

shallow through this channel which produces a quality of color which is distinguished from the deep blue of the waters beyond. The submerged coral beds can be differentiated near the Congo Cay.

(570721-37) from on top of Congo Cay showing a large tree and the blue waters beyond. In the leaf mold at the base of this tree are Sphaerodactylus macrolepis but of infrequent occurrence as compared to St. John Island.

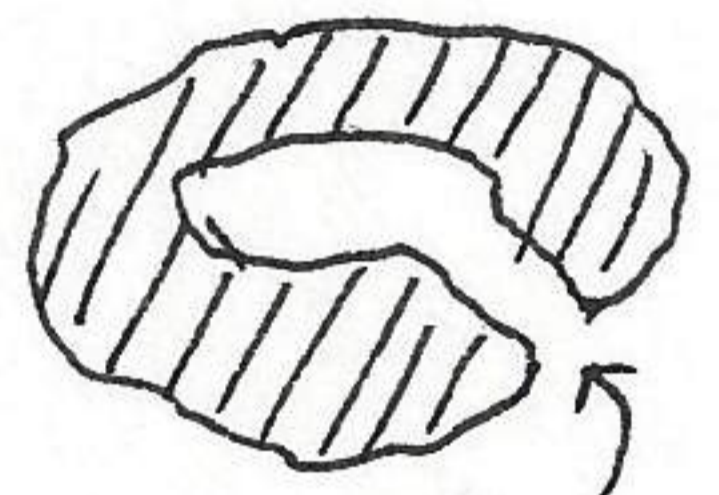
(570721-38) a frangipanni tree infected with a hawk moth caterpillar. The tree of approximately 8' x 8' x 6' in area supported about 120 caterpillars. Another tree, of the same kind, 10 feet away was free of this insect. I had wondered if these insects were utilizing the juices or milk of this tree as I did not see damage to the leaves. I was told, however, that this caterpillar would completely consume the leaves.

(570721-39) of a rare barrel type cactus which is found on only a few island according to Smith. A small flower can be seen at the top of the cactus. These cacti and the Turks cap frequently grow out of small fissures in solid rock.

Examined one nest of a honey-creeper which was placed in a prickly-pair cactus. The nest was 3 feet from ground and the hole was lower than the cup of the nest.

The two adults were feeding young nearby and the only pair observed or heard on the island. Anolis cristatellus was on island but not as common as on St. John Island. They

had the same habits of the <sup>adult</sup> males frequenting trees and the females on the ground. This high rocky island supports a good growth of trees which are of the variety that could be transported by birds as either seeds or fruit. The north face of the island is precipitous and does not support vegetation. One isolated clinging patch of vine-like vegetation on the face of the cliffs on the east end supported 4 nearly-eyed thrashers. These birds were calling and making sounds that were not typical of this species. I had never heard this call on St. John Island. The silver palm, fig, gumbo-limbo, white mako, musket nut and frangipanni constituted the dominant vegetation. Goats have grazed this island and the soils are nearly bare of ground vegetation. On the east end of island a noody tern is nesting with young about the size of adults. (Photo 570721-33 shows the area of this nest in large



entrance