - -	Baiyaishi.		

C. W. HOBLEY.

Obituary: Howes.

Haddon.

Thomas George Bond Howes, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.: born September 7, 1853; died February 4, 1905. 22

By the untimely death of Professor T. G. B. Howes zoology has lost a diligent and enthusiastic worker and a successful teacher. Although he never did any original work in anthropology, Professor Howes evinced an interest in our science, and for some years served on the Council of the Institute. He fully realised the pressing need there is for investigations in the field, and he did all that he could to further work in this direction. The career of Professor Howes was a fine demonstration of the manner in which zeal, conscientiousness, and diligence can conquer initial disadvantages and raise a man to high position in the annals of science. We mourn his loss not merely because an erudite and prolific worker has passed away, but because those who knew him will have lost a warm, unselfish friend, who was honest through and through. Professor Howes literally wore himself out in working for others; his sense of loyalty to the societies to which he belonged caused him to work for them beyond his strength, and his time and knowledge were always at the disposal of his scientific colleagues. It never can be known what he has done for others, freely giving to younger men advice and information and the benefit of his unrivalled knowledge of zoological literature, and infecting them with his enthusiasm and thoroughness. A. C. HADDON.

REVIEWS.**Africa, West.**

Partridge.

Cross River Natives. By Charles Partridge, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Assistant District Commissioner in South Nigeria. With maps, appendices, and photographs. London: Hutchinson, 1905. Pp. xvi + 332. 23 × 14 cm. Price 12s. 6d. 23

High up on the Cross River, which rises at the back of the German Cameroons and enters the Gulf of Guinea at the eastern extremity of the Niger Delta, is a hilly region sometimes known as Obubra or Obübura, and sometimes as Afoñbonga. This is the southern part of the country of Atam, and the district under review also lies at the