

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

OF THE

BERNICE PAUAAHI BISHOP MUSEUM OF
POLYNESIAN ETHNOLOGY AND
NATURAL HISTORY.

VOL. IV. — No. 2.

Director's Report for 1907.

HONOLULU, H. I.

BISHOP MUSEUM PRESS.

1908.

*TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE BERNICE PAUAI
BISHOP MUSEUM.*

Sirs:—In accordance with the standing vote of the Trustees, I submit my Annual Report on the present condition of this Museum and the work done or planned in the various departments during the year 1907.

*WILLIAM T. BRIGHAM,
Director of the Museum.*

Honolulu, February 14, 1908.

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REPORT

WHILE it is most gratifying to a Director to report substantial gains and general prosperity of the institution in his charge, no such officer can escape the general law of changing light and shade, and he must at times recognize the fact that there are seasons when the results are not in proportion to the labor expended and not such as each member of the Museum staff has honestly and industriously striven to attain.

Such has been the year just closed. Perhaps of all the few years of the life of this Museum hitherto the one of which it must be admitted that we cannot marshal this list of accessions, that table of attendance, an increased number of workers, better accommodation for the work, or even many additional attractions for the amusement or instruction of the public.

While Mr. Otto H. Swezey has joined us as honorary Curator of Entomology, and Miss E. Schupp as Librarian, we have lost Mr. W. A. Bryan who, early in the year was reappointed Taxidermist and Curator of Ornithology for six months, this term expiring July 31st. Both our publications and our exhibition cases will suffer from the loss, and it will be difficult to fill the place of so active and successful a worker. Mr. L. G. Blackman, who has for years been a most acceptable librarian and general assistant, listened to the lure of his favorite occupation of teaching and left us to become head master of the recently founded Aliiolani College in this city. The Museum has lost strength in his departure. Mr. Hugh F. Sturtevant, who has for several summer vacations

acted as Assistant, to our great satisfaction, died of typhoid fever not long after his return to his regular school work on Honokaa, Hawaii, and every member of the staff mourns the loss of a colleague and dear friend.

The Curatorship of Ornithology has not been filled, although there have been applications for the position, because with the limited income of the Museum it is impossible to fill all the positions that should be made in a museum of the size and rank of this institution, and, as much work had been done on the collection and preservation of birds until the specimens were very numerous and the portion of our library devoted to this branch was rich in the working literature of ornithology, it seemed better to turn our limited powers to some other department where a skilled worker was greatly needed, and such an one was unquestionably Botany. Not only do our valuable collections need the care of an expert, but they should be so increased that by exchange we could acquire ample specimens of the Polynesian flora on other groups, such as New Zealand, Tahiti, Samoa and Tonga. With the exception of a good collection of New Zealand ferns we have nothing from the rest of the Pacific, and as we have few, if any, botanists on this group, the Director finds great difficulty in answering the frequent requests for specimens or definite botanical information. With a competent botanist we could be of no little use to many institutions and botanical workers abroad as well as able to acquire new material in this line for our herbarium and cases. Our library should be largely increased in botanical literature, although it is already not to be despised. Still there are whole families of Hawaiian plants needing thorough study and illustration, such as the very remarkable and interesting tree lobelias so important a part of the Hawaiian flora. I had hoped to take this in hand myself and had collected much material for illustration and had prepared a few colored plates, but the pressing work of administration has hitherto made the prosecution of such a great work impossible for me, and I had thought perhaps if a suitable botanist and collector

could be obtained, I might attempt to finish this task. Some one should do this, for at present the family is in sad confusion and needs ample revision and illustration. It would add greatly to the value of our publications could a monograph on the Hawaiian *Lobeliaceæ* be issued from our press. I have for some months been conducting negotiations looking to securing such a botanical assistant.

We also greatly need a marine zoologist, not only to work on our reefs and study the many undescribed or little known species of marine life, but to complete the grand collection of fishes which so far as shown in the admirably colored casts prepared by Mr. J. W. Thompson, our artist, greatly interest and delight our visitors, but more important still add to the known species, and increase our knowledge of species already named. As a single instance, during the past year has been added to our collection a large eel common in Samoan waters, but never before reported from these islands: nor is this a solitary case; in many other specimens in our collection of casts we have either found new species, or old species for the first time reported from these waters.

If we had the income needed to secure the additional workers we have not at present, nor do I see any immediate prospect of securing such conveniences as are necessary for their work, let alone space within the Museum walls for storage of the specimens they may be expected to add. For months I have endeavored to formulate plans which could meet the needs of such a museum as this, and after presenting to the Trustees three successive sets of plans, the second and third pared down from the preceding until the attenuation can be carried no farther and leave vitality enough in the structure to be of real use, still the funds available do not admit, in the opinion of a majority of the Trustees, of beginning to build. I do not despair, for the architect who planned the original structure of this Museum gave only a closet under the stairway (which now hardly suffices for the janitors to store their implements) for all the Museum work. Then came the cellar under Polynesian Hall, and at last the temporary wooden buildings,

several hundred feet away for the Press, Taxidermy, Photography and everything else. So in the process of evolution we may attain even greater helps in our work.

With no suitable workrooms, still less any adequate store-rooms at present, a condition of things which is I believe admitted by all the Trustees, the workers in the Museum cannot justly be blamed if they do not take active measures to increase the collections when we have nowhere to prepare, exhibit or store them. When they have not sufficient room apart from the public exhibition halls to unpack valuable collections already in possession; when they see valuable specimens fade away to worthlessness in the exhibition cases because they have no other place safe from insects in which to store them.

And this brings me to the consideration of one of the most important objects for which this Museum was founded,—the *preservation* of the objects collected within its walls. We have taken several important steps in that direction: a durable and essentially fire-proof building; cases as insect- and dust-proof as they can be made; a free use of preservatives, poisons and insecticides. All this is well but not enough. Certain rare specimens should no longer be exposed to the intensely actinic light of this climate but be withdrawn from public exhibition and consequent exposure, and stored for study by another generation of scientists instead of being sacrificed to the idle curiosity or unheeding gaze of the average visitor.

I had intended to place before you an analysis of what has been published by eminent museologists,—Drs. Flower, Goode, True and others on the side of work and store rooms, but our situation in the midst of the Pacific is so peculiar that even the generous allotment of work and store space by all these masters as distinct from the public exhibition halls of a museum, will hardly meet the wants of this Museum in a tropical climate, where work rooms must not be cramped and heated, and storage must be well aired and accessible. Our conditions are greatly variant from

those of most large museums in cold climates where they have need of artificial heat during a portion of the year, and the winter's cold checks the activities of insect pests, while here pests of that nature are perennial and far exceeding in variety and abundance. In spite of the best of cases, collections of birds, insects, plants, must be frequently inspected, and all museum workers know that this inspection if properly done, needs room, it cannot be done in a public gallery in the presence of careless or inquisitive visitors.

I have harped so often on this string that I refrain from wearying you farther with what seems to all of us engaged in museum work the most important, and sooner or later the surely fatal defect of the Bishop Museum. I will only say that while this monument to Mrs. Bishop should be a permanent one there is little permanency about it except in the stone walls and stone implements, and to a less extent some of the wooden implements and the shells, corals and volcanic specimens. I should be recreant to my duty as Director of this Museum if I did not utter this warning. We have made too much of present exhibition for vain public gratification and have provided too little for the permanency of the treasures amassed within the Museum walls, which when perished can never be replaced.

I will not leave this subject with the impression that I do not believe a museum such as this has a part to fulfil toward the public in exhibiting to a wise extent, that is so far as by so doing it can convey instruction and even pleasure to visitors, but there is far greater good to be done to far greater numbers by such collections as ours in a very different way. They must be studied, here on the spot, by competent men, and there must be conveniences for such work. The results thus obtained will reach farther and last longer than the praises (often unmixed with knowledge) which fall from the transient visitor, however complimentary, and however pleasing to one's self-love.

Hawaiian Hall is large enough, if duplicates could be stored elsewhere, to exhibit all that any visitor of a few hours need know of Hawaiian life, human, animal, vegetable or mineral, and Poly-

nesian Hall will do very well under the same conditions if we could separate and place in another hall somewhat larger the Papuan portion of our collection. These two halls would amply accommodate all the material we ought to exhibit or can afford to exhibit with the present income of the Museum funds. Unless we have money to buy certain private collections, we cannot get things from the Pacific desirable for exhibition in the department of Polynesian Ethnology simply because they do not exist outside collections made many years ago, and any proposed ethnological exploration of the Pacific islands must begin by securing these private collections which contain far more material for exhibition purposes than can now be collected on the islands.

I turn to the things in hand,—pleasanter matter for the earnest man than the dream of what might be if we were all wise and had command of sufficient money. We have by no means been stranded but have gone slowly on with some things to cheer us as may be seen in the appended lists of accessions. We have secured the services of a thoroughly competent entomologist in the person of Mr. Otto H. Swezey, and for the first time the collections of Mr. R. C. L. Perkins, for which the Museum contributed one-third of the cost of collecting and more than one-half the expense of publication, are being utilized and arranged for inspection by students. Under the unfortunate arrangement for the distribution of the remarkable collection of Mr. Perkins, the portion coming to this Museum of course could not include any species of which there were less than three specimens collected and so has none of the very rare ones, yet it is a sufficiently important collection to be worth all the care that we can bestow upon it.

We have also been fortunate in securing the services of Miss E. Schupp, formerly Secretary in the Seckenberger Museum at Frankfurt a/M to take charge of our well-selected and growing library. Mr. J. F. G. Stokes has not only attended to his work as Curator of Ethnology, but has been occupied with necessary work in other departments now without a head, and has done ex-

tensive work on the plans of the ancient heiau made by his own careful surveys on Hawaii.

Dr. Cooke has continued his good work on the Hawaiian land shells and has been during the year appointed Curator of Pulmonata. As he has been able to establish his laboratory in his home he has suffered less than the other workers from insufficient accommodations. He has prepared an account of the *Hawaiian Helicinae* which is now in the hands of the Publication Committee.

Mr. J. W. Thompson has continued his admirable casting and painting of the Fishes and Fruits until the results are most valuable and interesting, and the extent of his work will be judged by the appended list of casts.

In the Library the binding of more than five hundred volumes has been completed, adding greatly to the convenience of the Museum workers, and the increase has been satisfactory as will be seen by the list of accessions. We have also added somewhat to our exchange list. An additional case has been procured for the constantly increasing cards of the Concilium Bibliographicum, a collection very valuable in this place remote from large libraries.

The Museum Press has issued only the Annual Report for 1906, but has been occupied with printing the third part of Volume II of the Memoirs, "The Ancient Hawaiian House", by the Director. It is hoped that this may be completed during the current year. Other papers have been prepared but were not ready for press during the past year.

The Deverill collection of Hawaiian ethnology which has been stored in the Museum for some time, has been finally purchased for the Museum by the C. R. Bishop Trust and will soon be incorporated with the general collection. If Mr. Deverill could have lived long enough to write his notes on the articles comprising his collection its value would have been greatly enhanced, for he was a careful observer and his knowledge of native ways was uncommonly extensive. It is intended to offer notes on some of the rarer objects in the Museum publications.

Of the very remarkable collection of Hawaiian carvings and other antiquities described in the second part of the second volume of the Museum Memoirs, two-thirds have come into our possession, that belonging to Mr. Haenisch by gift, the other by purchase, and the remaining portion is promised to the Museum and will eventually be placed in its cases. For many reasons this is one of the most interesting and valuable collections we have lately acquired, and the interest it has excited among archæologists and ethnologists abroad is shown by the call for the published account referred to.

The table of attendance of visitors shows a decrease in the total from last year of 470. The decrease of tourists continues although little more than half that of last year. The Museum has been open five more than half the week-days of the year. The average daily attendance has, for the first time since 1902, fallen below 100. The summary of attendance for 1906 and 1907 is here given and the full table follows. It may be explained that the class "others" includes Koreans, Philipinos, Hindus and Negroes.

	Whites.	Hawaiians.	Portuguese.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Others.	Totals.
1906.....	4659	1499	584	2101	2265	386	11,494
1907.....	4126	1621	548	1834	2535	360	11,024
Change from last year:	-533	+122	-36	-267	+270	-26	-470

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE.

1907.	Whites.	Hawaiians.	Portuguese.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Others.	Open on		Visitors on closed days.	Average Attendance.		Total Visitors.
							Public days.	Other days.		Public days.	Other days.	
January	261	51	22	76	142	17	9	4	20	61	5	569
February	317	120	17	611	366	21	8	6	36	177	6	1452
March	645	145	48	184	201	13	11	5	28	110	8	1236
April	310	61	58	130	156	7	8	3	33	86	11	722
May	402	173	47	160	266	21	11	4	54	92	13	1069
June	307	122	42	98	415	59	10	2	13	103	6	1043
July	321	62	52	60	240	44	9	7	90	77	13	779
August	288	86	67	115	171	26	10	5	41	71	8	753
September	336	135	45	97	121	44	9	4	14	85	4	778
October	292	183	57	83	116	18	8	3	20	91	7	749
November	401	338	79	128	200	37	10	2	3	118	1.5	1183
December	246	145	14	92	141	53	8	3	12	87	4	691
Totals	4126	1621	548	1834	2535	360	111	48	364	96	8	11,024

List of Accessions.

DEPARTMENT OF ETHNOLOGY.

Gifts.

- 9066 Phallic female stone. Molokai. Given by Mr. Bruce Cartwright, Jr.
9067, 9068 Two Aumakua. Hawaii. Given by Mr. F. A. Haenisch.
9069 Ipu aina. Hawaii. Id.
9070 Feather cape fragment. Hawaii. Id.
9071 Wooden funnel. Hawaii. Id.
9100-03 Fishing stones. Molokai. Given by Mr. James Munro.
9104-06 Ulumaika. Molokai. Id.
9107-10 Adzes. Molokai. Id.
9111-12 Skulls. Molokai. Id.
9114-20, 9161, 9162 Poi pounders. Hawaii. Given by Mr. C. V. E. Dove.
9641-46 Ulumaika. Hawaii. Id.
9647 Ulumaika, or bath rubber. Hawaii. Id.
9648 Ulumaika, or polishing stone. Hawaii. Id.
9649 Polishing stone. Hawaii. Id.
9650 Sinker. Hawaii. Id.
9651 Adze, broken. Hawaii. Id.
9652 Poi pounder. Molokai. Given by Mr. Levi Mahiai.
9653 "Fe", stone money. Yap, Caroline Ids. Given by Hon. H. Nanpei.

Purchased.

- 8719 Small kuula. Hawaiian Ids.
9072 Wooden figure, Hawaii.
9073 Ipu aina. Hawaii.
9074 Hair helmet. Hawaii.
9075 Fragment of pottery. Hawaii.
9076 Thirty boars' tusks. Hawaii.



FIG. 1. STONE "FE" FROM YAP (NO. 9653).

- 9163 Wooden needle. Hawaii.
- 9164 Oloná scraper. Hawaii.
- 9165-70 Adzes. Hawaii.
- 9171 Polishing stone. Hawaii.
- 9172-76 Ulumaika. Hawaii.
- 9177, 9178 Sinkers. Hawaii.
- 9179 Ivory button. Hawaii.
- 9180 Pohaku eho. Hawaii.
- 9181, 9182 Sling stones. Hawaii.
- 9183 Stone lamp. Hawaii.
- 9184 Dye cup. Hawaii.
- 9185 Hawaiian pillow. Hawaiian Ids.
- 9186 Lei palaoa. Hawaiian Ids.
- 9187 Oloná cord and fibre. Hawaiian Ids.
- 9188-90 Fish hooks. Hawaiian Ids.
- 9191 Spear. Oahu.

Collected.

- 9113 Skull. Molokai. By Mr. W. A. Bryan.

DEPARTMENT OF ORNITHOLOGY.

Gift.

- 4711 Nest of *Chlorodrepanis virens* (Gmel.). Hawaii. Given by Mr. G. P. Wilder.

Collected by Mr. W. A. Bryan.

- 4541, 4542 *Gallinula sandvicensis* Streets. Oahu.
- 4543-49 *Fulica alai* Peale. Oahu.
- 4550-52 *Gallinula sandvicensis* Streets. Oahu.
- 4553 *Actodromas acuminata* (Horsf.). Molokai.
- 4554 *Gallinago delicata* (Horsf.). Molokai.
- 4555-66 *Himatione sanguinea* (Gmel.). Molokai.
- 4567-80 *Chlorodrepanis kalaana* (Wilson). Molokai.
- 4581-4604 *Oreomystis flammea* (Wilson). Molokai.
- 4605-18 *Psittirostra psittacea* (Gmel.). Molokai.
- 4619-26 *Vestiaria coccinea* Forster. Molokai.
- 4627-43 *Phæornis rutha* Bryan. Molokai.
- 4644 *Carpodacus m. obscurus* McCall. Molokai.

- 4645-47 *Himatione sanguinea* (Gmel.). Molokai.
 4648 *Phæornis rutha* Bryan. Molokai.
 4649, 4650 *Vestiaria coccinea* Forster. Molokai.
 4651-53 *Chlorodrepanis kalaana* (Wilson). Molokai.
 4654-57 *Oreomystis flammea* (Wilson). Molokai.
 4658-61 *Asio accipitrinus sandvicensis* (Blox.). Molokai.
 4662-81 *Æstrelata phæopygia* Salvida. Molokai.
 4682-89 *Himatione sanguinea* (Gmel.). Molokai. Nest.
 4690-95 *Oreomystis flammea* (Wilson). Molokai. Nest.
 4696-98 *Chlorodrepanis kalaana* (Wilson). Molokai. Nest.
 4699-4701 *Vestiaria coccinea* Forster. Molokai. Nest.
 4702-08 Nests, unknown. Molokai.
 4709 *Carpodacus m. obscurus* McCall. Molokai. Nest.
 4710 *Phæornis rutha* Bryan. Molokai.
 4711 *Chlorodrepanis virens* (Gmel.). Molokai.
 4712-14 *Drepanorhamphus funereus* (Newton). Molokai.

DEPARTMENT OF CONCHOLOGY.

Collected by Dr. C. M. Cooke, Jr., and Acquired by Gift.

- 925 Lot of Pulmonata, comprising 10,000 to 15,000 specimens, from the whole group, excepting Kahoolawe.

Gifts from the following gentlemen have been acknowledged: Messrs. D. Thaanum, D. D. Baldwin, A. F. Judd, R. A. Cooke, W. F. Frear, A. F. Knudsen, C. Davis, H. Hitchcock, J. F. G. Stokes, H. M. von Holt, H. Podmore and — Fraser.

DEPARTMENTS OF MODELING AND ICHTHYOLOGY.

Eighty casts of fish and twenty-four casts of fruits have been made, while the bodies of the fish cast have been preserved. A list of the entire collection of casts is given below.

MARINE ZOOLOGY.

A collection of deep sea corals received from the U. S. National Museum in exchange.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Accessions denoted by an asterisk were acquired by exchange.

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—Proceedings, vol. xlv., nos. 184, 185.—The Franklin Bicentennial Celebration, 1906.
- Anatomy and Physiology, Journal of.—Vol. xli.
- Anson, George.—A Voyage Round the World in the years 1740–44.
London, 1749.
- *Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.—Journal,
vol. xxxvi.
- Anthropological Society of London.—Memoirs, vols. i–iii, 1863–69.
- Anthropologie, L'.—Vol. xvii, 5, 6.
- *Anthropologie de Paris, Revue de l'École d'.—Seizième année,
10–12. Septième année, 1–2.
- *Anthropologie de Paris, Société d'.—Tome xvii, fasc. 2–6; tome
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- *Asiatic Society of Bengal.—Memoirs, vol. i, pts. 10–19, and Sup-
plement.—Journal and Proceedings, vol. ii, nos. 4–9.—Index
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- *Australian Museum.—Nests and Eggs of Birds found breeding in
Australia and Tasmania, by A. J. North, vol. ii, pt. 2.—Scien-
tific Results of H. M. C. S. Thetis, pt. 10.—Records, vol. vi,
pts. 4, 5.—Report for 1906.
- Beale, Thomas.—The Natural History of the Sperm Whale, 1839.
- Blair and Robertson.—The Philippine Islands, vols. xlv–li. Given
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- *Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry (Hawaiian).
Second Report.—Bull. 2, Division of Entomology.
- *Boston Public Library.—Annual List of New and Important
Books, 1905–6.—Fifty-fifth Annual Report, 1906–7.
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Luzern, 1906. [105]

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- *Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.—Science Bulletin, vol. i., pts. 4-10.
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- *Canterbury (N. Z.) Museum Records, vol. i, pt. 1.
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- *Carnegie Institution of Washington.—Year Book, 1906.—Publications, 47, 48, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59 (pt. 1), 60-72, 76-79, 81, 84, 85, 91.
- *Carnegie Museum.—Memoirs, vol. ii, pt. 10; vol. iii, pt. 1.—Annals, vol. iv, pts. 1-2.—Annual Report, 1907.
- Census of the Hawaiian Islands, December, 1884. Given by Dr. Wm. T. Brigham.
- Cheeseman, Thomas F.—Catalogue of the Plants of New Zealand. Wellington, 1906.
- Chili, Ministerio de Industria.—La Caza de la Ballena en la Isla Santa Maria.—El Karri o Eucalyptus diversicolor ila replantacion de los Cerros aridos del Paes.—I Como defendernos contra los Creces de los Rios?—La Reproducion Forestale. Los Servicios de Aguas i Bosques.—El Cultivo del Olivo en Cerros secos.
- *Cincinnati Museum Association.—Twenty-sixth Annual Report, 1907.
- *Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.—Transactions, vol. xii, vol. xiii, pp. 1-297.
- Department of Commerce and Labor.—Report, 1907.—Documents, 621-623.—Statistics of Fisheries New England States.
- Dittmar, Wilhelm.—Te Tohunga.—Alte Sagen aus Maoriland.
- Dresden.—Bericht über die Verwaltung und Vermehrung der Königlichen Sammlungen für Kunst und Wissenschaft. 1904-05.
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- Expedition to Torres Strait.—Vol. ii, pts. 1, 2; vol. v.
- *Field Museum.—Publications: Botanical, vol. ii, 4, 5; Geological, vol. iii, 4, 5; Zoological, vol. vi, vii (1-4), vol. viii.—Report series, vol. iii, 1.

- Fiji.—Official Handbook. 1892.
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- *Harvard University Library.—Ninth Report, 1906.
- *Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station.—Bulletins, 14-15.
—Press Bulletins, 19-20.
- Hawaiian Entomological Society.—Proceedings, i, 1-4.
- Hawaiian Forester.—Current numbers.
- *Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association.—Report and Year Book, 1906.—Division of Agriculture and Chemistry: Bulletin 20, Circulars 2-5.—Division of Entomology: Bulletins, 3-5, Circulars 2-8.—Division of Pathology and Physiology: Bulletins 4-5, Circulars 5-6.
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- *Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.—*Annual Report*, 1906.—*Bulletins*.
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- *New South Wales.—*Department of Fisheries: Report*, 1905; *Fishes of Australia*, Sydney, 1906.—*Department of Mines: Annual Report*, 1906; *Geological Survey*, vol. vii, pt. 3.
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Auckland Institute. Auckland, N. Z.
Australian Museum. Sydney.
Boston Public Library.
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Brooklyn Institute of Fine Arts and Sciences, Museum of the.
California Academy of Sciences. San Francisco.
Canterbury Museum. Christchurch, N. Z.
Carnegie Institution. Washington, D. C.
Carnegie Museum. Pittsburg, Penn.
Columbia University Library. New York.
Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. New Haven.
Dartmouth College. Hanover, New Hampshire.
École d'Anthropologie de Paris.
Field Museum. Chicago.
Free Museum of Science and Art. Philadelphia.
Geological Survey of New South Wales. Sydney.
Gordon Technical College. Geelong, Australia.
Harvard University Library. Cambridge, Mass.
Hawaiian Evangelical Association. Honolulu.
Hawaiian Historical Society. Honolulu.
Hilo Public Library. Hawaii.
Honolulu Library Association. Honolulu.
Indian Museum. Calcutta, India.
Jardin Botanique de Buitenzorg. Java.
Johns Hopkins University. Baltimore.
K. K. Naturhistorische Hofmuseum. Wien.
Kongl. Vitterhets Historie och Antiquitets Akademien. Stockholm.
Königliche Ethnographische Museum. München.
Königliche Museum für Völkerkunde. Berlin.
Königliche Zoologische und Anthropologisch-Ethnographische Museum.
Dresden.
Leland Stanford Junior University. California.
Library of Congress. Washington.
Linnean Society of London.
Linnean Society of New South Wales. Sydney.
Madras Government Museum. Madras, India.
Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom. Plymouth.
Maryland Geological Survey. Baltimore.
Mexico Instituto Geologico.
Missouri Botanical Garden. St. Louis.
Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genoa.
Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires.
Museu Goeldi. Para, Brazil.
Museu Paulista. São Paulo, Brazil.
Museum of Comparative Zoology. Cambridge, Mass.
Museum of Fine Arts. Boston.

Museum für Natur-, Völker- und Handelskunde. Bremen.
 Museum National Hongrois. Budapest.
 New South Wales Department of Fisheries.
 New Zealand Institute. Wellington.
 Oahu College. Honolulu.
 Peabody Academy of Science. Salem, Mass.
 Peabody Museum. Cambridge, Mass.
 Philadelphia Commercial Museums.
 Philippine Islands, Bureau of Science.
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 Polynesian Society. Wellington, N. Z.
 Public Museum. Wanganui, N. Z.
 Real Academia de Ciencias y Artes de Barcelona.
 Reale Accademia dei Lincei. Roma.
 Rijks Ethnographische Museum. Leiden.
 's Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie. Leiden.
 Royal Anthropological Institute. London.
 Royal Geographical Society. London.
 Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.
 Royal Society of Edinburgh.
 Royal Society of New South Wales. Sydney.
 Royal Society of Queensland. Brisbane.
 Royal Society of South Australia. Adelaide.
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 Smithsonian Institution. Washington.
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 Società Italiana di Antropologia e Etnologia. Firenze.
 Société d'Anthropologie. Paris.
 Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord. Copenhague.
 Société Royale Malacologique de Belgique. Bruxelles.
 South African Museum. Capetown.
 South Australian Museum. Adelaide.
 Städtischen Museum für Völkerkunde zu Leipzig.
 Tufts College. Mass.
 Universiteit van Amsterdam.
 University of California. Berkeley, Cal.
 University of Kansas. Lawrence, Kansas.
 University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia.
 U. S. Experiment Station. Honolulu.
 U. S. Geological Survey. Washington, D. C.
 Wagner Free Institute of Science. Philadelphia.
 Yale University Library. New Haven.