École de
Dirigée par
19-19
Cahier
Appartenant à
Elève du
Degré
Né à
Le
Commencé le
Fini le

Heures des Cours
Matin Soir Matin Soir
Lundi de à de à
Mardi de à de à
Mercredi de à de à

Table de Multiplication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2 fois 1 font</th>
<th>3 fois 1 font</th>
<th>4 fois 1 font</th>
<th>5 fois 1 font</th>
<th>6 fois 1 font</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7 fois 1 font</th>
<th>8 fois 1 font</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11 fois 1 font</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Large Mammals

Ceropithecus Black-faced gray

No. 262, single male
- Body: dark brown
- Chest: white
- Back: dark gray
- Head: black

Ad. T. H. 860, L.T. 530 L.F. 135

July 16

Male

- Body: dark brown
- Chest: white
- Back: dark gray
- Head: black

- Rectum: white on both sides of belly
- Bright patches on rear
- Medium brown
- Scent gland

- Skull and egg

- Fur: T. H. 607, L.T. 337 L.F. 100
- Ad. T. H. 812, L.T. 412 L.F. 150

- Skull only, gift of Mr. Heathcote

- These Colobus are strictly arboreal
- Forest near the Kalula is rather dense
- Trees are generally very high up to 40 and 50 yards, and generally grow so close together that the monkeys cannot jump from one tree to the other.
They jump right on the leaves without catching a special branch and work themselves up on actual branches with astonishing agility. They walk on all four feet along the more and branches run up and down the tree. In flight and seem to lead them as will get along for the same directions and upon the same branches or trees. They cease a great noise by jumping upon the best-covered branches and are easily discovered by the observing the motion of the branches. If one are under the trees upon which a herd of feeding monkeys occupied, one might think that the sound down the tree from the observer, but this is...
quite natural as we take one or two limes in a fruit and let it drop again to dry another fruit. The fruit upon which the seed or nutolela are round and green about 1/2 or 2 in diameter. They prefer to keep on the topmost branches. I have seen two herds of 8 and 6 individuals, but they are said to be very common.

There is another monkey with light brown whiskers and a tuft upon the head. There are a live specimen in the station building. They are said to be common at certain times. The officer of the station also captured one that Champ have been killed that are very scarce.

But this species
They are common. I have seen a skull of an old bull. The horns are rather small. The points are not quite so close together as marked above, but the general direction of the horns is correct.

We came near an hollow while passing on the hill. a great number of monkeys in trees at about a distance of 150 yards— about 15 or 20—evidently belonged to the same herd. The scene resembled the same scene as the live specimen in the skins. This was not far from a native village.

On 29 June I saw 6 Col. monkeys, black with white tuft upon the head. In the morning the dry branches of a dead tree 2 of them were scratching each other, 3 were eating. The others were eating. One of them

of a small chest they jumped out of sight into the green branches of another tree. Only one collected. 1st. 7 Cercocebus, skin, skull and legs. Cast of face around eyes dark gray; around nostrils mouth pinkish gray, lips yellow with brown, ears dark gray, inside of mouth pink with brown. T. E. 1015 C. T. 732 R. 7, 142. 1. 3. 36.

The contents of the stomach consisted mostly of ground up kernels of fruit but also of dried leaves and fruit. A kernel of fruit was found in its pouch. Sat in a tree. These monkeys evidently do not jump like the Colobus from tree to tree by landing right upon the leaves but this one ran up and down the tree. Carefully selecting a spot where he could jump repose.
The branches of the nearest tree. He
hid this several times. He was
alone. — not slide. The
country is densely wooded
and very often entirely en-
merged. Sot in the neighbor-
hood of a few native huts.

Tuesday monkey - anim - plat
from the island of Ubatum
not during March or June,
presented by Mr. Albert Everards
agent militaire de la force publique
Nouvelle-Antiers — Rue
de Turlentmont 121, Louvain,
Belgique — said to be
common on the island especially
of which here.
The object with
the tuft on his head matter
occassion also.

I believed that the black
monkey was try to form
considerate on
the head and common
such as a Column,
but since I have
July 24th

Barley

Breakfast. They are a little browned.

May 17th

In some cases, eggs are added.

Also tried one without eggs.

In the absence of cheese.

As the climate is favorable.

2 weeks in the oven. (all necessary)

Note the difference in flavor.
of lead photograph of Kordofan

July 25

T. 88.0  L.T. 100  H. 4.250

Bombo: Jumped out with very dark brown

Red Brown hair  gray  nose  red  name Nyangva

complex. chin  skull  elongated

plaster cast of lead  photograph

presented by A.J. Kukongwe,

chef de poste a Bombo

There are several other antelopes

of which I have seen reddish

in front black stripe. They

are caught in the native

in the same manner as

described of No. 5. 46. They

have been kept alive in

double cage. Both

kept in the bushes here and

had to be actually killed out.

The specimens I took

great care to the Strepsirhini

run westerly between the

brushes, taking cover behind
everything. It runs into water,
splashing down like a rabbit.
It is said to be abundant
in the swamps around
Barinha. When taken
by their legs they both beat
like sheep. This is an excellent
region to collect in, on
account of the great variety
of mammals, birds and
the facilities that can be
secured by the officials of
the Government.

Stanleyville; genetta 9, caught from the
natives (Figs. 2 & 5), killed near station
iris yellowish, nose medium
gray, stomach contained
1 rat, 3 mice,

Aug. 7/09.
1 antelope, 25.05
T. L. 1005, C. T. 11.0 L. H. 25.05
caught by natives, alive, said to
be common, nose bright gray
iris dark brown
snout and flabellum (damaged).
Stanelyville

manist. brough it alive from
Aug 9/19
No. 11 6

53938

smart punk with gray, underlip

Thick, in darker brown eyes

much protruding from the face

swollen looking eyelids, ears
can be closed, though they are often
open, a simple slit outside,
but inside supported by a cartilage.

Can shuffle along as rapidly as
a man can walk, setting always
the tips of his claws on the
ground, on the fore legs as well as
thind legs (see above) though he
will turn his paws.ott+ t+ leg.

Contents of stomach: remains of
ants and some sand, everything
finely ground up, excrement

like raw发挥 surrounded with
alming covering, rolls up
whenever troubled, coating
the tip of its tail even
he dorsal scales. When
Stenolepis

shaken by the tip of its tail Uncallosce once and starts to walk. Sometimes sitting on its hindlegs. He forlegs when nearly touching the ground. Climbs well on trees and steep ground. He can hold himself firmly as well with its tail as with its forelegs or hind legs alone. Extremely pathic behavior. Does never try to scratch with his claws Falls on instantly defense consists in rolling up, though in a very short time Immobile and walks away through evidently now smell he seems not to smell the smell at all. Said not to be common around Stanleyville.

Shin, 4 complete skeleton parts.

Potto 7 (alive) caught by natives.

T. L. 400 L. T. 7.5 L. H. 70 L. B. 22
in dark brown, perfect vertically above elongate drawn to a point at top.

He was brought in a basket that had wide meshes. He put his thumb hold of these meshes and would try to bite, he turned rather rapidly, in fact would snap for your finger and bite savagely into the diaphragm of which the basket was made. He would make a moose-like an enraged cat. He would immediately take hold of a stake that was introduced and would himself up on it superfluous to his hands and feet and pushing his back of the basket.

Shall, complete skeleton nearly slightly damaged between eyes.

Stanleyka monkey 7-12-15. In a cage at.

Naked, said to be common in the forest. Eyes very light.
Stanleyville
Aug 27

Int 3. Brown. TL. 12, 10, LT. 750, HT. 145
L. 340. C. 32. Skull, teeth

Aug 30

No 14. Uterus, fur of T. L. 50, LT. 22.5
HT. 6.5 length rear portion

Small leg bones & complete skull.
Ichthyomon. C. M. 160.07

Aug 31

No 14. White, skull, leg bones & complete Cercophitecus

A. M. 52445

Zim. L. H. 11.5. L. 0.26 (cons'nt out of

Sept 7. 09/1 monkey No 16 ad d.

No 16

T. L. 1370 LT. 850 HT. 145 L. 0.43

Black

occipital

No 17. Black (monkey) Cercophitecus

Black skull, leg bones & complete

T. L. 128 LT. 79 HT. 17 L. 0.43

No 18

same as above 101 62 3.5 35

No 19

Skinned. Brown, pupils round

face blackish also ears.

There was a herd of about
20 or 25 monkeys, they
Riverview Sept 8/1909

made a chattering noise. There were seldom more than 3 or 4 together when they were feeding they were disturbed over several trees. The young female was that first the old male would immediately come on to the same branch and became active and excited. He gave a颇高 with sounds. About 5 or 6 of the same sex came to the same. I saw another feed late in the afternoon. They do not jump with as much noise as Colobus dupon the branches, but work themselves up and along the branches with great agility.

Near Riverview Sept 8/1909

No. 19. Colobus. TC. 1156.89. L.T. 66.5 L.H. 17.0

522.90

W. 46. Oudman 660
Dear Residence, Sept. 8th

No. 20 113.5 TL. 650 LT. 170 LB. 46.
No. 22 1080 LT. 610 LT. 165 LB. 44

These monkeys are common
in the neighborhood and are
often found in great
numbers. I saw 2 hordes
one of about 15 the other of
about 30, composed of
specimens of all ages. They
hordes are heard from far as
great noise is produced through
their characteristic manner
of locomotion. They travel
as a rule without letting
sounds, but great noise
is produced by them jumping
from tree to tree right
down on the leafy branches.
With wonderful agility
they work themselves up to
the thicker portions of
the higher trees, where they
cither sit down or observed.
Their followers run sniply along up to as high a clump as the outer portions of the tree where they can look again. When pursued they follow sometimes each other or may separate. They often then a few yards rounds. They are rather easy to shoot as they are very unaggressive and do not mind to be shot at but unfortunately the trees in the upper portions of which they generally travel are much too high for shotgun and to be successful one has to use the rifle.

Cercopithecus b. TL: 1380 LT: 840

The first seen of this kind was feeding in the corner.
Sept 10. brooked along the road, the
No 22. monkey was about 10 feet
from the ground, shot

Befor 23. at about 10 A.M. the
cercopithecus red tail
same monkey as above

just 9 TL. 70.0 LT. 41.0.
L B. 21

his pale yellowish brown
upper & lower eyelid almost
gray, other parts of the visible
skin around eyes dark
gray with brownish tint.

often from eye to ear grayish
blue like ears. Under lip
whitish yellow in territory
of canine light gray at her
dark gray. The gill that
is visible through the
hairs on the ventral side

from under lip to inside
across also the situation
of limbs grayish blue.
same as above cercopithecus

No. 24.
Batwaobili Sept 11.

24. Red tailed

52548

6 ad TL. 19625 LT. 750

L.H. 13.0 CB. 5.6

vis light yellowish brown upper eyelids blush gray other parts around the eye light blue (nearly gray)

lighter towards the ridge between the eyes deeper towards hooves

around the nostrils about upper ground to whitish gray Skin flap can be seen through the hair

behind the eyes to ear greyish white The muzzle skin from upper to arms and also at the munsenside of limbo gray of blue Scrotum considerably brighter blue Tidial calculus dark horn gray

25. same monkey as above

9 TL. 1830 LT. 640 LT. 12.0 LB. 34.
Bafutvahi Sept 11/1909

No. 26. Same monkey as above Red-tailed
7 T.L. 1026 L.T. 640 L.H. 128 L.B. 34

No. 27. - Bahama Sept 16/1909
Bahama 8 ad. T.L. 145 L.T. 91 L.H. 18 L.B. 48

Sept 16. These monkeys were not quite
as numerous as near

No. 179.18. Then seemed to
be rather shy, seen only
two herds, one of about
16 or 18; the other only

Bahama Sept 17/1909
No. 28. 7 crested-crows 7 T.L. 110. White-bellied
L.T. 68.5 L.H. 12.25 L.B. 33.

These white-bellied monkeys
are evidently the most
common in this region,
save 3 herds of about
15 to 20. The litter
a very harsh, quickly repeated
screaming that reminds one
rather of a bird than of a
monkey. The natives hear
their presence from far
by a low sob and said so
Batana Sept 17/09
No 28. be made by the male
and uttered from time to
time. They preferably
proceed in the higher
portions of the tree and
jump with considerable
white pelled
more grace and with much
less noise than the Colobus

Batana Sept 18/09
No 29
T. C. 106. LT. 69. LTH. 12.5 LB. 33

97.5 61.8 12.5 29.5
95.5 61.5 12.5 29.5

Some monkeys was visit near
haramata no 15. They scream
like the blue faced ones with
red backs no 28, 24 etc.
Now 2 tends only both times
they seemed to disappear
else mystery. They are
exceedingly gracefull then
running along the branches
one after the other. Male
little horse when running
and after a chat takes ready
No. 65. Small blue antelope
9 T.C. 760 L.T. 110 H.T. 170
LB 40. HS 31. HP 37.
Depth of body behind shoulder 15 cm. Width of neck in a straight line 7.5
Vie's dark brown. No. 46.
Complete skin leg bones pelvis.

Dec. 16/69. Red River hog.
9 T.C. 140 L.T. 460 L.H. 26
HS 630 HP 650. Depth behind Shoulder 400. L. of B. 700.
Width of mount (horizontal across the middle 9.5. Depth of mount (vertical) in the middle 80.
The complete skin skull leg bones pelvis have been preserved.

No. 67. Black Cervus canadensis
It is considerably damaged.
Kamiminoje Sept 21, 1909
No. 35. 1 ceropithecus marbled
O TL. 1260 LT. 790 LT. 13.5 43.40
No. 36 N 9 1120 690 12 0 35.5

common (red-tailed)
Bojulu Sept 22/09
No. 37. Yeretta taken from the natives who were eating it. Skin damaged
twill No. 37. No marks.

Bafwaseonde Sept 24/09
No. 38. Envelope.
O TL. 1060 LT. 12.08 LT. 25 O
LB. 64
led many glands
full of milk.

Sept 25/09 1 ceropithecus (red-tailed)
O TL. 1150 LT. 69.08 LT. 30
LB. 36

Avalube Sept 27/09
Red v. t. Version
No. 48. O TL. 147 LT. 47 LT. 24
LB. 78.1
Andělín Oct. 4, 1909
No 41. 1st catapherium
skin damaged, complete skeleton, 1 catapherium skin
No 41. B TL. 7.7. LT. 11. LH. 16. LB. 44.
Oct 24/9
No 42. Cercopithecus B 139.0 93.0 15.0 41.
TL. 63.0 LT. 13. D Lh. 160.5 18.0
Red tail
No 43. Red tail B 138.0 91.5 15.0 41
common in the forest near the plantations and also in the forest itself
No 44. Skull of a Red river hog was killed by some native. They had cut it up, the skull only could be saved.
Oct 24/9 no measurements
No 45. Small blue antelope
TL. 63.0 LT. 13. D Lh. 160.5 18.0
Red tail has been mustated, same as above Bluegray skunk
No 46. Bluegray skunk
 TL 75.0 90.0 18.0 43
ears light gray, tip of nose pink, nose above dark blue gray, nose below red, blue.
Nov. 26. the lips light gray, claws dark brown. The mantelopes are said to be common in the forest, but are rare. They have been caught by natives alive. Shells, legs bones & complete skin.

Oct. 25. C. cymosephalus

No. 52671

9 163.48 20 49

The entire face is very dark. The upper eyeiels only are pinkish. The iris is yellowish brown. The pupil round. The skin of mammal & feet very dark. Gray, ichial calls brittle. Dirty yellow. 

The skin around arms & legs pink, inner side of limbs & pink belly white. Gray. They are found in great numbers in fish chambers.
Aquaruli Oct 25th 1909

No 47 - (plantation on the "Arabica")

adhesive that have been
(formerly under Arab
influence) They do not take
easily on the corn plantation.

Black Ceylon Resin

9 TL. 148 LT 90 LH 17 LB 48
skull & leg bones, 4 complete

skin

Redriver log 9

9 TL. 161 47 26 92

The skin preserved by the

cartridges

skull only has been preserved

brown pitted with black

irregular spots. Epox pitted

the rest of the face dark gray.

the face almost gray, the

corns inside the pitted T. The

horn near the base pitted

the rest dark gray. The skin

beneath the hair on back

eyes dark gray, somewhat

brownish. The ventral
Amatuck Oct 26/1909

Surface and throat white.

Pink also the front of limbs in the throat region the near of hind limbs dark gray.

Red river frog

V 9 TL 15-30 CT 48 H 26 L 3-84

Skull, leg bones, complete

Petro. 5

8 TL 33-25 CT 5-5 L 4-6-5

Eye of nose gray with pink around.

Or nates almost dark gray come what brown about the eyes dark. Iris yellowish brown.

Pupil vertically elongate in the laminae a mere slit.

Mouth of manes, deep dark gray. To the ruffs at the joints.

The tongue has at its inferior surface a very prominent glandular exsence that looks like an additional tongue caught right by nature Oden.
approached he makes about the
dane noise as a cat spitting
at a dog. When taken by his
very muscular neck he
becomes savagely and tree
biteshardt. To free himself
he either his limbs is very
fainly bends down his head toward
its breast. It is nearly impossible
to kill him by strangulation.
he can march on the ground
as fast as a man walks
manually, in any case consider
more regard than it climbs
trees. He shows a remarkable
ability to climb smooth-backed
trees but he is unable to encircle.
Stretching out his limbs in such
manner that pistsread as well
as slipstream towards the bark
he lifts slowly one limb
after another and ascends the tree
without any trouble. In fact
April 26, 1929

57. If one tries to take off his limbs, it is nearly as firmly attached to the unthrashed surface as it is to a small touch. If all the fingers have encircled by contraction of the muscles, and his hand he can establish a vacuum in his palm skin of oil and only has been preserved. Several plates have been taken. He has eaten bananas which he constantly was very fond of. From the large plump hand he would take up with his tongue and bite quickly to pieces. Once as he is in general he nevertheless snaps after any object is brought near his head one may approach him. He actually turns his head forward more rapidly than anyone would
Suppose—The natives say he has been on his shoulder in account of the long neural processes of the cervical vertebrae that can be felt through the skin with the fingered form of which they are embedded.

T.C. 55.5 L.T. 30 L.H. 45

from ances to tip of last 32. It was brought alive to us and was not dry at all. He never rolled himself up. brought to an airhill he would start to dry and make a hearty meal without being disturbed in the least by our presence. He best liked termites of those entered in Cat. of Invertebrata, midis "Ahrmni" Oct. 22 09. 1 best. tube No.

A broken piece of a termite hill. I would investigate it very shortly with its cyclinder of nose. Soon his tongue would
Krakatoa Oct 29/09

No. 57. A bird feeding along the channels following corners of windings that it could not be observed how well loaded with ant about returned everyone. It was only noticed that he cleared off a moment notice one piece after another, once his tongue would go close to 4 inches across a piece of termite hill at a frightful to his head... ants that we called "Scaph" see cat. of. Invertebrates.

Krakatoa Oct 22/09 1 small wireless also stringing ants, see cat of Oct

Krakatoa Oct 24/09 1 small violin No 2 he was afraid off. When brought among these ants he looked first rather surprised but, as both ants attack furiously he turned away towards the grass making at first limited move to the ground, he would drag his body over the grass until he was retrieved. On this it was apparent that he used...
Australind Oct 29/09

No 52.

great force in pressing his ventral side down on the ground. When 
descending a tree his tail plays an important rôl. 
A tree of about 4 wish in diameter 
represents a descends by walking 
the end of his tail, the lower 
surface of which is always kept 
in close touch with the bark. 
I have made a photograph of 
it descending vertically. In 
giving up and down bilogin 
the back of it he moves his 
tail sideways up and down flexing 
the head of the slightest prominen 
with the tip of his tail, that has 
a small strong pad on its lower 
side of evidently great sensibility. 
Once he has taken hold of any prominen or small branch he moves at once 
freely with his forelimbs as he 
can hold and direct himself 
with his tail on by support A
Oct 29/09

No. 52. A male f. bridled, the head in keeping any position presented for a moment, insect. Photo shows him hanging by the tip of his tail on a branch of a cm in diameter. The aiphisternum of pectoral gall, mouth tongue has been preserved in alcohol. A plaster cast of the head had been taken. That shows well the different characteristics, especially the cecum. Complete skin, skull 9 p.m./m.

Oct 31/09

1 genetta f. lin. Tl. 45.5 L. 7.33.5
No. 53
L. h. 6.25. It was caught alive, but ill when received. They are said to be common in the villages near Bandak. Skin, skull 9 legbone.

Nov 10

No. 54
Length from tail from anus to tip of tail 41. Smurt and spine broken
Australian Nov 10, 109
No 54. eye puny flesh brown, lips pink, head dark brown. The shin that may be seen underneath the hair behind the eyes around ears grayish. The visible skin on forelimbs dirty gray; throat abdomen pink around anus, also the underside of legs grayish white.
This specimen was an expert climber and surprisingly rapid in its movements. By the ground it would cover at least 4 feet in a second scampering along on its peculiar manner. Taken by the tip of his tail he would kick at once the claws of his hindlimbs into the large lateral scales near the base of his tail and either ascend by climbing up his vertically hanging tail or bring
Ausklein Nov 10, 1909

30 50 in this way his body at a
rightangle to the tail, he
would brace around
looking after everything, his
forelimbs could press nearly get
held off. In this position
his body could make a 3/4
Twist his head could then
catch perfectly well on the
ground & he would roll
up when knocked at his
shoulder and he would as
This was a nice that when
could hardly take off his
hand quick enough, not like
where there was no

Nov. 10 ap
No. 55
53890

56
53891

1 manis 6 bone
Complete skeleton

T.L 95.5
L. 60.75
H. 9.5

Nov. 16. Cut from middle of main 62.
No. 56
1 manis 9

T.W. L. 68 cm
L. 51
H. L. 5.75

length of tail from main 52.
Nov 16/19

No 58. 2 pectoral mammae
Embryo - large in alcohol.

No 56. Taken in the forest

Nov 17/African Aquatilis

No 57. Puffless pig's opening skull only
Presented by Monsieur Humbert
Friz. de Portalet. Was shot 2 horns from Aquatilis in
the forest. He sent the fresh
skin to our camp. No

Nov 26/19

Measurement.

No 58. 1 young (Herpestes) caught
in Aquatilis alive.

♀
TL. 396 LT. 14.25 LH. 575

Herpestes n/a. 50

No 59. 1 young (Herpestes) 2 were
caught together.

♂
TL. 395 LT. 14.50 LH. 575

Skulls, leg bones and skin

May 25/19

Reddish kelopos with 2 photos

♀

Pig dark brown, muzzle a light
pink on sides of nostrils above
of below slategray ears inside
D'Gayn Dec 12 09
18.60. Whitish milk, around eyes
lacrimal glands lower jaw
midside of neck yellowish
print. Compl. skin and epiglottis.

No. 61. Black forest pig
T. C. 1700 L. T. 380 L. H. 310
Height: Shoulder 700 H. m. Pelvis 730
Length of Body 1020. Width of
snout 16.5 cm. Height
of snout from the edge of lip to the
hardened upper rim 9.5 cm.
Circumference right behind the snout
35.5 cm. The distance from
upper incisors to lower edge of
snout 2.5 cm. Iris dark brown.
Snout dark gray lighter around
the nostrils the middle of which
appears pinkish. Inside of ears
and around eyes a dull dusty
brownish color, as all the skin
beneath the scanty bristles.

Near the inside of linch and on
abdomen considerably lighter.
W. Gayu Dec. 12, 1909.

No. 61. The scrotum is slightly protruding, the place where the penis is located shows only a slight elevation. The skin follows the depression on the forehead; there is no meat or any other tissue between the skin and bone. The skull, leg bones, pelvis, and complete skin.

Sec 14, 09 and complete skin.

No. 62. Puffed blank.

Antelope with black back.

9 Th. 1040 LTh. 1500 LTH. 250.

Heads on Shoulder 500 H. or this.

560 Length of Body 610.

Suu dark brown, muzzle dark gray (slate color).

Sec 15, 09 skin, legbones & skull.

No. 63. Buffalo. Th. 2400 LTh. 640.

LTH. 470 H. S. 1150 H. P. 1230.

LB. 1400.

Studly skin, and complete skeleton. Headmen preserved.

See next. No.
McKay Dec 15 09.

64. Buffalo
TLC 2380 LTL 640 LTH 480
LB 1290 H S 1100 H D 1220

The skeleton has been preserved 2 hind and forelimbs and a portion of the head. These 2 Buffalo were shot by a native hunter about 3 hours from our camp. Shortly before midnight a native brought the news only at 6 A.M. When I came to the place it was 9 A.M. The bull was blown up by the gases down to the feet. I had little hope of recovering his skin. The cow was blown in a swamp where one had to Wade into the water up to the hips. All went well.

We were back with the other and both skeletons at about 2 P.M. in our camp. The
December 5 1894

We 3/64 heads were immediately prepared and everything possible done to save these skins. We sent the other morning the skins were prepared, the epithelium was good, less on the skin of the male than of the female.

I wanted to have at least of the one skull for study purposes and prepared the bull's skull. The skeletons were left as the condition of the legs were excellent. They were sent to the Muscel at once when dried out. Both male and female are good representatives though the female is an older specimen than the male.

There is a difference in the wrist bone of 6 and 7.

The bees (end of the challenges)
Nov 6, 1969, as well as the berries have been
sown in cheesecloth and
attached to the large bongo.
Buffaloes are fairly common
but nevertheless difficult to
get. They are common in
the windswept portions of the
forest or in plantations
that are situated close
to the forest. In the herd
from which the seabirds
have been shot, were only
6 in all. These native birds
follow the animals until
they come in the neighborhood
of some village, from which
the prolers can be recruited.
They stay several days in
succession in the forest.
These are strictly forest
animals, as he felines
in places where they occur
in large herds.
Dec 16/09 Bluegray drik
Small blue antelope
T. L. 760 $ L. T. 110 L. H. 170
L. B. 40 H. S. 31 H. P. 37
Depth of body behind shoulder 15 cm. Width of neck via a straight line 7.5
Vie dark brown. Notice No 46.
Complete skin leg bones pelvis.
Dec 17/09 Red River bag
T. L. 1400 L. T. 460 L. H. 26
H. S. 630 H. P. 650 Depth behind Shoulder 400 L. of B. 700.
Width of mouth (horizontal across the middle q. 5 Depth mouth (vertical) in the middle 80.
The complete skin skull leg bones pelvis have been prepared.
Dec 18/09 black Cercoptieron
It is considerably damaged.
Dec. 18, 1904.

The trees are so high that the shotgun is of very little use, and were怪物 are black themselves, firmly to the branches of the shot with the lead and wad. Some

Study sheet on Shell.

Dec. 18, 1904.

Red River hag.

No. 68. 4 ad. T.C. 16 60 LT. 550

Lft. 260 Lb. 890 H.S. 680

No. 62 0 width of mount 110

depth of mouth 90° (vertically)

Mount black above whitish

punt. About eye dark painted

gray. Inside the ears painted

skin visible beneath

dark an arch and above.

dark brownish gray. Nose

and neutral surface.

Whitish pink

The skin is perfect. The
eventh skeleton has also
been prepared. Several
photographs have been taken.
Aug. 19. 04
10. 69. M. 53916

T.C. 660 L.T. 400 L.H. 50

From a view to help of
head 40 cm.
Complete skin of tail &
feathers not been preserved.
The skull is damaged.

Habit: adult.

T.C. 550 L.T. 204 H. 86

From anterior corner of eye to end
of snout 5.5. Heighth
Shoulder 20 cm. Snout and
theskin that is visible beneath
the Scotiae hair up to the end
and around the eyes dark gray
nearly black. The tip of lower
jaw shows some color. The
Skin visible on chest. ears
dark gray, inside pinkish
pupul round, iris dark
brown somewhat veiled. Pads
on feet dark gray pinkish in
the middle. The large elliptical
Ro. 90. place about the dorsal gland is pinkish white. This animal was caught alive by the Pygmies. It proceeded on its slow on the ground, but would snap at a person that would approach, making a snorting noise. When it recognized the person, it would then advance to rapidly for one or two yards. It continued would grind its teeth producing a loud far noise by the coutenance. It seemed only to use its mazers except this performance. It would turn its eyes forward backward that only the yellowish white membranes in front on each could be seen. It would also erect the hair along its back and close on its head. When taken by the neck it would
11th June
No 70.
Make a soft whistling noise rapidly repeated. I should say that this little bird understood well to commmunicate the respect of all. The natives and pygmies claim that the animal descends at night on the trees and feeds on plants out of the ground. They also claim that it is the animal that cries during the night. This noise can be heard in many places. We heard it first in Batavia, Sept 15 1069. One would rather attribute it to a cat-like animal on account of its peculiar sound. The animal cries or rather howls for 10 minutes or even half an hour with practically no interruption, repeating...
Egan, Dec 19, 1909
No. 70. One long drawn tone after
the other, sometimes however
it sounds as rapidly and as strong
as to defy all competition.
It specially occurs at about
8 to 10 P.M., but may be
heard even as late as 2 P.M.
I never heard more than one
single animal from the
same place, and it seems
to keep its place very
persistently as they are nearly
always heard in the same
direction. The native even
claim that it keeps to the
same tree for quite a certain
time, which I can only
confirm as I have heard
one of these creatures honking
every night for about 6 days
in at least the same clump
of trees.
The entire Skeldon has been
McGurn Dec. 19/1909

No. 70. Prepared the terminal phalanges are in small papers numbered. The little shoulder is attached to the skull. The complete skin has also been prepared. The nose has been slightly damaged in capturing the specimen by rubbing off some of the black evidences on its nose. The stomach was filled with green well chomped vegetable material (looked like calf dried spinach). The testes are elongate nearly 2 inches long and attached to the vertebral column just below the kidneys. Took several photos.

Dec. 20/29 small blue antelope 9

No. 71

T.L. 7.50 L.T. 1.80 L.H. 1.70
S. 5.40 H. P. 4.20 R.S. 1.65
W. N. 8.0 L. B. 4.20
No. 71. Complete skeleton has been prepared as well as skin of medium sized embryo. It has been put in formalin under same No. 71. Later it was choco cloth.

No. 72. Small blue antelope.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T.</th>
<th>L.</th>
<th>C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>540</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete skin leg alone and shall have been prepared skull of a small blue antelope.

No. 73. Large reddish antelope with black back.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T.</th>
<th>L.</th>
<th>C.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>530</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>640</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note dark gray somewhat black ears with gray outside darker on the edges. The stomach contained green vegetable matter and jam apple like...
No. 74

Studmakin & Skell

Dec. 23/1904

Dead injured by shot

Puffed
tail down

8 T.L. 470
LT. 1835
L.T. 225

H.S. 380
HP. 460
F.S. 175

N.W. 80
L.B. 390

His gray coat brown nose
black tail; ears light inside
dark brown marking on
protection edge.

Skull leg bones & complete

Oct 24/1904

Chimpanzee 8.
T.L. 860

15.5

No other measurements

Have been taken, as the whole
ekilled being damaged

By shot has been prised and
color of face light brownish
2 Gaye Dec 24 1929
No. 75.

Print: The iris medium brown, the pupil small. The color on the palms of manus and pes brownish, mottled with pinkish brown. The outside or under side of manus pes a brownish pink. The specimen showed real pads on the upper side of its fingers where

he used them for walking. When there was just the
dense tissue as under the palm. The bones could not felt through. There are a perfect front view, a side view, and several other photographs. A fine plaster cast of the face has also been taken.

The specimen had been killed by a native hunter who reported that he saw about 10 in their family, and that

he succeeded in killing.
Dec. 24, 1909.
No. 45. The oldest chimpanzee.

Two days before another native hunter reported to have shot 3 tamarins and wounded severely, several of the chimpanzees, which is hardly true as the whole family was found practically the same place and could not be seen any more after this had been shot though about 20 Pygmies followed up their trail and did their utmost to find out if there was a young one in the family, which was demanded by the chief.

The chimpanzees had left the place. The complete skull, skeleton, plantar cast of face.
The ears inside and outside pinkish brown. The skin beneath the hair white, in abdomen rather dark occasional light brownish.
Bafrneltka Aug. 1910
No. 76. Potamotale. Cœlephysicus restaril
5 T.C. 1260 CT. 770 CT. 150 T.C.
1 B 400. viz medium brown ground
pupil, around eyes grayish blue
upper eyelid grayish pink, lips
and lower lip, so far on this
is visible beneath the hair\[i\] which
white, ears pinkish blue middle
portion of mouth, just below
mouth to and somewhat back of
dark brownish, palmo dark brown\[i\]
gray. Skin as visible beneath
the hair inside the limb and
on abdomen blueish white or
whitish gray, ocular
callwretico darkish.

No. 77
5 1155

Potamogale 5 T.C. 557 mm.
CT. 2601 CT. 44. The nose shows
a deep depression. The toenails
are whitish with brownish tips.
There is no caecum. In the
stomach were found the remains
of a small fish, in the intestines
Bafwoloko Dec. 9, 1910.

No. 97. Mostly remains of chirono as seen by the numerous undigested particles of their soft carapace. There were some of the antennae well preserved after 2 inches long. Only a few remains of small matter need to be formed. There were a number of tape worms in the vicina that have been put in alcohol (see test tube No. 59, Jan. 9, 1911), some nematodes have been lost. The specimen was caught by natives via trap made of lianas in one of the small affluents of the Hekoka River, near Bafwoloko. Two photographs were taken after death. There are two anal glands. The odor is rather weak. The eyes are exceedingly small. The natives said that they eat only fish which is not true. As undoubtedly vampires are.
Bañuelos, 9th 1910.
No 77

The principal food. When we were in the Cañon, I wanted to see the spring where the drinking water was taken and found a rather large heap of excrement (in the water) which was composed entirely of the excreta of the carcass of a number of fish and I wondered and enquired at once by the natives what kind of animal it could be. There no doubt that it was a Pothamogale which had infected the spring. The body skeleton as well as the limbs with excreta of the terminal phalanges that are in the toe, have been preserved. The belly underside of the animal was all white. The animal is said not to be poisonous, but the natives are very well acquainted with it. The skull and body skeleton have been placed with small man-made shells.
New Medje

Jan 11, 1910 Herpestes & T.L. 960 L.T. 450
No. 78

L.H. 90, nose pinkish brown
irregularly nearly veined pupil
horizontally elongate.

Three pieces of marrow
roaster & abdominal, was shot
in the afternoon at 3 P.M.
in the bushes or rather high
grass, he wanted to approach
very or rather pull a gun out
which had been placed
on a fieldtrip to induce
the old owl to come back.
He came as closely that the
shot ripped open its entire
side

Medje Dam.
No. 79.
02/09/03

antelope. With black stripe
on back back. Black.
L.B. 520. #5. 520. #H 610.

Taken by the natives with a rope
photographs of entire animal.
Medje Jan 18/1910.
No 049. Skull only of 9 black backed antelope.

TC. 1030 LT. 110 LH. 240.
Was entirely decomposed when found.

Cercocebus ?

TC. 300
LT. 830
LH. 155
LB. 390.

The most common monkey, we had seen many on the road from Ngoyu in Basumbuko and also near Medje. They are always in bands of 5 to 25. Skull, shin, leg bones.

Jan 19.
No 81.

TC. 870 LT. 150 LH. 180 LB. 530
TS. 340 TP. 400.

No 82. The leg bones with complete phalanges have also been preserved for study purposes. Has been taken near the Rava.

No. 82.
Potto. S. TL. 420. LT. 90. LT. 80.
the right ear has been damaged
small leg bones, skin.

Jan 20.

No. 83.
large rat S. TL. 820. LT. 450.
LT. 4. They dig into the ground.
they are eaten by the natives,
who catch them by placing
slings ropes into their holes,
they are generally taken by
the trap on the middle of
the body or behind the head.
They are smoked and conserved
in a very desirable storage
food. Common.

No. 84.

Skin, leg bones, 98 kg.
Genet, TL. 940mm. LT. 450.
LT. 491 mm. Width of head.

Jan 21/1910.

No. 85.

Skull, leg bones, 98 kg.
Cruziomys. TL. 760. LT. 400.
LT. 76. LE. 47.
Skull, leg bones 98 kg.
Medje Pen 21/1910.
No. 86. Herpetes 9 TL. 620. LT. 280.
LH. 75. LH. 31.
was caught in the afternoon
at 2 P.M. Stomach content:
fruit and remains of
a small bird, skin, feathers, skull.
Potto 9 TL. 603. LT. 58.
LH. 58. LH. 24.
The natives caught it alive
and clipped off its tail.

Decm. 22.
No. 87.
Hyrax 9 TL.
4L. 30 mm. LT. 16. LH. 55. LH. 25.
They are rather common,
but exceedingly difficult to
procure. During the night only,
as the natives say, they descend
from the trees. They catch them
by listening to their
howling that may be heard
at half hours distance throughout
the night. They start at
about 9 P.M. The natives
try to locate the tree upon
Jan 22/1910

No. 88

Which the animal is handling on the morning we get the animal by climbing up and allaching on it.


No. 89

5735/5

No. 90

529/11

No. 91

537/1

No. 92

5145/6

Jan 24

No. M. N. 100. X 65. 210. Skull skin legbones small potarmaurus 0

5 TL. 900. LT. 294. LH. 82. LB. 395. HS. 375. HP. 380. HK. N. 75. SC. 5 225

Female, skin, legbones

Could not determine. Mandible

5 TL. 1040. LT. 550. LH. 95. LK. 310. Two pairs of submaxillary mammal. Nose brownish

Vivis yellowish brown. Feet reds yellowish white. Skull, legbones. G. skin
Medje Jan 24. 1940


Lt. 55. Two pairs of pectoral mammal, one gnawed above somewhat brownish. Skeleton.

No. 093

1 small embryo in alcohol. Stone. Cont. chewed up by ants. The head, thorax, or abdomen sometimes preserved, but there never an ant that would not been crushed and broken.

No. 94. Pangolin 6. TL. 820 LT. 500.

Lt. 55. Skull, leg bones 9 chin. (Nose has been eaten by rob) skull only of a potamogale.

Presented by Mr. Donston.

No. 951 Westminster 7. TL. 610. LT. 281.

Lt. 410 had been destroyed by vipers, complete skeleton and stomach.

No. 961 Potamogale 7. TL. 330.

LT. 157. Lt. 35, Lt. 21.
February 24, 1910.

No. 96. The specimen has been prepared with the leg bones in the skin. (Whole and all). I had it alive for over a day. It was brought by a native in a basket that had rather large meshes. It would try to push its snout through the entanglement and bite the fibers with its molars. A shrimp that was offered to it was apparently not paid attention to, but as the shrimp would swim it would catch it by the pincers and with an unexpected rapidity it shook it rapidly holding it with its pincers and cut it in front of its mouth and pulled it over a piece with its molars, throwing the different pieces left out of its mouth. Afterward he would take one piece after the other.
Monday Jan 24/1910.

No. 961 slowly (gutturing it up with the mouth, about every second it closed its jaws). The process of eating a string of 2 inches long (brachyuran axial) took about 15 minutes. A. It would most carefully investigate if there was not one of the other piece left. When thrown in a tank with water he would first open and close its jaws as if it would drink the water. It would readily dive. On swimming it would first lift its tail though the fore limbs would take active part in it. The front limbs are carried rather inactive, they did hanging loosely backwards below the body but not firmly known up. The toto in the direction of its head. When turning, they are assisting by pushing sideways and backwards.
Jan 24/1910.

No 96. It would rest or rather float upon the water like a piece of wood without any movement. The head was carried above the water, up to where the white fur is beginning. In this position it would strongly curve its back, its body was about half submerged, and the tail would at once never stay in the water, but about 5 minutes it would always try to leave the bank. It walked rather slowly, carrying its body and tail about an inch from the ground about an inch. He would lay down and nearly play dead if a small stick was approached to its forelimbs. Most of the time it would snap for it wonderfully quick. It very often tried to hide in
1918

Medje Jan 24

No 46. a dark shady place. Its little eyes are apparently shut, they just enough open to observe everything and to snap for it if it comes as close as to the fore limbs or if in the neighborhood look at it. It never made any sound. If would remain dive, walk, feed just as well in the night as in the brightest moonlight but it preferred to rest and would never move without being contradicted or annoyed.

Troll a photograph from

Medje Dec 15

Genetta No 97.


£ 40. f. s. 180.

2 emly.6 (medium sized)

This is the 3rd species from Medje and there is still another brown y. yellowish considerably smaller.

No 98 - Potomogeale 9

TL 600, LT 290, LT 418.

14. 23. Two pairs of abdomen.

Gamanagi
No 99.

2 pairs of thoracic maxilares cercopithecos & black underside.

TL 940, LT 53, LT 13, LB 34.

Mouth and nose blackish.

Above nose and around eyes the dark printish gray into light brown, eyes blackish.

Ostial calloriniela at the palmo blackish.

 Skull has been destroyed. Broken by the bullet. Had some rice in his cheek.

Porcho, shell, skin, legbones.

Young reddish brown and close.

GT 505, LT 80, LT 182, LB 230.

HS 265, HP 300, DN 60, LB 510.

Vis dark brownish (somewhat gray) nose, lower 4 upper lips the entire mouth and around eyes blackish. There is a small
Ganu ngui Jan 28/1910.
No. 100 brownmost portion on each side of the upper lips. It was caught by the natives and brought to us alive. It nestled well, though I believe it was only a few days old, it bit us as one's fingers. Its movements that caused it to grunt and rattling on the even ground became sonorously, graceful in the grass. Every step each leg seemed to snap automatically up to the body, thus enabling those enveloped to walk through grass or brush, where impeding close to the ground are abundant, rapidly and perfectly noiseless. The body was always drawn together and formed in most positions a strong curve in the back. The head was carried forward when walking, though in listening it would bend it.
Gamanquii Jan 28th 1910.

No. 100. Back of its shoulders. The ears were nearly always carried forward. The temporal bones were fully touching the ground and there was even a backward Cent in the foot - it had a very springy gait. It never made any noise.

Stomach was empty, kidneys contained only dissected milk, no trace of vegetable food.

Gray ceropithicus, black cepu pig.

No. 101.
52376

6. TL. 1550. LT. 930. LT. 165. HS. 32.
LB. 49. 8. Skin ilegible. Skull some Hippum have been collected from the region.

Gray to tail 1 2 photos.
6. TL. 1160. LT. 405. LT. 150. Hs. 280.
LB. 395. Iris light brown, pupil round, eyelids distinct gray around and between the eye, cheek, black, nose and chin brownish gray, lips white.

White sellied 52496
Jan. 28/1910.
No. 102. Collected blackish.
No. 103.
Thick skull and leg bones.
Cercopithecus, same as No. 101.
BT. 1365. LT. 847. LH. 163
HS. 310. LB. 405. Black occiput
into light brown around eyes and nose, also the ears blackish
the mouth and lips grayish
white on account of the Whitby
hair with which these parts are
more or less overgrown.
The scapular callosities as well
at the planta of feet blackish
red some rust in his
cheek pockets. (1440 carats)
Cercopithecus same as No. 102
&
TL. 1187. LT. 750. LH. 148.
LB. 385. White furred
skin, skull, & leg bones
Cercopithecus same as No. 99.
TL. 865. LT. 455. LH. 130.
LB. 335.
Skin, skull, & leg bones.
Garanguni Jan 29, 1910.

S. 1380. LT. 865. LH. 150.
LB. 405. white bellied

No. 107.

LB. 52553

No. 108

52499

No. 109

52500

Jan. 20

No. 110.

52455

No. 116.

G Tl. 1240. LT. 770. LH. 140.
LB. 410

G Tl. 1060. LT. 650. LH. 140.
LB. 335

G Tl. 1130. LT. 700. LH. 137
LB. 365. white bellied

LB. 535. skull, legbones, skin, skull, legbones.

ceropthecus same as above

LB. 360.

LB. 360.

skin, skull, legbones.

Common in the forest about 5 to

30 m one head run along the

ground men in danger to waterbuck.
Gomangui 1910.

No. 111. *Cercopithecus* whitish underside
9 TL. 990. LT. 530. LH. 135.
LB. 360

Oven, skull & leg bones.

No. 112. *Cercopithecus* blackish underside
9 TL. 955. LT. 480. LH. 130.
LB. 360

Oven, skull & leg bones.

No. 113. *Cercopithecus* blackish underside
9 TL. 985. LT. 520. LH. 130.
LB. 360

Oven, skull & leg bones.

Jan. 31.
LB. 360.

No. 114. *Cercopithecus* whitish underside
6 TL. 1340. LT. 840. LH. 155.
LB. 410.

Oven and entire skeleton have
been prepared.

No. 115. *Cercopithecus* S TL. 1355. LT. 840.
LH. 155. LB. 405. Whitish underside

Oven, skull, leg bones.

No. 116. *Cercopithecus* whitish underside
6 Pm. TL. 690. LT. 605.
LH. 125. LB. 280.

Oven, skull, 9 leg bones.
Cebus, black with white beard and shoulders some white hair.
TL. 1460. LT. 875. LH. 185.
LB. 525. Skin, skull, legs, nose, medium brown. Face and ears black, vocal calcarvies yellowish.

Cebus, ornithorynchus.
TL. 1455. LT. 870. LH. 180. LB. 460.
Skin, medium brown, face and plant black. Vocal calcarvies yellowish.

Cebus, black feet limited and black occipital portion.
TL. 1390. LT. 875. LH. 150.
LB. 420.

Cebus, white whiskers.
TL. 1355. LT. 765. LH. 195. LB. 470.
Skin, skull, and legs black. (2 photo on p. 924)

Cebus, white whiskers.
TL. 1390. LT. 800. LH. 185.
LB. 55.
Skull and study skull.
Garramquin Feb 11 1910.

No. 122  Kangaroo 5  T. 770  L. 440  445  53895
Skin, skull & leg bones.
Cercopithecus, black

No. 123  DBL. 1435  LT. 870  LT. 185  52585

No. 124  Cercopithecus, black occipital
DBL. 1350  LT. 850  LT. 163

LBS. 440
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 125  Cercopithecus, black occipital
DBL. 1225  LT. 750  LT. 145  52379

LBS. 370  Skin, skull & leg bones.

Mangolin the first specimen of this kind, was seen upon the banks in the forest. It was fired but did not hurt it as it was too high, it nevertheless rolled itself up and fell down to the ground. It could be easily taken home as it refused to unroll. It is certainly a cry than any of the others.
Garmangiri Feb 4, 1910.

No 126. I had handled before.

TL. 810. LT. 560. LT. 55.

Distance from middle of eye to tip of about 35 mm. Distance from middle of eye the half of size of ear 2.5 mm. Length of the mouth measured across posterolaterally 18 mm.

The whole face and nose of ears dark brown, nearly black.

The eyelids are thick and protruding the eyes itself is small and appears brilliant black. The tomentum is blackest, the pelle brown.

The naked skin on the underside near orolabial pinkish brown, the naked skin about the anal region pinkish gray. The scales look as nice and clean as if they had been rubbed off with oil. The anal region is slightly protruding the penis hardly visible, the testes underly the skin are embedded in
Camaguey Feb 4. 1910.

No. 126. the fatty tissue outside on both sides of the abdomen.
(without forming a peritoneum).
The entire skeleton (excluding the terminal phalanges in the toes of the skin) has been preserved.
The spinous and neural cord has been preserved in a test-tube
(partly alcohol, partly formalin) and account of its very peculiar
structure. The tongue also has been put in alcohol.

Caudal. TL. 1385 LT. 780
LT. 185 LB. 470.

White whorled
chin, skull & leg bones.
Caudal, black, as above
65. 450 LT. 820 LT. 260
LB. 51. Has been damaged by bullet
chin, skull & leg bones.

No. 0128.

Caudal. black, as above
Head skin & skull only of a black
Sarcopithexosth No. 123.

The specimen was entirely
stom to pieces by the bullet.
Ghapamani Feb 5. 1910

M129. envelope with reddish brown
with black back.

9TL. 1030. LT 140. LH. 240
LB. 550 HS. 500. H.S. 560
$Є. N. 135. £. 6. £. 23.58

Skin has been broken by bullet
Skin, skull & leg bones.
cerebrospinal, black occip.
6 TL. 1580. LT. 975. LH. 158

LB. 490.
Stom. conp. vegetable matter. partly leaves
but mostly fruits, well ground up
Skin, skull (broken) 9 leg bones
Leopard
6 TL. 210. LT. 91. LH. 27
LB. 87. H.S. 55. $Є. N. 20
& b. S. 29. circumference just below
elbow. 33

Skin, skull, complete skeleton
the terminal phalanges are in the
skin. The stomach was empty
The thorax was in splendid
condition on the order branch.
Gammagui, Feb. 6, 1910.
No. 131. A layer of fat that reached at certain places 3/4 of an inch on the abdomen. The layer of fat was 3/4 of an inch thick. There was a fine layer of fat right on the skin all over even on its tail. The leopard was shot by a Pygmy with a single arrow that entered the heart and poisoned it. It was stopped the animal at once. The point of each an arrow is 7 mm broad and 24 mm long. 2 barbs on each side below the blade and the shaft for receiving the wood goes an entire length of the iron portion of 55 mm.

The meat of the leopard is eaten by the Mangachte. Its teeth are used for necklaces, the skin for ornaments often the longer ivory horn of the chief and staff denote the dignitaries by laying the skin below their...
Clear. Certain forkings such as the passenger killed by the arrow, the twenties, the gals are highly prized medicinal with the Thangbetu. Leopards are found all over the forest, they are numerous amongst numerous baboons, but seem to live in pairs in one or the other district. The principal food are probably monkeys, and are numerous here. One of our native hunters brought in a few days ago the remains of a cheetah. The leopard, that was seen by the natives had eaten everything, excepting the head and the pelvis, these parts were covered with skin and showed no marks of cecreation. The skin of leopards is highly valued and used to be paid with 1 1/2 rupias and valued about 6 f. 1 photograph showing the leopard.

No. 0131. Skull of Leopard. S. trapped at Avalunbi, Apr. 18, 1910.
Gomengui feb. 7, 1910.

No. 132. Cercopithecus light under side
5 TL. 1310. LT. 855. LH. 150.
LB. 410.
Skin, Skull & leg bones.

No. 133. Same as above Cercopithecus
3 TL. 290. LT. 775. LH. 150.
LB. 390.
Skin, Skull & leg bones.

No. 134. Same as above. Cercopithecus
9 TL. 1015. LT. 695. LH. 135.
LB. 340. - 0134 - Shall only - leopards.
Skin, Skull & leg bones.

No. 135. Cercopithecus black neck.
6 TL. 1250. LT. 795. LH. 145.
LB. 350.
Skin, Skull & leg bones.

No. 136. Cercopithecus black
6 TL. 1455. LT. 890. LH. 185.
LB. 480.
Skin, Skull & leg bones.
Front & side view photo.
The above monkeys are common
spot on the southern shores of the
Mediterranean coast are
densely populated and monkeys are rare.
Jamaungi Feb. 8, 1910

No. 137

V.棘刺#(Crossocerus alexandri)

Lb. 260 from middle of eye to nostril 49 mm. from middle of eye to posterior edge of ear 52.

Eyes medium brown, pupil round.

No. 1640

Lb. 660. Lt. 275. Lh. 83.

The skin, contain 4 med. sized frogs, 2 slugs and remains of insects. There were two together, they were trotting along in the forest.

The skin is protruding, and remarkably large compared all around of an interrupted series of falls. A partly been seen in the skin.

Skin and body skeleton with terminal plastron to have been left in the skin. The skull damaged by shot.
Gamangui, Feb 9, 1900.

No. 138. *Potamochoerus*

T.L. 1495. C.T. 440. L.H. 235
S.M.N. 310. S.C.S. 390. Largest
width of snout (horizontal) 100.
greatest height of snout (vertical) 80.
distance from middle of eye to highest
point of snout (tear mark is quite
marked) 2 50 mm. Three pairs of mandible
Snout dark gray with numerous
spots of whitish buff-like regular marking.
Ears violecent whitish pinnia.
A large dark area on the lower
side. Skin around snout
dark, around eyes whitish pink.
A small dark area above the eye
behind and and below brow.
Near corners of mouth the chin
visible beneath the hair is whitish pink
also on cheek and lower jaw.
A light gray area extending from
about 1 1/2 inch below the eye forward
on cheeks. The visible chin
Gumangani Feb 9, 1910.

No. 138.

Above and on sides of

below beneath the head body to

pinkish brown, on children and inside of legs limits whitish

pink.

Skin, skull, leg bones & pelvis.

Stomach cont. manic, roots, some forest fruits and a mass of queen vegetable matter.

There were about 25 in a herd.

cercopithecus black recurv.

♀ TL. 1335. LT. 855. LHT. 150. LB. 400.

brown, skull & leg bones.

cercopithecus black recurv.

♀ TL. 1260. LT. 450. LHT. 143.

LB. 395.

brown, skull & leg bones.

cercopithecus black recurv.

♀ TL. 1325. LT. 820. LHT. 158.

LB. 465. 415.

brown, skull & leg bones.

black cercopithecus

♂ TL. 1410. LT. 835. LHT. 183. LB. 485.

skin, skull & leg bones.
Gamanqui feb 9, 1910.

No 143. black casopi thasco

STL. 1390. LT. 820. LH. 180. LB 495.

skin, skull & leg bones

No 144

STL. 1240 LT. 125. LH. 330. LB 700.

[Handwritten notes]

Cephalon 4 S. 665. H.P. 730. t.m. 195.

[Handwritten notes]

[Handwritten notes]

Note dark gray, eyes dark brown

cears vivide and outside blackish

(very glossy). The skin is

very thin, the animal was

in excellent condition and

was remarkably smooth

especially on the sides of face

and also on neck.

Same two dried skins (the

back portion) of this antelope

in a village near Babonk.

The antelope is said not to be

scarce, but according to our

experience exceedingly difficult

to procure. Skin and complete skeleton
Germangui Feb 10, 1910

No. 145.
- Cacopithecus black underside
- TL. 1040, LT. 550, LH. 140
- LB. 40.
- Skin, skull & leg bones.
- 1 photo 3/4 view.

No. 146.
- Cacopithecus black underside
- S. fur. TL. 695, LT. 358, LH. 260.
- LB. 260.
- Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 147.
- Cacopithecus black underside
- TL. 845, LT. 425, LH. 127.
- LB. 340.
- Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 148.
- Small blue antelope Bluegray daimer
- TL. 665, LT. 85, LH. 142, LH. 39.
- HS. 33.
- Study, skin & skull only.

No. 149.
- Hyrax
- TL. 600, LT. 20, LH. 84.
- LB. 35.
- From middle of eye to top of nose 62.
- From middle of eye to posterior edge of ear 80.
- Skin and complete skeleton.
Gamangui febr 10. 1910.
No 149. been preserved. Stomach cont. nothing but chewed up leaves, some portion of the leaves were still well preserved.
Cercopithecus block
TL. 1140. LT. 650. LH. 165.
LB. 52. The measurements of tail and total length are incorrect as the tip of tail (about 30 mm.) has been shot-off.
Study skin & skull.
No 151. Cercopithecus black occip.
TL. 950. LT. 575. LH. 110.
LB. 395.
Skin light yellowish brown
Skin, skull & leg bones
No 152. Cercopithecus black occip.
TL. 845. LT. 546. LH. 110.
LB. 335.
Skin, skull & leg bones.
No 153. Cercopithecus black underside
TL. 1010. LT. 530. LH. 140. LB. 390.
Skin, skull & leg bones.
Yamangui Feb 14 1910

No. 0154
Cercopithecus Black occipit.
TL. 1545 CT. 1030 LT. 167
LB. 41
Strike only

No. 154
Cercopithecus Black occipit.
TL. 1150 CT. 995 LT. 168
LB. 420
Skull, skull & leg bones

No. 155
Cercopithecus black underside
TL. 1145 CT. 705 LT. 132
LB. 345

Feb 12
No. 156
Cercopithecus Black underside
TL. 1275 CT. 700 LT. 172
LB. 440

Skin and complete skeleton

No. 157
Cercopithecus Black occipit.
TL. 635 CT. 395 LT. 180
LB. 180

Skin, skull & leg bones

The ornament in this specimen was deep azure blue and very conspicuous.
Ganangani, Feb 12, 1920.
No. 158. ceropithicus, Black monkey.
  52379
  9 TL. 1200. LT. 740. LH. 140.
  LB. 380.
  skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 159. ceropithicus, Black monkey.
  52391
  9 TL. 1130. LT. 815. LH. 137.
  LB. 390.
  skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 160. Colobus (white beard)
  52171
  9 TL. 1505. LT. 800. LH. 200.
  LB. 520. Skin, skull & leg bones
  with light brown (small pupils)
  Colobus face white bearded

No. 161. Colobus (white beard)
  52172
  9 TL. 650. LT. 395. LH. 100.
  LB. 195. With dark brown
  nose ridge and small area about
  nostrils reddish, rest of
  face blackish, chest callote.
  pale yellowish.

The young specimen was sick
with No. 160. When clinging
to the underside of the body
of its mother (No. 160).
Jamaica Feb 13, 1910.

No 662 Pandalus (large scaled).

TL 89.0, LT 580, LH 50.

Dist. from middle of eye to tip of nose 36 mm.
From m. of eye to posterior edge of car 28.

Skin, shell, 2 leg bones.
Small blue antelope.

Size TL 485. LT 55.


The stomach contained a large clot of milk.

Cercophthecus (Red tail)

TL 1380. LT 785. LH 145.

LB 59.

Skin and complete skeleton.

Cercophthecus (Black)

TL 148. LT 870. LH 190.

LB 520.

The shell has been broken by reflection skin and shell only.

Travel afterlin lands up 1/30.
January 14, 1910.

Colobus reddish brown grey

First specimen collected.

6 T1 235  LT 680  L/H 185

LB 470

face peer darkish with a stripe of brown iridescent self color
dirty yellowish. The anus is seated in a loose bladder (somewhat shrunk up) that protrudes above the cellolities like a small yellow apple. The iris is brown (motionless), the pupil small & round.

They travel in the upper portions of high trees, there were about 20. Several females were seen to carry their young ones. The males would cling to breast and abdomen. They tail would hang loose between the hind limbs of their mothers. The claws and
Ganangu Feb 14/1910
No 166. Entire skeleton has been prepared
2 photos have been taken, front and side view of head.
Arachnochaerus
Syn. Th. 1490. Lt. 460
Lt. 235. Lib 740. H.S. 550
H.P. 580. Distance from middle of eye to end of manto 230. Width of manto (horizontally) 82.
Height of manto 70.
The tip of lower lips covers the upper incisors. The pelvis is set very slanting.
The skin and entire skeleton has been prepared.
Arachnochaerus
H.S. 640. H.P. 660. Distance from middle of eye to end of manto 270. Width of manto (horizontally) 98. Height of manto (vertical) 82. The chiselled entire skeleton have been.
January 14, 1910.

No. 168. Preserved. The animals were shot at the same time; it is difficult to estimate the exact number of a herd once the individuals can never be seen together, they spread out when feeding and the dense underbrush protects them very well. There may be 6 or 10 but sometimes before more than 60 individuals together. They seem not to attack and take at the report of the rifle (to flight).

The storm. cont. monsoon. rice, fruit of roots of the forest and an abundance of green vegetable matter. The animals feed evidently in the early morning. They are common especially in the neighborhood of deserted native plantations.
February 15, 1910.


$7 TL. 1470. LT. 880. LH. 185.

LB. 57.

Skin + leg bones.

No. 170. Colobus red + gray.

$7 TL. 1140. LT. 650. LH. 178.

LB. 455.

Skin, skull + leg bones.

No. 171. Chimpanzee.

$7 Int. TL. 460. LH. 145.

Arm reach 99.8. Circumference of middle of body 470. Distance between eyes 57.5. Distance between the two eyes 22 mm.

Breast of more 17 mm.

Greatest height of ear 57.

Width of mouth at corners 56.

Width of hand below thumb 45.

Width of foot below toes 43.

2 photos 3/4 and side view.

Skin and entire skeleton have been prepared.
1. H. 174
2. No. 174
3. 870
4. 125
5. 176
6. 455
7. 395
8. 430
9. 45
10. 65
11. 185
Jamaquin Feb 16/1910.
No. 174.
Distance from middle of eye ball of about 9 7.
Stone cont. some forest-park and green veget. matter. Skin and entire skeleton have been preserved.

No. 175
Forcteranium
72978. LT. 123. LH. 168. LB. 42
HS. 340. HP. 375. FM. 875
D. 180. dist. from e. to e. of nose 82
Skin, skull and leg bones.

No. 173
52312
Corpus renae black back
ST. 1200. LT. 610. LH. 160.
LB. 41.
Skin, skull and leg bones.

Feb 17
No. 176
51641
Herpetes[?]
Crossodorus alexandri
ST. 625. LT. 230. LH. 80. LB. 235.
Dist. from mid. of eye to end of mouth 46 to posterior edge of ear 50.
Leg bones, skull and body skeleton have been preserved. The terminal phalanges are in the claws.
No. 176. The specimen has been caught in a sling trap baited with forested away from the night.
No. 177.
Hyraxe 8
HTL 620. LT 22. LH 82.
LR 380
Skin, skull and leg bones.
No. 178.
Hyraxe
LR 330.
No. 179.
Skin, skull and leg bones
Hyraxe
HTL 580. LT 24 injured
LH 820. LB 36.
The latter specimen has been taken from a dead hollow tree.
All three stomachs contained chewed up leaves. all of
the same species of tree.
The natives find but one
exact place where the animal
Garanjgui Feb 8, 1910

No 179 is howling andCutathra down the tree or watch the animal until they find some opportunity to capture it. It is commonly all over the forest, but very difficult to procure and starts howling only after nightfall and the natives are afraid to wander about during the night in the forest.

Apparently only males howl as no females have been taken.

No 177 has the skull injured its stomach contains 5 bees in a ball of hair, the bees were practically intact.

No 179 has a portion of the heads preserved.

No 177 and 178 have been taken by African.

The skeletons have been damaged and have not been preserved.
No. 180 52393
Gumang - Feb 19 1910.
Ceratopsichrolocher's recip.
6 TL 1566 LT 955 LH 172
LB 475

No. 181 53608

No. 182 33607

No. 183 5/319

F. T. 1910.
H. T. 4.72
L. T. 1950
F. S. 345
H.D. 420
T.M.H. 100
S.B.S. 210

Dist from middle of eye to cleft of nose 100.

Skin and complete skeleton.
The skin has been somewhat damaged by the native dogs on flesh and ears.

N. 182 - 370 TL LT 66 LT 110.
Flat skin and entire skeleton have been preserved.

F. T. 583 LT 271 LH 43 LH 21
Skin, skull, leg bones in skin, one foot damaged by ants.
Garrnang in Feb. 201910.

No. 184. ceropithicus, white underside
9 TL. 10.15. LT. 685. LH. 130
LB. 35.
shin, skull, 9 leg bones.

No. 185. colobus, white bearded like
No. 169. 160. 161. 128.
skeleton only. of 5.

Feb. 21.
no. 186
Buffalo
9 TL. 2370. LT. 530. LH. 480
LB. 1400. HS. 1070. HP. 1100
XM. N. 380. LS. S. 670.

No. 187.
Buffalo calf
9 TL. 1720. LT. 490. LH. 430
LB. 980. HS. 850. HP. 870. XM. N. 250.
LS. S. 460.

The skulls are in excellent condition.
The skull and leg bones such as the pelvis
of the calf of the body have been
preserved. The cow and calf have
been shot when together. They
were grazing along a small
brook, bushes and podrare
abundant. The vegetation is
very dense, but large trees not close
Yamamoni feb 22, 1910
No. 188. Herpestes 2. [Crocidura alexandri] 57642

V 6. TL. 740. LT. 27. LL. 84.

artifact from middle of age to end of amount 48.

Thin, small and longenes.
The animal has been killed by a little shot and two of the legs have been taken.

Feb 23
No. 189. Chimpanzee 51211

9. TL. 640. LT. 220. circ. of middle of body 770. circ. of body near breast 680. arm reach 1525. circ. of upper arm 190. circ. of thigh 154. width of manus 66. width of foot across the metacarpals near their distal ends 52. mid. of peo right below trunck 60. 8 Septimus.

width of nose 20. breadth of mouth at corners 66. dist. between tips of eyes 24. dist. between the outer corners of eyes 59. Three shots have been taken after death.

The stomach containing kernels and pulp of a yellow fruit, which the relatives were also fond.

Only 2 chimps were collected when first discovered. The female being severely wounded screamed and howled hanging by one hand on one of the bigger branches. Her companion, a large male escaped at the very first report of the rifle by jumping over to the next tree and heading to the ground disappearing in the dense brush.

The color of the face was light with brown, somewhat like the pads it resembled one of the hands of Arabs.

The skin and complete skeleton were preserved.

Oxap 9
q TL 2550. LT 540. LT 650. L8 260.
Gumangui feb 24 1910

The specimen was decomposed when found. The scalp of the head, the two ears, the skin of fore and hind limbs could only be preserved. The entire skeleton was collected.

The skull is broken as the Manglutchi beat the Okapis which are caught on their trips with clubs over the head long after they drop on the ground. Mammals largely fall by milk.

Okapi B

TL. 2480. LT. 510. LH. 650. LB. 1220. H.S. 1390. H.P. 1360

M. 330. B.S. 660.

To the total length measurement should be about 20 mm added as the Manglutchi had beaten off the lips and the alone measurement has been taken from the distal end of the premaxilla to the end of the tail vertebræ.

The animal being decomposed the skin of fore and hind limbs

Feb 26

5/1904
January 25th, 1910.
40. 191. One car and the entire skeleton have been preserved.

40. 190-191. Both 0 Kapi were taken by the Mangbleton who hunt them habitually in sling traps or snares, spread out in a circle on the ground. The trap is placed in the path of an Okepi, well concealed. The Mangbleton being well acquainted with the habits of the Okepi patiently wait often several months until the Okepi makes the fatal step. The skin of the Okepi is of great value among the natives, each the skin of every animal being worth a woman, out of the rest of the skin they make belts and frine cord. The bones are cut to pieces and carved into needles. The meat is very excellent and much appreciated by all Mangbleton. The meat is often smoked for storage food. This is one small basket in the ethnology.
190-91. Collection cont. a few pieces of the hip portion of an Okapi that the Manglebtn were skinning over the fire when we reached their village on the 25th of January. I could secure all four limbs of this Okapi as they were still in the village. They are in the collection and bear the number no. 0.1

The Manglebtn are rather difficult people to deal with and only after endless palavers they would agree to notify us when another Okapi would be caught. Nearly a whole month went by and I had given up hope when at last on the 22nd two Okapis were caught. The Manglebtn camp in the forest in small parties consisting only of 4 to 6 persons who are more easily provided with provisions than large numbers. It very often takes 4-5 days to
Gamaygni Feb 24-26 1940

190-191. Forepa to return to their village from the camp in the forest. Whenever an Oraji is caught the Mangheten dance and make merry not furnishing of any kind else. Owing to these circumstances we did not receive news until it was too late, especially as there was a long and difficult march to any one of the two camps. The Mangheten have great superstitions about the Oraji and for these reasons it is extremely difficult to make them act contrary to their traditions. They could not be induced to allow us nor our native assistants to accompany them in the forest and if pressed too hard they take to flight, and all relations are broken at once. I knew perfectly well that 3 parties were hunting continually in different directions, but nothing seemed to
I was unable to overcome their expulsions.

One Okapi being caught they will
kill it instantly by means of a stout
sharpened cut on the very spot
where they discover the captured
animal. They beat it over the
head until its skull is broken
and over the shoulder. Sometimes
they throw their light spears
(flechetas) at them which seldom
penetrate the skin, their expul-
sions do not permit them
to shoot poisoned arrows at an
Okapi. The Okapi is absolutely
helpless as they are always caught
by one of their limbs generally
right above their hoof. Before
retaining the Okapi is fastened
to the somewhat flexible top
of a stony tree about 25 to 30
feet from the ground. The
slightest effort to escape will
lift the feathered flints from
Ganamgani July 24-26 1910

The ground. The Mhangeni being so heavy an animal to collect any flavor in the brain is practically unable to move and easily killed.

According to the Mhangeni they never succeed in killing themselves. The Mhangeni is in fact an extremely nervous creature, when caught they run up to trees and beat their heads against the trunks. In mere desperation, they throw themselves on the ground and injure themselves considerably. They always rub great patches of hair off with these efforts as they turn over and over again and beat their head with such force on the ground that it is difficult to get a perfect specimen. Sometimes especially in opening where the ground is perfectly soft, they may be held fast for that for 4 days, as the Mhangeni revive their
Jan. 24-26, 1910.

The traps are set with the perfect knowledge of the habits of an Otapiri. They carefully track their coveded prey until they find fresh imprints and then they set to work. The Otapiri retreating during the daytime will pass again on the same spot. They seldom leave a district when not disturbed and as the traps are set in such manner as to make it impossibly for the Otapiri to pass the road without stepping into the fatal circle of well concealed snares, they are perfectly sure of catching it. 

For very little in the whole enterprise, they can get nothing except what they take. The going monotonously and driving every evening and morning, this being no disturbance as the camp is at great distance from
JanaunagiFeb 24-26/1910

2090-91. The place where traps are set out.

They are essentially the roots of a small tree. Hardly when
being scraped and stripped
of the bark makes a beverage
of a somewhat narcotic action
inasmuch as they stop dancing
yet are able to continue their
monotonous incantation
addressed to the Orapi. By means
of what is called "Nepunika." They
fortell at least they pretend to
fortell the death of an Orapi.

There are several Nepunikas in
the ethnological collection. One
photograph taken at a village
showing the process of setting
these "Nepunika" up. There are
several other means used all
pertaining to sorcery. They have
a deadly fear of the Orapi. In
rather of the dictator that may
follow their death of their wives.
Ganvagwe Feb 24-26 1900

The Ovambo are not observed. Great care is taken that the head of the Ovambo never touches the ground, they always manage to get some branches or leaves under his head, otherwise the man stepping over the ground where an Ovambo has fallen has to die, besides something may happen to themselves to their relatives or to their villages. This are the reasons of the great difficulties with regard to the capture and collecting of Ovambo.

The Ovambo are by no means scarce and in former days have been still more numerous, as the Mambeto relate cases of the capture of 5 to 10 000 Ovambo in one day. The great difficulty consists in entering and campaigning in the forest, 80% principal
Ganwakwir feb 24-26/1910

...conditions required by Okapi's...to be solitude. To reach the portion of the forest that may be called the home of the Okapi is by no means an easy task, especially if the distance from the camp has to be made in a forced march. It is hardly possible to walk erect; it is a continued dodging the branches and jumping over at. To sink knee deep in the mud, to walk sometimes for ½ mile in the shallow water of a brook, to balance yourself on saplings that fortunately have fallen so as to bridge some muddy hole, to climb over the fallen giants that are covered with slippery vegetation...through avenues that allow to be more familiar with the naked feet of natives than with the boots of white men, and then again through some very fine...
Gannawarrin, Feb 24 - 26/1900

No 190 - a cooking forest very open in its general formation. What all that a temperature that makes one perceive a much measure that in an hour the clothes are so dripping wet by the perspiration as if when subjected melted for hours in a rain.

After some hours of hurried march the place was reached where the Ohrapi had set off the snake. The Ohrapi was still untouched. It lay on the same spot where it fell, none gone, being still attached to the patel rope. The lips were cut its skull beaten in the whole animal blocked to the utmost covered by millions of fly eggs. Patches of hair come off its skin, it was hopeless task to save more than the skeleton and some portions of the skin.
The Mangbetu had made many too long and very hot trips to that region. 4 or 5 hours are sufficient to spoil one's hopes with regard to the preparation of perfect Okapi-skins.

There are no villages or other human habitations in a distance of at least 6 hours forced march.

The principal requirement for the home of Okapi is undoubtedly solitude. The forest though partly dense partly open shows no specially high trees and becomes in fact less dense further one advances. On the actual home of the Okapi one can march erect nearly everywhere without trouble. Yet of course very dense impenetrable jungles may occur in certain places, but as a whole the trees at least the big ones become scattered and are much scattered.
There is a succession of hills and a series of clear, sandy brooks, of slippery paths worn into the ground by generations of forest-animals. There are hardly any other large mammals to be found in the same forest. Seldom one can see the track of a solitary elephant, chimpanzees may be heard howling occasionally. The black forest big the Adi-envelope (n°149) the white-bearded (n°17) and reddish-plowed colobus small troops of forest-buffaloes (2 or 4) the practically all the larger mammals to be found there (observed) whose tracks one may. The leopard has also to be included. Of birds the large plant-eater, and several species of hornbills.
January 24-26/1910.

No. 190 and 191 are the most commonly heard or seen.

Of no. 190, only one photograph has been taken, we arrived at about 4 P.M. at the very start of a rainstorm and it was too dark to take others.

Of no. 191, seven photographs have been taken. The specimen being entirely decomposed and covered by millions of fly eggs. Whole pieces of the skin were actually eaten away. I had noticed in the female that the occipital or rather the supra-occipital border reaches nearly the lateral line or rather the horizontal line formed by the tips of the spinous processes of the dorsal vertebrae. As it was hopeless to save the skin, I spent some time to define the position of the occipula in the male by 191. By pressure on the forelegs from
February 24-26, 1910

At the suprascapular border, the line would actually reach the line formed by the spurious processes when men were pulling on the foreleg. The suprascapular border was about 3 cm distant from the line formed by the spurious processes. The portion of the scapula is such that the portion of its anterior edge and that of the suprascapular border runs vertically nearly parallel with the anterior surface of the spurious processes of the third dorsal vertebra. If the foreleg is slightly pulled backward, the several photos taken of 1911 will help to show that the standing O.Rami has only a slightly slanting back and in this respect (the outline of the back) does not suggest a bird of giraffelike features.
Feb 28/1910
No. 192 - caracal
51993
7 TL 960. LT. 300. LH. 165.
LB. 470. HS. 360.

Hair pinprick brown. Iris yellow.
Stom. rem. of several large cats.
The first specimen! Call rather
darker than evidently taken
by natives from time to time
as I had seen a cap made
of a specimen considerably
redder (more rufous) also
one quiver, both cap and
quiver have been purchased
for the ethnol. coll.

No. 0192 - skull of Leghorns. Skull
sharply damaged. The photograph
show only of potamocherus
ad. 5. no measurements were
made. Killed at Juneau in Dec.

No. 193 - fragile paper
53206
9 Limb. TL. 1130. LT. 195. LH. 370.
LB. 570. HS. 620. #1. 680.
4 H. 80. DS. 230.
Wednesday Feb 28/1900
9:20 A.M.

Nose dark bluish gray, iris dark brown. One photograph of head after death.

Skin, skull, p leg bones.

Not very common, though well known to the Manglehut who use the white-tipped horns of large males as a horn shibter.

Leaves in the more anemalous portions of the forest, visit frequently native plantations, especially described ones. These plantations are different from the general character of the forest in as much as the light trees are nearly entirely existing and the undergrowth is relatively dense.

Polarogale

S TL 478, CT 211, LH 38, 15, 22

The nose is smooth, dark brown, not very glossy, deeply grooved as the two portions of the nose can be drawn backward and released.
Medje March 21/1910
No 194. again. In the latter position a great depression is formed. The stomach and intestines contained nothing but remains of small crabs. Some crabs are quite numerous in the brooks. Many trematoda were found in the intestines. The trematoda are fairly common in brooks.

Skull, skull and leg bones.

March 3
No 195
5/17/38

Afternoon

The skull which is extremely tender was torn to pieces by native dogs. The entire skeleton and skull for study. Common but being nocturnal in habits very difficult to procure.

No 196. Postmortem

Skull, skull & leg bones.

Skull, cont. rem. of small crabs and trematoda.
197. Polemogale

5 TL. 585. LT. 270. CT. 43.
The skeleton has been preserved
the terminal phalanges are in
the skin.

On April 2 no measurement
The skin was taken off by our
native assistants. The hair has
been beaten off by the Mangolea
who trapped and killed the
specimen. The skin and
entire skeleton have been
secured. The skull is almost
one side.

198. Theratherium

5 TL. 720. LT. 115. CT. 165
LB. 405. HS. 290. HP. 340.
TH. 150. HS. 250.

Skin, skull and leg bone

199. Polamogale

5 TL. 586. LT. 265 CT. 43 CE. 21.
Skin, skull, the leg bone
in the skin. Some costalGeneric
of small scale.
Wedge March 8 1909

Atherina

927.615. LT 155. LH 71.

Sperm, cont. yell. veget. matter.
Skin, skull, and legs bones.

Atherina

927.500. LT 155. LH 63. LH 833.

Skin, skull, and legs bones.
These Atherina have been caught by native Dogo. The skins are slightly damaged.

large rat

5 TL 750. LT 390. LH 730 LE 39.
Sperm, cont. Manose. They burrow into the ground, commit in
native plantations.
Skin, skull, and legs bones

Okapi (H. S. 1560. H. P. 1590.

9 TL 2650. (measured by one of our rat assistants using a tape.
The following measurements have been taken from body
without skin, from distal ends of femur to the root of tail.

premarialae

No. 204, May 20, 50. Length of neck from joint of humerus and clavula to base of ear 670. Diameter of neck in a straight line about 100 cm behind the skull across 210.

in a straight line in the middle 290. In a straight line right in front of shoulder from tip of second dorsal vertebra to tip of breast bone 410. The point on the breast is drawn backward the well developed muscles of the forelimb along the numerous produce an actual furrow at sternum one of a giraffe. Circ. around it 540. Circ. around middle of forelimb (Radius) 380. Depth of body in a straight line from tip of dorsal vertebra to extremum behind shoulder 730. Circ. of midpoint at femur and tibia - joint 750. The greatest width of mid limb in a straight
June just below the ischium 400. The axis of the pelvis is nearly vertical. Distance from top of vertebral column just before pelvis is curve of abdomen where the latter joins the hindlimb 350. A short distance between fore- and hindlimbs from elbow to inner joint 570 (in a straight line). I made several photographs of the simplified body to show its proportions and form, especially to prove the actual position of the shoulder plate. The difference in height of shoulder and pelvis is indeed very slight.

This female was also trapped by the Maungatunaha, our local assistants had taken off the skin and salted it at once, until I could reach them camp. The entire skeleton has been
Medje March 7/1910.

No. 204. Preserved. Fortunately the skull is not broken, as the brain died evidently of fear, it had entangled his feet in the vegetation and being deep mud could not entangle free itself. It must have struggled considerably on the ground as on one side only the hair has been rubbed off in many small places.

No. 0204. There was a rather large object. The surface of the skin was gray and still hairless except about the mouth, nostrils and eyes. The scalp of the head has been preserved poorly. The white stripes on fore- and mid-limbs and those on the buttocks were clearly demarcate, having a much lighter tint. The entire skeleton of this peculai specimen has been preserved. It was necessary to take the skull apart as the soft
March 7, 1918

No 204. Slime and ligaments would have spoiled the bones by the evening. The Freshwater dolphin, especially as the embryo was left in the uterus until my arrival and already greatly decomposed. The specimen was caught by a forelimb when trying to pass a very muddy passage. The Mangelius had devoured themselves to hunting Okapis know well their habits. It is of course clear that only a few have the necessary qualities to withstand the sharp senses of an Okapi and those have a high reputation among their tribesmen. They call the portions of the forest where the Okapi is found "Pig

Neimanoka" "Okapi forest." The Okapi indeed lives on a strictly limited territory long past in contention. Okapi...
March 7, 1900.

Medjo means indirectly that it is the worst place to go, indicating that any one venturing into these places has to submit to privations and hardships, but nothing can alter the strong belief they are filled with meaty places for gain. The spirits of a man mean to obtain a certain amount of wealth as they can acquire women and articles that are considered endemics among themselves.

To reach this place it took me nearly 10 hours of forced march. It was truly a terrible place and at least 25 miles from the nearest Mangalebe village. The first 4 hours the forest was rather dense, creeping vines and high trees being abundant, but gradually the density diminished the forest became more open.
March 7, 1906.

Koloa. High trees were then scattered every 30 to 50 yards. Sometimes a clump of 2 or more bees a slight surprise. Small palm trees no more than a inch in diameter formed the principal vegetation. The trees became in places so open that riders with their loads could walk without trouble in every direction. The country is much undulating, in fact there are many large hills or elevated rises, and there are still more swamp on such places are many impenetrable jungles that is in the neighborhood of the numerous streams with their ever twisting course and clear slowly running water that furnishes the British and French shallow bed is ever changing in width and that continually
Bridge March 7/19 00

Poorly obstructed by decayed trunks of living vegetation. Most covered buildings are rather scarce and no inducement for in the dry season the bed of these tracks after all the most comfortable road to be found. As a whole the typical Opani front does not cover of the demeant kind of tropical forest but shows less density than I ever had seen before in these regions. The ground is covered with dry leaves and small vegetation. Nearly everywhere ben an Opani hid an easy passage so much more so as they keep to the paths hidden by generation of fallen trees. Twice I saw fresh tracks of Opani always close to a brook which they had crossed, at one place...
March 24, 1900

No. 204. A photograph.

The chiseling season is evident, distributed over several months.

The female caught on Feb 7, 6th and its mammary glands full of milk. She had a calf that evidently escaped. The present specimen had a large breast that would most likely have been born before 6 to 8 weeks had elapsed.

The island is much lowerlying land in fact for over an hour and a half we hurried along over a swamp where the water stood evidently 3 or even 4 feet high. Hearing the greater portion of the rainy season. Small swamps, often regular mud holes are exceedingly abundant and the present specimen has been caught in such a place right at the edge of such a elevation. On one side.
March 7/09.

Elephants had made one of their mud puddles, which are not quite common. The elephants select a water hole with water from ground and generally claysey mud. They walk about until they have formed a perfect mud puddle. This is sufficient proof that they use the mud to throw it upon their hide for they carry much of the mud away leaving large excavations. On one of these places I made a photograph.

Potamogale
OTL 585, LT. 280, CT. 46, CR. 24.
Skeleten and study skin.
Stom. cont. remains of seven small fish.

Potamogale
OTL 485 CT. 8, CT. 42, CR. 22
Stom. cont. rem. of small crabs.
Mid'y March 1941

206. Skin, skull, the leg bone in the skin.

207. Hyraxe

TL 4 60 LT 100 LH 7 2 14.36
from middle of eye to end of nose
Some cloth chewed up green leaves.

Skin and entire skeleton have been preserved.

208. Genetta

TL 7 12 LT 3 80 LH 6 4 14.36
LB 19.5 HS 110 Distance from
middle of eye to end of snout 20.21

Large eyes, light brown not yellow
Nose project round, (was found
the next morning, small, rectangular
elongate), nose brown above,

Punish below, pads pink not white

Between penis and
corpus is a large paired gland [on] lateral portion of which is a
pocket like depression. Some of ears pinkish, near the edge
March 8, 1900

No. 208. Brownish. The claws are fully retractile.

Slow. Cont. rem. of small mammals and several leaves tightly rolled up. Said to be arboreal.

Skin, skull and skeleton are terminal phalanges are on the skin.

No. 209. Potamagule.

Stom. cont. fish and remnants of arabs. Potamagules are thin numbers in the many small rivers and brooks which at the present season are quite low (often to five inches or less above). There are however many deep portions with apparently stagnant water. The bed as a rule is shallow—full of white sand—edges nearly always gummy and muddy covered with dense
Medge March 9/1910

Many interesting phenomena in the course of the investigations were recorded. The water is perfectly clear after the current increases and the rapid formation of a thick brown current of the water of these rivers. The water is sometimes quite thick in a single night from a slight rise of a few inches to 4 or 5 feet. In such cases a great portion of the adjacent forest is damaged. In two or three days the normal stage is reached. I have never seen any intermediate stage. The natives state that the young are simply laid low in a bush of dry leaves near the edge of the stream. The other which the natives describe well is also an inhabitant of these streams, but very seldom seen or heard. They are more common in the smaller streams. Crabs, shrimp, water insects, small fish are abundant here and secure a steady food supply.
March 9, 1910.udge.

$TL. 545. LT. 248. LTH. 43.12.20.

was somewhat decayed.

Stom. cont. rem. of fish, crabs

and a few shrimps.

Study skin and entire skeleton.

No. 211

Mania

$TL. 775. LT. 500. LTH. 545.

Skin, skull and leg bones.

No. 212

genetta (Hardwicke birotata)

$TL. 1060. LT. 545. LTH. 90.12.39

Skin, skull & leg bones.

This genetta is chiefly arboreal and

a remarkably good climber.

One afternoon (3 P.M.) The natives

came up to a specimen in the

brushes, in a moment notice

it had concealed itself in the top

of the tree profiting of the dense

growth of cypress. It could of course

not be noticed from below, but

it would only leave its hiding

place when the native who climbed
March 10, 1910. Memo.

On 2/12 the tree was actually at Minnecah. We already believed it had somehow managed to escape. When suddenly it took a tremendous leap that carried it out wide down to the ground a distance of about 20 feet. Without a stop it disappeared in the neighboring brushes. (See later measurements in log.)

Pharnogale

No. 213

Potto

No. 214
Sf. 460. Lt. 75. Lh. 80. Lc. 26. Skin, skull and legbones.

Pharnogale

No. 215
Stk. 60. Lt. 29. Lh. 45. Lc. 21. Stom. cont. small crabs. Skin, skull, legbones in the skin.

Potto

No. 216
Sf. 383. Lt. 61. Lh. 73. Lc. 26. Ls. 22.

No. 216. Stom. cont. fruit.

Skull, skin and leg bones.

Potamogale

9 Tl. 600. Lt. 280. Lh. 43. Lc. 22.

Two abdominal, two pectoral mammae in one of the head was caught in the afternoon at about 2 p.m. The hair on the tail was missing in the fresh specimen.

Stom. and intest. cont. rem. of crabs, small fish and water insects. Spiritually.

Small blue Antelope bluegray Dusky.

9 Tl. 637. Lt. 176. Lh. 80. Lc. 8.32.

Skull, skin and leg bones.

Potamogale

9 Tl. 558. Lt. 260. Lh. 41. Lc. 21.

Skin, skull, leg bones.

March 12.

No. 217.

Potamogale

9 Tl. 556. Lt. 252. Lh. 42. Lc. 21.

Skin, skull and leg bones in the skin.

Large rat

9 Tl. 750. Lt. 400. Lh. 69. Lc. 43.

Two pairs of thoracic, two pairs of abdominal mammae.
Medje March 14/1910.

No 222. Large cat, not 221.

质检

$T/L 790, LT. 417, LT. 78, LB 265.

Stone cont. Manor.

Skeleton only. Cat

large cat (Catamount)

$T/L 715, LT. 400, LT. 69, LB 42

Skin, skull and legbones.

Mammalium

$T/L 720, LT. 117, LT. 170, LB 430, HT. 520,

HP. 360, & m. 9.85 & 6.8. 170.

Skin, skull and legbones.

Genetta nandina binotata

$T/L 890, LT. 480, LT. 64, LB 270.

Note reddish brown, pedicellate

On the lower abdomen is a

large yellowish gland, nearly

smooth on the outside, of a great

length. Having Artemisia roots, from

it is folded in the middle, the two

lobes meeting each other. The

gland is present in male and female

alike, it is backed by the ordinary

glandular tissue of a fat-like appearance.

Exhibit
March 16/1910.

No. 225. The stom. cont. a large insect. The stone of a forest print with the yellowish pulp still adhering. No calcium. Skin, skull, and leg bones.

March 18/26.

53900

March 19.

No. 227.

53173

9 TL. 720. LT. 435. LH. 50.
Skin, skull, and leg bones. Small brownish Antelope.

9 TL. 585. LT. 70. LH. 17.2.
Skin, skull, leg bones.
LB. 320. HS. 31. HP. 365.
The mammary glands were full of milk. The stom. cont. green veg. matter well chewed up.

Small brownish Antelope.
6 10IV. TL. 470. LT. 70. LH. 149.
LB. 250.

Small brownish Antelope.
8 TL. 354. LT. 75. LH. 162. LB. 310.
The small horns were slightly movable in the fresh specimen.
Megrte, March 21 1910.

No 229. They are now attached in a small package to the skull.

Skin and entire skeleton.

One hindlimb has been damaged by matrie bago.

One photograph evidence of the entire animal lying on the ground.

Small antelope.

5 p.m. Tt. 389, C. 49, Ht. 122.

7 p.m. 195, C. 20.

Skin, skull and leg bones.

It is highly browned like nos. 227-22.

but has dewclaws and lacks the white marking in front of the ears.

The whole mouth was very much compressed, the lacrimal gland showed a black bent line.

Note:

Potamogale


Slow continous run of small crabs and a few continuos run of water voles.

Study skin and entire skeleton.

was slightly decompored Ven from.
Medj. March 21, 1910.

No 232. V. Herpestes v.250

6, no measurements, was taken by Okapi-hunters and claimed by one of our net assistants. The skin and skeleton have been preserved. The terminal phalanges are left in the skin.

Taken about 15 miles south of Gamanjini in the forest.

March 25

No 233

P. ammogale

9. TL 590. LT 278. Lh. 46.

The ears have been eaten away by rats when specimen had been caught in a trap. The stom. was empty. The intestines contain remains of a few water-insects.

Study skin and entire skeleton. Small balloon envelope.


4s. 275.

Skin, skull, 9 leg bones, stom. cont. well chewed up leaves and pieces of green forest fruit.
Potamagalae

5 Tl. 563, Lt. 250, Lt. 42. 14. 22.
Skin with leg bones in the animal skull.

5 Tl. 952, Lt. 600, Lt. 12. 3. 1B. 26.
Skull skin and leg bones.

Cercopithecus, black deer.

Cercopithecus red tailed.

5 gins. Tl. 1080, Lt. 680, Lt. 12.
Skin, skull and leg bones.
The most common monkey.

Civet cat

5 gins. Tl. 375, Lt. 120, Lt. 52.
Skin, skull and leg bones.

Hyrax

7 Tl. 575, Lt. 18, Lt. 82, Lt. 31.
Skin, ear cont. chewed up, green leaves of a tree.
Skin and entire skeleton.

Red River Hog  Skeleton

7 gins. Tl. 490, Lt. 148, Lt. 100, 18.
Shows still the striped condition of the pelage. Caught by natives, the first one seen of this age.
No 241. Potamogale
Skin, skull & leg bones in the skin
Harpastes?

No 242

No 243. Nanduina binoculata
Skin, skull & leg bones
Genetta & TL. 1085. LT. 620. LH. 93. LB. 30.
Skin, skull & leg bones
Stom. cont. rem. of the largest
growth anomalies in the cell.
(See "Small mamm. Cat."
Skull only of a genetta
Like 243 but 9 inc.
Was entirely decomposed
The dentition shows an interesting
Stage.
Antelope, brownish
9 TL. 600. LT. 80. LH. 176. LB. 335.
Skin, skull & leg bones.
Stom. cont. green veg. matter well chewed
up. There were a number of fly larvae
May 24

No 244. attached to the walls.

Mainio

No 245. B TL. 985 LT. 580. LH. 688. Stamp Cut

showing in auto, there is hardly an entire head on floor to be found

Skin, skull and leg bones.

black cecropithecon

6 TL. 110. LT. 68. LH. 155. LB. 360.

Skin, skull and leg bones.

April 5

No 246.

5259/1

black cecropithecon

6 TL. 110. LT. 68. LH. 155. LB. 360.

Skin, skull and leg bones.

April 6

black cecropithecon

6 TL. 715. LT. 445. LH. 92.

Skin, skull and leg bones.

Potto

9 TL. 411. LT. 56. LH. 76. LB. 240

3 pairs of laterally placed abdominal mammae, they are only 2 mm wide.

On male and female alike there is a curious gland the outside of their

monosineal somewhat raised divisions. In the male it serves

also as everted in the female.
Wedje April 6/19 40

vagina is placed in front of this gland. On each side in front of the
vagina is a small funnel-shaped body 4 mm. wide but only 2 mm.
high. These bodies can be pulled out to about 7 mm.; inside the
funnel is a pastel-like yellowish milk. Attach two photographs showing the gland
vagina, the posterior membranous and the pad of the hindlimb. The
pads are punctured with some brown vinca blue spots. The iris is yellowish
brown, strongly directed towards the small round pupil (about 2
mm. wide). The nose is from the side in the upper portions, below puncta
stom. cont. pulp offront.

one prepuce with placenta has been placed in alcohol (no 248)

(cage numbers).

Nocturnal & Common

Snail and entire skeleton

said to make a pleasant mealman
Blacks Creek - a melanistic sample

Black ercolate mixed with only the muzzle dark gray.

9 fowl. TL 735. LT 220. LT 94. 

Note: from m. of eye to end of nose 49. LB. 260.

Hose medium brown, medium groove, vis dark brown, pupil round. Pads dark brownish.

Has a large pocket-like preoral gland that contained a dark brownish smell like paste-like mass. There are two minute pads on the trochantal portion of the hindlimb. They are placed opposite each other about 20 mm above the large pad and are visible in the photo. There is only a space of 2 mm between these two minute pads. The lips are dark pinkish gray. The calcaneum is about 35 mm long and

When flattened 37 mm. Broad. Stom. cont. ripe plantains and remains of large insects. The retina
Medje April 7 1910

No. 249. say that it occurs chiefly along rivers and is feeding on fish. I made great efforts to get the present specimen; it is undoubtedly nocturnal as it was caught during the night. The skin and skeleton have been preserved. The terminal phalanges are in the skin.

April 8

No. 250

Genetta

TL. 885. LT. 410. LT. 851. LT. 40. LB. 275. Two pairs of subterminal mammae, a large preanal gland, consisting of two glands between which is the pocket. The mammary glands were full of milk. Some contain a plantain, and a great number of large insects, especially large grasshoppers, a few hairs of some small mammal (pocket). The caecum is a cylindrical mass 27 mm. long. One photograph of entire specimen.

Skin and skeleton the terminal phalanges are in the skin.
Wednesday April 9, 1910

No. 251

Okapi 9, no measurements, the skin had been taken off by one nat. assistant. The skull only could be secured, as the natives would not give up the bone. A few incisors have been lost. The specimen was trapped by the mangabeen and had a fresh born calf with it, that the mother killed evidently by accident.

Skin and complete skeleton of Yg. Okapi 9, the skin is imperfect condition. The mother was caught when descending the slope of a hill edging a brook and fell in the water where she was drowned.

No. 252

Small brownish Antelope 2 or horns Tl. 540, Lf. 160.
Lt. 170, Lb. 280, H. S. 320, X. M. 50. S. & S. 110. Skin, skull and legs. The specimen was injured on the right side of the mouth. Common in i...
Page 4 April 9/1940

No. 252. Deserted plantations that are quite fruitless (with exception of the missing tall trees) occur in a mile singly, seldom 2 adult together.

Manio

t. Tt. 665, Lt. 45, Lh. 52. Skin, small and leg bones.

Storm, cont. rem. of dried-up ants only.

No. 254. Genetia.

Lt. 975, Lt. 465, Lt. 92, Lt. 46, Lb. 28.

Storm, cont. rem. of short-tailed and field rats. A rather small preorbital gland. The ears have been damaged by ants. One photo side-port of entire specimen.

Skin and skeleton, the terminal phalanges are in the skin.

The native state that this genus leads a chiefly terrestrial mode of life. Near vultures, used to kill also chickens.
Webje April 10/1940.

No. 255. Genetta, thick tailed
TL. 945. LT. 430. LH. 95. 14.45. H.
18.325.

Stom. cont. mostly pinite, and a few feathers of a bird (grouse).
Said to frequent only dense forest chiefly terrestrial.
One photograph of entire animal. Skull, vertebrae and skeleton, the smaller
Phalanges are left in the skin. (5) meets a small Nagaste plant. There are two flat chins in the
Collection, bought from the natives. We hear the numbers
No. 0255 and No. 00255 and have been taken in the neighborhood
Of Webje's Agarin.

9. TL. 610. LT. 210. LH. 70.
Two pairs of lateral mammae. Articulated somewhat behind the
Hindlimbs.

Blood skin and entire skeleton
Rushi tears so easily that it is
March 11, 1910.

No. 256. Practically impossible to get a perfect specimen.

One precaution no. 0.0256 has been preserved in alcohol. The surface of the skin looks as if scales, like in a mammal would cover ultimately the body. The series of spines developing actually on the edge of the scales, the scale-like divisions being maintained though not visible extensively.

No. 257.

5/1747


Stom. cont. the same reddish bean-like fruit which is eaten by the larger squirrels and also by apples. Remains of plants and several large violets (crickets). The skin is decorated about the neck.

Skin, tail and leg incomplete.

No. 0.0257. Still only of afterwards. The specimen was taken on a trap and eaten by some carnivore. Note.
Medje April 13/1910.

No. 259

Atherina

TL. 670. LT. 220. LH. 75.

the first perfect specimen.

Stone cont. marble.

Shark skull and legbones.

Atherina

TL. 660. LT. 220. LH. 75.

The left fore limb is lacerated.

Shark, Shark, 9 legbones.

They are relatively common & well known to the natives who are very fond of the meat. The natives hunt them by employing their dogs which hunt out the buchows that are often of considerable length.

Very often large hollow-fallen trees are used as a homestead. According to the natives only one young is formed in the buchows, seldom are more than 3 specimens together. Though chiefly nocturnal, they may occasionally be observed during daytime. It is common
Tawny April 13/19 40

in the neighborhood of villages
or rather plantations though
it may also be found in the middle
of the forest. Some of the
natives catch it also by placing
snare at the entrance hole.
The tail is used as a rattle in
the manner of a rattle snake.
Though the rattling sound is
produced by rapid sideward
movements on or at least
very close to the ground. The
flattened enlargements of the
base of bristle-like quills are
perfectly hollow and shaking
them only slightly produces
some noise. Its chief defense
consists however in his spines
the manner in which it
uses its springy armature
when touched or taken he
rapidly jerks backward the
spines entering the skin if its
medic April 23/19 40.

No 258. atherum aggressor or certainly must him broken its grip and the atherum instantly escapes.

One one even size of these flattened enlargements may be counted on the same bristle.

No 260. B. colobus, same as No 160.

April 14

April 15

April 16

April 17

Patto

No 261. D. 390, LT. 65, CT. 78, LB. 240.

Stom. cont. small fruit.

Skin, skull and legbones.

genetta

No 262. D. 92. LT. 425, CT. 95, LB. 30.

Noe light brownish pink, iris yellowish brown. pup. Vert. elong.

Stom. cont. rem. of 2 rats and 1 large centipede (such as in rem. of. Invertebrats) chiefly terrestrial.
Medic April 21/1910.

51202


Width of nose 24. (opening of nostrils, taken inside) dist. between the two

eyes 37. Greatest width at corner of

mouth 89. Dist. from upper incisors
to extension edge of lower lips 22. The

edge of the lower lips slides ordinarily
16 mm. above the edge of the lower

incisors. Greatest length of ear 71.
The pyramidal arches can be felt freely as

muscles above. There are two depressions
right behind the rather heavy eyebrows.

As muscles on edge of the arches.
The span on top of the (arched) eyeshair
is 11 mm. deep as could be ascertained
by pushing a pin. Across shoulder
straight line 420. Circ. of body
at the base of sterno sternum 970.

Width of right hand at metacarpal
joint 47. Thickness of hand on
same point 32. Width of right foot
at same point 50. Width of foot 47.
May 20, 1930

No 263.

Below the thumb: 30. Thickness 30.

Greatest width of thumb of right foot at base of nail 29. Thickness at same point 21. Thickness of the space between thumb and digit 42 mm.

The same measurement on the hand.

37. Greatest width at base of thumbnail of right manus 36. Thickness at same point 15. The pad on the index finger (above wrist) one of the pads that is put on the ground when walking is 24 mm. wide and 38 mm. thick at the angle. The widest fringe above 18 mm. wide and 23 mm. high.

Measurements without skin:

Circ. of middle of upper right arm 280.

Circ. one inch below elbow 270.

Circ. one inch above wrist 160.

The upper arm on the inner side nearly flat, the outer side however is well rounded. Greatest thickness middle of humerus (diameter of inner line) 75 mm. greatest width at the rhomboid 115.
March April 21/1910

No. 263

115 mm. - Cric. middle of femur 490.

Greatest width 9.2. The greatest thickness 6.4, the portion of the body being considerably more rounded. The body lying on its back from nuchal to top of head 740; height at nuchal alae 260.

Height of skull 205. Height of pelvis 130 (above ilium). The first measurement has been taken 640 mm. from ischiium to the second 400, the 3rd 80 mm. from ischiium. The greatest width of abdomen (not bleated) 360 mm.

The face, ears, the pads are black with a slight oily gloss. The skin visible underneath the hair through grayish brown appears from a distance black.

There are two ischiial calluses, at least two definite hairless hardened areas, it is true that these two areas are not raised above
April 21, 1910

263. The skin as it is typical in other monkeys, but they are even lacked by exactly the same kind of tissue found in other monkeys. The stem cont. the ordinary kind of yellowish fruit with two handles.

Two specimens only have been observed, the present spec. was larger, they were upon eaten high trees. Two photographs. Skin glistening. Small brownish envelope.

T 2565, C. 710, C. H. 165, C. B. 280. #S. 285, #P. 335, f. m. 4. 45. S. B. S. 115.

This appears black from a distance but is actually dark greyish brown finely veined with light grey, pupil horizontally elongate, nose medium gray. Surface between cheeky mel gland and eyes brownish gray, ears minute whiteish pink, towards edge brownish pink; outer side brownish...

Date: April 21, 1910

Specimen: 263

Description: The skin is typical of other monkeys, but they are lacking by exactly the same kind of tissue found in other monkeys. The stem contains the ordinary kind of yellowish fruit with two handles.

Two specimens have been observed, the present specimen was larger and was found upon eaten high trees. Two photographs of the skin are glistening. The envelope is small and brownish in color.


Appearance: It appears black from a distance but is actually dark greyish brown with fine veining of light grey. The pupil is horizontally elongated, and the nose is medium gray. The surface between the cheek gland and eyes is brownish gray, and the ears are minute whiteish pink, with brownish pink at the outer edge.
April 21/1910

No. 263. The skin as it is typical in other monkeys, but they are even lackled by exactly the same kind of tissue found in other monkeys.
The stomach, the urinary tract,
of yellowish fruit with two flakes.
Two specimens only have been observed, the present spec.
was the larger, they were upon eaten by birds.

Two photographs. Skin galabion.
Small brownish envelope.

F. 6. 5. 110.

This appears black from a distance
but is actually dark grayish brown
finely veined with light gray, pupil
horizontally elongate, nose medium
gray. Surface between cheek and
eyebrow brownish gray, ear
pietate with black prick. Towards edge
brownish prick; outside brownish.
Medie April 24/1910:

No 264. Skin and entire skeleton. Stone cont. finely chewed green reg. matter.

Potamogale
9 juv. TL 375. LT 173. LH 34. CL 19.
Skin, skull and leg bones in the skin genetta

No 265

Potamogale
9 TL 910. LT 405. LH 86. LB 32. CL 19.
Skin, skull & leg bones
Stone cont. pulp of iupilmar

Potamogale
9 TL 453. LT 229. LH 37. CL 19.
Skin, skull and leg bones in the skin

No 266

Potamogale
9 TL 910. LT 405. LH 86. LB 32. CL 19.
Skin, skull & leg bones
Stone cont. pulp of iupilmar

Potamogale
9 TL 453. LT 229. LH 37. CL 19.
Skin, skull and leg bones in the skin

No 267

Potamogale
9 TL 453. LT 229. LH 37. CL 19.
Skin, skull and leg bones in the skin

No 268

Potamogale
9 TL 435. LT 55. LH 85. CL 27. LB 25.
H. S. 18.
Stone cont. pulp of fruit.
Skin, skull and leg bones

No 269

Potamogale
9 TL 435. LT 55. LH 85. CL 27. LB 25.
H. S. 18.
Stone cont. pulp of fruit.
Skin, skull and leg bones
Medje May 11 1910.

No 269
- Skin, cart, plantains and leaf
- Skin skull and leg bones.

May 2
- Small brownish antelope
  - TL. 575, LT. 75, LH. 172, LB. 36
  - HS. 29, HP. 34, £m H. 50
  - HS. 125, £t. 52

"He's ahandle place on the back"
- Skin p. skull.
- Small brownish antelope
  - £fj. TL. 393, LT. 43, LH. 128
  - LB. 198, HS. 20
- Skin, skull p leg bones.

May 3
- No. 271
  - Small brownish antelope
    - £f. TL. 490, LT. 155, LH. 63
    - HS. 105, £t. 34

Skin, skull p leg bones

Thyromyns
- £f. TL. 556, LT. 88, LH. 92, £t. 30
- HS. 150

Tail p. pads of hind limbs dark brownish, pads of fore limbs lighter. The edge and back of ear dark greyish, middle whitish.
Medie May 11 1910.

No. 269. "Genetta [Mandrillus]."

H.S. 175. L.E. 36.

This yellowish brown, heavily veined somemat radiated on the outer edge, pupil vertically elongate.

A rather stout, built genetta with somewhat short and powerful potted limbs. The gland on the lower abdomen is yellowish white has no stigma but has a fatty hump, and the smelling matter (if any) is evidently exuded all over its surface. The pedis on its hindlimb are very typical in the present specimen. They are very rough and undulating as if the kinnical or climbing trees. Whenever they are found dead in a trap the pedis face whether the sole of the hindlimb is turned inward or it would be in the act of climbing smaller trees. Two photographs, one of the gland and pad, another sidesview of entire body.
May 6/1910

No. 275
52838

Path.
Skeleton only, had reddish brown skin and decomposed.

No. 276
57750

Attenara
Skin, shields, pegs, horns.

7 L. 630. Lt. 190. Lh. 73. Lt. 36.
two pairs of lateral mammae.

No. 0276

Embryo

had been put first in formalin
then soaked in water and put
in an alcohol jar. (had no idea
of the twin)

Reddish envelope with black dorsal
band

9 Lc. 1040. Lt. 114. Lh. 240. Lb. 615.
Hs. 480. HAP. 510. Lt. 75.

No. 277
52905

A postcal specimen of this antelope
of skin and skull only.

No. 277 had been killed by a
leopard which escaped. The
marks of the canines and claws
are well noticeable on the skin.

The leopard crushed with its teeth,
the occipital portion of the skull,
May 4, 1910.

273. Proc. The ears are appressed to the head, the eyes are rather small and not protruding. The incisors are invisible being covered by the heavy lips. There is a large amount of soft tissue and skin below and in front of the nasal cartilage. It gives the idea of a small hole as it is protruding 15 mm. beyond the nostrils and 22 mm. in front of upper incisors (near trehalus).

274. Taken at very close range in the middle of day in a plantation near a native village. The natives stated that they are more common further north. The skin and consequeants well chewed up.

2 photographs: side view, head, skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 274. *genetta* *Hemioninae* binotata

7. 1825. 57. 70. 1791. entire skeleton and study for identification.
Mudge May 9, 1910.

No. 281 q. 282 have been collected by Mr. B., present in the neighborhood of Mudge.

May 9.

No. 283

Ghettie Neandria bimakata

q. TL 970, CT. 53, CH. 82, LB. 29, LE. 40.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 284

Potamogale

were q. TL 426, CT. 198, CH. 38, LE. 20.

Skin, skull & leg bones in skin

Atherina

q. TL 588, CH. 68, CT. 200, LE. 35.

HS. 150. (Skin, skull & leg bones. Large intestine 1220 mm.

Small = 6200

Calcium = 230

Stone, cont. mucous, the stomach is distended.

Atherina

q. TL 665, CT. 225, CH. 72, LE. 38.

HS. 155.

Large intestine 1010 mm.

Small = 6200. 4 Calcium 25
May 7, 1910.

No 278. There is also a clawmark on the underside of the midline. The skin, skull and leg bones have been preserved.

No 279. Buffalo

\[ Tl. 2850, Lt. 750, Lt. 575. \]

\[ Hs. 1440, Stin. 470, St. 8070. \]

A very fine old bull, unfortunately one of the horns had been broken in a former combat. The skull is perfect, the entire skeleton has also been preserved. Here were four together, large bull and two cows, finest buffaloes evidently do not congregate in large herds.

Herpetes (Cassarchus alexandri)

\[ Tl. 260, Lt. 92, Lt. 39, Lt. 15. \]

Skin, skull and leg bones.

Genetta has been catalogued twice by mistake.

\[ Tl. 247, Lt. 235, Lt. 56, Lt. 31. \]

Skull, skin and leg bones.

April 12: Cf. & Jrn. Tl. 335, Lt. 123, Lt. 48 Lt. 21.

Skin, skull and leg bones.

All No 279 has been catalogued twice by mistake.
May 13, 1910

No. 290

Small & large intestines together 25.80. There is no muscular
construction to mark the transition from small to large intestines.

[Redacted text]

No. 291

Genetta


L.B. 30.

Small & large intestines together 19.40. No calcium.

Skin empty.

The ears and nose are somewhat damaged. Study skin of skull.

[Redacted text]

No. 286 Stone, heart-shaped, vacuolated.
Stone, cont. Membrane & yellow
veget. matter
Shin, skull & legbones.
Shell only of 8. Atherine
Small black Antelope Bluegray duiker

No. 286

May 12

No. 287 TL 710. CT 95. LH 178. C 54.
HS 310. LB 360. Fm 960.
F. B. S. 150. Distance from middle
of eye to end of content
Shin, skull & legbones.
The stomach has been cut by a
porter.

Potamogale

May 13

No. 288

57345

No. 289

31963

Genetta,  Nebrius,  birotata
9, TL 1100. CT 590. LH 92. C 34.
HS 194. - B. 3123.
Rib yellowish, brown, purple, orange
alongside. Stone, cont. a large yellow stitch,
May 19, 1910.

20. 0295 of the month beyond the corner, they have individual numbers. The Mang betn would not give up the Otapi as they wanted to eat it themselves. However after a long palaver they consented to depart with the skull. I sent some of our nat. assistants in the forest and they succeeded in getting the skull in fairly good condition. They were instructed to wrap the head into a cloth that was previously well soaked with formalin. Owing to this precaution the head was still in fair condition for a plantation. The tip of the horns were not covered with hair but it looked as if the hair had been rubbed off long time ago as the very tip of the horns were other...
Medlay May 13 1940.

No. 292. 48. 15. LB. 295.

Strain 9 skull damaged.

May 15. 52784.

Small blue Antelope Bluegray duiker

87. 670. LT. 85. LH. 174. LR. 5.2

HS. 34. LB. 34. F. mh. 60.


Skin, cont. green. veget. matter

well chewed up.

No. 294. 51460.

Vennetta Nandina

g. TL. 990. LT. 530. LH. 92. LR. 5.5

HS. 180. LB. 29.

Skin. was full of ripe plantains

in c也算.

Skin, skull & legbones.

Vennetta Nandina binotata

g. TL. 1050. LT. 556. LH. 90. LR. 3.9

HS. 155. LB. 32.

Skin, skull & legbones.

Okapi 9 skull only, the scalp

has also been saved but was badly

decomposed. Trapped by Mr.

Manguben. One plantain of side

head up to ears has been taken and
Midge May 21/19 00

abut in the cheeks

20-0296 retained in the mouth. The

package is in a formalin tank

and is quite easy to identify

the food of the Phapi. The teeth

are well acquainted with

the predilections the Phapi have

for certain plants. A knowledge

which helps often applies when

setting traps for the Phapi.

The head resembles

very little or not at all a

giraffe, the Phapi lacks for

instance the prehensile lips of

the giraffe as can be seen from

the following measurement:

12 mm is the greatest distance

from the distal end of the

premaxillary to upper and lower

divider of upper lip. 7 mm is the

greatest distance from outside

of incisors to outer edge of lower

lips. The lips in both cases (above

and belong) remarkably
Wednesday, May 12/1900.

No. 0295. Present evidently from continued rubbing. The skull is in perfect condition. Several photographs: one sideview of head, another showing the Okapi hunters with their trophy.

Map 246. Manus

No. 246. T. 680. LT. 395. LT. 55.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 296. Skull of an Okapi & the scalp has also been taken but was considerably decomposed. The Okapi was killed by the Mangbetu, who brought the skull to our camp.

From this head two lplanters have been taken. Entire side beyond the ears, the mouth beyond the corners. Several photographs: 1 sideview of head, showing the Mangbetu who brought the Okapi. There is a package of beads, checked up, but still...
March 29, 1910.

20300. genetta 5 Juv.
Cr: 35.

Spine, skull & leg bones.

No. 301. genetta

Study spine and skull.

June 2

No. 302. genetta
HS: 157. HP: 146. X of neck two
inches behind the ear. Straight line.

Small intestine 22700.
Large intestine 15800.
Calcium

[Handwritten mathematical calculations]

The tongue which is strongly
prehensile has been preserved
in formalin, also the palate
to show ridges.

Samples of the four divisions
of the stomach have also been
preserved in formalin.

The specimen has been trapped.
May 21/1908

No. 029.6. Firm attachment, the lower lip (in front) are actually much applied to the nicotina. The eye also are comparatively small, with no long protruding eye lashes (as the Giraffe), they are not protruding but rather sunken (set into the eye cavities) with black spots. 

Potto — Skin, skull & legbones.

Genetka — Skin, skull & legbones.


Small rect. 1330

Large — 200.

Cecum — 21.

2 embryos.

Skin. cont. ripe plantains and many insects.

Small envelope 3

BTL. 560. Lt. 70. Lh. 168. Lh. 51. Hs. 290.


Skin. cont. green grass, well chewed up. — Skin, skull, legbones.

It measures across 63 cm. in a straight line. There were several other pictures taken, showing the surrounding and also a brush on which the Okapi feeds, that was secured as accessories No. 1.

The country was the most interesting I had yet seen, was much undulating, the valleys practically always having a brush with clear running water and numberless Across along the maniases.

The forest showed in its higher portions very large and greater number of trees than is normal in the Okapi country. Okapis are everywhere extremely difficult to procure, and this place was nearly 40 miles from our main camp, had to great difficulties to
Wedge June 2, 1910.

By the Mangleteen, unfortunately it was caught in a strong wind which damaged itself seriously by rubbing off large places of hair on the stumps and tree trunks. The skin and...

The entire skeleton have been preserved. Several photographs of the chilli body put up in the position which the natives and our native assistant stated would be assumed by the Weapi when walking along. There can be no doubt about its correctness as the specimen tests centered still its rigidity and no articulation nor any muscles were cut. The specimen is partly embedded in the mud, which is thin...
Mudge June 2/1910

1030 While both their arms are black and both are men of the same tribe, the same difference, however, can be observed in the chaps. It can be seen easily by the comparison of the skulls of such a statement has any foundation. I doubt it, but certainly it does to be considered a good fortune if a big male can be secured, like it in other mammals the males are more conspicuous and it is probable that in most cases they will clade the trap. Any hope there is one actual case on record that many animals passing on the path in which a trap was set returned soon after a female passed stepped into the trap and in the efforts to free itself, was drowned itself, as it rolled
Jedge June 2/1960

20302. into the crook of legs being
entangled in the rope (rope)
that circled its feet. [no. 0296]

Afternoon
6 TL 620. LT 160. LT 73. L 2 41.
LT 73. S. 140.
end of tail slightly matted
small, int. 6800.
large 2. 1250.
carcass. 260.
skin, skull & leg bones.
small antelope, brown.
8 TL 560 LT 63. LT 171. L 2 55.

When marching the encrusted
points above the opinius processes
The entire skeleton has been preserved

Janes

no. 303.

Jedge June 6

53180

Genetka
6 f jir. TL 540. LT 280. LT 71. L 2
LT 37. - The carcass was only 10 kg.
Skin, cont. milk.
Skin, skull & leg bones
June 8, 1910.

40306. *Genetta maculata*

51468

June 28

70. 308

51740

June 28

40309. *Genetta*

51520

**Medje June 8/1910.**

No. 307

Skin, small 9 leg bones

Mammal Cage - 55cm

Presented by Mr. Selkerrd, Borough of St. John's, Newfoundland

Stom. cont. rem. of black ants and grayish liquid, the ants were much friened up than in the ordinary species.

Skin, small 9 leg bones

Athenaeum

$7. 70, L. 225, C. 75, C. 270.

$5. 15.

Skin, small 9 leg bones

No. 309. *Genetta*

$7. 48, L. 420, C. 95, C. 40.

$5. 15, L. 270.

Small ant. 1050.

Large ant. 150

Carcass. 15. The carcass is very small; 5 mm long, 6 mm in diameter, cylindrical in form.
Stone, cont. resc. of 2 rats.
One is brown and, the other slightly brown. The vertebra slightly elongated, the spine itself brown. The pads are also painted brown but of a more indefinite color on account of its dirtiness.

Skin, skull, 9 leg bones.
Small brown antelope.

TL. 580. LT. 65. GT. 172. TB. 325.
CR. 50. HS. 30.

Two pairs of abdominal mammae. The mammary glands were full of milk.

Skin, skull, 9 leg bones.

Ceratomytic, black neck.

TL. 1510. LT. 990. GT. 183. HS. 310.

The testicles are very small, there is no scrotum visible - 5 months ago the testicles were large and the scrotum conspicuous in the same species.

Skin, skull, 9 leg bones.
July 10/1910 -

No. 312. Genetha

6 jug. Tl. 785. LT. 350. LH. 90.
Lv. 40. HS. 155.

Small int. 116
Large int. 125

Carcass, 15, cylindrical

Stom. Cont. ripe plantarius 9
2 large caterpillars

This yellowish brown pupated
Alongside nose light pinkish brown
Life pads
Skin, skull 9 leg bones.

July 12

No. 313

6 jug. Tl. 796. LT. 370. LH. 84.
Lv. 35. LB. 24. HS. 150.

Carcass cylindrical 22 months
Skin, skull 9 leg bones.

July 14

No. 314. Genetha

Tl. 895. LT. 475. LH. 87.
Lv. 34.

Skin and skull only

Slightly damaged skull of an ad. Tragikathus T.
Medje July 14/1910.

No. 0314. The animal had been killed by the natives, but as it had been only wounded by a poisonous arrow, it was lost in the forest and only found after it had been decomposed and eaten.

Hormetco? (Crossarchus alexandri)

July 15

No. 315

TL. 690. LT. 280. LT. 82. LT. 27.
HS. 120. LB. 250.

Three pairs of albinos: 1. Maximal smalluit. 2,000.
Large unit. 225.
Cheek unit. 40. (Sarcocysta)

Skin cont. a great number of large redots, spirochaetes, grasshoppers, and caterpillars.

Skin small 9 leg bones

Skill only of a large chimpanze adult male purchased from a soldier who had killed it new Medje. He stated that its face and hand and feet were black.
Meete July 26/1910.

No. 316. 

Maruis.

2  TL. 650. LT. 390. LT. 55.

Skins, skull & leg bones.

No. 317.

Ceropithecus black ocellis.

8  juven.  TL. 580. LT. 380. LT. 77.

LB. 150.

Skins, skull & leg bones

No. 318. 

Genette.

7  juven.

TL. 440. LT. 190. LT. 57. LT. 30.

Skins, dark gray, pupil vert. elongate.

No. 319.

Genette (both taken together in the forest).


Skins, dark gray, pupil in life before small, vertically elongate, after death round and much enlarged thro' pinkish brown.

Hyraxe.

9  TL. 585. LT. 25. LT. 85. LB. 35.

LT. 32. HS. 178.

Small embryo. Has been put together with the intestine in formalin, the liver heart.
Mudge July 27/1940

No 310: lungs was added to the same package. There are two cases of very different shape, one of them having two large processes, one pair of abdominal mammae.

The liver has 7 lobes, there is no gallbladder. Gill.

July 28

Skin of entire skeleton.

Cacopithecus black. occip. same as No 247.

Skeleton only, the skin was spoiled.

No 321.

July 30

Skull only of C. cacopithecus black. occip. same as No 321.

African

540. TL. 370. CT. 120. LH. 50.

L.e. 27. dist. from middle of eye to end of about 31. mm.

Shin, skull, 9 legbones.

Manus

9 TL. 575. LT. 355. LH. 45.

Shin, skull, 9 legbones.
No. 324. ceraphithecus, white ear tip, white belly
Tl. 1285, Lt. 815, Ct. 148, Ch. 41
H.S. 29.
iris light brown, round, when
small pupil about 3 mm. in
diameter; lips pinkish, about
the mouth grayish; ridge of nose
dark brownish; eyelid pinkish, red behind
Skin, skull, 9 legbones.
Plaster cast and 2 photographs
pads blackish, oval, callus
dirty grayish.

No. 0324. Shell only of same as above.
Aug 6

No. 325. Shell only of type of above specimen.

Aug 7

No. 326. Alternate
Tl. 517, Lt. 375, Ch. 54.
Skin, skull, 9 legbones.

Aug 8

Alternate
Tl. 517, Lt. 180, Ch. 72.
Skin, skull, 9 legbones.

No. 327. Alternate
Tl. 40, Lt. 122, Ch. 55.
Skin, skull, 9 legbones.
Marie Aug 9/1940

File No. 328. Pternochorens

9 juv. Tl. 465. LT. 150. LH. 10.
Strond shrill skull only, left
middrnck was wrapped off
in the trunk.

Aug 10

File No. 329. Crasemyn

2 pairs of abdominal, 1 pair
of pectoral mammae.

Skin, skull & legbones

Leopard

6 juv. Tl. 462. H. S. 125. LT. 17
LT. 65, LH. 26, 180. 185.
Skin, skull & legbones.

Formed by nettecs in the forest.
The mother escaped.

Mannio

9 Tl. 652. LT. 395. LH. 54.

Skin, skull & legbones.

Genette

6 Tl. 905. LT. 450. LH. 95. LH. 42.
H. S. 165. LH. 285

Skin, cont. pulp of tail.
Medic Aug 10/1910

No. 332 Large int. 160 mm.

Smaller int. 1040 mm.

Occlusum 20 mm. cylindrical 6 mm. diameter.

Stud to skull, 9 skull.

Tragelaphus sitatunga


C.B. 950, H.S. 960.

Iron dark brown.

Nose, dark blue. Taken in a swamp near Katnie plantation.

1 photograph, sideview of entire specimen.

Skin, skull & leg bone.

Genetta 6


C.L. 635, Genetta

51705


Both were found together in the forest, dark grayish brown.

Pinkish gray, paws light brown.

Of both, skin, skull & leg bone.

No. 336.  Ceropthecium red bailed
9. Tl. 1150. Ct. 750. Ch. 132. Lb. 320
Studychin 9 shill
Plantarice of face 14 336.

No. 337.  Ceropthecium red bailed
Tl. 1160. Ct. 755. Ch. 135. Lb. 3
Studychin 9 shill
black forest pg
Smnt with article 5h Modules 140.

9. height + vertically 92
S. of m. 1370. S. b. 9 450

This dark brown, smooth grain
dark. Sides of body also the back
darkish brown.

Stom. Cont. green veget. matter
well chewed up. Most of the
contents could still be identified
as leaves and young sprout of
Grass. There was very little grass
and only a half digested sprout
Grasses as leaves, among the
kernels formed the principal.
Medic Aug 16/1910

338. The forest pig differ greatly from Potamocherus in its selection of food. The latter
chooses as a rule massive
pulp, forest-fruits, roots, succulent plants, etc.
The meat of black forest pig
does not purify as rapidly
as that of potamocherus,
it is excellent eating.
1 photograph entire skeleton:
Skin and entire skeleton
There were 4 together, the
osseo or age could not be
defined. Species abdominal mammae
Black forest pig
St. inw. TL. 1770. LT. 400 LH. 297.
LB. 1000 # S. 630.
Width of antler horizontally 140
height - vertically 83
# S. 360. # of T. 250.
1 plastercast of head
1 photograph skeleton:
Skin, shell 9 leg bones.

No 339. fox were seen together, one was wounded but cut not be followed into the forest. At the report of the rifle, they all take to flight. Not very common, at least much less common and not in as large numbers than Pteromocheros.

No. 340. Pteromocheros

7 juv. TL 595 LT 178 LH 130.

Aug 18

No. 341. Ceropitheco, white ear tips

5 juv. TL 515 LT 325 LH 76.

Ovis grayish brown, face gray, grayish, neck dark grayish. Body callous like British.

Aug 18

No. 342. Genetta / sandvick

5 juv. TL 490 LT 260 LH 56.

LE 26. Skin, skull, 9 leg bones.

Photo from life.


Ovis in life greenish gray, legs black, small vertebrae along back.
August 20, 1910

Puffed tail duiker

Envelope (with large embryo)

- TL. 1050
- LT. 160
- LH. 260
- L. 82
- HS. 49
- P. 56
- CB. 58

Shin and entire skeleton

There is one large pouch on each side beneath the groying of No. 343. Chindibu.

6 jaw (fetal specimen)

- TL. 450
- LT. 65
- LH. 148
- CE. 50
- P. 28

Puffed tail duiker

Studied skin & skull.

Bone part of the underbuck in the street disturbed by a shot and was killed by the next shot. Several shots from any village.

Large rat

- TL. 757
- LT. 400
- LH. 74
- CE. 47

Stom. cont. Mandible

Skin, small & leg bones.

Small rat

- ML. 1470
- Large rat: 1120

Calcium 1.50 mm long, 0.2 cm. diameter, right after the calicum (4 items below)

No. 345. V. is a slight enlargement of the in texture extending over 80 mm. The diameter of this portion (flattened) is 2.5, the diameter of the large in texture is from 10 to 15 mm. Otherwise, there is a slight constriction.

Aug 23. Before and after said enlargement.

No. 346. V. Genetta (Randnicke).

Spaw. L. 615. CT. 335. LH. 70.

Skin, skull & legbones.

From time to time it gave off weird, plentiful sounds set short intervals, 5 to 12 at one time. Had heard the same sounds during the night in the forest.

No. 347. Tl. 7. CT. 400. LH. 670. LH. 75

25. 25 stems. Cont. coagulated gum of the appearance of gum arabic and a few inches of length. Small 8 leg bones.

Potto.

No. 348. Tl. 430. CT. 54. LH. 82. LH. 25.

One dark brown, a small reddish
Mettie Aug 24/19 60.

No. 348, elongate slit-like pupil, when alive.
Small int. 620.
Large int. 1230
Calcium 52.
Stom. empty
Skin, skull, & leg bones
Canal
TLC 160, CT 370, LH 193
H. 370, CT 60, CB 565
Small intestine 1950
Large intestine 300
Calcium 32
Stom. cont. and small bulk
Antelope hide no. 350. The pieces of meat were still covered by their skin. The antelope was swallowed in large chunks. There were no bones except the terminal phalanges with the claws still on. At the same time a young bird the size of a thrush was swallowed.
Wednesday Aug 24/19 co.
No. 349.
Skin of the skeleton, the terminal phalanges are in the skin. Rather scarce was caught in the forest.
The nose pinkish brown. Small blue antelope. 
BTL 695. LT 85. LH 180. LW 54.
HS 330. LB 38.
Skin and entire skeleton Bluegray Duiker.

No. 350.
Small blue antelope Bluegray Duiker.
BTL 685. LT 80. LH 170. LW 56.
HS 310. LB 37.

Aug 25
No. 351.
Skin, skull & leg bones. 
Civet - melanistic specimen.
9 Jnr. BTL 500. LT 165. LH 95.
LT 35. LB 185.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 352.
Civet - regular color.
9 Jnr. BTL 535. LT 180. LH 75. LW 36.
LB 190. Skin, skull & leg bones. Both ceca were 27 mm long.
Stom. empty. They are the young of the same litter.
No 353. In both specimens the eyes were dark brown with only a slit-like pupil when alive. When dead the pupil was wind. There was a relatively large prefrontal gland. Nose was darker.

He showed a remarkable fearlessness. They struckly bit after every object approaching them and held fast with their still bared teeth with extraordinary tenacity like a cat. They would

* A. cerebrifrons.* Black occipit.

Sp. jwn. Tl. 573. C.t. 357. C.t. 82.

Iris medium brown. A very tiny (about 1 mm) round pupil that would greatly enlarge (about 4 mm. in diam.) after death.

Skin small. 9 leg bones.

Potamocherus (1 photo)

Sp. jwn. Tl. 540. C.t. 158. C.t. 112.
Medje Aug 29/10.
Skull, skull g leg bones.
No. 356. Large hat corono.
9 Tl. 340. Lt. 425. Lh. 717. 70.
Lr. 42.
Skull, skull g leg bones.
No. 357.
5793
6 jnr. Tl. 550. Lt. 190. Lh. 80.
Lr. 38. Lr. 195.
Naris dark brown, pupil vertically elongate. Small cecocin.
Strm. empty.
Aug 30.
No. 358.
Potamochoerus
Bad Tl. 1390. Lt. 245. Lh. 255.
Lh. 86. H. S. 62.
Skull, skull g leg bones.
There is the end of a tail (♂) and the distal end of ear (♀) attached to the skin.
No. 358. Skull of Potamochoerus.
No. 358. G. Skms of foreskin specimens.
Medie Aug 30/1910

No. 00358
29 fetal specimens (No. 00358 of which the skull only could be secured). One of the specimen has been preserved in formalin, one in alcohol. There were 4 feet.

No. 359

Potamochirrus
6 p.m. Tc. 740, Lt. 210, Lt. 50.
Ms. 31. Lt. 103. Lb. 395.
Shin, skull & leg bones
The shin shows a tall, white, longitudinal stripe near the back

Genetta

No. 360

Tc 765. Lt. 34. Lt. 79.
Lt. 42. Lb. 240.
Nose light yellowish brown.
Pupil large, elongate.

Potamochirrus
6 p.m. Tc. 940. Lt. 265.
Lt. 18.
Skin & skull
The skin has no white longitudinal stripes.
Medgo Aug 31/1910.

No. 362. Blackstreet p.g. 2 photographs.

TL. 188. LT. 265. LLT. 30. H.870

Distance across the mount vertically in curve 180 mm. Distance across the mount horizontally in curve 163. Width across mount straight em. 150.

Kammerer (horizontal) of middle of body in the position photographed 515 mm. Three were found together.

Front reddish brown.

Snout dark grayish.

Skin visible underneath fur.

Skin dark brown.

Skin, skin of legs.

Potamogetale.

TL. 555. LT. 250. L.41. L.82. 22

Skin, skull, of legs composed to skin.

Skin, cont. principally skin.

Of small fish well preserved up in the intact, pieces of the carapace of a crab.

Length of small p. range in Latin 139.

There is nowhere a valcular continuation, but being the transition from...
Aug 31, 1910

Small to large insect. In Caceum

Lithostrotus (nat. name Epimenta)

L. 540, LT. 210, LT. 93

L. 29, HS. 140, LB. 190

N. dark brown, back black

With two dark red markings

Above running from the

Base to the tip. Externally toward

The center. The post eye darker

Median groove in base. About

The anus but rather backward

Is a soft whitish gland

That nearly forms a pocket

And an exscone will emit

An ill smelling fluid at

A distance of about a foot.

Stom. cont. rem. of index

(only the continuous. Broken up

Pieces) probable of Repa of Watermoss.

Small int. 1310 mm

Large int. 115 mm

Caceum slighty ascalted

Ant. neuron 30 mm
June 2, 1900.

Skin, and skeleton. The termi- 
nal phalanges are in the skin.

The natives stated that it 
leaves principally in the 
neighbourhood of the water.

Mr. Chapman observed the foot 
prints of this animal. It lives in 
the mud near the neighbourhood 
of a brook. The animals is 
mostly plantigrade.

Maurice

2 f. 617. lt. 360. lt. 49.
Stom. cont. finally chewed up 
ants.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

Atherina

2 f. 637. lt. 185. lt. 65. 49.36.

2 laterally placed mammal 
small intestine. 5390.

Large intestine. 1150.

Calcium 185.

Stom. cont. yellow. 1 receptacle.

Skin, skull & pelvis.
Date: Sept 10/1910

No. 367 Pteranodonences
5 TL. 1660. LT. 475. LH. 255.
HS. 64. LB. 86.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 368 Atelerix
& Skeleton only

Plantencast of the head No. 368.

No. 369 Guictonomys
5 TL. 685. LT. 365. LH. 73.
HS. 41.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 370 Guictonomys
5 TL. 750.
Skeleton only.

No. 371 Pteros
5 TL. 465. LT. 88. LH. 83. LB. 29.
LB. 265
Small int. 1020
Large int. 1240.
Calcium.

String cont. gum similar in appearance to gum aralb.
It only changes its consistency in
No. 371. The posterior portion of the large intestine.
Skin and skeleton. The terminal phalanges are left in the skin.
The tailed genetta 5 p.m. TL. 600. LT. 290. HT. 70
W. 40. LB. 19.
This grayish brown, nose above
and in front gray, near the
lower edge pinkish. Precocital
and gland. Cacumen cylindrical
9 mm long. Stom. conch. chill
milk and some yellowish veget.
matter, presumably ripe plantain.
Skin. Skull & leg bones.
Not common, chiefly Peruvian.

No. 372
Handrice binoata
7 TL. 1040. LT. 550. HT. 93.
W. 8. 180
Study skin & entire skeleton.

No. 374
M Haus
6 TL. 790. LT. 450. HT. 60. HW
Complete study skin & complete skeleton.
The Highest term runs along the abdomen
runs to the right and the heart is to the
left side.
No. 375.  Manus
  g. TL. 920. CT. 590. CtH. 65.
The scales are worn and smoothed
The skin & skeleton, the mummified
Malanges are the skin.
The skin is damaged on the shoulders.

No. 376.  Potamocherus
  LB. 755. #S, 570.
  Skin, skull & legbones.

Potamocherus
  g. jnr. TL. 930. CT. 290. CtH. 173.
  HS, 365 LB. 41.

Sept. 18
No. 377
Skin, skull & legbones.

Sept. 15
No. 378
Genetta  [Species not legible]
  g. jnr. TL. 680. CT. 560. CtH. 69.
  CT. 32.
Skin, skull & legbones.
Patka
  g. TL. 470. CT. 876. CtH. 76. LT. 267
  HS. 160. LB. 260.

Sept. 16
No. 379

SB. 360.
Skin, skull & legbones.

10.

SB. 360.
Skin, skull & legbones.
Potamocherus


Skin, skull, 4 leg bones.

5 have been seen together.

They always run off at the report of the rifle.
Medge Sept 20/1910.
No. 382 Potto F.  
Tl. 360. CT. 55. Lh. 72.  
LW. 25. LB. 220. HS. 125.

Sept. 21 Skin and entire skeleton  
Cercopithecus, black crested.  
Tl. 1540. CT. 1000. Lh. 170.  
LW. 420. HS. 330.
Skin of complete skeleton  
plaster cast of face No. 383.

Sept. 22 genetta  
No. 384  
Tl. 790. CT. 382. LH. 90.  
Skin, skull, & leg bones.

Sept. 23 genetta Nandina smearata  
No. 385  
Tl. 635. CT. 340. LH. 73.
Skin, skull, leg bones.

Sept. 24 Marki (Stom. contracted perfectly)  
No. 386  
Tl. 860. CT. 520. LH. 60.

Sept. 25 1 pair of preorbital maxillae  
Cercopithecus, red tailed  
Tl. 1185. CT. 695. LH. 145. LW. 42.

ischial callus clefts dirty black,  
edges pale blue, face grayish,  
blue specially chin & abdomen.
Medge Sept 25, 1910.

387. The eyes, ears somewhat pink, skin, and skeleton Manis


The young manis was still alive. Put upon the back of the still uninjured 387 to 386 it at once climbed towards the tail, grasping it firmly on the edges and put its tail around the tail of the adult specimen. When the adult specimen was shaken the young seemed not to be molested in the least. The trial was repeated several times, if every trial selected the tail to attach itself sometimes the head forward, sometimes backward. It is quite certain that the young traveled slowly on the underside and parallel with the tail. It would roll itself up like the adult specimen. Spine, skull, and leg bones found in the forest on foreground.
Medj6 Sept 26/14 A

389.  V  Genetta
57526  
Skin, skull & leg bones

390.  V  Genetta
517 12
& TL. 885. CT. 43. CT. 90. LH. 40.
H. 6. 135. LB. 295.
Skin, skull & leg bones

Sept 29
391.  V  Genetta/therinca?
51472
& juv. TL. 365. CT. 75. LH. 67.
CT. 31.
Skin, skull & leg bones

392.
52795
Patto
& TL. 315. CT. 50. LH. 65. LB. 175.
Skin, skull & leg bones

Sept 393.
393.  V  Mccis
53413
TL. 720. CT. 430. LH. 55.
Skin, skull & leg bones

601.
394  53817
Hyrax
& TL. 635. CT. 25. CT. 80. LH. 33.
LB. 355. #8. 165.
Skin, end complete skeleton

395.
53814
Mccis
& TL. 890. CT. 530. LH. 63. HS 160.
Skin, skull & leg bones
Stone cont. perfectly well preserved aut aut Autograph
Medje. Oct 2/1910

396. 53/915

Oct 3

Sjlr. TL. 355, LT. 250, LH. 32
Skin, skull & leg bones
Habitat, Anax paludinosus
Herpetico, same as 1103. 43. 39

Skin dark brown, nose dark above
below pinkish, median groove
nose, soles at feet black
a large pinkish gland about
anus. Stom. cont. rem. of
crabs well broken up.
Small int. 1690.
Large int. 190.
Checum 43.

Skin and skeleton, terminal
phalanges in the skin.

Afterula

TL. 690, LT. 220 L. H. 74. 14. 41
H. S. 190, L. B. 320.
Small int. 5900
Large int. 2500 1100
Checum 250.
Stom. cont. chewed up manok.
Medjie Oct 5, 1910

$0.399 2 Herpestes among small mammals, taken stuffed
5 furs TL 300, LT 117, WT 36
24.16. Small long leg bones, included.

$0.402 2 Herpestes
9 furs TL 268, LT 103, WT 35 L T 13
Both young have been found together in the forest. They were still blind, soles of feet dark
pintish brown.
Both have been packed with small mammals, as they are stuffed. Still only, leg bones intact.
Both had a sacrum, 14 mm long
Cylindrical. Stomachs empty.
Genetta
5 furs. TL 415, LT 190, WT 57
4.33.
Skin, skull, & leg bones.

$0.402 2 Herpestes
5 furs. TL 355, LT 139, WT 49 L T 20
Steenbok, White ear tips. White labeled
9 furs. TL 540, LT 340, WT 77, UB 145
Tics pale brownish yellow. Skin
Bridge Oct 9, 1910.

10:02 a.m. eyes grayish brown also about nostrils and lips. The rest of face darkish. Ears of both matches printish brown. Skin choked.

No 405. H. cupressus

The eyes were opened in all of them. They belong to one litter and have been found in the forest of a native.

No 405. Shell only of a Polarnoecerus.

one part of abdominal manna.
Mammary glands full of milk.
Storm. cont. 2 lizards and one
large grasshopper.
Length of small int. 1200

4 of large int. 140.
1 of calcium 16.
Skin small 4 legs.

Genetta
Mangala Nov 7. 11/90.
No. 409. Circus (Cat)
♀ 1 stv. Tl. 470. Lt. 220. Ct. 55, 55.
Lt. 20.

No. 408.
♀ Genetta - Fumia
♀ Tl. 1000. Lt. 55. Ct. 90.
Lt. 40.

No. 409.
♀ Skin skull 2 leg bones.
♀ Tl. 630. Lt. 290. Ct. 63. Lt. 40.

No. 410. Patnamalage
♀ Tl. 55. Lt. 71. Ct. 44. Lt. 22.
Skin, femur, tibia, leg bones and skin.

No. 411.
♀ Tl. 311. Lt. 96. Ct. 55. 20.
The latter is a melanistic specimen. The skins showed that there were only two young, female in the forest. Both skins have been stuffed and have been packed with the small mammals.
Maringa Nov 16/3920

No. 413. Lavietta jnr. B

B'gr. Tl. 450. Lt. 157. Lt. 62. 63

Skins, shell & leg bones

No. 414. Vrichtengo

B'gr. Tl. 710. Lt. 36. Lt. 65. Lt. 40.

Skins, shell & leg bones.

Brownish antelope


Skins, shell & leg bones.

Hyena Jackal


Hs. 150.

This dark grayish, short, dark gray stor. con. principally rough fibres of grass, pulse of palmnut and many army ants.

No. 417. Hyena L'v. Jackal

Tl. 385. Lt. 117. Lt. 70. Lt. 40.

Hs. 145.

Skins, shell & leg bones.
Kiangara Nov. 20/19 A.

No. 418. Hendry's River

5 Tl. 525. Lt. 20. Ct. 78. 14.20

Skin, skull & leg bones

Skin, skull & leg bones

Skin, skull & leg bones

Skin, skull & leg bones

G. Tl. 1040. Lt. 570. Ct. 65.


S. 32. Leg bones

Muzzle dark, almost dark grayish

Cuttings

S. Tl. 750. Lt. 385. Ct. 70.

Skin, skull & leg bones

Hyena. "Jackal"

G. Jnr. Tl. 425. Lt. 123.

S. 75. Le. 42. Ft. 150.

Skin, skull & leg bones.
Mangara Nov. 24/1940.

No. 424. V. wild cat.

No. 51056

5:15

Stuffed and placed with small mammals.

No. 425. Hyena Jackal*

No. 52056

Stuffed 9 leg bones.

All 4 young Hyenas are from the same litter and have been taken by habitués in the high grass. The principal food consisted of palm nuts and army ants. They had already the strong muzzle of the old specimen.

No. 416. 417. 423. 425

No. 426. V. wild cat 9 jaw.

No. 51059

Stuffed as small mammals.

No. 427. V. same as above

No. 51056

Mangala Nov. 24/1940.

No. 428. √

Wild cat

♀ Jrw. Tl. 233. Lt. 75. Lt. 42

Lt. 19. - Prepared as small mammal.

No. 25

Cercopithecus, white beaded monkey pepper

♀ Tl. 685. Lt. 410. Lt. 107

Height of ear 30.

Skin, skull, and leg bones

Genetha, thiekted

♀ Jrw. Tl. 490. Lt. 230. Lt. 60

Lt. 35

Skin, skull and leg bones

No. 431. √

Potamogale

♀ Tl. 570. Lt. 272. Lt. 44. Lt. 40

Stom. cont. Remains of several small fish and a few woodrats.

No. 432.

Potamogale

♀ Tl. 462. Lt. 2/2. Lt. 41. Lt. 22

Stom. cont. Principally remains of crabs, also perfect remains of a small bird; the intestines cont. a few fish bones.

Skin, skull, leg bones in this
Mangera Nov. 29 1910.

No. 433

Herpestes echmeon

TL 990. LT 435. Ht 100. HS 165

This light yellowish brown, nose darkish.

Stom. cont. grasshoppers, several large species.

Cecum 25 mm. long, narrow, cylindrical.

Skull and leg bones.

Herpestes (painted cross stripes)

9 TL 445. LT 134. LT 65. Lg 20.

The tail had been damaged.

Skin brown (medium) pyrul dotted.

Well, horizontally placed.

Skin, skull, 9 leg bones.

Potto

8 TL 360. LT 52. LT 75.

Skelet 9 patern skin.

No. 436

Nariva

6 TL 770. LT 455. LT 57

Skin, skull, 9 leg bones.

Thy musgo

8 TL 405. LT 76. LT 70. Lg 20.

HS 90

Stom. cont. green veget. matter.
Niagara Sept 1910.

No. 437.

and marmite.

Small intestine 1320. mm

large

980.

column

160. " the

width of the very large column is from 40 to 60 mm. The column forms a large often

constricted pocket that expands into the beginning anterior portion of the large intestines.

Which decreases again 22 cm to its normal size, which is about 7 mm wide. The

eccentrics have the form of slightly oblong rounded nodules.

Cercopithecus & Water monkey

2. Ts. 1020. CT. 570. LT. 135.

4. 42. White beard. Water monkey

Fetal callotics bluet 3. mm.

medium brown, pupil round, hair around eye

darkest, mouth white

plum color, some fruit and quite a number of green leaves well

chewed up. Skin, small g. legume.
Mitangara Dec. 8/19 cc.

♀ Tc. 1030. Lt. 545. Lt. 95. Lt. 365. Lt. 145.
H. S. 145.
Dorsal darkest brown, pupil vertically elongate.
Skin, skull & leg brown.

Lt. 33. H. S. 105.
Dorsal yellowish brown, pupil vertically elongate.
Skin, skull & leg brown.

No. 441. 443 were nesting together between the top leaves of a Buta - palm. The stem of the adult ♀ was empty, but of the young cont. some pulp of palm nut.

Crictonyx ♀
H. S. 95.
Stom. cont. veget. matter.
Skin, skull & leg brown.
Miamarca Dec. 9/19 40.

No. 442 Crictontyos
$Tc. 4825. LT. 450. Ch. 75. $4.40
Hs. 10.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 443 Kandinae
$Tc. 640. LT. 325. Ch. 70.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 444 Small brownish Antelope
$Tc. 328. LT. 40. Ch. 123. $4.44
Several photographs taken in the plantations.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 445 Small brownish Antelope
$Tc. 419. LT. 66. Ch. 137. $2.47
Skin, skull & leg bones.

Crictontyos
$Tc. 685. LT. 330. Ch. 67. $4.40
Hs. 135.

Skin, skull & leg bones
Small brownish Antelope
$Tc. 990. LT. 105. Ch. 290.
Hs. 540.
Skin, skull and leg bones.
Mangana Dec 16/1960

No. 448
Sedentary Mobi*
6 Tc. 945. Lt. 95. Lh. 280. Hs. 535.
Lb. 55. (Two or three have been recently)

No. 449
Harecoe, with slight pale cross stripe
6 Tc. 490. Lt. 173. Lh. 67. Ll. 22.
Hs. 105.

No. 450
Genetta
7 jaw. Tc. 294. Lt. 116. Lh. 35. Ll. 15.
Skin stuffed like small mammal

No. 451
Genetta *Pardines*
6 jaw. Tc. 269. Lt. 123. Lh. 33. Ll. 15.
No. 450 and 451 have been taken
by netting in a plantation.

No. 452
Genetta
7 jaw. Tc. 530. Lt. 142. Lh. 103. Ll. 21.
Skin prepared like small mammal

No. 453
Genetta pardines
7 jaw. Tc. 550. Lt. 275. Lh. 64.
Ll. 32
Skin, skull and leg bones.

P.S.

Potato

F TL 430. LT. 75. LT. 81. 1927.
HS. 145.

Stem empty.

Stem 1. 8mm 9 leg bones
mild cats

Dec 80/10

No. 455

79. 43. 19.

No. 456

9 jr 242. 79. 43. 19.

No. 457

9    247. 82. 42. 19.

They are all from the same litter
but show considerably variety.

No. 455 has even white pre-aural
and lambda besides white anterior
half of the ventral side. The nest
has been found on the grass near
some bushes close to a village.

In the village is only one introduced
black female-domestic cat, that
had no young. As the Mangaleh
live rather dispersed in family
and other families might have
their domestic cats, it is underly-
a the result of crossbreeding.
Miangara Dec. 20/1910

455 between a prairie-wild cat and domestic cat. The mother could not be procured though the young ones were put back in the nest and one of our natric hunters waited 2 days there.

Dec. 21

458.

antelope oribi


Two pairs of mammae, two circular tufts of white hair back of the mammae placed upon somewhat raised whitish skin. The bare skin on abdomen grayish white.

The young of antelope, antelope, the mother was shot at but escaped, it would not return for the young which was taken.

Skull, teeth & leg bones.

9 genetica pard.

TL 940. LT 445. HT 94. LB 325.

Skin, cont. hair of ears & fibers of palm skin, small flesh.

No. 460  Herpestes maso


No. 461  Tryonomys

Dec. 27. Small brownish Antelope

No. 462  One white marking in front of the ear, one back of it and one over the eye. The eyes appear black but are grayish blue, the iris horizontally elongated. The lacrimal gland shows a dark extension. The mouth is dark brown. The outside of ears dark brown, inside pinkish gray. Two pairs of rudimentary mammae in front of the scrotum on either side of the penis. To the right and left of the penis a pouch lined with minute glands that at pressure exude a strong smell. The entrance
Managua Dec 29/1910.

No. 462 The pouches is very small (4 mm) the pouch itself 20 mm. There are glandular pockets on front and hindlimbs superstructure between the holes. Has been taken by natives.

No. 462 A Hypolcoerus — skull of female
No. 0462 Killed in Managua Station. Two of the smaller teeth have been lost.

No. 463 Fossil skull

Jan 27/1911
Colobo T. T L. 2200. CT. 375. L. #520. HS. 1170. F. m. 2.290
$6.520. LB. 1216. 64. 220.
Skin, skull & leg bones
Fused together the joints 5 and 2.P

No. 465 Reednuck F. T L. 1680 CT. 220.
L. #420. HS. 810. F. m. 4.110
$6.570. LB. 910. 64. 150.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

Was seen single — Common about Manuga.
Oregon Jan 27/1911
No. 466 Reindeer / Alaskan

+5. 800. Fw. 120. +S. 320. LB. 770
Lt. 135.

Skin, skull & leg bones

Tie were seen together

No. 467 / Cephalothorax black front stripe

Tl. 950. Lt. 1104. Lft. 247. +5. 460.
+P. 570. LB. 480. Fw. 100. +S. 205
Lt. 95.

This dark brown, pricked / blackish

a near horizontal stripe below

and in front of eye blackest.

Skin, skull & leg bones

Febr. 4
No. 468 / Martloch

6 Tl. 1820. Lt. 420. Lft. 290. +5. 710.
+P. 700. LB. 97.

Mount across horizontally 140.

" vertically 72.

The skin gray or earthy brown —

slightly lighter on the neutral

side. The skin of the upper

portion of the neck was much darker.
Near Paradja Feb 4 1911.

No 468. Evidently by fighting with another bear all the molrelved portion were covered wth a hard crust of dried mud.

No. 0468. They comeo
6 Tl. 775/284. #95. #3190.
Small only, slightly damaged a very large specimen was torn too much to be prepared.

No. 469.
Leopard
8 Tl. 635. Ct. 270. Lt. 104.
#3175. Skin skull legbones.
Iris grayish.

There were two, both of them were taken by the natives and one was kept alive by Mr. Buelo, Chef de Porte de Paradja, who presented the present specimen.

No 0468
No. 0469.

Feb 10

No 0470

Presented by Mr. Reuss, Substitut de Paradja, Paradja Feb 10 1911.
February 10, 1911

W. P. 850, D. M. H. 123, D. H. 320
L. B. 830, L. E. 142. Skin, skull, legbones.
This dark brown, somewhat

Warthog

W. T. 1570, L. T. 340, L. H. 275
W. S. 760, D. M. H. 260, D. H. 365
L. B. 850, L. E. 150.
Skin, skull, legbones.

Octobuck

Warthog

W. T. 1425, L. T. 345, L. H. 250, W. S. 570
W. N. 230, D. S. 330, L. E. 138
Skin, skull, legbones.

Only these two were seen.

Elephants

W. T. 1575, L. T. 275, L. H. 420
W. S. 820, D. P. 890, D. N. 160
L. B. 350, L. E. 150
This dark brown, not darker.

Lion

G. M. T. 650, L. T. 225, L. H. 105
W. S. 180

Iridophor

Skin, skull, legbones.
These are fairly common.
paradige feb 12 1911.

No 474. cash and coats of paradige, but it's extremely difficult to hunt them as they keep in the higher and denser grass. Once heard two roaring during the night, near the river Atma (affluent of the Darya), No 0474 is the skull of a half grown lion (red?) which was killed by the natives in a trap and evidently eaten at once by his comrades.

- I had also seen the skin of a perfectly maneless lion so killed near Atma.

Feb 15
No 475. Tolobro black & white.
Oth. 1350. Lt. 790. Lt. 175. HS. 352
C B. 250. H. 3. S. 43
Skin skull & leg bones.

No 4
Orchid calliotes, face & ears blackish. Iris medium brown. Pupil round. Common, seven were seen.
Thursday, Feb 13, 1911
No. 476. **Colobus guereza**

♀ TL. 1320, LT. 765, LT. 180, HS. 325.
LB. 490, #2.40.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 477. **Colobus guereza**

♀ TL. 1410, LT. 820, LT. 185.
HS. 360, LB. 525, #2.37.

Feb 14
No. 478. **Colobus guereza**

♀ TL. 1550, LT. 860, LT. 202, HS. 380.
LB. 510, #2.50.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 479. **Colobus guereza**

♀ TL. 1040, LT. 625, LT. 150.
HS. 270, LB. 395, #2.37.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 480. **Colobus guereza**

♀ TL. 1235, LT. 735, LT. 175.
HS. 295, LB. 435, #2.40.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 481. **Colobus guereza**

♀ TL. 1815, LT. 580, LT. 165, HS. 250.
LB. 375, #2.38.
Skin, skull & leg bones.
February 14, 1911.

No. 482: Deciduous (Spandarca)
9 Tl. 1560, Lt. 260, Lt. 415
Hs. 775, Hs. 110, Hs. 825
Lb. 870, Lt. 150
Skin, skull, legs bones

No. 483: Tragelaphus Beerlinck
9 Tl. 1350, Lt. 180, Lt. 335
Hs. 680, Hs. 630
Hs. 71, Hs. 85
Ls. 275, Lb. 750, Lt. 125
Mammary glands full of milk. One only was seen.

No. 484: Hartbeest
9 Tl. 2340, Lt. 480, Lt. 540
Hs. 130, Hs. 255, Hs. 830
Lb. 118, Lt. 195
Right damaged by a vulture. There were five seen totaling.
Mammary glands full of milk. Studied its feeding.

No. 485: Colobus guereza
9 Tl. 1320, Lt. 715, Lt. 172, Hs. 330
Lb. 480, Lt. 40
Mammary glands only slightly swollen. Skin, skull, legs bones.
February 15th, 1911.

No. 486. Colobus guereza

♂ jav YC. 1075. LT. 635. LH. 151. H. S. 250. LB. 375. H. E. 37.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 487. Cephalophus (black frontal stripe
♂ YC. 925. LT. 85. LH. 248. H. S. 480.
Lr. 95.

Skin and skeleton.

Had one large embryo which is preserved in formalin in No. 0487 (in a galvanized iron fish tank).

No. 488. Cephalophus (grey frontal stripe
♂ YC. 910. LT. 85. LH. 244. H. S. 410.
Lr. 90.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 489. Colobus - guereza
♂ YC. 1350. LT. 780. LH. 175. H. S. 33.
LB. 500. H. E. 40.
Skin and entire skeleton.

No. 490. Colobus ♀ jav YC. 620. LT. 388.
LT. 100. H. S. 35. H. E. 30. LB. 235.
Skin, skull & leg bones.
No. 491. Cephalophus querza

LB. 525. #8.42.
Shin, skull & legbones
Cervicapra montana Attuensis
♀ TL. 1630. LT. 240. #. 450. #8.330.
LB. 525. #4.42. PA. 890. VA. 118.
♀ S. 340. LB. 840. L2. 150.
Shin, skull & legbones
No. 493. Cephalophus grey
♀ juv. TL. 550. LT. 60. LHT. 182.
#8. 205. #P.340. VA. 704. #5834.
LB. 305. L2. 70.
Shin, skull & legbones

Feb. 17
No. 494. Thyrrynops 2: sex
TL. 590. LT. 22 (missing). #8. 85. L2. 32.
LB. 370. Study shin. 9: skull only.
No. 495. Thyrrynops 2: sex TL. 540. LT. 96.
L# 80.. L2. 30. LB. 32.
Study shin 9: shell.
Sanadje Feb. 18/1911
No. 4961 Colobus gueneza
52226
9 Tl. 1240. Lt. 750. Ch. 165.
H.S. 310. LB. 490. H2. 35.
Skin, skull & legbones.

No. 497
Colobus gueneza
52227
Tl. 1360. Lt. 810. Ch. 183. H.S. 34.
LB. 49. H2. 45.
Skin, skull & legbones.

No. 498
Serval. Serval
51473
Photograph.
Skin, skull & legbones.

No. 499
Colobus gueneza
52228
LB. 50. H2. 42.
Skin, skull & legbones.
February 18, 1911.

No. 508. Colobus guereza


LB 53. H$ 50.

Skin & Skeleton (entire)

plaster cast & photograph.

No. 501. Trigonocebo

Bjw. Lt. 4.10. Lt. 75. C# 74. H$ 1.15.


Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 512. Cobus. Water buck

7.74 $2.260. Lt. 430. Lt. 495.


LB 1220.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

Cephalophus, reddish.


P$ 2.75. X$ 58. LB. 295.455.

Three dark gray, iris dark brown a

black line in front and somewhat little

from the eye. Skin, skull & leg bones.
Sakadaj, Feb 21/1918
No. 504, Potamogale
67.440, LT. 202, LT. 35. #55
LB. 220, LT. 20
Skin, (legbones in the skin) skull.

No. 505, Thryonomy 5
skeleton only, study skin
had no tail, the tail vertebrae
of No. 506 were added to the
skeleton.

No. 506, Thryonomy 5
67.580, LT. 110, LT. 88, #5.165
LB. 345, LT. 32.
skin, skull 9 leg bones.

Feb 22
No. 507
LT. 420, LT. 160, LT. 75, #5.95
LT. 45, LB. 160.
slight ear tips, never could
get an adult one on.
The natives take them in
with when hunting for smaller
animals or meat of any kind.
February 22, 1911

1 Embryo of large Cephalophus graphus.

No. 23  No. 509
5 TL. 935  LT. 110  LH. 243  HS. 465.

No. 570  LB. 490  S. 1. 90  S. S. 220.

Le. 97  Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 510  No. 523
Tragelaphus  Bosc Abner.

5 Jr. TL. 990  LT. 175  LH. 285.
HS. 530  HP. 585  LB. 490  SB. 85.

S. S. 200  Le. 115

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 511  No. 5142
Cricetomyo.

5 Jr. TL. 436  LT. 224  LH. 57.
Le. 32.

Skin stuffed.
No. 512  Cephalophus black-fronted
P. 910. CT. 82. LH. 242. HS. 465.
1. P. 510. LB. 570. L.H. 95. SS. 90.
1. 100. 2x. photograph
Skin, skull & legbones (Skeleton)

No. 513  Cephalophus black-fronted
91. 25. LT. 110. CH. 240. HS. 470.
SS. 195. LH. 90.
1. Embryo (medium)
2. photograph

No. 514  Cephalophus black front. stripe
1. P. 490. LB. 530. LH. 80. SS. 195.
Skin, skull & legbones

No. 515  Cercocebus pygerythrus
5. 865. LT. 168. LH. 297.
SS. 170. LH. 103. Several photos
Skin, skull & legbones.
Ferage Feb 24/11
No 1516
Herpetos Mungos mungo
51600
6.7L 553. LT 220. LT 71. LT S115.
LB 245. LT 23.
Skull damaged, shin & leg bones.
Stom. cont. crickets & few grasshoppers.
The opening of the area is large
& furnished with many folds.
The coracoids is placed backward
the testes much enlarged.
Caudal 4 cm long.
No 517
Serow? 2
No TR 350. LT 105.
LT 65. LT 46.
Shin, skull & leg bones.
No 518
(Tragelaphus) Bushbuck
9 Tl 1370. LT 260. LT 350.
FS 630. LT 760. LT 710.
$1. 95. $1. 275. LT 135.
Study shin, skull broken.
Wed Feb 25/1911

Rhynchosia

3 T. 560. LT. 90. HT. 87. HS. 145.

Skull & leg bones

Man 520.
Capricornia Uganda Col.

2 fin. T. 845. LT. 147. HT. 270
HS 450. # 1. 520. LB 420
14. 70. VS. 165. LS. 95.

Skin, skull & leg bones

30. 521.
Cercopithecus Black faced monkey

5 T. 1120. LT. 615. HT. 145.
HS 270. LB 375. # 4. 42

Face black with exception of
upper eyelids, ears dark pinkish
brown, iris med. Brown
soles of feet and hands also the fingers
nails blackish. Dorsal callosities,
darkish gray. Two photographs.
February 25, 1911
No. 528
Shot near the stringer on the rather small range of right well developed trees. Said to stay during daytime in the lower portions of and only to ascend into the higher trees late in the afternoon. There two were seen, they are either scarce here or leave only in small troops.

No. 522
Cephalophus, horns damaged
TL 480
LT 85
HT 235
HS 420
HP 480
LH 490
SH 90
WS 21
LH 85
Shin bullet of leg wound.

June 25
Small landing on an island
To 05-23 No. 0523 young of No. 528.
paradise febr 25/1911

5:523. Cephalophus blackfordi

2 Tl. 9.20. Lt. 4.110. Lf. 238 $54.75
H. 560 H. 520 X M. 85. $S. 200

study skin, gb skull

5:5233

small embryo 5 in alcohol-ju

5:0523 (with head &nice)

5:524. Cephalophus, reddish

5: Tl. 8.20. Lt. 1.00. Lf. 4.180.
Lt. 65.

very nearly built antelope,
short limbs and ear.

They are principally found
near the course of streams

5:53074

at the bases of mountains

5:53039

sometimes 2 together,
now is the calving season.
Jan 25, 1911

To. 525 hare

1.3. 31. Lt. 67. packed &
prepared like small mammals.

Photograph after death.

No. 526

Thrynoma

F. Jiv. Tt. 430. Lt. 90. Ht. 73. Ht. 105
Lb. 26. Lg. 30.

Prepared like small mammals.

No. 527

Thrynoma

Ht. 85. Lb. 205. Lg. 25.

Prepared like small mammals.

No. 528

Other

F. Tt. 1360. Lt. 530. Ht. 145. Lg. 35.
Ht. 250. Lg. 135.

Entire skeleton - 9 skin
has no pelvis frontibos and
only rudimentary on hindlimb.
February 25/1911.

No. 529. Thymonius

9 T. 710. LT. 235. HT. 85. HS. 140.
LB. 335. LE. 34.

No. 529. Studies of a skeleton only (from the above specimen).

Anodosaurus diminus. Entire skeleton.

Additional pieces of the skin, including 6 pieces - 2 limbs, the head 9 tail, killed by natives and cut to pieces by them, their chief sent the bones in our camp. Including the unskinned head, which was heavily bloated. Several photographs were taken including one showing that the skin passed underneath the horns in full thickness. The horns came...
Fracige Feb. 26, 1911.

No. 530 off and a piece of the skin.

One half of the place covered by the bone was cut out.

The bone is really attached to the skin and in no ways connected with the skull.

There are a few bones missing such as the patella and a few sternum bones.

The frontal bone measures 5
cm.

The posterior horn 4

The measurement fall.

There were three together.

The bull, a cow and half grown calf, fairly common all over the country 15 miles east of Spring up the lake.

On the second part north coming & north.

Along the Nebelche to the Nebelche & banker town.
Feb. 26, 1911

No. 532
Tragelaphus

9 TL. 490. LT. 65. LH. 80.
HS. 125. LB. 19. LH. 32

No. 533
Tragelaphus

3 skull only.

No. 534
Cercopithecus

TL. 760. LT. 145. LH. 260 HS. 46.
HP. 520. LB. 40. LH. 93

Skull, skull & legbones.
Parade Feb 29 1911

No. 535. Cricetomys
PREP. Like small mamm.

No. 536. Cricetomys
5 jnr. Tc. 475. Lt. 250. Ht. 60. Lt. 31.
PREP. Like small mamm.
Quezada
Colobus (young of the edema to the 1976)
PREP. 155. Ht. 32.

This dark brown face nearly white ears gray.
Thngs somewhat nidified cheek teeth.
Gray, roots of left and front, dark, gray.
The young is carried clinging to the ventral surface of its mother.
The head generally between.
Even somewhat in front of the fore
limb. The mother jumps from branch to branch with exactity the
same dexterity than any other of the group which will consist generally of
3 at 9 specimens. Photograph A. Stinner.
parade feb 28 1911
538 20 51822

Other 6 ptr. Tc. 460 Lb. 170 Lb. 72.

$8.75 Lb. 170. Lb. 14.阪

24 photographs. Skin small flegers.
The iris is brownish gray. The head
chrome yellow. The treat with eye
the throat is chart of white.

According to the net only one
was found, said to place his
young in the cavity near
the shore, came digging out
the ground and building some
was a narrow with

the end considerably higher
in position than the utility. Could
not find out if several utility were
dug out. It is evident that
this careless others are only
able to dig in the most shady
Para'de Feb. 28/1911

W. 538. - Banks which are not very numerous.

The rivers are slowly flowing, often obstructed by large boulders and fringed usually by a narrow band of dense and high vegetation. Some of the highest trees reach over 20 yds. There are well stocked with fish and frogs for others which are fairly common in all the smaller rivers, so rather plentiful, at least all of them are well nourished and are rather fat. The natives make no use of the skins and kill only for its meat. But in later years the demand for these skins by white men has been rather considerable and probably eliminated their number. In order...
Friday, Feb 28, 1911

No 538. To get them, I bought all the dry
skins I could and offered them
the double price (2$) for fresh
specimens. In this way we
will get a satisfactory number
of them.

No 540. Pterodactylus
5 juv. Tr. 405. Lt. 204. Ch. 55. L. 30
Prepared like small mammals.

No 541. Habitat? 5 juv. Tr. 218. Lt. 23.
Ch. 54. L. 35. Prep. like small mamm.

No 542. Hare

Cephalophus grangeri
6 juv. Tr. 580. Lt. 65. Ch. 180. # 8. 31
P. 36. L. 32. V. 68. # 8. 125.
L. 75. Skin and tail of hares.
February 28th, 1911

No. 542 Cephalophus Tr. 620.

Shall only 5 foxes.

No. 543. Cricetotyrus

Tr. 615. Lt. 3 1/2. Lt. 60. Lt. 3 6.

Prep. like small mammal.

Other skins - dry, as purchased from natives no smell or date - the
darwin is true of all the following

Skin, except their

has been easily given.

Otherfurs from Paradje - dry
see notes No. 544

Leopardskin from Vanherthoven
mile see notes No. 544

Leopardskin dry, from 15 miles

North of Denver, see note No. 544

Leopardskin from North of Yerulake.
see notes No. 544
February 28, 1911

No. 54. 9

Separation from Bafaka
act 111, no. 544.

No. 550

Separation from Bafaka
all notes no. 544.

No. 551

Anatom.

No. 570, LT. 193, LT. 52
LT. 20. Skin prepared in small pieces.

No. 552

Vag.

No. 570, LT. 105, LT. 487, H. S. 135.
LT. 32, LT. 20.

Two pairs of laterally placed
Mammal. Skin, skull 9 legbones
Three large embryos, in alcohol jar

No. 552

No. 555

Two smaller embryos were
taken from another female
The two were from two male

No. 555
serge for matches @ $0.25

No. 553  Waterbuffalo
9 Tl. 2.350  Lt. 420  Lh. 480
H. S. 1050  H. P. 110  Lb. 122  Ph. 20
H. S. 57  Skin, shell & legbones

No. 554  Tragelaphus
9 Tl. 7.000  Lt. 125  Lh. 230
H. S. 360  H. P. 420  Lb. 350
H. S. 75  H. S. 135  Lh. 100
Skin, shell & legbones

March 3

No. 555  Harklette
6 Tl. 9.750  Lt. 180  Lh. 335
H. S. 670  H. P. 695  Lb. 435
H. S. 110  H. S. 220  Lh. 125

legbones

The shoulder plates do not reach
the tip of the vertebrae.

No. 556  Caucasus
9 Tl. 6.650  Lt. 365  Lh. 70
Lt. 40  - prep like small game
Skin cont. trim considerably
March 3, 1911

No. 557, Cricetomyo

♀ jnr. TL. 311, LT. 150, HT. 50
LE 28

♂. Like small marmots.

No. 557, Cephalophus haddii, l. like No. 573

♂ jnr. TL. 610, LT. 75, HT. 150
# 8.325

March 4

Skull only, No. 557

No. 558, Colobus

♂ jnr. TL. 1115, LT. 190, HT. 365
# 8.615, HP. 700, LB. 520
UL 115, VS. 230, CL. 130
Skin, skull, & leg bones

No. 559, Colobus

♀ jnr. TL. 938, LT. 155, HL 335
# 8.590, HP. 610, LB. 460
UL 95, VS. 260, CL. 120
Skin, skull, & leg bones
Mar. 4, 1911

Thyreophyrs
5 Jno. Tl. 450. Lt. 88. Lh. 77.
Lh. 30.

Skin & skull.

No. 561. Ceratotherium grajshii (Black faced)
9 Tl. 1050. Lt. 610. Lh. 133.
Hs. 255. Lb. 370. H. Lh. 450.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 562. tragelaphus
6 Jno. Tl. 610. Lt. 115. Lh. 220
Hs. 345. H. Lb. 330.
S. N. 65. S.S. 120. Lh. 95.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 563. cervicapra
9 Jno. Tl. 760. Lt. 150. Lh. 270.
Hs. 455. H. Lb. 370.
S. 90. S.S. 155. Lh. 95.
Skin, skull & leg bones.
Paradie March 4/11/11.
No. 564. Tragelaphus
9 jnt. TL. 690, LT. LT. 120.
Lt. 245, Ht. 385, Hpr. 470.
Lt. 345, WT. 65, $8. 150.
Lt. 103.

March 5
No. 565. T. Hynomoa
9 TL. 425 LT. 82 Lt. 75.
Lt. 26. imperfect specimen.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 566. Tragelaphus
9 jnt. TL. 650 LT. 100, Lt. Lt. 220.
Ht. 360, Hpr. 420, Lt. 330.
Lt. 60, $5. 125, Lt. 90.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 567. Tragelaphus. Burchell
6 1320, LT. 170, Lt. 370, $8. 750.
Hpr. 850, Lt. 70, Lt. 140.
Skin, skull & leg bones.
Sanadg March 5/1911
No. 568. Genottoa
9 Tl. 26.5 LT. 350. LT. 70. 12. 35.
Shri, ghul 9 legumes.

No. 569. Other
9 Tl. 1190. LT. 460. LT. 135.
12. 35. HS. 240. LB. 54.
Shri, ghul 9 ghul.

No. 570
51835
9 Tl. 930. LT. 320 LT. 124. 14. 32
HS. 230 LB. 420.
Shri, ghul 9 legumes.

Brycherosus
9 Tl. 1780 LT. 640. LT. 275.
HS. 400. LB. 180. LB. 740.
Length of month from tip of
lower jaw to corner of month 52
from middle of eye to end of snout
185. Has a power on either side.
March 6/1911

No. 571.

Many March 6/1911

of the inside that contains a
strong smelling matter.

There is a small patch of prolonged
hair bristles near the outside of the
fore-limbs, notice the row
of stiff bristles alongside
the inner toe of the forelimbs.

The skin is dark gray with
brown, the shoulders and
hindquarters, and vertical
sole much lighter. And
the two posterior pairs of the tail
dark, white top, rest dark
grayish. The ears inside are
unrelat white on back.

The vis is brown, breast equally
on the neck is arranged in
wing folds.
Paradie March 6 1911.
No. 571. Ti. 47 small intestines 45 20 bu.
- Cacumen 120

- large intestine 2450
The cacumen is only 13 cm long but intestinal tract is much enlarged at this junction and so carried into the large intestine.
The stomach contained tender parts well chewed up - there was not a single one complex.
Near the pylorus is a large muscular gland placed complete skeleton of skin.
Three photographs.

No. 5720
9 jaw Ti. 333. Lt. 30. Lh. 75.
#8. 05. Lb. 18.
Prepared like small mammals.
March 6/1911

Cat

9 T 1170. LT 400. HT 148. #8240.
LB 55. LT 30.
Study skin, tail mutilated.
Skull broken.

Dog

No. 574

Cobus a

F 48. TL 1100. LT 160. HT 335.
HS 550. HP 610. LB 495.
SN 100. HS 210. LT 125.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

Otter

No. 575

Total TL 1090. CT 390. HT 135.
HS 230. LB 46. LT 31.
Skin & entire skeleton.

Genette

No. 576

Total TL 836. CT 414. HT 82.
LT 41. LB.
Study skin, skull broken.
March 6/1911.

No. 577. Waterbuck

9 Tc. 2210. Lt. 365. Lh. 515.
Hs. 1090. Hh. 1140. Lb. 124
Sh. 210. $5.460.

Skin, skull, 9 leg bones.

No. 0577. 1 embryo of waterbuck
of No. 577, skull only.

No. 5781. Here.

No. 5103.5

March 8

No. 579

Cercopithecus Reddish

9 jaw. Tc. 195. Lt. 20. Lh. 45
Lr. 28. Prepared, cut the small
mamm.

Cercopithecus Reddish

9 jaw. Tc. 600. Lt. 380. Lh. 100.
Hs. 160. Lb. 220. $2.40.

A captive specimen; taken
along the Atha River; testicular
of the specimen by a chief, was
perfectly tame.
Mar 8, 1916
No. 581. Genetka
7 Tl. 780, Ct. 375, Lt. 75, Lb. 35. #5 435.
Shell 9 leg bones.

No. 582. Genetka
9 Tl. 760, Ct. 360, Lt. 74, Lb. 40, #5 120.
Shell, skull 9 leg bones.

No. 583. Genetka
9 Tl. 735, Ct. 350, Lt. 72, Lb. 38, #5 15, Lb. 245.
Shell, skull 9 leg bones.

No. 584. Hare
6 Tl. 650, Ct. 45, Lt. 95, #5 140, Lb. 60, Lb. 29.

Gen. 3 like small mammals
Cercopithecus whitecheadeed
9 Tl. 1000, Ct. 545, Lt. 123, Lb. 35, #5 220, Lb. 395.
Shell, skull 9 leg bones.
Fazenda March 9/1911

Cercopithecus (Reddish)

6 m. Tl. 495. Lt. 295.

Lt. 79. H. 3. 30. H. S. 95.

Mouth whitish, nose pale
yellowish brown, forehead darker
ear pale yellowish gray, toes
of feet pale brownish yellow
Ischial callosities pale yellowish
white.

Was and when clinging to the
breast and abdomen of its
mother.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

N. 586. Cercopithecus Unganda Cob. 72

6 ad. Tl. 1840. Lt. 305. Lt. 455.


H. S. 410. LE. 160.

Entire skeleton & skin
Sunday, March 9, 1911.

No. 587. *Colobus guereza*

- Tl. 1420, Lt. 870, Lt. 180.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 588. *Colobus guereza*

- Tl. 1200, Lt. 755, Lt. 180.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 589. *Cephalophus hestus brown*

- Tl. 425, Lt. 57, Lt. 130

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 590. *Lutra*

- Tl. 1155, Lt. 440, Lt. 132
- H.S. 210, L.B. 505, Lt. 32

No claws on forelimbs and

very small ones on hindlimbs.

Two pairs of mammae.

Skin, skull & leg bones.
Paradji March 10th 911

Phy 541. Rhincops princeps

5 Tbl. 4070. LT 820. 14.

from calcaneum to apex of sole 280.
— from calcaneum to edge of median mark (across)

495. HS. 1730. HP. 1700

L 290. T - U. S. 1050.

smallest curvature of premolar 90

midline 155.

Total curvature at sole of premolar 495.

Total " " " knuckle 465.

surf. of sole from middle toe to back of sole 275. — rear of knuckle 255.
The width of sole of premolar 265. — of knuckle 200.

from middle of edge of upper lip 480. to the same to edge of lower lip 460. — to point of posterior horn 410. — to the crest of bone of anterior horn 455.
Paradje March 10 1911.

No. 571. Cure of knee 6.20, cure near calcaneum 6.60.

Distance in front of malleoli 2.55.

The height of the enquot to the large fold below the corn (at the centre) 20.5. From this fold to top of bone in straight line 10.80. The widest opening of nostrils in front 2.0 mm. back and only 5 mm.

From corner of mouth to the sharp edge of lower lip 8.0. — From cleft of ear to corner edge of neck 6.80.

Height above ground at mumbledore 8.70. — Above pelvis 8.80.

Food between keelars and
Parmi March 16/19 11
No. 594. In stomach only grass, very few ticks.
Anterior horn 1080 m. curve
greatest width at base 225, weight
24 lbs. posterior horn 575
width at base 215.
weight 14 lbs.
Shin and complete skeleton.

Many photographs
was killed at the left side
of the area - river about
6 hours north of Parmi.
Big hump anterior of
the opinion, processes of the verte
column, connected with the head
by an enormous band of connective
tissue. - On lower lip. 2
No. 591. Porcupine
5 T. L. 870. LT. 110. CH. 100.
#5. 230. LB. 460. LT. 39.
Skin, skeleton, claws in the chains.

No. 592. Porcupine
5 T. L. 610. LT. 8. CH. 85.
#5. 190. LB. 350. LT. 35.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 593. Porcupine
9 T. L. 860. LT. 115. CH. 103.
#5. 230. LB. 450. LT. 38.
Skull & neck vertebrae
study skin.

No. 594. Watermole
March 10, 1911
Skin, small 9 legbones.

March 12
Cephalophorus reddish.

March 13
Skin, small 9 legbones.

April 11
Skin, small 9 legbones.

Cephalophorus grayish

March 14
Athena

Cephalophorus reddish.

Skin, small 9 legbones.

No. 598. H.S. 580, L.B. 480, L.T. 120.
Skin, small 9 legbones.

This is the only one we could see.
March 20, 1911

No. 627  Cephalophus reddish

6 jaw  TL. 394  LT. 51  LH. 125
#S. 20.

Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 628  Cervicapra angarae Cob ?

9 jaw  TL. 845  LT. 167  LH. 280
#S. 47

Study skin & skull

No. 629  Porcupine

6 TL. 860  LT. 95  LH. 105
#S. 315  LB. 56  LE. 49

March 21

No. 630  Waterbuck

6 ad. TL. 2450  LT. 440
LIH. 525  #S. 1200  #B #P. 1240
LH. 1360  #S. 370  #S. 580
Entire skeleton 9

Skin

Shot out of a herd of 6.

4 of 1 June 1911
Page March 14/1911.

No. 603. Pale pinkish, males of manoseps
pinkish brown, female callosis
pale pinkish.

Young of a Conopodurus 11. No. 521.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 604. Cfflus. Watamduit

♀ TL. 2330. LT. 415. L#. 490. #S. 111.
LB. 1200. SM. 185. #. 52.
Skin, skull, & leg bones.

No. 605. Ceratonyms

♀ TL. 670. LT. 345. L#. 67. #S. 110. LB. 220.

March 15

No. 606.

♂. Like small man.

Cephalopods, black fronted
♀ TL. 900. LT. 95. L#. 231. #S. 440
♀ P. 500. CE. 91. #S. 75. #. 90.
Entire skeleton skin.

♀. Small embryo.
March 15, 1911

607. Cephalophis

Skull, small leg bones.

608. Porcupine

Three pairs of laterally placed mammary; the nipples about the mammary are evidently covered off so the young may have easy access to the food. May be also taken on No. 594. Sometimes are so mangled in one burrow, the natives catch them either by lapping them in their...
March 15, 1911

Fields, or spearing them during moonlight nights when they devastate their fields, chiefly manioc and sweet potatoes. They also find out their burrow and after a rain when they can easily control the footprints, they dig up all holes and dig the animals out. Several natives take part in this feat.

The meat is highly appreciated, as it is very tender. Preparations are made by women to be stored in their hair, by men to fasten their lato to the hair.

Large intestines 232c.
Small intestines 7310.

Skull of legbones.
March 15/1911
No. 604. Coropithecus red-tailed
TL. 1770. LT. 800. CT. 143. HS. 270.
HS. 43. LB. 890.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 610. Croticapra Unganda Cole.

No. 6111. Trachelaphus
TL. 690. LT. 135. CT. 238.
HS. 420.

Studying skin & skull.

No. 612. Cephalaphus reddi
TL. 610. LT. 80. CT. 162.
HS. 285.
Skin, skull & leg bones.
See photos from life.
Garage March 15/1911

Meduc

V 9 pr. Tc. 1060. Lt. 185. # 350.

Hs. 610.

Skin, shell & leg bones.

No. 614

Red Ruined Hog

5 pr. Tc. 480. Lt. 142. # 93.

Hs. 150.

Skin, shell & leg bones.

Same as above.

9 pr. Tc. 460. Lt. 140. # 88.

Hs. 170.

Skin, shell & leg bones.

Cervicapra

2 pr. Tc. 1090. Lt. 190. # 325. Hs. 585.

Hs. 625. Lt. 570. # 85. Hs. 190.

Skin, shell & leg bones.

Porcupine

5 pr. Tc. 575. Lt. 75. # 85. Lt. 35.

Hs. 315. Hs. 16.

Skin, shell & leg bones.
March 16 11.911
No. 618. Other
37839

Mar 15
TLC 665. LT. 240. LT. 117.
CR. 25. LB. 260. HS. 120.
Skin, skull & leg bones.
Rev. Photographs

No. 619. Sorval
1. TLC 495. LT. 145. LT. 100.
CR. 66. HS. 175. LB. 255.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

 hect. are
2. TLC 485. LT. 45. LT. 95. CR. 68.
HS. 13140.
Prep. Like small rabbit.

Mar 17 11.620
Here & see. skull only.

Mar 17 0620
No. 621. Viscotte
1. TLC 715. LT. 310. LT. 73. LT. 37.
HS. 120. LB. 290.
Skin, skull & leg bones.
January 17, 1911
No. 622  Genetka
9 juvi. $475, CT. 125, CT. 50, $140.
$5.75, LB. 145.
Skin & Skull

No. 623
Cervicapra  Redbuck?
D. TL. 1710, CT. 200, CT. 440, #S. 890.
#P. 920, #H. 145, #S. 375, LB. 940.
CT. 145.

March 18
Skin, skull & legbones.
No. 624  Waterbuck
9 juvi. $2320, CT. 440, CT. 500, #S. 1090.
#P. 1090, #H. 210, #S. 460, LB. 1300.

March 19
No. 625
Skin & skull only
Cephalophus grayish
D. juvi. TL. 375, CT. 38, CT. 132, #S. 220.
Skin, skull & legbones.
No. 626
Cephalophus Reddish
D. juvi. TL. 570, CT. 65, CT. 155.
#S. 245.
Skin, skull & legbones.
March 20/11

No. 627 Cephalophus reddish
53080

No. 628 Cervicapra Angenda Cot?
53351

No. 629 Porcupine
51788

March 21
No. 630 Coibus Red Deer
53458

Skin, skull & leg bones

5 ad. Tl. 2450, Lt. 440
Lt. 525, #S. 1200, #P. 1240
LB. 1360, #. 370, #S. 580
Entire skeleton 9

Skin

Shot out of a herd of 6 -
4 q, 1 jmt & 1 m. 17".
San Diego March 22/1911

631
Geneela
Lb. 95. Lt. 17.

Like small mammal.

632
Geneela
9 jir. Tl. 276. Lt. 154. Lt. 32
Lt. 37.

Like small mammal.

633
Geneela
6 jir. Tl. 179. Lt. 67. Lt. 20.
Lt. 17.

Like small mammal.

634
Trachelurus
1 jir. Tl. 720. Lt. 112. Lt. 240.
Hs. 390.

Sting skin & skull

635
Colors

6 ad. Tl. 2365. Lt. 400. Lt. 5258
Hs. 1190. Lb. 129. Lt. 370. Lt. 595
Skin, skull & legs.
warde March 23/1910
No. 636
Other
31840
5 Tl. 1035 LT. 410 LH. 140. LE. 35.
Skin, skull & leg bone.

No. 637
Bennett
1 pair. Tl. 444. LT. 202
LT. 55. LE. 32.

March 24
Skin & skull
No. 638
Cercotherium / Black Bear
5 Tl. 1155. LT. 670. LH. 50.
LE. 29. #5. 340. LB. 380.
Skin, skull & leg bone.
Photograph maker dead.
Cephalophe, reddish.

No. 639
33081
LE. 52.
Skin, skull & leg bone.
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bluebuck</td>
<td>Potomogale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mole</td>
<td>Large rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Genet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No. 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No. 126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No. 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No. 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No. 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No. 155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Notes:**
- Cricetomyus No. 356 to be replaced.
- Nov. 12, 19-: cricetomyus 7, colobus 2, cynocephalus 1, antelope 5.
- Giant pangolin 1, genet thick tail, potto 1, genet 2.
- Bakeria afforded.
- Hystrix mediterranea 1mm.
Numbers to be prized at Obagi cubed. 1
26. genetta
17. antelope
18. Herpestes
19. Chuct
20. genettaundra
21. genetta thick distant
22. Trouvireses
look for genetta photographs in 2551.
H. macacus no. 8.
2 cart of Obagi 2 chimpanzees 6
cercopithecus no. 4.
cercopithecus 326.
cercopithecus 5 white ears
leather, green, in.
123. antelope 343
124. Herpestes no. 364
126. Hyena 423.
127. Wild cat 424.
128. Herpestes 434.
28. Cercopithecus 438.
Skeletalos

No. 1. Potto  & No. 12.  
No. 2. Mario 5  & No. 11.  
No. 3. 
No. 4.  
No. 5.  
No. 6. Torcatherium 5 & No. 41.  
No. 7. Buffalo 5 & No. 63.  
No. 8.  & No. 64.  
No. 9. Potamocherus 5 & No. 68.  
No. 10. Hyaena 5 & No. 70.  
No. 11. Small blue Antelope & No. 71.  
No. 12. Chimpanzee 5  & No. 75.  
No. 13. Pomnomagal 5  & No. 77.  
No. 15. Leopard 5  & No. 131.  
No. 16. Herryes 5  & No. 137.  
No. 17. Antelope 5  & No. 144.  
No. 18. Hyaena 5  & No. 149.  
No. 20. Encophecus reddish brown 5  No. 164
No. 21. Colobus reddish brown 5  No. 166
No. 22. Potamogale 5  No. 168
No. 23. Chimpanzee 5  No. 171
No. 24. Colobus reddish brown 5  No. 172
No. 25. Sirettium 5  No. 174
No. 26.  5  No. 181
No. 27. Colobus 5  No. 185
No. 28. Chimpanzee 5  No. 189
No. 29. Okapi 5  No. 190
No. 30. Okapi 5  No. 191
No. 31. Canacal 5  No. 349
No. 32. Atacura 5  No. 195
No. 33. Potamogale 5  No. 197
No. 34. Okapi 5  No. 198
No. 35. Okapi 5  No. 204
No. 36. Potamogale 5  No. 205
No. 37. Hyrax 5  No. 207
No. 38. Genetta 5  No. 208
No. 39. Potamogale 5  No. 210
No. 40. Cricetonyx 5  No. 222
No. 41. small brownish antelope  $ No. 229.
No. 42. Potamogale  $  No. 231
No. 43. Herpestes  $  No. 232
No. 44. Potamogale  $  No. 233
No. 45. Hyrax  $  No. 239
No. 46. Euphrinus  $  No. 249
No. 47. genetta  $  No. 250
No. 48. okapi  $  No. 254
No. 49. genetta  $  No. 255
No. 50.  $  No. 256
No. 51. aleuare  $  No. 263
No. 52. Chimpanzéee  $  No. 264
No. 53. brown antelope  $  10268
No. 54. okapi  $  0.204.
No. 55.  $  274.
No. 56. genetta  $  275
No. 57. potto  $  279
No. 58. Buffalo  $  302
No. 59. Okapi  $  304
No. 60. small brown antelope  $  320
No. 61.  $  320
no. 62 Ceropus, ♂
no. 63 Hylorchestes
no. 64 Antelope ♀
no. 65 Blue Sephalophorus ♂
no. 66 Hylorchestes ♂
no. 67 Black Terpeters ♂
no. 68 Atenne ♀
no. 69 Crucianus ♂
no. 70 Potho. ♂
no. 71 Hemicolecis ♀
no. 72 Marnis ♂
no. 73 Marnis ♀
no. 74 Potamogale ♀
no. 75 Potho. ♂
no. 76 Ceropus the Black One ♂
no. 78 Terpeters ♂
no. 79 Terpeters ♀
Skeletons

80. Potto ♂
81. Cercoptes recus black roseted ♂ No. 382
82. Cercoptes recus red tailed ♂ No. 383
83. Hyrax ♀
84. Herpestes ♂
85. Apaleophis black front stripe No. 394
86. Colobus [head] ♂
87. Colobus ♀
88. Thryonomy ♀
89. Other ♀
90. Miniopterus amicus ♂
91. Thryonomy ♀
92. Phyllostomus
93. Other ♀
94. Miniopterus amicus ♂
95. Porcupine
96. Cercocebus ♂
97. Cephalopterus black-faced 9 606
98. Cabur 5
99. Tragelaphus /pardus 3 650.
100. Chimpanzee 9 4 666
101. 
102. Tragelaphus 9
103. Agypcero 9
104. Porcupine 9
105. Henniker 8
106. Anthoceros annuus 9 695
107. Martag 5 723.
108. Hypacra 9 734
110. Dryteropus
111. Anthoceros annuus
No. 116. Harbeck 6
No. 117. Oryx 9
No. 118. Hyena 9
No. 119. 
No. 120. Morrocan 7
No. 121. Lepus 9
No. 122. Colobus 9
No. 123. Hyrax 9
No. 124. Hyrax 9
No. 125. Giraffe 9
No. 126. Giraffe 9
No. 127. Giraffe 9
No. 128. Giraffe 9
No. 129. Giraffe 9
No. 130. Giraffe 9
No. 131. Giraffe 9
No. 132. Giraffe 9
No. 133. Giraffe 9
No. 134. Giraffe 9
No. 135. Giraffe 9
No. 136. Colobus 9
No. 137. Colobus 9
No. 138. Colobus 9
No. 139. Colobus 9
No. 140. Hyrax 9
No. 141. Hyrax 9
No. 142. Hyrax 9
169 Grant Island S 10.1076
170 F 10.1079
171 Buffalo S 10.1080
172 F 10.1081
173 Cerriopia S 10.1086
174 Wildcat S 10.1089
175 Grant Island S 10.1092
176 Buffalo S 10.1095
177 Watermelon F 10.1098
178 Grant Island F 11.0105
179 Watermelon F 11.1106
180 Grant Island fectus 11.1118
181 Pears 11.1142
182 Plumcressumma F 11.1146
183 Sheep 11.1157
184 Cationosemum F 11.1162
185 Chimpanzee 11.1163
186 11.1164
187
188 Cyclopaes 11.1166
189 Cephalopod flesh product 11.1183
190 Concorpsa 11.1190
191 Other anti-discs 11.1196
192 Sheep lungs 11.1999
193 Sheep lungs 12.2000
194 Sheep lungs 12.2001
195 Horse meat 12.2002
196 Sheep with Rom eyes 12.2006
No. 197. Microceros albus 9 1280
No. 198. 5 1232
No. 199. Orthodon spinosus d m 235
No. 200. Colobus reddish 2 1239
No. 201. Bongo 9 1243
No. 202. 9 1244
No. 203. 1 male 1245
No. 204. Bongo 5 imm. 1254
No. 205. Ceratotherium 1255
No. 206. Cerivicapra 1260
No. 207. 9 1265
No. 208. 9 1268
No. 209. Cercopithecus skeletal 9 271
No. 210. 9 1273
No. 211. Cynocephalus 9 1274
No. 211. Bongo 9 1275
No. 212. Bongo 9 1276
No. 213. Herpestes 9 1294
No. 214. Manni 9 1295
No. 215. Herpestes 9 1297
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>Giant Mound</td>
<td>£ 1249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>Small Coreperma</td>
<td>£ 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>Cypress</td>
<td>£ 1301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219</td>
<td>Reddish Monkey</td>
<td>£ 1303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>Smaller Mulete</td>
<td>£ 1305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221</td>
<td>Giant Smaller Mulete</td>
<td>£ 1323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>Large Smaller Mulete</td>
<td>£ 1334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>Strikenvag</td>
<td>£ 1355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>Smaller (Mulete)</td>
<td>£ 1363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>Smaller (Mulete)</td>
<td>£ 1367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>Large Smaller Mulete</td>
<td>£ 1369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>Smaller Smaller Mulete</td>
<td>£ 1371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>228</td>
<td>Marcus, giant</td>
<td>£ 1378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229</td>
<td>Marcus</td>
<td>£ 1382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>Voet Smaller Mulete</td>
<td>£ 1398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231</td>
<td>Smaller Mulete</td>
<td>£ 1399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232</td>
<td>Borsol</td>
<td>£ 1460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>Smaller Smaller Mulete</td>
<td>£ 1405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234</td>
<td>Marcus</td>
<td>£ 1414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>235</td>
<td>Red Smaller Mulete</td>
<td>£ 1415</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
281. Large horned Ethnic 5  1660
282. Manis (broad yellowish)  1670
283. Ceropithecus whitehillii  1646
284. Okapi 5  1646
285. Herpestes blackfotted  1717
286. Hylorchroes 5  1730
287. Hylorchroes fem.  1731
288. Rotho 5  1740
289. Reddish Colobus 2  1760
290. Ceropithecus black reg. 5  1789
291. Okapi 5  1815
292. Pongul Senetti  1831
293. 
257. Globus Vick Thresher 9  No. 1631.
258. Hylochoecus 9  No. 1332.
259. Grant Finch 9  No. 1534.
261. Red Swamp Finch 9  No. 1541.
262. Large Redbreast Finch 9  No. 1542.
263. Black Crested 9  No. 1560.
264. Blue-gray Finch 9  No. 1561.
266. Colorado White Throated 9  No. 1596.
267. Black Bird 9  No. 1597.
268. Chimpanzee 9  No. 1598.
269. Horned Finch 9  No. 1599.
270. Globus Vick Thresher 9  No. 1607.
271. Small Gray Anhe Cope (Melagro) 9  No. 1620.
272. Large Reddish Finch (Kemnitz) 9  No. 1628.
273. White-nosed Cereopsis 9  No. 1630.
274. Black Cereopsis (Mita) 9  No. 1631.
275. Zotto 9  No. 1635.
276. Ophagi 9  No. 1638.
277. Ophagi 9  No. 1639.
278. Forpus Costabine 9  No. 1640.
279. Cereopsis (Whitehead) 9  No. 1655.
280. Backfaced Cereopsis 9  No. 1681.
Sowerby
Sowerby & Co.

BIBD.

African
Mammoth
Long horned Buffalo

Mam 6

Wholo 9 + 5

Selamida 8

Pits 9 + 4

Makebro

Zug

Kambole 8

Makuya

Cape giraffe with rhinoceros
d. p. 1

Triceratops

Red Cattle

Golden hair

Ps. taurus

Osseus

C. taurus

C. aurotaurus

M. aurotaurus

M. aurotaurus

S. aurotaurus
BIRDS RECEIVED.
Série N° 2 : Ecritures Rondes

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U
w w x y z
O D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z