

*Done with diff*



EAST AFR. PROT

25757

REC'D  
Br. 26 JUL 13

25757

Revenue *26*

1913

25 July

Revenue Paper

25493

Land at Mombasa

Prof Simpson urges that for the acquirement of land as is necessary for development of the town on sanitary lines. Strongly recommends a sum of £5000 for this purpose. This sum would include purchases already completed or suggested *including the 1000000000*

~~Mr~~ Mr Anderson

This is all very well, but we do not want to give *any* approval to anything that Prof. Simpson may recommend - especially as we must surely have some sound & definite facts to put before the Treasury

The Treasury have treated us well over this Mombasa Land business - allowing us to spend £7000 + £1500 + £6000 (total £4550) for surplus balances of savings and not available. But now the *def* *Gov*

*Mrs. Tel. case of July  
Copy has case to Aug 1913*

Next subsequent Paper

25756

considerable amount  
of further investigation is  
still required  
~~the amount~~ as to  
the presence of toads  
in the Reserve;  
I am glad therefore  
if you will arrange for  
further investigation  
of the birds of this region  
at the first suitable  
opportunity.

I have to request that  
you will forward to me  
copies of the <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ reports  
of Mr. Anderson in his  
report, as soon as they  
~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> available.

I have etc

L. Harcourt

28641

555

3



Aug 28 1897

Supp. 2d (No. 695)

Genl. H. J. Wetmore

Ans'd 30/11/13

Recd 21/12/13

to Recd 2/1/14

25/1/14

22 August 1915

Have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of 3<sup>d</sup> Dep. No. 576 of the 24<sup>th</sup> of July\* to unaccompanied copies of two reports by the U.S. Entomologist on his recent investigation as to the prevalence of ticks in the Northern Mesqui Reserve.

\* No. 28641

2. It is clear that while Mr. Anderson has covered much of the ground, there remains

17652-12

for  
S. P. R. E. A. P.

554

RECEIVED  
R. 22 AUG  
1913

*[Handwritten initials]*

22 Aug 1913

DRAFT

The Director of the  
Bureau of Entomology

MINUTE

- Mr. Hatcher 27
- Mr. Parkman 21
- Mr. Rees 22
- Sir G. Fiddes.
- Sir H. Just.
- Sir J. Anderson.
- Lord Emmott.
- Mr. Harcourt.

I am to transmit  
to you for your info, but  
not for publication, copies  
of two reports by the  
Joint Entomologist of the  
S.P.R. on his recent  
investigations into the  
prevalence of Tsetse fly  
in the ~~regions of the~~ I. M. C.  
Reserve in that part.

*[Handwritten initials]*

28/8

*[Handwritten scribble]*  
28/8

RECEIVED  
for the United States

1/2 to P.D. afterwards

they are to be found, were sent out daily. They were accompanied by Masai interpreters with instructions to interrogate every Masai they met.

All likely places on the route were examined during the ten days spent in this region.

Had it then had been any tsetse fly in the vicinity of any of the places passed through I should either have found it or have reported it.

ii. The Valley of the Mare River.

During the time spent on the banks of the Mare or Ngetai River the climatic conditions were very unfavourable. The sky was overcast, much being practically no sunshine and rain fell every day.

Under such conditions it is quite possible to pass through a known fly area without catching a single specimen.

It would suggest, therefore, that this area be examined again when the weather conditions are more favourable, either before the first rains have fallen or shortly after the rains have ceased.

Here the Masai pointed out several places which they said were fly areas and volunteered to bring specimens. These, however, were in nearly every case dead and, indeed, did not appear to be specimens of tsetse.

Owing to the floods it was impossible to cross the Mare so that I had to return to the bridge which is about six miles down the river from the present Government Station at Embereit and about forty-five miles from the German border.

Neither on the way down the river nor on the return journey, when a different route was taken, did I find a single specimen of tsetse fly. This, as already explained, may have been due to climatic conditions.

iii. The Mager or Gori River.

As I had only until the first week in June to complete the tour, it was not possible to examine the



regarded as seriously affecting the new conditions.

Buffalo and ~~quino~~ were plentiful though other species of game were rare.

11. From the southern Guaso Nyiro River to the Mara or Ng'otai--  
through the southern portion of the extension.

Both species of ~~iseta~~, mentioned above, were found on the slopes of the escarpment and for six or seven miles in a westerly direction from the top of the escarpment.

The definite information was missing. ~~iseta~~ pallidipes were taken at an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet, its worthiness of being put on record. Nowhere in the Protectorate has it been noted at so high an elevation though at the time it was said to occur at Fort Hall which stands considerably higher. No specimens, however, are extant from that locality.

There were no signs of legal occupation in this region though cattle kraals were seen close to the western side of it. Evidently they know the area and exactly how near to it they can take their cattle with safety. I was told, however, that they actually take sheep and goats into this region.

Six or seven miles from the top of the escarpment is the region known as Lengua. ~~iseta~~ were, at the present time, there are thousands of cattle, sheep and goats.

In Lengua, in Morijo, across the southern edge of the Osoyo to Loleta, through Notali, Sienna and the southern part of Osoyo to the Government Station at Engereni, on the Mara River, no fly areas were located.

Every Masai met with was asked if he knew the fly and if he knew of any area in the vicinity where it existed.

My collecting boys, who know the tracts and who also know the Masai herds in the country in which they

may have been water in the bush which we failed to locate. In one case, however, after careful search four specimens were taken at least two miles from water. These had not followed the porters or been carried on the loads, as I have found to happen in other places. I was well ahead of the safari and caught the specimens myself.

As already stated not many specimens were taken in any one place though the species had a wide distribution. This, I think, is characteristic of *Psyllidius*.

*Psyllidius apicicornis*, Curt.

Contrary to expectation, this species was found to be common on the white, sandy, flats and on the banks of the river. It is commonly associated with drier areas, e.g. the Salt Desert, and is said to avoid water. However, despite the moist atmosphere, it was very active in the region where one would naturally have looked for *Psyllidius*.

This species was also found to have a wide distribution.

This area is unsuited for stock both on account of the Fly and the nature of the pasturage.

The western bank of the river is in the original Reserve and, as the eastern side is flanked by an escarpment almost inaccessible for cattle, the Masai, according to their traditions, have never crossed this area. To get to the old reserve of the Extension they go further up the river where the escarpment falls off and where there is good pasturage and no Fly.

The presence of the tsetse Fly in the valley of the Southain Gussu Nyiro, therefore, cannot be

may have been water in the bush which we failed to locate. In one case, however, after careful search four specimens were taken at least two miles from water. These had not followed the porters or been carried on the loads, as I have found to happen in other places. I was well aided by the safari and caught the specimens myself.

As already stated, not many specimens were taken in any one place though the species had a wide distribution. This, I think, is characteristic of *Phyllis*.

*Phyllis angustifrons*, Curt.

Contrary to expectation, this species was found to be common in the moist, swampy, areas and on the banks of the river. It is commonly associated with drier areas, e.g. the Tain Robert, and is said to avoid water. However, despite the moist atmosphere, it was very active in the region where one would naturally have looked for *Phyllis*.

This species was also found to have a wide distribution.

This area is polluted for stock both on account of the Fly and the nature of the pasturage.

The western bank of the river is in the original Reserve and as the eastern side is flanked by an escarpment almost inaccessible for cattle, the Masai, according to their traditions, have never crossed this area. To get from the Old Reserve to the Extension they go further up the river where the escarpment falls off and where there is good pasturage and no Fly.

The presence of the tsetse Fly in the valley of the Southain Gussu-Hiro, therefore, cannot be



1. The Valley of the Southern Luaso N'iro or Nguruman River.

On the western side of the river and running nearly parallel to it is a high escarpment, in parts precipitous. Between this escarpment and the river is a low-lying, swampy tract of country, one to three miles wide, covered with dense bush and tall, coarse, rank grass.

On the eastern side of the river the country is swampy and covered with coarse grass. This area is within the Masai Reserve proper.

I did not keep strictly to the banks of the river but made excursions into the country lying between the river and the escarpment and, at the points where the river was reached, the opposite bank and the country adjoining was examined.

This area is a difficult one to travel through as at one time the porters were cutting a path in dense bush and at another wading almost to the neck through swamps. In the dry season this valley must present an entirely different appearance as, when the bush and grass dry they are burned off by the wanderers.

The valley, from the German boundary to the Enguruman colony where I crossed the escarpment, is a fly area. Two species were taken, viz. Glossina pallidipes and Glossina longipennis.

Glossina pallidipes Aust.

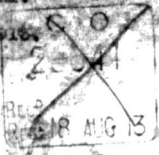
This species would naturally be found in such an area as it is nearly always found associated with water and a fairly piece of water. It was not confined to the banks of the river but, though not many specimens were taken in any one place, was widely distributed. Though it appeared to be specially active in the morning and in the evening, specimens were captured at all hours of the day.

The actual distance at which this species was taken was rather difficult to estimate as there may

Encl 2 in No.

ENTOMOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Kalets, June 6th, 1913.



The Honorable,  
The Director of Agriculture,

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I left Nairobi on the eleventh of April for the Southern Masai Reserve Extension to investigate the presence of Tsetse Fly in that area.

As the time at my command was limited, my intention was to visit first those places where Tsetse Fly was rumoured to exist. I say "rumoured" intentionally because, up to date, no specimens have been collected from that region, at least no specimens have been forwarded either to Dr. Ross or to myself.

On the "Fly Map" of the Protectorate which we are compiling only those places are marked as fly areas from which specimens have actually been received.

My first objective was the valley of the Southern Juso Nyiro or Ngurumani River which forms the western boundary of the Southern Masai Reserve proper and the eastern boundary of the extension.

The route selected was by the Uganda Railway to Magadi Junction, thence by the Magadi Railway to rail head. Travelling via Lake Magadi, I crossed the Southern Juso Nyiro River at a point about 10 miles from the railway station.

This report is divided into sections, each section dealing with a well defined area. The route traversed and the fly areas located are marked on the accompanying sketch map. The map itself is not accurate and, as I had no means of ascertaining, day by day, my exact position, the route marked is not to be taken as accurate but as showing generally the country examined.

\* Not recorded in Chief Office.

( 4 )

The Masai know the places well and also exactly how near to a fly area they can take their cattle with safety.

From Lamutoto through Koinje, Kotola, Siema and the northern part of Osero to the Mara River no facts fly were found.

I spent ten days travelling on an average 15 miles a day, in the country between the two rivers.

It is not possible to show accurately on the map the actual route traversed as I had no means of telling, day by day, exactly where I was. The route marked on the map is therefore not to be taken as accurate but as showing generally the country examined.

No fly areas were found in this part of the country and I think that, if there had been fly in the vicinity of any of the areas visited, I should either have found it or have heard of it from the Masai.

I reached the Government Station on the Mara River on the 25th April.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Thos. J. Andersen

Entomologist.

( To be continued. )

( 4 )

The Madai know the passes well and also exactly how near to a fly area they can take their cattle with safety.

From Larutoto through Koutou, Koutou, Siema and the Western part of Oweri to the Mara River no insect fly were found.

I spent ten days travelling on an average 16 miles a day, in the country between the two rivers.

It is not possible to show accurately on the map the actual route traversed as I had no means of telling, day by day, exactly where I was. The route marked on the map is therefore not to be taken as accurate but as showing generally the country examined.

No fly areas were found in this part of the country and I think that, if there had been fly in the vicinity of any of the areas visited, I should either have found it or have heard of it from the Madai.

I reached the Government Station on the Mara River on the 28<sup>th</sup> 11.

Yours faithfully,  
etc

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Thos. J. Anderson

Entomologist.

( To be continued. )

( 3 )

As already stated not many specimens were taken in any one place and the species was widely distributed; this, I think, is characteristic of pallidipes, Glossina longipennis.

Contrary to expectation, this species was found to be fairly common on the moist, swampy flats and on the banks of the river. It is commonly associated with other areas and is said to avoid water. However, despite the moist atmosphere it was very active in this region.

Here again, not many specimens were taken in any one place and the species was found to have wide distribution.

The whole of this area is uninhabited for stock both on account of the fly and the nature of the pastures. The Masai know this region well and have never taken cattle there.

11. From the Kuruman River to the Mafu or Nkhalu R.  
- through the southern portion of the region.

Both species of tsetse fly, mentioned above, were taken on the slopes of the escarpment and for six or seven miles in a westerly direction from the top of the escarpment.

It is worthy of putting on record the definite information that Glossina pallidipes was taken at an elevation of nearly 4,000 ft.

Six or seven miles from the top of the escarpment one enters the region known as Langutoto, where, at the present time, there are thousands of cattle, sheep and goats.



( 2 )

1. The Northwest Valley.

On the Western side of the river and running nearly parallel to it, is a high escarpment, in parts precipitous. Between this escarpment and the river is a low-lying, swampy tract of country, one to three miles wide, covered with dense bush and tall, coarse, rank grass. I did not keep strictly to the river bank but made repeated excursions into the region lying between the river and the escarpment. This is very difficult country to travel through as, at one time, we were cutting our way through the dense bush and, at another, wading across to our neck through the swamps.

Very little game was met with though Buffalo and Bison tracks were numerous.

Essentially, both Glossina pallidipes and Glossina longipennis, were taken all over this region. Glossina pallidipes. This species would naturally be looked for in such an area as it is nearly always found associated with bush and fairly close to water. The species was not confined to the banks of the river but, though not many specimens were taken in any one place, was distributed over the whole area. Though it appeared to be specially active in the morning and late in the evening specimens were taken at all hours of the day.

The actual distance from water at which this species was taken was rather difficult to estimate as there may have been water in the bush which I failed to locate. In one case, however, careful search was made and four specimens were taken at least two miles from water.

( 2 )

71. The Neversink Valley.

On the Western side of the river and running nearly parallel to it, is a high escarpment, in parts precipitous. Between this escarpment and the river is a low-lying, swampy tract of country, up to three miles wide, covered with dense bush and tall, coarse, rank grass. I did not keep strictly to the river bank but made repeated excursions into the region lying between the river and the escarpment. This is very difficult country to travel through as, at one time, we were cutting our way through the dense bush and, at another, making aims to the neck through the swamps.

Very little game was met with though buffalo and bison tracks were numerous.

As far as fish, both Glossina pallipes and Glossina longipennis were taken all over this region. Glossina pallipes This species would naturally be looked for in such an area as it is nearly always found associated with bush and fairly close to water. The species was not confined to the banks of the river but, though not many specimens were taken in any one place, was distributed over the whole area. Though it appeared to be especially active in the morning and the in the evening specimens were taken at all hours of the day.

The actual distance from water at which this species was taken was rather difficult to estimate as there may have been water in the bush which I failed to locate. In one case, however, careful search was made and four specimens were taken at least two miles from water.

INCLOSURE No 1

In Despatch No. 576 of 24.7.1913

Enclosure No

Anala River,

Southern Masai Reserve,

22nd April, 1913.

544

The Hon'ble The Chief Secretary,  
through The Hon. The Director of Agriculture,

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that, acting on your instructions received through the Hon'ble the Director of Agriculture, I left Nairobi on the eleventh of April for the Southern Masai Reserve Extension to investigate the presence of Tsetse Fly in that area.

As the time at my command was limited, my intention was to visit first those places where I heard it rumored that Fly did exist. I say "rumored", intentionally because up to date no specimens of Tsetse Fly have been collected from that region, at least, no specimens have been forwarded either to Dr. Ross or to myself. On the Fly Map of the Protectorate we are compiling only those places are marked as fly areas from which specimens have actually been received.

My first objective was the valley of the Southern Guaso Nyiro or Ngurumani River which forms the Eastern boundary of the present Extension. Travelling via Lake Migadi, I reached the River at a point about ten miles from the German boundary.

I will divide my Report into sections, each dealing with a well defined area. The route traversed and the fly areas located will be marked on a sketch map and forwarded to you immediately on my return to Nairobi.

16

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

July 24th 1913.



~~PAST AFRICA POST OFFICE~~

(No. 576)

Sir,

3/12/13

~~RECEIVED~~

With reference to my despatch No. 167 of 15th of March last, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of two reports by Mr. T. J. Anderson, the Government Entomologist, on his recent investigations in the Southern Masai Reserve as to the prevalence of tsetse fly in that region.

2. The state of affairs disclosed by the reports seems quite satisfactory, as the only locality much infested by fly lies on the border of the original reserve and would in no case be utilised by the Masai.

I have the honour to be,

Your humble, obedient servant,

*W. G. ...*

In the absence of the GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
LEWIS HARCOURT, P.O., M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.

\* No 12127

7651-15

So to the ~~best~~ <sup>best</sup> of the ~~man~~ <sup>man</sup> of  
Entomology for his wife, but not for  
publication?

H. J. H. 1913

1913

Pr

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