

| TCHOKA.  | ENGLISH.   |
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| <i>Tbambi kassma</i> , . . . . .               | sixteen.   |
| <i>Arouambi kassma</i> , . . . . .             | seventeen. |
| <i>Toubi schampi kassma</i> , . . . . .        | eighteen.  |
| <i>Tchinebi schampi kassma</i> , . . . . .     | nineteen.  |
| <i>Houampébi kassma</i> , . . . . .            | twenty.    |
| <i>Houampébi kassma tchiné-bo</i> , . . . . .  | thirty.    |
| <i>Tué houampé touch-bo</i> , . . . . .        | forty.     |
| <i>Afchné houampé taich-bo</i> , . . . . .     | fifty.     |
| <i>Tou afchné houampé taich-bo</i> , . . . . . | a hundred. |

If there be any difference in this language between the singular and plural, it is not expressed in the pronunciation.

I have neither seen these islanders dance, nor heard them sing; but they have all a way of producing agreeable sounds from the principal stalk of a large kind of celery, or species of euphorbium, open at both extremities. They blow it at the small end, and the sounds nearly resemble the softer notes of the trumpet. The tune they play is indeterminate, consisting of a series of high and low tones, which may amount in all to an octave and a half, or two octaves; in other words, to twelve or sixteen notes. We did not perceive that they had any other musical instrument.