

Journal of Joseph R. Slevin
of expedition to the Galapagos
Islands, 1905-1906.

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(C. C. & W.)

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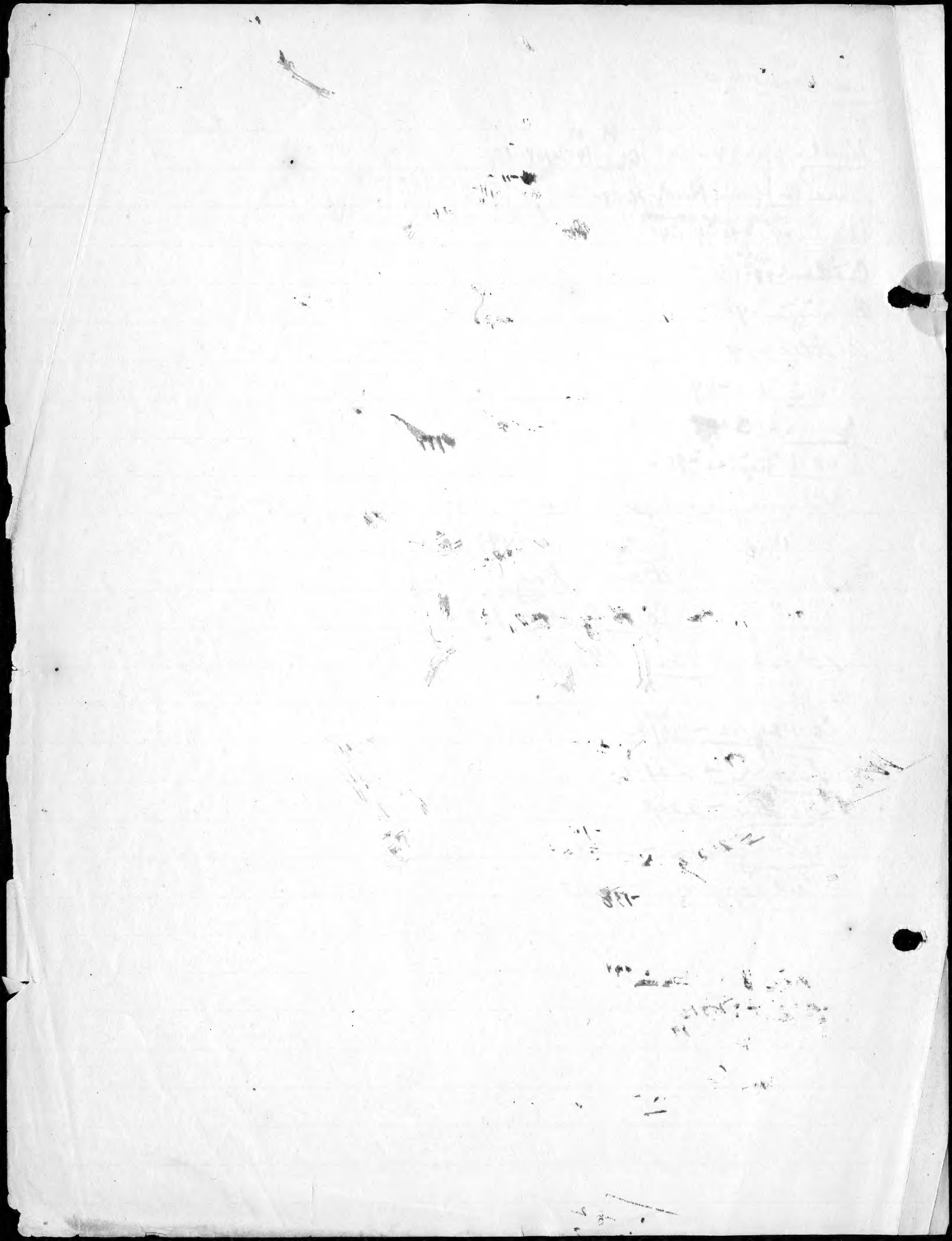
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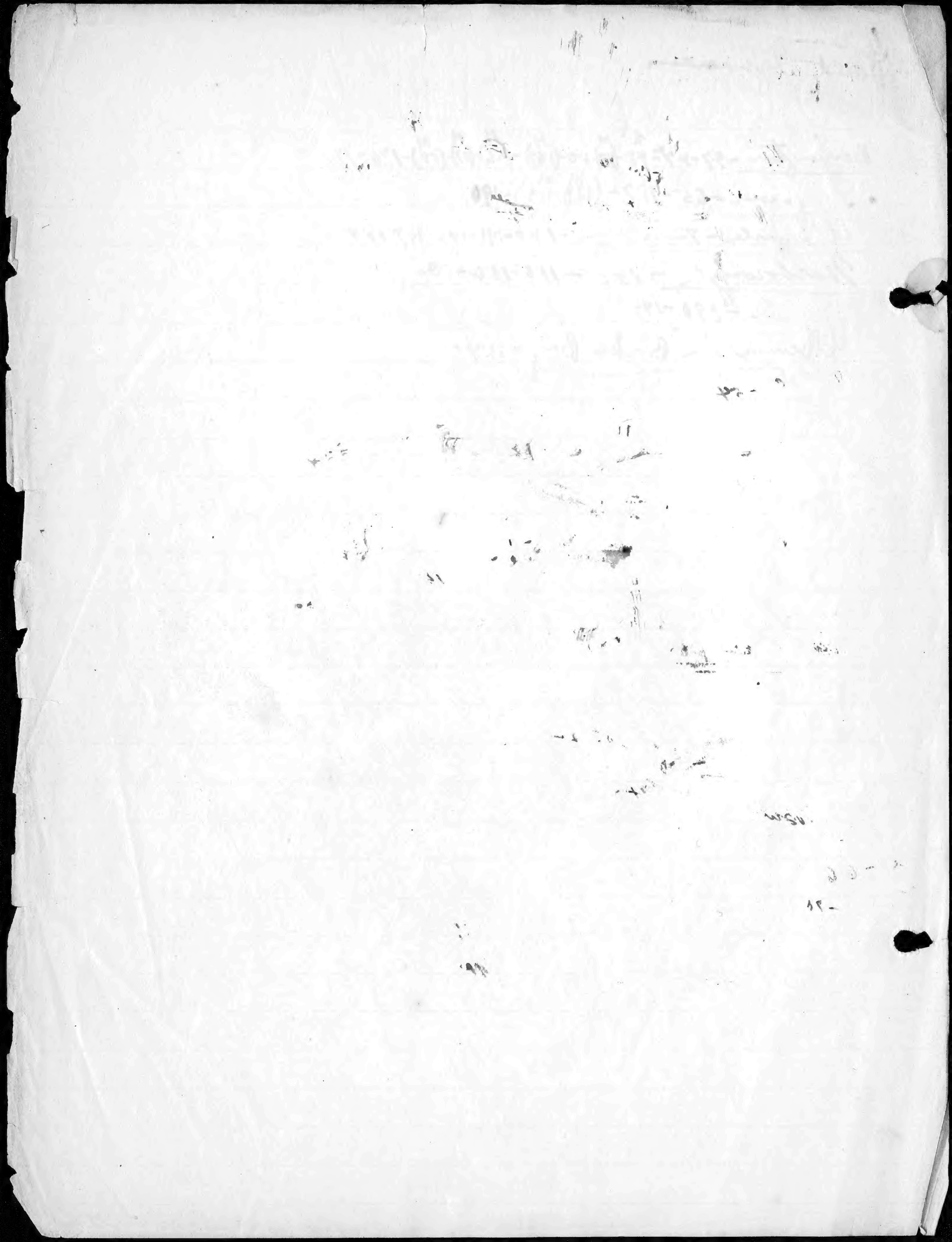
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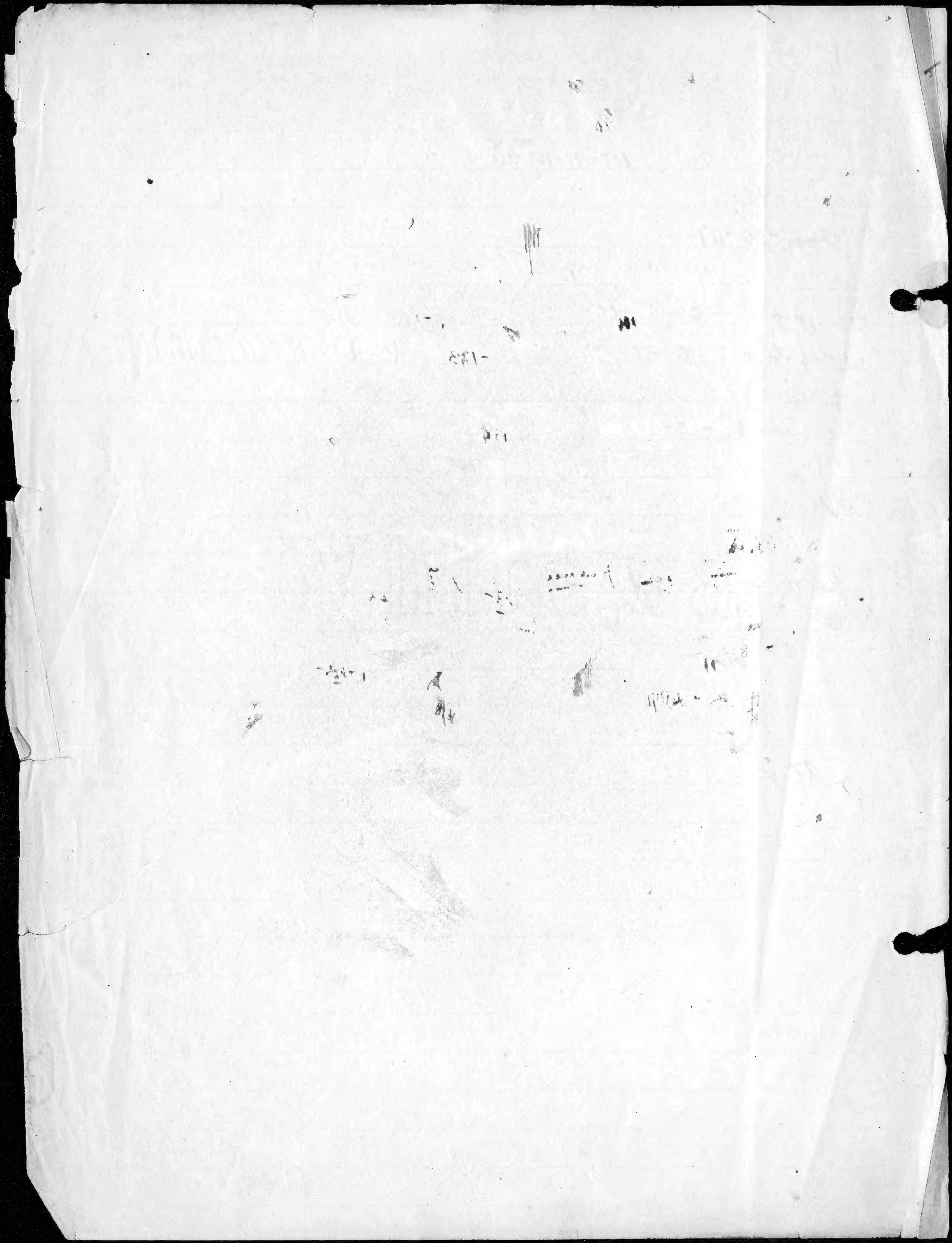
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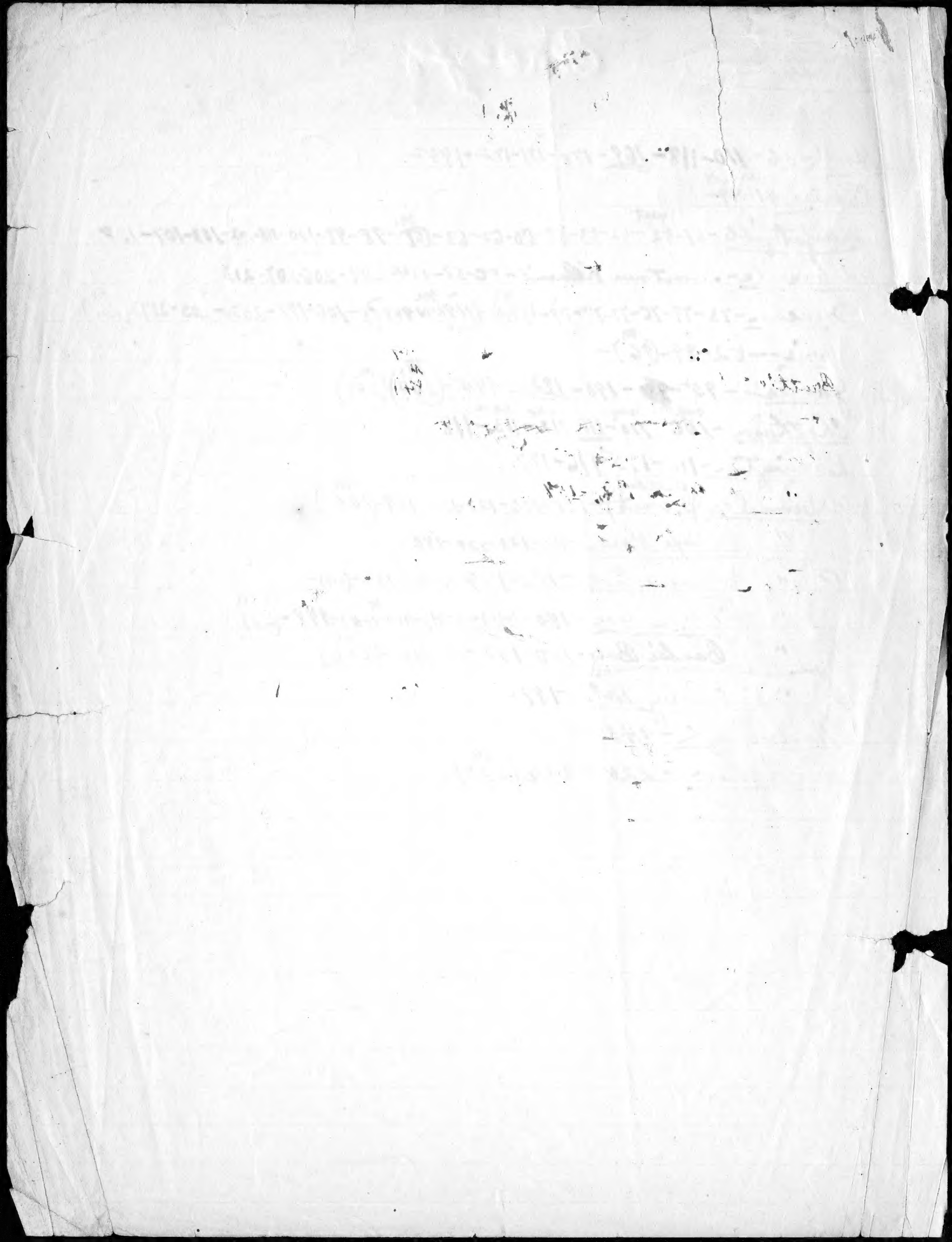
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Journal of the United States Geological Survey to the
Department of the Interior, Academy of Sciences to the
Geological Survey, 1905-1906.

July 3rd 1905.

Arrived at Ensenada. Went ashore as soon as possible and worked around the foothills to the north of the town. The country presented a very dry and barren appearance. Very few trees and cacti being few & far between. No snakes were seen today. Two species of whiptails were seen & collected. And a few sceloporus? and Uta were collected, the former being the rarest reptile seen. Even along the roads and rocks on the hill sides. No reptiles were seen on the ocean side of the first range and were rare on the higher land. The most were seen in the valleys among the sage brush. I found the small whiptails to be the most common reptile. Being on shore for only three hours I was unable to get a great distance inland.

The species observed were

- Uta " two species of whiptails.
- sceloporus Williams found a gopher snake south of the town.

July 4th 1905

Worked around the country to the south of Ensenada. The first specimen taken was the large racer (No. 91). I found the specimen stretched at full length in the sage brush & at my approach moved very slowly away not in the least alarmed. This was the only specimen of this snake seen. Snakes seem to be rather scarce. I only saw two tracks during the day.

both across an old wagon road running up a valley. Trails of the small whiptails were frequently seen across the roads and some running along for fifty or sixty yards. They left no impression of the feet and the trails resembled those of a small snake but a little more on a straight line. They were all very shy and kept well in the brush when alarmed and running with great speed while in the open. To day I found the large Scaly Injard (*Sceloporus magister*). This species was fairly common in the thorn bushes and Cactus along the roads. They also kept well under cover rarely going into the open. I thought this species to be the speediest seen even more so than the whiptails. I found the small Sceloporus to be rare seeing only a few during the day. No snakes but the roser were seen to day. I was told by a druggist in town that rattle snakes were common all around but others ^{people I asked} doubted it but said 10 or 12 miles south were abundant. King brought in some toads taken in a dried up river bed.

July 5th 1905

Worked ashore about half a day but saw no new species. I still found the small whiptails to be the most common reptile. Saw two snake tracks across a road leading into the mountains. I collected some young toads today in a dried up river bed. They were hopping about on the hot stones and were quite lively getting to cover under the brush and scrub trees in the river bed. In water up this bed I found a small stream of water that seemed a favorable place for toads.

(3)

tods but none were seen

July 6th 1905

Started for San Martín but the wind is very light and not much progress is being made

July 7th 1905

Beached off Fensenada. Went out in the boat with Mr. Beck shooting birds. While gone the doctor sighted a turtle swimming around the ship. The boat was lowered but the turtle being on the alert went down before the boat got near him. This was the first turtle seen Mr Beck says we are rather far north for them yet.

July 8th 1905

Still making for San Martín. Nothing of note during the day.

July 9th 1905 No change still heading for San Martín.

July 10th 1905 No change still heading for San Martín no turtles seen since the one sighted on the 7th.

July 11th 1905

Arrived off San Martín at 2.00 P.M. and went ashore immediately. The island appeared to be about a mile long sloping up gradually and forming two

Craters at the top



The whole surface is covered with blocks and boulders of lava and these covered with scrub bushes *Croton* etc. We landed on the east side of the island. I worked toward the south end find nothing till I reached a head on the extreme end. Here I saw a *Uta* but lost it in the brush which was quite thick to within 50 yards of the water. This was the only place I saw any lizards. From here I worked inland a little and under a shelf of lava about two hundred yards from the beach I found a gopher snake stretched at full length laying in the sun. I collected this specimen which was the only one I saw. I supposed the lizards to be more numerous around the beach on account of the flies and small insects around the brush. There is also a plant that spreads along the surface that holds a great amount of moisture and this plant was not seen in the interior. There are also rats on the island although I saw none which might also furnish food for the gopher snake. The snake collected seemed to have a very loose skin the flesh only filling about half of it. I spent all the time on the south eastern portion of the island only being ashore for three hours and the country so hard to travel.

Specimen No. 141 a *Uta* was the most brilliantly colored so I took a description of his coloring.

ocular region dark indigo. Back nearly black with light blue spots. Belly and underneath hind legs whitish. Indigo blotches back of front legs. Yellow markings extending along side of head to back of front legs on either side.

Mr. Blech got an alligator lizard on the north end of the island. I saw none of this species.

July 12th 1905. Making for the island of San Gerónimo.
Sea Calm and light winds. no more turtles sighted.

July 13th 1905. Arrived off San Gerónimo at daybreak and went ashore immediately after breakfast. The island is very small about half a mile long by a quarter in width composed of sand stones and some pure sand banks. It had two small peaks one at each end covered with loose rocks. Landed on the south east end of the island and worked pretty well over the whole of it being ashore about four hours. Two species of reptiles were collected. A Uta & footless lizard. The Utas were common all over the island. Under the loose rocks and in the bushes along the flat portions. Secured 37 specimens. The footless lizards were found in the sand under a small slout. Two specimens were taken both on the northern portion of the island. King got one of these. I took these to be the silver footless lizard. I had the misfortune here to be knocked over by a falling boulder and have my gun broken but still the fortune to have it done on the

way back to the ship. The mate repaired it this afternoon and I expect it will last for some time now. We are now making for San Benito & expect to reach there by morning. I noticed also on this island the same plant as on San Martin which might furnish water for the reptiles and there were also numberless long leg flies to feed on.

San Serrano Bears 56° E from Baja Point & 5 miles off the Coast of Lower California

July 14, 1905

Arrived off San Benito. Went ashore on the west island. There are three islands East West and middle. The ~~west~~ west ~~island~~ island is the largest and rocky over the entire surface. Most of the island is mountainous all but a small level place on the east side. It is covered with brush & cactus no trees or high bushes of any sort. I found the Uta's to be abundant on the island in the bushy portions and on the roads everywhere. The island is very dry and no signs of water anywhere. I found the Uta's here to be a little more tame than at other places but they took the opportunity to run down holes made by Ancklets and Petrels on ones approach. I stayed on the island from about 2 to 6 P.M. and collected one hundred specimens.

July 15th 1905.

Went ashore on the middle island at 7.30 this morning. Only stayed here an hour. The Uta's were less abundant here as far as I could see. But it was a little early in the morning and rather cool so most

of the utas were under stones turned over. This island is low and small with about the same vegetation as the west island small bushes etc. Covered the entire island and went over to the boat on the opposite end from which we landed & pulled over to the east island. This resembles the West island same vegetation and dry and brushy. Utas were fairly common here also. I collected about fifteen specimens. and left the island at 12.30 P.M. Corro Island is in sight from our anchorage and is quite mountainous and appears to have trees on the north end some of the peaks are above the clouds at this end which appears to be the highest. Expect to be here another day or so.

July 16th 1905

Still at San Benito. Move all my specimens in pickle & went ashore in the afternoon to help Mr. Beck dig petrels.

July 17th 1905

Went ashore in the morning to help dig petrels. In the afternoon we hoisted anchor and sailed for Corro where we arrived about 5.30. The country from our anchorage which is South end bay appears to be bold barren & mountainous. Expect to get ashore in the morning.

July 18th 1905

Went ashore after breakfast. The surrounding country is all

Mountains covered with low brush and a few scrub trees. The ground is all covered with small broken rocks except in the small canyons which are very numerous and here sand is found. I found reptiles to be somewhat scarce but the country is so hard to cover that it was impossible to get over much of it in one day. All the reptiles taken were found in the small canyons except specimen 306 which was taken under a scrub tree on a hillside. The country was extremely dry on top of the hills and I only found one canyon with a stream of water which was somewhat brackish. This stream ran into South end bay and must be a different place than that where the tree toads were taken as the directory of the Coast and adjacent islands mentions the only fresh water was $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Morrow Redondo Point. The only species of reptiles seen were the Whiptails, Leopard lizard, Uta, ~~Sceloporus?~~ and the footless lizard which Mr. Beck found in the sand at the bottom of a small canyon. We returned to the ship about 5 o'clock and will sail for Matividad in the morning.

July 19, 1905

Arrived off Matividad about 10 o'clock and went ashore immediately. Found the island somewhat resembled San Benito but not quite so steep and rocky. The surface was covered with a small plant that spread over the island like a carpet. No brush was found here to amount to anything and only a few large cactus plants. Reptiles were fairly common but were difficult to shoot as they

would run into the holes dug by the birds for nesting. The island was covered with these holes and the lizards would sit near the mouth and run down before you were able to get in range. They were extremely shy. The only reptiles seen were the whiptails and Uta's. In a small cactus patch on a hill in the center of the island the whiptails were most common. The Uta's were spread over the island from the top to the rocks near the beach. We left the island at 4 o'clock and sailed for San Benedicto. Mr. Beck says there is a place on the mainland ^{opposite us} where sea turtles are abundant but can't spare the time to stop.

July 20, 1905

At sea making for San Benedicto

July 21, 1905 At sea making for San Benedicto fine clear weather. No turtles seen sea a little choppy.

July 22, 1905 Sea calm & weather clear Mr. Beck had the boat out after birds and returning to the ship at noon saw a turtle swimming slowly around took the hook and went after him. He proved to be a small loggerhead. This is the first turtle taken. Had a picture taken. There was lots of solid meat on the flippers and plastron. Plenty of dark ~~red~~ red blood which had a fishy smell. When caught there were two succors (fish) and three or four small crabs attached to him under the

flippers. The plastron is real soft and may take some time to dry. The measurements are

Specimen No 401 Loggerhead turtle.
 Length of right fore arm 16 inches
 Axilla to elbow 4 "
 Length of hind flipper 11 "
 tail 2 "
 neck 8 " Sex ♂
 Temperature of air 79° Examined organs.
 " " tortoise 82°

Ship's Position by observation Sat 22° 24' N Long 112° 14' W.
 At present the turtle is only partly skinned will probably have been finished to morrow. I find the specimens in alcohol take a long time to harden especially the whiptails and claws.

July 23rd 1905

At sea making for San Benedito fine clear weather but sea a little too choppy to sight any turtles.

July 24/1905 Bad weather set in on the night of the 23rd and continued all to-day. All hands seemed to get a touch of sea sickness again so had no chance to work on the turtle as much as wanted for the skin began to come off and the meat rotting so I had to clean the bones and make a skeleton.

July 25/1905. Move the turtle bones clean & poisoned and as the weather is calm and clear today have them out to dry. Saw one turtle to day but he went down as soon as

he sighted the vessel. Went out with Mr. Beck in the boat during the forenoon but saw no turtles.

July 26/1905

Arrived at San Benedicto about noon and went ashore after lunch. The island consisted of nothing but ashes volcanic dust and lava. There was some tall grass and a few small weeds grew. The island was infested with land crabs which might account for the absence of reptiles for none were seen by any of the party ashore. I made a good search near the landing point for geckos under the lava blocks but failed to find any traces of them. We left the island at dusk the mate having mistaken the place he was to take us off. Socorro is in sight from San Benedicto and looks like a single cone of a volcano coming up out of the ocean. We made a course for Socorro this evening and will probably reach it by morning.

July 27/1905

Arrived off Socorro early in the morning. The mate Beck King & myself went ashore to look for turtles. There is a small cove on the north side of the island that we made for. Getting well into the shore with ~~the~~ 5 or 6 fathoms of water we saw turtles swimming about everywhere (Green & Loggerhead)? most of them heading out to sea (w.a.m.)

They were all awake and extremely shy the water being a little too choppy for them to sleep on the surface. Bees managed to get hold of one with the boat hook but it was not sharp enough to penetrate the flesh so the ^{turtle} escaped. Getting in closer we saw three on the beach laying just at the tide line facing inshore. We landed the boat at one end of the beach which was about 150 yards long and sneaked up upon them and turned all three over and hauled them up on the beach. They were all females. Two green & a loggerhead? King and I dug around for fresh eggs in the nests with which the beach was covered. We found one that had a fairly hard shell and I tried to blow it when I returned. It had a young turtle in it so preserved both in alcohol. We also found several young dead on the beach. They evidently never reached the water as they were in the bottom of the sand pits. The nests were round about six feet across and three feet deep. The beach was strewn with broken shells already hatched. We ~~so~~ took the boat around to another cove and failed to see anything there so Bees & Sifford landed and we pulled back to the original cove where we had the turtles on the beach. We tried again to hook some in the water but failed to do so. By this time Bees & Sifford returned so we pulled back to the ship. Saw two turtles in the water making the wall holding on by the

Spurs on the flipper to the marginal plates of the female. 13.
Both died together on our approach.

July 28 1905

Feet ~~burned~~ burned & blistered from yesterday's hunt for turtles. By putting on a plentiful application of Cheese cloth vasoline and cocoa butter I got on my shoes & went ashore with the boat early in the morning. This time for Snyards. We landed on the ~~west~~^{south} shore of the island by an old grave on the beach. I worked around the brush back of the beach and found the Utas quite common. They were often found in the limbs of trees and showed great ease & swiftness in jumping from limb to limb and rock to rock. They were quite tame and did not harmonize in color with their surroundings the bright blue bodies showing up very distinctly on the black lava. Lost some time now by getting a cartridge stuck in the gun. I met Hunter who was after sheep for food so helped him carry some meat down to the beach. Worked inland a little now around to another cove where the boat was to pick me up. My feet too sore to get around as I would like to. Found the lizards common through the brush. Between King & myself we secured about 90 specimens. The surrounding country is lava field and brush about head high with a plentiful sprinkling of cactus. Very rough & rugged. We sailed for Chipperton this evening. So I will have a drive to get the turtles skinned & my feet

ready for work when we arrive here.

July 29th 1905

at sea bound for Clipperton Island

July 30 1905

at sea bound for Clipperton Island. Weather squally with rain. Too wet to dry anything on deck at present. Expect to commence skinning turtles tomorrow if the weather permits.

July 31st 1905

Weather squally and rough so no chance to work on deck. Struck by a heavy squall this morning and carried away the martingale stay. The weather is improving though and I think I can be able to work tomorrow.

August 1st 1905

Weather clear & smooth sea. Started this morning to skin a green turtle. Specimen No. 501. Socorro Island July 27 1905. The carapace is not in very good condition being broken on the edges in several places. The turtle was a female and had about 25⁰ eggs in different stages in her ovaries. I preserved some which showed only the yellow yolk and some which had a shell in alcohol. Those in the shell

were all covered with a thick membrane. ~~the~~
also blowed some of those with the shell & will
see if they will turn out all right.

The following measurements were taken

- Length of right forearm 17 1/2 inches
- apula to elbow 7 inches
- Length of hind flipper 14 1/2 inches
- Tail 3 inches
- Neck 10 inches
- temperature of tortoise 82° air 83°
- Sex ♀

August 2nd 1905

At sea bound for Clipperton Island. Weather wet
and squally and no chance to dry the turtles skinned.
I was forced to make skeletons out of all but one. Their
shells being broken & blistered. It is impossible to get
good specimens unless they can be skinned at once.
Am not sure whether I will be able to keep them
yet or not. the weather is so damp & so much
rain I can't leave them on deck to dry & the hold
is musty. Everything gets rusty or moulds.
I ~~made~~ made a skeleton to day from one of the
green turtles. the following measurements
were taken.

Specimen 502 Green turtle (Skeleton)

Socorro Island July 27 1905

Length of right forelimb 17 in

Apilla to elbow 5 in

Length of hind flipper 12 in

Tail 4 in

Web 9 in

Temperature of turtle 82°

" " air 83°

Sex ♀

August 3rd 1905

At sea bound for Clipperton

Made a skeleton of the remaining turtle
 I am not sure whether it is a green or
 loggerhead turtle having 4 costal plates on
 the right side and 5 on the left. Found some
 of the eggs that the shells had not yet formed
 over in alcohol. Blew a lot for dry shells
 the first ones seemed to turn out all right.
 Estimated about 150 eggs. Most of the eggs
 had no shells on them as yet. Those with
 shells were surrounded by a thick membrane
 with a lot of red streaks like blood vessels
 running through them. The following
 measurements were taken

Specimen 503 Soggerhead turtle? (skeleton)
 Snow Island July 27 1905

Length of left fore arm	18½ in	Right arm damaged
Acilla to elbow	7 in	
Length of hind flipper	13 in	
Tail	2¾ in	
Neck	10 in	
Temperature of turtle	82°	Air 84°
Sex	♀	

August 4th 1905

At Sea bound for Clipperton Island. Move all the turtles drying. The green turtle skin is not up to date the skin on the head being a little loose in places. They take a long time to dry the air being so moist but as luck would have it the days have been dry since the 2nd. The hold is damp though and they get mould on them in a days time. I expect the skeletons will be all right.

August 5th 1905

Weather squally and sea rough in sight of Clipperton Island during the night but drifted off by daybreak.

August 6th 1905

No change.

August 7th 1905

Wind increased and sea very rough. Drifted away from the island keeping ships head to sea and waiting for better weather.

August 8th 1905

Be calmed trying to make Clipperton becoming squally during the night

August 9th 1905

Weather cleared off a little and about 5 o'clock passed close by Clipperton Island too late to make a landing sailed up to midnight and turned ship back for the island

August 10th 1905

Had breakfast early and prepared to go ashore arriving off the landing place about 8 o'clock. Went ashore in the forenoon and made for Clipperton rock on the South Eastern part of the Island. The island is composed of broken coral which is quite deep and gives way under ones feet. I saw several lizards on the way over to the rock but it was not easy to find much in the open rock as they get under too quick. They are not common in the open as on Clipperton rock. The rock is situated on the end of a peninsula about 300 yards long and is high enough so the water will never

Mr. Beck has a good picture of Clipperton rock.

separate it from the main island. The rock according to the chart is about 62 ft high. It is all cut up into passage ways and crevices and is full of sea birds nesting ~~and~~ while the land crabs infest every corner of it. Here I found the lizards to be common they would run up and down the perpendicular side of the rock like flies on a wall. I saw them in most every position except directly overhead. They were ~~not~~ indifferent to sun or shade and were scattered promiscuously over the rock from the bottom to the very top. I spent all the time around this rock and collected 65 specimens during my stay on the island 8:30 AM to 2 P.M.

Color description of Specimen 533

Back very dark brown fairly distinct grayish stripe running from tip of snout to base of tail. Gular region a little darker than belly which is dull slate. Ventrals coloring. Underneath hind legs and in front of anal opening dirty yellow

August 11th 1905

At Sea bound for Galapagos

Calm & clear had the turtles out drying and they are getting along fairly well except the skin which has some small plates on the head loose.

August 12 1905

At Sea bound for the Galapagos. At noon today Lat $9^{\circ} 13' N$ Long $108^{\circ} 39' W$ passed two turtles

making the male was the only one that could be seen plainly having its front flippers and head well out of water. Dived the boat and went after them but they went under before we got near them.

August 13th 1905

Sea calm & weather hot. At noon Sat $8^{\circ} 55' N$ $107^{\circ} 57' W$ passed another turtle swimming around as today is Sunday no boat was launched. There is not much chance of getting them anyway when they are awake.

August 14th 1905

Sea & weather perfectly calm. After breakfast saw a turtle sleeping on the water. Dived the boat and went after him. He proved to be a small male loggerhead. Saw altogether about 7 turtles during the day at different times. We went after five and got three all loggerheads two males & a female. They all had succors attached to them. They were all sleeping on the water ~~at~~ you can see ^{only} the ends of the carapace the head being under water with the neck stretched out at full length. None of them woke when the boat approached and we only lost one that we hooked. Got one carried and part of another if the weather holds good the boys will probably turn out O.K.

August 15th 1905

Finished skinning another male Loggerhead and partly finished the female. The female had all the eggs still the yellow yolks none as yet having the shell formed. She died on the afternoon of the 15th. It seems impossible to keep them out of the water so long. They are all heated through from the sun and breathe very heavily all the time. The weather is getting worse now & we will probably have rain during the night.

August 16th 1905

Sea rough and raining. Finished skinning the turtle but no good weather for drying. The first one skinned at present appears to be in good condition. If we don't get dry weather soon I am afraid the other two will not turn out well. This evening it looks better although the sea is still rough.

The following measurements were taken of specimens 569 - 570 - 571

	No 569	Loggerhead turtle	
Length of right forearm	14 in	} No 569	Two small succors attached to plastron
apilla to elbow	10 in		
length of hind flipper	11 in		
Tail 3 in entire organ	10 in		
neck	7 1/2 in		
temperature	84.0		
Sex	♂	84.1	

No 570 Loggerhead turtle.

Length of right forearm 15½ in
 Axilla to elbow 10½ in
 Length of hind flipper 11 in
 Tail 2 in entire organ 10½ in
 neck 8 in
 temperature 94° Air 85°
 sex ♂

Several small succors
 attached to plastron & an
 extra large quantity of
 dark red blood.

No 571 Loggerhead turtle. 14 in

Length of right forearm 14 in
 Axilla to elbow 8 in
 Length of hind flipper 10 in
 Tail 1½ in
 neck 9 in
 temperature —
 sex ♀

Died ^{in 1905} Tuesday Aug 15, 1905.
 all eggs in yolk none
 having shells formed as yet.
 about 100 eggs in ovaries.

Aug 17th 1905

Rainy most of the day and no chance to dry turtles.
 Packed the skinks from Clipperton Island & they turned out
 to be first class. Getting things ready for the
 Galapagos. ~~***~~

Aug 18th 1905

Weather squally. Overhauled some of the alcoholics
 and found them all right. The turtle eggs that
 were still yolks have lost their color. They are now
 white instead of yellow with red veins running through

them. Had the turtles drying part of the day and they are doing fairly well.

Aug 19 1905

Weather squally had the turtles drying part of the day nothing of note.

Aug 20 1905

Weather squally. At noon Lat $7^{\circ}13'N$ Long $100^{\circ}52'45''W$
Saw two turtles which I took to be loggerheads mating. There was some leeward on the vessel so we soon passed them. They were drifting off with the sea which ~~threw~~^{threw} them on their sides the heads being under water and the male holding on by the spurs on the flippers in which they are quite expert being able to hold ~~on~~^{on} to anything they catch so as to find some strength to pull them away. Towards evening the weather cleared off some & to morrow may be a little better. Still getting things ready for work at the islands.

Aug 21 1905

Still making for the Galapagos. Weather squally as usual. Nothing special of note.

Aug 22 1905

Nothing special of note. Weather as usual. Move the barrel for iguanas nearly ready for use. The top has warped and made it difficult to get a cover on. The weather seems to effect everything for the worse.

Aug 23 1905

Nothing special of note weather as usual

Aug 24, 1905 No Change

Aug 25, 1905 Weather as usual have a barrel ready for sea iguanas now and in about ready for work at the mounds.

Aug 26 1905 Winds not favorable for making Cutper so shifted the course for Cocos. Have a fair wind now and making good time. Nothing else of note

August 27 1905

Nothing of note. Sailing for Cocos Island

August 28 1905

Ship position uncertain still trying to pick up Cocos Island

August 29 1905

Ship position uncertain still trying to pick up Cocos Island

August 30¹⁹⁰⁵ No change in conditions

August 31, 1905

Weather clouding up and Squally position uncertain

Sept 1st 1905

Sighted Cocos Island at daylight. Very light breeze and making very little headway. Went out in the boat with Mr. Beebe. We caught four Loggerhead turtles all males. They were floating and sleep on the water. We saw several others (4 in all) but failed to get them as they woke before we got near enough to hook them. Returned to the ship at noon and started to skin one of the turtles after dinner No 572.

No. 572 Loggerhead turtle ♂ 30 Miles South of Cocos Island

Length of Right fore arm	18 in	
Apilla to elbow	10 in	Stomach and intestine
Length of hind flipper	12 in	filled with small crabs.
tail 2 in	subit organ 9 in	a great many in perfect
neck	10 in	condition
temperature	90°	
Sex	♂	

Cocos Island is still in sight at dusk. Ship Bealmed. Ship's position for the turtles taken from bearings of the two extreme points of the island.

Sept 2nd 1905

Skinned two more turtles. Still trying to make Cocos Island ~~the~~ which is still in sight about 30 miles distant

Specimen No 573 Soggerhead turtle ♂ Collected Sept 2
30 miles south of Cocos Island.

Length of right fore arm	17 1/2 in	
Apilla to elbow	9 in	stomach filled
Length of hind flipper	12 in	with small crabs
tail 2 1/2 in	Entire organ	11 in
neck		9 in
Temperature	85°	Air 80°
Sex	♂	

Specimen No 574 Soggerhead turtle ♂ Collected Sept 2
30 miles south of Cocos Island

Length of right fore arm	17 in	stomach filled with
apilla to elbow	9 in	Small crabs.
Length of hind flipper	11 1/2 in	
tail 2 in	entire organ	10 in
neck	9 in	
Temperature	85°	air 80°
Sex	♂	

Sept 3rd 1905

Slight breeze all day fair for Cocos Island where we arrived at 1.15 anchored in Chatham bay about half a mile off shore. The island appears very mountainous and densely covered with vegetation

I will have to stay on board tomorrow to finish skinning the remaining turtle. It has been raining so much that having to keep the otters below they are not drying well.

Sept. 4, 1905. Raining nearly all day. Got the other turtle skinned but can't put them out to dry. Am not sure how they will turn out yet.


Loggerhead turtle ♂, No. 575 Sept 1 1905

30 miles south of Cocos Island

Length of right forearm	18 in	Stomach empty. Had a large swelling on the neck on cutting it away found it to be a piece of hard skin and a little fat.
Apilla to elbow	9 1/2 in	
Length of hind flipper	12 in	
tail 2 in to entire organ	10 in	
neck	10 in	
temperature -	vi-	
Sex	♂	

Sept 5th 1905

Raining part of the day. Went ashore at Chatham Bay and worked over towards Wafer Bay. Found the growth so thick that is impossible to get through without cutting your way. I found the lizards fairly common. They never go on the ground but hop from limb to limb and from leaf to leaf more like a grass hopper than a lizard. They are not very shy but won't let you get near enough to catch them with your hand. To get them with a stick is equally difficult. The brush being so thick and the lizards keeping well up in

the mice make it hard to get them after shooting them. I expect to get over to Wafer Bay tomorrow if the weather clears up. Then from those collecting there yesterday that the lizards are more plentiful and easier to get. I only got twenty eight specimens today. The Governor of the island says he never saw any snakes since they have been here. I saw no signs of any geckos. I asked Williams to be on the lookout for them as he turns over old logs rocks etc to collect but he would be likely to find them. I saw one lizard today displaying the pouch which is under the head. When folded up it looks just like a small streak of loose skin. When unfolded it drops out half an inch and about half an inch long. It is blood orange in color with yellow stripes running through it composed of little yellow spots.  I will try and get the color description tomorrow if I can get over to Wafer Bay.

Sept 6th 1905

Went ashore at Wafer Bay. The Governor and the garrison of six or seven soldiers live here. The ground around the houses is cultivated here and quite a few banana trees are planted. Here I found the lizards more plentiful especially on the banana trees. They were mostly on the trunks and would run and jump round from one side to another and when still would always face towards the ground. I followed along the creek part of the way but found the lizards less plentiful in the thick brush. Collected forty five specimens during the day. Will probably have no more chance to collect. Will have to stay on board and fix rigging but might get

water day. Too much sailoring to do. Work on board here enough to keep six busy all the time.

Sept 7th 1905

Stayed on board all day and worked setting and rigging.

Sept. 8th 1905

Stayed on board all day and slushed down masts & repaired rigging.

Sept 9th 1905. Stayed on board all day and worked on rigging.

Sept 10th 1905 Sunday no collecting done.

Sept 11th 1905

Went ashore at Wafer Bay. Raining weather and bad for collecting. July stayed for the morning. Worked in the banana orchard back of the Governor's house and collected twenty eight specimens. Found some eggs in an old rotten log but am not sure what kind they are. Put them in labeled bottle. Made a note of specimen no. [REDACTED] (I took to be a male from the pouch) Central portion of back mottled gray, sides black. Flanks with a pale lemon stripe running along the side. Tail blackish with gray blotches. Throat a little pinkish with blood orange pouch with

stripes composed of yellow dots. Underneath hind legs and back of anus pale lemon colored. Stomach grayish. Throat without pouches similar except the back which is gray with out black and colors not so bright. Collected 28 specimens today

Sept 12th 1905

Went ashore at Water Bay. Collected 31 specimens. Did not take a gun this time and collected with a pair of forceps. I saw one lizard with some kind of an insect in its mouth but failed to get it. I found several eggs under rocks in the banana grove back of the governor's house. I am sure they are the lizards eggs as they look exactly the same as the eggs in the females. Noticed nothing else of special note. We expect to sail tomorrow afternoon.

Sept 13th 1905

Went out in the boat to Water Bay with Gifford while he collected birds. Collected all morning returned to the schooner and got ready for sea. We sailed from Anston Bay about 4.30 bound for the Galapagos.

Sept 14th 1905

At sea bound for the Galapagos. Had the turtles out to dry & had to throw one away. ^(M. 575) They never had a chance to dry and remained wet to long.

Sept. 15, 1905

At Sea bound for the Galapagos nothing of note.

Sept 16th 1905

Bound for the Galapagos winds unfavorable, and making a tack for the Coast.

Sept 17th 1905

No change expect to sight the mainland some time to-morrow. In regards to the Anolis eggs found on Coos forgot to say they were found in very wet places under old banana stumps and under rocks in the grove back of the governors house. I never found more than four together and this only once. As a rule there ~~was~~ ^{was} only one laid right on the ground.

Sept 18th 1905

Sighted the mainland in the afternoon, sailing in towards Santa Cruz.

Sept 19th 1905

Ran along the coast of Ecuador to Cape San Lorenzo brought the vessel about and tacked off shore. Nothing special of note.

Sept 20th 1905

Still heading for the Galapagos nothing special of note.

Sept 21 1905

Still bound for the Galapagos. Painted some of the alcohol barrels to preserve the tops which were getting rusty.

Sept 22 1905

No change trying to make Hood Island and work northward

Sept 23 1905

No change

Sept 24

Dropped anchor in Gardner bay Hood Island. The Island appears long and low covered with brush about head high and numerous small rocky peaks are scattered over the island. Mr. Beck & Sifford went ashore and took several pictures. Sifford took two of the sea iguanas on the rocks. I expect to go ashore tomorrow collecting. Gardner Island is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from our anchorage and there are two large rocks in the channel between Hood & Gardner.

Hood

Sept 25 1905

Went ashore on the N.E. Part of the island. Found the ground covered with small rocks and the brush rather thick and about shoulder high in some places and others about waist high. There are a great many places all cleared out by the goats which are very numerous. I found the lizards very common and they can easily be obtained by a stick which was the weapon I used for collecting. They were all through the brush and sometimes climbed up into the cactus trees. I found them more numerous near the beach in the sand and brush instead of the rocky soil although they were scattered everywhere. I noticed only a few of the large ones which I suppose are ~~males~~ males bobbing the head up and down as a rule they would stand perfectly still and gaze at you. I saw two snakes and collected them both but one is very badly shot almost in half. Mr. Beck also got one. I found none near the beach laying on the sand sunning themselves. Mr. Beck found his in the rocks in the interior. Williams reported seeing one but failed to catch it. I also collected to-day some sea iguanas. Found them common along the rocks on the beach. They were all sitting in the sun spread over the rocks.

Hood

and would never make for the water when pursued but would run along the rocks and get under the crevices. They cover ground fairly fast when chased rapidly the best plan being to approach them slowly and run when nearly on top of them. I am unable at present to get a great quantity as I have no barrels handy and no place to put them. Will lay in a few skulls as soon as possible.

Sept 26th 1905.

Went ashore at Gardner Bay. Found the country about the same as the southern part of the island. Collected some more tropidurus and I now have about 25 from Hood Island. I caught one sea guana and saved the skull. Williams found a Gecko in an old piece of wood so searched among all the old limbs and rotten wood getting ten altogether. They were found in the holes in the wood made by the insects generally in the smaller branches of the lurch. They are very quick and can easily escape in the lurch or under rocks which cover the ground everywhere. They are quite rare as I only got ten and most of the day was spent looking for them. Five snakes were reported today. Stewart & White saw one each but failed to get them. Williams & I saw 3 and got two. Took the eggs from a female tropidurus five number and put them in labeled bottle. Also got two Gecko eggs? Put in labeled bottle - found under a stone

Lyford took some pictures of the
Iguanas down the coast from an anchorage

The following measurements were taken of
specimens 793-794-795.

793 Sea Iguana Skull

Body 330 m

tail 400 m sex ♀

R.F. Seg 120 m

Stomach full of seaweed

R.H. Seg 162 m

794 Sea Iguana

Formalin

Body 230 m

tail 300 m sex ♂

Stomach Full of seaweed

R.F. Seg 100 m

R.H. Seg 120 m

795 Sea Iguana

Formalin

Stomach Full of seaweed

Body 200 m

tail 300 m sex ♀

Ticks on toes of front

R.F. Seg 80 m

& hind legs.

R.H. Seg 120 m

The following description will answer the male *Tropidurus*^{delamaini}
Front part of back pale olive becoming a strigil at
the base of the tail. Back part reddish the whole back be
covered with black spots: dorsal crest extending from
base of skull along the back and about 3/4 the length of the tail.
Gular region set black. Black spots under chin. Stomach
grayish. Tail reddish excepting and which is gray. Underneath
tail is gray. Front legs spotted with black.

36. Gardner (near Hood) Island

Sept 27th 1905

Went ashore at Gardner Island (near Hood) which is a small island about the same character as Hood. Found the tropidurus fairly common but a little more shy than on Hood. Found several Geckos some under stones and some in old wood. Sea Iguanas were fairly common. Found an old Snake skin and one old dried up specimen nearly rotted away. Both under old lava blocks. As a rule the female tropidurus seemed to be a little smaller than on Hood and the coloring under the throat a little darker color almost chocolate. Yesterday the 26th while on Hood Island saw several sea turtles close to the beach feeding on the seaweed but could not distinguish what kind they were. Mr. Beck was ashore today (the 27th) on Hood Island and on the western end found some fragments of tortoise bones lying on the ground among the lava blocks & exposed to the sun. These were the only signs of tortoise ~~seen~~.

Sept 28th 1905

Went ashore on the N.E. part of the island and got some sea iguanas kept boat for the bird men for the morning. Beck found three turtles on the beach on the way back to the boat. They have the 4 costal plates of the green turtle but are more brilliant in coloring. The back looks like the tortoise shell and the plates on the head are black bordered with yellow. Not examined them closely as yet. Will skin two tomorrow.

Sept 29th 1905

Skinned two turtles taken on the 28th and put a few iguanas in pickle. The turtles have the 4 costal plates and the shell looks clean like the tortoise shell the plates on the head are black with light yellow borders. the plastron plates were dark buff with yellow ~~to~~ borders and the scales on the flippers were black and yellow. The meat is much tender than the green turtles taken at Socorro and they skin much ~~easier~~ easier. Will skin the third one tomorrow and pickle more iguanas. Williams brought in a snubly to day taken ~~near the beach~~ on the beach beyond Gardner's boat.

The following measurements were taken of specimens 867-868-869

867
Formalin { Body 230 M
Tail 450 M
R.F. leg 115 M
R.H. leg 200 M
Sex ♀

868
Formalin { Body 170 M
Tail 270 M
R.F. leg 85 M
R.H. leg 115 M
Sex ♀

869
Formalin { Body 250 M
Tail 400 M
R.F. leg 120 M
R.H. leg 165 M
Sex ♀

Sept 30th 1905

Stayed on board all day and skinned turtles and iguanas. Measurements on next page.

Specimen 871
Green turtle
 { Right forearm 15 in
 Apilla to elbow 5 in
 Length of hind flipper 8 in
 tail 1/2 in
 neck 8 in
 Sex ♀

Specimen 872
Green turtle
 { Right forearm 17 in
 Apilla to elbow 7 1/2 in
 Length of hind flipper 9 1/2 in
 tail 2 in
 neck 9 in
 Sex ♀

Specimen 874
Sea Tigrana
 { Body 210 M
 tail 360 M
 R.F. leg 141 M
 R.H. leg 90 M
 Sex ♀

Specimen 875
Sea Tigrana
 { Body 200 M
 tail 300 M
 R.F. leg 80 M
 R.H. leg 111 M
 Sex ♂

Specimen 876
Sea Tigrana
 { Body 160 M
 tail 240 M
 R.F. leg 69 M
 R.H. leg 101 M
 Sex -

Specimen 877
Sea Tigrana
 { Body 120 M
 tail 180 M
 R.F. leg 58 M
 R.H. leg 83 M
 Sex ♀

Specimen 878
Sea Tigrana
 { Body 230 M
 tail 330 M
 R.F. leg 98 M
 R.H. leg 148 M
 Sex ♀

Specimen 879
Sea Tigrana
 { Body 202 M
 tail 320 M
 R.F. leg 93 M
 R.H. leg 134 M
 Sex ♀

Specimen 880
Sea Tigrana
 { Body 233 M
 tail 390 M
 R.F. leg 107 M
 R.H. leg 148 M
 Sex ♀

Specimen 881
Sea Tigrana
 { Body 230 M
 tail 390 M
 R.F. leg 110 M
 R.H. leg 155 M
 Sex ♀

Specimen 882
Sea Tigrana
 { Body 220 M
 tail 280 M
 R.F. leg 98 M
 R.H. leg 137 M
 Sex ♀

Specimen 883
Sea Tigrana
 { Body 241 M
 tail 281 M
 R.F. leg 115 M
 R.H. leg 155 M
 Sex ♀

Specimen 884
Sea Tigrana
 { Body 320 M
 tail 460 M
 R.F. leg 124 M
 R.H. leg 190 M
 Sex ♂

Specimen 885
Sea Tigrana
 { Body 230 M
 tail 400 M
 R.F. leg 110 M
 R.H. leg 152 M
 Sex ♀

Specimen 886
Sea Tigrana
 { Body 240 M
 tail 340 M
 R.F. leg 110 M
 R.H. leg 145 M
 Sex ♂

Specimen 887
Sea Tigrana
 { Body 260 M
 tail 400 M
 R.F. leg 110 M
 R.H. leg 140 M
 Sex ♀

Specimen 888
Sea Tigrana
 { Body 260 M
 tail 420 M
 R.F. leg 129 M
 R.H. leg 155 M
 Sex ♀

Specimen 889
Sea Tigrana
 { Body 300 M
 tail 450 M
 R.F. leg 130 M
 R.H. leg 164 M
 Sex ♂

Specimen 890
Green turtle
 { R. forearm 13 in
 Right hind flipper 8 in
 Apilla to elbow 4 1/2 in
 tail 1 in
 neck 5 in
 Sex ♀

Hawaii

Oct 1st 1905

Sunday. Stayed on board all day. Found everything on the lists from Wood & Gardner. Also saw the Sea Turtles on Gardner. They feed at low tide on the green seaweed that covers the rocks while at high tide the tide to the higher parts of the rocks and lay in the sun. The green turtles were seen feed on the seaweeds close to the shore & would often come to the surface for air they were extremely shy & would hide on the approach of the boat. The Proserpine were abundant and extremely tame they were scattered over everywhere but seemed to be more abundant near the coast. I saw some eating the green leaves on the shrubs and some would pick up crumbs from ones lunch. The snakes were somewhat scarce and shy. They live about the same range as the lizards. The lizards were found in old wood and cactus stumps none were found under rocks.

Oct 2nd 1905

Went over to the N.E. Part of the island for half a day got several geckos from an old ^{dead} cactus stump and got one snake.

Left Hood Island on the night of the 2nd and got up to Gardner (near Charles) by ~~the~~ early morning and went ashore about 9.45. The island is an old crater. We landed on the N.W. side which is the only one accessible. The side is very steep and full of broken lava and cactus shrubs. The lizards were not very common and a little shy they were found about the same all over from the rocks on the coast to the top of the crater we stayed near a couple of hours. It was a bad place to land & Hunter lost his gun. I am lucky not to lose mine although it is ~~still~~ a bit subject for the hospital. We sailed on to Champion Island which is a very small crater and easily got around. We covered the island in an hour or a half. The lizards were scarce here and were found on the west side where all the rocks stayed is there is a little beach there. I saw all sorts of things that go on the rocks when they sleep on the beach & ~~the~~ ^{the lizards} find well food at this place. I saw two fishbones under lava rocks and I caught one. From Champion we sailed to Post Office Bay Charles Island & anchored about 6 o'clock. I expect to go hunting in the morning.

Oct 4th

Went ashore at Post Office Bay and worked towards the interior. Found animal life of every description scarce. I did not see a ~~Tropidurus~~ ^{Tropidurus} of snake the whole day. None of the others ashore saw any either. The country is mountainous but there are some large spaces of level sand. Collected the Geckos about two miles inland on a small mountain. Found them all under lava blocks. Saw lots of Cat tracks on the beach and cattle tracks. I suppose they have the insects pretty well cleaned out although there are beds of lava where they could easily get away by going underneath the blocks. I find it difficult to get the Geckos perfect as their tails come off very easily. I expect to land at the same place tomorrow & will work in a different direction. No signs of tortoise or any bones were seen.

Oct 5th 1905

Went ashore on the N.E. end of the island near the lagoon. Got one Tropidurus and King got two on a lava pile. King saw one more but could not get it. The doctor reports seeing one also but failed to catch it. These were all that were seen by any of the party so far. The Geckos are mostly on the hills and elevated portions under large lava

42. Chickens

blocks. We found them quite plentiful. No sea iguanas were seen by any of the party. It is possible the dogs have driven them all off. A few turtles were seen near the shore at Post Office by boy. I am not sure what kind they are.

Oct 6th 1905

Went ashore for half a day at the lagoon on the N.E. end of the island. Had better luck with the tropidurus today getting five. They were in a large lava bed near the lagoon. Saw no signs of snakes or sea iguanas. Caught several geckos under the lava blocks but the elevated land is best to get them. They have eggs in them at this date and a great many broken shells can be found under the lava blocks. Collected several. We left Post Office by at noon and ~~sailed~~ sailed over to the anchorage at Black Beach where we are now anchored. Expect to go ashore in the morning.

Oct 7th 1905

Went ashore at Black Beach. Followed along the road which is more properly a trail quite a distance inland. I saw ~~and~~ no reptiles of any description except the Geckos. These were common especially near the beach and grew scarce at 1000 ft elevation. They were found under loose lava blocks

and dried up wood. Also got several eggs. I found
 Geckos in some of them that were broken. Broken
 shells are numerous under the lava blocks. This
 part of the island near Black Beach is not so
 thickly wooded and no large lava fields. More
 green vegetation and soil. Snakes and other
 lizards are apparently extremely rare but I saw
 no cat tracks so far at this part. Expect to get
 ashore Monday again.

Oct 8th 1905

Sunday. Stayed on board all day.

Oct 9th 1905

Went ashore at Black Beach. Worked into the interior up
 to some springs south of the highest peak. I saw no
 lizards or snakes. The natives that are at present
 hunting cattle here say they have not seen any snakes.
 None of our party have seen any as yet. I found rock
 geckos over 100 ft high (bar.) They are all taken
 on the slope facing Black Beach. When captured
 they make a slight squeaking sound somewhat
 like a mouse. Saw many ~~size~~ broken eggs shells
 and some that I broke open had young within. None of
 the party as yet saw any sea iguanas. The coast here
 is not at all rugged and I suppose the dogs have
 killed them all off. Also found some eggs today.

H.H.

Charles

Oct 10, 1905

Worked up to the top of the Crater on the highest mountain but saw no signs of any reptiles whatever. The Geckos are very rare at 1000 ft. It rained quite often near the Summit so worked down into a ~~small~~ valley to the south. I found clear open country with plenty of cattle tracks and everything green. Worked down towards the coast with the ocean on the south side in view. It is too high I presume for reptiles as none of any description were seen. No tortoise bones were found. Nothing has been seen by any of the party. No Sea Iguanas. The Tropidurus is extremely rare. I have not seen any since we arrived at Black Beach. did not have much time to get Geckos at Black Beach today and only got twenty three.

Oct 11th 1905

Worked toward the interior S.W. of Black Beach. The country being fairly open. Collected 125 Geckos along the slope under old wood and lava blocks. Saw no signs of any other reptiles. The ship rolls too much to keep the tails of the lizards straight while handling. They seem to take a long while. Snakes are especially hard to preserve.

Oct 12th 1905

Worked into the interior to see if I could find any lizard or snakes. Found fine open country with everything green. Wild cattle, hogs etc. Found no trace of any reptiles whatever. Expect to leave for South Albemarle & Brattle Island in the morning.

Oct 13th 1905

Sailed for Chatam. Skinned the remaining iguana taken at Hood Island. The following measurements were taken

- Body 290 mm
- Tail 460 mm
- R H leg 180 mm
- R F leg 150 mm
- Sex ♂

Nothing special of note during the day.

Oct 14th 1905

Still trying to make Chatam. Light winds and did not get to anchor till late in the afternoon

Oct 15th 1905

Sunday. Walked up to the settlement. Found the country on the way up similar to Hood. All around the settlement is cultivated fields and I don't suppose very good for hunting.

Oct 16th 1905

Went ashore at Wreck Bay and worked near the coast. ~~at Wreck Bay~~ I found the Tropidurus fairly common but I would not say abundant. Geckos are rare. I found ten during the day. I found one Tropidurus ^{No. 1355} with a piece of crab leg in its mouth and another with a large worm No. 1350. A great many of them were small & I saw no very large ones. The Geckos were under kora black and I saw very few broken eggs shells. There is not many good places to hunt for them as far as I can see. I had to get another day's work to marrow after which we sail for Bavington.

Oct 17th 1905

Worked up the road to the Settlement. Found the Tropidurus common but most of them small did not see many large ones. Geckos I found to be rare only secured seven of eight. Found them under stones near the road. When taken they make a slight squeaking noise like a large beetle. Saw a green turtle today in Wreck Bay. Saw no Sea Turtles after sailing along the coast for some distance. I was informed by a Negro working on the plantation that the natives used to eat them and even the eggs but he never saw any on the island.

Oct 18th 1905

Went ashore at Wreck Bay & worked up the road to the settlement. Did not take any tropidurus and saw no large ones. Got quite a few *Escobos* on an old road that branches off from the main at about 600 ft elevation. Stayed on board during the afternoon as we were going to sail for Barrington.

Oct 19th 1905

Still making for Barrington with head winds strong currents keeping us from anchorage.

Oct 20th 1905

Anchored on the N.E. coast of Barrington Island at 8 A.M. Got ashore at 9 A.M. and went with King, Deeb & Williams to the iguana colony. It is about a mile from the shore on an elevated plateau, about 300 ft. The ground is composed of red volcanic dust which is soft and easily dug by the iguanas. Their ~~mounds~~^{mounds} resemble those of a ground squirrel only larger. We found the iguanas common at this place. As a rule they were sitting at the mouth of their mounds and would run in or near approach. They were awkward in their movements but covered ground at good speed. It takes about two or three people to catch them. They seem to

47²

loose their heads when chased by several persons and don't make for their holes but run around and get caught in the brush when they are easily captured by the tails. They are very vicious to one another grabbing each other by the jaws and drawing the blood. One we caught tore the whole lower jaw off another. They are a light dusty orange all over and their eyes are bright red with round black pupil. We caught about 9 or 10 to day. expect to set some more tomorrow. The tropidurus were common near the beach but were less plentiful inland. Four snakes were taken near the beach. Two resemble those taken on flood then two white stripes were very distinct. The other two where like the one taken on Gardner near Charles. Four geckos were taken under lava blocks and one in an old cactus stump. They were found near the iguana colony.

Oct 21st 1905

Went to the iguana colony and collected twelve. Had Sifford take a few pictures. General view of field. Sarge head (No 1002) Two pictures of iguanas near the holes. The females have evidently laid their eggs already or are doing so now as the ovaries are not at all developed and some have eggs in them. Kept two sets of eggs. Collected more tropidurus when we got back to the beach with the iguanas. About six is all a person cares to carry. Will go collect some more Monday and try to get some for skulls.

The following measurements were taken of the Sand iguanas

No. 1662	No 1663	No 1664
Body 420mm	Body 410mm	Body 410mm
tail 500mm	tail 505mm	tail 485mm
R.F. Seg 173mm	R.F. Seg 155mm	R.F. leg 157mm
R.H. Seg 210mm	R.H. Seg 235mm	R.H. leg 212mm
Sex ♀	Sex ♀ (Tub found on leg)	Sex ♀
Stomach Cactus & leaves	Stomach Cactus & leaves	Stomach Cactus & leaves

No. 1665	No. 1666	No. 1667
Body 425mm	Body 415mm	Body 420mm
tail 495mm	tail 410mm	tail 485mm
R.F. leg 176mm	R.F. leg 166mm	R.F. leg 175mm
R.H. leg 220mm	R.H. leg 222mm	R.H. leg 240mm
Sex ♀	Sex ♀	Sex ♀
Stomach Cactus & leaves	Stomach Cactus & leaves	Stomach Cactus & leaves

7 eggs taken box 11

1 egg taken box 11

Oct 23rd 1905.

Collected 19 iguanas for Lewis and twelve skulls. Found 3 or 4 females with eggs. Their stomachs contain the cactus (^{Sans} Opuntia) which grows abundantly all over the island. Caught a few snakes to day in the vicinity of the iguana colony they were very tame and were easily picked up, with the hand. Expect to leave at noon to-morrow so will spend the morning looking for seabirds & snakes. Only saw two sea iguanas and tried to catch one but failed the other was on a small island a few hundred yards off the main land.

49.

The following measurements were taken of the
Iguanas the skulls were taken from.

No. 1673.	No 1674	No 1675
Body 405 mm	Body 409 mm	Body 408 mm
tail 390 mm	tail 454 mm	tail 505 mm
R.F. leg 175 mm	R.F. leg 177 mm	R.F. leg 160 mm
R.H. leg 239 mm	R.H. leg 233 mm	R.H. leg 222 mm
sex ♀	sex ♀	sex ♀
Stomach Cactus	Stomach Cactus	Stomach Cactus
	Full sized eggs in ovaries	

No. 1676	No 1677	No. 1678
Body 413 mm	Body 417 mm	Body 430 mm
tail 490 mm	tail 672 mm	tail 150 mm broken off (stubs)
R.F. leg 162 mm	R.F. leg 160 mm	R.F. leg 160 mm
R.H. leg 220 mm	R.H. leg 231 mm	R.H. leg 237 mm
sex ♀	sex ♀	sex ♀
Stomach Cactus	Stomach Cactus	Stomach Cactus
	Full sized eggs in ovaries	

No 1679	No. 1680	No. 1681
Body 430 mm	Body 400	Body 410 mm
tail 472 mm	tail 486	tail 461 mm
R.F. leg 163 mm	R.F. leg 170	R.F. leg 165 mm
R.H. leg 232 mm	R.H. leg 230	R.H. leg 210 mm
sex ♀	sex ♀	sex ♀
Stomach Cactus	Stomach Cactus	Stomach Cactus
Full sized eggs in ovaries	Full sized eggs in ovaries ^{ovaries}	

No. 1682	No. 1683	No. 1684
Body 392mm	Body 422mm	Body 393mm
tail 500mm	tail 467mm	tail 468mm
R. F. leg 154mm	R. F. leg 160mm	R. F. leg 160mm
R. H. leg 230mm	R. H. leg 232mm	R. H. leg 230mm
Sex ♀	Sex ♀	Sex ♀
Stomach Cactus	Stomach Cactus	Stomach Cactus

Oct 24th 1905

Went ashore for the morning hunting for geckos got three in the interior beyond the iguana colony. Found them all under lava bricks. Came aboard at noon & sailed for Indefatigable. Skinned 9 iguanas during the afternoon. Found the males rare not living in the colony but outside in the lava piles. Unfortunately lost one overboard today. I think I have three altogether. I will have to preserve those with the intestines in formalin as the alcohol will not do so with the large specimens. The tail measurements were taken of the iguanas skinned today. All the stomachs contained Cactus.

No. 1710	No. 1711	No. 1712 ^{egg}	No. 1713 ^{eggs}	No. 1714
Sex ♀	Sex ♀	Sex ♀ ^{ovaries}	Sex ♀ ^{ovaries}	Sex ♀
tail 535mm	tail 485mm	tail 483	tail 486	tail 475

No. 1710
 tail 530
 sex ♂

57. Oct 25/1905 Indefatigable

Went ashore at Indefatigable to look for tortoise. Went to the same place Beck found them before and hunted all day. Found one small female early in the morning soon after our arrival at the hunting grounds. Everybody scattered out and followed different trails. The trails are from 3 to five feet wide. At intervals the ground may be seen dug up like a wallow no fresh droppings were seen but lots of old ones along the trails. I saw several wallows that appeared apparently fresh but no signs of the tortoise themselves. We all met at the place we found the first tortoise at 2 P.M. and started back for the ship. King & Hunter carried the tortoise. Beck Williams & myself went a little to the north and soon fell upon a fresh track. We followed it for about ten minutes and soon came upon a big male tortoise walking slowly through the brush. While taking a look at our prize we heard a noise in the brush to one side and turning round saw a large female heading the way we had just come. We killed the female and turned the male on his back trying his feet to a tree as it was too late to do anything ~~else~~. The female had eggs in the ovaries at different stages of development. Some already with hard shells & some in the yoke. Some recent spaces were seen from which the eggs were already laid. We found a nest

on one of the trails and Beck dug it out and found 10 eggs. The nests looks like a little round space scraped clean of brush and leaves. The top is hard earth and on digging down the earth gets softer and a small hole about 2 or 3 inches in diameter is found and ^{about 13 inches deep} in this is found the nest proper with the eggs buried in the loose soil. Beck found one more set earlier in the day. Brought both sets down to the ship and will try a blow them. Will also try to save those taken from the female captured. Beck found part of the skull of a tortoise he killed here before. Also saw the bones of one he killed before. We are going in to morrow and try and get the other two tortoises out. Got five tropidurus but did not do much looking for them. Also got two snakes. We saw one on the way to the ship but failed to catch it. The doctor reports having seen one also.

Oct 26th 1905

Went in after the tortoises we found yesterday. Found the big male tortoise had broken loose from the lashings but was only about 20 yds away. We started work skinning right away. The Mate, doctor, King, & myself on the big fellow and Hunter & Williams on the smaller one. Beck

went around looking for more but failed to find any. He however reported to having seen a fresh trail of a little one about 7 or 8 miles wide but failed to find it. We started down to the coast ^{about 3.30} with all the heavy meat out of the tortoises and arrived about 15.30. I suppose we will clean them out ready for pickle tomorrow and also skin the one we brought yesterday. The eggs taken from the female were left as we could not take them out owing too much to carry.

Oct 29th 1905

Stayed on board all day skinning tortoises. Got the two females in pickle and the big male nearly ready. Best went inland again and found two more tortoises. One a fair sized female and one little tortoise about 9 1/2 inches long. King and Williams will go in for the large one tomorrow. I hope to have the male in pickle tomorrow and try and blow some eggs. Williams brought me 3 baskets and a bag of

Oct 28th 1905

Went ashore with Williams and carried out the other tortoise. King finished the large male and blew the eggs. Got the embryos out of four eggs and preserved them in alcohol. They came from the eggs dug out of a nest. Best searched all day for tortoise but failed to find any or any tracks.

Brattle
Island

out side of the grounds we got the others on. Saw
one snake & tried to capture it but had the
end of the intestine on my nose. Will sail
to-morrow (Sunday) for South Albernark.

Oct 29th 1905

Sunday at sea making for South Albernark.

Oct 30th 1905

Stopped at Brattle Island for a few hours this
morning. The island is an extinct ~~crater~~ crater
crescent shaped and 275 ft high by bar.

I found the lizards common but did not gather
any except on the top. The side is so steep it
takes all the hands & feet a person has to get
up. The top is from 6 to 15 ft wide and about
level. Collected two Snakes and four geckos.

The sea Iguanas were all very small on this
island & I collected about six. We sailed for
Turtle Cove on leaving Brattle and anchored early
in the afternoon.

The following measurements were taken of

Specimen 1771

Sea Iguana

Body 485 mm sex

tail 630 mm ♂

R. H. leg 252 mm

R. I. leg 195 mm

Oct 31st 1905

Stayed on board and worked around ship & skinned iguanas taken on Barrington. Took one of the tortoises out of Pickle and Bedd seems to think he is OK. Filled up the large tub to day got 20 Iguanas in it altogether.

The following are the tail measurements of those skinned

No. 1784

tail 553 cm temperature taken through anal opening 78°

sex ♂

No. 1785

tail 540 cm eggs

sex ♀ in ovaries

No. 1786

tail 575 cm

sex ♂

No. 1787

tail 445 cm eggs in ovaries

sex ♀

No. 1787

tail 445 cm eggs in

sex ♀ ovaries

No. 1788

tail 535 cm

sex ♂

No. 1789

tail 497

sex ♀

No. 1790

tail 582 cm

sex ♂

No. 1791

tail 502 cm

sex ♀

No. 1792

tail 505 cm

sex ♀

Nov 1st 1905

Went ashore at Turtle Cove and worked up the trail toward the settlements. Found the lizards fairly common but a little shy. Serpents were rare. Only got one. No snakes were seen. King made two dry iguanas & skins. They seem to be all right. Expect to go tomorrow along the coast towards Iguana - one to look

for some tortoise that the natives say are near the shore. The following measurements were taken of the two *Siguanas* skinned.

	R. K. leg	210 m		R. F. leg	180 m	
	R. H. leg	260 m		R. H. leg	220 m	est.
No. 1796	Body	465 m	W.S.K.	No. 1797	Body	440 m
	tail	435 m		tail	360 m	stub
	sex	♀		sex	♀	

Nov 2nd 1905

Went down the coast west of Villa Mil about 6 miles. Found the country level, cut up with cattle trails. We made this trip to look for tortoises as Beck found them here before. We found five tortoises during the day. They were all taken near the cattle trails. In small patches they had dug up under the bushes. As they were found fairly near the beach we brought four aboard alive & partly skinned one that was farthest inland. These were the only tortoises seen by the party but we could not very well take any more in the boat. We did not cover a great amount of country and the tortoises may be fairly common in this locality.

Vainu

Nov 3rd 1905

Stayed on board all day & skinned tortoises and iguanas. I put four iguanas in the formalin as the alcohol will not keep them with the intestines in. Mr. Beck bought another small tortoise from the natives to day. Expect to sail for Pundefatigable tomorrow to look for more tortoises in a different locality. The tail measurements of the iguanas skinned to day are as follows

No. 1837	tail 400mm	Sex ♀	No. 1839	tail 482	Sex ♀
No. 1838	" 510mm	" eggs in ovaries	No. 1840	" 502	"

No. 1783

neck	410 mm
Right Fore leg	345 mm
" hind "	320 mm
tail	50 mm
apex to elbow	210 mm
Sex ♀	

No. 1835

Neck	410 mm
Right Fore arm	380 mm
" hind leg	350 mm
tail	70 mm
apex to elbow	190 mm
Sex ♀	

Nov 4th 1905

Sailed for Pundefatigable early in the morning. Built a pen for the tortoises in the morning and packed ulbolic specimens. Skinned a couple of iguanas for dry skins. The following measurements were taken

No. 1841

R.F. leg	147 mm	Around body	402 mm
R.H. leg	210 mm		
tail	497 mm		
Body	390 mm		
Sex	♀		

No. 1842

R.F. leg	160 mm	Around body	370 mm
R.H. leg	230 mm		
tail	375 mm		
Body	400 mm		
Sex	♀		

While anchored at Villa Mil noticed the green turtles and they were fairly common. I took them for green turtles by their shape alone the loggerheads having a sharper back and while in the water look entirely different. Williams brought in quite a few seabos on the 3rd. They were found under the bark of trees on the trail to the settlement. Was too busy with tortoises to do much with bybirds this time.

Nov. 5th 1905

Sunday. Dropped anchor in the morning on the south side of the island in a good bay. Seab went around the boat in the night and landed in several places. All hands stayed on board and rested during the afternoon.

Nov. 6th 1905

Stayed on board and skinned another tortoise taken on Albemarle. Also took the skulls of the remaining iguanas taken on Barrington. Seab went ashore with the doctor Stewart & Williams to cut or find a trail leading into the interior and to look for tortoises. Seab found a large female and killed it. We are going ~~to~~ in tomorrow and skin the tortoise. Williams & King will bring it back & Seab & myself will camp

over night. The following measurements were taken of the *Aguanasbron* which the skulls were taken

No. 1862	No. 1863	No. 1864
tail 485 m	tail 470 m	tail 380 m stub
Body 380 m	Body 400 m	Body 420 m
R.F. Seg 135 m	R.F. Seg 200 m	R.F. Seg 190 m
R.H. Seg 230 m	R.H. Seg 270 m	R.H. Seg 260 m
Sex ♀	Sex ♂	Sex ♀

No. 1865

Tail 480 m
Body 420 m
R.F. Seg 185 m
R.H. Seg 250 m
Sex ♀

No. 1866

tail 480 m	eggs: none
Body 400 m	
R.F. Seg 180 m	
R.H. Seg 210 m	
Sex ♀	

Measurements of tortoises No. 1859 - 1860 - 1861

No. 1859

R.F. leg 260 m
R.H. leg 265 m
tail 110 m
Orillate above 180 m
Sex ♀


No. 1860

R.F. leg 350 m
R.H. leg 340 m
tail 80 m
Orillate above 160
Sex ♀

No. 1861

R.F. leg 460 m
R.H. leg 440 m
tail 150 m
Orillate above 230 m
Sex ♂

The measurements of the skulls were taken over night.


 Pear measurement.

Nov 7th 1905

Went into the tortoise belt with Bees prepared to camp for a few days. We found three tortoise after hunting all day. We tied these up and returned to camp. One tortoise was a large male & the other two females. The large male when found was grazing along in the grass similar to a cow or horse. It appeared to be perfectly deaf as we went right up and yelled and ~~he~~ took no notice of us whatever but as soon as he saw us drew in his head with a loud hiss. The tortoise belt is 200 ft. ⁱⁿ by Bar. and filled with cactus & brush with a ~~not~~ number of large trees.

Nov 8th 1905

Started out from camp early in the morning and started skinning a female taken yesterday. Bees went hunting for more & made a trail up the mountain. He returned in the evening & we went back to camp.

Nov 9th 1905

Started out from camp and finished the female I worked on yesterday. We finished the smaller female by noon. Hunter King came up to day & the three of us started for the coast with the two tortoises. Bees stayed in camp and found another tortoise in the afternoon. He also struck the trail of a large one which he came up with towards evening.

61. Indefat

We killed this one & returned to the camp.

Nov 10th 1905

Went back to camp again with the doctor Hunter & King. The doctor & King finished skinning a small female and took it ~~to~~ down to the coast. Hunter, Best & myself went to the big mole found yesterday & partially skinned him so he could be taken out the next day. Returned to the ship by dark.

Nov 11th 1905

Stayed on board all day & fixed tortoise. Blew some eggs & straightened things up in general. Best & the rest of the party went in after the big tortoise. Best took some pictures carrying the tortoise down a cliff which had to be climbed to get ~~into~~ into the interior.

Nov 12th 1905

Sunday all hands resting.

Nov 13th 1905

Went into the camp again and skinned the large male that we left tied up to a tree. Bed searched for more tortoise and found three further inland. We returned and camped all night at the old place.

Nov 14th 1905

Finished skinning the large male and one female Bed found yesterday. Hunter & Stewart took out the male & King & myself the female. While on the way down Williams & Sifford overtook us & said they killed a small tortoise up the trail just outside the cactus belt. Williams & I will go up after it tomorrow while the rest will help Bed with the other two.

Nov 15th 1905

Went up the trail after with Williams after the tortoise found yesterday. He was about half a mile beyond the cactus belt and when found was crossing the trail going around the base of the mountain. He proved to be a small male. The following measurements were taken

D.V. leg 355 mm

No. 1895

D.H. leg 300 mm

Upper shell 170 mm

neck 350 mm

tail

5 55 mm

Stomach grass & weeds.

Bob the Doctor & Stewart brought out the big male
 so there is one small tortoise left to bring out.
 Saw several snakes but was unable to catch
 them. saw more snakes on this island than
 any other so far.

Nov 16th 1905

Stayed on board all day and finished cleaning
 the tortoises brought down and finished blowing
 the eggs out of one of the Ulmarle tortoises.
 Have all the tortoises in pen now except ~~the~~
 some of the Ulmarle ones which are alive in the tortoise
 pen. Expect to sail in the morning for
 Gordon Rocks and ~~anchor~~ there so Mr. Bob
 & party can try to reach the top of the mountain

Nov. 17th 1905

Sailed ^{midway near} for Gordon Rocks and anchored about
 5 o'clock in a cove on the N.E. side of Indefatigable
 island. The country here was a slightly elevated
 plateau and very open there being a few
 cacti and scattered shrubs. Will try and get
 ashore tomorrow for a few days.

Nov 18th 1905

Stayed on board all day and found tortoise pen
 unable to wire the plastrons so they take up
 too much room in the hold. Have 5 of tortoise

in pickle now. The tanks need repairing now. The hoops need painting and chipping so will have to get it done soon.

Nov. 19th 1905

Sunday, all hands resting.

Nov. 20th 1905

Went ashore at the anchorage of *Indefatigable* for some lizards. I got 29 during the morning.

I found them fairly scarce here compared to other islands and quite wild as the country is open and the hawks probably chase them.

I saw three snakes all ~~th~~ with the longitudinal stripes but only got one. The other kind seem to be rare on this island. I returned to the ship at noon and we sailed for South Seymour where we anchored about 4:30.

We saw a green turtle on the beach and the doctor Beck & myself went in after it.

He was lying head in shore & about the tide line. We turned her over and tried to get another but failed as it was too far out in the water. The one taken was like the

Socorro turtles not having the bright coloring like those of Hood. She weighed about 300 lbs. Beck shot some goats back of

the beach and doctor & I went in after them.

We saw lots of sand iguana tracks but only

one Iguana which ran in a rock pile. They are much darker than those of Barrington but I did not get a good look at them yet as I was only ashore a few minutes. I expect to go ashore tomorrow collecting. The turtles seem to be common here we saw about a dozen altogether.

Nov. 21st 1905

Went ashore at South Seymour. Found the Tropidurus fairly common and scattered about equally all over the country traversed. I found them smaller on an average than other islands. The country being very open makes them wild as the place is full of knobs. The island as far as I can see consists of three elevated plateaus and two wide valleys, all covered with boulders of lava of a dark brick red. The land iguanas are common and are scattered all over not living in colonies like those on Barrington and are not half so active. There are few holes most of the iguanas living in the rocks. Some are of a dirty red the same as the lava and others are a dark olive. The under side of body & legs are yellow and the head a light yellow. The males here are very large and on an average a larger iguana than that of Barrington. I saw one large male.

eating on a cactus that the goats had been feeding
 on. Mr. Nelson says that one came & drank the
 blood of a goat he had shot. Mr. Best says
 he saw today some of the bright colored green
 turtles like those taken at Hood but failed to get
 any. Hunter and Gifford got the head of a large
 green turtle today they shot it and cut the head
 off. The sea carried the body out so I could get
 no measurements.

Nov 22nd 1905

Stayed on board most of the day and skinned a turtle
 head and fixed tortoises went ashore in the late afternoon
 and got some snakes near the beach. Saw no
 rocks or Seymour there but not many insects under
 the lava for them to feed on like most places where
 they are found.

Nov 23rd 1905

Sailed for Dolphin Island early in the morning.
 There are two islands one a mere rock which is
 impossible to land on & the other the crater of a
 volcano. Landed at the crater in the morning and
 worked up to the top. I saw a few lizards on the
 outside but they were ~~not~~ common at the
 bottom. The bottom is a bed of white sand
 with a few scattered cactus and here they were
 fairly abundant. There were quite a few under the

Island

lava blocks where the rain when scared & they also
 kept in the cactus for protection from the hawks
 which we saw sailing over the island. I caught
 several seeds under old dead cactus on the
 inner slope of the crater near the top. Saw two
 small sea iguanas on a cliff on the south side of
 the island. We made two visits to the island during
 the day the mate lost the skiff so we had to return
 to the ship and sail after it we got every thing
 straightened out about 1:30 after capsizing the two
 other boats in a series of maneuvers and landed
 again about 2:00 clock. We stayed till half past four
 and sailed again for Indefatigable where we
 anchored about 7:00 clock. Beck & the mate
 are going in after turtle to-morrow & I will try
 and get some material ashore.

The following measurements were taken of tortoises
 1874 & 1981 not good measurements

No 1874
 R. Flg 36.0
 R. H. leg 32.5
 neck 35.8
 tail 55

shell to shell 175

sex ♀ stomach contents & grass

No 1981
 R. Flg 28.0 m
 R. H. leg 24 m
 neck 29.5
 tail 40

shell to shell 150

sex ♂ stomach contents

Nov 24th 1905

Went ashore at a small bay opposite Saplum Island. Found the country a poor collecting ground being a vast expanse of lava with a few scattered cactus and a few bushes near the beach. Only collected about ten hybrids all day. Bee & King went down the coast to look for Green turtles. The mate & doctor (myself) the party. They found a large lagoon where there were numbers of turtles feeding on the young shoots of mangroves. They also saw several pairs copulating. The one taken No 2063 was copulating with No. Three turtles were taken two males & a female. King reports that they use their front flippers to swim with and feather them like an oar while the hind ones are used to steer with. Some are very wild while others the ones taken copulating were approached very easily but if the female sees the danger she makes off. Those taken the female was hooked first and the male pulled off her back. Some show different coloring one male taken having clear shell like tortoise shell but greenish in color while others have no clear markings. The light colored ones like a Hood Island were seen but none taken. The doctor & mate are going down again tomorrow for shells & turtles.

69.

Nov 25th 1905

Stayed on board all day and stuffed two tortoises taken out of pool & skinned a green turtle taken yesterday. The Mate & Doctor went down to the lagoon again and brought back three female turtles. One was the yellow-colored one ~~like~~ those taken at Mood. They reported seeing lots of turtle in the lagoon. The following measurements were taken of the one skinned today.

R.F. flipper 555 m
 R.H. flipper 450 m
 tail 20 m
 temp of turtle 78° air 77°
 neck 33°
 axilla to elbow 140

Stomach contained the mangrove shoots. In capturing the turtle an artery was cut and it lived till next day when it was killed. Eggs were ^{well developed} ovaries not ~~well developed~~ only in ~~spoke~~. sex ♀

The following measurements were taken of tortoises No 2060 & 2061

No 2060 ♀
 R.F. leg 320 m
 R.H. leg 295 m
 neck 340 m
 tail 35 m
 axilla to elbow 190 m

No 2061
 R.F. leg 430 m
 R.H. leg 420 m
 neck 455 m
 tail 130 m
 axilla to elbow 200 m

The labels will hereafter be tied on the back horns of tortoises & turtles. ~~Turtle front end~~ Front end

Nov 26th 1905

Sunday all hands resting.

Nov 27th 1905

Stayed on board & skinned turtles. Finished two & skinned part of a third.

The following measurements were taken of No. 2064

R.F. flipper	525 mm	Eggs were found in yolk in ovaries
R.H. "	385 mm	about 200.
Neck	350 mm	Shots of mangroves & sea weed
WT	170 mm	in stomach. Fairly fat.
Sex	♀	
Temp	78°	Air 74°

The following measurements were taken of No. 2065

R.F. flipper	520 mm	Ovaries were not at all developed.
R.H. "	380 mm	This was one of the yellow colored
Neck	360 mm	kind like ^{those} taken at Hood Island. It
WT	160 mm	was more oily and much more fat
Sex	♀	that the ordinary turtles and the shell
Temp	78°	was of an oval shape. The stomach
		contained sea weed.

Nov 28th 1905

Stayed on board & skinned turtles

The following notes were made of those skinned.

71. May

No. 2066.

Green turtle

R.F. Flipper 530 mm

Eggs in ovaries still in yolk form.

R.H. " 430 mm

stomach contained sea weed

neck 350 mm

tail 62 mm

apical to elbow 170 mm

sex ♀

temp. 83° air 78°

No. 2067

Green turtle. light colored bird. Ovaries

R.F. Flipper 535 mm not at all developed. stomach contained

R.H. Flipper 320 mm sea weed. This bird has the fat

neck 340 mm more yellow than the other bird

tail 65 mm which is olive green.

apical to elbow 140 mm

sex ♀

temp 80° air 78°

No. 2068

Green turtle

Temp. might have been in

R.F. Flipper 450 mm

the sun a few hours.

R.H. Flipper 310 mm

neck 330

tail 70 mm Anterior organ 270 mm

apical to elbow 130 mm

sex ♂

temp 92° air 78°

The mate went down to the lagoon today & got more turtle. He reports them scarce today that is usual.

They are all taken in the lagoon on the north side of

the island. From our anchorage we can see
 Hesperine to the north, Seymour to the east. The top
 of Blumcamp ^{to the west} over the furthest point of Indefatigable
 and Jarvis & James to the west.

Nov 29th 1905

Skinned turtles and straightened up things in general.
 The following notes were made on the two finished
 today.

No. 2069 Green turtle eggs in yolk horn
 R.F. Flipper 580 mm
 R.H. " 430 mm
 temp 88° Air 82°
 axilla to elbow 130 mm
 tail 83 mm
 neck 330 mm

Sex ♀

No. 2070 Green turtle eggs in yolk and some
 with soft white shell
 R.F. Flipper 620 about 300 in ovaries
 R.H. " 465 altogether. (situated)
 axilla to elbow 200
 tail 90
 neck 390
 sex ♀

73.

Dec. 1st 1905

Sailed for Duncan Island in the morning and anchored off the N.E. side of the island at dusk. Slight mists all day. I find that Cases 11 & 12 have been missed but both are full now. I am not sure about the material in 12. Skinned two turtles to day the following measurements were taken

No 2072	No. 2073
A.F. Flipper 530 mm	A.F. Flipper 600 mm
A.H. " 335 mm	A.H. " 410 mm
Sex ♂	Sex ♀
Tail 132 mm antero-posterior	Tail 70 mm
Temp 78° air 76°	Temp 78° 79°
axillary elbow 200 mm	axillary elbow 190 mm
Neck 370 mm	Neck 360
	Slight colored band
	ovaries not at all developed

Dec 2nd 1905

Skinned two turtles & a tortoise which Hunter brought down from the edge of the water. Beck went ashore & looked for tortoise & found 12 which he tied up. Monday will be the start to skin them & get them to the vessel. I will clear things up somewhat before going & go on Tuesday to camp with Beck. Beck found a skull of a tortoise in good condition and brought it down. The following notes were taken after the turtles & tortoise skinned.

No 2074 Green turtle
 R.F. Flipper 565 m
 R.H. " 530 m
 Axilla to elbow 185 m
 Tail 85 m entire org 370
 neck 325 m
 sex ♂

No. 2075 Green turtle
 R.F. Flipper 540 m
 R.H. " 320 m
 axilla to elbow 180 m
 Tail 100 m entire ³⁷⁰
 neck 312 m
 sex ♂

No. 2076 Sea tortoise
 R.F. leg 290 m
 R.H. " 280 m
 Axilla to elbow 170 m
 Tail 10 m
 neck 365 m
 sex ♀

Blunter says eggs were in yolk.
 Tortoise was very fat
 measurements were taken when it was skinned blunter partly done so before taking it down.

Dec 3rd 1905
 Sunday all hands resting.

Dec 4th 1905
 Becks went into camp today on the top of the crater
 I will be going up tomorrow to skin tortoise
 Stayed on board today to work with the turtle and
 by tomorrow noon will have things pretty well
 fixed up. We took on turtle that died & left him
 on a little island ^{near our anchorage} to try & cool a skeleton
 when we visited the island again. Stewart
 blunter & the doctor brought down a tortoise

each to dry two males & a female.

The following notes were made on the turtles skinned to-day

No. 2080 Green turtle

A.F. Flipper	420 m	series not all developed
A.H. "	305 m	light colored lining
neck	230 m	
tail	70 m	
sex	♂	
collar to elbow		
temp	78° air 75°	

No. 2081 Green turtle

Sex ♂
 light colored lining
 testes much smaller than the other kind of green turtle

No. 2082 Green turtle

A.F. Flipper 530
 A.H. " 335
 neck 180
 neck 315
 tail 70 m
 sex ♀

No. 2083 Green turtle

A.F. Flipper 580 m
 A.H. " 330 m
 collar to elbow 210 m
 neck 360 m
 tail 120 m internal organ 350
 sex ♂
 temp 78° air 75°

Dec 5th 1905 am.

Finished cleaning the three tortoises brought down yesterday the measurements were taken when the tortoises were skinned and taken going in the afternoon to camp and skin tortoise.

No 2084 Dead tortoise

R.F. leg	300 ~	all tortoises are very fat this
R.H. leg	280 ~	female had eggs in yoked one
apilla to collar	170 ~	nearly developed note made by
neck	505 ~	skinner who skinned the tortoise
tail	80 ~	
sex	♂	

No 2085 Dead tortoise. No 2086 Dead tortoise

R.F. leg	420 ~	R.F. leg	390 ~
R.H. "	320 ~	R.H. "	310 ~
apilla to collar	220 ~	apilla to collar	240 ~
neck	570 ~	neck	550 ~
tail	75 ~	tail	70 ~
sex	♂	sex	♂

These tortoises all have very long necks for their size.

Dec 6 to Dec 9

Was in camp skinning and carrying tortoises. We had our camp in a valley near the top of the island just south of the large crater. The country is very rough and covered in most places with thick brush & thorn bushes. No tortoises were found in the crater but Beck

77. *Linnæus*

Saw the tracks of ours. We found several old males which were brought down alive & which will be kept if possible. The tortoises have lots of moss in their stomachs & a kind of thick grass that looks somewhat like Stouron when dry. They also feed largely on the cactus. Some were able to get the temperatures of my foot they to be warm but they happened to be in the sun. Some measurements we lost from my note book getting wet so I could not read the writing. It is not the best kind of country for boobys or torts of any description. We have got about 29 tortoises on board up to date and several more tied up ashore which we are going to get next week.

Tortoise No. 2087

R.F. 370 mm *egg in*
 A.H. 290 mm ~~egg~~
 sex ♀
 tail 55 mm
 neck 420 mm
 axilla to elbow 180
 stomach grass & cactus

Tortoise No. 2088

R.F. 380 mm Right eye absent
 A.H. 315 mm
 sex ♂ stomach moss
 tail 60 ~~mm~~
 neck 465 mm
 axilla to elbow 175

Tortoise No. 2089

R.F. 420 mm
 A.H. 380 mm
 sex ♂
 tail 10 mm
 neck 425 mm
 axilla to elbow 170
 temp 80° air 74°
 shade

Tortoise was
 in the sun when
 found
 stomach moss

2090

Measurements could not
 be read sex ♂

[Faint handwritten text]

Tortoise no 2092
 RF 310 m egg in yolk
 RH 300 m about 12
 sex ♀ large yellow nose
 tail 40 m stomach contents
 & cross
 neck 360 m
 axilla to elbow 170
 temp 90° air 83°

sex ♀ set ♀
 Tortoise No. 2093 & 2094
 measurements and not
 be read

Tortoise No. 2095
 RF 290 m egg in yolk
 RH 260 m very small
 sex ♀ stomach cross
 tail 35 m
 neck 330 m
 axilla to elbow 130 m

Tortoise 2096
 No measurements taken
 and not skin it. sex ♀

Tortoise 2097
 RF 380 when found was eating
 RH 350 mass of an old lava
 neck 470 block.
 tail 75
 sex ♂

No 2098
 No measurements. ♀

gill to elbow 115
 temp 80° air 78°
 Stomach all over

The tortoises all have very dark livers here while on
 Indefatigable they were all very light and fat. The
 Lincoln tortoises are all very fat except the old
 males which had none at all to speak of. There
 not as yet found the propidurus very abundant
 up to date I only have 5 or 6. I will try and get
 a couple of days after we get through with the
 tortoises to get some. I am going back ^{to} first thing
 Monday morning to work on tortoises again.

Dec. 10.

Sunday all hand resting.

Dec 11th to Dec 16th Midway

Camped in the central part of Linnæus Island working on tortoises. We have been here two weeks now & probably have about 20 tortoises. They were common along the southern slopes of the island and on the western slopes were most of them were taken. All the females had eggs in a gel form & one bird shell was found. Mr. Beck found two eggs laying on the ground. We kept them to blow but they were both cracked from falling on the ground. We had a light rain all night on the 12th & the tortoises came out from the brush to the water holes and those that we found after this were mostly filled with water which seemed to be all through the body and would come out as soon as the plastron was cut into. The stomachs contained cactus grass & moss. Some of the old males when would stretch out their necks and with mouths wide open would have somewhat of a fierce expression but made no attempt to bite me. Mr. Beck took several pictures one of an old male which was holding a small female by the hind leg. The old ones had lichen growing on their backs & at a short distance looked exactly like the lava blocks which were covered with the same thing. I had no chance to collect a series of lizards ~~as Mr. Beck~~ would not stay another day but said I could collect some next time we called at the island. They were fairly common around the brushy portions. I have not been in the water as yet but Mr. Beck says they were not any more abundant here

than elsewhere. Two or three of the party saw snakes I believe three were seen and were dark colored. I got three geckos near the camp but these were rare & I did not have much time to look for them. I will have to spend a few days now to get things in the tortoise line (but not) up. With such a grand rush they could not very well be in the best condition. The green turtles that were prepared in the pickle seem to be all right. It seems to take all the oil out if left in long enough. We expect to go to ~~Conroy~~ tomorrow and from there to Jerry's & James.

Dec 17th

Sunday all hands resting

Measurements of Tortoises & turtles

No 2102 Green Turtle

R.F. Flipper 525 mm

R.H. " 250 mm

tail 15 mm Enteroorgan 365 mm

Sex ♂

neck 300 mm

axilla to elbow 170 mm

No 2111 Sand Tortoise

R.F. leg 340 mm

Stomach Moss

R.H. leg 320 mm

temp. 76° Air 75° Shade

axilla to elbow 180

neck 450

tail 70

Sex ♂

No 2104

Sand Tortoise

Stomach Moss

R.F. 380 mm

temp 75° Air 80°

R.H. —

tail 65

neck 430

Some of
Measurements on the other tortoises were not taken
Some were skinned when I was at work elsewhere
& some were lost from the field note book on
account of rain & some from wear

Dec 18th 1905

Left Ulumean Island this morning & made Jervis early in the afternoon. Worked on tortoise all day & got the mess straightened out as well as possible. Expect to get ashore tomorrow on Jervis. Gifford says he saw lots of old tortoise trails and old droppings. The Island is very steep & composed of red lava blocks & the beach is all red lava sand or dust and ^{trees} the lagoons are visible from the ship.

Dec 19th 1905

Went ashore at Jervis. Nice sand beach with a lagoon back of it. The island is covered with red lava blocks and ashes. The highest peak is 1050 ft by Bar. I saw old tortoise trails in the ashes and one trail ran up a valley clear to the top. Saw lots of old drying that was apparently rained on as it was bleached out rather white. I saw and caught one Snabe near the lagoon. I saw no signs of any Sechs or broken egg shells. King got one small green turtle and says he saw several other very small ones scarcely a foot long. He tried to catch them but failed. He took in the net next time he went in but did not see any more. There were several sharks close in shore probably crossing them. He says the Sea Terns are fairly common but small he collected one.

James James

Small one. The Tupidours are rather rare and very wild. They are scattered promiscuously over the island. Mr. Beck the doctor & the Mate sailed over to James in the ships boat. Beck & the doctor collected a few lizards. Mr. Beck reports seeing one snake. The Mate caught two small green turtles & reports them as very common in a lagoon on the coast about opposite Jervis.

The Captain skinned a tortoise on board today. King

Made the following notes. No. 2165

R.F. leg	340	Eggs in yolk apl.
A.H. leg	320	Killed on board Dec 19, 1905
tail	40	
neck	390	
sex	♀	

Dec 20th 1905

Went ^{with the mate} over to a lagoon on the South Side of James opposite our anchorage at Jervis.

We got four green turtles. They were plentiful here and we found them along the edges close under the mangroves feeding on the leaves & some lying still apparently sleeping. We saw no snakes in the lagoon at all like the one at Indefatigable. We saw no signs of any hawk vills since we arrived at the Islands no loggerheads either.

I went ashore for about half an hour to try & get some lizards but only got three. Saw a few sea iguanas on the rocks along the lagoon

Mr. Barb went ashore at Jarvis and found a large tortoise on the north side in a small valley. He looks to be like the South Albatross ones. He also got a snake and a couple of lizards. The doctor got one small snake with the longitudinal stripes. The following measurements were taken on the Green turtle skinned today

No 2199 Green Turtle Killed on board Dec 20th 1905
 R.F. 320 m Stomach Sea weed.
 R.H. injured left H 230 m I was unable to ascertain the sex
 neck 200 m but think it is a male. I saw no
 testicles but saw what appeared to
 tail 40 m be an undeveloped Penis.
 axilla to elbow 130 m
 Sex ? The right hind flipper is deformed or
 maybe bitten off by a shark.
 expect to sail for James Bay tomorrow afternoon

Dec 21st 1905

Sailed for James Bay about 11 O'clock and dropped anchor about 5 in the afternoon. Finished skinning a turtle started yesterday and skinned one other. King got a few iguanas ashore this morning. They are all small on Jarvis and rather timid so some have to be shot. The following measurements were taken of the turtle skinned.

85.

No 2201 Green turtle Killed on board Dec 20th 1905
R.F. Flipper 425m
R.H. " 300m Stomach (seaweed)
neck 292m
tail 55m
apilla to elbow 150m
Sex ♀

No 2216 Green Turtle Killed on board Dec 21st 1905
R.F. Flipper 600 m
R.H. " 350m Just laid eggs but had 5 or 6
neck 365m Still in ~~egg~~ form.
tail 80m
apilla to elbow 225m
Sex ♀

Dec 22nd 1905

Stayed on board all day & skinned turtles.

No 2218 Green Turtle Killed on board Dec 22nd 1905
R.F. Flipper 575 m Stomach seaweed
R.H. " 335m Ovaries not at all developed.
tail 79m
neck 200m
apilla to elbow 170m
Sex ♀

No 2219 Green Turtle Killed on board Dec 22nd 1905
 R.F. Flipper 420m Stomach seaweed)
 R.H. " 275m Ovaries not at all developed
 tail 45m
 neck 200m
 axilla to elbow 175m
 sex ♀

No 2220 Green Turtle Killed on board Dec 22nd 1905
 R.F. Flipper 360m Stomach seaweed)
 R.H. " 230m Ovaries not at all developed)
 tail 35m
 neck 121m
 axilla to elbow 130m
 sex ♀

No. 2221 Green Turtle Killed on board Dec. 22nd 1905
 R.F. Flipper 405m Stomach seaweed)
 R.H. " 270m Ovaries not at all developed)
 tail 45m
 neck 220m
 axilla to elbow 170
 sex ♀

Dec 23rd 1905

Skinned turtles & tortoises all day

The following notes were made.

No. 2222 Green turtle 4 Costal plates on one side 5 on other

Taken on Beach James Bay Dec 22nd Killed on board Dec 23rd/05

R.F. Flipper 580m

R.H. " 380m eggs in ovals

Sex ♀

tail 75m

neck 300m

axilla to elbow 180m

No. 2223 Sand tortoise killed on board Dec 23rd 1905

R.F. Flipper 300m eggs in ovals.

R.H. " 260m

Sex ♀

neck 370m

tail 35m

axilla to elbow 160m

No 2224 Sand tortoise Killed on board Dec. 23rd 1905

R.F. Flipper 300m eggs in ovals

R.H. " 255m

Sex ♀

neck 360m

tail 40m

axilla to elbow 160m

Dec 24 & 25 No Work

Sunday & Xmas.

Dec. 26th 1906

Went down the coast to a place the Captain says is named in his epitome as Adams Cove. Beck & Williams went inland to camp & look for tortoise. I collected lizards in the vicinity of the Cove as it took a good part of the day to take the trip. The country is dry and thick with brush. Some of the surface is smooth Cabed Sand Stones. I found the lizards common but seemed to mostly small. I however procured 3 or four large males. They were somewhat wild and kept well in the brush to escape the hawks which seem to be common everywhere. I saw no signs of geckos or saw no snakes. Hunter says he saw one ashore at James Bay & it was dark colored. I took the colors of two lizards a ♂? & ♀? taken to day. No. 2226 large ♂?

Back ~~black~~ brownish with black spots extending to the line of the light bluish color which is underneath. Dorsal crest very prominent of a light greenish tint and extending from the base of the head to within a short distance from the end of the tail. Gular region black with faint black spots back of it. Sides of ~~head~~ neck reddish with black spots. Underneath mouth pale red. Black blotches in front of each shoulder.

Jan 17

No 2227 Moderate Sized ♀ ?

Back brownish. Underneath pale blue. Gular region lemon with black spots. Sides of neck reddish with black blotch in front of shoulder. Dorsal crest not prominent.

The Captains skinned a tortoise to day.

No 2225 Linnæus Island. Sand tortoise ♀

A.F. leg 290 Eggs in yolk.

A.H. leg 260

tail 40

Bill to elbow 150

sex ♀

neck 340

Dec 27th 1905

Went ashore at James Bay to collect lizards. Worked in ~~back of the~~ ^{the} Country back of the lagoon.

The place is full of trails and is fairly open for Galapagos Country. I found the lizards common through the brush and on the lava blocks. Several were about six to seven feet up in the trees probably looking for insects to eat. Some were feeding on the green leaves just sprouting. They were somewhat tame the females ~~be~~ being more active than the males. King & the Captains skinned tortoises to day King made the following notes.

No 2262 Sea turtle Beach at James Bay

R.F. Flipper 480m

R.H. " 350m

neck 220m

tail —

apilla to elbow 100m

Sex ♂

No. 2263 Land tortoise

R.F. Leg 260m eggs in oolb

R.H. " 250m

neck 310m

tail 30m

apilla to elbow —

Sex ♀

No 2264 Land tortoise

R.F. leg 250m Eggs in oolb

R.H. leg 245m

neck 310m

tail 30m

apilla to elbow

Sex ♀

Temp of tortoise 86° Air 75°

91

Dec 28th 1905

Stayed on board and skinned tortoise the following measurements were taken. I did not find any tortoise colder than the air.

No. 2346 Sand tortoise Duncan Island Killed on
~~board~~ Dec 28th 1905

R.F. leg 290 m

R.H. leg 285 m

apilla to elbow 155 m - eggs in yolk form

neck 310 m

tail 50 m

Sex ♀

No. 2347 Sand tortoise Duncan Island Killed on
board Dec 28th 1905

R.F. leg 308 m

R.H. leg 298 m

apilla to elbow 160 m

neck 310 m

tail 50 m

Sex ♀

Temp 76° Air 73°

eggs in yolk form

No. 2348 Sand tortoise Duncan Island Killed on
board Dec 28th 1905

R.F. leg 300 m

R.H. leg 290 m

apilla to elbow 160 m

neck 315 m

tail 50 m

Sex ♀

Temp 77° Air 73°

eggs in yolk form.

No. 2349 Sand Tortoise

Duncan Island

R.F. leg 300 m

Killed on board Dec 28th 1905

R.H. leg 255 m

Eggs in yolk form

apilla to elbow 165 m

neck 330 m

Temp 76° air 75°

tail 50

sex ♀

No. 2350 Sand Tortoise Albemarle Island killed on
board Dec 28th 1905

R.F. leg 160 m

Ovaries not developed.

R.H. leg 150 m

apilla to elbow 140 m

neck 290 m

Temp 77° air 75°

tail 55 m

sex ♀

No. 2351 Sand tortoise Duncan Island killed on
board Dec 28th 1905

R.F. leg 320 m

Eggs in yolk form

R.H. leg 300 m

apilla to elbow 160 m

Temp 75° air 75°

neck 310 m

tail 40 m

sex ♀

No. 2352 Green Turtle James Island killed on board Dec 28 1905

R.F. Flipper 525 m

R.H. " 366 m

apilla to elbow 185 m

neck 310 m

tail 120 m entire organ 415 m

sex ♂

Dec 29th 1905

Went ashore at James Bay and worked around the foothills for lizards found them common throughout the brushy parts. Beebe got one snake & bird the female? lizards most common. Quite a number were found in the trees about 3 or 4 ft from the ground probably hunting for insects. I saw three geckos and got two from under the bark of ~~the~~ a large thorn tree. Stewart don't know the names. These were the only ones seen by any of the party. King skinned turtles & tortoise. He made the following notes.

No. 2364 Sea turtle Killed on board Dec 29th 1905

R.F. Flipper 560 m Eggs in yolk form

D.H. " 385 m

neck 260 m

tail 70 m

axillate elbow 150 m

Sex ♀

No. 2365 Sand Tortoise Killed on board Dec 29th 1905

R.F. Seq 280

Temp. of tortoise 74° Air 74°

D.H. " 275

Eggs in yolk form

tail 50

neck 315

axillate elbow 155

Sex ♂

No. 2366 Sand Tortoise Killed on board Dec 29th 1905

R.F. leg 280

R.H. " 270

tail 55

neck 305

apillato elbow 150

sex ♀

Temp. of tortoise 76° Air 74°

Eggs in yolk form.

Dec 30th 1905

Worked on tortoises all day. The following measurements were taken on those skinned

No. 2404 Green turtle Killed on board Dec 30th 1905

R.F. Flipper 460mm

R.H. " 345mm

neck 310mm

apillato elbow 170mm

tail 100^{mm} entire organ 390mm

Sex ♂

Taken off the back of a female white mating

No 2405 Sand Tortoise Killed on board Dec 30th 1905

R.F. leg 220mm

R.H. " 250mm

neck 270mm

apillato elbow 120mm

tail 35mm

Sex ♀

Ovaries not developed

Temp 80° Air 76°

Dec 31st 1905 Sunday Nothing doing
 Jan 1st 1906 New Years Day " "

Jan 2nd 1906

Worked on tortoises & turtles all day.

The following measurements were taken on
 a tortoise Skinned

No. 2408 Duncan Island tortoise Killed on
 board Jan 2nd 1906

R.F. leg 245 m

R.H. leg 230 m

neck 300 m

tail 50 m

Sex ♀

apilla to elbow 110 m

Temp 78° Air 75°

Eggs in yolk form.

Mr. Beck returned on the 2nd from a trip
 to the interior. He reports stopping at the
 camp where the hunters for tortoise encamped
 & says there were bones scattered all over.
 He collected some of the best specimens which
 will be packed in a box & labeled. Williams
 says he saw an old piece of drug at the
 same place. No fresh signs of tortoise
 were seen by any of the party so far. Had a
 chance to dig to see how the turtles move ^{white}
 on the beach. They raise themselves on all four
 flippers at once and throw the body forward
~~at~~ coming down with a thump. They are

very slow in their movements and it seems to be somewhat of an exertion to them. But in the water they are extremely fast swimming with the forward flippers & steering with the hind ones. The turtles are common here at James Bay and we see a great many copulating. At this time the males are easily approached even if they see you and will still hang to the female if you try and pull them off. The female is entirely under water and cannot be seen. I see no nests on the beach here but the turtles are often taken there. All the females that I have got lately have the eggs in a dark form.

Jan 3rd 1906

Skinned the large green tortoise & worked on board
Caught a green turtle on the beach this morning

No. 2409 Sand tortoise Jarvis Island Killed on board Jan 3rd 1906

R. F. leg 480 mm

Very fat

R. H. leg 420 mm

Temp 78° Air 73°

apella to elbow 225 mm

tail 155 mm

neck 520 mm

Sex ♂ ♂

97. Jan 4th 1906

Worked aboard ship and Skinned the turtle taken yesterday
No. 2410 Green turtle Killed on board Jan 4th 1906

D.F. Flipper 480

D.H. 32" 320

neck 220

tail 50

apillato elbow 150

Sex ♀

Eggs in yolk form

& a few with soft white shells

Jan 5th 1906

Sailed from James Bay this morning bound for
Academy Bay. Skinned a turtle & made a
skeleton of one.

No. 2411 Green turtle James Bay Killed on board

Jan 5th 1906

D.F. Flipper 500 m

D.H. " 380 m

apillato elbow 150 m

sex ♀

neck 215 m

tail 50 m

Eggs in yolk form

Jan 6th 1906

still bound for Academy Bay light winds & Calms

Jan 7th 1906 no change

Jan 8th 1906 "

Jan 9th 1906 "

Jan 10th 1906 "

Jan 11th 1906

Were becalmed off the coast S.W. of Academy Bay and anchored with the Kedge. Beck & Hunter went ashore while I held the boat. Hunter found the skeletons of two tortoises small sized ones which appeared to have been killed by natives. No skulls were found. ~~The~~ Hunter got several large sea iguanas and King and I skinned one this afternoon. They were quite plentiful along the rocks at this part of the Coast. We hoisted anchor at noon & just made the anchorage at Academy Bay by dark. The following measurements were taken of the iguana skinned.

No. 2412	around body back of shoulder	410	mm
R.F. leg	220	mm	around middle of body
R.H. leg	315	mm	around body front of hind legs
tail	677	mm	Base of tail
Sex	♂	288	mm
body	500	245	mm
		188	mm
		155	mm

Stomach contained sea weed.

Jan 12th 1906

Spent most of the day watering ship. Skinned another sea iguana taken yesterday & put the rest in pickle. Williams brought in a seal this afternoon.

99

No. 2413 Sea Iguana

R.F. leg	180m	around body back of shoulder	390m
R.H. leg	242m	around middle of body	410m
Sex	♂	around body front of hind legs	335m
tail	650m	base of tail	222m
body	500m	around arms	250m
		" Thigh	170m
		" Fore leg	140m

Stomach contained Sea weed.

Jan 13th 1906

Worked on tortoises all day. Becho went ashore & found one large male & a female.

The following measurements were taken of one skinned to day No. 2420 Killed on board Jan 13th 1906

R.F. leg	375m	
R.H. "	330m	temp 80°
neck	400m	air 77°
tail	77m	Stomach was empty and evidently the tortoise lost lots of fat not being fed hardly at all.
Sex	♀	
axilla to elbow	200	

Jan 14th 1906 Sunday all hands resting

Jan 15th 1906

Beck King & myself went into the interior and skinned & carried out the female tortoise found Saturday. The tortoise was very fat & the liver large & light colored. Just the opposite to those on the mainland probably on account of the food these getting more green food while the Shuman tortoises get the grass dry and hidden also. We are going in tomorrow after the large male. The following measurements were taken on the tortoise killed. I can't say they are very accurate as it is a difficult proposition to take them.

No 2421

R.F	310 m	Killed Jan 15 th 1906
R.H	290 m	
apilla to elbow	180 m	
sex	♀	
tail	50 m	
neck	330 m	
temp	89°	
Air	94° day very hot over 100° in the shade	

Very few eggs in ovaries all in yolk form.

1011

Jan 16thJan 16th 1906

King Beck & myself went into the interior & brought out the big tortoise found on Saturday the 13th. This tortoise had more fat than any male taken so far. But as a rule they don't have near as much as the females. The following measurements were taken as accurate as possible.

R.F. leg 550 mm
 R.H. leg 453 mm
 axillato elbow 240 mm
 neck 540 mm
 tail 123 mm
 sex ♂
 temp 84°
 air 82°

No. 2422

Killed Jan 16th 1906Jan 17th 1906

King Beck & myself went in again after tortoise. Found three but one got away. Skinned a small female & brought her down to the ship. We are going in after another female that is tied up. King found the big male that got away. The following notes were made on the one skinned to day

R.F. leg 270 neck 275 Stomach Small
 R.H. " 220 axillato elbow 150 Green Carapace
 sex ♀ temp. 84°
 tail 65 air 88°

No 2426

Jan 18th 1906

Went in again after tortoise. Skinned & took out a male tortoise found yesterday. Bed found another female to-day and the big male that got away. We have now two females and a large male tied up. We are going into tomorrow with all hands to get the two females.

The following notes were made on the tortoise skinned to day

	No. 2427
R. F. leg	450 m
R. H. leg	380 m
Sex	♂
neck	440
tail	100
axilla to elbow	140
temp	84°
Air	88°

Was found eating cactus and stomach was all full and bladder full of water. Lots of cactus spines were stuck in the throat. All the tortoises when this stay here are about 3 1/2 miles inland.

Jan 19th 1906

Went in after the two female tortoises tied up.

We find the female tortoises have much larger livers than the males. One female taken to day

No. 2429 ^{female} is the largest female taken.

No. 2429

Killed Jan 19th 1906

eggs in yolk form

R. F. leg 440 m tail 68 m.

R. H. leg 430 m neck 425

Sex ♀ axilla to elbow

No. 2430 Killed Jan 19th 1906 ovaries not developed

R.F. leg 380mm

R.H. leg 370mm

Sex ♀

apillato elbow &

neck 370

tail 60

Jan 20th 1906

Went in a brought out the tortoise that escaped us on the 17th. He had traveled about 2 miles in an afternoon

He was fairly fat for a male and had a stub tail

Some accident probably happened to him when small

The following measurements were taken No. 2431

R.F. 475

R.H. 450

neck 535

tail 65

apillato elbow 230

temp 86°

air 84°

Sex ♂

Jan 21st 1906

Sunday all hands resting

Jan 22nd

Went ashore in the morning and washed clothes and went shooting birds in the boat with Beck. We sailed for Chatham at noon time

Jan 23rd 1906

Making for Chatham light winds & rainy weather

Jan 24th 1906 Reached Becks Bay and anchored late in the afternoon

Jan 25th 1906

Went ashore for the morning pouring rain most of the time & no one ~~did~~ much collecting except near the beach. Found only a few geckos and tropidurus.

Both have eggs in now in Jan. Have not had the good fortune to run across the Gonatodes as yet.

I find ~~at the~~ the other two bits real. Found no geckos shedding skins like the former visit but saw several Tropidurus shedding. The weather is squally & raining most of the time and I don't know how much collecting I will be able to do.

Jan 26th 1906

Weather dried up a little and went ashore again. Too wet to do much. I found two species of Geckos tuberculatus & leei but I failed to find the Gonatodes. All the geckos were found under lava blocks in the brush &

along the road). Found one or two to day shedding skins & they still have eggs in.

The tuberculosus are more brightly colored than *P. leei* having black blotches down the back seven or eight in number & almost forming bands. Tubercles very prominent, like little white spots and the rest of the body liver colored with white underneath.

The *P. leei* are flesh colored with indistinct black markings on the back and white underneath. Tubercles not at all prominent.

Jan 27th 1906.

Went ashore collecting and made for higher altitudes went up to about 500 ft & found everything wet & muddy with no signs of any reptiles. Worked down again during the afternoon & found a few geckos at about 600 ft. all under the bark of trees. No. 2483 was an extra large gecko & was found under the bark of the *Castella* a fairly large tree. This was found in an old dead one but still standing. King got several geckos lower down. I have not been able to get the *Gonatodes* as far as I can see so far.

Jan 28th 1906

Sunday all hands resting

Jan 29th 1906

Went to the top of Oratan Island. Found the country different from anything seen so far. It is just like ~~big~~ large pasture & fields of grass. The soil is damp all over & nothing was seen in the line of reptiles. The country to the east is a large plateau and seems to be wooded fairly well in some portions. There are lots of small lakes on the opposite side from our anchorage (the S.W. side). The island is so easily accessible that it seems hardly probable there could be a tortoise left on it. The next time we stop here we will probably be able to explore the other side for a couple of days at least if the weather is good. No tropidurms were seen at all more than a mile from shore. Have been unable to find any of the Sonatodes yet. King got a few geckos during the day. They are not ~~part~~ particularly common in any place.

Jan 30th 1906

Bound for Hood. The Alencan tortoises are doing well & eat a good portion of cactus. They are very slow & deliberate in their movements and take very small bites scraping the inside of the cactus off with their horny jaws. Tried Saurauana on the

little Indefatigable tortoise but it would not eat it.

Jan 31st. 1906

arrived at Hood in the afternoon. Beak went ashore and got some goats. Will probably have to go after albatross tomorrow so want have a chance to hunt.

Feb 1st 1906

Went over to the albatross colony and kept the boat all day while Beak & party went ashore for birds. King collected some tropidurus and reports them abundant everywhere they went. They run about without fear of the birds and are exceedingly tame sometimes running up to a person and picking up the crumbs from ones lunch. The doctor says everything is very dry even more so than the last visit here. Williams collected several geckos under lava blocks near the shore. Beak got a turtle on the beach. We saw one more on the way over to the albatross colony but did not buy & catch it. I expect to get ashore tomorrow & hunt for geckos. Gifford says he secured a good picture of a large male tropidurus.

Feb 2nd 1906

Went ashore collecting on Hood Island. Found the tropidurus common near the coast as usual but none to speak of ~~at all~~ near the top. The island is well dried up their only being one or two things in leaf. Examined the stomachs of six males & one female tropidurus and found all of them to contain the leaves of a juicy green shrub that grows along the shore & is common on all the islands (Botanist don't know the name). Got two snakes and a few geckos which seem to be quite rare. Expect to get over to Gardner tomorrow. King skinned the green turtle then yesterday.

No. 2557 Green turtle

R.F. Flipper 375 m

Stomach contained

R.H. " 250 m

Sea weed. Taken on the

sex ♀

beach on the tide line

axilla to elbow 150 m

neck 250 m

tail 45 m

Feb 3rd 1906

Went ashore and worked on the south side of Gardner I found the geckos fairly common under the loose lava near the beach. Saw a good many tropidurus & one feeding on maggots on a dead seal and some eating flies ~~the flies~~ but they appear to eat leaves more than anything else. Gardner is very similar

to Hood in appearance and its growth also similar but fewer cactus. The Reptiles are more common in proportion on Gardner.

Feb 4th 1906

Sunday Beck went ashore & took pictures. He brought back a Snake he took near the Beach.

Feb 5th 1906

Went down the coast for Sea Turtles. Got two Sinks full & also a small green turtle. The Turtles are now very brightly colored in green, red, & black. I suppose this is the beginning of the Mating Season but saw no real signs of it so far. The Turtles are common down the coast from our anchorage & are often seen basking close on to the rocks with their long claws and hump ~~on the~~ resisting the wash of heavy surfs that break over. I saw none feeding or swimming today in fact you seldom see them in the water!

Feb 6 1906

Went down the coast & kept the boat for the bird men. On the last voyage down here we dug up a turtle nest. They lay their eggs about a foot under the surface & close together some touching one and other. They are like soft celluoid and easily broken with the fingers. We did not see any of these!

Feb 7th 1906

Sailed at day break for Fresh Water Bay Chatham Is. but on account of wind & currents failed to make it so made an anchorage east of Stephens Bay. I skinned the small turtle taken on the 5th. Deck found a piece of tortoise carapace the other day near the top of Wood Island & Williams reports seeing an old piece of dung at the same place. The following measurements were taken on the green turtle

No 2607 Killed on board Feb 7th 1906

R.F. Flipper	350 m	
R.H. "	240 m	Stomach contained sea weed
Sex	♀	Ovaries not developed.
axilla to elbow	100 m	The turtle was taken on a
tail	33 m	sand beach just at the
neck	220 m	tide line.

Feb 8th 1906

Went ashore at our present anchorage & worked up to about 1000 ft. The country is all rough lava grown thickly over with trees and shrubs. The higher portions look like good tortoise country and are more open than below. No signs were seen of any however & no bones were taken. Everything is very green & the ground has been thoroughly soaked by recent rains. I saw only six lizards which were all very wild probably owing to the presence of numerous cats of which we saw a great many signs

I suppose the highest altitude the lizards were observed is 600 ft. I picked up the remains of a gecko egg at about 500 ft & this was the only sign observed of their presence. They appear as well as the lizards to inhabit the occupied portions by the natives where there are old roads & trails with stones scattered all around & the cats don't wander near enough to civilizing to disturb the lizards. We expect to sail for Stephens Bay in the morning.

Feb 10th 1906

Went ashore at Sappho Cove & worked inland. The country is a plateau of recent lava and covered sparingly with cactus and ~~less~~ fairly well with trees. The lizards are very scarce as are other reptiles and it is a poor place to do much work. Beak worked in the same way & had the great fortune to run on to a tortoise. It was eating cactus (*Capsanta*) when found. The right fore leg was missing and it seems kind of hard to tell whether it was natural or an accident. The ovaries contained eggs in gold form. The locality when found was about four miles inland from Sappho Cove and about 300 ft elevation.

The following measurements were taken

R.F. ^{L.F. 260 mm} missing	neck 290 mm
R.H. 255 mm	axilla to elbow 120 mm
Sex ♀	
tail 75 mm	

Feb 11th 1906

Sunday Played with the anchor all day hauling it up and letting it go again to amuse the fossil.

Feb 12th 1906 to Feb 14th 1906 inclusion.

Went into the interior with Beck to search for tortoise. We worked for two days & a half around the central portion of the island without finding the least sign of a living tortoise. The entire country is rough lava overgrown with brush & trees. Cactus is fairly abundant. Cereus is the most common while Opuntia is fairly common. These tortoises are found around the Opuntia if any cactus are present as the flat leaves often fall to the ground and the spines are less tough than the Cereus. We went on top of a small hill and took the following bearings for the position of the living tortoise taken.

M ^r Pitt bore	N. E. 1/2 N.	Tortoise laid about
Finger Pt.	" N. W. x W.	3 miles due West
Kicker Rock	" W. x N.	of this position.
Top of Island	" S. W. 1/2 S.	
East Rock	" S. E. x E.	

We had the good fortune to run across a large Cove or rather hurd with ~~about~~ the remains of about seventeen tortoises. We made our headquarters in this Cove and looked over all the remains collecting the best specimens. I made measurements in all possible Cases of those we could not take.

Collected a good set of bones marked O the tortoise Carapace & ~~plastron~~ ^{was} ~~were~~ for gone & not worth taking seeing we got good specimens. The plastron was intact. It was sub like a male tortoise & the indentation was very prominent with a ridge on the back part like on the ♂ tortoises of Shumcon. Length of Plastron 610 mm. Width at front curves 300 mm. Greatest width of Shell 570 mm. Length of indentation in plastron 340 mm. Width of indentation 320 mm. Some of the marginal plates were loosely attached to the front of Carapace. Some old dried grass from the intestines could still be seen and several old plates of a brown color but nearly rotted away were near the remains.

Bones marked X from remains all rotted away and no measurements could be taken.

Shell marked 8 No bones or shell could be found nearby.

Collected one shell in perfect condition Carapace & plastron but no bones were found at all.

Found one old shell which measured as follows. Length of plastron 440 mm. Width between front curves 230 mm. Greatest ~~width~~ width of shell 410 mm. Several bones near by, shoulder bones & pelvis but very soft & crumbling away.

Saw two more skeletons all crumbled away no measurements could be taken.

One shell in fairly good condition.

Greatest width of shell 523 mm

" length " " 665 "

Distance between front curves of plastron 270 mm

" " hind " " 310 mm

Probably a ♂ indentation in plastron very prominent with a ridge on boss like the ♂ African tortoises.

Width of indentation 280 mm

Length " " 340 mm.

Skull marked ☆ belongs to this tortoise other bones bad condition.

One old Carapace showed the following measurements Length of Carapace 670 mm. Width between front curves of plastron 320 mm. Between hind curves of plastron 400 mm.

One old piece of plastron found width between front curves. 205 mm.

Bones marked \square belong to the large shell collected. Shell also marked \square four ^{marginal} plates still on the front of Carapace.

One old skeleton found the front curves of plastron measured 200 mm.

One old skeleton found. The width between front curves of plastron measured 215 mm. Greatest width of shell 405 mm.

Two more skeletons seen all crumbling away.

It appears the tortoises fell into the cave while they were probably in search of water or the brush growing around the mouth hid the hole from view and they tumbled over the cliff. It was impossible for any to get out and consequently starved to death. Some of the shells were lay on the back and others in a perfectly natural condition. A few lizards were seen on the trip and two snakes which I took to be *leei*.

Feb 15th.

Sailed for Fresh Water Bay with head wind and current making slow progress. Working around ship with stores set all day.

Feb 16th

No. changes. Made little progress during the night. I put the remaining 7 guanas from Hood Island into formalin. King made dry skins of two the other day of the brightly colored ones to try and show the coloring during this season

No. 2631

Sea Guana

Tail 480 mm

Body 310 mm

Right hind leg 205 mm

Right fore leg 160 mm

No. 2632

Sea Guana

tail 500 mm

Body 290 mm

Right hind leg 200 mm

Right fore leg 150 mm

The doctor reported seeing about 3 Sea Guanas in the vicinity of Finger Pt and King went down to collect one. He says this was the only one seen. It is probable the dogs have them well cleaned out. The one taken No. 2639 was a female ovaries were not developed & stomach contained sea weed length of tail 490 mm.

117. Chatham

Feb 17th to 21st 1906
midway

arrived at Wreck Bay this morning after an attempt to reach Fresh Water Bay. Head winds and strong currents prevented us from rounding the end of Chatham so we put back to Wreck Bay.

On the 20th while off the N.E. end of the island we passed a turtle which I took to be a loggerhead from its shape but I could not distinguish the plates on account of the shell being wet & dirty. This was the only specimen seen. Rudy & I skinned the two Albermarle tortoises that we had alive on board. The following notes were made.

Tortoise No. 266T
R.F. leg 350 mm
R.H. leg 330 mm
Sex ♀
axilla to elbow 160 mm
neck 310 mm
tail 45 mm
temp 82°
air 83°

Killed on board Feb 21st 1906

Very little fat left and liver very much swollen. Had a sore in the fore foot ~~that~~ that was full of yellow matter. Eggs in ovaries not developed only very few yolks present.

Tortoise No. 2662 Killed on board Feb 21st 1906

R.F. leg 370 mm

R.H. leg 340 mm

Sex ♀

apical to elbow 160 mm

neck 325 mm

tail 65 mm

temp. 83°

air 83°

Very little fat and ovaries not developed. only a few yolks present

Feb 22nd 1906

We met the schooner from Maryaqul and saw the Captain who is an Englishman. He says he has taken tortoises off of Chatham and says he eat the last one on the island some twenty years ago. He also reports having taken them off of Barrington Island about fifteen years ago but they are now extinct. None of the party saw any remains while staying there. He got tortoises from Hood some years ago probably before 1897. There was an Albermarle tortoise tied up at the wharf and the Captain says the tortoise changes his shell completely but we don't know how often. This one had a plate in the carapace loose.

Feb 23rd 1906

Went ashore collecting and got only a few lizards

and three geckos. The grass & weeds have grown up so much since our last stop here that ~~it~~ there is not much hunting ground for geckos and the lizards seem to be fewer in numbers at this season. One female was obtained with large eggs. We are going to sail for Charles in the morning.

Feb 24th 1906

Sailed for Hood Island Mr Beck having changed his mind. This afternoon at 4.15 Stewart sighted a sea snake. King also saw it and the boat was put out immediately but failed to get it as it went under. King said it was about 20 inches long black on top and bright yellow belly. We had some head way on so passed it fairly quick. This is the first one seen. The boys told our navigator it had five tails & two heads - He seemed to think it was quite a fine specimen. Weather is very hot now & has been for the last few days. Light winds and strong currents make it hard to get around & we have not made much progress during the day. Bornington Chateau Wood & Charles are in sight.

Feb 25th 1906

Anchored in Cormorant Bay Charles Island the wind failing we could not make Hood. Mr. Beck went ashore taking pictures & collecting down to day.

Feb 26th 1906

Went ashore at Cormorant Bay & collected four lizards. I saw Green altogether but missed three on account of defective shells. The particular spot where the lizards were taken is on a lava bed which surrounds the lagoon. No specimens were seen outside of this. They are very rare & shy, going under the lava & into crevices at ones approach. Signs of Cats are seen everywhere & ~~they are~~ the principal cause for the scarcity. I was only ashore part of the ~~morning~~^{day} so did not hunt for any geckos. We sailed for Black Beach Road in the afternoon & arrived there at 10.30 P.M. The country is very green and trees are in blossom but everything seems to be later than Crutain Williams reports the insects this way too. He saw several geckos this afternoon I found them more common here than any other island so far.

Feb 27th 1906

Rained all morning. Worked aboard ship all day. The iron hoops on the barrels are giving trouble from rusting.

121. Charles

I had to shift the contents of our barrel to day so
in case it fell apart I would not have the specimens
spoiled. I hope to go into camp to-morrow &
possibly make the other side of the island.

Feb 28th 1906

Went into camp & help getting beef for drying.
Stayed in over night helping the mate & doctor.
The country is well soaked with rain & everything
is green and blossoming. I found one Gecko
at an elevation of about one-thousand ft. This about
the highest I have noticed them. I was unable to
capture the specimen. I saw no signs of any other
reptiles probably on account of the saturated condition
of the soil.

March 1st 1906

Hunted for Cattle part of the morning & returned
to the ship as word was brought to me one of
the tortoises died on the 28th. Got her skinned
out this afternoon. The measurements were taken
when she was skinned. The captain had her
nearly skinned by the time I returned.

D. F. leg. 250

D. H. " 260

neck 365

tail 40

apical to elbow 150

♂ ♀ ♀

No. 2704 died on board Feb 28th /06

eggs in yolks

fairly large.

No fat whatever

Cherrie

March 2nd 1906

Spent the morning collecting along Black Beach Road. I found the geckos very common as usual under stones or rather large pieces of lava. They seemed to be at this time lower down in the dry country. I found them rare at 200 ft. Getting higher up now the ground is moist under the rocks so as they seem to prefer a dry country have moved down toward the beach. I found some of the females with eggs well enlarged. In the afternoon I helped the mate & hostess bring the automobile full of fruit & meat down as we were going to sail before supper for South Albemarle. No other reptiles of any description were seen by any of the party during their hunting trips on this part of the island. I forgot to mention that the natives on Orotoma consider the gecko poisonous but as yet I have felt no ill effects from the bite. We sailed for South Albemarle at 5 o'clock. Fair wind & smooth sea

March 3rd 1906

Trying to make South Albemarle. Sailed way to the south of the port. The navigator figuring that a current setting to the South West will offset the leeway when the vessel happened to be on the

123. S. E. Allen

Starboard tack. Went in close to shore and dropped anchor for the night.

March 4th 1906

~~Spent~~ Spent the day beating to windward and made the port by sundown. Saw about a dozen turtles during the day they all appeared to be the common green turtles and were all awake swimming to the south.

March 5th 1906

Went up the trail to the ^{road} settlement. I saw nothing but lizards and two geckos in the line of reptiles. The country is a large plain of lava covered ~~thickly~~ ^{sparsely} with cactus & brush. The lizards are common & rather wild. In two stomachs examined I found flies & caterpillars. Collected over fifty during the day. The geckos are rare & both those taken were found under the bark of old dead stumps.

March 6th 1906

Went down the coast north of the port and found nothing. The country is a desert of lava and the lizards are extremely scarce. Only saw about a dozen the whole day. It was ~~wasted~~ a day wasted as far as enlarging the collection was concerned but I at least found what the country

was like.

March 7th 1906

Went up the trail toward the settlement & collected more lizards. Saw no other reptiles ~~off~~ except a gecko taken under the bark of an old stump. The geckos are rare here & seem to live under the bark of trees & in old wood rather than under stones. The weather is very hot now & has been for several days past. Hunter & Gifford went up to the settlement collecting. They report seeing hundreds of tortoise bones along the trail and at several water holes where the tortoises used to rendezvous. No live tortoises were seen below the settlement and the natives say they are all killed off there and are no longer abundant on the mountain. Mr. Beck saw four on the mountain when he went up. I asked him to let me go up this time, but he thought it was better to wait till next time & go in & camp. I want to over haul the skeletons up there for good skulls.

March 8th 1906

Stayed on board & made new pickle for

125

S.E. Albuquerque

the tortoises & straightened up things in general
 King is helping water the ship.

March 9th 1906

Helped water the ship and went along the
 beach near the post collecting. I found three
 geckos on the beach under some old driftwood

March 10th 1906

Worked on board the ship in the morning & in
 the afternoon sailed down the coast toward
 Iguana Cove for about ten miles and
 anchored by 8 o'clock

March 11th 1906

Sunday Mr. Beck went ashore & found two
 tortoises. No work done by the ships crew
 first Sunday we had off for some time.

March 12th 1906

Went ashore about a mile west of our
 anchorage to hunt for tortoise & get the
 two Mr. Beck ~~got~~ found yesterday. This
 portion of the coast is a large plateau which
 gradually rises to the mountains at Iguana
 Cove and to lower hills in the distance to

the eastward. The plain is thickly wooded with large trees & cactus with thick brush which is fortunately well cut through with cattle trails. The tortoises are rather common that is large ones the smaller ones seem to have been all killed off by the natives as there are numerous skeletons scattered through the woods. We found one tortoise the one Beck saw on Sunday with his head stuck in the mud and laying with all legs stretched out in a mud hole. They like the shade & in the heat of the day prefer to lay in some hole or under a bush. We saw during our two days ashore about ten tortoises I think all males. They wallow in the mud like swine judging from the amount of black mud they get on them. We found one tortoise No. 2891 near a cattle trail under a bush so skinned him & brought him out part way. The day was very hot & we could not make very good time. We ran out of water and felt anything but active. We left the tortoise on the beach down the coast & made for our boat breaking through brush and mangroves every inch of the way. We reached the vessel after dark all tired out. We are going ashore in the morning when the tide is low & bring the tortoise around the beach. King is pretty well under the

weather having ~~drank~~ drank too much water out of a hole we met at the end of our journey. The day was too hot altogether for us to carry tortoise.

March 13th 1906

Beck & myself went ashore and carried the tortoise down the coast to our boat. The tide was very low & we took him right around the beach. A green turtle came up on the beach at night & made a nest under the tortoise shell filling it up with sand. We saw our turtle on the beach making for the water. They generally come up at night to lay their eggs and do as a rule leave before daylight. We went inland again from the boat to get another tortoise. We found one late in the afternoon and took the heavy meat off & rushed him out to the coast getting there just before dark. The following measurements were taken of this tortoise No. 2890

(Cape Silliman) Bull Beach anchorage

R.F 420 m
 R.H 370 m
 tail 90 m
 axilla to elbow 200 m
 neck 2100 m
 sex ♂

Tortoise No. 2891

(Cape Silliman) March 12, 1906

R.F
 R.H
 tail
 axilla to elbow
 neck
 sex ♂

Temp. of tortoise 90° Air 105°

Cape Horn

We noticed on some of the cattle trails the impression from the tortoises. They had eaten the fruit of a large tree which is abundant everywhere and it passed through the intestines whole without being chewed or disfigured in any way. The fruit is shaped like an apple and is about an inch high & an inch across. (The botanist don't know the name)

March 14th 1906

Sailed down the coast toward the high mountains at Iguana Pass and anchored at evening about 6 or 8 miles east of it. I missed skinning a tortoise we brought out yesterday. Plenty of sea turtles are seen all along the coast swimming around & feeding in the surf. Lots of them bask right in the crevices of the rocks and float through like a seal. They are specially abundant along this part of the coast and more so than any other island so far visited.

March 15th 1906

Vicinity of Cape Dose

Went ashore about 2 miles west of our anchorage at a small cove on the coast. We got into a fine tortoise country where the natives had been killing off the tortoises some years ago. It was a small plateau

129. Cape Rose

well set up with cattle trails and having cactus abundant (Opuntia). There ~~was~~ also an abundance of trees producing a fruit that looks like an apple only small. It appears to have somewhat of a poisonous nature and goes through the tortoise like a physic. The tortoises taken were full of ~~this~~ fruit and the intestines were much swollen & very thin almost like membrane. They appear to prefer this food to cactus as there was an abundance of it all around. The only change noted from the fruit that passed through the tortoise was the change in color having faded from green to a light yellow. These tortoises taken at this particular place seem to be much flatter than any taken so far & the shell very light for the size. The following measurements were taken of the tortoises skinned so far.

No. 2892

March 15th 1906

R.F. leg 420 mm
 P.H. leg 410 mm
 ear 6
 tail 100 mm
 neck 430 mm

Intestines full of fruit described and swollen so to be as thin as membrane. Giver looked enlarged & inflamed.

apillato elbow

temp 80°
 air 86°

Vicinity of Cape Rose

No. 2893

Killed on board March 16th 1906

R.F. leg 420 mm

R.H. leg 365 mm

Sex ♂

tail 105 mm

neck 400 mm

axillate elbow 200 mm

temp 78°

air 81°

Condition same as No. 2892

Vicinity of Cape Rose

No. 2894

Killed on board March 16th 1906

R.F. leg 445 mm

R.H. leg 370 mm

Sex ♂

tail 80 mm

neck 395 mm

axillate elbow 200 mm

temp 78°

air 80°

Condition same as No. 2892

Vicinity of Cape Rose

No. 2895

Killed on board March 16th 1906

R.F. leg 365 mm

R.H. leg 305 mm

Sex ♂

tail 85 mm

neck 340 mm

axillate elbow 190 mm

temp 79°

air 82°

Condition same as No. 2892

Heart preserved case 13

Vicinity of Cape Rose

131. *Iguana*

No. 2896		Killed on board March 16 th 1906
D.F. leg	350 m	(Color Settlement) Bull Reef anchorage
D.H. leg	320 m	Antestines with a little fruit &
Sex	♀	mostly Cactus. This tortoise was
tail	55 m	taken in a mud hole at our
tip of tibia to elbow	150 m	first tortoise hunting ground
neck	395 m	& was tied up for a <u>day</u> or two
temp	78°	days.
Air	81°	Heart preserved Case 13

March 16th 1906

Sailing to get around to Iguana Cove. Busy all day skinning tortoise all hands helping in the morning. Hardly any wind and we are drifting with the current. We are nearly abreast of the mountain near the cove. It rises very abruptly and seems to be well covered with brush! Several black lava flows can be seen & the plateau to the eastward is all new lava.

March 17th 1906

Anchored at noon time in Iguana Cove. It is a very bad anchorage deep water & heavy swells with not much room for the ship to swing. The coast is heavily wooded with brush & trees similar to Cook Island and is very abrupt with many steep cliffs visible.

Tasmania

on the mountain sides. Beck, King, Williams & myself went down the coast to the Southward to hunt for tortoise. We pulled down about two miles & landed on a rock beach. The country was full of thick brush & the tortoise trails went along underneath so one had to go on hands & knees quite often. The place we hunted was a small flat and cactus was fairly abundant together with tall grass. We found three tortoises all males. We drove two down to the beach as they were only about 75 or 100 yds. from the shore. They were too large to get in the boat, but Beck didn't seem to think so. We failed to get them in while the boat was on the beach so we towed one out, and tried to get him in but as the boat was in the breakers and half full of water when we got the tortoise in the boat sunk & the tortoise floated off. Luckily King was on the beach as he can't swim. Williams stands out for the shore & Beck & I tried to turn the boat over as by this time the swell rolled her bottom up. The current was too strong for Williams to make the beach so he came back to the boat. With his assistance we righted the boat and got two more that were stuck under the seats and Beck sculled & I pulled till

we got near the rocks and I swam ashore
 with the painter and pulled the boat in so Beck
 & Williams got ashore. We tried to pull the
 boat along the rocks to the beach but the
 swell was so heavy it smashed into a
 thousand pieces. All we saved was the
 painter & two oars. I had most of my clothes
 on the beach so only lost a shirt & hat. By
 this time it was five o'clock so we put on
 what clothes we had left & made back along
 the coast with our tortoises drifting way out
 to sea. Williams lost all his collecting outfit
 (antennae etc). We had anything but a pleasant
 walk back I lost my shirt & the tortoise skins
 and Thomas felt anything but pleasant. We
 travelled on till about 3¹/₂ o'clock and the boys on
 the ship seeing nothing of us put off in the other
 boat with some ropes & life preservers. We
 saw their light when we were on the beach &
 hailed them. They found we were all safe &
 we told them to go down to the Cove & pick us
 up as the surf was too high elsewhere. We
 got down there about the same time as the
 boat & got aboard all safe at 9.15 P.M.
 Beck says he is going to get what tortoises
 he can & pull out as soon as possible or I
 won't have any chance to get much else. Sea
 pyranas are common & nearly all are large
 but I saw none any larger than the ones

Journal

taken on Indefatigable. None of the boys saw any byrds & Williams saw no geckos under stones. All hands are anxious to leave as soon as possible, and I wont shed any tears myself.

March 18th 1906. Sunday.

Still anchored at the Cove. We sighted the two tortoises drifting down the coast and put out the boat & rescued both of them. One was badly battered up and had evidently been knocked up against the rocks by the surf. We also picked up several pieces of our Skiff. It was broken into fragments. The tortoises had been in the water about 18 hours & seemed none the worse for it. They would occasionally stick their heads out of water and look around but they floated along like a cork nearly all the time out of water. We still keep on the lookout for wreckage & expect to go back to the same place tomorrow for the other tortoise and more if we can find them.

March 19th 1906

Went down the coast to the place we lost the boat. We found three tortoise altogether. They come down to the cactus trees about 50 or 75 yards from the bluff & work around in the flat country near the coast. Bech took two pictures of tortoise No. 2703. We brought all the tortoises on board alive so far but I think we will have to skin a large one to morrow & put two into the sea over the cliff to run them to the ship - King did not care to go down today as Saturday's experience scared him out so he went ashore at Iguana Cove to hunt for tortoise. He failed to find any signs whatever. He collected two *Tropidurus* and reports them very scarce. I did not see any down at the tortoise place. No one of the party saw any geckos and I asked Williams & the Doctor to be on the lookout. Doctor says it is bad country for them. Sea Iguanas are common but I want love time to get any as the tortoises occupy all my time & Mr. Dusk as well as the rest of us want to get out of here. Hunter says he saw an old watering place about 200 ft up the mountain but the grass had grown over all the trails & there were no fresh signs of tortoise anywhere. We noticed to say that the tortoises taken had

Iguana

numerous ticks stuck on the cracks between the
 plastron plates & drew the blood from the tortoise.
 No snakes were seen so far by any of the party
 on Albermarle.

March 20th 1906

Went down the coast to get the tortoises tied
 up. We put them all off into the sea and
 towed them to the ship. Two of them were badly
 battered up by the surf. We lowered them over
 the cliffs with ropes & let them drift out to
 the boat. Beck took several pictures of the
 operation. It took us about the whole day to
 get this done. We collected two Iguanas
 on the way back to the boat. They appear
 to be the same as the others but average
 larger and are not so bright as those
 seen on the last visit to Hood. One of
 the tortoises that came floating by on Sunday
 morning died on the night of the 19th &
 King measured & skinned him today.

Tortoise No. 2900 Iguana Core died
 on board March 19th 1906 from injuries ^{received} while
 trying to do rescue.

R.F. leg 530 mm neck 650

R.H. leg 530 mm axilla elbow 315 mm

Sex ♂

tail 100 mm Stomach Cactus & grass

Williams got a gecko today under a rock near the cove. He reports them ~~very~~ rare. He also got one lizard. I only saw one at the place we were hunting but failed to get it. They are not at all common here. It seems to be a little too tropical and wet. All those taken were near the beach. We expect to sail tomorrow as the place is rather dangerous to anchor & all hands will feel safer out of here.

March 21st 1906

Worked on board all day. Skinned two tortoises that died from injuries received in collecting them. Some of the boys went ashore in the morning & Hoctor & Williams collecting some material for me. Williams reports the lizards scarce & wild. Those seen were all on the rocks by the coast. Gecko eggs are common under the stones & he collected a few also some scorpions they are not very common as far as he observed. They were all taken under stones. We sailed for Nardborough at 10:30 a.m.

The following measurements were taken of the two tortoises skinned today.

Iguana Cove

Tortoise No. 2902
R.F. leg 450 m
R.H. " 370 m
Sex ♂
tail 90 m
neck 475 m
apilla to elbow 270 m

died on board March 20th 1906
from injuries received in
collecting
stomach contained grass,
Coctus, & fruit from the trees
mentioned before.

Iguana Cove

Tortoise No. 2903
R.F. leg 435
R.H. leg 400
Sex ♂
tail 145
neck 470
apilla to elbow 290

died on board March 21st 1906
from injuries received in
collecting
stomach contained grass
& actus.

Mr. Beck went ashore this morning & collected
some of the large Iguanas which I put
in formalin to day. They seem to be fairly
wild & he had to shoot them.

March 22nd 1906

Sailing for an anchorage at Narborough. Mr.
Beck went ashore for a while on the coast
~~near Tagua's Case (Albemarle) Island~~ ^{amongrove Pt} and hunted
for comorants King and I stuffed & skinned

March 22nd

tortoises. Williams got two lizards on Newborough
 He reports them common near the shore. The
 island appears as one large cone of black
 lava with a few patches of green on the sides.
 The top is above the clouds and no vegetation
 is seen to any extent as far up as you
 can see. The wind hauled ahead with the
 early after-noon & we put into Tagus Cove
 and anchored. The country around our anchorage
 is fairly barren & the mountains is above the
 clouds and is some distance inland. The
 following measurements were taken of the
 tortoise skinned today.

Iguana Cove

Tortoise No	2924	Killed on board March 22nd/06
A.F. leg	430 M	Stomach contained
A.H. "	340 M	Cactus & grass.
Sex	♂	
tail	100 M	
neck	450 M	
apilla to elbow	240 M	

I found to my surprise of the tortoise were
 very old and the plates are loose on some.
 The pickle does not effect the ones that are
 extremely fat.

March 23rd 1906

Anchored at ~~Tagua~~ ^{Tagua} Cove. Mr. Beck & King
 went ashore to hunt for tortoise. Beck found
 two & skinned one out & brought it on board
 this evening. He also reports seeing about 6 land
 iguanas collected ones. They are extremely wild
 and he says we can get a day to ~~hunt~~ hunt
 them with guns. He noticed one very large bright
 colored male. The one taken was a female
 with a stub tail. It was in the act of shedding
 the skin. King says the country is very open
 and lizards are wild and not very common.
 Williams says he saw no geckos while hunting
 for beetles under stones. I was working
 aboard all day cleaning out the hold & working
 on tortoises. I will go ~~into~~ in tomorrow &
 help get the other tortoise out. The tortoise taken to
 day was a male. No measurements taken. King had
 no ruler.

March 24th 1906

Went in with King to get the tortoise Mr.
 Beck found yesterday. The country in the
 vicinity of the cove is somewhat barren and
 several fresh flows can be seen on the hill

Sides and ^{with} valleys that have no vegetation whatever. The place we saw the signs of tortoise was a valley about a mile from the shore. Most of it was grown over with brush ~~though~~ ^{but} it was only thick in places. We saw several old skeletons the bones crumbled into dust. There were no fresh signs of tortoise besides the two found. The one we got to day was at the far end of the valley right on the edge of a barren lava flow. It is in this spot we also saw the land iguanas. I only saw one to day and they are so wild it will be difficult to get them. They are also rare probably only six or eight left in the colony. Judging from the number of holes you might safely say there was a thousand in the colony at one time. These survivors keep well in the brush and once they start running don't stop till they get in a hole. I hope to have a chance to try & shoot some. The tropidurus are rare I only saw three or four during the day and owing to the open country are wild. No geckos were seen as yet and no snakes. Mr. Barb went hunting for more tortoise while King and I got the other out & found a large male directly opposite the cave & at the foot of the mountain. I suppose we will go in for him to-morrow. The following measurements were taken of the one collected yesterday.

Tortoise No. 2929 Tazus Cove March 24th 1906

R.F. leg 460m

R.H. leg 430m

Sex ♂

tail 127m

neck 490m

axilla to elbow 240

temp 86°

Air 84°

Stomach contained grass.

I found the temp warmer than the air and the tortoise was in the shade all the time. Experienced difficulty in pulling the head through I and to slit the neck.

March 25th to 31st inclusive.

Worked on tortoises up the mountain all week. We found no fresh trails in the valley so worked up the mountain which presents a similar appearance as regards growth trees etc. There are two large lava flows coming down the mountain sides with green patches on them and some of these were well cut up with tortoise trails. The tortoises work all through the brush on the mountain side & it cannot be said that they are rare but it is so much work to get them people report them scarce. The females however seem to be rare as none have been seen so far. They are small and more fat than the males and have probably been killed by oil hunters when they came down into the valley.

143. July

all of the tortoises we have taken were all heading up the mountain. At Tagus & Iguaña Cove I noticed the tortoises were covered with ticks all over the skin & the crevices of the plates on the plastron. The Cactus is somewhat scarce here compared to other places & the chief part of the tortoise diet is a coarse grass common on the hills and in the valleys. The tortoise seem to be of a uniform size here & thin shells. We found one No 2940 in fighting trim and raise considerable commotion while being put open frothing at the mouth and bickering like a good fellow. The lizards are found up to the rim of the crater and are fairly common on the lava flow going up the mountain. Sifford collected one about 2000 ft. King & I got two near the coast. Geckos are rare according to Willwins he collected three so far. Mr. Beck found a few more land iguanas at the end of a valley running along the foot hills. He intends to go over to Warborough Monday to look for tortoise. We have got two more to carry out here.

Tortoise No. 2930

Q.F. 465 am neck 490

Q.H. 430 am axilla to elbow 260

Self 5 temp 86°

tail 115 air 88° Shade

Stomach contained

Cactus & grass

Tortoise lying in shade

of a bush

Tortoise No. 2934

March 26th 1906

Found on the mountain side about 1500 ft. Sex ♂
 No measurements taken

Tortoise No. 2935.

Taken at Yguana Cove March 19th 1906 died on
 board March 24th 1906. Examined by mate & Captain
 no measurements taken. Sex ♂

Tortoise No. 2936

March 27th 1906

Tortoise found ~~in~~^{at} Tagus Cove. elevation about 1800 ft
 no measurements taken. Sex ♂

Tortoise No. 2937

March 27th 1906

Tortoise found at Tagus Cove. elevation about 1900 ft
 no measurements taken Sex ♂

March 29th am. Beck found two small tortoises
 which were taken on board alive. They were both
 taken at the foot of the mountain.

Tortoise No. 2938

March 28th 1906

Tagus Cove. elevation about 1800 ft. Sex ♂
 no measurements taken

145.

Tortoise No. 2939 March 30th 1906

Taken on

Side of Mountain at Tagus Cove.

R.F. leg 330 m

R.H. leg 240 m

sex ♂

tail 95 m

neck 450 m

axillate elbow 270 m

Stomach contained grass

Tortoise No. 2940 March 31st 1906

R.F. leg 430

R.H. " 400

sex ♂

tail 141 ?

neck 510 m

axillate elbow 260 m

Stomach contained grass

Tagus Cove

Tortoise No. 2941 March 31st 1906

Taken on mountain side Tagus Cove
no measurements taken

No. 2942 April 3rd 1906 Mountain side Tagus Cove

R.F. leg 460

R.H. leg 430

sex ♂

tail 95 m

neck 520 m

axillate elbow 250

Temp 80°

Air 76°

Tortoise tied up
for a couple of days.

Stomach contained grass

Tape
Notes

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April 1st Sunday. all hands resting

April 2nd

Worked on board during the morning with tortoise
got. Mr. Beck went over to Harborough to
hunt for tortoise. King & I went up to camp
this afternoon to carry out a tortoise we had
tied up on the mountain.

April 3rd 1906

Skinned out the tortoise and carried him out
a good days work.

April 4th 1906.

King & I went into the foot of the mountain
to find a tortoise Beck said he tied up
but after hunting all day failed to find it.
We obtained a good view of the north
side of the mountain and it appears to
be all fresh ~~with~~ lava and very few
patches of vegetation. The whole country
to the north is fresh lava. Cape Derby
is plainly visible and appears to be
very high and steep. The Mt. at Banks
Bay is also visible but the vegetation
and character of the country cannot be seen.
We collected a few lizards to day they

147.

Tape

are not particularly common & a little wild. I found no geckos so far not have I seen any snakes. None of the rest of the party have seen any either. King and I expect to go in and see if we can get some iguanas to morrow.

April 5th 1906

King & myself went up a valley along the foot hills east of the Corra to look for iguanas. Went to the far end of the valley on to the open lava. The iguanas have all taken to the piles of lava now and rarely get far away. They have left their holes altogether as the earth is so soft and they could easily be dug out by the dogs. The day was partly cloudy and maybe not particularly good for hunting. We saw some very fresh dung and several tracks but were not fortunate enough to get any iguanas. We however collected some Tropidurus and sea iguanas at the watering place where they are common on the rocks and can be seen feeding on the sea weed at low tide. They eat with their sides of their mouths very much like a dog would pick a bone. They always seem to have the intestines full of green sea weed.

We preserved them in formalin. one was kept for the skull. No. 2981

D.F. leg 138 m tail 470 body 332

D.H. leg 202 m sex ♀

Stomach full of green sea weed
ovaries not developed.

April 6th 1906

Worked on tortoises and iguanas on board ship. Beck returned from Harborough today with one tortoise No. 3000. Hunter says he found it about 1200 ft up the mountain from Mangrove Pt. No other signs of tortoise were reported. This tortoise is a ♂ the shell is thin and very saddle shaped. Hunter describes the country as very barren to 1000 ft up and is fresh black lava and numerous scinder cones. Sea iguanas are very numerous and smaller than other islands. The land iguanas are common and very brightly colored in yellow & red. They lived in cracks in the lava ~~holes~~ and did not seem to live in colonies in burrows. Hunter said he found a grasshopper in the dung of one seen on the lava. He also reports the sea iguanas as having eaten the meat of the tortoise while finishing the skinning of the bones.

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He collected a Small green turtle which I hope to be able to save. They are common all along the coast. The mate collected some tropidurms. He says they are common along the coast but are rare over a hundred yards from the beach. The females are somewhat wilder than the males. One Snake was seen near the camp but could not be caught. We expect to go in tomorrow & get the tortoise. Beck says he took up some time ago.

April 7th 1906

Went ashore to get the tortoise Beck got several days ago. We found him a long ways up the mountain and not where Beck told us to look for it. On the way up King & I got an iguana near the foot of the mountain about opposite Tagu Cove. He was evidently a stray one as no other signs were seen so far to the north. They however do not live in colonies any longer. The one collected was a ♂. We got him out of a hole in the lava. He allowed us to approach fairly near but went good fast when we threw rocks & chased him. Lots of loose skin was attached to the body he was

in the act of shedding. The following
 measurements were taken on the tortoise skinned
 Tortoise No. 3019 April 7th 1906
 Mountain at Tagus Cove about 1000 ft
 R. Fl. 420 m
 R. H. " 370 m stomach contained grass.
 Sex ♂
 tail 100 m
 neck 570 m
 axilla to elbow 250 m

April 8th 1906

Sunday all hands resting.

April 9th 1906 to 16th inclusive

Prepared to go to Banks Bay & sailed in the
 boat with the mats. We had light breezes & were
 out all night the skiff picked us up in the
 morning & we towed up to the camping beach.
 The mountain appears to very much like the
 Tagus Cove one but has two recent lava flows
~~or~~ running down the side. The vegetation is very
 dense and green the flat however at this time
 was getting dry and the tortoises had evidently
 gone up higher as we only got seven. Their
 trails were numerous and distinct. They fed
 chiefly on a coarse grass that was abundant at
 the foot of the mountain no cactus was found in

Franklin

any of the stomachs examined & not much water was found in the sack around the heart. This fluid is somewhat oily and not thin like water. The country at the foot of the mountain is brushy and some large trees quite a bit of reddish soil and some low flows fairly well covered. The lizards were fairly common inland at this spot which is somewhat of an exception as they are generally near the coast. These the tortoises ~~and~~ sea squammas ~~and~~ turtles were the only reptiles seen during our stay. The turtles were common along the beaches everywhere along the coast. Those we killed to eat were all females and none had the ovaries enlarged. No males were seen. They seem to keep out at sea or in the lagoons but I never saw one on the beach. The Sea squammas were abundant along the rocks and were of medium size with the crests dirty white & the scales on the head the same color. I saw none brightly colored like those on Hood and none of the females ^{examined} had enlarged ovaries. The breeding season is possibly over as I saw a great many burrows in the sand and could find no eggs. Besides there are lots of young around now more so than I have seen before. What I took for their nests were little hollows in the sand about a foot across and six inches deep sloping into a point at the bottom.

Gifford took a group of them sitting on a rock
 sunning themselves and one picture of a head
 large male iguana. A picture of the mountain
 was also taken. I saw them in the water here
 more than any place else swimming across the
 little cove we were camped at. They swim
 just like our water dogs with the legs resting
 close into the body & twisting their tails &
 bodies. The head & crest to the middle of the
 body is visible above water. Beck and myself
 went up the coast about three miles to an isolated
 patch of brush & trees to see if there were any
 signs of tortoise but saw none. I should suppose
 the only chance of them being there would be if
 they happened to be along the coast during the
 wet season & were shut off by the recent lava
 as the distance to travel to the mountain would
 be too far. We made a stay of seven days &
 collected seven tortoises.

The following notes were made on the four
 that were skinned

OVER.

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Banks Bay

No. 3022 Sand Tortoise Banks Bay April 11th 1906

Taken at the foot of the mountain S.W. side

R.F. 520 m sex ♂

R.H. 490 " axilla to elbow 250 m

tail 180 " neck 660 m

Stomach contained
grass.No. 3023. Sand Tortoise Banks Bay April 12th 1906

Taken at the foot of the mountain N.W. side

R.F. 525 m sex ♂

R.H. 450 " axilla to elbow 270 m

tail 150 " neck 665 m

Stomach contained
grassNo. 3024 Sand Tortoise Banks Bay April 14th 1906

Taken at the foot of the mountain S.W. side

R.F. 560 m sex ♂

R.H. 500 " axilla to elbow 270 m

tail 110 " neck 670 m

Stomach contained
grass.

A picture was taken of this tortoise coming out
from under a bush where he had been lying

No. 3025 Sand Tortoise Banks Bay April 14th 1906

Taken at the foot of the mountain S.W. side

R.F. 450 m sex ♂

R.H. 400 " axilla to elbow 210 m

tail 150 " neck 610 m

Stomach contained
grass.

A picture was taken of this tortoise near a ledge of rocks
where he was found.

Large numbers of old iguana holes were seen
all over the level country

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All these tortoises had longer necks in comparison than
any measured so far.

One small live tortoise was taken ~~on~~^{at} on April 11th 1906
and one on the 12th

One adult female taken ^{alive} on April 13th 1906

We left here on the ~~night~~^{afternoon} of the 16th and got back to
the ship about midnight.

April 17th 1906

Sailed for Marlborough in the Slipes boat and
arrived in a lagoon on the N.E. Coast by evening
we camped on a sand bar for the night
& started early in the morning for the
iguana colony. The coast all along is
bold and upright cliffs of black lava barren
of any vegetation whatever. The whole
side of the mountain is black lava with deep
little ravines running down & so steep as to
be almost verticle. We went along the coast
to a point about SW from Cape Berbelery
and made a landing on a slope of sand &
lava over which we climbed to the top and
landed on a plateau with some vegetation
on it and a little soil the country being mostly
broken lava of a reddish color. The plateau

ran into the base of the mountain about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Here we found the iguanas scattered over the lava. They were wild here & had to be shot. They all were of a uniform color males & females a ^{brick} reddish body & tail underneath ~~but~~ a light yellow and head bright yellow. A few burrows were seen but they lived mostly in ~~holes~~ in the lava. The stomachs of those examined all contained (*Scalesia*) a plant growing a couple of feet high and scattered abundantly over the surrounding country. The females taken had no enlarged ovaries & their breeding season is possibly over as I saw numerous nests in the sand near the coast although I saw no young. They seem to keep close under cover at all the places where the land iguanas were taken. The lizards are common but seem to be smaller than those on the south side. At this place too I found the females ~~the~~ to be more wild than the males. Both the iguanas and lizards were more abundant near the coast. Beck reports the iguanas clear to the top of the mountain. The lava seems to harmonize in color with the iguanas but not the tropidurans whose dark bodies appear quite distinct against the red ~~lava~~. Horta says this flow is a couple of hundred years older than the lava on

the mountain side. I found the males & females (iguanas) about equally common. Two snakes were taken which seem to be different kinds and as for a coloring goes certainly are. The iguanas being too big to preserve in alcohol with the intestines removed & took the sex. The testes & ovaries are still intact in some of the specimens.

No.	Sex	♀	♂	tail		M
3160	♀			440		M
" 3161	♀			433		"
" 3162	♂			522		"
" 3163	♂			430		"
" 3164	♀			482		"
" 3165	♂			420		"
" 3166	♂			503		"
" 3167	♀			450		"
" 3168	♂			505		"
" 3169	♀			507		"
" 3170	♀			438		"
" 3171	♀			270		"
" 3172	♂			370		"
" 3173	♀			491		"
" 3174	♀			445		"
" 3175	♀			507		"
" 3176	♀			510		"
" 3177	♀			410		"
" 3178	♀			355		"
" 3179	♀			498		"

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Tague

We returned to the camp the same day and stayed all night starting for Tague Cove early in the morning and arrived at noon when we sailed for Villa Mil

April 18th to 23rd ^{inclusive} 1906

Trying to make Villa Mil. Weather ~~Calam~~ and strong currents setting us off. At present we are becalmed off Iguana Cove mountain. Working on turtles & tortoses and getting things in shape. No turtles seen since we left Tague Cove. King & I skinned two little turtles taken at Bombo Bay.

No. 3181 Green Turtle Taken at Bombo Bay April 12th/06

Killed on board April 20th 1906

R.F. 350M tail 38M

Stomach contained

R.H. 220M neck 175M

sea weed

sex ♀ apella to elbow 100M

Taken on Beach at tide line

No. 3182

Stomach contained

R.F. 325M tail 30M

sea weed

R.H. 200M neck 175M

Taken on Beach at tide line

sex ♀ apella to elbow 90M

April 12th/06

Killed on board

April 20th 1906

While at Bumbo Bay noticed several iguanas feeding on the green sea weed that is on the rocks. They feed from the side of their mouths and move along slowly all the time never stopping in one place. They appear to have no trouble ~~in~~ pulling the weed from the rocks their sharp teeth cut it readily.

April 24th 1906

Slight winds & Calms still off the Iguana Cove mountain. Saw a green turtle this morning for the first time since we left Tagus Cove. King & I skinned one of the turtles we had on board.

No. 3183	Sand tortoise	Albermarle Island
March 15 th 1906	Killed on board	April 24 1906
R.F. 330 M	neck	328 M
D.H. 295 M	Sex	♀
tail 115 M	axilla to elbow	140

Ovaries well developed containing large yolks intestines perfectly empty but the tortoise had quite a bit of fat after being without much to eat for over a month.

April 25 to 27th inclusive

drifted up the coast towards Villa Mil
and on the evening of the 24th anchored off the old
Cabo settlement (~~Bull Bay~~ Bull Bay anchorage). King
Beck & myself went ashore next day for a tortoise.
We found them common near the coast in
mud holes under the shade of the trees and
the ones we found were buried in the soft
black mud with just their heads and top of
carapace out. It seems the natives have killed
all the females off as we found nothing but males.
We only stayed here for two days. Beck says
he put us just to get some beef to salt. As
King and I were the only ones working on
tortoises we could not get more than one a
day. No sea urchins were seen along
this part of the coast. The farthest ^{East} ~~west~~ we
saw them was Cape Dose. Between there &
Villa Mil we noticed any. The two tortoises
we took had the stomachs nearly empty and
had evidently been in the mud for some time
as no traces could be seen where they
went in. There are mud holes & lagoons
all along the coast here and cactus & grass
is abundant so it makes an ideal tortoise
country. The following measurements were
made on these specimens

No. 3184 Land Tortoise Albermarle Island (Old Cabos Settlement)
 April 25th 1906
 A.F. 435 M
 A.H. 420 "
 Sex ♂
 tail 135 M
 neck 495 "
 axillato elbow 240 M

Tortoise buried in a mud hole
 with head and top of Carapace
 exposed. Stomach nearly empty but
 had a little cactus & grass in it.

No. 3185 Land Tortoise Albermarle Island (Old Cabos Settlement)
 April 26th 1906
 A.F. 400 M
 A.H. 360 M
 Sex ♂
 tail 120 M
 neck —
 axillato elbow 220 M

Tortoise buried in a mud hole
 with head & top of Carapace exposed.
 Stomach nearly empty contained only
 a little grass & cactus.

Yesterday put the sea iguanas from Narborough
 in alcohol. We found them common here and ^{they} would
 sit on the rocks in small colonies all close together
 and seemed to take to the water more readily than the
 other ones. They are set black with whitish ~~spots~~ plates
 on the head & a little smaller than the average
 sea iguana on other islands.

Vilamuel

April 28th 1906

Played with the anchor all day. Weather calm and no wind. Pulled up the anchor three or four times to keep in practice. Anchored off the coast west of Villa Mil.

April 29th 1906

Sunday all hands resting still at anchor.

April 30th 1906

Pulled up anchor with a head wind and beat up to Villa Mil arriving early in the afternoon

met the Ecuadorian gunboat "Cotacachi" ~~May 1st 1906~~ and heard of the awful calamity that befell San Francisco. We made preparations to sail immediately for Chatham to try and get news.

May 1st 1906

Collected some on shore. Ship being watered and provisioned

May 2nd 1906

Still taking on water and waiting for food from the Hacienda. Collected during the day

May 3rd 1906

Ship being watered & provisioned. Set sail

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at noon for Chatam. Beating as usual against
the wind. At sundown Brattle Island
abeam vessel on the port ~~to~~ tack heading
up fairly well

May 11th to 11th inclusive

Vessel drifting way to the south. Seldom any wind
and what there is extremely light. Current carried
us out of sight of the islands altogether. Nothing
of any note happened until today (11th) we
caught a loggerhead turtle sleeping on the
water. This is the first one since Cook Island
and the first seen in the Galapagos. The following
measurements were taken

Q.F.	405 m	Stomach contained fish eggs.
Q.H.	342 m	The intestines were filled full
sex	♀	and none ^{eggs} showed any signs
tail	50 m	of digestion.
neck	235 m	
axilla to elbow	110 m	Ovaries were fairly developed
		contained yolks about the size
		of marbles.

I neglected to mention that the young of the green
turtles can easily turn themselves over again when
placed on their backs & are extremely wide in their
movements. The one taken on the beach at Villa del Sol showed
this very well.

163. Enderby Channel

May 12th 1906

Form F. R. 6.

KODAK EXPOSURE RECORD

Spool No.		Emulsion No.				
NO.	DATE	HOUR	LIGHT	STOP	TIME	SUBJECT
1	May 12/06		TESTUDO	PORTERI		
2	"		"	"		Side View
3	"		Condylus	Suboristatus		"
4	"		"	"		Front View
5	"		TESTUDO	Becki		Side View
6	"		"	"		Front View
7						
8						
9	Taken on					
10	Board Slip					
11	S.W. Gifford					
12	OF the Photographer					

Still calm & drifting around. Gifford took several pictures of the tortoises today

May 13th 1906

No change drifting toward Charles Island

May 14th 1906

Little breeze springing up this morning when we were near Enderby Island so we landed for an hour or so to collect. The island is part of the rim of an old crater & composed of tufa. One side is too steep to work on so we only went along the top. The only things seen in the way of reptiles were tropidurus & geckos. The former were fairly common. The time being so limited I was not able to hunt for geckos much. We stayed on the island about an hour and sailed for Black Beach Wood

Charles

May 15 & 16th 1906

Went in Camping to shoot cattle & lay in a supply of meat. Stayed in for two days and brought down a couple of loads.

May 17th 1906

Sailed for Oratan. Stopped about an hour at Cormorant Bay and I got some cactus for the tortoises. Continued on our way at noon time.

May 18th 1906

Drifting around the ocean by way of Indefatigable Duncan Bottle & Albermarle. No signs of any wind as yet. Sifford took some more tortoise pictures to day.

No. 3 Small Banks Bay tortoise

" 4 Duncan Tortoise ♀ front view

" 5 " " " Side "

May 19th to 23rd 1906

Still calm & drifting around this time towards Charles and by good luck made an anchorage at Black Beach. Went ashore on the afternoon of the 23rd and collected some more geckos along the trail. Found them abundant under the

loose loose blocks. Collected fifty nine during the after-noon.

May 24th to 29th 1906

Still anchored at Charles in hopes of some wind. I stayed in camp during this time getting beef. Came down on the 1st after-noon of the 29th and we hoisted anchor in a calm and are now drifting off to the South wearing valuable time.

May 30th to June 1st 1906

By good luck managed to make our anchorage at black beach again after drifting around for a night and day. We dropped anchor about sunset. Went into camp again to get meat. We stayed inland till June the 1st waiting for some wind & expecting to sail each day.

June 2nd

Went up to the highest mountain on the island and climbed to the top. I found a few geckos on the lee side of the mt. at 1700 ft. the mt being 1750 ft. by Bar. There were only a few stones to climb under so did not obtain any specimens this is the highest point I have taken them so far.

Chamber

at sea

and all on the north side. A long trip around the South side of the island on the 25th of May showed no signs of any reptiles whatever. No geckos in a seemingly good hunting ground. A few geckos were also taken on the side of the mountain going up but there was not many places to ~~hunt~~ ^{hunt the spots near} the top ~~of the mountain~~ just bare grass.

June 3rd 1906 Sunday no work today.

June 4th 1906

Went off the trail to about 600 ft and collected a few more geckos. We sailed at 2 O'clock for Hood Island fair breeze but we have to beat to windward so are not progressing particularly fast.

June 5th to 15th inclusive 1906

Still at sea south of the group sailing around and fighting with our apology for a navigator. Light winds and strong currents keeping us from making good time. No turtles or any signs of them since we left. All hands tired of the sea voyages we have to take. The tortoises are getting on well. The large one from Aguas Ave robbes around deck a little now

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At sea

and is getting somewhat at home. at noon to day we were some 90 miles south of Hood Island heading up fairly well.

June 15th to 18th inclusive 1906

Still drifting around south of the islands. Head calm now and drifting farther south. So out in the front shooting birds with Deeb & yesterday (June 18th 06) got a loggerhead turtle asleep on the water. One other was seen a male but we failed to get him. We are at present 175 miles south of Hood Island according to the navigator and no fair signs of getting there for several days.

The following measurements were taken of the turtle.

R.F. Flipper 425 M

Stomach contained Fish eggs.

R.H. " 310 M

Ovaries very slightly developed

Sex ♀

tail 32 M

neck 215 M

apilla to elbow 170 M

Turtle had two large fish (Squids) attached to plastron and several small crabs

Color of flippers are olive and carapace light olive plastron yellowish and underneath neck and around tail yellow and pink all upper parts olive

Plates on mouth are also yellow

June 19th to 23rd inclusive 1906

Weather improving and making some progress towards Hood Island. Sighted the island on the morning of the 23rd and sailed on the wind ^{part of the tide} to clear the east end of the island and nearly failed owing either to the rascality or astounding ignorance on the part of the apology of ~~an~~ navigator who persisted in letting the vessel run off with a strong current setting us in shore. By a streak of good luck a squall struck us helping us along to clear the point. We anchored in Gardner Bay about 2 o'clock after nearly a ~~two~~ weeks voyage trying to make the island. Went ashore with the doctor to get some goats to eat as we have been on starvation rations for a month and all hands feel the want of a meal fit to eat. I picked up a snobe & a few lizards & find them common as usual.

June 24th 1906

Sunday went ashore with the doctor

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Hood

to get goats & doves to feed all hands. Something to eat is having a good effect on everybody. Picked up a couple of snakes near the beach on the way to the vessel.

June 25th 1906

Went down to the albatross colony and gathered in a few sea iguanas & lizards. I find the lizards abundant everywhere & occasionally see them on top of the large cactus trees probably in search of insects. They have few enemies hawks are not very plentiful and the only birds that seem to harm them most are the mocking birds (*Mimus macdonaldi*) which can be seen picking at their tails & breaking them off in the middle, flying away with the ~~and~~. Collected one snake near the beach.

June 26th 1906.

Went into the interior at the east end and picked up some lizards which are abundant everywhere. We reached an elevation of about 300 ft and in a grove of cactus trees about two miles inland from Gardner's Bay ran on to a tortoise. The country here is

Handwritten scribble

very brushy & the ground is covered with small rocks so that no trails can be seen anywhere. The tortoise was lying in the shade of a *Acacia* tree at the edge of a thick brush patch. It appears to be an adult female. No other signs were seen & it is only a great luck to find one as they can not be hunted by following trails or signs as there are absolutely none to follow.

~~W. H. Ochsner~~ I have the pleasure of crediting W. H. Ochsner as the finder of this tortoise Flood Island June 26 1906

June 27th 1906

Went in after tortoise in the same country we visited yesterday. King had the good fortune to find a tortoise this time in the thick brush near the edge of a large open area. It appears to be an adult female. Beck went over to the S.W. end of the island and says he got into good tortoise country. He saw no signs of tortoise but found some good bones. We got a few snakes today, and Sifford got one on Gardner. Hope to go in again tomorrow & try the luck again.

June 28th 1906

Went in after tortoise again but failed to find any. We however found a very fresh sign but the brush being so thick we could not find any tortoise after a long search. Examined some fresh dung and found it contained the red bark off the cactus & coarse grass. They evidently feed poorly as the goats which run thick all over the island keep all the cactus eaten up as soon as it falls.

June 29th 1906

Still searching for tortoise but find no new signs. Picked up several snakes. Several have been reported by the parties ashore but not collected. They seem to be ^{more} common than during our former stop here.

June 30th 1906

Went in again for tortoise no luck. Find the lizards abundant everywhere

July 1st 1906

Sunday. Foraged for food. goats & bones both are plentiful and we have

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had plenty to eat since we arrived here.

July 2nd 1906

Went down to the Albatross Colony and got three turtles and some Sea Squaws. Came back to the ship early & got some Cactus for the tortoises. Rush was in after tortoise & found one small one about four miles inland from Gardner Bay. They have evidently been well cleaned out.

July 3rd 1906

Sailed for Chatham and arrived late in the afternoon. Waited for the boys to bring out our mail & heard the details of the Frisco disaster.

July 4th 1906

No collecting done reading papers etc and received visitors from on shore.

July 5th 1906

Went up the road at Wreck Bay collecting

~~What was~~

Find the lizards rare now and most of them very small. The island is very dry now being the winter season and the natives report having no rain for some time. Hunted to day principally for geckos which I found scarce. There ~~are~~ ~~some~~ few birds and everything in general seems to be scarce. King skinned a turtle to day. One taken from Hood.

No. 3629 Sea Turtle (Hood Island) Albatross colony
Killed on board July 5th 1906

R.F. Flipper	400	m	
R.H. "	265	m	Stomach contained sea weed
Sex	♀		ovaries not developed.
tail	Missing		
neck	210	m	
apilla to elbow	125	m	

No. 3628 Sea Turtle (Hood Island) Albatross colony
Killed on board July 3rd 1906

R.F. Flipper	370	m	
R.H. "	250	m	Ovaries not developed
Sex	♀		Stomach contained sea weed
tail	46	m	& leaves of the green bushes
neck	180	m	along the back
apilla to elbow	120	m	(Can't find out name)

Chatham

July 6th 1906

Went ashore up the road again but find things rare. Only obtained a few lizards & geckos. King skinned another turtle to-day.

No. 3641. Seal with Hood Island albatross colony
Killed on board July 6th 1906

R.F. Flipper	475 m	
R.H.	330 m	Stomach contained
sex	♀	sea weed
tail	50 m	ovaries not developed.
neck	265 m	
at 2	170 m	

July 7th 1906

Collected geckos again found them rare. Mostly taken under bark of dead trees very few under rocks now. Went ashore in the evening with Williams collecting insects with a light & collected several geckos on the edge of the beach. They were probably hunting for the little flies & insects which were abundant. They love the color of the sand seem to be very much lighter than in the day time and are as usual very active.

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Barrington
July 9th 1906

Sailed for Barrington Island about 5 A.M. and arrived at 11 A.M. Capt. Service of the schooner that runs between the islands informed us that thirty years ago tortoises were found scattered all over Barrington & that he had taken them off of there. He doubted very much whether ~~he~~ we would find any as he said they were all killed off long ago. We landed after dinner and proceeded on a tortoise hunt. For lack of time we could not proceed far and cover much ground but had good luck. Beck found some old bones & Mr. Nelson the mate found two old eggs on the north side of the island. He said they were near an iguana hole and had been dug out and were lying on the ground. They appear to be not more than a year old. We are going in again tomorrow. Mr. Nelson said he would try and find the spot again where he took the eggs and we will dig down and see if any more can be found. He was in too much of a hurry to look as it was nearly dark and he was heading for the boat at full speed. We found that some natives had been visiting the island lately.

B...

and God cleaned out the entire iguana colony where we secured our specimens before. We saw a few however scattered around. We brought three back with us. The tropidurus are not so abundant as before — at least it seems so at first sight but we did not have much time to collect them. Mr. Beck labeled the tortoise bones as follows

B. C. C. Belongs to one tortoise

C. C. " " another

The bones taken on blood island are in a labeled package

July 10th 1906

Made another search for tortoise but find no live ones. Beck found some more bones on the higher portions of the north end of the island. He mentions yesterday having seen a very old piece of dung. Mr. Nelson tried to find the place where he found the old eggs yesterday but failed to do so. We have come to the conclusion

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That the eggs are probably more than a year old and were lately dug up by iguanas and exposed to the Sun. King and myself visited the valleys on the north coast but find no signs of tortoise whatever. We saw numbers of iguanas scattered all over but none in Colonias. They are still plentiful on the island despite the visits of the natives.izards are fairly abundant, and rather wild. We saw four snakes during the day & got three. To morrow expect to sail for Academy Bay Indefatigable Island

July 11th 1906

Sailed for Academy Bay and anchored at 110' clock a.m. One of the old Alaskan tortoises died today. He was full of sores and had something the matter with his feet as the skin nearly fell off them. The lungs were very dry & full of hard lumps. The skull was broken and several other bones were cracked or very weak.

altogether he was in a bad state whatever was the matter.

The following measurements were taken
 No 3744 Sand tortoise Ilium Island
 Killed on board July 11th 1906.

R.F. leg	400 m
R.H. leg	295 m
Sex	♂
tail	95 m
neck	415 m
apilla to elbow	190 m

July 12th 1906

Went in after a tortoise with King & Desb.
 We found in the same country where we
 had hunted before numerous trails
 and signs of tortoise. We found a
 good size male early in the morning
 which we skinned and brought out.

The following measurements were taken

#3747		
R.F. leg	520 m	Stomach contained Coctus
R.H. leg	470 m	
Sex	♂	
tail	150 m	
neck	560 m	
apilla to elbow	285 m	

We saw several Snakes. Secured two. Gifford went up into the interior and reported seeing about twenty. They are quite common on this island. Capt. Sevier also reported them abundant on the trail to the old settlement. I took a tortoise out of pickle today that was taken at South Albernard and had been in soap box at least two months and find that some plates were a little loose and the oil and fat oozed out between the plates. This happens to a good many tortoises that are extremely fat. Sevier also reported Snakes on Orutum but are very rare.

July 13th 1906

Hauled up anchor in a Calum and hauled and tugged all day with no avail. We tried towing the schooner with the skiff bedging and most anything to get out of Academy Bay. Mr. Seeb was informed by some one that knew that we could not get out and wore everybody out with his stupidity and stubbornness. We are still anchored near our former place. A Sand Aquama we had alive from Harborough

died on board today and I put it in formalin with intestines intact.

July 14th 1906

Still at anchor. Weather calm wanting to sail any time we can get wind.

July 15th Sunday

No Change

July 16th 1906

Still calm and no prospect of any wind. I went over in the launch with Beck and the mate to catch turtles in lagoons around Puerto de la Guadalupe. We found the yellow band turtle very common swimming around close to shore & feeding on the ~~Mangrove~~ shoots. We captured eleven all held by means of a sharp hook on a long pole. Numbers of them were swimming out some distance from shore & we saw them coming up to breathe. They come to the surface every minute or so and keeping the head erect take a long breath & then go down again head first.

The following measurements were taken on those already skinned.

No. 3752 Sea Turtle (yellow hind).

Puerta de Salaguerda

F.T. Nelson

July 16th 1906

R.F. Flipper 370 M (deformed) S.F. 505 M

R.H. " 350 M

Sex ♂

Stomach contained mangrove shoots.

tail 80 M entire organ 340

neck 220 M

axilla to elbow 150 M

&

No. 3753 Sea Turtle (yellow hind)

Puerta de la Aguarda

F.T. Nelson July 16th 1906

R.F. Flipper 500 M

Killed on board July 17th 1906

R.H. " 340 M

Stomach mangrove shoots

Sex ♂

tail 120 M entire organ 370

neck 220 M

axilla to elbow 150 M

No. 3754 Sea Turtle (yellow band)
Puerta de la Aguada F.T. Nelson

July 16th /06

Killed on board July 17th /06

R.F.F. flipper 470 M
 R.H. " 350 M
 sex ♀ Stomach contained mangrove shoots
 tail 55 M Ovaries not developed
 neck 270 M
 axilla to elbow 145 M

No 3755 Sea Turtle (yellow band)

Puerta de la Aguada F.T. Nelson July 16th - 1906

Killed on board July 17th 1906

R.F.F. flipper 480 M
 R.H. " 300 M Stomach contained mangrove shoots
 sex ♀ Ovaries not developed.
 tail 42 M
 neck 200 M
 axilla to elbow 120 M

July 17th 1906

Still Calm. Saw many turtles all day. Made
 preparation to go with the Mate to all work
 in the ship's boat. Foraging for food

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July 18th 1906

Still at Academy Bay light winds & not strong enough to beat out. Spent the day bedding & skinning turtles.

July 19th 1906

No change. Skinned a turtle today.

July 20th 1906 ^{to 23rd inclusive}

Breeze fresher & hoisted anchor after breakfast. After some time beat out and sailed along the coast of Indefatigable towards Conway Bay. The mate & myself left the vessel down the coast & headed for Albermarle. We were bound for Villa Mel in the ship's boat after staying. We made fair time and arrived off the port about 8.30 P.M. We had to anchor out side being too dark to find the entrance into the lagoon. We left again Sunday afternoon and anchored off Orattle for the night. Sailed again next morning and got to the ship at 10.30 P.M. She was then anchored at a little cove near Conway Bay where the trail that led up to the old settlement commenced. King prepared turtles during my absence.

No. 3756 Sea Turtle (yellow bird)

Puerta de la Aguada F. T. Nelson July 16th 1906

Killed on board July 18th 1906

R.F. Flipper 500 m

R.H. " 380 m

Sex ♂

Tail 110 m entire organ 190 m

neck 230 m

axilla to elbow 140 m

Stomach contained
mangrove shoots.

No. 3760 Sea Turtle (yellow bird)

Puerta de la Aguada F. T. Nelson July 16th 1906

Killed on board July 19th 1906

R.F. Flipper 475 m

R.H. " 360 m

Sex ♂

Tail 110 m entire organ 390 m

neck 220 m

axilla to elbow 140 m

Stomach contained
mangrove shoots

No. 3762 Sea Turtle (yellow bird)

Puerta de la Aguada F. T. Nelson July 16th 1906

Killed on board July 20th 1906

R.F. Flipper 540 m

R.H. " 380 m

Sex ♀

Tail 65 m

neck 390 m

axilla to elbow 200 m

Ovary not developed.
Stomach mangrove shoots.

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No. 3763 Sea Turtle (yellow kind)
Puerta de la Aguada F.T. Nelson July 16th 1906
Killed on board July 21st 1906
R.F. Flipper 505 M
R.H. " 350 M
Sex ♀ Ovaries not developed
tail 52 M
neck
apilla to elbow

No. 3764 Sea Turtle (yellow kind)
F.T. Nelson July 16th 1906
Killed on board July 21st 1906
R.F. Flipper
R.H. " 320 M
Sex ♀ Ovaries not developed
tail 40 M
neck
apilla to elbow

No. 3765 Sea Turtle (yellow kind)
Banch near Conroy Bay F.T. Nelson July 24th 1906
Killed on board July 25th 1906
R.F. Flipper 450 M
R.H. " 330 M
Sex ♀
tail 40 M Part missing
neck 270 M Ovaries not developed
apilla to elbow 160 M

July 24th 1906

Went ashore for a couple of hours in the morning & got a mess of doves for food. The country here is covered with dry grass and small trees. I saw no reptiles of any description. Williams reports seeing lizards up on the trail and said they were small & very wild. This may be probably to the abundance of hawks around the vicinity. We sailed for Haphne Island about 9 o'clock and stopped at a beach near Conway Bay on the way & got some turtles. The wind failed us in the after noon we couldn't make Haphne so anchored near the lagoon on north Indefatigable Island where we got the turtles before.

July 25th 1906

Went ashore on Indefatigable and hunted for lizards. The country here consists of rough lava beds and scattered Cistus & small trees. I found the lizards extremely scarce and it does not pay to hunt here at all. We sailed for South Seymour in the after noon and anchored there about five o'clock. I went ashore & got some goats returning at six o'clock.

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Doctor & Hunter went into the lagoon on
 7 indefatigable & reports turtles common
 but were not mating like they were on our
 former visits. Expect to go ashore for iguanas
 in the morning.

July 26th 1906

Went ashore on Seymour for iguanas
 Found them common the males predominating
 They have taken on a blackish color now and are
 not so brilliant as on our former visit collected
 about twenty for skins and made some skull
 specimens. King & I each saw a snake
 but could not get them. Sizards are fairly
 common but I did not have time to collect many.
 The tortoises we have on board are doing well.
 We gave them water the other day and observed
 them drinking. They are very slow and deliberate
 in their movements ~~and~~ holding their heads
 at right angles with their neck they just
 touch the tips of their mouths to the water
 and take from 20 to 25 seconds between
 swallows. We expect to sail for James
 to-morrow and seen what can be done
 in the way of tortoises. The following
 measurements were taken of the iguanas
 for skull specimens.

No. 3771 Skull specimen Seymour Sand Iguana
 July 26 / 06

R.F. leg 220 M
 R.H. leg 290 M
 Sep ♂
 Tail 570 M
 body 548 M

570
 48
 184
 24196
 51

No. 3772 Skull specimen Seymour Sand Iguana
 July 26th / 06

R.F. leg 205 M
 R.H. leg 282 M
 Sep ♂
 Tail 569 M
 body 510 M

No. 3773 Skull specimen Seymour Sand Iguana
 July 26th / 06

R.F. leg 200 M
 R.H. leg 575 M
 Sep ♂
 Tail 517 M
 body 500 M

No. 3774 skull specimen Seymour Sand Iguana
 July 26th / 06

R.F. leg 170 M
 R.H. leg 243 M
 Sep ♀
 Tail 460 M
 body —

⊗

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No. 3775 Skull Specimen Seymour Sand Iguana
R.F. leg 208 M July 26/06
R.H. leg 275 M
Body 465 M
tail 525 M
Sex ♂

No. 3776 Skull Specimen Seymour Sand Iguana
R.F. leg 183 M July 26/06
R.H. leg 265 M
Body 510 M
tail deformed 300 M
Sex ♂

No. 3777 Skull Specimen Seymour Sand Iguana
R.F. leg 190 M July 26/06
R.H. leg 272 M
Body 505 M
tail deformed 504
Sex ♂

No. 3778 Skull Specimen Seymour Sand Iguana
R.F. leg 202 M July 26/06
R.H. leg 270 M
Body 510 M
tail deformed 331 M
Sex ♂

Of the several stomachs examined they were found

to contain Cactus and a shrubs that
~~resembles~~ resembles the scrub oaks trees.
 Name (Maytenus)

July 27th 1906

Sailed from Seymour early in the morning
 and anchored off the coast of James Island
 East end near Bartholomew. The country
 presents a very desolate appearance. all fresh
 lava with a few Cactus and some brush.
 Sifford took a picture of a land iguana on Seymour.
 Stewart says the plant we found the tortoise
 feeding on that had the apple like fruit is
 Hippomane ^{MANCINELLA} ~~mananilla~~. I intend to go
 in after tortoise to-morrow.

July 28th 1906

Went inland for tortoise. Followed up a
 valley toward Bartholomew Island and
 find the brush and cactus thicker as we
 got higher. I saw no fresh signs of tortoise
 but Beck says he saw some about three
 weeks old. I visited near the same locality
 but saw no fresh signs. Beck picked
 up a few old bones. I found some iguana
 bones in a cavity in the lava flow. Squirrels
 are scarce inland but fairly common near the beach.

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[Faint handwritten text]

The mate reports them abundant on Bartholomew Island. We expect to go in after tortoise to on Monday.

July 29th /06

Sunday all hands resting
Sea Turtles Skinned

No 3779
R.F. Flipper 530 M
R.H. " 375 M
neck 225 M
tail 20 M
Sex ♀
apilla to elbow 170 M

Sea turtle Beach near Conway Bay
Killed on board July 26th - 1906
Indefatigable Island
Ovaries not developed.

No. 3788
R.F. Flipper 480 M
R.H. " 340 M
~~neck~~ neck 240 M
tail -
Sex ♀
apilla to elbow 165 M

Sea turtle Beach near Conway Bay
Indefatigable Island
Killed on board July 28th 1906
Ovaries not developed

James

July 30th 1906 to Aug 4th 1906

Went in after tortoise about five miles N.W. of Sullivan Bay James Island. The country is extremely rough the worst we have encountered since we arrived in the islands. The lava flows are all comparatively recent and many places have no vegetation whatever. There is a valley opposite our anchorage which runs into the interior and is fairly thick with cactus small trees & shrubs. We went up this valley about a mile & saw our first signs of tortoise. There is no earth whatever here everything is lava and ^{it is} impossible to do any trailing. King myself & Beck looked over the surrounding country for three or four hours where we saw fresh signs but found no tortoise. I returned to the ship & Beck & King went further up to Camp. I went into the Camp the next day and Beck had found two large males about five miles up the valley and in better or very good tortoise country. We found plenty of earth & cactus here and everything in favor of finding tortoise. King had one of the males partly skinned so I helped him finish it and we brought it out to Camp. Beck went on towards the main mountain

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and covered lots of country finding two more males & a female. He went over the next day and skinned the female & another small one he found on the way and with the assistance of the doctor & Blaxter who came in to help us carry ^{port} brought them to camp. King & I took out the first male we skinned. The country was so rough and hard to get over that we had such sore shoulders we could not hold the tortoise up any more so had to leave him to get to the beach by dark. The rest of the party who ~~at~~ were to help us out missed us on the way so King & I had to go it alone. They found the tortoise on the trail and carried it the rest of the way reaching the beach just at dusk. These tortoise have the heaviest shell and bones of any taken. The old males were not black as Porter described them but the females seem to be quite black. They are all very fat more so than any we have yet seen. The fat is of a rich yellow color looks almost like butter. The two males taken were very unlike in shape they look like different tortoise so far as the shape of the carapace is concerned. The other two males Beck found are way over towards Jarvis Island and

it will be impossible for us to get them out. It was something rich to get out the ones we did. No wonder people don't find tortoise on James! King got the measurements as well as possible. It is impossible to get good correct measurements as the tortoise can throw a person any direction he pleases with one of his legs. I got the ones on the second male. Beck got the females and I was not around to get any measurements.

Tortoise No. July 31st 1906 A.H. Beck
 James Island about 5 miles N.W. of Sullivan Bay and 5 miles inland elevation Bay Bar 650 ft.
 R.F. leg 450 mm
 Q.H. " 410 mm Stomach contained Cactus.
 Tail 120 mm Tortoise very fat. Shell and bones very heavy.
 neck 530 mm
 Sex ♂

Tortoise No. Aug 3rd 1906 A.H. Beck
 James Island about 5 miles N.W. of Sullivan Bay and 5 miles inland elevation by Bar 650 ft.
 R.F. 520 mm Stomach contained Cactus. Tortoise very fat. Shell fairly heavy bones very much so.
 Q.H. 460 mm
 Tail 95 mm
 neck 620 mm
 axilla to elbow 300 mm
 Sex ♂

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During my descent up up mountain one of the Hood Island tortoises died and must have been dead two or three days before I noticed it. The skin & plates all fell off and the flesh was rotten to the extent I took the intestines out and put the tortoise in strong formalin for a skeleton specimen. The best I could do under the circumstances. I obtained a few snakes which do not seem to be very rare. We ~~could~~^{caught} three up at the camp but the rats eat them up. Snakes are fairly common inland but I did not have the time to get any. Hunter took one snake that had swallowed a lizard whole it was not fit to preserve & I had to throw it away. We expect to go further down the coast to morrow.

Sunday Aug 5th 1901

all hands resting.

Beck found the female tortoises he skinned with large yolks but no signs of shell on the eggs as yet. We saw no signs of any nests so the breeding season has ^{possibly} commenced during first July. No Sand agians were seen but numerous small bones were found in the crevices & lava flows. I took a couple of Coy bones and vertebrae. We have been unable to account for their extermination.

Aug 6th 1906

Sailed for James Bay. Straightened up things on board. Sailing along the coast we soon lost sight of the barren lava flows & everything appeared thickly wooded. The green zone on top was plainly visible as the day was fine & clear. We passed by the cove where the tortoise hunters went in and saw good tortoise country along the hill sides. We got anchored about 3 o'clock.

Aug 7th 1906.

Went up some distance ^{into the interior} about the ~~beginning~~ beginning of the green zone — 1200 ft. Collected seventeen lizards. I found them quite scarce. The mountains are covered with thick brush and vines making traveling very difficult as well as collecting. Made a search for geckos under old bark & stones but saw no signs of any. Collected a couple of snakes close to the beach on the way back to the vessel. I saw crabs on our last stop here. There are not turtles here at all this time where we found them common before. No tracks saw any on the beach.

107

Aug 8th 1906

Went ashore in the lower regions around James Bay & found the lizards somewhat rarer than on our former visit. I did not notice anything of note about them except they are tamer than those in higher altitudes. I examined the stomachs of two females & found them to contain small fragments of beetle wings. Hunter reports the lizards right on top of the mountain but they are somewhat scarce. I took the coloring of a male & female in life.

No. 3824 ♀

Back light bronze. Belly light bluish but not a brilliant color. Under tail & hind legs same color. Under shoulders & throat (lemon brilliant) with black spots. Folds on side of neck ~~reddish~~ brick red. Black ante humeral spot. A row of small black spots runs along the side starting ~~behind~~ behind the front leg and ending a little forward of the hind leg. The dorsal crest in the females is not at all prominent.

No. 3820 ♂

Back brown with scattered black spots as far as hind legs. Belly, under hind legs & tail dull light blue. Under shoulders brick red with small black spots. Throat black. Under front part of jaws approaches

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Cowley Mt. -

a light Straw Color with a few small black spots. Folds on neck red with large black spots. Anterior humeral spot black larger than ♀ Top of Fore legs also with black spots.

3819 ♂

~~Some what~~ Similar to 3820 only under shoulders straw colored & throat not so black. Under jaws all straw color with more small black spots.

Aug 9th 1906

Sailed from James Bay for Cowley Mt. got anchored off the Mt about 6 P.M. after going through an experience that will no doubt be well aired at the proper time.

Aug 10th 1906 2/11th - 1906

Went in after tortoise. only out on this side. (the east is a vast stretch of Purpure Stone. There is practically no vegetation till some miles inland. It rises on a gradual slope for about 5 miles then gets quite steep at about 2000 ft. where the vegetation gets thick. Small trees mixed with moss & tall br.

grass tramped down in most places by the
 mules. At about 2200 to 2500 at level place
 surrounds the rim of the crater which rises
 abruptly at the inside of this plane which
 is about a mile & a half wide. ~~The mules~~
 don't get into this as a tall grass, ~~over~~
 cross head is encountered & is almost impossible
 to push through. We had a good look at
 the rim of the crater but could not get through
 to it. We turned back and camped near
 the edge of this belt for the night. We searched
 for tortoise nests among in the dry grass below
 and found signs about a month old but did
 not see any tortoise. The trails run into the wide
 tracks & made it impossible to track them. Beck
 came down the cut where we were looking and
 ran across the tortoise a little further up the
 hill. He went over to the southward and found
 it a little better & got closer into the crater.
 He found the camp where the natives killed
 the tortoises & saw about seventy old
 skeletons. We saw a few to the northward.
 It is a capital place to use mules here
 & no doubt the natives cleaned the tortoise
 out very thoroughly. Beck skinned the
 tortoise out roughly & King & myself
 finished him Sunday. I measured the tail
 & leg bones which were disjointed & the
 measurements are not very true.

No 3861 Sand Tortoise Cowley Mt Albermarle
Island Aug 11th 1906 alt about 2000 ft.

RF 320 m

RH 330 m

axilla to elbow 180

tail 60 m

sex ♀

the ovaries were well developed
eggs were in large yolks.

Sigords ~~at~~ were only seen close to the beach
& these were very wild & scarce. King
collected one on the way down. He also
got a snake in the field of pumice
stone about 2000 ft. This is the only snake
~~shot~~ taken on Albermarle so far & is different
in coloring from any other yet. Williams
collected two geckos under an old piece of tortoise
shell about 1000 ft.
also reports seeing one at 1000 ft

Aug 12th 1906

Finished the tortoise beds brought down
yesterday. all hands resting.

Aug 13th 1906

Sailed for Dunedin Island & stopped
at Cowley Island on the way. Cowley is
a broken down crater similar to Brattle

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but much smaller. We stayed there about two hours. It was early in the morning and lizards were not out. I only saw three I got one. I collected several geckos under the loose lava blocks. Saw no sea iguanas here. We beat up against the wind all day and could not make Ilimcan. So sailed all night.

Aug 14th 1906

Got anchored off Ilimcan about ten A.M. Went ashore after lizards. I found them by ~~not~~ means abundant, if anything rather scarce. I collected on the North East slope of the island to about 500 ft. The lizards are very wild and keep close under cover. Generally found under the thorn bushes or on piles of old lava ~~where~~ ^{which} they get under on ones approach. Collected and so during the day. I got a snake about 400 ft. It appeared different from any taken so far. It was very well colored to prevent detection. The place it was taken was a lava block covered with silver colored lichen which matched the snake exactly. There was one reported by our hunter during our last stop which he said was similar in coloring to the one taken today. Dick went in after ~~the~~

Aug 15th 1906

Went down into the large crater at the north end of the island. I found the lizards more plentiful than elsewhere but by no means abundant. The numerous lizards make them very wild more so than any of the tropidurans yet taken with the exception of Charles. The floor of the crater is 450 ft above the sea level and is composed of red loam covered with large thorn bushes and old stumps. Around the edges the vegetation is thick but the central portion is almost bare. I saw old signs of tortoise but I did not find any in the crater itself. Lizards were the only reptiles seen. I found in several stomachs furnished portions of beetle wings and grass hoppers. I saw several lizards chasing them and they seem to be one of the principal articles of food. Some of the males have a rich salmon color but I find little or no difference in those taken in and out of the crater although the surrounding colony in the crater is quite red. I saw quite a few young and presume the breeding season has not been over.

203 ~~Journal~~

very long. Bech got seven tortoises down
some alive and some partly skinned.
We will have to clean up the wreck
to-morrow. They are still abundant on
Almeida. We run across them hunting for
other things than them. Former ~~collectors~~
collectors could not have covered very
much country. Messrs. Webster & Harris
saying they doubted if two or three
yet remained on the island. Bech
found ^{one} the females with large eggs &
soft white shells nearly ready to lay.
He brought them down & I will see if
it is possible to preserve them. We
expect to sail for Villa Mil early in the
morning.

Aug 16th to ~~17th~~^{19th} 1906

Sailed early on the morning of the 16th for
Villa Mil where we arrived on the evening
of the 19th after beating against the wind
& strong currents for four days. Nothing
of note during the voyage.

Aug 20th 1906

Sailed into Trade Cove to an anchorage hoping
to anchor outside last night as we

worried about dark too late to get in.
 Making preparations to go up the
 mountain to skin tortoises. A few tortoise
 have been brought in by the natives from
 along the coast towards Cape Dose but
 they find it too much of a job to get
 many having to cut trails for each
 tortoise brought out. We expect to stay
 here till Sept 5th. Have things ready to
 pack away now. All the tortoise are ready
 to show away for good.

No. 3979 Land Tortoise James Island
 July 31st 1906

R. F. leg	450 M	Very fat & very heavy
R. H. leg	410 M	Shell
tail	170 M	Taken about 6 miles inland
neck	530 M	and about 5 miles N.W. of
Sex ♂		Sullivan Bay altitude by Bar.
		650 ft.

King took measurements and says they are the
 best he could get. Very difficult to take them

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No. 3975 Sand Tortoise James Island
Aug 3rd 1906 about 6 miles inland from
anchorage which was 5 miles N.W. of
Sullivan Bay.

D.F. leg 520 M
D.H. leg 460 M
tail 95 M
neck 620 M
axilla to elbow 300 M
Sex ♂

Very fat & had
thick shell.
Stomach contained
Cactus

Aug 21st 1906

Had everything ready to go up after the
large tortoises on top of the mountain but
could not get the cables so waited over
another day.

Aug 22nd ^{30^a} 1906

Went up with our outfit to the
hacienda to start of the mountain. The
weather is constantly raining & foggy at
this elevation (1300 ft) and the prospects
of camping are not very pleasant. There
is nothing visible in the way of reptiles
the lizards do not seem to be much
higher than 200 or 300 ft the beginning of

Yukon

the green zone. Williams found a few geckos under the bark of about 1500 ft.

The country seems very wet for lizards just as Chatham does and I did not see any so far up as the crater but they occur in the crater itself Mr Stewart reports seeing two in there. The rim of the crater is 3150 ft. at 1500 ft the grassy area commences and runs clear to the rim of the crater. We saw our first live tortoises about two miles from the top of the crater. It seems more like seeing them in a park here as they can be seen simply by going around on the grass some feeding and others sleeping. They follow the trails made by the cattle and pack mules and we often had to get off the trail to pass them by. They are by no means rare around this mountain although great woods have been made upon them by the oil hunters. Those we saw on the way up the mountain were moderate sized females. The males being the largest were killed off first for their oil and consequently are rarer. We reached the top of the mountain about noon and set

a course ~~to~~ towards a large valley to the South west of the mountain where the natives killed the large tortoises for the oil. We continued to travel through fine pasture land free from all fog and dampness as on top of the mountain the weather was perfect. On all sides of us were tortoise skeletons, hundreds of them! They had all been killed by the natives with few exceptions. The well logs have a few to their credit & these are distinguished by the carapace & plastron being intact. The natives cut theirs open with an ~~ax~~ ^{ax}. We saw no live tortoises on this steep slope of the Crater. We saw none until we reached the level valley below. This valley was visited by fog which hung over it early in the morning & lifted a little toward noon. The ~~same~~ growth here was the same as on the mountain fine green grass and small trees. We made our camp in an old house the oil hunters used to occupy and started on our search for tortoises. We found two near the house but only moderate sized ones. We killed one to get the liver for lunch and while we were eating our native guide slipped out and cut one of the legs off for his own lunch.

so we only saved the skull. We skinned
 the other one in the afternoon. We found
 on our return to camp the dogs had eaten
 what was left of our first tortoise. They
 even eat the shell as next morning half
 of it was gone. We started out next
 morning with two mules and guide to
 go along the trail where the big tortoise
 used to be abundant but found they had
 been slaughtered by the wholesale. We
 only saw the ordinary females and these
 were common. We skinned four of them
 and looked fairly well over a good portion of
 country without finding any ~~large~~ large ones.
 King and I skinned out three the ~~following~~
 following day that we found near the
 camp and Beck & the guide went
 out hunting again but failed to find
 any large ones. The largest skeleton
 we saw measured seven spans. We
 collected a sack full of old skulls
 in fairly good condition. Beck decided
 to go back seeing we could not get what
 was desired so we started back Sunday
 with eight tortoises that we had skinned
 on the trip. In the way up the mountain
 and about half way to the huacrisa
 King found a large mule that measured

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Six spans so we decided to come back next day and skin him. We accomplished this and got back to the hacienda by dark. This made the ninth tortoise. We found their principal food ~~consisted of~~ was the grass (Paspalum) that covered the entire country for miles around.

The following measurements were taken of these nine tortoises

No. 3982 Sand Tortoise Skull taken off tortoise killed in a valley S.W. side of Villa Mil Ant. This was the specimen our guide cut the leg off.

R.H. leg 320 M

L.F. " 345 M

tail 95 M

axilla to elbow 165 M

Aug 23rd 1906

No. 3983 Sand Tortoise taken in a valley S.W. side of Villa Mil Ant Aug 23rd 1906

R.F. leg 360 M

R.H. " 290 M

axilla to elbow 185 M

neck 390 M

tail 90 M

sex ♂

Temp of tortoise 80°

Air 78°

stomach contained grass

No. 3984 Sand Tortoise Valley S.W. side of Villa Mil Mt. Aug 24th 1906

R.F. leg 300 M Temp of Tortoise 94°
A.H. " 260 M Air 78°
tail 45 M Ovaries large yolks
neck 350 M Stomach contained grass
sex ♀
axilla to elbow 130 M

This tortoise had a ^{grown over} aphole in the right hind end of the carapace which our guide explained was to see whether the tortoise was good enough to kill for fat. It left a large abscess in the tortoise and had anything but a pleasant odor

No. 3985 Sand Tortoise Valley S.W. side of Villa Mil Mt. Aug 24th 1906

R.F. leg 280 M temp of tortoise 76°
A.H. " 140 M air 78°
neck 310 M Ovaries large yolks
tail 55 M Stomach contained grass
sex ♀
axilla to elbow 128 M

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Sand Tortoise No. 3987 Valley S.W.
Side of Villa Mil Out Aug 25, 1905
R.F. leg 430 M
R.H. " 400 M Temp of tortoise 74°
sex ♂ Air 64°
tail 100 M Stomach contained grass
neck 520 M
axilla to elbow 900 M

~~A~~ Sand Tortoise No. 3986
Valley S.W. side of Villa Mil Out.
Aug 24th 1906
Ovaries developed and nearly ready to lay
Sept 7
No measurements done in Bedd Style
I.E. Skinned out in a rush or rather
half skinned & another tortoise to the list.
no measurements. He says he has no
time to do first class work. He's here to
get tortoises & not to clean them properly

Sand Tortoise No. 3988
Valley S.W. side of Villa Mil Out.
Aug 25th 1906
R.F. leg 300 M Temp of tortoise 74°
R.H. " 280 M Air 70°
sex ♀ Ovaries large yolks
tail 50 M stomach contained grass
neck 330 M
axilla to elbow

Sand Tortoise No. 3989

Valley S.W. side of Villa Milcut

Aug 25th 1906

R.F. leg 320 M

Temp of Tortoise 73°

R.H. " 280 M

air 80°

Sex ♀

Ovaries slightly developed

tail 60 M

Stomach contained grass

neck 360 M

upilla to elbow 170 M

Sand Tortoise No. 3990

Valley S.W. side of Villa Milcut

Aug 25th 1906

sex ♀

Red style

Sand Tortoise No. 3991

Skull

Valley S.W. side of Villa Milcut

Tortoise killed by guide for fat

Sand Tortoise No. 3992

Skull

Valley S.W. ~~side~~ side of Villa Milcut

Tortoise killed by guide for fat

No 3993 Sand Tortoise S.W. slope
of mt elevation about 2900 ft

This tortoise was a very old male the
plates on the side of the Carapace were
loose in life and plates on top all
chipped up. The fore legs were
scorched up by being chewed by the
dogs and he was a regular old
patriarch all around.

R.F. leg 440 M

Aug 27th 1906

R.H. " 1100 M

Sex ♂

Stomach contained grass

tail 100

neck 500 M

axilla to elbow 240 M

Sand Torts

Aug 31st 1906

Skinned tortoises collected by the natives
and brought to the house at Villa Mil.
I am not sure where the exact locality
of these tortoises is. I saw some coming
down off the mountain and most of
them did but probably a dozen or
so came from the coast. The following
measurements were taken.

Sand Tortoise No. 3994

Collected by natives and brought to Villa Mil.
Killed Aug 31st 1906

R.F. leg 300 M

R.H. " 270 M

Sex ♀

tail 47 M

neck 315 M

apilla to elbow 135 M

Ovaries not developed.

Sand Tortoise No. 3995

Collected by natives and brought to Villa Mil

Killed Aug 31st 1906

R.F. leg 400 M

R.H. " 380 M

Sex ♂

tail 100 M

neck 420 M

apilla to elbow 220 M

Sand Tortoise No. 3996

Collected by natives and brought to Villa Mil

Killed Aug 31st 1906

R.F. leg 340 M

R.H. " 280 M

Sex ♀

tail 35 M

neck 350 M

apilla to elbow 170 M

Eggs saved from ovaries
to blow. Ten were
taken with hard shells.
The rest in yolk.

215 Villa

Beck & Sifford took tortoise pictures
and general news around the mountain

Sept 1st 1906

Skinned two tortoises at the house &
helped on board Schooner.

No. 3997 Sand Tortoise ~~is~~ collected by
natives and brought to Villa Mil.

Killed Sept 1st 1906

R.F. leg 380 M

R.H. " 310 M Ovaries not developed

Sex ♀

tail 50

neck 390 M

villa to elbow 170 M

No. 3998 Sand Tortoise collected by natives &
brought to Villa Mil

Killed Sept 1st 1906

Measurements not taken

Ovaries developed and nearly ready to lay.
Took the eggs out that had hard shells
and will preserve them.

Sept 2nd 1906.

Sunday. No work done

Sept 3rd 1906

Stuffed & poisoned tortoises & skinned two at the house.

No. 3999 Sand Tortoise. Collected by natives and brought to Villa Mil.

Killed Sept 3rd 1906

R.F. leg 330 M

R.H. " 225 " Air 82°

Sex ♀ Temp of tortoise 79°

tail 43 "

neck 340 "

apilla to elbow

No. 4000 Sand Tortoise. Collected by natives & brought to Villa Mil. Killed Sept 3rd 1906

R.F. leg 340 M

R.H. " 330 M Air 82°

Sex ♀ Temp of Tortoise 88°

tail 55 M

neck 300 M

tail

apilla to elbow 200 M

217

Sept 4th & 5th 1906

Watered ship and loaded on tortoises. Sailed in the afternoon of the 5th for Chatham.

Sept 6th 1906.

Sailing for Chatham. King skinned a tortoise today

No 4001

Fore leg 340m

Hind leg 320m

tail 52m

sex ♀

axilla to elbow 185

Ovaries slightly developed.

Specimens No 4002 to 4006 were taken by Williams under the bark of large trees (divided leaf) on Albemarle vicinity of Hacienda about 1500 ft

Sept 7th 1906

Anchored at Chatham. Blew some tortoise eggs & King skinned a tortoise.

No. 4007 Sex ♀ All measurements taken.

Collected by natives vicinity of Villa Mil.

Sept 8th 1906

Anchored at Chatham. Watering ship. Skinned two tortoises to-day. The large male we took off Duncan our first visit died to-day.

No. 4009 Sand Tortoise. Collected by native
nativity of Villa Mil. Killed on board Sept 8th 1906

R.F. leg 330 m
R.H. 310 m
Sex ♀
tail 80 m
neck 350 m
apilla to elbow 210 m

No 4010. Sand Tortoise. Ithaca Island. R.H.B.
Killed on board Sept 8th 1906

R.F. leg 415 m
R.H. 360 m 1st class measurements.
Sex ♂
tail 82 m
neck 492 m
apilla to elbow 220 m

Sept 9th 1906

Sunday. No work done.

Sept 10th 1906

Skinned tortoises and watered ship. We sailed
in the evening for Villa Mil with his
excellency the Governor of the Galapagos on board.
He asked Mr. Becho to take him over on

219 Villamil

Some of his official business and was unfortunately not refused. The following measurements were taken on the tortoises skinned.

No. 4011 Sand Tortoise. Albemarle Island
Collected by natives vicinity of Villa Mil.
Killed on board Sept 10th 1906

R.F. leg 350 M
R.H. " 330 M ovaries large yolks
Sex ♀
tail 60 M
neck 380 M
apical to elbow 160 M

No. 4012 Sand Tortoise. Albemarle Island. Collected
by natives vicinity of Villa Mil. Killed on board Sept 10th 1906

R.F. leg 290 M
R.H. " 270 M Eggs in hard shell
Sex ♀ and large yolks
tail 30 M
neck 310 M
apical to elbow 150 M

Sept 11th 1906

Sailing for Villa Mil. We arrived there in the after-noon and landed the governor with the ship's boat. Sailed immediately for Tower Island.

Sept 12th 1906

On the way to Tower Island skinned
one tortoise to-day.

No. 4013. Sand Tortoise Albemarle Island
Collected by natives vicinity of Villa Mil.

Killed on board Sept 12th 1906.

R.F. leg 325 M

R.H. " 300 M

Sex ♂

tail 70 M

neck 360 M

axilla to elbow 180 M

Sept 13th 1906

Still making for Tower. Light winds during
the night and current sets us back. King
skinned a tortoise to-day.

No 4014 Sand Tortoise Albemarle Island. Collected
by natives vicinity of Villa Mil. Killed on board

Sept 13th 1906

R.F. leg 315 M

R.H. " 280 M

Sex ♂

tail 55 M

neck 340 M

axilla to elbow

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Tower

Sept 14th 1906

Made Tower Island by 12 o'clock noon & anchored on the north side of the island. It resembles Hood a little in appearance from a distance, low and covered with brush & cactus. There are no beaches near our anchorage but the coast is steep bluffs all along and only a few places to land. Expect to go ashore tomorrow. The mate saw a few sea iguanas today when he took the boat ashore. None of the party saw any reptiles except these. We skinned two tortoises today.

No. 4015 Land Tortoise Albermarle Island
Collected by water's vicinity of Villahuel. Killed
on board Sept 14th 1906.

Pl. F. leg 310 M

Pl. H. " 280 M

Sex ♀

tail 38 M

neck 320 M

axilla to elbow

Series large yellow.

T. ...

No. 4016 Sund Tortoise albenarle Island.
Collected by natives vicinity of Villa Mil. Killed
on board Sept 14, 1906.

- R.F. leg 290 M
- R.H. " 265 M ovaries large yellow.
- Sex ♀
- tail " 50 M
- neck 340 M
- apillato elbow 150 M

Sept 15th 1906

Went ashore in the afternoon to get a look
of Cactus for the tortoises & get some
Sea iguanas. Found them rather scarce
on this end of the island but Beach saw
plenty on the South side. They are all
small on this island) no large ones were noticed
at all. The greater part of the Coast being steep
bluffs they keep well up on the land and stay
in the scrub Cactus and rocks a few
yards from the coast itself. Saw a green
turtle today the first one for some time.

Sept 16th 1906

Sunday
Sailed for Pindlos where we found
an anchorage on the north west end of the

island about 5.30 P.M. The island appears very barren & dry. The greater part seems to be black lava. The brush only extends to the beach in some places and is very thick about a mile inland. Expect to get ashore in the morning to hunt.

Sept 17th 1906

Went ashore on Birdos. We rowed down the coast about a mile to where the brush comes down to the beach and worked inland towards the rim of the crater. Near the coast ~~is~~ the ground is black ashes covered with low brush & a few small trees. As you work inland the brush becomes very thick and cactus appears. About one mile inland the lizards are found abundant all through the brush. They keep well under cover and rarely come into the open. The ~~numbers~~ numerous frarobs make them very wild. They are all dark in color the males being about the color of the black ashes. Some have a very prominent dorsal crest. The stomachs of several examined contained vegetable matter. Insects seem to be scarce and sprouts & green leaves which are not particularly plentiful form their principal diet. The ovaries

of several females were well developed. King worked along the rocks near the water and found them abundant. They seem to ~~be~~ range ~~on~~ the rocks along the coast and beginning a mile inland begin again and go to the top. The belt near shore where the brush is not thick seems to be deserted. Sea igranas are plentiful. Saw a turtle again today.

Sept 18th 1906

Sailed this morning for Abingdon where we anchored at 12.30 on the south side of the island which appears to be the highest. Went ashore this afternoon. Landed on a good sand beach and worked inland about a mile. About half way up the mountain a distinct green zone is plainly visible the lower part being brown here not very rough & covered sparsely with cactus & trees. The lizards are abundant in this lower portion especially near the beach which swarms with seal flies. Several stomachs examined contained these flies & leaves of a succulent plant growing on the beach. Expect to go in after tortoise tomorrow.

Abingdon

Sept 19th 1906

Went up the mountain after tortoise. We commenced to get good tortoise country at about seven or eight hundred ft the beginning of the Green Gorge. There is not much earth the ground is nearly all lava but plenty of water & cactus. The top of the mountain is covered with fog most of the time and everything is good and wet. We saw fresh signs of tortoise soon after getting into the green gorge and soon found a trail we followed and saw the tortoise on top of a large rock with a few small water holes in it. It is Capital Country for tortoise but we did not look any further and skinned and carried out our first find. Doctor went up the mountain ^{a distance} and came upon another large mole. There are trails all around the mountain side. Beck found a mole on the Southern slope of the mountain lower down. He also found the fresh trail of another tortoise but failed to find it as yet. We expect to go ~~into~~ and get the other tortoise Doctor found to morrow.

No. 4292

Sand Tortoise Abingdon Island Sept 19th/06
Southern Slope of Mt. about 900 ft.

R.F. leg 495 M

R.H. ... 460 M

Sex ♂

tail 135 M

neck 590 M

apilla to elbow 260 M

Stomach contained Cactus
Neck measurement is not
accurate but they have
very long necks in comparison
to the other tortoise. The head
has yellow markings around
the mouth. Very fat.

NO. 4020 Small Banks Bay tortoise died on
board Sept 17th 1906

R.F. leg 252 ~~mm~~

R.H. " 230 M

Sex ♂

Tail 70 M

Neck 253 M

apilla to elbow 130 M

Sept 20th 1906

Spent the day getting out the other tortoise
found by doctor. Saw several tracks but
no new tortoise. Back found the one he
saw the track of yesterday but it is too
far in to get out. Expect to get out the

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Albigdon

one he found yesterday tomorrow.

No. 4293 Land Tortoise Albigdon Island
Sept 20th 1906. Southern slope about 1000 ft
in the green zone

A.F. leg 530 M

R.H. " 485 M

Sex ♂

tail 135

neck 540 M

axilla to elbow 250

Stomach contained Cactus
& grass.

Sept 21st 1906

Went in after the tortoise Beck found. It was about a mile or two ~~its~~ above the green zone on the Southern slope of the mountain. It is continually raining or foggy up there through the morning and clears off in the afternoon. It is capital tortoise country everything being green & plenty of water & cactus. The tortoises taken were very fat & showed the effects of good living. We saw no other signs and they are probably very rare on Albigdon. Beck found one other, a male which was too far in to carry out. He also found an old shell and a few bones in a cave the tortoise probably fell into & died. We brought these down and they are in a ~~fairly~~ ^{fairly}

Abingdon
Wanman

good state. The following measurements were taken on the tortoise skinned.

No. 4294 Sand Tortoise Abingdon Island
Sept 21st 1906

R.F. 510

R.H. 420

Sex ♂

tail 165

neck 565

axillary claw 240

Very fat. Stomach contained
grass & cactus. Taken in
green zone south slope of Mt.

Sept 22nd 1906

Collected Sea Turtles and Lizards along the beach at our anchorage. Found both to be abundant. The lizards are more abundant near the beach but run to 1500 ft. Rather scarce at that height. I saw no geckos or snakes. We expect to sail in the morning for Wanman.

Sept 23rd 1906

Sailed from Abingdon this morning with a fair wind to Wanman. Sunday standing weather.

Sept 24th 1906

Landed on the N.E. end of Wanman Island

229

~~Neenah~~

Culpepper

Arrived up on a small plateau covered with cactus and small trees. We only stayed a few hours and this looked to be the best collecting ground. Hunted under the loose lava and found the geckos fairly common. They were most abundant along the edge of the cliffs where the sea birds nested. They were all good sized specimens that were full grown and these are the first ones I noticed with nails on their toes. The back is slate blue with black markings and a light stripe running from the shoulder to the middle of the back. The underneath part of body is pale lemon and the throat light flesh color. Soch of time prevented in collecting more specimens. The elevation of this plateau was about 200 ft. I found the sea iguanas rare. They were small compared to other islands but otherwise I noticed no difference. They were taken close to the waters edge on the rim of the crater. After leaving the island we went to and at four o'clock next morning set a course for Culpepper.

Sept 25th 1906.

Landed on the N.W. end of Culpepper on a small slope projecting from the upright rock

Culpepper

found the top inaccessible. I worked along the rocks in search of iguanas and found them to be rare and much smaller than the average iguana of other islands. These were the only signs of reptiles observed. We stayed on the island a few hours and then left for Clarion.

Sept 26th to Oct 11th 1906

At sea making for Clarion. All hands are working to clear of the decks of tortoises which were piled in ^{so} that it is difficult to tend the sailing of the schooner. We ran into bad weather a few days out and had a rather miserable time of it skimming tortoises with water flying around and rolling all over. The weather cleared after four days and we cleared up quite a few tortoises. One small Tagro Cove tortoise and an old Duncan one died. The rest seem to be in good condition. We are having poor winds now and it is possible we may not be able to make Clarion. The weather continues fine and we may have the tortoises cleared out in a few days. We have to get the decks cleared before getting much further north.

No. 4466 Sand Tortoise *Tayus* Core Albermarle I.
 died on board Oct 1st 1906.

R.F. 160 M

R.H. 150 M

Sex ♂ ?

Tail 34 M

apella to elbow

neck 180 M

No 4475 Sand Tortoise Duncan Island
 died on board Oct 4th 1906 good measurements

R.F. 380 M

R.H. 320 M

Sex ♂

tail 72 M

apella to elbow 190 M

neck 110 M

Oct 11th to 20th 1906

Slight winds & calms. Weather very fine. Finished skinning the tortoises on the 13th. Those we have alive on board are doing well. We are not sure of making Larion yet. The wind is not favorable to laying up and we might have to pass it by. Nothing unusual of note. All hands tending to recovery of ship.

No 4506 Green Tottle Skull
 Indefatigable Island ^{Sagoon} - Near Seymour Island
 R.F. Flipper 500M
 R.H. " 335M
 .apilla to elbow 200M
 tail 100M
 Sex ♂

