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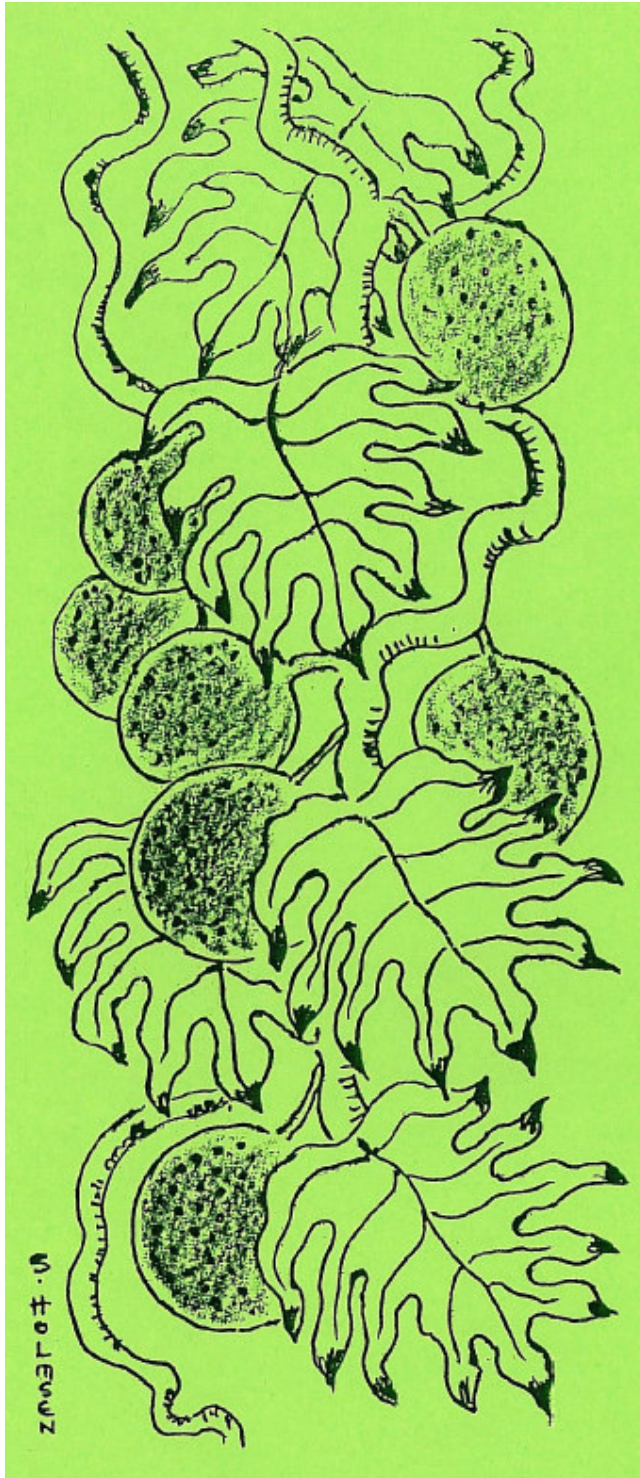
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Thomas Malm

Mo'ui

**Tongan Names
for Plants and
Animals**

**Working Papers
in Human Ecology
No. 4**

Thomas Malm

Mo'ui

Tongan Names for Plants and Animals

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Branch of the breadfruit tree. Drawing by Sverre Holmsen.

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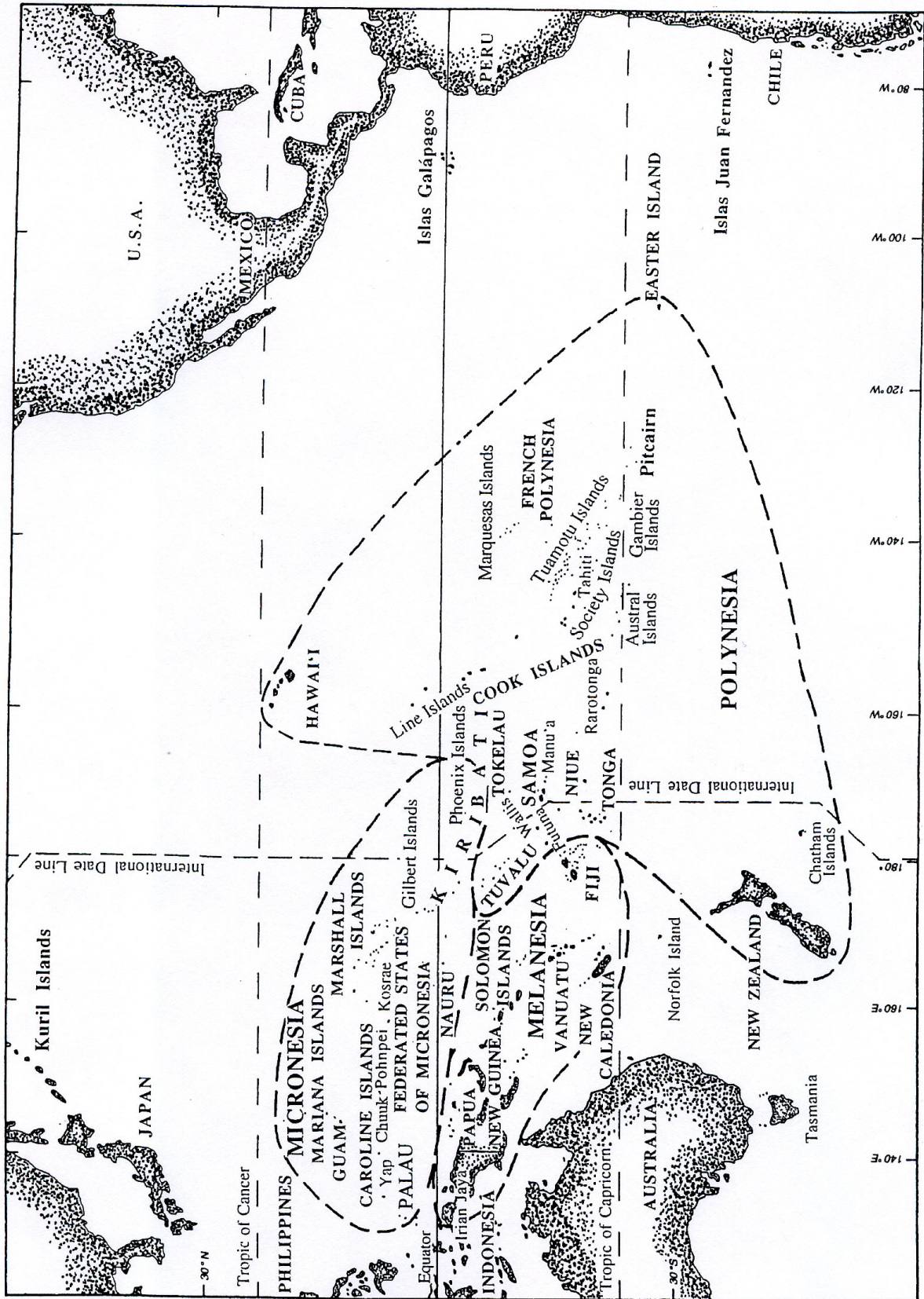
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Map 1. The Pacific Ocean and the three major divisions of Oceania.

Introduction

Mo'ui is a Polynesian word from the Tongan Islands which means "to live." It can refer to all plants or animals, and to human beings. More specifically, the word **me'a mo'ui** can be used for an "organism." In Tonga, as in so many other parts of the world, life is nowadays changing rapidly, and this certainly includes the ways in which people perceive nature and its resources. Many of the old names for plants and animals have, for example, already become forgotten, and it is important to document the words and the uses of various organisms for the benefit of future generations. Another point is, of course, that such information can be of considerable interest to scholars. This working paper on Tongan names for plants and animals is intended as a contribution to the documentation of environmental knowledge in one of the most traditional societies of Polynesia.

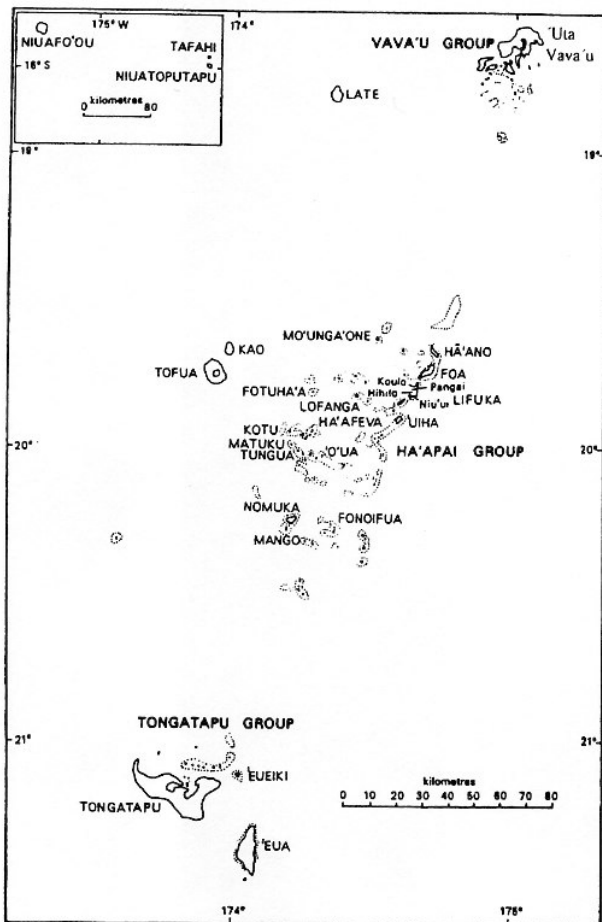
The Geography of Tonga

The islands of Oceania are divided into three vast geographical (often seen as cultural) provinces with names coined from Greek: Melanesia (with New Guinea), "the black islands"; Micronesia, "the small islands"; and Polynesia, "the many islands" (Map 1). Despite the names, both Melanesia and Micronesia actually have more islands than Polynesia. Except for Tuvalu and some enclaves or "outliers" in Melanesia and Micronesia, the Polynesian islands are located within a triangle between Hawai'i in the north, New Zealand in the southwest, and Easter Island (Rapa Nui) in the southeast. The sea area of Polynesia is about four times the size of Europe, and the distances between the corners of its triangle are equal to those between Stockholm, Chicago and Brazzaville!

The Kingdom of Tonga (Map 2) is a nation whose people show great pride in their ancient history as well as their natural resources. (An excellent introduction to the Tongan environment is Crane 1992.) It is made up of over 150 islands and many reef formations situated in the western part of Polynesia. The closest major groups of islands are Fiji and Samoa; in fact, in many ways Fiji, Samoa and Tonga can be regarded as one cultural area (e.g., see Burrows 1938, Campbell 1995, Kaeppler 1978). Some authorities also regard it as a distinct zoogeographical region with a high degree of endemism (Watling 1982:21–22).

The Tongan islands lie in an approximately 600 km irregular double chain, running in a north-south direction along the so-called Tonga-Kermadec Ridge. Small but high volcanically active islands – Kao being the tallest (1 046 m) – are situated in the western chain, along the Tofua Ridge, and lower but larger raised coral or limestone islands, underlain by older volcanic rock, are situated on the platform of the Tongan Frontal Arc in the east. From the south to the north the islands are clustered in four major groups: Tongatapu with 'Eua and several smaller islands followed by Ha'apai, Vava'u and the Niua group. From the summit of Tafahi (650 m high) in the Niua group one can on a clear day actually see the Samoan mountains.

All of the Tongan islands have a tropical climate with a wet season between November and April, and a dry season between May and October. The daily maximum/minimum temperature is generally highest in February. It is lowest in July/August, when it can become somewhat chilly at night. A relatively small number of the Tongan islands are of a sufficient size or have a topography which is suitable for agriculture adequate to support populations of any size. Therefore, only around 40 of them are permanently inhabited – islands such as Kotu and Matuku (0.3 km² each) being among the smallest of these – while others are used temporarily for farming, fishing and gathering. As a matter of fact, the three largest ones – Tongatapu (259 km²), 'Uta Vava'u (89 km²), and 'Eua (88 km²) – make up over half of the



Map 2. *The Kingdom of Tonga, Polynesia.*

total land area and over two-thirds of the inhabited land area. While the total land area is less than 750 km², a large part of that land is surprisingly fertile. High volcanic islands are, in general, much more fertile than atolls or raised coral islands. The reason for the unexpected fertility of Tongatapu, 'Uta Vava 'u, and several other Tongan coral or limestone islands is that a layer of up to 3 m (Tongatapu) or even 5 m ('Uta Vava 'u) of fine-grained andesitic ashes from volcanoes has been carried through the air and accumulated over large parts of the surface where it has formed the major parent material of the soils (Orbell 1983).

Agriculture is certainly an important part of the traditional economy, and there is a vast traditional knowledge on domesticated plants (Helu 1994, Whistler 1991, 1992), but it must be pointed out that the present population of the islands – c. 115 000 (2006) – is at least four times as large as in the early 1920s. Consequently, it has become increasingly difficult to obtain land rights and make a living as a farmer. For commercial purposes as well as for daily life, the sea and its resources have therefore remained very important. Exploitable metals and other natural resources do not exist, and the prospecting for oil has not proven successful. However, many Tongans live abroad and send home money and goods that are of a tremendous importance for their relatives there (e.g., see Malm 1999:338–343). The money is largely used to buy imported food, cars, and other commodities, which have brought environmental problems such as how to dispose of increasing volumes of solid waste. For better or worse, Tonga is thus well integrated into the modern world system (see Malm 2007a).

Language as a Clue to Polynesian Prehistory

Tonga is a very special place in the prehistory and history of Oceania – certainly not only because it remains the last Polynesian kingdom (see Campbell 1992, Gifford 1929, Poulsen

1987). Archaeological and linguistic research show that the Tongan ancestors were Lapita people that had colonized the Pacific Islands in an eastward migrational pattern. From East or Southeast Asia, some 5–6 000 years ago, Neolithic, so-called Proto-Austronesian speaking people had begun a dispersal which over the millennia would result in approximately 1 200 related Austronesian languages today being spoken by physically and culturally diverse island peoples that are scattered around two-thirds of the circumference of the earth, from Madagascar to Easter Island, and over 70 degrees of latitude from Taiwan and Hawai‘i to New Zealand (Pawley & Ross 1993:425–426). Tonga was populated around 1200 B.C.E., probably about the same time as the neighbouring islands of Samoa, ‘Uvea (Wallis) and Futuna (Kirch 2000:207–230). Within this region of Western Polynesia, settled more than 1 000 years earlier than Eastern Polynesia (where the Marquesas Islands appear to have been settled first), emerged what has been called “Ancestral Polynesian Society”. It can thus be seen as the “cradle” of all of Polynesia.

Considering the enormous distances between the areas settled by Austronesian people, the amazing fact is hardly that there are cultural differences between the people of distinct archipelagoes, but rather that they have so much in common. Numerous names for plants and animals exemplify this. Among other cultural traits that they have in common, the people of the Fiji-Samoa-Tonga cultural area share many such names for organisms in their environment.

Comparative studies of folk taxonomies are very important for scientific attempts to reconstruct the prehistory of Oceania and the languages spoken by the ancestral peoples who settled almost every inhabitable island in that part of the world (e.g., see Kirch 2000, Oliver 2002:12–14, Pawley 1996, Pawley & Ross 1993). When people moved from one island to another, they usually brought their domesticated plants and animals with them, and of course the knowledge they had on environmental matters. One finds many similar names all the way from Indonesia to the easternmost parts of Polynesia. Together with archaeological, ethnographic, biological, and other linguistic evidence, names for organisms can give us important clues for understanding how the islands got populated in the past. A well-known example is when Heyerdahl (e.g., 1963:28–30), in his discussions about prehistoric contact between South America and Polynesia, mentioned that the sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*) was called **kumara** or something similar all over Polynesia, and that it was cultivated under similar names among certain Indian groups in South America. Whether the most plausible explanation is that Indians had brought this plant to Polynesia, if Polynesians had brought it back on a return voyage from South America, or if there were voyagers carrying seeds and plants of various species in both directions, remains an open question. However, since the sweet potato (which, despite its name, is not a potato at all) most likely is of South American origin and definitely was grown on many Polynesian islands when (and long before) the first Europeans arrived (Yen 1974, Wallin 1999), and since one cannot possibly imagine that it had come floating in either direction carrying a name-tag, there must have been some kind of prehistoric contact.

Although Heyerdahl’s assertion was that Polynesia was populated from the Americas, we have an overwhelming amount of data to show that the ultimate origin of the Polynesians was in Southeast Asia. One small, but nevertheless interesting, piece of evidence is that two different names for the important breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*), **mei** and **kulu** (or cognates of these words), dominate in the Pacific. **Kulu** and its cognates can be found all the way from Indonesia to Tahiti, whereas **mei** is only found in Micronesia, Melanesia and on a few Polynesian islands (Barreau 1963:4). In Tonga as well as in the Marquesas Islands and Mangareva it is known as **mei**, but in the Society Islands it is called ‘**uru** (a cognate of **kulu**). This can be taken as an indication that the people who once left Tonga on an eastward canoe voyage to settle new land brought breadfruit plants with them but missed the Society Islands

on the way and instead reached the Marquesas (Danielsson 1991:11–13). They must also have brought “Tahitian” chestnuts with them (which, of course, were then not Tahitian at all), because the pattern of name diffusion is the same. The name for the Tahitian chestnut tree (*Inocarpus fagifer*) changes from **ifi** (Tonga) to **mape** (Society Islands) and **ifi** again (Marquesas and Mangareva).

Occasionally, a certain name is only used on two groups of islands but nowhere else, and this might indicate a unique kind of culture contact. Whereas the coconut palm tree is known as **niu** on many islands, it is called **e’ehi** in Marquesas and **ere’i** on Mangareva, and cognates of the original word, which must have been ***erehi** (a reconstructed word is marked with an asterisk), are not found anywhere else. Therefore, Danielsson suggested that Mangareva had been settled from the Marquesas, and this has also been confirmed by archaeologists (*ibid.*:12–13).

Sometimes a name for a certain type of plant or animal was also lost because the species in question did not exist in the new environment, but very often the newcomers to a previously uninhabited island found the same or similar organisms, or perhaps they used an old name for a new and rather different kind of life-form. The latter happened, for instance, when the Maori people of New Zealand called a group of flightless birds **moa** – a word used for chicken in other parts of Polynesia. (The Maori people did not have any fowl at the time of European contact, and the **moa** birds had become extinct.)

Over the centuries neighbouring peoples occasionally borrowed words from each other, and new names were also coined, but many others – such as **kulu** for breadfruit – remained in such an unchanged form that one can easily see the similarity as one travels from one part of Oceania to another. The question that arises is not only where these people came from, but what the language of their ancestors was. All over Oceania people have, for example, always regarded octopus as an excellent food – parts of octopus lures of similar types have been found by archaeologists almost everywhere – and it is therefore obvious that their ancestors must have had a word for such a creature. The Proto-Polynesian word – i.e., the word used by the people who would become ancestors of all Polynesians – has been reconstructed as ***feke** (Kirch & Dye 1974:54). This reconstruction is based on names for octopus that are used in different parts of Polynesia, e.g., **fe’e** in Samoa and Tahiti, **’eke** in Rarotonga, **he’e** in Hawai’i, **wheke** in New Zealand, **heke** on Rennell and Bellona, **veki** in the Tuamotu islands, and **feke** in Tonga. By making such comparisons, and using other types of evidence as well, it has been possible to reconstruct or at least hypothesize about several aspects of the life of the ancient people that settled Oceania, such as what domesticated animals and plants they had, what they caught in the sea, or whether or not they had hierarchical societies with hereditary chiefs (e.g., see Kirch 2000).

Tongan Folk Taxonomy

Taxonomy is the naming of organisms, or biota, according to certain principles. Taxon, or taxa in plural, is a named category of organisms, of any rank and in any language. Invertebrates, molluscs, the family Cypraeidae and the shell *Cypraea tigris* are all examples of taxa, while the concepts of family and species are examples of rank. In this work, folk taxa refers to categories of plants or animals that are named and classified according to indigenous principles. To analyse such principles can contribute to our understanding of the human mind and is an important part of the field of ethnobiology – the study of local and traditional knowledge of plants and animals. It is interesting to note, for instance, that Tongans often add a modifier to generic names, to form secondary lexemes in a way similar to the Linnaean binomial method of naming species. The modifying terms (listed in Section II) refer mainly to characteristics connected to habitat, colour, or morphology, aspects of direct importance for finding and recognizing the taxa. (On the analysis of folk taxonomies, see Berlin 1992; for an

analysis of Tongan principles in particular, see Malm 1999:201–229.)

I came to the Tongan islands for the first time in 1988, and returned in 1990. Already during these rather brief stays I gathered some information about how the people named and used the different plants and animals that occurred in their environment. In 1994–96 I carried out anthropological (ethnobiological) fieldwork there, mainly on the gathering of seaweeds and marine invertebrates in the lagoons and on the reefs, a task mostly performed by women and children (Malm 1999, 2007b; see also Malm 2001). It was during this longer period in the field that I began compiling a list of all names for plants and animals that I could get from my informants or find in the literature. After returning to Sweden, I pursued my literature studies on the matter in order to make the list as complete as possible and to fully grasp the principles of Tongan folk taxonomy. The list soon became very long, and although more data is needed for identifying several folk taxa, it is probably already among the longest lists of this kind compiled for any people in Oceania.

Excluding apparent synonyms, growth names and some obscure or now forgotten names, the list contains over 1 400 folk taxa, i.e., vernacular names for plants and animals that occur or occurred (a few have become extinct) in Tonga and – because of their cultural importance in Tonga – in a few cases in neighbouring Fiji or Samoa. They can be divided as I have done below. Within parentheses I mention the main sources, apart from my fieldwork notes. I do not list Goo & Banner 1963, as that publication is based on Churchward 1959 and Rabone 1845, two dictionaries that are rich in ethnobiological data and of great importance for all the sections.

- A. *Seaweeds*: 18 names, representing at least the same number of species, most of which are edible. (Abbott 1991, Collocott 1925.)
- B. *Terrestrial plants* (including fungi and lichens): 801 names, of which 612 are considered to represent useful kinds. The 801 names represent at least 592 species, including 351 which are useful. At least 105 plant species are used medicinally. Quite remarkable is also that there are no less than 50 main kinds and 104 varieties of yams. (Hargreaves & Hargreaves 1970a-b, McKern n.d., Rabone 1845, Whistler 1991, 1992, Yuncker 1959.)
- C. *Marine invertebrates*: 203 names, including 87 for molluscs, 45 for crustaceans and 26 for echinoderms. These represent over 140 kinds that are considered to be useful and probably come close to 300 species or more. (Collocott 1925, Fenn 1972, Govan 1989, Sone & Kava 1994.)
- D. *Terrestrial invertebrates*: 72 names, representing a high number of species. With few exceptions they are not utilised. (Pond 1984, 1994.)
- E. *Fishes*: 231 names, representing at least 254 species (probably many more), most of which are edible. (Bataille-Benguigui 1994, Carcasson 1977 [for current scientific and English names], Collocott 1925, Dye 1982, Fenn 1972, Fisheries Department n.d., Tulua *et al.* 1995, Vaea & Straatmans 1954.)
- F. *Reptiles and amphibians*: 15 names, representing 20 or more species (12 terrestrial, 8 marine) of which 7 have been eaten (the banded iguana and turtles) or used for their shields (turtles).
- G. *Birds*: 52 names, representing 53 species plus another 8 subspecies. At least 9 of these species have been used for meat, eggs, and feathers. (Matavalea n.d., Watling 1982.)
- H. *Mammals*: 16 names, representing at least 15 species (4 marine). Almost all of them have been used for various purposes.

Unfortunately, due to the lack of checklists updated by specialists on these categories of organisms, except in the case of birds and terrestrial plants, it has not been possible to ascertain the exact number of species that they represent. The numbers mentioned above should thus be taken as minimum estimates. The task of surveying the total fauna of Tonga has to be left to future research.

When we talk about the fauna, it is also necessary to note that Tongans do not have a general word for animal. The word **monumanu** only refers to animals that live *on land*. More specifically, birds and bats are known as **manupuna** (*puna* = to fly), whereas four-legged animals are called **manu ve'e fā**. In what one (analytically) might call the Tongan animal world – although such a world is not linguistically recognized in the Tongan language – there are not only **monumanu**, but also two categories of swimming and non-swimming creatures: **ika** and **fingota** (see Clark 1991, Malm 1999:205–213).

Tongan Orthography and Pronunciation

The letters used in the spelling of Tongan words are: **a, e, f, h, i, k, l, m, n, ng, o, p, s, t, u, v**, and the *glottal stop*. All letters are pronounced and the spelling is phonemic, that is, the words are spelled the way they are pronounced and vice versa. Normally, stress falls on the next to the last syllable, or the first one in case the word consists of two syllables, but when a common noun or title is particularized by the definite articles *e* or *he*, the stress is shifted to the last vowel.

The five vowels are pronounced as in Italian, or (roughly) in the following way if exemplifying with English:

a	as o in <i>money</i> .
e	as in <i>elephant</i> .
i	as long ee in <i>peel</i> , short as in <i>hit</i> ; following another vowel often as a diphthongal y in <i>boy</i> .
o	long as in <i>born</i> ; short as in <i>song</i> .
u	long as oo in <i>pool</i> ; short as in <i>put</i> .

A *macron* placed over a vowel (as in **fainā**) shows that the sound is slightly prolonged. If no macron is used, the vowel is short.

The nasal *ng*-sound is regarded as a consonant. It is always pronounced as in *singer* – never as in *finger*. (In Samoan, Fijian and Tokelauan, this sound is marked with only a *g*, as in Pango Pago instead of Pango Pango.)

All other consonants are pronounced roughly the same as in English (s sometimes like between s and j). It can be noted that in Tongan, as in other Polynesian languages, a word never ends with a consonant and that two consonants never follow one another without a vowel in between. Words borrowed from non-Polynesian languages in modern times, usually English, are given a pronunciation according to this pattern, so that they sound more Tongan, such as **kāpisi** for cabbage or **sipaisi** for “spice” in allspice tree.

The *glottal stop* (*fakau'a*) is considered as the last letter of the Tongan alphabet. It is properly marked, before or in between two vowels, with an inverted apostrophe (‘) called *hamzah*. It is a voiceless kind of consonant which is made by stopping the passage of air in the throat momentarily, somewhat like an Englishman does if pronouncing *butter* as *bu'er*. Omitting the glottal stop or the macron may change the whole meaning of a word.

In this work, vernacular names for plants and animals are set apart from the rest of the text in **bold letters**, whereas other Tongans words (with the exception of names of places) as well as scientific names for genera and species are written in *italics*.

I. The Folk Taxa

The following list includes names for indigenous as well as introduced plants and animals that occur in the Kingdom of Tonga. All species are indigenous or aboriginally introduced unless otherwise indicated. Tongan names for species that occur elsewhere (lion, **laione**; elephant, **'elefānite**; etc.) are not included, except (in a few cases) if they occur in neighbour archipelagos and are of some cultural significance in Tonga. Unless otherwise indicated, the names are widely used in Tonga. If a name is mentioned as used on a certain island or within a part of Tonga, this does not necessarily mean that it is only used there, because detailed studies have not been made on every island, and due to the migration of people within the archipelago words are also spreading. It should be noted that the word *variety* here may refer to other species as well as subspecies, hybrids, colour varieties, and even different sizes.

E	used on 'Eua.
H	used in Ha 'apai.
i.	introduced in post-contact times, i.e., after the arrival of Europeans.
K	used on Kao (Ha 'apai).
N	used in the Niua group.
n.d.a.	no detailed data available.
NF	used on Niuafo 'ou.
NT	used on Niuatoputapu.
sp.	unidentified species of a certain genus.
spp.	more than one species of a certain genus.
s.w.	synonymous with.
TA	used on Tafahi (Niua).
TF	used on Tofua (Ha 'apai).
TT	used only/mainly on Tongatapu.
u.i.	species of an unidentified genus.
V	used in Vava 'u.

A. SEaweEDS

Limu, or **limu tahi**: a general word for seaweeds, mainly algae (also soft corals).

The following **limu** have been recorded: **I. amea** (n.d.a.), **I. fuofua** (*Caulerpa racemosa*), **I. kaka** (*Caulerpa serratula*), **I. loa** (n.d.a.), **I. louango** (n.d.a.), **I. louniu** (*Caulerpa sertularioides*), **I. mataime** (n.d.a.), **I. pakaka** (n.d.a.), **I. palalafa** (n.d.a., possibly *Ulva fasciata*), **I. tanga'u** (*Nemacystis decipiens*), **I. tao** (n.d.a.), **I. te'emoa** (n.d.a.), **I. te'epuaka** (n.d.a.), **I. tu'u** (n.d.a.), **I. vai** (*Ruppia maritima* var. *pacifica*, not an algae), **I. vāloa** (n.d.a.), **I. 'alako** (n.d.a.) and **I.-'a-tēvolo** (n.d.a.).

B. TERRESTRIAL PLANTS (incl. fungi and lichens)

Afa: a tree (*Neonauclea forsteri*). (K, TF.)

Afuafu: a lily (*Dianella intermedia*).

Ahi: sandalwood tree (*Santalum yasi*).

Ahi Siaina: vetiver grass (*Vetivia zizanioides*),i.

Ahi vao: a tree (*Vavaea amicorum*).

Aka: a vine (*Pueraria lobata*).

Akahele: a variety of **aka** with inedible tubers.

Akataha: 1. a variety of **aka** with edible tubers; 2. a tree (*Boerhavia repens*), with light coloured (var.: **a. hina**) or red stems (var.: **a. kula**); 3. a herb (*Rorippa sarmentosa*). (N.)

Akau papālangi: sweet basil (*Ocimum basilicum*),i.

Akau-'oe-mo'ui: comfrey (*Symphytum asperrimum*), i.
Aka-'i-tui: s.w. (N) **laufale**.
Āke: a tree (*Zanthophyllum pinnatum*).
Ālu: a climbing aroid (*Epipremnum pinnatum*).
Ango, or ango enga: turmeric (*Curcuma longa*).
Angoango, or angoango-'a-puaka (longer name): wild ginger, or shampoo ginger (*Zingiber zerumbet*). Varieties: **angoango hina** (with white stem or rhizome) and **a. kula** (with red stem or rhizome).
Ate: a subshrub (*Wollastonia biflora*).
Au: a variety of sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum*). Varieties: **a. hina** (with green or white stem colour), **a. kula** (with red stem colour) and **a. kula Fisi** (probably introduced from Fiji and with red stem colour).
Avaave ano: a weed with large white flowers. Amaryllidaceae. (Perhaps based on *Zephyranthes mesochloa*, according to Whistler 1991:141.)
Aveave: the variegated croton (*Codiaeum variegatum*), i.
Fā: general name for several species and varieties of *Pandanus*: **F. hina**, **f. kula** (a fertile variety with red fruits), **f. Lotuma**, **f. tea** (a fertile variety with relatively large, greenish-white phalanges, probably synonymous with **f. hina**).
Fāfā or fafa: a pandanus tree (*Pandanus tectorius*).
Fafangu, or fafangu koula (longer name): two ornamental vines (*Pyrostegia venusta* and *Tecomaria capensis*).
Faha: a variety of yam (u.i.).
Fainā: 1. pineapple (*Ananas comosus*), i.; 2. an abbreviated name for **fainā kula**, i.
Fainā kula, or fainā fa'itoka: rhoeo (*Rhoeo spathacea*), i.
Fakamalu-'a-tēvolo: general word for toadstool or mushroom.
Falafala: a variety of yam (u.i.).
Fala hola: a cultivated variety of *Pandanus tectorius* with very small fruits.
Fanakio: a tree (*Sterculia fanaiho*).
Fanamanu: Indian shot (*Canna indica*), i.
Fangu: the wax gourd (*Benincasa hispida*).
Fao: a tree (*Neisosperma oppositifolium*).
Fatai: a parasitic vine (*Cassytha filiformis*). Varieties: **f. kena** (with green stems), **f. melo** (with green stems) and **f. 'omoko** (with yellow stems, perhaps s.w. **f. melo**).
Fatai tu'ulilo: s.w. (NF) **limu 2**.
Fau: beach hibiscus (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*). Varieties: **f. hina** (with lightly coloured bark), **f. kula** (with darker coloured bark), **f.-'a-kio** and **f. 'ingo**.
Fau malila: Mauritius hemp (*Furcraea foetida*), i.
Fau 'olongā, or fau 'olonga: s.w. (NF) **'olongā**.
Fa'akole: s.w. (V) **fanamanu**.
Fā'efa'elunga: s.w. (V) **te'epilo-'a-Maui**.
Fa'onelua: a specimen of **tongo lei**, growing in Lapaha, Tongatapu, regarded as unique.
Fehi: 1. orchid tree (*Bauhinia monandra*), i.; 2. a variety of plantain, n.d.a.; 3. a shorter name for **fehī Fisi** (a tree, *Intsia bijuga*).
Feifai: a tree (*Schleinitzia insularum*).
Fekika, or fekika kai: Malay apple (*Syzygium malaccense*). Varieties: **f. tolahina** (with white fruit) and **f. tolakula** (with red fruit).
Fekika papālangi: rose apple (*Syzygium jambos*), i.
Fekika vao: trees of the genus *Syzygium*, most commonly *S. clusiifolium* but also *S. inophylloides*. *S. dealatum* and *S. brackenridgei* are also known by this name (E).
Felila: bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea spectabilis*), i.
Feo: slipper flower (*Pedilanthus tithymaloides*), i.
Feta'anu: a tree (*Excoecaria agallocha*).

Feta'u: 1. a tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*). Variety: f. fo'oihi.
Feta'u: 2. a kind of plantain, n.d.a. Varieties: f. hina, f. kula, f. lei and f. 'ulu'ikumā.
Feto'umaka: a tree (*Garcinia myrtifolia*).
Fetu'u: a name used for several ornamental flowers, such as *Zephyranthes rosea* and *Gerbera jamesonii*, i.
Fe'ofa'aki: poinsettia (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*, sometimes also *E. cyathophora*), i.
Fiho'a: a shrub (*Colubrina asiatica*).
Fiki: 1. physic nut (*Jatropha curcas*), i.; 2. fig (*Ficus carica*), i.; 3. geranium (*Pelargonium* sp.), i.
Filliamaama: 1. a tree (*Harpullia arborea*). (E.); 2. synonymous (E) with afa.
Fillimoto: 1. a tree (*Xylosma simulans*); 2. a tree (*Flacourtia rukam*).
Filo: two species of plantain. *Plantago major*: f. matolu. *P. lanceolata*: f. hako.
Fisi hina: dandelion (probably *Taraxacum officinale*).
Fisi puna: 1. several species of Asteraceae (Compositae) with plumose "parachute fruits", especially *Crassocephalum crepidioides* and *Vernonia cinerea*; 2. milkweed (*Asclepias curassavica*), i. (NF.)
Fisi'i ano: a herb (*Alternanthera sessilis*).
Fisi'i moli: 1. stephanotis (*Stephanotis floribundis*), i.; 2. also other ornamental shrubs and plants, such as *Pseuderanthum reticulatum*.
Fisi'i naua: *Euphorbia* sp.
Fisi'i peau: a plant of the family Lamiaceae (Labiatae) (u.i.).
Fisi 'uli: beggar's-tick (*Bidens pilosa*), i.
Foloke: phlox (*Phlox drummondii*), i.
Fonua malala (N), or f. mamala: s.w. malamala-'a-fonua.
Fotulona: a tree (*Hernandia nymphaeifolia*).
Fo'ui: a tree (*Grewia crenata*).
Fuamelie: mulberry tree (*Morus alba*), i.
Fue: general name for vines.
Fue failolo: a vine (*Piper graeffei*), restricted to Tafahi and Niuatoputapu.
Fue fakahinga: s.w. fue 'ae puaka.
Fuefue: a ground creeper (n.d.a.).
Fue hina: vines with light-coloured flowers, such as *Vigna marina*, *Ipomoea macrantha* and *Operculina ventricosa*.
Fue kai-'ae-puaka: a vine (*Ipomoea littoralis*). (NF.)(See fue 'ae puaka.)
Fue kaukula, or f. kula:1.beach morning glory (*Ipomoea pes-caprae*); 2. a vine (*I. hederifolia*).(E.)
Fue kona: a climber (n.d.a.).
Fue lalahi: A herb (*Ipomoea violacea*).
Fue lautolu: s.w. lautolu tahi.
Fue mea: a climber (*Merremia peltata*). (E, V.)
Fue paipa Holani: Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia elegans*), i.
Fue pule hina: a creeper (n.d.a.).
Fue tahi: s.w. fue kula (vines growing on the seashore).
Fue tahi veli: a creeper growing near the sea (u.i.).
Fue tea: a creeper with white flowers. (Perhaps synonymous with f. hina.)
Fue veli: a vine (probably *Canavalia sericea*).
Fue 'ae puaka: vines that pigs like to eat, such as *Ipomoea indica*, *I. littoralis* and *Canavalia rosea*.
Fue 'uta: a leguminous greeper that grows inland (u.i.).
Fufula: a liana (*Faradaya amicorum*).
Fukofuka: a tree (*Kleinhovia hospita*).
Fululupe: a shrub (*Xylosma orbiculatum*). (E, TT.)

Funa: a tree (*Canthium merrillii*). (NF.)

Fusi: general term for bananas or plantains (*Musa x paradisiaca*), indigenous and introduced.

Fusi faikakai: heliconia (*Heliconia latispatha*), i.

Futu: fish-poison tree (*Barringtonia asiatica*).

Hakato: 1. bird's-nest fern (*Asplenium nidus*, *A. australasicum*); 2. a fern (*Astrostichum aureum*).

Hakoloa'ani: s.w. uilou.

Halato: synonymous (TA) with **salato**.

Hale: a variety of yam (u.i.).

Hana: Job's tears (*Coix lacryma-jobi*).

Hano: a herb (*Rhynchospora corymbosa*).

Hangale: a tree (*Lumnitzera littorea*).

Hauai'i: a sterile variety or species of *Pandanus* (probably *P. veitchii*), i.

Haumi: a kind of plantain, n.d.a.

Ha'i: a kind of banana/plantain (n.d.a.).

Hea: a tree (*Parinari insularum*).

Heavula: a tree (*Syzygium richii*).

Hefa: 1. a littoral grass (*Cenchrus calyculatus*); 2. bur-grass (*C. echinatus*), i.

Hehea: a tree (*Syzygium corynocarpum*).

Hehea Ha'amo: s.w. (NF) **fekika papālangi**.

Hēhēfanga: a kind of plantain, n.d.a.

Heilala: a tree (*Garcinia sessilis*). Varieties: **h. fisi'iniu** (does not bear fruit, the male tree) and **h. pulu** (bears fruit, the female tree).

Heketa: a vine (*Canavalia rosea*). Often called **lautolu**.

Heketala: a kind of yam (u.i.). Varieties: **h. Fisi**, **h. hina**, **h. kula**, **h. lōlōa**, **h. palau**, **h. puku** and **h. vai**.

Hiapo: paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*).

Hiehiapo: a liana (perhaps *Malaisia scandens*).

Hiku-'i-kuli: fern like plants (*Lycopodium squarrosum*, *L. cernuum*, *Psilotum nudum*).

Hiku-'i-kumā: blue rat's tail (*Stachytarpheta urticifolia*), i.

Hiku-'i-pusi: 1. chenille plant (*Lycopodium cernuum*); 2. a weed (*Uraria lagopodoides*).

Hina, or **hina kai:** pumpkin (*Cucurbita pepo*).

Hina papālangi: an old name for pumpkins and watermelons.

Hingano: the male pandanus tree or its flowers (*Pandanus* spp.); according to others the tree can produce fruits and male flowers alternately.

Hoi: a yam (*Dioscorea bulbifera*). Varieties: **h. hina** and **h. kula** (both probably growth stages).

Hone: 1. chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum morifolium*), i.; 2. aster (*Aster novi-belgii*), i.

Hongohongo: nettles (*Laportea interrupta*, *Acalypha lanceolata*). Colour varieties (*Acalypha lanceolata*): **h. hina** and **h. kula** (N).

Hopa: aboriginally and recently introduced varieties of bananas and plantains (*Musa x paradisiaca*), possibly comprising one group within the section *Eumusa*.

Hulufe: general name for ferns, most commonly a sword fern (*Nephrolepis hirsutula*).

Hulufeiki: a fern (*Gleichenia* sp.).

Hulufe kautaha: synonymous (NF) with **hulufe tanu**.

Hulufe kauvalu: ferns (u.i., probably fam. Thelypteridaceae). (NF.)

Hulufe laumomo: ferns (u.i.).

Hulufe leisi: ferns (*Loxoscaphe gibberosum*, *Arachnoides aristata*). (E.)

Hulufe tanu: ferns (*Blechnum orientale*, *Angiopteris evecta*). (NF.)

Hulufe uhi: a fern (*Pteris ensiformis*).

Hulufe vai: ferns (*Angiopteris evecta*, *Sphaerostephanos invisus*).

Huni: 1. a shrub (*Phaleria disperma*), also called **h. kaukula**; 2. a tree (*Phalaria glabra*).
Huni 'Initia: ixora (*Ixora finlaysoniana*), i.
Ifi: Tahitian chestnut (*Inocarpus fagifer*). Varieties: i. **angafatu**, i. **Ha'amoā**, i. **kahokaho**, i. **mea** (with red-brown fruit), i. **monosivai** and i. **ui** (with dark fruit).
Ifi 'ae kumā: a tree (*Heritua littoralis*). (See **mamea**.)
Iku-'i-kuli: an alternative spelling of **hiku-'i-kuli**.
Iku-'i.kumā: an alternative spelling of **hiku-'i-kumā**.
Iku-'i-pusi: an alternative spelling of **hiku-'i-pusi**.
Kafiu: a kind of yam (u.i.). Varieties: **k. kula** and **k. punailave**.
Kahikahi: a shrub (*Freycinetia urvilleana*).
Kahiva'e: 1. false staghorn fern (*Dicranopteris linearis*); 2. *Pteridium esculentum* (K,TF); 3. *Hypolepis tenuifolia* (E, V); 3. a shrub (*Maoutia australis*) (TA).
Kaho: general name for two species of reed (*Miscanthus floridulus*, *Arundo donax*).
Kaho fō-iiki: s.w. **kaho tonga**.
Kaho fo lalahi: s.w. **kaho papālangi**.
Kahokaho: a kind of yam (*Dioscorea alata*). Varieties: **k. hako**, **k. kulufau**, **k. muihina** (or **mulahina**), **k. Siamane**, **k. tavake**, **k. tefau**, **k. vai** and **k. 'ulumaka**.
Kaho papālangi: a reed (*Arundo donax*), i.
Kaho Tonga: a reed (*Miscanthus floridulus*).
Kainikavea: a general name for parasitic plants such as 'ovava and topu'uno.
Kakala 'uli: a tree (*Cryptocarya turbinata*, perhaps also *C. hornei* and *Diospyros samoensis*).
Kakamika: a weed (*Sigesbeckia orientalis*).
Kakatisi: cactus (*Opuntia compressa*), i.
Kalaka: a generic name for several trees of the genus *Planchonella*, esp. *P. grayana* (in the Niua group *P. samoensis*).
Kalakala 'a pusi: shrubs (*Acalypha wilkesiana*, *A. grandis*).
Kaloni: a herb (*Coleus amboinicus*), i.
Kaloni kakala: Rangoon creeper (*Quisqualis indica*), i.
Kalosepani: frangipani (*Plumeria rubra*), i.
Kalosipani Hauai'i: a frangipani (*Plumeria obtusa*), i.
Kaloti: carrot (*Daucus carota*), i.
Kalou: a kind of breadfruit (*Artocarpus altiss*).
Kaneisini: carnations (*Dianthus* spp.)
Kanini, or **kaningi:** a weed (*Commelina benghalensis*, sometimes also *C. diffusa*), i.
Kānume, or (longer name, NT) **kānume mapalei:** a tree (*Diosporos elliptica*).
Kapakau'ikava: a kind of yam. Variety: **k. muihina**.
Kape: an aroid (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*). Varieties: **k. fōhenga**, **k. fuohenga** (probably s.w. **k. fōhenga**), **k. fuotavahi**, **k. fuo'uli**, **k. hina**, **k. kula**, **k. laukoka**, **k. Tafahi**, **k. talo** and **k. tu'u**.
Kāpisi: cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*), i.
Kāpisi Siaina: Chinese cabbage (*Brassica chinensis*), i.
Kāsia: trees (*Albizia lebbeck*, i.; *Samanea saman*; *Cassia fistula*, i.). Varieties: **k. hina** (perhaps *Albizia lebbeck*, i.) and **k. kula** (perhaps *Samanea saman*).
Katafa: s.w. (N) **hakato** 1.
Katapule: name used in Niuafo'ou for the vines *Canavalia sericea* and *Vigna adenantha*. (See **fue veli** + **lautolu 'uta**.)
Kau: a tree (*Burckella richii*).
Kaumelle: a kind of yam (*Dioscorea alata*). Varieties: **k. hako**, **k. hina**, **k. kula**, **k. lautoka**, **k. pekavalu**, **k. puku**, **k. punuluo**, **k. toua**, **k. va'e'ikulī**, **k. 'Eua** and **k. 'uli**.
Kaute: red hibiscus (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*). Several varieties. Red flowered ones can be

called **k. kula** or **k. kulokula**. **K. Tonga** bears flowers with many short, dark-red petals.

Kava: 1. kava shrub (*Piper methysticum*); 2. s.w. (NT) '**amo'ula** (an abbreviation of **kava kula**); 3. a tree (*Diospyros samoensis*), NT, TA. Varieties of **kava** 1: **k. hina**, **k. kula**, **k. leka**, **k. tea**, **k. valu** and **k 'akau**.

Kava fisi: a derris (*Derris malaccensis*), i.

Kava haha: a liana (*Derris trifoliata*).

Kava huhu: a shrub (*Tephrosia purpurea*).

Kavakava 'ulie: a shrub (*Macropiper puberulum*).

Kava kula: 1. a variety of **kava** 1; 2. a subshrub (*Clerodendrum buchananii*), NT.

Kavapui: shell ginger (*Alpinia zerumbet*), i.

Kava 'au-kava, or **kava 'au-kava-fo'ou** : s.w. **kava fisi**.

Kava-'i-niu: a lichen (*Ramalina* sp.).

Kava-'i-pusi: a shrub (*Orthosiphon aristatus*), i.

Kavenono: a variety of breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*).

Kea: a kind of breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*) which has a rougher skin than **loutoko** and comes into bearing later. Varieties: **k. loutoko**, **k. ma'ama'a**, **k. mole**, **k. tala** (slightly thorny tree) and **k. tenga** (the fruit has seeds).

Kefukefu: a creeping grass (*Thuarea involuta*).

Keu: a kind of yam.

Kie: a sterile variety of *Pandanus*.

Kihikihi: weeds, especially *Oxalis corniculata*. Varieties: **k. ngingie** (*Portulaca samoensis*), **k. lanumata** (*Glycine tabacina*) and **k. maka** (*Sesuvium portulacastrum*).

Kili: a liana (*Dichapetalum vitiense*).

Kilisimasi: crape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), i.

Kiukamapa: cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*), i.

Kiukamapa 'ae 'Initia: a vine (*Coccinia grandis*), i.

Kivi: a kind of yam. Varieties: **k. hako**, **k. hina** and **k. kula**.

Koane: corn (*Zea mays*), i.

Kofe, or **kofe inu** (longer name, TA): Polynesian bamboo (*Schizostachyum glaucifolium*). Varieties: **k. maka** (short internodes) and **k. vai** (long internodes).

Kofi: coffee plant (*Coffea arabica*), i.

Koka: red cedar (*Bischofia javanica*).

Koka 'uli or **kokau 'uli**: perhaps s.w. **koko 'uli**.

Koko: cacao tree (*Theobroma cacao*), i.

Koko 'uli: two trees of the family Sapindaceae (*Guioa lentiscifolia* and u.i.), V.

Kola: 1. a tall grass (*Sorghum sudanese*), i.; 2. a citrus tree (*Citrus* sp.).

Koli: a tree (*Syzygium neurocalyx*). Varieties: **k. hina** (with white fruit), **k. kula** (with light-red fruit), **k. tea** (with white fruit, probably s.w. **k. hina**), **k. toto** (with dark-red fruit) and **k. vao**.

Koli vai: a tree (*Syzygium samarangense*), i. (Previously perhaps a variety of **koli**.)

Kolotoni: s.w. **aveave**.

Kosi: s.w. (NF) **pakaka**.

Kōtia: a tree (*Cordia alliodora*), i.

Kotone: a tree (*Myristica hypargyrea*).

Koukau: a kind of yam. Varieties: **k. hina** and **k. kula**.

Kuava: guava (*Psidium guajava*), i.

Kuinini: s.w. **siale vao**.

Kukuvalu: a sterile or fertile variety of *Pandanus*.

Kulo: a kind of yam. Varieties: **k. hina**, **k. huko**, **k. kau**, **k. kula** and **k. matapoko**.

Kulo-tua: a kind of yam (looks like the **tua** but tastes like a **kulo**).

Kulu: a liana (*Alyxia bracteolosa*).

Kulufau: Shortened form of **loutoko kulufau**.

Kulukona: 1. a longer name for **kulu**; 2. s.w. (V) **tanetane vao**.
Kulukulu: synonymous (E) with **kulukulufa**.
Kulukulufa: a tree (*Meryta macrophylla*).
Kulutuma: leather fern (*Davallia solida*).
Kumala: sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), aboriginally or more recently introduced. Varieties: **k. afui**, **k. Hauai'i**, **k.kula**, **k. lesi**, **k. Mosese**, **k. Nu'a Sila**, **k. pateta**, **k. silika**, **k. tongamai** and **k. vai**.
Kumukumu: a lichen (*Ramalina* sp.). (S.w. **kava-'i-niu** when it is growing on coconut-palm trunks.)
Kumukumu tane: crustose lichens growing on coconut-palm trunks (*Ramalina* sp.).
Kuta, or **kutu:** a sedge (*Eleocharis dulcis*).
Kutu tofe: a sedge (*Lepironia articulata*).
Kuusi: cape gooseberry (*Physalis peruviana*), i.
Laiatea: a variety of pineapple.
Laimi: lime (*Citrus aurantifolia*), i.
Laione: yucca (*Yucca* sp.), i.
Lala: shrubs, usually s.w. **lala tahi**.
Lalama: a kind of plantain, n.d.a.
Lala tahi: a shrub (*Vitex trifolia*). Variety: **I. hina**.
Lala vao: a bush (*Wikstroemia foetida*).
Lala 'uta: shrubs: 1. *Dendrolobium umbellatum*; 2. (V) *Wikstroemia foetida*.
Langakali: a tree (*Aglaiia saltatorum*). Varieties: **I. lalamea** (with larger flowers than **I. Tonga**), **I. Tonga** (smallest flowers) and **I. 'aleva** (biggest flowers).
Langakali vao: not one of the **langakali** varieties but two other trees: 1. *Aglaiia heterotricha*; 2. *Allophylus timorensis*.
Lata: a shrub (*Sophora tomentosa*).
Lata hina: tobacco weed, or elephant's foot (*Elephantopus mollis*), i.
Laufale: a fern (*Phymatosorus scolopendria*).
Laukau po'uli: night-blooming cestrum (*Cestrum nocturnum*), i.
Laukoka: a kind of yam.
Laumahi: a kind of yam. Varieties: **I. hina** and **I. kula**.
Laumatolu: a vine (*Hoya australis*).
Lausi: a kind of yam. Varieties: **I. hina** and **I. kula**.
Lauteau: *Pittosporum yunckeri*.
Lautolu: 1. a tree (*Eleocarpus tonganus*, *E. graeffei*), NF; 2. general name for creeping vines.
Lautolu tahi: a creeping vine (*Vigna marina*). (See **fue hina**.)
Lautolu veli: s.w. **fue veli**.
Lautolu 'uta: a creeping vine (*Vigna adenantha*).
Lave'imoa: 1. s.w. **aveave**; 2. a ground orchid (*Spathoglottis plicata*), E; 3. s.w. **afuafu** (E); all three with leaves that resemble a cock's tail feather.
Lehia: a kind of plantain, n.d.a. Varieties: **I. hina** and **I. 'uli**.
Lekileki: puzzle-nut trees (*Xylocarpus granatum*, *X. moluccensis*).
Lekileki milo: a kind of tree (n.d.a.).
Lemani: lemon trees in general, especially *Citrus medica*, i. Varieties: **I. molemole** (*Citrus limon*), i.; **I. petepete** (*Citrus medica*), i.
Lemuna: pomegranate (*Punica granatum*), i.
Lena: a five-leafed yam (*Dioscorea pentaphylla*).
Lepa: s.w. (H) **heavula**.
Lepo: 1. castor bean plant (*Ricinus communis*), i, with green (var.: **I. hina**) or red foliage (var.: **I. kula**); 2. a tree (*Macaranga harveyana*).
Lesi: papaya/pawpaw (*Carica papaya*), i. Varieties: **I. fuololoa** (long fruits) and **I.**

fuopupuku (short fruits).
Lesi vao: a herb (*Coronopus didymus*).
Letisi: lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*), i.
Leva: a tree (*Cerbera manghas*)
Levei: a kind of yam.
Lile: general name for lilies, especially the spider lily (*Hymenocallis littoralis*), i.
Lile hina: white-flowered, lily-like plants (e.g. *Eurycles amboinensis*, *Hippeastrum vittatum*), i.
Limu: apart from referring to seaweeds, this word is also used for mosses and lichens. Three terrestrial species in particular are known under this name: 1. an artillery plant (*Pilea microphylla*), i.; 2. a small leafless fern (*Psilotum nudum*); 3. a fern-like plant (*Lycopodium squarrosus*).
Limu fonua: a longer name for **limu** 2.
Lisi: cockscomb (*Celosia argentea*), i.
Loa: annatto (*Bixa orellana*), i.
Loe ano: a woody herb (*Ludwigia octovalvis*).
Lokoloka: a kind of yam. Varieties: **l. hina**, **l. kula** and **l. manga-valu**.
Loketi: loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), i.
Lole: general name for begonias (*Begonia* spp.), i.
Lole-'ae-kumā: bittermelon or balsam pear (*Momordica charantia*), i.
Lolie: oleander (*Nerium oleander*), i.
Lolopua: a plant (Verbenaceae).
Longolongo: cycad (*Cycas rumphii*).
Longolongo hako: a plant said to be similar to **longolongo**.
Longolongo 'uha: sowthistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*).
Lopa: a tree (*Adenantha pavonina*), i.
Lose: roses (*Rosa* spp.), i.
Lōseli: a herb (*Alternanthera tenella*), i.
Losemalei: a succulent herb (*Portulaca grandiflora*), i.
Loumoa: a variety of breadfruit (*Artocarpus attilis*). (Similar to **puou**.)
Loupata: a tree (*Macaranga harveyana*).
Loutoko: a kind of breadfruit (*Artocarpus attilis*) with comparatively smooth skin. Varieties: **l. kauiki**, **l. kaunounou**, **l. kulufau**, **l. ma'ama'a**, **l. nokonoko** and **l. vahivahi**.
Lou'akau: general name for pandanus or screwpines (*Pandanus* spp.).
Lo'imatatō: creeping Charley (*Pilea nummulariifolia*), i.
Mafa'i: a creeper (*Luffa cylindrica* var. *insularum*).
Mafua, or (longer name, NT) **mafua 'ae lulu**: a tree (*Syzygium clusiifolium*).
Mafutoto: bleeding heart (*Clerodendrum thomsonae*).
Mahame: s.w. (N) **mālōlō**.
Mahelehele: 1. general name for large sedges (e.g. *Mariscus javanicus*, *Scleria polycarpa*, *Rhynchospora corymbosa*, see **hano**); 2. lemon grass (*Cymbopogon citratus*), i (NF).
Mahoa'a: 1. Polynesian arrowroot (*Tacca leontopetaloides*); 2. a variety of yam (*Dioscorea alata*). Varieties (u.i.): **m. leleva** and **m. puku**.
Maholi: a kind of plantain, n.d.a.
Maile: a shrub (*Alyxia stellata*). Varieties: **m. laulalahi**, **m. laumomo** and **m. mio**.
Maile kulu: s.w. **kulu**.
Maile miniti: morning glory (*Ipomoea cairica*). (i.?)
Makai: a tree (*Canarium vitiense*).
Mako: a tree (*Melochia aristata*).
Malamala 'a fonua: a tree (*Omalanthus nutans*). (TT.)
Malamala 'a toa: a tree (*Memecylon harveyi*).

Malau: a kind of yam. Varieties: **m. melie** and **m. tu'a**.
Malekini: a kind of yam.
Malila: globe amaranth (*Gomprena globosa*). (Also used for leaves of locally grown tobacco.)
Mālōlō: a tree (*Glochidion ramiflorum*, probably also *G. concolor*).
Mamae: a kind of plantain, n.d.a. Varieties: **m. heheifanga**, **m. hina**, **m. kula**, **m. tu'aniu** and **m. vai**.
Mamange: 1. a variety of yam (*Dioscorea alata*), varieties: **m. hina** and **m. kula**; 2. *Morinda myrtifolia*; 3. a liana (*Faradaya amicornum*)(TF); 4. a variety of a vine (*Pueraria lobata*).
Mamea: 1. a tree (*Litsea mellifera*); 2. trees on Kao (*Heritera littoralis*, *H. ornithocephala*).
Mami: a kind of plantain, n.d.a. Varieties: **m. hina** and **m. tutue**.
Manau: a tree (*Garuga floribunda*).
Manioke: cassava (*Manihot esculenta*), i. Varieties: **m. falaoa**, **m. hina**, **m. koka'anga**, **m. kula**, **m. leka**, **m. silika** and **m. 'akau**.
Manonu: a tree (*Tarenna sambucina*).
Mangele: a tree (*Trema cannabina*).
Mangikī: angelonia (*Angelonia augustifolia*), i.
Mango: mango (*Mangifera indica*), i.
Maopo: a variety of breadfruit tree (*Artocarpus altilis*). (The leaves are only slightly serrated, if at all.)
Maopo Ha'amo: probably a longer name for **maopo**.
Mapa: two trees; 1. *Diospyros major*, 2. *D. elliptica* (N). (The latter s.w. **kānume**.)
Mapalei: a longer name for **mapa** 2, also called **kānume mapalei** (N).
Masalu ngaue: a fern (*Schizaea dichotoma*), possibly also known just as **masalu**.
Masi: a general name for several trees.
Masi koka: s.w. **mālōlō** (V).
Masi kona: a tree (*Pittosporum arborescens*).
Masi mole: a tree (*Ficus tinctoria*).
Masi tala: a tree (*Ficus scabra*).
Masi veli: s.w. **masi tala**.
Masi 'ata: two trees (*Ficus tinctoria*, *F. scabra*).
Masi 'aukava: s.w. **masi kona**.
Matafu'i: 1. a liana (*Strongylodon* sp.); 2. a vine (*Smilax vitiensis*).
Matala hoatā: 1. s.w. **losemalei**; 2. a subshrub (*Sida rhombifolia*), i.
Matala po'uli: four-o'clock plant (*Mirabilis jalapa*), i.
Matala 'ulie: jungle rice (*Echinochloa colonum*), i.
Matamanu: s.w. **matapeka**.
Matamoho, or (NF) **matamoe:** rosary pea (*Abrus precatorius*), i.
Matapeka, or **matapekepeka:** a grass (*Chrysopogon aciculatus*).
Matataha: a herb (*Peperomia leptostachya*). (i.?)
Mateloi: sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*), i.
Mateloi Vava'u: a weed (*Chamaecrista nictitans*), i.
Matolu: Shortened form of **laumatolu**.
Matui: 1. a shrub (*Senna sophera*); 2. s.w. (NT) **aka-'i-tui + laufale**.
Mau: a tree (*Cryptocarya fusca*).
Māvaetangi: golden dewdrop (*Duranta repens*), i.
Ma'ama'alava: a tree (*Elaeocarpus tonganus*). (See **lautolu**.)
Ma'ofala: a variety of breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*).
Mei: general word for breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*).
Mei tenga: a variety of breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*). (See **'aveloloa**.)

Melekoula: marigold (*Tagetes erecta*), i.
Meleni: watermelon (*Citrullus lanulatus*), i. (Varieties – "sugar baby" etc. – known under their English or "tonganized" English names.)
Milo, milo mo'unga or (NF) **milo tahi:** a tree (*Thespesia populnea*).
Milo 'uta: s.w. (NF) **filimoto** 2.
Miniti: a mint (*Mentha* sp.), i.
Misilaite: *Paspalum* sp., i.
Misimisi: s.w. **fanamanu**.
Misimisi koka'anga: arrowroot (*Maranta arundinacea*), i.
Misipeka: ladyfinger banana (*Musa x paradisiaca*), i.
Moa: a shrub (*Sanchezia nobilis*), i.
Moala: a kind of yam.
Moengālo: s.w. **mahelehele** 2.
Mohemohe: 1.a tree (*Serianthes melanesica*); 2.a tree (*Samanea saman*) (NT). (See **kāsia**).
Moho: shortened form of **matamoho** and **mohomoho**.
Mohokoi: a tree (*Cananga odorata*).
Mohokoi Honolulu: a scandent shrub (*Artybotrys uncinatus*), i.
Mohomoho: synonymous with **matamoho**.
Mohuku: general name for grasses, usually referring to weedy species but sometimes s.w. **musie**.
Mohuku ano: a grass (*Paspalum vaginatum*), i.
Mohuku laukofe: a grass (*Oplismenus compositus*). (Also known as **mohuku 'apopoa**.)
Mohuku Siamane: goosefoot grass (*Eleusine indica*).
Mohuku tahi: a grass (*Thuarea involuta*).
Mohuku vai: commelina (*Commelina diffusa*), i. (See **kanini**.)
Mohuku 'apopoa: four grasses (*Centosteca lappacea*, *Oplismenus compositus*, *Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum*, *Digitaria setigera*).
Mole'a: a kind of plantain, n.d.a.
Moli: general name for citrus fruits (*Citrus* spp.), both aboriginally and recently introduced. (Usually excluding lemons and limes.) Varieties: **m. inu**, sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis*), i.; **m. kai**, s.w. **moli inu**; **m. kalepi**, grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*), i.; **m. mahi**, a sour type of **moli peli**, i.; **m. pani**, an orange (*Citrus macroptera*), i.; **m. papālangi**, a variety of citrus, i. (u.i.); **m. peli**: mandarin (*Citrus reticulata*), i.; **m. teka**: shaddock (*Citrus grandis*); **m. Tonga**, s.w. **m. teka**; **m. uku**, s.w. **moli pani**; **m. vaikele**, a mandarin tree with spineless stems (*Citrus* sp.), i.
Moli tahi: s.w. (NT) **vī vao/tahi**.
Momea: a shrub (n.d.a.).
Monoi: a kind of tree (n.d.a.).
Monomono, or monomono 'a Hina: a shrub (*Mussaenda raiateensis*).
Motelolo: a tree (*Polyalthia laddiana*).
Motou: two trees (*Cryptocarya hornei*, *C. turbinata*). (See **kakala 'uli**.)
Motu: a kind of plantain, n.d.a.
Mo'onia: a tree (*Garcinia pseudoguttifera*).
Mo'osipo: a shrub (*Triumfetta rhomboidea*), i. Variety: **mo'osipo hina** (with light coloured stems).
Mo'osipo kula: s.w. **mo'osipo Tonga**.
Mo'osipo Tonga: a shrub (*Urena lobata*).
Mo'ota: trees of the genus *Dysoxylum*, most commonly *D. forsteri*.
Mo'ota hina: a tree (*Dysoxylum forsteri*).
Mo'ota kula: a tree (*Dysoxylum tongense*).
Mo'ota mea: 1.s.w. **mo'ota kula**; 2. a tree (*Dysoxylum maota*)(NF).
Mo'ota nanamu: a longer name for the **mo'ota** *Dysoxylum forsteri*.

Munomuna: a kind of plantain, n.d.a.
Musie: general name for grasses, usually lawn and pasture grasses.
Musie liku: synonymous with **mohuku tahi**.
Musie matala pulū: two herbs, s.w. **kanini** & **mohuku vai**.
Musie Tonga: a grass (*Rhynchelytrum roseum*). (i.?)
Musie vai: a name for several small grasses (e.g. *Digitaria radicata*, *D. setigera*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Oplismenus compositus*).
Napoleone: s.w. (NF) **fehi 1**.
Nati: macadamia nut (*Macadamia tetraphylla*), i.
Natoto: a kind of yam.
Nise: a kind of yam.
Niu: coconut (*Cocos nucifera*). (Several growth names exist for the tree and the coconuts; for information on this, see Grijp 1991:146-147.)
Niu kula: a Fijian palm (*Veitchia joannis*).
Niu piu: fan palm (*Pritchardia pacifica*).
Nokonoko: Shortened form of **loutoko nokonoko**.
Nonu: Indian or beach mulberry (*Morinda citrifolia*).
Nukonuka: a shrub (*Decaspermum fruticosum*).
Nuku: a kind of yam.
Ngahē, or (longer name, NF) **ngahu 'uta:** s.w. (NT, TA) **te'epilo-'a-Maui**. (**Ngahu 'uta** can possibly also be used for a shrub, *Scaevola porrecta*.)
Ngahu, or (longer name, NF) **ngahu tahi:** a shrub (*Scaevola sericea*).
Ngata: bowstring hemp (*Sansevieria trifasciata*), i. (H, NF.)
Ngatae: coral tree (*Erythrina variegata* var. *orientalis*).
Ngatae Fisi: a tree (*Erythrina fusca*).
Ngatata: a tree (*Elatostachys falcata*).
Ngatata hina: a tree (probably *Sapindus vitiensis*). (E.)
Ngatata kula: a name used to distinguish **ngatata** from **ngatata hina** (E).
Ngesi: a tree (*Manilkara dissecta*).
Ngingie: two shrubs (*Pemphis acidula* and *Suriana maritima*). Varieties: **ng. fau**, perhaps *Pemphis acidula*; **ng. kulu**, perhaps *Suriana maritima*.
Ngingie 'uta: two shrubs (*Desmodium heterocarpum* and *Euphorbia atoto*).
Ngohongoho: s.w. (NF) **hongohongo**.
Ngū: a kind of yam. Varieties: **ngū kafakafa**, **ngū kia'imoa**, **ngū vai hina**, **ngū vai kula**, **ngū pakatā** (or **tūpakatā**) and **ngū puku**.
Ola: general name for several trees, usually of the family Rubiaceae (*Ixora calciola* + **ola** entries below). (Can be s.w. **afa**, E.)
Ōlahi: a tree (*Semecarpus vitiensis*).
Ola hina: s.w. (TA) **funa**.
Ola maka: two trees (*Aidia cochinchinensis*, *Psydrax odorata*).
Ola vai: two trees; 1. *Psychotria insularum*; 2. *Citronella samoensis*.
Oloveti: coleus (*Coleus blumei*), i.
Onioni: onion (*Allium cepa*), i.
Onioni Tonga: a variety of spring onion cultivated in Tonga.
Pāholo: a kind of yam.
Paini: 1. Norfolk Island pine (*Araucaria excelsa*), i.; 2. slash pine (*Pinus caribbia*), i.
Paini-'ae-kumā: s.w. (NF) **lole-'ae-kumā**.
Paingani: eggplant (*Solanum melongena*), i.
Pakaka: two weeds (*Synedrella nodiflora*, *Eleutheranthera ruderalis*), i.
Pako: a sedge (*Cyperus stoloniferus*).
Pakopako: a general name for small introduced sedges (e.g. *Cyperus rotundus*).
Palai: a spiny-stemmed yam (*Dioscorea nummularia*), i. Variety: **p. tu'akuku**.

Palakia, or **palakiha**: a kind of plantain, n.d.a.
Palamu: s.w. (E) **sangato**.
Palangi: a kind of yam.
Palātea: a kind of yam.
Palemale: s.w. **fisi'i moli** 1.
Pāletalatala: crown of thorns (*Euphorbia millii*), i.
Palo: a kind of yam, n.d.a. (McKern n.d.:233).
Paongo: a screwpine (*Pandanus whitmeeanus*).
Pāseli: a parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*), i.
Pāsiole: patchouli (*Pogostemon cablin*), i.
Pāsione: granadilla (*Passiflora quadrangularis*), i.
Pasivaka: a fern (*Stenochlaena palustris*).
Pata: a type of plantain. Varieties: **p. kula**, **p. lōloa** and **p. tea**.
Pateta: potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), i.
Paufu: a kind of pandanus.
Pauteni: a herb (*Brassica juncea*), i.
Pa'apa'a: s.w. (NT, TA) **hakato** 1.
Pekepeka: a tree (*Maniltoa grandiflora*).
Pele: a shrub, "bush cabbage" (*Hibiscus manihot*), i.
Pepe: a shrub (*Breynia disticha*), i.
Pī: synonymous with **tengafefeka** (*Senna occidentalis*), i.
Piini: general name for beans and peas.
Piini-'ae-hoosi: a name inconsistently applied to **piini-'ae-puaka** and **piini Tonga**.
Piini-'ae-puaka: vines (*Lablab purpureus* or *Phaseolus lunulatus*).
Piini Tonga: lima bean (*Phaseolus lunulatus*), probably also other species.
Piisi: peach tree (possibly *Prunus persica*), i.
Pikipiki: a kind of plantain, n.d.a.
Pikopiko: a kind of plantain, n.d.a.
Pilimilose: tuberose (*Polianthes tuberosa*), i.
Pinati: peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*), i.
Pipi: shortened name for **pipi failolo** and **pipi tui**.
Pipi failolo: a tree (*Atuna racemosa*).
Pipi papālangi: s.w. **tengafeka** and **te'epulu** (*Senna tora*).
Pipi tongi: s.w. (NT) **pipi tui**.
Pipi tui: a tree (*Hernandia moerenhoutiana*).
Pipi vao: synonymous with **te'ekosi** (*Kalanchoë pinnata*), i.
Piti: a shrub (*Stenolobium stans*), i.
Pitu: a bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*), i.
Piu: 1. synonymous with **niu piu**; 2. s.w. (V) **'ohai** 2.
Poa: a kind of yam. Varieties: **p. hina** and **p. kula**.
Ponga: a tree fern (*Sphaeropteris [Cyathea] lunulata*).
Polo: general name for several species of the family Solanaceae.
Polo fifisi: chili pepper (*Capsicum frutescens*), i. Two varieties are distinguished by the size of their fruits: large (**fō lalahi**) or small (**fō iiki**).
Polo kai: 1. black nightshade (*Solanum americanum*); 2. bell pepper or capsicum (*Capsicum frutescens*), i.
Polosomo: garden balsam and impatiens (*Impatiens balsamina*, *I. wallerana*), i.
Polo pā: wild cape gooseberry (*Physalis angulata*), i.
Polo Tonga: 1. a shrub (*Solanum viride*); 2. s.w. (NT, TA) **polo kai**.
Pomi, or **pomikanite**: 1. s.w. **lemuna**; 2. Surinam cherry (*Eugenia uniflora*), i.
Pongiaivao: a kind of banana/plantain, n.d.a. (McKern n.d.:247).
Potolaka: zinnia (*Zinnia elegans*), i.

Poumuli: a tree (*Flueggia flexuosa*), i.
Poutea: a variety of funa with white trunk (NF).
Pua: 1. a tree (*Fagraea berteriana*); 2. a shrub (*Allamanda cathartica*), i.; 3. an abbreviated name for **pua kalosepani** (*Plumeria rubra*), i.
Pua Fisi: honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), i.
Pua kalosipani: s.w. **kalosipani**.
Puakatau: molasses grass (*Melinis minutiflora*), i. (Sometimes also *Brachiaria mutica*).
Pualiki: a tree (*Crataeva religiosa*) (TA).
Pua taukanave: a tree (*Cordia subcordata*).
Pua Tonga: a longer name for pua 1.
Puko: 1. a tree (*Pisonia grandis*); 2. a kind of plantain, n.d.a.; 3. a tree (*Hernandia nymphaeifolia*)(N).
Puko kai-'ae-puaka: s.w. (NF) **puko** 1.
Puko vai: s.w. (NT, TA) **puko** 1.
Puko vili: a tree (*Gyrocarpus americanus*).
Pula: 1. a tree (*Solanum mauritianum*), i.; 2. general name for several weeds or ornamental plants with trumpet-shaped or rotate flowers, especially of the family Convulvaceae but also vines such as *Stictocardia tiliifolia*, *Merremia peltata* (see **fue mea**) or *Ipomoea macrantha*, and herbs in the family Solanaceae. Varieties of 2: **p. hina** (with light-coloured flowers), **p. kula** (with reddish flowers) and **p. vaini** (*Stictocardia tiliifolia*).
Pulukamu: eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.), i.
Pulu kaukau: loofa or dishcloth gourd (*Luffa acutangula*), i.
Puopua: a tree (*Guettarda speciosa*). **Puopua tahi** is perhaps a variety.
Puou: a kind of breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*).
Putalinga: a kind of plantain, n.d.a. Varieties: **p. hina**, **p. leka**, **p. lōloa** and **p. uhiuhi**.
Saafa: Guinea grass (*Panicum maximum*), i.
Saipalesi: one or more cypress species (e.g. *Cupressus lusitanica*), i
Sakisi: a herb (*Chamaesyce hirta*), i. (N?)
Salāpona: Natal red-top (*Rhynchelytrum repens*), i.
Salato: a stinging-nettle tree (*Dendrocnide harveyi*).
Sāmoa: a yellow-leaved cultivar of **tolotalo**.
Sangato: a tree (*Dracontomelon vitiense*), i.
Sī: ti plant (*Cordyline fruticosa*). Varieties: **s. kauvalu**, **s. kula** (red-leaves), **s. le'a**, **s. matale'a** (synonymous with **sī le'a**), **s. matani**, **s. melo** and **s. tongotongo** (large leaves).
Siaine: one or more types of banana (*Musa x paradisiaca*).
Siale: used for several plants, especially gardenias.
Siale Lotuma: a gardenia tree (*Gardenia tannaensis*), i.
Siale matalateau: double gardenia (*Gardenia augusta*), i.
Siale mohemohe: wild tamarind (*Leucaena leucocephala*), i.
Siale tafa: a shrub (*Bikkia tetrandra*).
Siale Tonga: Tahitian gardenia (*Gardenia taitensis*).
Siale vao: periwinkle (*Catharanthus roseus*), i. (H, N.)
Sikau: a kind of yam. Varieties: **s. felefele** and **s. tūlalo**.
Sikovata: a kind of yam. Varieties: **s. fulufulua** and **s. hoi**.
Sikuasi: squash (*Cucurbita maxima*), i.
Sinamoni: bay-rum tree (*Pimenta racemosa*), i.
Sinia: s.w. **potolaka**.
Sinisā: ginger (*Zingiber officinale*), i.
Sioka: chayote (*Sechium edule*), i.
Siola'a: sunflowers (*Helianthus agrophyllus*, *Helianthus* spp., *Tithonia rotundifolia*, T.

diversifolia), i.

Sipaisi: allspice tree (*Pimenta dioica*), i.

Sipi: a liana (*Entada phaseoloides*).

Sipilini: buffalo grass, or St. Augustine grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*), i.

Sita: chinaberry tree (*Melia azedarach*), i.

Sita hina: West Indian cedar (*Cedrela odorata*), i.

Sita kula: toon tree (*Toona ciliata*), i.

Sivoli: a spiny yam, perhaps a variety of **palai** (*Dioscorea nummularia*). Varieties: **s. hina** and **s. kula**.

Solomone: a kind of yam. Varieties: **s. hina** and **s. kula**.

Taiakona: a kind of yam.

Taka: a shrub or small tree (*Rhamnella vitiensis*).

Takafalu: a tree (*Micomeleum minutum*).

Takafalu hina: perhaps a variety of **takafalu** (u.i.).

Takafalu 'uli: a bush (u.i.).

Takataka, or **takataka 'a leala**: s.w. **mohuku Siamane**.

Takulevu: a kind of yam. Varieties: **t. hako**, **t. hina**, **t. kula** and **t. puku**.

Talakone: snapdragon (*Antirrhinum majus*), i.

Talatala'amo: a shrub (*Caesalpinia major*; in Niuatoputapu *C. bonduc*).

Talia: dahlia (*Dahlia pinnata*), i.

Talingeling: a fungus (*Auricularia polytricha*).

Talo: 1. taro (*Colocasia esculenta*); 2. dumb cane (*Dieffenbachia picta*), i. Varieties of 1:t. **Fisi**, **t. Ha'amo**, **t. kula**, **t. lau'ila**, **t. Lotuma**, **t. Manu'a**, **t. mangakoka**, **t. mangatefua**, **t. matalei**, **t. mumu**, **t. Niue**, **t. sikavi**, **t. Tonga**, **t. vahemangamanga** and **t. vahetu'utaha**.

Talo Futuna: a variety of the taro *Xanthosoma nigrum* with purplish petioles, i.

Talo tea: a variety of the taro *Xanthosoma nigrum* with green petioles, i.

Talo Tofua: a variety of the taro *Xanthosoma nigrum*, i.

Tamaline: tamarind tree (*Tamarindus indica*), i.

Tamanu: a tree (*Calophyllum neo-ebudicum*).

Tamatama: a tree (*Achyranthes aspera*).

Tamole: a herb (*Portulaca oleracea*), i.

Tamuni: a kind of yam. Varieties: **t. hina**, **t. keu** and **t. kula**.

Tana: a kind of yam (McKern n.d.:233).

Tanetane: certain hedge plants (*Polyscias* spp., *Acalypha* spp.), most of them introduced.

Tanetane vao: a tree (*Polyscias multijuga*).

Tangato: a tree (*Pleiogynium timoriense*).

Tangi-he-toafa: a shrub (*Wikstroemia rotundifolia*).

Tangitangi: a shrub with white flowers (*Euphorbia* sp.).

Tapahina: a sterile variety of screwpine (*Pandanus* sp.), *not* synonymous with **tofua tapahina**.

Tapaka: tobacco plant (*Nicotiana tabacum*), i.

Tapanima: star fruit (*Averrhoa carambola*). An old name is perhaps **tapatolu**.

Tapua: a kind of plantain, n.d.a.

Tapuane: a kind of yam.

Taputoki: 1. s.w. (N) **ngatata** 1; 2. a tree (*Guioa lentiscifolia*) (V). (See **koko 'uli**.)

Tātāngia: a tree (*Acacia simplex*).

Tāteau: a kind of plantain, n.d.a.

Taupō'ou: asparagus fern (*Asparagus setaceus*), i.

Tautau-'a-manu: s.w. (V) **pekepeka**.

Tava: Pacific lychee (*Pometia pinnata*), i. Varieties: **t. kula**, **t. moli**, **t. polopolo** and **t. toua**.

Tavahi: a tree (*Rhus taitensis*).
Taviki: a kind of yam (McKern n.d.:233).
Ta'eta'e: s.w. **akau papālangi**.
Tea: an abbreviated form of **va'atea**, a liana (*Jasminium didymum*). (N.)
Tefau: a kind of yam.
Teisi: Transvaal daisy (*Gerbera jamesonii*), i. (See **fetu'u**.)
Telie: 1. Indian almond (*Terminalia catappa*), i.; 2. shortened name for **telie-'a-manu**.
Telie fō lalahi: a longer name used for **telie** 1, to distinguish it from **telie-'a-manu**.
Telie papālangi: cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*), i.
Telie-'a-manu: a tree (*Terminalia litoralis*).
Temata: tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*), i.
Tengafefeka: synonymous with **te'epulu**, also another species (*Senna occidentalis*), i.
Tetefa: 1. a shrub or small tree (*Badusa corymbifera*); 2. a grass (*Setaria glauca*)(E).
Teuila: white ginger (*Hedychium coronarium*).
Teuila papālangi: s.w. **tevunga**.
Teve: an aroid (*Amorphophallus paeoniifolius*).
Tevunga: red ginger (*Alpinia purpurata*), i.
Te'ehoosi: subshrubs and a weed (*Sida rhombifolia*, *S. acuta*, *Malvastrum coromandelianum*, *Ageratum conyzoides*).
Te'ekosi: 1. a herb (*Salvia occidentalis*), i.; 2. several other weeds (e.g. *Kalanchoë pinnatum*, i.).
Te'elango: a shrub (*Senna alata*), i.
Te'emotuku: a tree with white flowers (*Guettarda* sp.).
Te'epilo-'a-Maui: a tree (*Geniostoma rupestre*).
Te'epulu: a shrub (*Senna tora*), i.
Te'ete'emanu: a tree (*Ervatamia obtusiuscula*).
Tisaipale: prickly solanum (*Solanum torvum*), i.
Tiulipe: African tulip tree (*Spathodea campanulata*), i.
Tō: sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum*). Varieties: **t. fo'ufa'u**, **t. heleveka**, **t. hina**, **t. kula**, **t. leka**, **t. ngatahina** and **t. ngatakula**.
Toa: 1. ironwood or she-oak (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) (variety: **toa tepi**); 2. an ornamental (*Russelia equisetiformis*) (NF).
Toa tahi: according to Whistler (1991:125) s.w. **toa vao**.
Toa vao: a small leafless fern (*Psilotum nudum*) which is also known as **limu**.
Tofua: a kind of screw pine (*Pandanus* sp.). Varieties: **t. Lotuma**, **t. Niue** and **t. tapahina**.
Toi: a tree (*Alphitonia zizyphoides*).
Tolotalo: crinum lily (*Crinum asiaticum*), i.
Toloma'unga: a herb (*Cyathula prostrata*).
Tolulu: a kind of grass (u.i.).
Tono: 1. a herb (*Centella asiatica*), i.; 2. a prostrate herb (*Geophila repens*).
Tono tahi: a longer name for **tono** 1, i.
Tono vao: a longer name for **tonu** 2.
Tongo, or tongo ta'ane: mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*, *R. stylosa*).
Tongo lei: giant mangrove (*Brauguiera gymnorrhiza*).
Topukie: a small phosphorescent toadstool (u.i.).
Topu'uno: a parasitic shrub (*Decaisnia forsteriana*).
Toto, also called toto tahi: a tree (*Cerbera odollam*). Varieties of **toto**: **t. hina** (with light-coloured fruit; perhaps also *Ochrosia vitiensis*) and **toto kula** (with reddish fruit; see also below).
Totoa: 1. dill (*Anethum graveolens*), i.; 2. a grass (*Ischaemum murinum*) (i.?). The latter is perhaps s.w. **totoa tahi**.

Toto Fisi: s.w. **toto kula 2** (H).
Toto kula: 1. a type of **toto** with reddish fruit; 2. a shrub (*Euphorbia fidjiana*), i.
Totolo: a variety of *Pandanus*.
Tou: a tree (*Cordia aspera*).
Touhuni: a tree (*Tournefortia argentea*).
To'uloku (or **touloku**): 1. a shrub (*Solanum repandum*), reportedly extinct in Tonga (Whistler 1991:129); 2. nowadays s.w. **pula**.
Tua: a kind of yam (u.i.). Varieties: **t. hina**, **t. kula**, **t. maka**, **t. vai**, **t. 'ata**, **t. 'ata vai** and **t. 'ata kafiu**.
Tuamea (or **tu'amea**): a liana or scandent scrub (u.i., perhaps *Clerodendrum inerme* or *Melodinus vitiensis*).
Tufaho: a tree (*Dysoxylum maota*). (NT, TA.)
Tui: s.w. (N,TA) **aka-'i-tui** and **laufale**.
Tuitui: candlenut tree (*Aleurites moluccana*). **Tuitui vao** is said to be similar.
Tulanga pepe: s.w. **tu'ula pepe** and **fisi puna** (*Asclepias curassavica*), i.
Tuluka: a type of sugar cane (*Saccharum edule*), i.
Tutu hina: a shrub (*Clerodendrum inerme*).
Tutuna: a tree (*Diospyros samoensis*). (See **kakala 'uli**.)
Tutu tahi: synonymous with **tutu hina**.
Tutu'ila: a screwpine (*Pandanus spurius*).
Tutu 'uli: two lianas (*Jasminium simplicifolium*, *J. didymum*).
Tu'akuku: a variety of yam (u.i.). (Perhaps s.w. **palai**.)
Tu'ula pepe: milkweed (*Asclepias curassavica*), i.
Tu'utu'ukautala: a kind of plantain, n.d.a.
Uhi: 1. a tree (*Euodia hortensis*); 2. s.w. **aveave**.
Uhi lautoka: a bush (*Euodia hortensis* var. *simplicifolia*). (i.?)
Uhi papālangi: s.w. **aveave**.
Uhiuhi: a gymnosperm (*Podocarpus pallidus*).
Uhi vai: a tree (*Melicope seemanii*). (K, TF.)
Uhotaha: a kind of plantain, n.d.a.
Uilou: weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*), i.
Ulātasi: radish (*Raphanus sativus*), i.
Unuoi: a shrub or small tree (*Eugenia reinwardtiana*).
Vailima: a grass (*Paspalum conjugatum*), i.
Vaine: general name for several species of passionfruit (*Passiflora* spp.), i. Varieties: **v. kai** (*P. maliformis*), **v. tinetina** (*P. laurifolia*), **v. Tonga** (*P. maliformis*), **v. 'ae kumā** (*P. foetida*, also s.w. **lole 'ae kumā**) and **v. 'Initia** (*P. foetida* and *Momordica charantia*; s.w. **v. 'ae kumā**, **lole 'ae kumā** and **paini 'ae kumā**).
Vaitohi: day-blooming cestrum (*Cestrum diurnum*), i.
Vaivai: a kind of banana, very curved with blunt end, n.d.a.
Valai: 1. a liana (*Mucuna gigantea*); 2. s.w. **sipi**.
Valeti: s.w. **kuinini**.
Vanila: vanilla vine (*Vanilla planifolia*), i.
Vavae: kapok tree (*Ceiba pentandra*), i.
Vavae kona: probably s.w. **tu'ula pepe**.
Vavae Tonga: cotton plant (*Gossypium barbadense*), i. (Perhaps also a now extinct native species, *G. hirsutum*.)
Vavatu: 1. *Connarus* sp.; 2. synonymous (V) with **kili**.
Va'amei: a kind of plantain, n.d.a.
Va'atea: s.w. (N) a **tutu'uli**: *Jasminum didymum*.
Va'a 'uli: a vine (*Rouria minor*). (N.)
Vesivesi: a kind of yam. Varieties: **v. felei**, **v. hako**, **v. hina**, **v. kula**, **v. puhipuhi**

- and **v. puku**.
- Vī**: Otaheite apple (*Spondias dulcis*).
- Via**: giant swamp taro (*Cyrtosperma chamissonis*).
- Vī vao**, or (NT, TA) **vī tahi**: a shrub (*Ximения americana*). (**Vī tahi** is perhaps also *Pisonia umbellifera*.)
- Vivi**: a grass.
- Voli**: a kind of yam. Varieties: **v. hako**, **v. hina**, **v. kula** and **v. leka**.
- Volovalo**: a tree (*Premna serratifolia*).
- Vunga**: a tree (*Metrosideros collina*, now extinct in Tonga, probably also the introduced *M. excelsa*).
- 'Afa**: a tree (*Chionanthus vitiensis*). (NT, TA.)
- 'Ai**: a tree (*Canarium harveyi*).
- 'Akauveli**: indigo plant (*Indigofera suffruticosa*), i.
- 'Alelo**: s.w. (N) **ngata**.
- 'Aloe**: *Aloe vera*, i.
- 'Amo'ula**: a subshrub (*Clerodendrum buchananii*).
- 'Apele haati**: bullock's heart or custard apple (*Annona reticulata*), i.
- 'Apele mafu'i pulu**: s.w. **'apele haati**.
- 'Apele papālangi**: s.w. **'apele haati**.
- 'Apele Tonga**: sweetsop (*Annona squamosa*), i.
- 'Apele 'Initia**: soursop (*Annona muricata*), i.
- 'Aselemo**: a weed (*Spermacoe assurgens*), i. (N.)
- 'Asitā**: s.w. **hone 2**.
- 'Atiu**: a melon (*Cucumis melo*).
- 'Atono**: s.w. **akataha 3**.
- 'Aveloloa**: a type of breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*) with seeds. (Perhaps s.w. **mei tenga**.)
- 'Avenono**: s.w. **kavenono**.
- 'Avoka**: avocado (*Persea americana*), i. Varieties: **'a hina** (light coloured fruit) and **'a kula** (dark coloured fruit).
- 'Elelo**: s.w. **ngata**.
- 'Ohai**: 1. flamboyant tree (*Delonix regia*), i.; 2. pride of Barbados (*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*), i.
- 'Oke**: silk oak (*Grevillea robusta*), i.
- 'Oketi**: general name for orchids (e.g. *Corymborkis veratrifolia*, *Spathoglottis plicata*, *Calanthe triplicata*). (Originally called **'uto'uto**.)
- 'Olive**: a shrub (*Murraya paniculata*), i.
- 'Olongā**: a tree (*Pipturus argenteus*).
- 'Ovava**: general name for two species of banyan trees (*Ficus prolixa*, *F. obliqua*).
- 'Ovava Fisi**: a banyan tree (*Ficus benjamina*), i.
- 'Ovava kulu**: a banyan tree (*Ficus prolixa*).
- 'Ovava Tonga**: a name used to distinguish the indigenous banyan trees from **'ovava Fisi**.
- 'Uaea**: s.w. (E) **matafu'i 2**.
- 'Ufi**: 1. yam (*Dioscorea alata*); 2. Mexican creeper or coral vine (*Antigonon leptopus*) (NF).
- 'Ufi-Fisi**: a kind of yam (u.i.); varieties: **'ufi-Fisi hina**, **'u. kula**, **'u. langakali**, **'u. matanikali**.
- 'Ufilei**: a yam (*Dioscorea esculenta*); varieties: **'u. heke**, **'u. kauhola**, **'u. kula**, **'u. lavilavi**, **'u. Lotuma**, **'u. mo'ata**, **'u. puku**, **'u. vai**, **'u. 'ulu'ikumā**.
- 'Ufi-papālangi**: a kind of yam.
- 'Ulungaue**: a kind of yam (McKern n.d.:234).
- 'Ulu-'i-taupou**: a fern (u.i.).
- 'Uto'uto**: several ground orchids (often s.w. **'oketi**).

C. MARINE INVERTEBRATES (including terrestrial crustaceans with marine larvae)

Note: **Fingota** is a Tongan life-form category. It includes all marine organisms that do not move like swimming creatures (**ika**). Invertebrates except corals (these are seen as a kind of rock) are typical **fingota**, but some Tongans would also include eels, sea snakes and seaweeds. Thus it includes more than "shellfish". (See Clark 1991, Malm 1999:205-213.)

Alamea: a starfish, the crown of thorns (*Acanthaster planci*).

Angaanga: spider conch shells (*Lambis* spp.). **A. moana** is Seba's spider conch (*L. truncata sebae*).

Efiefi: a bivalve (n.d.a.).

Fai'ahu: 1. scallops (Pectinidae); 2. thorny oysters (Spondylidae), see also **lotu'ohua**; 3. jewel boxes (Chamidae).

Faofao: a "shellfish", n.d.a. (Churchward 1959:142), perhaps used for the Triton's trumpet (*Charonia tritonis*, see **kele'a**) in certain ceremonies. (In Samoan, this species is called **faofao**, while *Cassis cornuta* is called **fofoa**; see Buck 1930:579).

Fa'apapa: a sea hare, u.i., said to be similar to the **muli'one**.

Fa'e-'a-e-te'epupulu: a word which refers to a number of sea cucumber species.

Fefena: an inedible sea hare, possibly *Aplysia* sp.

Feke: a general word for octopus. **F. moana** is a large one.

Feke tēvolo: brittle stars (Ophiurioidea).

Feo: coral, especially branching and staghorn types.

Finemotu'a: a sea cucumber, u.i. (V).

Fole: prickly pen shell (*Pinna* spp.).

Fotu'ohua: large thorny oysters (*Spondylus* spp.).

Fuhu: general word for cone shells (Conidae). Small ones are called **f. huhu**.

Fuhu tanu: a gastropod, n.d.a. (McKern n.d.:363).

Fuku: a gastropod, n.d.a. (*ibid.*:363).

Fusimohomoho: a clam, n.d.a. (*ibid.*:364).

Hangahangatea: a crab, n.d.a.

Heilomu: a kind of "sea slug", n.d.a. (*ibid.*:364).

Hele: a tun shell (*Tonna perdx*).

Helema: a gastropod, n.d.a. (*ibid.*:363).

Hihi: nerites (Neritidae). **H. vai:** *Nerita polita*. **H. 'a lulu:** *N. albicilla*. (See **popoafi**.)

Hina: "slug-like", has "red center and white edges" (Fenn 1972:57). Perhaps a sea urchin.

Hingavele: a small crab, possibly a pea crab (Pinnotheridae).

Hofa: a kind of sea urchin (n.d.a.).

Hokomau: according to McKern (n.d.:362) a kind of giant clam (n.d.a.).

Holomumu: a sea cucumber (*Thelenota ananas*).

Huhutefua: a crab (*Matograpsus* sp.).

Huhualu: a sea cucumber (*Holothuria fuscogilva*).

Huila: small ceriths (Potamididae, *Clypeomorus* spp.).

Hulali: a sea cucumber, u.i.

Hulihuli: chitons of the genus *Cryptoplax*.

Kahakaha: a gastropod, n.d.a. (McKern n.d.:363).

Kahi: a tellin (*Tellina virgata*).

Kahikahi: a clam, n.d.a. (*ibid.*:364).

Kaipō: small clams, including the genera *Pitar*, *Lioconcha*, *Chione* and *Anodontia*.

Kakafatu: a crab, n.d.a.

Kalamihi: a crab, u.i.

Kaloo'a: ark shells (especially *Anadara antiquata* and *A. cornea*). See also **kekeho** and **poto**.

Kamakama: shore crab (*Grapsus* sp.).

Kamakama-kakafatu: a crab, n.d.a. (Different from both **kamakama** and **kakafatu**.)

Kana: a sponge, or possibly a soft coral.

Kaokaoleleva: a "shellfish", n.d.a. (Churchward 1959:251).

Kekeho: ark clams attached to coral substrate (*Arca* spp. and *Barbatia* spp.).
Kelemutu tahi: ribbon worms (Nemertini) and possibly other worm-like sea animals.
Kele'a: 1. Triton's trumpet (*Charonia tritonis*); 2. humped conch (*Strombus gibberulus gibbosus*). **K. matale'a** is the strawberry conch (*Strombus luhuanus*). **K. maka** is said to be a variety of **k.** 1. ***K. loa** is perhaps another variety (McKern n.d.:363).
Kelikeli: olive shells (Olividae).
Kelitoke: auger shells (*Terebra* spp.).
Keteva: a venus clam (*Gafrarium* sp.).
Keviki: ghost crab (*Ocypode* sp.).
Kivikivi: vase shells (*Vasum* spp.).
Kolukalu: general word for jellyfish. (See **lepoaki**, **ma'anua** and **toka**.)
Kuikui: gastropods of the genus *Drupa*.
Kuka: a crab (*Sesarma* sp.).
Kuku: mussels (*Modiolus* spp.). Varieties: **k. maka** and **k. 'uli**.
Kukua: mussels of the genus *Lithophaga*.
Kukukuku: 1. elongate giant clam (*Tridacna maxima*); 2. a small *Tridacna* specimen; 3. sometimes s.w. **kuku**.
Lailo: a large specimen of **tupa** (NT). (**Tupa** is a chiefly title in Niuatoputapu.)
Lengango: strawberry cockles (*Fragum fragum* and *F. unedo*).
Lepoaki: small jellyfish (**kolukalu**), especially a shoal of them.
Loli: a sea cucumber (*Halodemia atra*). **L. kula** is another species, *H. edulis*.
Lomu: a sea cucumber (*Stichopus variegatus*). **L. motu'a** is a large one (n.d.a.).
Mafana: used for at least two crab species of the family Xanthidae: *Zosimus anaeus* and one unidentified species; poisonous.
Mama, or **mama tahi:** chitons with well developed shell valves.
Mana: mangrove mud lobster (*Thalassina anomala*).
Mangamanga'atai: general word for starfish.
Matahekeheka: a "shellfish", n.d.a. (Churchward 1959:337).
Matahele: fluted giant clam (*Tridacna squamosa*).
Matamata: Fenn (1972:57) writes about this animal that "various people have said it is like the mula, telehea or muli'one, said also to be hard and tough, black with white spots and in deep water. Thus it must be slug-like and we suspect that it is a kind of sea cucumber."
Matapihu: limpets (Acmaeidae).
Matapolopolo: a "shellfish", n.d.a. (Churchward 1959:341).
Ma'anua: jellyfish found afloat (n.d.a.).
Mehingo: tellins (*Tellina* spp., especially *T. palatam*). **M. teka** is *T. scobinata*. See **kahi**.
Mofisi: shrimp, n.d.a.
Mohi: small edible shrimp, perhaps a juvenile **uloula'avai**.
Mokohunu: a sea cucumber (*Holothuria nobilis*). **M. loli** is *Actinopyga miliaris*.
Mokotola: a kind of crab, n.d.a.
Molokau tahi: fairly large polychaet worms with easily visible setae.
Motohongo: a gastropod, n.d.a. (McKern n.d.:363).
Muilōloa: tulip shells (*Pleuroploca* spp.).
Mula: a sea cucumber (*Holothuria fuscopunctata*).
Muli'one: a sea hare, the shoulderblade sea cat (*Dolabella auricularia*). **M. 'uli**, n.d.a.
Nana: a small specimen of **tupa** (NT).
Ni: a kind of "sea slug", n.d.a. (McKern n.d.:364).
Nga'ito: a sea cucumber (*Holothuria/Metriatyla scabra*).
Nge'enga'e: s.w. **vāsua/vāsuva** (V).
Nge'esitaha: abalones (Haliotidae). (See **takafalu**).
Ngoa: a "shellfish", n.d.a. (Churchward 1959:390).
Ngou'a: a sea hare (n.d.a.).

Ngūfeke, or (NT) **ngungufeke**: a general word for squids.

Oma: sponge (n.d.a.).

Paka: general word for crabs (section Brachyura). **P. tea**, crabs of the genera *Thalamita* and *Portunus*.

Palolo: palolo worm (*Eunice viridis*). (Eaten in Fiji and Samoa, probably not in Tonga.)

Palufu: a "shellfish", n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).

Pava: a "shellfish", n.d.a. Rabone 1845 spelt the word as **bava**; perhaps s.w. **peva**.

Pa'ikea: a "shellfish", n.d.a. (Churchward 1959:406).

Pekipaki: siphonophore; bluebottle or Portuguese man-o-war (*Physalia* spp.).

Pesiloa: crabs of the family Xanthidae.

Pesiluku: a crab, n.d.a.

Peva: a sea cucumber (*Synapta* sp.).

Pikitongo: s.w. (V) **puhipuhilō** and **tuila**.

Pilipili: small specimens of cephalopods.

Pipi: clams of the genus *Lioconcha*, probably different from **kaipō**.

Pipilō: dog shells (*Nassarius* spp.).

Pohu: a "shellfish", n.d.a. (Churchward 1959:413).

Polepoleango: nudibranchs (Nudibranchia), especially *Hexibrancus imperialis*.

Polupolu: a deep sea crab with hairy legs, n.d.a.

Popoafi: small nerites, especially *Nerita plicata*.

Popotu: a small crab, n.d.a.

Poto: large and "swollen" ark shells (*Anadara* spp.). (See **kaloa'a**.)

Potupatu: 1. frog shells (*Bursa bubo*, *B. lampas*). 2. large murex shells, especially *Chicoreus ramosus*.

Pueki: lung snails (*Melampus flavus*).

Puhipuhilō: periwinkles (*Littorina* spp.).

Pule: a general word for cowrie (Cypraeidae) and egg shells (Ovulidae/Amphiperatidae).
Kinds: **p. enga** (gold ringer, *Cypraea annulus*), **p. fōfoa** (n.d.a.), **p. hina** (common egg shell, *Ovula ovum*), **p. maka** or **p. makafeke** (tiger cowrie, *Cypraea tigris*), **p. matale'a** (n.d.a.), **p. ngatala** (n.d.a.), **pulepule** (umbilical ovula, *Calpurnia verrucosus*), **p. vaka** (n.d.a., probably s.w. **p. hina**) and **p. 'oto** (*Ovula costellata*).

Punga: globular corals (*Porites* spp.).

Sike: a "shellfish", n.d.a. (**Jike**, Rabone 1845).

Sio: 1. hooded oyster (*Saccostrea cucullata*); 2. coral oyster (*Ostrea sandwichensis*).

Sio tongo: a kind of oyster, n.d.a. (McKern n.d.:362).

Sovini: small hermit crabs, n.d.a.

Tāfola: box crab (*Calappa hepatica*).

Takafalu: large abalones (V); s.w. **nge'esitaha**.

Takaniko: top shells (*Tectus* spp. and *Trochus* spp.).

Tapatapa: slipper lobsters (*Parribacus caledoniacus* and *Scyllarides squamosus*).

Tātā fefie: a spider crab, n.d.a.

Tātā 'uha: a crab, n.d.a.

Tavatava: a venus clam, probably *Periglypta* sp.

Tava-'a-manu: 1. basket lucina (*Fimbria fimbriata*); 2. some venus clams, especially *Periglypta reticularia*.

Teato: a "shellfish", n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).

Teitei: a small **tupa** or possibly another crab.

Tekiafo: This animal is said to be eaten. Fenn (1972:59) writes that it is "a flat slug-like organism said to be greenish on dorsal and white on the ventral side, said to be like mama 'uta". Churchward (1959:477) states that it is a "sea-slug" and refers to **Ioli**, which may mean that the **tekiafo** is a sea cucumber, but it may just as well be a chiton or a sea hare because such animals are also listed as "sea-slugs" by him.

Telehea: a sea cucumber (*Actinopyga mauritiana*).

Teneaka: a "shellfish", n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).

Tengamae: tapestry turban (*Turbo petholatus*).

Te'epupulu: a sea cucumber (probably *Holothuria* sp.). **T. motu'a**, n.d.a.

Toa tahi: black coral (*Antipathes* spp. and *Cirrhripates* spp.).

Tofe: 1. black-lip pearl oyster (*Pinctada margaritifera*); 2. pen shell (*Atrina vexillum*). The latter one may also be called **t. 'uli**. Other **tofe** are: **t. loa** (tree oysters, *Isognomon* spp, V), **t. louifi** (a variety of pearl oyster), **t. nou** (a variety of pearl oyster) and **tofetofe** (small pearl oysters, *Pinctada* spp.).

Tofue. A "shellfish", n.d.a. (Churchward 1959:484).

Tohitohi: n.d.a.; referred to as a "shellfish" on p. 772 in the English-Tongan section of Churchward 1959, but no such animal name is listed in the Tongan-English section. According to McKern (n.d.:431) the shell of **kuku** was called **tohi** when it was used for splitting pandanus leaves in preparation for weaving mats that were used as sails, and Churchward (1959:485,486) defines **tohitohi** as an intransitive verb, repetitive of **tohi** which means to split with a sharp shell.

Toka: jellyfish found resting at the bottom (n.d.a.).

Tokalali: cock's comb oyster (*Lopha cristagelli*). (V.)

Tokanoa: 1. smooth giant clam (*Tridacna derasa*); 2. large fluted giant clam (*T. squamosa*).

Toki: a "shellfish", n.d.a. (Rabone 1845). (Perhaps s.w. **vāsuva toki**.)

Tolitolu: mangrove crab (*Scylla serrata*).

Tolutolu: a "shellfish" (Churchward 1959:493), apparently a shell blown as a trumpet (Gifford 1929:66).

Tonapata: a large **ngūfeke**.

Topulangī: turban shells with spiral rows of spines (*Turbo* spp.).

To'iha: coconut grater cockle (*Vasticardium* sp.).

To'o: venus clams of the genus *Gafrarium*. **T. teka**, *G. timidium*. **T. tengange**, *G. pectinatum*. (See **keteva**.)

Tuahi: cockles of the genus *Trachycardium*.

Tuatea: clams of the genus *Pitar*, probably different from **kaipō**.

Tui: moon shells (*Polinices* spp.).

Tuikata: a gastropod, n.d.a. (McKern n.d.:363).

Tuila: s.w. **pikitongo** and **puhipuhilō**.

Tukumisi: sea urchins (probably *Tripneustes* spp.).

Tuletule: long spined ceriths (especially *Pseudovertagus/Cerithium aluco*).

Tulu: crabs, perhaps including a juvenile **kuka**. Varieties (n.d.a.): **t. ngahehe**, **t. ve'elei** and **t. puniluo**.

Tulu peka: a "shellfish", n.d.a. (Rabone 1845). Possibly a variety of **tulu** crabs.

Tungongo: a sea cucumber (n.d.a.).

Tupa: a land crab (*Cardiosoma carnifex*). See **lailo**, **nana** and **teitei**. Large ones are called (NT) **tupaolelangi**.

Tūtū: a crab (*Carpilius* sp.).

Tu'e: worm shells (Vermetidae) and Murex shells (e.g. *M. tribulus*) with long sharp projections.

Tu'ulalo: lucina clams (*Codakia* spp.).

Ufu: a "shellfish", n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).

Ula ('ula): a lagoon mud crab, n.d.a.

Uloula'avai: 1. penaeid prawns (*Metapenaeus ensis*, *Penaeus semisulcatus* and *Plissionika spinipes*) and shrimps (e.g. *Palaemon serrifer*). 2. (NT) sand hoppers (Talitridae).

Ūmana: general word for sea anemones. Varieties, n.d.a.: **ū. lele**, **ū. lemuikui**, **ū. mataheka**, **ū. matateve** and **ū. vai**.

U'ui: a poisonous "shellfish", n.d.a. (Churchward 1959:535).

Valo: mantis shrimp (*Lysiosquilla* sp.).

Vana: sea urchins with medium long or very long thin spikes. Varieties, n.d.a.: **v. huhu**, **v.**

kao, v. mea and v. 'ui.

Vāsua, or **vāsua**: a general word for giant clams (*Tridacna* spp.). The giant clam *T. tevoroa* is called v. nge'esi manifi (H) or v. toki (V).

Vatuke: the slate-pencil sea urchin (*Heterocentrotus mammilatus*).

Ve'e'uli: a crab, n.d.a.

'Atalava: a squid said to have seven tentacles (n.d.a.).

'Ata'ata: fiddler crabs (*Uca* spp.).

'Elili: large spineless turban shells (*Turbo* spp.).

'Ohule: beach clam (*Atactodea striata*).

'Ovava tahi: red and yellow fan-like corals (gorgonians).

'Ufi: 1. tree oysters (*Isognomon* spp.), H. (S.w. tofeloa.) 2. s.w. tofe 2.

'Unga: hermit crabs, especially red and hairy ones. 'U. kikiva is a young 'ū'ū or very large hermit crabs of other species.

'Ungako: large worm shells (Vermetidae). (See tu'e.)

'Uo: general word for langusts (Palinuridae). *Panulirus penicillatus* is only known as 'uo. Other 'uo are: 'u. fakavaingatutu (n.d.a.), 'u. fisi (*P. longipes*), 'u. motapatapa (n.d.a.) and 'u. tavake (*P. versicolor*).

'U'ū: coconut crab (*Birgus latro*).

D. TERRESTRIAL INVERTEBRATES

Afato: (N) wood-boring larvae of the beetle *Olethrinus villosus* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae).

Ane: 1. moths or, more strictly, its larvae that eats holes in clothes etc. 2. silverfish 3. (NT) worker termite.

Fonu, or (NT) fonu 'uta: wood lice, beetles and bugs with hump-backed, turtle-like (turtle = fonu) bodies, including stink bugs (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae), shield bugs (Hemiptera: Scutelleridae), lady bird beetles (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae), scarab beetles (Scarabaeidae), convex darkling beetles (Tenebrionidae) and terrestrial isopods (wood lice/slaters, pill bugs). **Fonu vavae**: (NT) ladybird beetle (*Coccinella repanda*).

Fuiva: (NT.)1. delicate, long-legged crane flies (Tipulidae), cf. namu. 2. delicate long-legged spiders (Pholcidae), cf. hina.

He'e: grasshoppers, planthoppers (Delphacidae; cf. lingolingo 2) and small crickets (Gryllidae; cf. kālihi and lingolingo 1). **H. mata**: green, long-horned grasshoppers (Tettigoniidae). **H. mōmoa**: brown, short-horned grasshopper (Acrididae). **H. vai** (NT) and **h. vao** (NT): small grasshoppers, small crickets and small planthoppers; in Tongatapu, he'e vao or he'ehe'evao is also the stink roach (Blattodea: *Platyzoisteria nitida*).

Hina: general word for spiders. **H. fetukutuku**: (NT) spiders which build webs and fly on their web threads. **H. kaka**: (NT) spiders which build webs but climb instead of flying on their web threads. **H. kaleveleve**, or just **kaleveleve**: long-legged spiders (see neveneve).

Hone: honey, or honey bee (*Apis mellifera*), i. (Cf. pī and 'ungongo.) Wild, native solitary bees and wasps are sometimes called hone vao (s.w. pī Tonga), a word which is replacing 'ungongo (NT).

Ikeika'avai: wrigglers, mosquito larvae.

Kaioloola: (NT) phosphorescent centipede which glows when touched, and immature – small and greenish – specimens of the centipede *Scolopendra subspinipes* (otherwise called molokau).

Kakalu: large cricket or cikada. (Cf. kālihi.)

Kaleveleve: see hina kaleveleve.

Kālihi: cricket, smaller than a **kakalu** (Churchward 1959:248). In Niuaotupapu, a cikada (*Baeturia*), according to Pond 1984:99. (Husk of the nymph = **nge'esi kālihi**.) Also called **uasi Tonga** (NT), "Tongan watch", because it calls at the same time after sunset each day (Pond 1984:99). (Cf. **lingolingo**.)

Kamā: black earwig (*Chelisothes morio*). (NT.)

Kelemutu: earthworms.

Kele'a 'uta: land snails with conch-shaped shells (cf. **'elili vao**).

Kisikisi, or kisikisi vai: dragonflies, damselflies.

Ki'i 'inisēkite si'i: mites (a description rather than a name, in Churchward 1959:710).

Kulupa: an insect, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).

Kutu: 1. hair or body louse. (Nit = **liha**.) 2. (TT) mealy bugs and certain other plant parasites; mealy bugs are called **kutu hina**. **Kutu fisi:** flea. **K. Lotuma:** bed bug.

Lango: flies with stout abdomens, robust legs and wings, supportive stances and strong flight; also (according to Pond 1984:101) including parasitic wasps (Braconidae), water striders (Gerridae), beetles that take readily to flight (e.g. leaf beetles, Chrysomelidae), small flying bugs (cf. **pakia**) and small plant hoppers with pretty wings (Derbidae; cf. **pepe**). **L. meleni:** (NT) pumpkin beetles (*Aulacophora* spp., Chrysomelidae), i. **L. mumuhu:** flesh fly (Sarcophagidae). **L. Siapani:** 1. Japanese fly (*Hypolimnas bolina*), i. (NT). 2. blue bottle blow fly (TT). **L. Tonga:** house fly (Muscidae).

Lifio: large brown moth, n.d.a.

Lingolingo: 1. Oceanic field cricket (*Teleogryllus oceanicus*). 2. small Delphacid plant hoppers (see **he'e**).

Lō: general name for ants and termites. **L. hina:** white ant, termite. **L. kula:** red ant. **L. kula ve'e loloa:** (NT) crazy ant (*Anoplolepis longipes*), i. **L. puna:** winged ant or termite (NT). **L. 'ata:** large black ant (with painful "bite"), *Odontomachus simillimus*. **L. 'uli:** black ant.

Mama, or mama 'uta: land slugs or (sometimes) land snails.

Manu kainiu: rhinoceros beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*), i. Its larvae are called **tunga**.

Manu kaupola: a beetle, *Sessinia livida* (Oedemeridae).

Manu kisi, or just kisi: s.w. (NT) **kisikisi**.

Manu mataka: copra beetle, *Necrobia rufipes* (Cleridae.)

Mataimatu: the fire fly, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).

Moholingo, or moholingolingo: s.w. (NT) **lingolingo**.

Mokohula: earwigs. (Cf. **kamā**.)

Mokomokotu'aniu: 1. praying mantis. 2. stick insects.

Molokau: *Scolopendra subspinipes* and other large centipedes that can bite.

Mōmoatu'aniu: s.w. **mokomokotu'aniu** 2 (especially the coconut stick insect, *Graeffia crouanii*).

Mongomonga: general name for beetles and cockroaches. The German cockroach (*Blattella germanica*) and similar species are known only as **mongomonga** or (NT) as **m. nofo katoleta** ("suitcase cockroach"). **M. kaupola:** (NT) s.w. **manukaipola**. **M. kulokula:** American cockroach (*Periplaneta americana*), i. (NT) **M. tea:** white phase of the American cockroach, after moulting during growth stages (NT). **M. lainosolosi:** rhinoceros beetle, s.w. **manu kainiu**. **M. Tonga:** n.d.a. (NT). **M. tu'aniu:** (NT) s.w. **mokomokotu'aniu** 2. **M. 'uli:** (NT) native stink roach (*Platyzosteria nitida*).

Mū: drab-coloured, nocturnally active moths. **M. kula:** (NT) fruit-piercing moth (*Othreis fullonia*, Noctuidae). **M. maama:** (NT) small Pyralid moths.

Namu: mosquitoes, but also crane flies (Tipulidae).

Neveneve: nest and young of the **hina kaleveve**.

Nono: small flies, including fruit flies and midges (biting midge, Ceratopogonidae; non-biting midge, Chironomidae).

Ofato: s.w. (Rabone 1845) **afato**.

Pakia: beetles and bugs with elongate bodies (NT), including click beetles (Elateridae), longhorn beetles (Cerambycidae), weevils (Curculionidae) and *Clerada apicicornis* (Lygaeidae) which is a bug (Pond 1984:99). **P. kaipola:** (NT) s.w. **manukaipola**. **P. mala:** clock beetles (Elateridae) and deathwatch beetles (Anobiidae).

Pepe: 1. butterflies; brightly-coloured day-active moths. 2. Flying insects with beautiful wing patterning, including plant hoppers, beetles and flies. **Pepe ano:** crane flies (Tipulidae), especially with patterned wings. (**Fua'ipepe** = chrysalis.)

Pi: wasp or hornet (cf. **'ungongo**), more specifically **pī kula**. **P. Siapani:** mud wasp (*Sceliphron* sp.), i. (NT). **P. Tonga:** (NT) native solitary bees and wasps (**hone** = the introduced honey bee).

Ponu: intestinal worms. **Ponu huka:** hook-worm.

Sipaia: another word for **hina**, from English spider.

Sikopio: scorpion; accidentally introduced.

Ta'akimala: a metaphor (mentioned by Collocott 1925:202) for **pakia mala**.

Te'etuli: phosphorescent centipedes. (Cf. **kaioloola**.)

Tongoi: a kind of butterfly, n.d.a.

Tuma: a kind of louse (n.d.a.). (Cf. **kutu**.)

Tunga: larvae of flies (maggots), beetles (incl. the rhinoceros beetle, **manu kainiu**) and some moths and butterflies (Pond 1984:97).

Uasi Tonga: a cikada, see **kālihi**.

Ula 'uta: sand hoppers (Talitridae). (NT.)

Veli: a hairy worm that lives mostly in water, according to Churchward (1959:538).

'Elili vao, or **'elili 'uta:** small land snails with turban-shaped shells (cf. **kele'a 'uta**).

A species indigenous to the island of 'Eua is called **'elili vao 'Eua**.

'Inisēkite: insects (from the English word).

'Uanga: maggot.

'Unufe: caterpillars and (NT) millipedes. **'U. fulufulu:** larvae of the blue moon butterfly (*Hypolimnas bolina*, cf. **lango Siapani**) and other woolly bear caterpillars (NT). **'U. kula:** a red, probably introduced millipede (NT). **'U. maka:** small, black, native millipedes (NT). **'U. silika:** silkworm (probably not in Tonga). **'U. veli:** hairy caterpillar, woolly-bear.

'Ungongo (or **ūngongo**): native solitary burrowing bees and wasps, including sweat bees (Halictidae), leaf-cutter bee (Megachilidae), mason wasps (*Pison* spp., Sphecidae) and *Odynerus* wasps (Eumenidae). **'U. sio pou:** possibly a sweat bee or mason wasp (NT). (See also **hone** and **pī**.)

E. FISHES

Note: growth names are listed from the smallest to the largest named size.

Ali: flounders. Varieties (n.d.a.): **a. loukape** and **a. talu**.

Alongo: 1. s.w. **'anga'angamofai**; 2. blue-lined surgeonfish (*Acanthurus lineatus*).

Fāemi: shark (n.d.a.).

Fai: rays (*Dasyatis/Amphotistius* spp.). Kinds (n.d.a.): **f. kili** (stingray, has very hard rough skin from which rasps were made), **f. manu** (eagle ray), **f. pala**, **f. tala'i-ngatae**, **f. tea** (NT) and **f. toho** (very large).

Fakahiku'ulua: s.w. **'anga** 1.

Fakaikulua: a large fish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).

Faka'uno: a half-grown **vete**.

Fangamea: a sea perch (*Lutjanus bohar*).

Fāpuku: a fish (n.d.a.).

Fate: Two, probably more, species of the genus *Lutjanus*. 1. a sea perch (*Lutjanus kasmira*); 2. blue-lined snapper (*Lutjanus quinquelineatus*).

Fa'emi: a fish (n.d.a.).
Feko: a fish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).
Fihofiho: a fish, n.d.a. (*ibid.*).
Filu: a fish (n.d.a.)
Fonutongotongo: a fish, n.d.a. (**fonutogotoko**, *ibid.*).
Fotu'a: sweetlips (*Plectorhynchus* spp.).
Fua: mangrove mullet (*Mugil c. cephalus*).
Fuluki: n.d.a. (NT).
Hā: very small fish found in shoals, like white-bait, n.d.a. (Churchward 1959:205).
Hāfole: a flagtail (*Kuhlia mugil*). (NT.)
Hahā: a kind of fish, n.d.a.
Hahau: a fish (in Niuatopotapu a shark, n.d.a.).
Haku: 1. needlefishes (*Tylosurus* spp., e.g. *T. crocodilus*); 2. perhaps also a young **hakulā**.
Hakulā: swordfish, sailfish or marlin (Istiophoridae and Xiphiidae).
Halakamu: a kind of fish (n.d.a.). **Halakamu kalia** is perhaps a variety (n.d.a.).
Halefu: a kind of fish, n.d.a.
Hapatū: 1. s.w. 'ono (perhaps also other *Sphyræna* spp.); 2. possibly also a kind of parrotfish (Churchward 1959:213; n.d.a.).
Hapi: spotted surgeonfish (*Acanthurus guttatus*).
Havane: 1. s.w. fate; 2. a monocle-bream (*Scolopsis trilineatus*). (NT.)
Hehele: a freshwater fish, n.d.a. (NT).
Heli: a small kind of fish (n.d.a.).
Hihe: a fish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).
Hikumālohi: jack (Carangidae), n.d.a. (NT).
Hikumanunu: dash and dot goatfish (*Parupeneus barberinus*). (NT.)
Hina: a proper name given to sharks by fishermen who are calling them or are seeking to attract them. (Hina is the name of a heroine in Tongan mythology.)
Hofole: a kind of fish, n.d.a.
Hohomo: parrotfishes (Scaridae).
Homokula: a reddish coloured parrot fish, n.d.a.
Hoositahi: sea-horse (*Hippocampus* spp.).
Hoputu: a kind of snapper (n.d.a.).
Houhau, or (H) **h. lā:** red firefish (*Pterois volitans*). Large ones are called **h. 'ulumaka**. Rabone (1845) mentions a fish called **houhauta** (n.d.a.).
Houteliaatu: a fish (n.d.a., Rabone 1845).
Huli: fusiliers (*Caesio* spp.).
Humu: white-barred triggerfish (*Rhinecanthus aculeatus*). A full-grown one is called **h. moana**. Other kinds of **humu** (triggerfishes, n.d.a., NT): **h. fala**, **h. humuki** (n.d.a.), **h. laulau**, **h. tea** and **h. tengetenga** (n.d.a.).
Hungale: wrasses. *Halichoeres centriquadrus* is perhaps known only as **h**. Other kinds are (NT): **h. ngutuveka** (sharp-nosed rainbowfish, *Cheilio inermis*) and **h. tanu** (n.d.a.).
Huofa: a fish (n.d.a., Rabone 1845).
Hu'ila: black-barred garfish (*Hemirhamphus far*).
Ihe, or (similar) **iheihe:** garfishes (*Hemirhamphus* spp.) (See **hu'ila**.)
Ika fano: migrating or seasonal fishes.
Ikakula: n.d.a. (NT).
Ika maka: rock-fishes of various kinds (e.g. Serranidae).
Ika manu: a fish, n.d.a.
Ika taka: s.w. **ika fano**.
Ika taufonua: fishes living in the lagoon (e.g. Acanthuridae, Scaridae and Siganidae).
Kafakafa: diamond-scale mullet (*Liza vaigiensis*). (NT.)
Kahikahi: a kind of fish (n.d.a.).

Kaloama: a young vete.

Kalofiama: very large specimens of goatfishes (H).

Kanahe: blue-tail mullet (*Valamugil seheli*). Growth names (according to Churchward 1959:250): **te'evela**, **te'ekona**, **te'efō**, **'unumoa** (probably another species), **kanahe** and **kanahe fau**. A variety of **te'efō: t. 'ulumaka**.

Kanakana'alangi: a fish (n.d.a.). (Lives in freshwater, according to Dye 1982:268; but informants on Tongatapu have told the author [T.M.] that they have caught it in the sea as well.)

Kapakauhingano: s.w. 'anga 2.

Kapapo: a fish, n.d.a.

Kavakava: 1. crescent bass (*Therapon jarbua*); 2. mackerel tuna (*Euthynnus affinis*); 3. a variety (n.d.a., NT): **kavakava moana**.

Kepesiko: a fish, n.d.a.

Ketu: a kind of fish, n.d.a.

Kilikilia: a fish, n.d.a.

Kili'i'ofu: parrotfish (n.d.a., NT).

Kiokio: s.w. 'ava.

Koango: spangled emperor (*Lethrinus nebulosus*).

Koango kula: scarlet seaperch (*Lutjanus timorensis*).

Kopoa, or perhaps **kopua:** catfish (Plotosidae). A variety (n.d.a.): **k. foli**.

Koukousi: a fish, n.d.a. (**koukouji**, Rabone 1845).

Kui: a kind of fish, n.d.a.

Kulapo: a kind of fish (n.d.a.).

Kulufau: a kind of fish, n.d.a.

Kumikumia: n.d.a., perhaps six-fingered threadfin (*Polydactylus sexfilis*).

Lai: a leatherback (n.d.a.).

Lakotale: flatheads (Platycephalidae). (NT.)

Lalafi: wrasses (*Cheilinus* spp.).

Lalaila: a fish (n.d.a., Rabone 1845).

Lapila: a cichlid (*Chrysotilapia mosambica*), i. (In fresh or brackish water.)

Lātea: s.w. 'anga 3.

Lautotonu: n.d.a. (NT).

Lavenga: a fish, n.d.a.

Leleva: probably a small rabbitfish.

Lelo: a kind of fish, n.d.a.

Liliko: a ray (n.d.a.).

Lokoloka: a kind of fish, n.d.a.

Lokua: several kinds of small fishes that occur on reef flats, tidal flats and among mangrove, including blennies (Blenniidae), mudskippers (Periophthalimidae) and gobies (Gobiidae). A variety may be **lokua feko**.

Lolomaka: a kind of fish (n.d.a., Rabone 1845).

Longouli/longo'uli: a fish, n.d.a. (**logouli**, *ibid.*).

Loukofe: a fish, n.d.a.

Loulau: ribbon (order Lampridiformes).

Lupo: trevallies (*Caranx* spp.). Growth names: **lupolupo**, **matamea**, **lupo**, **tafa'uli** and **'ulua**. Rabone (1845) mentions **l. lango (lubolago)** and **l. talu**, n.d.a.

Lupolupo: a small-sized lupo.

Maha: a kind of "leather-jacket" fish (probably Acanthuridae, n.d.a.).

Mahimahi: dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*, perhaps also other species of Coryphaenidae).

Mala: a kind of fish (n.d.a.).

Malau: squirrelfishes (e.g. *Holocentrus tiere*, *Myripristis berndti* and *M. pralinus*). Varieties: **m. matapula** (n.d.a., NT) and **m. ta'a** (*Holocentrus spinifer*). Rabone (1845)

mentions **m. tea** and **m. vai**, n.d.a.

Malie: a word used politely or ceremonially instead of 'anga.

Malili: yellowfin goatfish (*Mulloidichthys vanicolensis*).

Malolo: flyingfish (*Ecocoetus volitans* and *Cypselurus furcatus*).

Maloulau: a fish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).

Mamanu: parrotfish (n.d.a.).

Mamo: a fish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).

Manau: a fish, n.d.a.

Mānifi, n.d.a. (NT).

Mānifi matapula: n.d.a. (NT).

Manini: convict surgeonfish (*Acanthurus triostegus*).

Manoko: blennies (Blenniidae), n.d.a. (NT).

Manga: emperor fish (*Lethrinus* spp., perhaps especially *L. chrysostomus*).

Mataaeva: a fish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).

Mataele: a kind of fish (n.d.a.).

Mataheheva: bullseyes (*Priacanthus* spp.).

Matai: s.w. 'anga 4.

Matakelekele: a kind of fish, n.d.a.

Matamea: a growth name for **lupo**.

Mataolo'i: said to be a word used for a shark which is too young to see.

Matapula: cardinalfishes (*Apogon* spp.).

Matateteka: a fish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).

Matu: silver biddy (*Gerres* spp.). A fully grown one is called **matulā**, perhaps s.w. (NT) **matuloa**.

Matu velo: n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).

Matu 'ulau: a goatfish (n.d.a., NT).

Ma'ava: a rabbitfish (*Siganus argenteus*).

Meai: wrasses (*Thalassoma* spp.). Large ones are called **m. tangasila**. **M. tangafā** is probably a variety. Rabone (1845) mentions **m. aka**, **m. tuoua** and **m. ule** (n.d.a., the last one perhaps s.w. **mei 'uli**).

Meau: a fish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).

Meingutuveka: a kind of fish, n.d.a.

Meitauasila: a fish (Rabone 1845).

Mei 'uli: a kind of fish, n.d.a.

Melefo: a kind of fish (n.d.a.).

Memea: a goatfish (*Parupeneus chryseredros*).

Menenga: double-headed parrotfish (*Bolbometopon muricatus*); also other parrotfishes with greenish-blue colouration (e.g. *Scarus jonesi*). Varieties (n.d.a.): **m. kalia** and **m. sikatoki**.

Mohe'aho: a long narrow fish that sleeps during the day (n.d.a.).

Mohi: s.w. **meai**.

Mohuafi: purple rock-cod (*Epinephelus hoedti*).

Molou: a fish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).

Mōmoa: boxfishes (Ostraciidae). Varieties (n.d.a.): **m. kula**, **m. moana** (NT), **m. pulepule** and **m. 'uli**.

Momoto: n.d.a. (perhaps a barracuda), NT.

Motolu: a kind of fish, n.d.a.

Mototo: a kind of fish, n.d.a.

Motulau: a kind of fish, n.d.a.

Mo'omao: a kind of fish, n.d.a.

Mū: sea-brems (*Gymnocranius* spp.).

Munua: a fish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).

Mutu: seven-banded sergeant-major (*Abudefduf septemfasciatus*). (NT.)
Mutumutu: a kind of fish (n.d.a.). (Perhaps s.w. **palu mutumutu**.)
Nefu: a fish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).
Neiufi: s.w. 'anga 5.
Nofu: stonefishes (*Synanceja* spp.) and probably also scorpionfishes (*Scorpaenodes* spp. and *Scorpaenopsis* spp.).
Nue: topsail drummer (*Kyphosus cinerascens*).
Ngalau: a fish, n.d.a. (**galau**, Rabone 1845).
Ngangafu: a very small kind of fish (n.d.a.).
Ngatala: rock cods and groupers (e.g. *Epinephelus* spp. and *Cephalopholis* spp.). Varieties (n.d.a.): **ng. kula**, **ng. kulī** (nearly black), **ng. maka**, **ng. popo** (NT), **ng. pulepule**, **ng. pusi** (snakeskin cod, *Epinephelus morrhua*), **ng. tea** (NT), **ng. tonumea** (big-spot coral trout, *Plectromus* sp.) and **ng. 'uli** (NT).
Nga'a: chub mackerel (*Rastrelliger kanaguria*).
Ngotula: a kind of fish, n.d.a.
Ngutulimu: a kind of fish, n.d.a.
Ngutulōloa: a kind of fish, n.d.a.
Ngungutoa: gold-lined sea-bream (*Gnathodentex aurolineatus*). (NT.)
Ngutukao: long-nosed emperor (*Lethrinus elongatus*).
Ngututalatala: a mullet (n.d.a.).
Ō: rabbitfish (*Siganus spinus*).
Oho: n.d.a. (H?).
Olomea: parrotfish (*Scarus* spp.).
Palangi: yellowfin surgeonfish (*Acanthurus xanthopterus*).
Palu: general word for snappers (especially *Pristipomoides* spp., *Etelis* spp.). Varieties: **p. hengehenga** (n.d.a.), **p. malau** (red snapper, *Etelis carbunculus*), **p. mutumutu** (n.d.a.), **p. polosi** (red jobfish, *Aphareus rutilans*), **p. sio'ata** (yellow-finned opakapaka, *Pristipomoides flavipinnis*), **p. tea** (n.d.a.), **p. tavake** (longtail snapper, *Etelis coruscans*), **p. Tonga** (n.d.a.), **p. vai** (s.w. **valu moana**) and **p. 'uli** (n.d.a.).
Papa: n.d.a.
Papae: a fish, n.d.a. (NT).
Pa'aua: rabbitfish (Siganidae), n.d.a.
Pelupelu: n.d.a. (Perhaps *Harregula* sp. or *Sardinella* sp.)
Pe'e: a poisonous fish (n.d.a.). It is called **p. moana** when full-grown.
Pilipili: small catfish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).
Pohee/pohe'e: n.d.a. (*ibid.*).
Pokofu: n.d.a. (*ibid.*).
Pokumei: s.w. ō.
Pone: a word used for several surgeonfishes and tangs (Acanthuridae). Varieties: **p. lei** is a surgeonfish (n.d.a.); **ponepone** is light in colour (n.d.a.); **p. tuhi**, blue-lined surgeonfish (*Acanthurus lineatus*).
Ponutalinga: a kind of eel which is not edible (n.d.a.).
Pōsē: parrotfish (*Scarus* spp., n.d.a.). They are different from other parrotfishes.
Pula: a fish (n.d.a., NT).
Sātini: sardine (*Amblygaster sirm*).
Sifisifi: angel-fish (*Platax pinnatus*). Growth names: **s. naivatu** and (largest) **s. moana**. A variety is perhaps **s. lā**. Rabone (1845) mentions **s. loufau** and **s. talu** (n.d.a.).
Sikatoki: s.w. **menenga sikatoki**.
Sikava: n.d.a. (**jikava**, Rabone 1845).
Sipesipa: ponyfishes (*Leiognathus* spp.).
Sokisoki: porcupinefishes (*Diodon* spp., especially *Diodon hystrix*).
Tafa'uli: 1. a growth name for **lupo**; 2. black trevally (*Caranx lugubris*).

Takaneva: a shark (n.d.a., NT).
Takuhali: a fish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).
Takuo: yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*).
Talataha: squirrelfish (Holocentridae), n.d.a. (NT).
Tanutanu: thumbprint emperor (*Lethrinus harak*).
Tangafa: Napoleon fish, or hump-headed Maori wrasse (*Cheilinus undulatus*).
Tanga'u: a sea-perch (*Lutjanus fulvus*). (NT.)
Tasifi: a fish, n.d.a. (**tajifi**, Rabone 1845).
Ta'a: squirrelfishes (*Sargocentron* spp.).
Ta'iva: perhaps a snapper (n.d.a., NT).
Telae: a kind of fish, n.d.a.
Telekihi: squirrelfish (*Neoniphon* sp.). A variety: **t. loa**.
Teliteli'uli: remora (*Echeneis naucrates* and *Remora remora*).
Tenifa: a shark, perhaps the whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*).
Tetea: whiting (*Sillago* spp.).
Tevela: a fish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).
Te'efō: a growth name for **kanahe**. A variety: **t. 'ulumaka**.
Te'ekona: a growth name for **kanahe**.
Te'emutu: a fish, n.d.a. (NT).
Te'ete'e: spiny puffer (*Canthigaster* spp.).
Te'evela: the smallest size of **kanahe**.
Tō: a mullet (*Neomyxus leusiscus*).
Toke: sea eels. Varieties: **t. 'akau** (n.d.a., NT) **t. kula** (n.d.a., NT), **t. moana** (conger eels, Leptocephalidae), **t. ngatala** (mottled moray, *Gymnothorax undulatus*), **t. poila** (starry moray, *Echidna nebulosa*), **t. pokulu** (n.d.a.), **t. tanu** (buries itself in the sand, n.d.a.) and **t. tea** (*Gymnothorax pictus*).
Tokonifusi: fish that lives on the reef, n.d.a.
Tolo: n.d.a. A variety may be **t. moana** (n.d.a., Rabone 1845).
Tonu: groupers. Varieties (n.d.a.): **t. fangamea**, **t. kulī**, **t. puku**, **t. 'uli** and **t. 'uno**.
Tonumea (NT) is perhaps s.w. **ngatala tonumea**.
Tōtao: cornetfish, or flutemouth (*Fistularia* spp.).
Toutu: spiny puffer (n.d.a.). (Perhaps s.w. **te'ete'e**.) **T. fala** is perhaps a variety, n.d.a.
Tufu: *Thallosoma purpureum*, probably the adult of the green-blocked wrasse *Thalassoma fuscum*.
Tuhi: a fish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).
Tukuku: small fish (n.d.a.).
Tukukumoana: 1. *Macolor niger* (NT); 2. seven-banded sergeant-major (*Abudefduf septemfasciatus*).
Tukule'ia: goatfish (*Parupeneus* spp.).
Tuna: conger-eels (e.g. the grey conger-eel, *Conger cinereus*). Varieties: **t. tahi** (found in the sea) and **t. vai** (found in fresh or brackish water, *Anguilla* sp.).
Tupunga'ono: probably (NT) s.w. **valu louniu**.
Tūsia: goatfish (n.d.a., NT).
Tutu'a: a fish, n.d.a.
Tu'akefu: s.w. (NT) **'otule tu'akefu**; said to be similar to the **'ohule**.
Ufi: a kind of fish, n.d.a.
Utu: snapper (n.d.a.).
Vahavaha: a kind of fish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).
Vahivahi: a kind of fish, n.d.a.
Valu: tuna and wahoo (Thunnidae and Acanthocybiidae). Varieties: **v. 'atalanga** (*Thunnus thynnus*), **v. louniu/lōniu** (wahoo, *Acanthocybium solandri*), **v. maka** (tuna, n.d.a.), **v. moana** (amberjack, *Seriola rivoliana*, Carangidae), **v. puku** (*Thunnus alofonga*) and **v.**

Tonga (dogtooth tuna, *Gymnosarda unicolor*).

Veka: a fish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).

Vete: goatfishes (*Mulloidichthys* spp.). Growth names: **kaloama** and **kalofiama/faka'uno**.

Volo: a fish, n.d.a. (Rabone 1845).

'Afali: a surgeonfish (*Acanthurus mata*), NT.

'Aho: a kind of shark (n.d.a.).

'Alava: s.w. **'anga** 7.

'Alo'alohihina, or **alo'alohina** (NT): parrotfish, n.d.a.

'Anga: general word for shark. Kinds of **'anga**: 1. **'a. fakahiku'ulua** (or just **f.**, n.d.a.); 2. **'a. kapakauhingano** (or just **k.**, silvertip shark, *Carcharhinus albimarginatus*); 3. **'a. lātea** (or just **l.**, n.d.a.); 4. **'a. matai** (or just **m.**, hammerhead sharks, *Sphyrna* spp.); 5. **'a. neiufi** (or just **n.**, described as broad in proportion to its length, and blunt-nosed, n.d.a.); 6. **'a. tea** (n.d.a.); 7. **'a. 'alava** (or just **'alava**, n.d.a.); 8. **'Anga'angamofai**, defined as a shark with head like that of a stingray, probably one or more species of the family Rhinobatidae (shark rays, shovel-nose rays etc.; see Düring 1990:130 where it is erroneously described as a mutation).

'Atu: skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). Varieties (n.d.a.): **'a. matataha**, **'a. pala**, **'a. toho** and **'a. 'alo**.

'Aua: mullet (n.d.a., NT). Varieties (n.d.a., NT): **'a. lele**, **'a. liku** and **'a. puna**.

'Ava: milkfish (*Chanos chanos*). Varieties: **'a. tahi** (found in the sea), **'a. 'uta** (found in fresh or brackish water). Dye (1982:270) mentions two milkfishes from Niuaotupapu (n.d.a.): **'a. muliutua** and **'a. puna**.

'lo: *Acanthurus triostegus* and possibly other surgeonfishes (H?).

'Olomea: five-banded parrotfish (*Scarus ghobban*).

'Ono: dark-skinned barracuda (*Sphyrna qenie*).

'Otule: horse mackerels (*Selar* spp., especially *S. crumenophthalmus*). Kinds (n.d.a.): **'o. tu'akefu** (NT, elsewhere perhaps only known as **tu'akefu**) and (NT) **'o. kao**.

'Ufu: 1. blue-speckled parrotfish (*Leptoscarus vaigiensis*). 2. in Niuaotupapu, triple-tail Maori wrasse (*Cheilinus trilobatus*); 3. spotted chisel-tooth wrasse (*Anampses caeruleopunctatus*).

'Ulua: a full-sized **lupo**.

'Ulukau: a small fish, similar to a sardine (n.d.a.).

'Ulmakau: goatfish (n.d.a.).

'Ulutuki: a hawkfish (*Cirrhitis pinnulatus*).

'Umakau: n.d.a. (NT).

'Ume: unicorn fishes (*Naso* spp.). Varieties: **'u. ihu** (n.d.a., NT, perhaps s.w. **'u. ohu**), **'u. ihulōloa** (n.d.a., NT), **'u. kaleva** (n.d.a., NT), **'u. lei** (long-snouted unicorn, *Naso unicornis*, and the green unicorn, *Callicanthus liuratus*), **'u. ohu** (n.d.a.), **'u. poko**, **'u. ume** (n.d.a.), **'u. papanga** (n.d.a., NT), **'u. tā** (n.d.a.) and **'u. vale** (n.d.a.).

'Unumoa: 1. a mullet species (*Liza macrolepis*); 2. a growth name for **kanahe**.

'Utu: green jobfish (*Aprion virescens*).

F. REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

Fokai, or **fokofokai**: the banded or Fiji iguana (*Brachylophus fasciatus*).

Fonu: general word for turtle. (Male: **ta'ane**. Female: **'aleifua**.) **F. toho**: used about a very large turtle. **F. koloa**: hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*). **F. tongotongo**: a kind of turtle, n.d.a. **F. tungange**, or just **tungange**. s.w. **f. koloa**. **F. tu'akula** (or just **tu'akula**): green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*). **F. tu'apolata**: a kind of turtle, n.d.a. **F. tu'a'uli**: a kind of turtle, n.d.a. **F. 'uta**: tortoise (tortoises do not occur naturally in Tonga, but a famous specimen of *Geochelone radiata*, Tu'i Malila, was kept in the garden of the Royal Palace in Nuku'alofa for a very long time). See also: **tūfonu**.

Kalihelihe: a kind of lizard (n.d.a.).

Moko: gecko. Light-coloured ones (including *Gehyra oceanica* and *Lepidodactylus lugubris*) are called **moko tea**.

Ngata: snake (land snake). There are no terrestrial snakes in Tonga. They can be found in Samoa and Fiji, however, where they are also called **ngata (gata)**.

Pili: skinks (*Emoia* spp, *Lygosoma* spp.). **P. kāniu:** (NT) *Emoia murphyi* and *Lygosoma noctua*. **P. 'uli:** (NT) a large skink (*Emoia nigra*).

Poto: frog. Frogs occur in Fiji, but not in Tonga. (Fijian, **boto**.)

Tongotongo: see **fonu tongotongo**.

Tūfonu: Loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*).

Tukuhali: sea snake (*Laticuda colubrina*, possibly more species).

Tungange: see **fonu tungange**.

Tu'akula: see **fonu tu'akula**.

Tu'apolata: see **fonu tu'apolata**.

Tu'a'uli: see **fonu tu'a'uli**.

G. BIRDS

Ekiaki: 1. a young **tavake** (Churchward 1959:17); 2. white tern or fairy tern (*Gygis alba candida*) (spelled 'ekiaki, Watling 1982: 149).

Fata: a kind of bird according to Churchward (1959:143), n.d.a.

Fuiva: 1. Fiji shrikebill (*Clytorhynchus vitiensis heinei*, Ha'apai; *C. v. keppeli*, Tongatapu); 2. s.w. **manufo'ou**.

Fuleheu: wattled honeyeater (*Foulehaio c. carunculata*).

Funefune'ime: chick of **veka**.

Heku: a small kind of bird (Churchward 1959:218), n.d.a.

Helekosi: great and lesser frigatebird (*Fregata minor*, *F. ariel*).

Henga: 1. blue-crowned lory (*Vini australis*); 2. may also be s.w. **hengehenga**.

Hengehenga: golden whistler (*Pachycephala pectoralis melanops*).

Kakā: red-breasted musk parrot (*Prosopaea t. tabuensis*).

Kaka kula: collared lory (*Phigys solitarius*). Endemic to Fiji, but its scarlet feathers were used for decorating mats in Samoa and Tonga.

Kalae: purple swamphen (*Porphyrio porphyrio vitiensis*).

Kaleva, kalevaleva or kaliva: long-tailed cuckoo (*Eudynamis taitensis*).

Kātafa: general word for albatross, especially wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*).

Ketēkete: s.w. **sikivi**.

Kiu: any migratory wader. The lesser golden plover (*Pluvialis dominica fulva*) and the ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) are only known as **kiu**. The following species are known either as **kiu** or by their special variety names: eastern bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica baueri*), **kiu foa'unga**; wandering tattler (*Heteroscelus incanus*), **k. lekaleka**.

Ki'i moa: s.w. 'uhiki'i moa.

Ko: a kind of bird (Churchward 1959:267; Rabone 1845), n.d.a. (Perhaps a misunderstanding; **kō, kōkō** and **kokō** are used about noise made by chicken.)

Kōkī: s.w. **kakā**.

Kolili: a bird (Rabone 1845), n.d.a.

Kula: s.w. **kakakula**.

Kulukulu: crimson-crowned fruit-dove (*Ptilinopus p. porphyraceus*; *P. p. graeffii* in Niuafu'ou).

Kuusi: goose, i. (Kept within fence in the garden of the Royal Palace in Nuku'alofa, otherwise uncommon.)

Lafu: petrels. The following species probably occur in Tonga: *Macronectes giganteus*, *Daption capense*, *Pterodroma alba*, *P. nigripennis*, *P. arminjoniana heraldica*, *P. leucoptera brevipes* and the wedge-tailed shearwater (*Puffinus pacificus*; see **manu'uli**).

Liliko: a kind of bird (Churchward 1959:295).

Lofa: s.w. **helekosi**.
Lohanga: s.w. **henga**.
Lulu: barn owl (*Tyto alba lulu*).
Lupe: Pacific pigeon (*Ducula p. pacifica*). Varieties: **l. mūtu'u** and **l. fakafolau**.
Malau: Niuafou megapode (*Megapodius pritchardii*).
Manuma'a: many-coloured fruit-dove (*Ptilinopus perousii mariae*).
Manufo'ou: red-vented bulbul (*Pycnotus cafer benghalensis*), i. (Also called **fuiva**, TT.)
Manu tahi: seabird of any kind.
Manu'uli: s.w. (NF, E, TF) the **lafu** *Puffinus pacificus*.
Manu 'uta: landbird of any kind.
Misi: Polynesian starling (*Aplonis tabuensis*; *A.t. tabuensis* from Tongatapu to Vava'u; *A.t. tenebrosus*, Niuatoputapu and Tafahi; *A.t. nesiotus*, Niuafou'ou).
Misi pālangi: s.w. **ngutuenga**.
Moa: general word for chicken, domesticated as well as wild. Varieties: **m. kaivao**, jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*); **m. pisia**, a variety whose feathers stick out; **m. tukau**, a kind of chicken which is very late in growing feathers. (**Moa lulu** is an owl mentioned in legends.)
Moho: spotless crane, or soothly rail (*Porzana t. tabuensis*). (Probably extinct in Tonga.)
Motuku: reef heron (*Egretta s. sacra*). Varieties: **motuku tea** (white phase) and **motuku 'uli** (dark phase).
Ngongo: 1. black noddy (*Anous tenuirostris minutus*); 2. common noddy (*A. stolidus*), also (H) distinguished as **ngongofala**.
Ngutuenga: European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), i.
Ngutulei: 1. masked booby (*Sula dactylatra*); 2. brown booby (*S. leucogaster*); 3. red-footed booby (*S. sula*).
Pato: word used for any kind of domesticated duck variety, i.
Pekepeka: used for two birds; 1: white-rumped swiftlet (*Collocalia spodiopygia*), distinguished as **pekepeka tea** or **pekapeka tea**; 2. Pacific swallow (*Hirundo tahitica subfusca*), distinguished as **pekepeka 'uli'uli**.
Pipī: turkey, i. (Uncommon in Tonga, but an appreciated food.)
Puku: a small kind of domestic fowl (n.d.a.).
Sikivi: Polynesian triller (*Lalage maculosa*; *L.m. tabuensis*, Tongatapu and Ha'apai; *L.m. vauana*, Vava'u; *L.m. keppeli*, Niuatoputapu and Tafahi).
Sikotā: white-collared, or mangrove, kingfisher (*Halcyon chloris sacra*).
Taiseni: 1. swamp harrier (*Circus a. approximans*); 2. s.w. (NT, TA) **ngutulei** 3.
Tala: s.w. (NF) **ekiaki** 2.
Talatā, or (H) **talatahi:** sooty tern (*Sterna fuscata*).
Talaveka: a bird (Rabone 1845), n.d.a.
Tavake: 1. white-tailed tropicbird (*Phaeton lepturus*); 2. red-tailed tropicbird (*Phaeton rubricaudus*). The latter one may be distinguished as **tavake toto**. Two other varieties (u.i.) are **t. oma** (with extra long tail) and **t. siu**. (See **ekiaki**.)
Teiko: Audubon's shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri*).
Tolōa: Pacific black duck (*Anas superciliosa pelewensis*).
Tū: friendly ground-dove, or friendly quail dove (*Gallicolumba stairii*).
Tuamafa: a kind of wild pigeon (Rabone 1845), n.d.a.
Veka: banded rail (*Gallirallus philippensis*).
Vekeveka'alangi: a bird similar to the **veka**, but smaller, according to Churchward (1959:537). No such species exists in Tonga. The name is perhaps used for immature birds with similar but more dull plumage. It could also refer to the similar **moho**.
'Ekiaki: possibly an alternative spelling of **ekiaki**.
'Ikale tahi: sea eagle. No such bird exists in Tonga, but the word is well known because it has been used as the name of a rugby team and as a symbol of Royal Tongan Airlines.
'Uhiki'i moa: chick of **moa**.

H. MAMMALS

Hamupaka, or **tofua'a hamupaka**: humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*).

Hoosi: horse, i.

Kosi: goat, i.

Kulī: dog. (On its possible pre-European presence in Tonga, see Bland & Reed 1987:286; Poulsen 1987:246-247.)

Kumā: rat or mouse. (Indigenous rat of Polynesia: *Rattus exulans*.)

Leka: a kind of pig (n.d.a.). (Mentioned by Rabone 1845.)

Ngeli: monkey. There are no wild monkeys in Tonga, but the word is mentioned here because many people remember one that was kept in the garden of the Royal Palace in Nuku'alofa.

Palo: a large kind of mouse (n.d.a.).

Peka: bats. Most well-known is the flying fox, or fruit bat (*Pteropus tonganus*). A very large one is called **tauvātoa**. **Pekalū**, or **pekapeka**: sheat-tailed bat (*Emballonura semicaudata*), a tiny cave bat found on Tafahi.

Pele: used for a **tutu'u** when it is jumping.

Puaka: pig. (Indigenous pig: *Sus scrofa*.)

Pulu: cattle (plural, **fanga pulu**), i. (Bull, **pulu tangata** or **pulu tau**; cow, **kau** or **pulu fefine**.)

Pungopunga: dolphin.

Pusi: cat, i.

Sipamuelo, or **tofua'a sipamuelo**: cachalot, or sperm whale (*Physeter catodon*).

Sipi: sheep (also mutton, a popular food), i.

Tauvātoa: a very big or "king" flying fox, see **peka**.

Tofua'a: general word for whale (or whale's flesh). See **hamupaka** and **sipamuelo**.

Tutu'u: porpoise.

II. Simple and Complex Attributives Marked by Secondary Lexemes in Tongan Binary Nomenclature

Tongans often use a *primary* lexeme (a simple word or idiom) which designates a generic taxon of which there may be two or more specific taxa, and suffix a modifying term, thereby creating secondary *lexemes*. This is also what biologists do when they use second words to distinguish the different species within a genus. Sometimes, Tongans also name what one could call “folk subspecies”, such as **au kula Fisi**. Primary lexemes are, however, preferred. (See Malm, 1999, pp. 220-229.) Unless otherwise indicated by numbers within parentheses, the lexeme has only been recorded for one taxon. * = complex attributive; u.c. = unanalysable or uncertain constituent.

Afui: u.c.

Aka: root or vine.

Amea: u.c.

Ano: marsh, swamp; large pool, lake (6).

Angafatu: u.c.

Enga: yellow, especially dark yellow (from **engeenga**, turmeric). (2.)

Faikakai: a pudding.

***Failolo**: making oil (2).

***Fakafolau**: to migrate.

***Fakahiku'ulua**: like the tail of a full-sized trevally (*Caranx* spp.).

***Fakahinga**: purgative.

***Fakavaingatutu**: u.c.

Fala: 1. mat; 2. sand for making a mound over a grave. (3.)

Falaoa: flour (derived from the English word, otherwise called **māhoa'a**).

Fano: to stretch out; to move around all over the place.

Fangamea: a sea perch (*Lutjanus bohar*).

Fau: the beach hibiscus (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*), or the fibres from its bark (2).

Fa'itoka: cemetery, graveyard, grave.

Fefie: scurvy.

Feko: limp, soft (not firm).

Felefele: litter; to be cluttered up with things (e.g. branches of trees) lying about.

Felei: to clutter up, to obstruct; to scatter branches about for the plants to grow over (e.g. in a yam plantation).

***Fetukutuku**: making trips back and forth.

Fifisi: pungent or hot to the taste.

Fisi: A word with multiple meanings. 1. Written with a large F, it refers to Fiji (8). Otherwise it refers to: 2. to come out in bud, to produce flower-buds, to begin to blossom, or something which is more or less like a bud or blossom; 3. to strike with the fingernail as it is snapped from the end of the thumb, or to spring or move suddenly (2).

***Fisi'iniu**: buds or flowers of a coconut tree.

***Foa'unga**: to eat hermit crabs.

Fōfoa: to break into a number of pieces, to break the shell of crabs or lobsters.

***Fōhenga/fuohenga**: u.c.

***Fō-iiki**: small-shaped (2).

***Fō-lalahi**: large-shaped (3).

Foli: to go round and about, to go here and there.

Fonua: land.

***Fo'oihi**: small-fruited.

Fo'ou: new, strange or unfamiliar.

Fo'ufa'u: u.c. (possibly to build a boat).
Fulufulu: hair, fur, feathers.
Fulufulua: hairy.
Fuofua: pimple.
***Fuolōloa:** long-shaped.
***Fuopukupuku:** short-shaped.
***Fuotavahi:** shaped like the tavahi tree (*Rhus taitensis*).
***Fuo'uli:** dark-looking.
Futuna: Futuna, an island (French territory) to the northwest of Tonga.
Haati: heart (from English).
Haha: to hit, beat, thrash, or thresh.
Hako: to grow long, having a long trunk or shape (8).
***Hamupaka:** humpback whale (from English, humpback), *Megaptera novaeangliae*.
Hawai'i: Hawai'i (2). (Based on the English pronunciation; otherwise Hawai'i is **Vaihi**.)
Ha'amoā: Samoa (4).
Heheifanga: u.c.
Heke: to slide, glide, slip or swing.
***Heleveka:** snare for catching the banded rail (**veka**, *Gallirallus philippensis*).
Hengehenga: a bird, the golden whistler (*Pachycephala pectoralis melanops*).
Hina: grey or white (55).
Hoatā: noon.
Hoi: a wild yam (*Dioscorea bulbifera*).
Hola: to flee, to escape and run away, to shun, avoid.
Honolulu: Honolulu, the state capital of Hawai'i.
Huhu: to sting, prick or pierce (3).
Huka: hook other than a fishhook (from English).
Huko: u.c.
Humuki: causing someone to stumble and fall.
Ihu: nose.
***Ihulōloa:** long-nosed.
Inu: to drink (2).
Kafakafa: u.c.
Kahokaho: a kind of yam which is held in high esteem.
Kai: to eat (5).
***Kainiu:** coconut-eating (or eating some part of the coconut tree).
***Kai-'ae-puaka:** eaten by the pig (2).
***Kaipola:** thatch-eating (**pola** = plaited coconut leaves). (3.)
***Kaivao:** wild, not domesticated (lit., eating forest).
Kaka: stipule, fibrous integument at the top of the coconut tree (2).
Kakafatu: a kind of crab.
Kakala: sweet-smelling flowers
Kalepi: grape (from English).
Kaleva: long-tailed cuckoo (*Eudynamis taitensis*).
***Kaleveleve:** u.c.
Kalia: double canoe (2).
Kalosipani: a name derived from frangipani.
***Kāniu:** to climb the palm tree.
Kao: Kao, a cone shaped island in Ha'apai (2).
***Kapakauhinganō:** the name of a shark; it possibly means "wing (of the) pandanus tree/fruit".
Kau: stalk, stem (of leaf, without or with the midrib, or of flower or fruit).
***Kauhola:** hidden stem.

***Kauiki:** thin-stemmed.
Kaukau: to have a bath or shower.
***Kaukula:** red-petioled (2).
***Kaunounou:** short-stemmed.
***Kautaha:** one stem.
***Kauvalu:** eight stems (2).
***Kelivoli:** to plant yams.
Kena: (of hair) brown or reddish as the result of treatment with lime or by being constantly wet with sea-water.
Keu: u.c.
***Kia'imoa:** chicken neck.
Kikiva: u.c.
Kili: skin.
Kisi: dragonfly, damselfly.
Kofe: bamboo.
Koka: a tree (*Bischofia javanica*).
Koka'anga: bark cloth while being stained (as a verb, to stain bark cloth). (2.)
Koloa: goods, wealth.
Kona: bitter, intoxicating, poisonous (3).
Koula: gold (from English).
Kula/kulokula: red, to blush (64).
***Kula Fisi:** red (-coloured from) Fiji.
***Kula ve'e loloa:** red (with) long legs.
Kulī: dog (2).
Kulu: a liana (*Alyxia bracteolosa*). (3.)
Kulufau: u.c. (2.)
Lā: sail (4).
Lainosolosi: rhinoceros (from English).
Lalahi: big or old.
***Lalamea:** reddish garland
***Lanumata:** green-coloured.
Langakali: a tree (*Aglaia saltatorum*).
Lango: fly (the insect).
Lātea: a kind of shark (meaning unknown, possibly "white sail").
***Laukofe:** bamboo leaf.
***Laukoka:** (probably) koka-leafed (**koka** = a tree, *Bischofia javanica*).
***Laulalahi:** large-leafed.
Laulau: tray, or a banana leaf used as a tray.
***Laumomo:** finely divided fronds (2).
Lautoka: flat land, plain, at the foot of a hill or mountain; also a town in Fiji (2).
***Lautolu:** three leaves.
***Lau'ila:** spotted leaf.
Lavilavi: grey or greyish.
Lei: tooth of a sperm whale (5).
Leisi: lace (shoe-lace, etc., or ornamental fabric).
Leka: undersized, dwarfed, abnormally short (4).
Lekaleka: to grow short or low.
Lele: to run; to swim or move through the water (2).
Leleva: thin, fine
***Lemu'ikui:** u.c.
Lesi: papaya, pawpaw.
Le'a: reddish.

Liku: cliff-bound coast; large rocks on or just off the coast; windward side of an island (2).

Loli: a sea cucumber (*Holothuria atra*).

Lōloa/loa: long (7).

Lotuma: Rotuma (Fiji). (7.)

***Louango:** ginger leaf.

***Loufau:** leaves of the **fau** (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*), or a ribbon (especially of **fau** fibres).

***Louifi:** leaf of the Tahitian chestnut tree (*Inocarpus fagifer*).

***Loukape:** leaf of the kape plant (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*).

***Louniu/lōniu:** palm frond (2).

Loutoko: a type of breadfruit (meaning unknown).

Lū: 1. taro leaves used as food; 2. abbreviation of *lulu*, to wall with reeds or bamboo, etc., or to shake; 3. perhaps derived from the Fijian word **ruru**, a moth.

Lua: reef, or rocky ledge or bed, which is always submerged.

Luku: old and weak.

Lulu: owl.

Maama: lantern.

***Mafu'i pulu:** a translation of bullock's heart.

Mahi: sour.

Maka: stone, rock (11).

***Makafeke:** octopus lure (lit., "octopus stone").

Mala: 1. misfortune, bad luck or suffering; 2. a friend or relative who has just died.

Malala: charcoal.

Malau: squirrelfish.

Malila: leaves of locally grown tobacco.

Mālohi: strong, powerful, violent.

Mamala: having a slight flavour of **muli'one** (sea hare), or **milo** or **fekika** bark.

Manu: animal, bird in particular (3).

Manunu: u.c.

Manu'a: Manu'a, a part of American Samoa.

***Mangakoka:** (tubers or branches) divided (like the) koka tree (*Bischofia javanica*).

***Mangatefua:** assembled (tubers or brances).

***Manga-valu:** eight-branched.

***Mapalei:** (fruit of the) **mapa** (shaped like the) tooth of a sperm whale. (**Mapa** = a tree, *Diospyros major*).

Mata: fresh green.

Mataheka: u.c.

Matai: hammerhead shark (meaning unknown).

Mataime: u.c.

Mataka: copra.

***Matalapulū:** blue-flowered.

***Matalateau:** hundred-flowered.

Matalei: u.c.

***Matale'a:** reddish-eyed (3).

Matani: u.c.

***Matanikali:** u.c.

***Matapoko:** having eyes partly closed by surrounding fat.

***Matapula:** protruding eye (2).

***Matataha:** one-eyed.

***Matateve:** probably irritated eye (*teteve* = to be irritated by grit or little hard lumps).

Matolu: thick (leaves).

Ma'a: clean (can also mean to dawn).

Ma'ama'a: light (in weight), low-priced, of little importance (2).

Mea: reddish or brownish (light red/brown). (5.)
Mei: breadfruit.
Melie: sweet or pleasant to the taste.
Meleni: melon (from English), especially watermelon.
Melo: from *melomelo* = brown, tan or dark yellow (2).
Milo: a tree (*Thespesia populnea*).
Miniti: mint (a herb).
Mio: to twist.
Moana: the open sea (11).
Mohemohe: to spend a great deal of one's time sleeping or dozing.
Molemole, or just **mole:** smooth (3).
Moli: an orange (2).
Mōmoa: dry-brown.
***Monosivai:** u.c. (possibly: wet patch).
Mosese: (probably) Moses of the Bible.
***Motapatapa:** with many edges.
Motu'a: old, mature, fully developed (3).
Mo'ata: u.c.
Mo'unga: mountain.
***Muihina/mulahina:** white-tipped (2).
Muliutua: u.c.
Mumu: u.c.
Mumuhu: to buzz, hum or drone.
Mutumutu: to cut off, to amputate, to make shorter.
Mūtu'u: u.c.
Naivatu: u.c.
Nanamu: to omit an odour, to smell (as a noun, odour/smell).
Naua: very big wave.
Neiufi: a kind of shark (meaning unknown).
Niue: Niue, a nation consisting of one island with the same name (2).
***Nofo katoleta:** dwelling in the suitcase.
Nokonoko: u.c. (can mean to have large hips).
Nou: abnormally short, or so short that it seems out of proportion.
***Ngahehe:** rustling, swishing or sweeping sound (also verb).
***Ngatahina:** white snake.
***Ngatakula:** red (or blushing) snake.
Ngatala: rock cod or grouper (2).
Ngaue: to move, make a movement, or to budge.
***Nge'esi manifi:** thin-shelled.
Ngingie: name for shrubs.
***Ngutuveka:** beak of a banded rail (**veka**, *Gallirallus philippensis*)
Nu'a Sila: New Zealand (otherwise, Nu'u Sila).
Ohu: to dip up, ladle; to catch little fish by dipping them up in large numbers.
***Olelangi:** of the sky or heaven (probably from Samoan).
Oma: very swift; swift and straight like the flight of a dart.
Pā: to burst or break through the soil.
***Paini 'ae kumā:** pine (Norfolk Island pine) of the rat/mouse.
***Paipa Holani:** Dutch pipe.
Pakaka: stiff.
Pakatā/tūpakatā: u.c.
Pala: 1. to be rotten; 2. to have open sores. (2.)
Palalafa: stalk, or stalk and midrib, of a coconut leaf.

Palau: u.c.
Pani: to smear or stain; to rub the head with oil.
***Papālangi/pālangi:** European, white-skinned (12).
Papanga: flat-nosed.
Pateta: potato.
Peau: wave.
Peka: bat, flying fox.
***Pekavalu:** u.c.
Peli: u.c.
Pepe: butterfly (2).
Petepete: rough (to the touch).
Pisia: to produce feathers that grow outwards or upwards instead of lying more or less flat.
Piu: the particular name for the fan palm (*Veitchia pacifica*).
Poila: to burn with a small flame.
Poko: u.c.
Pokolu: u.c.
Polopolo: to present the first fruits.
Polosi: (woman's) long hair.
Popo: soft, easily cracked.
Po'uli: night, darkness (2).
Puhipuhi: to blow energetically (with the mouth), to puff, to issue forcibly through an opening.
Puku: very short (9).
***Pule hina:** common egg shell (*Ovulum ovum*).
Pulepule: spotted, ornamented with many coloured spots or patterns.
Pulu: white sap.
Puna: to fly (4).
Punailave: u.c.
***Puniluo:** lit., shutting-hole.
Punuluo: u.c.
Pusi: cat (in Samoan: an eel).
Siaina: China (2).
Siamane: Germany, German (2).
Siapani: Japan.
Sikatoki: u.c.
Sikavi: u.c.
Silika: silk (from English). (3.)
***Sio pou:** lit., "spying post".
***Sio'ata:** glass, mirror.
Sipamuelo: (from English) sperm whale (*Physeter catodon*).
Siu: to fly to catch fish.
Tā: this word has many meanings, in this case probably to hit or strike.
Tafa: border.
Tafahi: the island of Tafahi.
Taha: one, single (2).
Tahi: sea (also referring to habitat near the sea as opposed to inland). (26.)
Tahi veli: (growing by the) sea (and cause) itching.
Taka: to be at large, to wander about freely.
Tala: spiny, scabrous (2).
***Tala'i-ngatae:** thorn of the coral tree (*Erythrina variegata* var. *orientalis*).
Talo: taro (*Colocasia esculenta*).
Talu: u.c. (3.)

Tane: (to be affected with) pituriasis (a skin-disease); (of kava bowl/cup) to be stained with use.
Tanu: to bury (4).
Tangafā: Napoleon fish (*Cheilinus undulatus*).
Tangasila: u.c.
Tanga'u: a fish (sea-perch, *Lutjanus fulvus*).
Tao: spear.
***Tapahina:** white-edged.
***Taufonua:** to reach land.
Taukanave: u.c.
Tavake: tropic bird (*Phaeton rubricaudus*, *P. lepturus*). (3.)
Ta'a: squirrelfish (*Sargocentron* spp.).
Ta'ane: (of king, queen, prince or princess) to marry, be married.
Tea: white, light in colour (20).
Tefau: a kind of yam (meaning unknown).
Teka: to roll; turn over and over (3).
Tenga: seed, pip, grain; can also mean thigh (2).
Tengange: u.c.
Tengetenga: lumpy.
Tepi: u.c. (can mean to walk along swinging the arms).
Tēvolo: devil, demon (from English, devil).
***Te'emoa:** chicken droppings.
***Te'epuaka:** pig droppings.
Tinetina: an adjective which is part of a child's doggerel phrase.
Tofua: Tofua, a Tongan island.
Toho: very, very large (3).
Toki: axe.
***Tolahina:** white-fruited.
***Tolakula:** red-fruited.
***Tonumea:** light red or light brown grouper (2).
Tonga: Tonga (signifying that it is indigenous). (22.)
Tongamai: u.c.
Tongi: to engrave or cut.
Tongotongo: a kind of turtle (2). In *sī tongotongo*, referring to large leaves (1).
Toto: blood (2).
Toua: u.c. (2.)
Tuhi: thin stripe or streak.
Tui: to thread seeds, etc.
Tukau: u.c.
Tūlalo: u.c.
Tungange: hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*).
***Tuoua:** pulling suddenly or violently at the same time.
Tutue: thin (in body), emaciated.
Tu'a: a word with many meanings, in this case probably either referring to rough (leaf) or commoner.
***Tu'akefu:** brownish back.
***Tu'akula:** red back.
***Tu'akuku:** probably referring to the spiky stems (*kuku* = to grasp, grip, hold on to).
***Tu'aniu:** mid-rib of coconut leaflet (4).
***Tu'apolata:** back (which looks like) the trunk or main stem of the banana plant.
***Tu'a'uli:** black back.
Tu'u: 1. human excreta; 2. to stand up. (2.)

- ***Tu'ulilo**: to stand hidden or unseen.
- Uhi**: a shrub with strongly aromatic foliage (*Euodia hortensis*).
- Uhiuhi**: a gymnosperm (*Podocarpus pallidus*).
- Ui**: to call, to call out, to name.
- Uku**: to wash (the head).
- ***Vae'kulī**: for va'e-'i-kulī, leg of dog.
- ***Vahemangamanga**: divided into several (tubers).
- ***Vahetu'utaha**: (tubers) divided (but growing closely) together.
- Vahivahi**: probably a corruption or variant of *vahevahe*, which means to divide into more than two or to share between two or more. (Leaflets completely separated from one another.)
- Vai**: liquid, especially freshwater (23).
- ***Vai hina**: light-coloured liquid.
- ***Vaikele**: a village on Tongatapu (meaning: muddy water).
- ***Vai kula**: red-coloured liquid.
- Vaini**: vine (from English).
- Vaka**: boat, canoe.
- Vale**: foolish, silly, ignorant, unskilled, etc.
- Vāloa**: cordage of the 'olongā tree (*Pipturus argenteus*), traditionally used for making a garland (*sisi vāloa*).
- Valu**: eight.
- Vao**: forest, bush-land, land in a natural uncultivated state (16).
- ***Vao 'Eua**: bush (of the island of) 'Eua.
- Vavae**: kapok, kapok tree (*Ceiba pentandra*).
- Vava'u**: Vava'u, a part of Tonga.
- Veli**: to itch (4).
- Velo**: to fish with a spear.
- ***Ve'elei**: foot (which looks like) a whale's tooth.
- Vili**: spinning.
- ****Ae-hoosi**: of the horse.
- ****Ae 'Initia**: of India.
- ***'Ae-kumā**: of the rat/mouse.
- ****A fonua**: of (the) land.
- ****A Hina**: of Hina (a heroine or attractive young woman in Tongan legends).
- 'Alako**: u.c.
- 'Akau**: tree, plant (3).
- ****A-kio**: 'a = of; *kio* = (of chicken) to squeak, chirp, twitter, warble, etc.
- 'Alava**: (marked with a) wavy stripe.
- ****A leala**: u.c.
- 'Aleva**: u.c.
- 'Alo**: lower part, belly (of a fish).
- ****A lulu**: 1. of the owl; 2. of a reed or wicker wall, or a fence. (2.)
- ****A-manu**: of an animal/bird.
- ****Angamofai**: shark and ray.
- 'Apopoa**: u.c.
- ****A-puaka/'ae-puaka**: of the pig (3).
- 'Ata**: shadow, free, the space between earth and sky (3).
- ****Ata kafiu**: as 'ata above + a kind of yam.
- ****Atalanga**: (perhaps) shiny (like the sunrise). The royal Tongan residence in Auckland, New Zealand, named after the mythical hero Maui 'Atalanga who fished up islands from the sea.
- ****Ata vai**: as 'ata above + water.
- ****A-tēvolo**: of the devil/demon.

- **A toa: of the ironwood tree (*Casuarina equisetifolia*).
 **Au-kava: fish poison.
 **Au-kava-fo'ou: new fish poison.
 'Eua: 'Eua, a Tongan island.
 'Initia: India (3).
 **I-niu: on the coconut/coconut tree.
 'Ingo: irritated, upset or disagreeable.
 **I-pusi: on the cat.
 **Oe-mo'ui: of life.
 'Olonga/'olongā: a tree (*Pipturus argenteus*).
 'Omoko: (of seed-yams) to have long sprouts so that the plant begins to climb.
 'One: sand (from 'one'one, sand).
 'Oto: n.c.
 'Uha: rain (2).
 'Ui: comparatively light in colour.
 'Ulau: u.c.
 'Uli/'uli'uli: black (25).
 'Ulie: u.c. (2.)
 'Ulua: a full-sized trevally, **lupo** (*Caranx* spp.).
 **Ulumaka: stone-headed (4).
 *'Ulu'ikumā: rat/mouse head (2).
 'Ume: unicorn fish (*Naso* spp.).
 'Uno: scale.
 'Uta: bush, interior; can also mean the supralittoral area as opposed to the reef and tidal flats, or even fresh/brackish water in the case of fish (14).

Semantic dimensions of analysable name attributives in taxa marked by secondary lexemes.

Semantic dimension	No. of separate attributives per semantic dimension	Total no. of occurrences
Habitat	18	143
Colour/pattern	32	139
Plants/parts of plants	53	63
Habit/behaviour	49	56
Animals	48	55
Origin	24	54
Morphology/texture	43	45
Age/size of the organism	13	32
Artifacts	20	24
Other uses	20	22
Custom	9	11
Size of certain parts	8	8
Parts of the human body	6	6
Taste	5	5
Religion	5	5
Effect on the body	2	5
Smell	2	2
Time of the day	2	2
Waves	2	2
TOTAL:	361	679

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