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A NEW GENUS OF AFRICAN MONKEY, *ALLENOPITHECUS*¹

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The first primate collected by the Congo Expedition of the American Museum (1909–1915) was "*Lasiopyga*" *nigroviridis* (Pocock). In preparing his general report on the primates of the Congo collection, now in press, Dr. J. A. Allen accidentally overlooked this specimen. The species was originally described from a single half-grown specimen which had lived in the London Zoölogical Gardens for about a year and a half. Under these circumstances and chiefly on account of its youth, the true taxonomic characters could not then be recognized. But the present adult male specimen proves this species to be so utterly different from all other members of the genus *Lasiopyga* that it is necessary to create a new genus for its reception.

ALLENOPITHECUS, new genus²

Body heavy; tail short, but longer³ than head and body; limbs short and muscular, with relatively broad palmar and plantar surfaces; rostrum short, not longer than in *Lasiopyga*. Colors darker above than below; hair rather coarse, slightly longer on nape and shoulder than on back, more scanty on underparts, very short on feet and hands, and also on tail except near base and extreme tip; face bare only about the eyes, cheeks with short whiskers, ears beset with only a few scattered hairs.

Terrestrial and arboreal in habits.

DENTITION.— $I \frac{2+2}{2+2}$, $C \frac{1+1}{1+1}$, $P \frac{2+2}{2+2}$, $M \frac{3+3}{3+3}$ = 32.

SKULL.—Upper outline of braincase rather flat; sagittal crest present in adult males; brow-ridges flat and thin; the maxillary base of zygoma and anterior portion of jugal strongly bent forward at about anterior surface of m^2 . Zygomatic arch: zygomatic process of jugal heavy, much widened anteriorly, rounded below, with broad attachment for masseteric muscles reaching as far forward as maxillo-jugal suture; constricted in the middle; zygomatic process of the squamosal widening at base. Incisors and canines much as in *Lasiopyga*: median upper incisors not quite twice as wide as outer incisors; upper molar series radically different from *Lasiopyga*, generally broader, reminding one of the characteristics of the grinding surface of *Papio*, but upper molars with no rudimentary external cusplets between anterior and pos-

¹Scientific Results of the Congo Expedition. Mammalogy, No. 7.

²Named in honor of Dr. J. A. Allen, who to his last days devoted himself with great enthusiasm to the study of the Congo collection of primates.

³Elliot (1913, 'Rev. Primates,' II (1912), p. 349) gives the following measurements of the type in the British Museum: "Total length 540, tail 230." But Pocock, when describing the same specimen, stated: "Length of body and head 290 mm., tail defective."

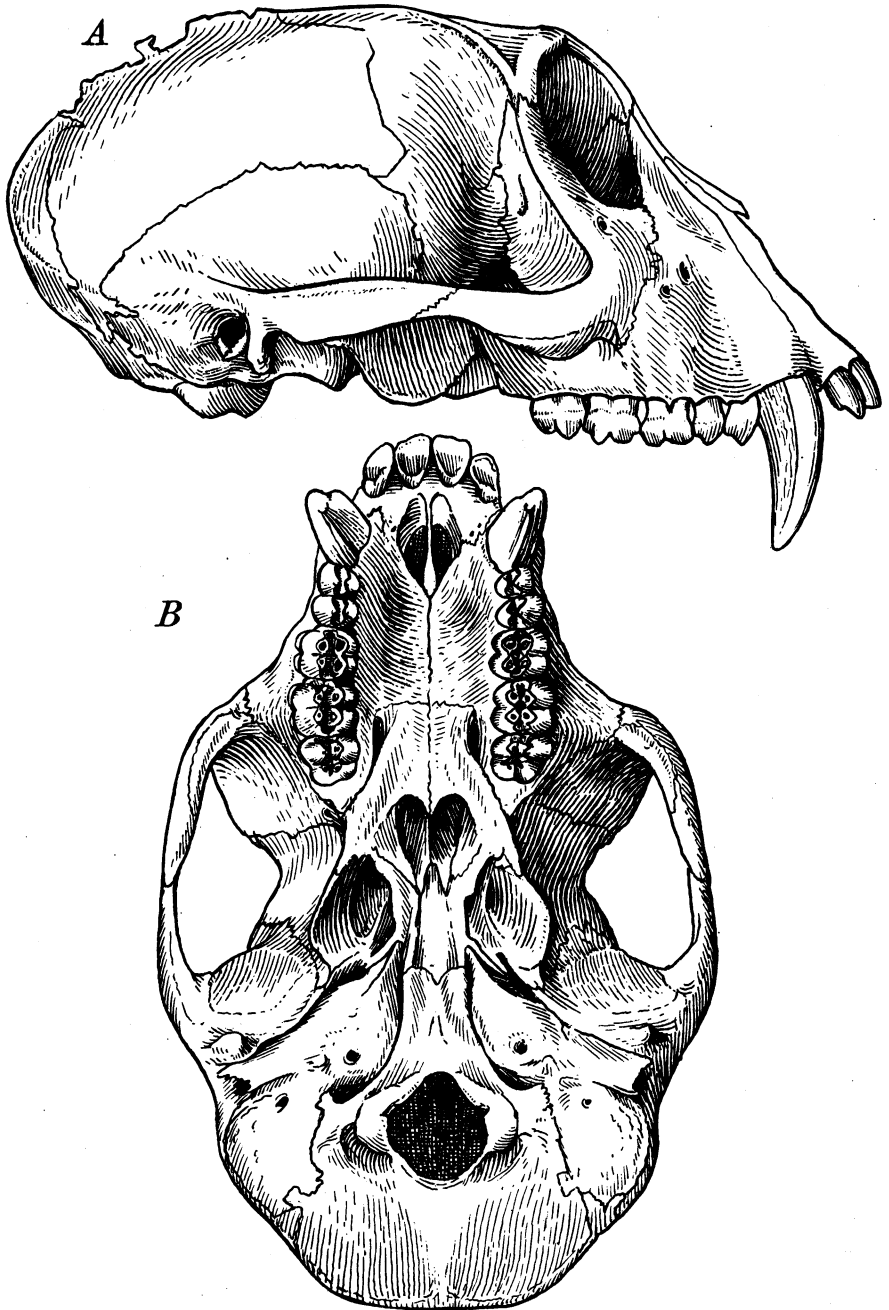


Fig. 1. *Allenopithecus nigroviridis* (Pocock). Skull of adult male (No. 52467).
A, right lateral view; B, palatal view. Natural size.

terior cusps; pm^3 about two-thirds the size of m^2 ; m^2 broadest, at base slightly wider than long; m^3 broader than m^1 , with two strongly developed posterior cusps; individual cusps slanting strongly from both sides towards the apex of the tooth, forming thus a much narrower longitudinal valley along the crowns of the combined molar series than in *Lasiopyga*; in adults the dentine of m^1 and m^2 strongly exposed at top of cusps.

Ascending ramus of mandible short and broad, arising at an angle of about 105° from a line parallel with the base of the toothrow; on posterior edge of ascending ramus a strong outward notch, somewhat below the wide, mandibular condyle; angular process slightly inflected; coronoid wide, nearly rounded. Lower molar series resembling those of *Cercocebus*, but without the fifth posterior cusp on m_3 . The external cusps abruptly sloping inward, bringing their tips closer to those of the internal cusps; in adults m_2 and m_3 have internal cusps more pointed, the anterior much higher than the posterior; a small external cusp at the base of the groove formed between anterior and posterior cusps; dentine strongly exposed at tips of m_1 , less so in m_2 , and still less in m_3 .

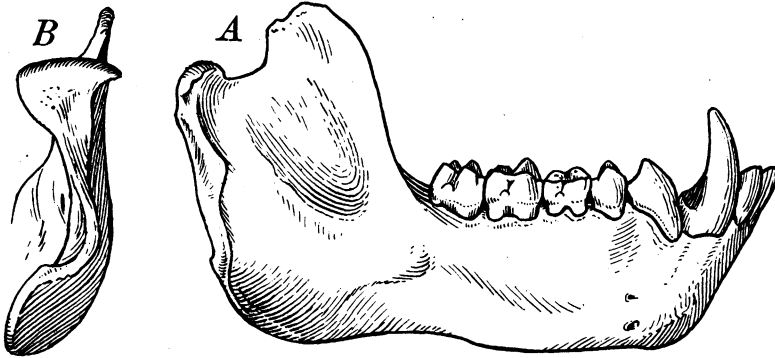


Fig. 2. *Allenopithecus nigroviridis* (Pocock). Mandible of adult male (No. 52467).

A, right lateral view; B, posterior view of right ascending ramus, showing wide mandibular condyle, inward curve caused by inception of muscle, and inflected angular process. Natural size.

TYPE.—*Cercopithecus nigroviridis* Pocock.

The representative of this genus is radically different from all the members of the genus *Lasiopyga* in having a rather baboon-like habitus, due to the much shorter, heavier body, more muscular, shorter limbs and short tail, although the short rostrum accounts for a distinctly thick-set roundish head. It is equally different as regards its dentition. The upper molars are much broader basally than in *Lasiopyga*, the outer and inner cusps are more drawn together towards their tips, so as to form a very narrow longitudinal valley; lower molars show the same general characteristics, but there is an external cusplet at the base of the groove formed between the anterior and posterior cusps on m_1 , m_2 , and m_3 .

The appearance of the molar series as regards its mechanical function, correlated with the peculiar shape of the general zygomatic structure, proves that the dentition serves processes of heavier mastication than in *Lasiopyga*.

This unique adult specimen furnishes data that make it one of the most interesting additions to the African mammalian fauna discovered in recent years. Its affinities cannot now be well defined as it is too

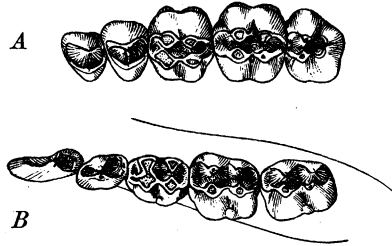


Fig. 3. *Allenopithecus nigroviridis* (Pocock). Dentition of adult male (No. 52467), crown view.

A, left upper molar series; B, left lower molar series. $\times \frac{3}{2}$.

distant from *Simia sylvanus* Linnæus, the Gibraltar monkey, and also too far removed from any of the species of *Silenus* (= *Pithecus* and *Macaca*), although certain characters of its dentition seem to point in this direction. It is totally different from any of the African baboons and also from *Erythrocebus* and *Miopithecus*.

***Allenopithecus nigroviridis* (Pocock)**

Cercopithecus nigroviridis Pocock, 1907, Proc. Zoöl. Soc. London, October 8, p. 739, Pl. XLII, fig. 5 (head in profile); idem, 1908, p. 160 (in text), Pl. x, fig. 1 (animal; colored). Based on "the skin of a female specimen that lived in the Society's Gardens from Nov. 29th, 1892 to May 15th, 1894," brought from "Upper Congo."

Lasiopyga (Chlorocebus) nigroviridis, ELLIOT, 1913, 'Rev. Primates,' II, (1912), p. 348. Redescription of the type.

Represented by a single adult male, skin and skull, collected July 16, 1909 (Amer. Mus. No. 52467). Shot in a low tree near Bolobo, on an island in the Congo River. Several other individuals, barking loudly, escaped by leaping to the ground.

The field measurements are: Total length, 960 mm.; head and body, 460; tail vertebræ, 500; hind foot, 135. The principal cranial measurements are: Greatest length of skull, 111 mm.; occipitonasal length, 95.0; condylobasal length, 85.4; zygomatic breadth, 71.5;

orbital breadth, 57.7; postorbital constriction, 39.5; mastoid breadth, 56.0; length of nasals, 24.0; upper toothrow ($c-m^3$), 35.0; length of upper molar series, 27.6; pm^3 , width 5; m^1 , width 6.8; m^2 , width 7.8, length 6.7; m^3 , width 7; lower toothrow ($c-m_3$), 38.5; length of lower molar series, 31.9; m_1 , width 4.8; m_2 , width 5.9; m_3 , width 5.9. The basal suture is not fully closed, but there is a thin, low sagittal crest, although the teeth are only slightly worn. The facial portion of the skull is strongly sloping.

The type of *nigroviridis* was supposed to come from an unknown locality in the "Upper Congo." Another living specimen which Hamlyn stated "was brought with other Monkeys to Brazzaville from further inland" was received later in London. The present specimen from near Bolobo, about 150 miles north of Brazzaville, gives the first definite locality for the species.

The excellent description by Pocock¹ agrees so well with the color of the present specimen as to leave no doubt as to its correct specific reference. Slight alterations are necessary to make it fit perfectly, since Pocock had only a young specimen "with remarkably soft silky hair," whereas the present specimen is a fully adult male with fairly coarse pelage, softer and thinner only on the underparts.

Skin of face dark grayish brown, as are also the ears; chin whitish pink, beset with grayish stiff hairs. Hairs on upper lip and adjacent to face black. The black brow-band is hardly indicated in the middle but from the eyes to ears increases in width. The ears are only slightly beset with soft hairs. The basally light gray whiskers are tipped with black and speckled with yellow in such fashion as to produce a golden subapical band near their edges. Crown, nape, shoulders, center of back and dorsal side of tail much darker than flanks; all hairs being at base dark gray, otherwise black and ringed with two golden-yellow bands narrower than the black space between them or than the black tip. Forelimbs towards hands gradually more short-haired, externally of much the same speckled appearance as back but paler; hands grizzled; thighs externally more golden than back, passing gradually to the speckled grayish feet. Slightly darker shade across breast. Throat light gray; underparts gray, speckled with black and yellow; portion near flanks bright rusty red; scrotum whitish blue; a tuft of hair at perineal region dark rusty brown. Tail with hair much shorter than on body, darker dorsally, pale yellowish speckled below; extreme tip black.

¹His later colored figure of the species (*loc. cit.*, 1908, Pl. x, fig. 1), however, could hardly be more misleading, since green is not the prevailing color, as indicated by this figure.

