(1) The story of Takanemi and his children.

This tells of Takanemi's journey with Teairei to Samoa, and then to Tahiti where his descendants were Kanatai te Reine and Beka ni Teke; of Te-aka-tei, the ancestor of the Nine People, and of Takanemi's descendants on Samoa including Te-keaara and his brother, only all he Terara and Teratai.

The original is by Breite of a line in B (58) and a published version, with a few omissions and the ending slightly changed at times, in Grumble 1972:32-5.

(2) Te Bo re te Makau, Te Bo re te Makonge, and Te Bo re te Makau.

These are at E (39)-(c) and are altered and abridged versions, without glossary, in Grumble 1972:39-45. As it is to be here, it is not to be the original text that should be published. The version published in Folklore 1922:91-8 is too much abridged.

(3) Te Bengi Bo, the story of Tanga-x-Mong and Samou the Fakau.

These, as reproduced in Grumble 1972:46-52, is a mixture of the accounts of Te Bo and Hei Terara of Bambury given in D (31) and (32), but omitting parts of both. Perhaps both should be published again in their proper form.

(4) Teratai Creation Myth.

This, as reproduced in Grumble 1972:53-4, conveys the substance with one change, of Teatai's account in D (24).

(5) Bae and Remoro.

Reproduced from C (13) but Remoro's version has an important gross and untrue on the descendants of Bae and Remoro on Bom and Tahitian — see Grumble 1972:136.
(1) Talahi-te and his wife Hei Bona - E (39) (a): 3 (63 Taima)

(2) Talahi-te and Hei Teiti, also Hei Teneke who left for Samoa - E (39) (a): 3-4.
   (63-64)

(3) Talaha-te and Hei Bona - see (1) - the children of Tana and his two Tomanas were Hei Bobes and Hei Potelennua, but since Hei Beninga, and Kini-te-tea, who married Hei Kenny's sister and other wives and had sons, the people of the two Kaniaga.

The son of Kini te-tea and Hei Kenny's sister was Kini-te-tea, who married Hei Teneke, the sister of Bae, from whom the line of Kaniaga are descended through her son Kini of Tanna. He had many other wives but Kaniaga are not descended through them - E (39) (a): 9.

(4) Apparently not Tontelae who went with Tana to Samoa, but the child of Hei Tontelaehe - E (39) (a): 10.

(5) Tana and Hei Bobes at Tana Nga in Titenua - E (39): 15.
Events in Samo

(1) The killing & eating of the people of Naharmono (to the east) and their army by Telon, the son of Varon & Sari Main. Telon takes Samo & the inhabitants scatter, while he stays as king.

Voyages from Samoa to the Gilberts


The three builders then went to Beu where they married Te Tanea and went until his death in Tāniakio where they died. Te Tanea married Beu on Taikai on Taveu and he (and from him are descended the Kanaga both of Beu and Taveu). - E(39)(6):4-5.

(3) Te Nā'amani, Kōnai-ase, Bratara to Beu, also Te-i-ino to Beu. - E(39)(6).

Te-i-ino and Atia with his wife Ke Tave settled at Kālabaua-veguma on Tabukena (formerly Te-i-ino lived on Beu later but died). Bratara to Taivan. - E(39)(6):6.


(5) Movui to Taivan, where he married Te Kōberi and Te Kātekena and had some of the Kanaga and the both Kanaga - see (5) in 'Voyages in the Gilberts'.

(6) Movui to Taivan (2nd voyage) with Te Kōberi who married Kūtua-te-sea, she first stayed at Kālabaua and Kālabaua on Tabukena.

(7) Te Beu and Te Kālabaua and his family in the canoes Te-i-ino-te-sea, Te-i-ito-te-sea and Te-i-ito-te-sea to Arora and Taivan where they planted Kālabaua Trees. Then to Kālabaua-veguma on Tabukena, where their forests Akesa and Te Tavea left them. Then to Taivan where they named Kūtua III.

(8) Tembola, the eldest son of Taivan and Te Kōberi, went to have drifted from Samoa to Kūtua where his kōnga was Urona-no-Ameria.

(9) Bānebua and Kānakea drifted from Samoa by Ameria and went to Taivan on Tabukena; gun, gosolol and cloth came east. - B(6)(4).

(10) Bratara's voyage to Taivan from Samoa to avoid an unusual marriage in Taivan he married Kānakea, the local chief. All this was long before the falling of Kānakea. - D(26):D(28).

(11) Teu Moana fled to Beu after the Taivan broke where he had a son Taivan who stayed there, but his mother settled at Taivongoa on Tabukena. - D(23).
(1) Kukuto-of-Tenana = Rei Beia & Rei Kalubwe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bazam-Teha = Rei Tenana</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tenava = Rei Bawanya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rei Tenana = Tenai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rei Beia = Terayambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rei Oranga</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Teranumza became a chief at Tebeke on Artena, his forefather being the first king of the tribes of Teko, i.e. the Kewena tribe first planted at Artena & Tenama by Rei Beia & Rei Kalubwe who en route from Sannah to be the roots of Kukuto III (see the 3rd list of Tenana - E39 (6): 15-18).

(2) Terana = Rei Kibone

| Teuribeka |
| Terlovi |
| Rei teri |
| Rei Teri = Akau |

(see E39: 18)

Rei Beia, Rei Kalubwe
(who named Kukuto-of-Tenana)
Gurkha Themes

1) Tolaaten &ad Tenson were Lezifolk; Raci & Balaneshen (Storpy) were Seafoek. The Lezi folk ran and rode their best camaras they expected Tenson & the Gillies. The protagonists were disquieted by their actions. — Gurkha 1972: 45-6.
(1) Temanang drove out Tabranaka from his Bem lands north of Tefisia and set his boundary at Tefiruro. He then goes to Temasulen and marries Tei Teraununara, sister of Tepu. — Fudl 1972:136.

(2) The descendants of Bem and Renigo lived first at Tufarita and Tabulak-Twara in Tanawa; but later, with Tei Tetutu, the mother of Renigo, they went to live at Bem and Tabulak, where they established the peoples of Tabulak and Twara. — Fudl 1972:136.