

BINUBINUANI

Vasina pa saghauru pu ko va soku binubinu. Keoro heva pa chakepekana.

Special type of reef flat (usually sandy) covered by dense stands of branching coral.

CHABEHA

Vasina pa kokorapana toba, kani tata pa idere, pu ko soku via idaka ngachudi oro hae heledi.

The inland zone of the raised barrier islands, with sharp rocks and tall forest.



Bao ihana pa chagiri, pa Toba Matiu
Spearing fish off a chagiri shore

CHAGIRI

Vasina pa rarusu toba pa lupa, tata uka pa idere mani mae kaduvua singi, pu ko soku via idaka ngachudi na kopikopi. Mani katiga ta okata vasina, la hua pa tabikale.

Outer barrier island shore: jagged rock terrace partly covered by the high tide, with many tidal pools, and in some areas intersected by trenches and grooves leading to the outer drop-off.

CHAKEPEKANA

Chakepekana idere.

The bottom of the sea; the surface of a submerged reef.

CHALABORO

Chacha binubinu pu legudi, pu ko pa saghauru na rarusu idere.

Gravel, coral rubble; reef with rubble.

CHECHEA

Vasina pa rarusu toba pa lupa pana uluna chagiri pu ko soku via idaka ngachudi na kopikopi. Kani mae kaduvua singi. Oro kilana vasina pa toba pu koe idaka ngachudi.

Outer barrier island shore: jagged stone beach above high-water mark, the landward extension of the CHAGIRI shore; a general term for any stony, jagged terrain in the barrier islands.

CHOCHOPO

Vasina pa saghauru ba mati pu hele vura la pa tabikale ba rarusu.

Point or spit of outer reef crest, extending out into the sea at the outer reef wall; headland along island shores.



Gorugoru Kemu

GORUGORU

Saghauru hele pa toba, kani lao mana katiga kolokolo hore mati ieni vura mae. Mana Gorugoru Kemu oro Gorugoru Matiu di ko pa Kogu Marovo.

Long, mostly submerged reef flat between two raised barrier islands, often with small, forested islets. In Marovo Lagoon we have Gorugoru Kemu and Gorugoru Matiu.



Bao vonu ie Amos Diono pa Gorugoru Kemu, kolokolo mati rane.
Low tide at Gorugoru Kemu: Amos Diono with a large turtle speared at the drop-off.

GOVARA

Vasina pa idaka saghauru, kokoani ta ihana na chehana. Ba kopi gete pa chagiri pu vura la pa rarusu idere pa tabikale.

- 1) Small hole or cave in the reef where fish and crayfish hide.
- 2) Deep pool on CHAGIRI shore with a connecting channel that leads out to the sea at the outer reef wall or drop-off.

IDAKA

Tongania idaka pa saghauru, pa mati oro pa goana.

'Stone', 'rock': hard coral colony at any depth; a general term for any stone in the sea and on land.

IDAKA KALUKALU

Omia patu kalukalu.

See PATU KALUKALU.

IDERE

Kilakila getena tungana ta tongania vasidi pa idere oro saghauru, kani pa mati.

Sea: salt water; the sea as an environmental zone in contrast to land (MATI).

BALIBALIGHUTU

Omia mara balibalighutu, oro ngongo ghalusu.

See MARA BALIBALIGHUTU and NGONGO GHALUSU.

BALUBALU

Meka ihana pa lupa, getena vasinakiki mani nginongo leana. Ta vae pa chaba karumae. Kolokolo soku oro deana ia pa kikitaomina paleke. Pula kikina, pipilaka kilana, mana meka puku ria balubalu, pipilaka oro tilo.

Fish, fam. Carangidae: *Elagatis bipinnulata*, Rainbow runner, a rather large ocean fish (sometimes 70-80 cm). It is considered a good food fish and is caught by trolling. It is especially abundant, fat and willing to bite around the first quarter of the moon. This name is applied to adult fish, small ones are sometimes termed PIPILAKA (which is, however, also the name for another fish).

BALUBALU, PIPILAKA and TILO are considered to be closely related.

BATUBATU

Omia mara batubatu.

See MARA BATUBATU.

BATURUA

Meka tape lavata. Chacharavadi gura gete hara kaduvu pa hike ngava. Kani soku mana ta omi katiga kolokolo pula irongo vura. Ko pa lupa mana gura mae tata pa sera pa kogu katiga kolokolo. Hara varipopolo meka kilana tungana.

Fishes, fam. Mobulidae: *Manta birostris*, Giant manta. The name means 'two-headed' and also applies to any similar species occurring in Marovo. This giant ray may be more than 6 m across. Single BATURUA are seen occasionally in Marovo, usually

in the open sea but sometimes swimming slowly in the lagoon near village shores. VARIPOPOLO is another name for the manta rays.

BATUTUDU

Omia mara batutudu.

See MARA BATUTUDU.

BELELE

Katiga ihana pu labe tinina mani gete tiherena, ta omi pa saghauru pa keoro, oro pa petupetuani. Pula kiki ieni hokitina. Gura ta hona ia pula gete, mana kani nginongo leana.

Fishes, fam. Ephippidae: batfishes, including *Platax orbicularis*, *Platax pinnatus* and *Platax teira*. Batfish juveniles have a very different appearance from adults, but do not have a distinct name in Marovo. Larger BELELE can be shot with spearguns but are rarely eaten in Marovo.

BETABETA

Tingitonga roche pu irongo na ponu pa korapana idere. Puku ta maligharo mana kani varisulu.

Omia chira batubatu, maligharo oro paro tungana.

Invertebrate, class Scyphozoa: free-swimming jellyfish, non-stinging but related to the stinging MALIGHARO.

The name also functions as a generic term for all jellyfish, including CHIRA BATUBATU, MALIGHARO and PARO.

BIBISI

Ria pajara pu kikidi via, soku via pa katiga saghauru mani gura ngo uka pa chaba vekovekoi na vahorehore pa katiga kolokolo. Ta ngo ria mana kadi leana via puna kikidi.

Fishes, fam. Serranidae: generic term for very small, often colourful Serranids (groupers, rock cods, a typical one being the small brown-spotted *Epinephelus merra*). They are abundant on some SAGHAURU reefs, bite the hook eagerly and are edible, but are not favoured because of their small size. The name derives from the British Broadcasting Corporation (the BBC) and refers to these small groupers as ever-present fish, just as the BBC is always on the radio.



BIRAKE

Meka ihana baina huana matapou, orava tinina mani buma tongania kapuna. Getegetena padana karua pidoko. Kani kokochu chikuna. Ko liloro ngana pa vinarihagonoi pa toba na kogu. Mucha pa ipu, mana kani ko meluku tania.

Fish, fam. Scaridae: *Scarus ghobban* (terminal phase), a big (over 35 cm) orange-red parrotfish with blue-green scales. It lives in many parts of the lagoon or by the barrier reef, usually swims in groups, and is quite similar to the slightly larger MATAPOU. They sleep at night but unlike many other parrotfishes do not surround themselves with a mucus cocoon (in Marovo referred to as a 'spiderweb').

BOBORE

Kilana meka ihana kiki pa kavo, pa jinama Vangunu. Huhua ububo. Ginete tania ieni hara meka pidoko choda. Ta hona pa paka kiki ria pa

MARA TATADU

Meka mara gete, oha vasinakiki tinina, ngachu via tatadu pa chikuna. Ko pa lupa na sangava.

Fish, fam. Carangidae: a medium to large-sized trevally with a golden tinge and very sharp tail scutes, lives in reef passages.

MARA TUTULI

Meka mara getegetena pu ko tania ria vinahilahila buma pa kale tinina.

Fish, fam. Carangidae: a medium to large-sized trevally with a small number of conspicuous blue spots on the sides.

MAROGO

Heheuku kiki, kokoani tania lea pa kogu mani varihagonoi pa kolokolo tania heheuku, pa ka hike rane talavuni pa taomipaleke mani pa ka lima rane talavuni pa karua rane susua pa soaini. Ta vae pa chaba vekovekoi oro vahorehore.

Fishes, fam. Lutjanidae: small Hussars, *Lutjanus adetii*, and other similar small red Lutjanids that form aggregations. It is believed that all MAROGO will grow to become HEHEUKU. While HEHEUKU form aggregations in shallow water at the barrier reef, MAROGO form bottom aggregations in the lagoon. Both form aggregations around the new and full moons.

MAROGO KEORO

Marogo pu hevaheva tinina. Kino tania huana marogo mana ko gone pa keoro.

Fish, fam. Lutjanidae: *Lutjanus adetii*, small MAROGO that live in sandy areas and therefore have a very pale pink to white colour. Their habits are like those of all other MAROGO.

MAROGO VORI

Marogo kiki, soku via pa katiga kolokolo, ko pa dia vori pa saghauru.

Fish, fam. Lutjanidae: *Lutjanus adetii*, very small MAROGO that can sometimes be caught in huge numbers from their vori ('nests') on medium-depth reefs.



Aquarium photo

MATAKELA

Ihana pu ko liloro pa idaka na binu, gete via tihereana mani soku via kalu na varichopuruna. Ta siti uka pula ta suni nia tinoni, tata hua nou.

Fishes, fam. Scorpaenidae: Lionfish/Firefish, *Pterois volitans* and similar species. They swim slowly among stones and coral, and have highly venomous spines which cause tremendous pain, which is almost as bad as pain caused by stonefish (NOU).



MATALAVA

Meka ihana huana osanga mana gete via matana. Heva tinina mani chichinoko pa kakadona. Huana mihu kino tania.

Fish, fam. Lethrinidae: *Monotaxus grandoculus*, Large-eye bream. A silver-coloured fish with a black back. Its habits are similar to MIHU. The name is a shortened form of mata lavata ('huge eyes').

MATALOBA

Meka ihana kiki pu gete matana mani orava hua chori tinina. Huana chori mana kadi meka kino tadikaru puku ihana pira. Ko varichopuruna pa tiheredi na chalividi katigae. Hara chori kiki katogae. Kolokolo tania pana ipu rugacha pa soa ini, pa ka lima rane kaduvu pana ipu pu ieni ta kilae vamucha koburu. Ta vae pa chaba lobaloba pa kolokolo rugacha.

Fishes, fam. Holocentridae: Soldierfishes, *Myripristis* spp. These small, bright red and big-eyed fishes resemble the larger CHORI, but their behaviour is different. Some MATALOBA have poisonous spines on the head and fins, and these are most likely juvenile CHORI. MATALOBA are abundant around the full moon and can sometimes be caught in large numbers on moonlit nights by a special trolling technique (lobaloba) using thin lines and small baited hooks from a paddled canoe.

MATAPOU

Meka ihana baine, huana birake mana gete. Orava oro buma tinina. Kani kokochu chikuna, hevaheva tihereana. Hara birake pu getena. Mucha pa binubinuani mana kani ko meluku tania.

Fish, fam. Scaridae: A large orange and blue-green parrotfish with a longish tail, and with blue edges and light colours on the fins. It is quite similar to BIRAKE but bigger, and sometimes forms baine groups. Identified by Marovo fishermen as the adult phase of the Stareye

KABICHI

Kilakila tadiria hokihokiti kabichi. Meka pu ko pa goana ieni hauku ngana; meka pu ko pa toba ieni kabichi piru. Oro hara ko meka hokiti kabichi pu kiki via huana potu mani heva limadi, ko pa chigochigoani mani gura regocho chigo, hua katiga tinoni.

Crustaceans, fam. Gecarcinidae: *Cardisoma* spp.; a name that covers several land crabs. As KABICHI MANAVASA, its most common usage, the name applies to the lowland forest crab otherwise known as HAUKU, but as KABICHI PIRU the name applies to a darkly coloured hairy land crab of the barrier islands. Some people in Marovo also report the existence of a much smaller third type of KABICHI which lives in gardens. It is said to be about the size of a fiddler crab (POTU), has white claws, and can spoil gardens by burrowing holes.

KABICHI MANAVASA

Hauku ngana.

Crustacean, fam. Gecarcinidae: 'domesticated KABICHI', secondary name of the land crab known as HAUKU.

KABICHI PIRU

Kabichi pa toba, chichinoko korena mani koe kalu pa mahelena.

Crustacean, fam. Gecarcinidae: 'wild KABICHI'; a land crab with black to bluish shell and hairy legs that lives in the barrier islands, probably *Cardisoma carnifex*.



KAHU

Huana kabichi mana ko pa govava pa rarusu oro pa petupetuanu, pa vasina pu kani mae kaduvu singi. Mani ko va soku pa sera tadiria tinoni juapa rane, puna kani ta ngo pa tadiria. Orava korena, oha katiga limadi. Nginongo leana. Kolokolo tania pa soaini pa paleke Noveba oro Diseba, ngina vura mae ria pa govava madi la pa rarusu pata kovukovuru.

Crustacean, fam. Gecarcinidae: *Cardisoma hirtipes*, a coastal land crab of red and brown colour often with orange claws. Lives in holes on dry land near the sea, often also on village beaches (especially in the villages of Seventh-day Adventists, who do not eat them). Said to be good food. On full moons in November and December, large numbers of KAHU come out of their holes and go to the sea to spawn.

KAHU HOKARA

Kilakila gete tadiria kahu.

Crustacean, fam. Gecarcinidae: 'real KAHU'; the land crab *Cardisoma hirtipes*. A general term for all adult KAHU.

KAHU MACHUMACHU

Gete limadi.

Crustacean, fam. Gecarcinidae: 'male' KAHU crabs (*Cardisoma hirtipes*) with large claws.

KAHU MAMAELE

Kadi gete limadi.

Crustacean, fam. Gecarcinidae: 'female' KAHU crabs (*Cardisoma hirtipes*) with small claws.

KAKABACHA

Huana kakarita mana kiki via. Pula ta ngo gura legu nia tinoni. Ko gone pa kuru pajara.

Crustacean, probably fam. Xanthidae: a small, hairy saltwater crab, probably *Zosimus aeneus*. It is very poisonous and may be deadly to eat. This little crab is commonly found in the belly of PAJARA ('groupers') and may thus be eaten accidentally by humans.



Meka kakarita tania Vincent Vaguni, pa toba pa Tataresi
Vincent Vaguni and a kakarita caught in the barrier island mangroves

KAKARITA

Tingitonga gete ko pa petupetuanu. Nginongo leana via. Gete via limana, gura usu tinoni.

Crustacean, fam. Portunidae: *Scylla serrata*, Mud crab. A large crab which is common in mangroves and estuaries, and which is very good and popular food. They have very large claws which may be dangerous to people.

BATU HAHAENA

Vasina pana ulu pa goana pu charava ria oloko madi ukala nia ria hae huhua tangovo oro hoba. Forest canopy: the 'heads of the trees'. TANGOVO and HOBBA trees grow beyond it.

BOTU

Vasina pa goana pu taba vura mae, mana kani togere. Hill, smaller than mountain; hill top; lower than mountain.

BUBUKURU

Vasina pa goana pu ta jujulu mani koe soku via idaka, oro te vura kavo tungana pa katiga kolokolo. Scree: a steep place with many stones lying around owing to a landslide. There may be water running among the stones.



BURUBURUANI

Vasina pa goana pu ta choku madi to ria hae ngoete na maria.

Planted grove of *Canarium* nut trees. See NGOETE and MARIA



Buruburuani pa goana, pa Nono Ulu
An old nut grove planted and maintained in the deep forest

CHICHIOGO

Kotukotuani porana, huhua goana. Old, mature secondary forest, approaching the condition of undisturbed forest but containing signs of previous cultivation.



Chigo gete pa Tamaneke
Large swidden near Tamaneke village

CHIGO

Vasina ta choku. Planted garden: swidden under cultivation, in any location.



Chigo pa goana
Small swidden in the forest

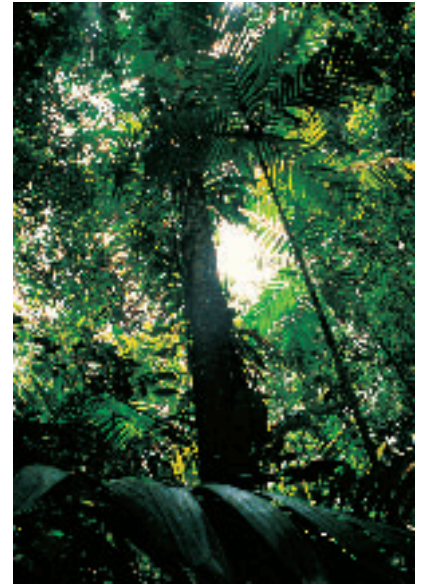
GOANA

1) Kilakila tongania vasidi pa goana.

2) Goana gete, kani pa chigochigoani.

1) 'Bush', general term for all land with vegetation including garden areas.

2) 'Forest': primary or old secondary forest, in contrast to cultivated land.



Goana piru pa Tita
Deep forest at Tita River

GOANA PIRU

Goana pa soloso pu kani te hirama mani to ngana tongania hae talavuni pa tuari.

'Wild forest': the deepest forest far inland, little changed by human activity.



Goana pa Togere, pa Vahole
Mountain forest

BANGA SASA

Meka paragoa gete, chichinoko tinina, chupaka gone pa kale kavu mana nuguru pa kavu. Ulo ia pa kalena veluvelu. Meka nginongo tadiria pa Malaita.

Amphibian, fam. Ranidae: A very big frog with dark, dull colours, usually seen along riverbanks, jumping into the water. Its cry is heard towards evening. It is eaten in Malaita.



Binahere (ta piri pa vanua)
Close-up of a captive cuscus

BINAHERE

Mademahele pu ko gone pa hae pa goana, keba liloro pa hae mani ngongo ria roko hae ria. Binahere ieni meka nginongo arilaena tadiria tinoni pa goana pa tuari, mana pa ngina pia tungana pa katiga palavanua huhua pa Vangunu oro pa Vahole. Mana kani ta ngo pa tadiria tinoni juapa rane. Ria binahere di koko vilei madi mucha pa katiga hae hua kalala oro valo. Ria tinoni pu bahere ngina keba pa ria hae pira pata vae binahere. Pula ta omi meka, ngina ta vae pa chikuna mani seke va legu. Mana pula hirama hae gete, ngina uke hore meka karua binahere. Pa Vangunu, te hado bahere pa katiga kolokolo ria. Ia hope pia ieni gura kaduvu hara ka onomo paleke mani te hairi pule bahere ria bangara tadiria. Mammals (marsupial), fam. Phalangeridae: *Cuscus* (opossum), *Phalanger orientalis* and other *Phalanger* spp. present in the Western Solomon Islands. These furry animals live in trees in the forest and eat

mainly leaves. They are an important traditional food among the bush people, and still remain popular food in, for example, Vangunu and Vahole. They are eaten by Methodists and CFC people, but not by Seventh-day Adventists. They mostly sleep in KALALA ('banyan') trees, and sometimes in VALO and other trees. People who hunt them climb these trees, grab the tail of a sleeping cuscus and kill it by banging it against the tree. Some are caught live, for example when large trees are felled. In that case the animal is kept in captivity until it is time for it to be killed and eaten. In south Vangunu, there is an old custom of seasonal prohibition on cuscus hunting, whereby the guardians of the land ban hunting for two to six months to allow the population to build up. To mark the end of the tabu period, all members of the tribe will hunt cuscus for 2-3 days in preparation for a feast, after which hunting is again permitted.



Binahere ta vae pa kolokolo hirama hae.
A cuscus captured during the felling of a large tree.

BUKULU

Ko gone pa hae pa soloso, lea pa kalala kokoani tania. Hele via chikuna, hara kaduvu meka kalelimana katiga bukulu. Ko pa nana govava pa raga hae pa kolokolo rane, mani vura oro keba pa hae pana ipu mani ngongo gone roko kepukepu. Ia bukulu ieni ko pa Solomon Islands oro pa Bougainville ngana, kani pa katiga hokiti tutusuani. Nginongo te bangara pa tuari.

Reptile, fam. Scincidae: *Corucia zebra*, Prehensile-tailed skink. A large (up to 80 cm) grey-green tree lizard with a long prehensile tail. It lives only in Solomon Islands and in Bougainville in Papua New Guinea. BUKULU inhabit trees (often KALALA 'banyans'), and their main food is the leaves of KEPUKEPU climbers (especially *Epipremnum pinnatum*). They sleep in hollows in trees and among branches in the daytime, and climb around to eat at night. BUKULU live in the deep, true forest and used to be a special food reserved for chiefs of the bush people.



Meka chie tadiria tinoni enechie pa Tamaneke
A typical, good hunting dog of the 'local' type

CHIE

Hara ko karua hokihokiti mademaheledi pu ta kilae chie pa Ulusaghe. Meka pu ko ngana pa tuari pu ororava, oro meka pu maena pa tadiria tinoni vaka. Mana pa meka rane, chomu la pa goana katiga chie, heni soku via ko pirudi pa goana pa ngina pia. Hara katiga chie pu pirudi pa hua pu ko ngana pa Marovo pa tuari. Leana via katigae pa ene chie puna kadi gura ta lokete pa moa ria, mana kadi leana katigae pu ta lokete gonei. Hara ria chacha chie pirudi iedi leana via pa enechie, pula ta vae pa vori pa goana madi ta pausu tadiria tinoni.

Mammals, fam. Canidae: Dogs. According to prevailing local concepts there appear to be two different types of dog in Marovo. One type, which occurs in many