Teihi was a Tamoe of the Tree who named Tabuna and had a son called Tamorantavatara. When the Tree of the Tamoe was burnt, Tamorantavatara travelled on Tabuna's canoe to Tabuna's home where he named Mai Tafzimini. They went away from Tamoe to Tamoe in Tahiti where a tree which he called Teihi took root on the raft frame.

Teihi and his wife continued their travels and landed at Aniwa or Tahiti. Their children Komoe, Tetatae, and Teatuna were born. The time came when Teatuna wished to visit Tamoe and Tamorantavatara. He told him, 'When you get there, celebrate your arrival with Teihi, your grandfather'. The canoe returned to Tahiti and stayed there with them. Naka'a and Tani' Immo.

1. Teihi, a tree-like Tari (Calophyllum inophyllum)...

The point of the story and relevance of lizard in Combe's text is not obvious.

Notes:

There are two phrases in the text which must be idioms or recorded in the dictionary:

(a) Koroa remani; kan Teihi are tabana. The analogy of koroa for manava, cutting sheriffs of manava with customary activities, the phrase is likely to refer to a celebration connected with a voyage.

(b) E tamavaka rpamani weka te asamara, is likely to mean 'bring someone (additional or perhaps released) on board their canoe.'