

time resident of St. John Island, believes that the hogs, at least those on the south side of the island, are the result of a small band released or abandoned at Reef Bay by a woman who formerly raised pigs there for food but later moved from Reef Bay.

The areas supporting the larger swine populations examined by us are as follows:

1. Bottomlands northeast of Fish Bay; from north side of Fish Bay to Estate Sieben (where roads join); bottomlands southeast of Fish Bay. There are now (August, 1957) approximately 80 swine in these three areas. Five were recently (August 20, 1957) seen in the area southeast of Fish Bay by Austin Dalmida. There is considerable disturbance of soil in these areas.

2. Reef Bay. From Reef Bay Estate House north to head of valley; bottomlands southeast of the Reef Bay Sugar Mill. It is estimated that there are 150 pigs in this area. Two were killed north of the Reef Bay Estate House in mid-June, 1957; one weighed 60 pounds and the other 70 pounds. In the bottomlands, 10 hogs were captured on July 15, 1957, and were medium in size.

3. Bordeaux. A large hog was reported to us by Philip O'Conner as destroying garden crops in the area at the junction of the Lameshur-Bordeaux roads. This hog fed at night and withdrew to the bush in the daytime. Attempts to capture this hog were without success. On August 25, 1957, at one-fifth of a mile east of Lameshur at the eastern end of the mangrove, Lancylot Wiltshire and party captured a female hog weighing approximately 150 pounds. (The skull of this animal is in the collection of the Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas.) It is believed that this animal was the one which had been destroying crops at Bordeaux and had descended to the mangrove swamp to feed on small fiddler crabs which are numerous there. (The larger crabs are too agile for swine to capture.) The measurements of this female are as follows: total