



Large mammals.

March 1911.

Paraguay. March 24/1911.

No. 640.

52004

✓

Leopard

♂ TL. 2165. LT. 900. LH. 262. HS. 600.
LZ. 860.

March 25

No. 641.

✓

Skin, skull & leg bones.

Cephalophus, reddish

♂ TL. 875. LT. 120. LH. 190. LZ. 70.
HS. 350. LB. 460.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 642.

53961

✓

Thrynomys.

♀ TL. 550. LT. 85. LH. 82. LZ. 27.

Had 3 embryos. Skin, skull, leg bones.

No. 643.

53283

Cephalophus reddish

♂ TL. 840. LT. 110. LH. 180. HS. 55.
LZ. 66. LB. 470.

Skin, skull & leg bones

March 26

No. 644.

51731

✓

Porcupine

♀ juv. TL. 550. LT. 40. LH. 68. LZ. 20.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 645.

51734

✓

Porcupine

♂ TL. 800. LT. 80. LH. 110. LZ. 46

Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 646.

52005

✓

Leopard

♀ TL. 1890 LT. 780. LH. 235. LZ. 73.

177

Faradje March 26/1911

No. 646. HS. 450. LB. 820.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 647. ⁵³⁰⁸⁷ Cephalophus, reddish.

♀ TL. 835. LT. 105. LH. 185. Lg. 64.

HS. 350. LB. 47

Has small horns, ~~are~~ correctly defined.

No 648.

⁵³¹⁰⁷

Cephalophus black fronted.

♂ juv. TL. 390. LT 45. LH. 139.

Lg. 58. HS. 220. LB. 19.

March 28

No 649.

⁵²⁰⁰⁶

Skin, skull & leg bones.

Leopard

♂ TL. 2120. LT. 940. LH. 270.

HS. 580. Lg. 842. LB. 820.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

Brush buck

♂ TL. 1570. LT. 255. LH. 358

Lg. 130. HS. 690. LB. 91. Lg. 155.

HS. 305.

Skin & entire skeleton

No 651.

⁵¹⁰¹⁰

Thynnomyia

♂ juv. TL. 275. LT. 65. LH. 55.

Lg. 20.

Prepared like small mammals.

Paradise March 28/1911.

No. 652. ✓ *Crictomys*

51150

♂ juv. TL. 595. LT. 320. LH. 62. LG. 34.

March 29

prepared like small mammals.

No. 653

51151

✓ *Crictomys*

♀ TL. 660. LT. 345. LH. 65. LG. 37

LB. 220. HS. 105.

^{juv. with} broad abdominal, broad pectoral mammae

prepared like small mammals

No. 654. ✓ *Hare*

51038

♂ juv. TL. 230. LT. 32 LH. 57
LG. 42.

prep. like small mamm.

No. 655.

53352

✓ *Peromyscus* ♂ juv. Under 100

TL. 770. LT. 150. LH. 280. HS. 450.

LB. 370. LG. 95.

Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 656. ✓ *Genetta*

51083

♂ juv. TL. 274. LT. 117. LH. 34. LG. 15.

prep. like small mammals.

No. 657.

51084

✓ *Genetta*

♀ juv. TL. 364. LT. 162. LH. 46.

LG. 26. . prep. like small mamm.

Paradise March 29/1911.

No. 658. ✓ genetla.

51085

♀ juv. TL. 359. LT. 161. LH. 45.
LE. 28

iris greenish gray, pupil vertically
elongated. The latter two
of one litter.

Prep. like small mamm.

No. 659. ✓

51039

♀ juv. TL. 242. LT. 34. LH. 59.
LE. 46.

iris dark brown, from the same
litter as No 654.

prep. like small mamm

No. 660 ✓

51011

Porcupine

♂ juv. TL. 266. LT. 45 LH. 43 LE. 25

prep. like small mamm.

No. 661.

51437

Elephant

♂ TL. 6850 LT. 1570. HS. 285.

diam. of sole of hind foot 510.

" " " " forefoot 470.

The right tusk projects 1240

" left " " 1220

Distance between the points of tusks 112

Paradise
No 661.

March 29/1911.

Length of trunk meas. below from
between the tusks 1750. Distance
from middle of eye to end of trunk
2100.

It was shot out of herd of about
eleven elephants about two
days march east of Paradise.

~~The elephants are always throughout~~
the year. Elephants are to be
found ~~here~~ in this region.

^{There is a small malarious}
Swamps are abundant,
some smaller areas of forest
reminding one much of the
dense forest much further south -
rest of high grass country and
are offering ^{them} a select place for
feeding. In the small forest
tracts there are also found the
Chimparzee, Saguaya, a red colobus
and two species of cercopithecus
and cyucephalus. Several
birds typical to the dense forest
are also to be found here.

Several photographs.

Length of ear of largest tusk 1350
and 2 of ear from lower edge of tusk
to posterior edge 1010.

51938

No. 0661

Half a tusk ~~was~~ with tusk, 2 tusks
nucleus of a young elephant, killed by rats.

Paradise March 29/1911

No. 662
53108

✓

Cephalophus grayish

♀ TL. 880. LT. 105. LH. 234. HS. 435.
LB. 510. SM. 85. X.B.S. 215. CZ. 95.

study skin, skull broken.

was accompanied by her young.

Other in claws

March 29

No. 663.

51841

✓

♀ juv. TL. 910. LT. 385. LH. 130. CZ. 28
HS. 150. LB. 365.

Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 664.

53460

✓

Cobus

♂ juv. TL. 1565. LT. 260 LH. 450
HS. 870. LB. 840. CZ. 180.

SM. 15. S. V. S. 355

Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 665.

51533

✓

Genetta

♂ TL. 800. LT. 270 LH. 770. CZ. 36.
LB. 26. HS. 125

Iris light yellowish brown; Stom.
cont. 3 lks.

April 1

Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 666.

51376

✓

Chimpanzee — her young is No. 667.
shot at the same time.
♀ TL. 830. LT. 0. LH. 235. CZ. (Halden) 67.
see further measurements of all the chimpanzees

Paradise April 1/1910

No. 666.

v

True photographs.

belled of this colony on next page.
face & ears black with oily gloss.
lower portion of cheeks, the neck, the
breast and the inner side of arms
and thighs light brown with
many blackish spots intermixed,
on lower abdomen very pale
brown. The mammae darkish
iris med. brown with slight reddish
tinge, pupil round. Arms & thighs
inside considerably flattened. The
naked portion marking ^{place of the} ~~retroscapular~~
callosities blackish all the rest
of body darkish nearly black.

Skinning the entire skeleton. Several
photographs after death.

No. 667

51387

True photographs

Chimpanzee ♀ juv Tot C. 410. T.O.
LH. 140. Height of ear 60.

see further measurements on the
list next page.

face, ears, feet & hands light brown
(somewhat yellowish like an Arab)

The skin of body is light red. Throughout
the entire surface several parts a small area of white hair
on the back of the neck.

Some of No. 666.

[illegible]

	length of snout	height of eye	width of mouth	height of nose	width of nose	distance between eyes	distance of ^{between} eye ^{snout} snout	length of body	width of head	height of head	length of head	total length of head	circumf. of upper jaw	circumf. of gill	circumf. of body	circumf. of tail	total length of body	weight
67	71.	56.	410.	230.	260.	210.	139.	182.	150.	133.	73.	36.	21.	-	80.	67.	249.	
70	43.	31.	155.	110.	115.	141.	111.	143.	99.	92.	51.	23.	12.	-	51.	60.	142.	
68	66.	53.	355.	217.	240.	194.	134.	180.	132.	125.	71.	30.	22.	-	73.	65.	218.	
72	58.	44.	276.	170.	185.	168.	121.	167.	115.	109.	70.	33.	21.	-	64.	60.	187.	
75	77.	59.	430.	275.	310.	211.	147.	208.	158.	140.	82.	36.	22.	-	86.	77.	243.	

Paradise April 11/1911

No. 668.
532.45

Tragelaphus Brushbrook

✓ ♀ TL 1380. LT. 230. LH. 340. HS. 680.
#P. 780. LB. 700. SN. 110. SS. 275.
L2. 127.

iris dark brown, pupil vert. elongate.

Skin & entire skeleton.

April 12/1911
No. 669.
517.80
537.99

Hyacinth

♂ TL. 575. LT. 11. LH. 76. L2. 33.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 670.
517.80
537.99

Porcupine

♂ TL. 855. LT. 170. LH. 107. L2. 43.

#S. 245. LB. 58.

Study skin & skull

No. 671.
534.01

Cobus

♂ TL. 2360. LT. 420. LH. 500. HS. 1100

#P. 120. SS. 31. #S. 54

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 672.
513.42

✓ Chimpanzee

♀ TL. 700. LT. 0. LH. 220. Tot. height of
ear 65. Other measurement, 1 page ahead.

face blackish with exception of cheeks
and the outer portion of ears that are
blackish brown. The neck and

Paradise April 3/1911

No 672

✓

general color of the body light dirty brown, the 9 manus show many light pale pinkish brown spots though as a whole they appear blackish. Arms & several portions light pinkish brown.

No. 673. ✓ Chimpanzee

51386

✓

♀ juv. TL. 608. LT. 0. LH. 190.

Height of ear 60. Other measurements see two pages ahead.

face, ears, manus & feet a dirty grayish brown color, the ears and hands show some dark pink.

These Chimpanzees have been collected about 6 hours east of Paradise in a small forested area that is rather a surprise on account of having all the chief characteristics of the dense forest much further south. The ~~country~~ general character of the landscape about Paradise is a region of long undulations covered with more or less high grass

Sanadje April 3 / 1911.

66/667. / 672. / 673.

mostly dotted with stunted trees
on low bushes. In the ^{depression} lower ~~parts~~
swamps are common feature.

Papyrus seldom higher than 18 feet
is there abundant and adds
much to its typical appearance.
In the same place are found
several species of cecropiids as
the cynocephalus, two species of
colobus (guenya & the reddish)
a cynocephalus and many birds
typical to the dense forest.

There were about a family of
a dozen chimpanzees. They had
built a number of ~~nest~~ or
sitting places in the ordinary
way by simply bending over
in ~~admittable~~ places a number
of leafy branches or twigs. These
structures were at heights
varying from 20 to 50 feet
from the ground. This colony

Paradise April 3/1911.

No. 666 very pale brown in color, and
to 673. as age advances they gradually
become black in face, on ears
hands & feet. I have seen the
skin of a female specimen shot in
the forest from Meade whose hair
on the back was grayish ^{and} ~~as well as~~ many
hairs of the face were pure white.

April 4 See skull No. 0315.

No. 674. Cobus
53462

♀ TL. 2350. LT. 425. LH. 520. LB. 1260.
HS. 1050. TS. 490. TH. 21.

Study skin & skull.

No. 675. Cercopithecus, reddish, has somewhat
52576 lengthened hair about neck -
mane-like.

♂ ad. TL. 1195. LT. 620 LH. 165
HS. 40. LB. 465. TH. 49.

face & ears darkish somewhat gray,
soles of limbs darkish, Iris medium
brown, orbital callities upper half
dark & lower half pale yellowish
scrotum bright bluish blue!
Skin, skull & leg bones, Photo

Paradise April 5, 1911.

No 676.

53353

Oryzomys

✓

♀ ~~TL~~ TL. 1780 LT. 300. LH. 425.

H.S. 850. LB. 950. SH. 125.

SS. 360.

Skin & entire skeleton.

No 677.

53354

Oryzomys

✓

♂ juv. TL. 1230. LT. 210. LH. 370.

H.S. 690. LB. 685. SH. 95.

SS. 250.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No 678.

53355

✓

Oryzomys

♀ TL. 1600. LT. 270. LH. 415.

H.S. 830. LB. 81. SH. 110. SS. 320.

Skin & skull only.

April 6

No 679.

51735

51735

Skeleton
cleaned

Porcupine

♀ TL. 920. LT. 130. LH. 115. LH. 46.

H.S. 28.

Study skin & entire skeleton.

No. 680.

53518

1 pair of horns (single) of the Pig

Island killed by natives.

about 65 miles north of

Paradise, 97 cm long.

Only single specimens known.

Paradise April 6/1911.

No. 680. formerly more numerous, they have been killed by the Amudjats about 1897. Now common in the Sado, southeast of Meridi, and further northeast.

They are, according to natives, also to be found near the Mboroni River and near Bafuka. I have seen two skins which were presented by chief Bafuka to some officials.

No. 681 ✓ Leopard skin - from Paradise

52007

No. 682 ✓ " " " with skull

52008

No. 683 ✓ " " " with skull

52009

No. 684 ✓ " " " with skull

52010

No. 685. Otter skin - " "

51642

No. 686 ✓ " " "

51643

No. 687 acoryceros

53350

✓ ♀ TL. 1720. LT. 260. LH. 410. H.S. 76.

Sk. 115. SS. 310. LB. 900. FL. 150.

four mammae, mammary glands full of milk

Skin, skull & leg bones

Paradise April 8/1911.

No 688. ✓ Are

51040

♀ juv. TL. 164. LT. 13. LH. 34.
22. 17. 9.4.

22. 17.
photograph from ^{late} ~~heart~~ ~~side~~ ~~ventr~~
Prep. as small mammu.

40689

51039

Here

♀ juv. TL. 168. LT. 14. LF. 35
19.19.

Reg. as small mamm.

No 690.

53085

Cephalopods, reddish

TL. 630. LT. 75. LH. 167. HS. 295
 & 4. 65. SS. 132. Lr. 60.

April 10

No. 691.
53463

53463

Coburn

♂ Tot. L. 2460 LT. 500. LH. 530
H. S. 120. SH. 38. SS. 58.
LB. 138.

Skin & skull only. was in company of two females.

10.692.

51955

wild-cat

♀ TL. 700. LT. 295. LB. 120.
LL. 58. LB. 370. HS. 200.

This brownish yellow. Noe light brown. Left foot damaged. Skin

Paradise April 10/1911

No. 692. Skull & leg bones

was killed by natives ^{in a village} when
preying on a chicken shortly
before noon.

April 12

No. 693.

52471

V

Percapithecus blacki *graff*
♀ juv. TL. 840. LT. 52. LH. 116.
LZ. 38.

April 15

No. 694.

51594

V

Skin Skull & leg bones.
Herpessus [*Ichneumon* *albicaudatus*]

♂ TL. 460. LT. 400. LH. 120.
LZ. 40. HS. 190. LB. 350.
HP. 210. Iris med. brown.

Stom. cont. remains of a beetle
and a few pieces of grass, feathers
were found in the intestine

April 16.

No. 695.

51854

Small
mammal

Skin & skeleton.
Was shot in a swamp at evening.
Rhinoceros *sinensis*

♀ TL. 3930. LT. 690. LH. 490. HS. 1500.
LZ. 275. There is a space of 15 mm.
between the two horns.

One pair abdom. mammae.

Skin & complete skeleton
Plastercast of mouth including

Paradise April 16/1911.

No. 695.

The base of the two horns.

Shot & presented by Mr. Smeto.

Had one large embryo.

No. 696.

Rhinoceros simeus ♀

fœtal specimen of No. 695.

TL. 1310. LT. 300. LH. 225. HS. 650.

LG. 152.

The color was dull pinkish brown. The eyes though closed ~~were not closed~~ could be readily opened, as they ^{eyelids} were not closed by any membrane.

Skin & entire skeleton.

No. 697.

Rhinoceros simeus

♀ skull & two horns - no measurements, was evidently the young of No. 695, as it was always in company of it. They fell practically on the same place, but the natives immediately cut the younger specimen to pieces. When I came there was nothing left but the greater portion of the neck & the head. Presented by Mr. Smeto.

photos copy

photos copy

Paraguay April 16/1911

No. 698.
51956

Wild cat

♂ juv TL. 520. LT. 190. LH. 95
LE. 50. H.S. 150. LB. 220.

April 18

No. 699.
51042

Skin, skull & leg bones

Hare

♀ TL. 300. LT. 42. LH. 66. LE. 47.

April 19

No. 700.
53246

Prep. like small mamm.

Bushbuck

♂ ad TL. 1490 LT. 250. LH. 380.

LE. 135. H.S. 800. LB. 770. H.P. 850

April 20

No. 701.
51955

Rhinoceros minus (Turnerensis)?

♂ TL. 4000. LT. 730. LH. 485. H.S. 1700.

LE. 126. Shot & presented by Mr. Smith.

Skin & entire skeleton

LH Length of anterior horn $86\frac{1}{2}$ cm

Leptyceros

♂ TL. 1790. LT. 310 LH. 440. H.S. 910

LB. 980. LH. 215. H.S. 40.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 0702

53358

Leptyceros

♂ skull only, presented by Mr. Smith.

No. 703

53109

Cephalophus, black frontal stripe

Paradise April 20/1911.

No 703.
53109

Tl. 850. Lt. 950. L.H. 240. H.S. 460.

Study skin & skull.

Generally only seen single,
seldom in pairs; stands still
for a moment when surprised
and gives then an opportunity
to shoot; disappears otherwise
rapidly between bushes of the
high grass. By the natives commonly
taken by ~~the~~ nets. If they see
after a rainy night the tracks
of them they follow it and place
the nets. After much noise the
Cephalophus jumps into the nets
and is generally speared or
very often taken out alive.
In the early morning or late
afternoon they may be encountered
browsing, during the rest of the
day they are only driven out of
their resting places. One often can
approach them rather close.
Often visits the native black huts.
Very common about Paradise, seen to

Paradise 28 April 1911

No. 703
53109

a few natives take live in one
morning. The grande call it
Bafu.

No. 704.
53154

Aepyceros

♂ TL. 1840. LT. 320. LH. 435 #S. 920
LB. 1000. SH. 220. HS. 395. LG. 60.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 705.
53464

Cobus

♀ TL. 2200. LT. 310. LH. 500.
Skin & skull only.

No. 706
53465

Cobus

♂ skull only; no measurements
Pres. by Mr. Smeets.

No. 706.
53466

Cobus

♀ juv. TL. 1400 LT. 250. LH. 440.
LG. 170. HS. 810. LB. 710.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 706
53467

Cobus

♂ Skull only, no meas.
Pres. by Mr. Milbourn

No. 707.
53360

Aepyceros

♂ TL. 1710 LT. 295 LH. 440. LG. 160.
HS. 910. LB. 96.
Skin, skull & leg bones

Paradise April 22/1911. March 31/1917
No 708. *Swarthog* (skull given to Dr. Gregory)
53750 ✓

♂ TL. 1760. LT. 410. LH. 275

H.S. 670 LB. 94. H.P. 61.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No 708.

Swarthog.

♂ Skull only, no meas.

Pres. by Mr. Smeets.

No 709.
53678 ✓

✓ *Herpestes* [*Atilax paludinosus*]

♀ TL. 860. LT. 340. LH. 108. LL. 33.

H.S. 180. LB. 530.

April 24

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 710.

acoryceros

53361 ✓

♂ TL. 1830. LT. 320. LH. 440. H.S. 900

LB. 850. H.N. 215. H.S. 380. LL. 160.

Study skin & skull

No. 0710.

acoryceros

53362 ✓

♀ Skull only, adds original

no. look but belongs to one of

the skins prepared before.

No. 711.

acoryceros

53363 ✓

♂ ad. TL. 1870. LT. 310. LH. 450.

H.S. 89. LB. 900. H.N. 22. H.S. 39. LL. 16.

Skin skull & leg bones.

53364 ✓

53365 ✓

Faradje April 25/1911

No. 712
5336/4 ✓

Aepyceros

♂ TL. 1810. LT. 340. LH. 430. HS. 840.
LB. 890. SH. 200. XS. 360. LL. 145.

Skin, skull & leg bones
waterbuck

April 26
No. 713
534/68 ✓

♀ TL. 2060. LH. 480. LT. 330.
LL. 200.

Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 714
519/57 ✓

wild cat

♂ TL. 738. LT. 296. LH. 122. LL. 58.
HS. 25. LB. 32. HP. 26.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 715
534/69

Cobus

♂ ad TL. 2330 LT. 400. LH. 575.
HS. 110. SH. 310. XS. 540. LL. 220
LB. 1300.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

Large bulls of Cobus and large males
of Aepyceros have very often near
the base of the ear a hairless, scarlike
area. Probably from rubbing
on the stems of trees in the endeavor
of getting rid of ticks (or from fighting)

Karadje April 26/91

No 715 This often depends on the weather.
During the night they often
visit native plantation and
it is not rare that in to all a little
guardhouse in midst of ~~the~~ ^{often}
extensive fields of ^{milled} (Cassia). The
Gazelle often make fires during
the night in their plantation
and one man is charged to watch
continually over them.

I saw once a herd of 14 males
in an open glade grazing
peacefully in the early afternoon
at a covered spring. With exception
of two young males, they all
had remarkably fine horns.
Older males often may be seen grazing
singly. It is not common to
see them in company of acoryceros.
I once observed a herd of about
fifty acoryceros with one single
female waterbuck, and four
waterbuck in their midst, also

Paradise April 26/1911.

No 715.

(toward 4 P.M.). In places ~~crowded~~ ^{thickly} more ~~thickly~~ with dense vegetation bushes and trees intermixed with grass, they often take advantage of hiding behind the bushes.

Once at 9.2. M. on a very hot day we observed two warthogs, three *Repyccos* and a young ♂ water buck all with exception of one young *Repyccos* were lying on the ground.

The same afternoon we came up on a herd of 10 *Repyccos*, among them were five adult males, the rest either juv. or ♀, associated with them was a single water buck ♀ or ♂ juv. he followed them in their flight. During the greatest heat of the day they generally rest in places offering fairly good cover, often near edges of swamps, between the denser bushes or even in very high grass. They often follow the paths made ~~by~~ ^{by} big game in high grass.

Canada April 26/1911.

No 715. The natives every where catch them
in the nets and kill them with
spears. After they have carefully
tracked an animal close to its resting
place. They hang up ^{either on forked sticks or long poles} their nets ^{made}
of strong rope. The boys are placed
and ^{the tracking} indicated the direction in
which they ^{must} proceed, one man's
usually with a native dog is following
the track ^{of the sleeping animal}. The boys shout to yell
and to howl and do their best
to drive the game towards the
nets. As soon as the animal
jumps into the nets ~~that~~ ^{they} drop down
^{upon them} ~~as it~~ it is rare that any
animal is able to extrangle itself
before it is ^{squeezed} killed by the eagerly
resting men behind bushes
close to the ~~best~~ nets. In this sort
of hunting the natives show
an astonishing skill and usually
every man owns several nets which
are kept in good repair. ~~As soon~~
in the neighborhood of all villages the Indians and
some ~~small~~ ^{small} roads in the high grass where they

pared to
No 715.

April 26/1911
can easily plan their nets.

The meat is excellent though in old specimens somewhat tough and usually has a very strong odor & taste.

The natives usually dry the meat, they extract the oil of the larger bones

by boiling them. The intestines as well as the skin is eaten, though the latter is often dried out and used for sleep upon. The Bahin (Laggo - Kaka - Kaka - Baka) ^{very much} use the skin of the neck to make the rectangular shaped pieces of skin, which are placed behind their backs of their women, children are usually carried. (See photographs). The waterbuck often are killed by lions.

All males often scratch up the ground or roughen it in barren spots ^{as a sign} of ^(the effort to make a hole) the natives say "They dance!"

They come to waterholes to drink. The Munglun & Meye make horns out of the horns of waterbuck which they blow on dance or as a signal

about 8 feet
from the ground

Faradje April 27/1911.

No. 716.
534 70

Colinus

♂ TL. 2170. LT. 410 LH. 520. HS. 1050.
SH. 215. AS. 485. LB. 1180. LL. 205.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 717.
522 35
534 71

Colinus

♂ TL. 2240 LT. 400. LH. 515 H.S. 1100.
LB. 1400. SH. 190. AS. 510. LL. 210.

Skin skull & leg bones

No. 718.
522 35

Colobus quereza

♀ juv. TL. 720. LT. 422. LH. 112. #E. 340
H.S. 190. LB. 230. H.P. 220.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 719.
522 36

Colobus quereza

♀ TL. 1280. LT. 760. LH. 179. #E. 38.
H.S. 360. LB. 430. H.P. 440.

Skin, skull & leg bones

Colinus

♂ skull only. TL. 2210. P. 144. S. 144.

Acoryceros

♂ TL. 1860. LT. 350. LH. 425. H.S. 920.
SH. 150. AS. 390. LL. 160. LB. 95.

Skin & skull only.

April 28.

No. 719
534 72

No. 720.
53 365

Acoryceros

♂ TL. 1860. LT. 350. LH. 425. H.S. 920.
SH. 150. AS. 390. LL. 160. LB. 95.

Skin & skull only.

Paradise April 28/1911.

53552 No. 721 Buffalo ♂ ad.
TL. 3250. LT. 900. LH. 630. HS. 1530.
Sh. 570. S.S. 900.

Skin, skull, bones of one fore and one hind limb.

Several photographs.

Only two were seen No 721 & 722.

Shot & presented by Mr Smith.

53553 No. 0721 Buffalo.

♂ Skull (mandible only) +

53554 No. 722 Buffalo

♂ ad. TL. 2915. LT. 810. LH. 570.
HS. 1430. Sh. 520 S.S. 820.

Skin, skull, pelvis, bones of one fore & one hind limb.

Several photographs

Shot & presented by Mr Smith

53555 No. 0722 Buffalo

♂ Horns only with slight portion of skull. Evidently killed by a crocodile, as it was found decomposed in the Congo River.

53751 No. 723 Warthog

♂ TL. 1705 LT. 445 LH. 290. HS. 680.

Seraphe April 28/1911

No. 723.

S.L. 345. S.S. 360.

Snout across (in curve) vertically 70.
transversely 140.

The general color is a dull dirty brown
considerably lighter below.

Skin of entire Skeleton.

Several photographs

Was in company of seven *Leptocarpus*
there were three other warthogs, he was
the largest among them. They were
all feeding at about 9 P.M. in
a ~~habitation of~~ ^{habitation of} ~~me~~ that was well
covered with dense bushes & few
trees, ~~with~~ ^{with} short grass between.

The warthog often dig up roots or
certain tubers which they evidently
^{as some of them are 3 inches or more in diameter}
find by scent. Fleas of this

occupation are rather abundant.
Trogalodendrogaster planidorsus of insect potato, *manis*.
Leim. R. They are the most common

prey of lions, at least in this
region and during this season
April - to August. I ~~have~~ ^{have} seen
three trials portions of each performance.

Paradise April 1911.

No. 723

^(of an adult ♂)
One skull ^{tho.} is in this collection.

I never succeeded in getting any young specimens.

They ~~stay~~ usually for a long time in the same region, this applies to the same specimens. Their tracks can be ~~felt~~ seen for a month or so in the same neighborhood. and nearly all of them have been shot in following them they day after they have been flushed up on to flight near a waterhole or near their resting places. We met once four near a waterhole wallowing when we followed the tracks of a giraffe at about 11 P.M. When sighted they usually make off starting at a rapid pace but ^{generally} ~~usually~~ stop soon after. They are caught by natives in nets. ^{The natives} They tear out the long hair along the dorsal surface and make fly dust. Their skin is ^{for gunnisoni} ~~prepared~~ by scorching it over the fire.

Paradise April 29/1911.

No. 724
53/430 ✓

Hartebeest

♀ TL. 2440. LT. 570. LH. 520. HS. 1240
Sk. 270. HS. 550 LL. 198. LB. 1180.
one pair of abdominal mammae

Skin & skull only. Mammary glands full of milk.

No. 725
53/431 ✓

Hartebeest

♂ TL 2360. LT 550. LH. 537. HS. 1250
Sk. 290. HS. 570. LB. 115. LL. 200.
Skin, entire skeleton.

Photographs

These two specimens were shot out of a herd of 5, there was a young among them.

April 30
No. 726
53/366 ✓

Oryx

♂ TL. 1810. LT. 340. LH. 430. HS. 950.
Sk. 210. HS. 380. LL. 160. LB. 970.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

May 1

No. 727
53/52 ✓

Marthog

♂ TL. 1460. LT. 370. LH. 265. HS. 660
Sk. 245. HS. 350. LL. 140. LB. 75.

Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 728

Marthog

♂ skull only, no meas. Pres. by Mr. Smets

Parake May 2/1911

No. 728 ✓ *Cobus*

534 73

♂ TL. 2340. LT. 400. LH. 500. HS. 1100.

SK. 290. SS. 520. LG. 220. LB. 128.

Skin & skull.

May 3

No. 729

525 77

Cercopithecus, reddish.

♂ juv. TL. 650. LT. 385. LH. 115.

HS. 211. HE. 40. LB. 240.

He was kept alive for some time.

Reiterated meowing, but loud wailing like a child could be heard throughout the day.

He walked very much in the manner of *Cynocepalus*.

He liked sweet potatoes & various insects, also grasshoppers & termites.

Same as No. 675.

He often occupied in plundering plantations ^{they systematically dig the plants out of the ground} of ^{herds of 15 to 20 have} been observed, extremely shy. Usually

proceeds on the ground. But

its general habitat is along the watercourses where the natives build also their plantations.

Often seen upon trees. Diurnal habits.

foreedge May 4/1911.

No. 730.
534/74

Cobus

♂ TL. 2290. LT. 450. LH. 495. H.S. 1120.
SH. 280. S.S. 510. LB. 1230.

Skin & skull only

No. 731.
535/56

Buffalo

♀ skull & scalp only, killed
by natives.

No. 732.
519/39

elephant

♂ TL. 7580 LT. 1590 H.S. 2900 H.P. 300.
S.S. 1570.

diam. of hindfoot longitudinally 550.

" " forefoot 500

greatest width of ear 1180

" height of ear 1750

distance between tusks at base 730

dist. from middle of eye to tip of trunk
259. The right tusk projects 1260.

the left. 1280, meas. taken below along
curve.

The iris is pale brownish yellow, and
the edge bordered by bluish gray, the
rest of the visible portion of the orbit is
dusky grayish black

Severe ill-effects

parade May 7/1911.

No. 732. The right tusk projects from the skull
1402, the left 1405. meas. below along
curve.

Skull & tusks only

Shot & presented by Mr Smuts.

Several photographs.

Was accompanied by three females.

Waterbuck

May 9.

No. 733.

53475 ✓

♀ TL. 2370. LT 440. LH. 588.

Sturdy skin & skull.

May 10.

No. 734.

52097 ✓

Hyena

♀ TL. 1610. LT 280. LH. 265. LG 117.

H.S. 710.

May 13

No. 735.

53492 ✓

Hartebeest

♀ TL. 2260. LT. 420. LH. 520.

LG. 205.

May 14

No. 736.

52058 ✓

Hyena

♂ juv. TL. 800. LT. 160. LH. 155.

H.S. 330... Skin, skull & leg bones.

May 15

No. 737.

51871 ✓

Albino antelope

♂ at pair of horns, killed by natives.

ant. skin 62

Paradise May 15/1911

No. 738. Lion.

52072

♂ Skull only. Had entered a village, killed a man & wounded four. Had a big mane. Skin was entirely decomposed.

Phaenoceros annas

♀ juv. skull & the two horns only.

The posterior portion of the smaller horn is indicated by a pin, killed by natives.

Leopard.

flat skin, killed by natives in the neighborhood of Paradise.

Wardog

♂ TL 1780... LT. 460. LH. 287. HS. 670
LB. 970. L2. 162. & H. 330 HS. 385.

Skin & entire skeleton.

Eyes dark brown.

Several photographs.²

No. 742.

53247

Bushbuck

♂ TL. 1430. LT. 225. LH. 352. HS. 770.
LB. 770. L2. 123. & H. 145 HS. 310.

Eyes dark dark brown.

Skin skull & leg bones.

Paradise May 18/1911

No. 743
534 33 ✓

Harebeest

♀ TL. 2190. LT. 460. LH. 520. HS. 1180
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 744
533 67 ✓

Deer

♂ TL. 1760. LT. 275 LH. 425. HS. 920.

May 20

skull only.

No. 745
53 248 ✓

Bushbuck

♀ TL. 1260. LT. 195. LH. 350. S. 650.
H. 90. S-S 235. L.B. 690. LL. 125.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

May 22

No. 746
513 42 ✓

Potomogale

♂ TL. 470 LT. 215. LH. 90 LL. 20.

Skin, skull, leg bones in skin.

No. 747
517 90 ✓

Skin of a ^{large} badger-like mammal
probably a *Herpestes*.

The tail was about 15 cm long.

May 27

No. 748
520 12 ✓

Leopard

♂ TL. 2090. LT. 930. LH. 265.
H.S. 590. L.B. 870. LL. 85. H. 180
L.B. 300. Skin & skull.

No. 749
5190 5 ✓

Pygmy pig ♂ TL. 1785. LT. 720. LH. 275 LL. 175.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 750
51970 ✓

Seemal, flat skin, from the neighborhood
of Paradise.

Faradje May 28/1911.

No. 751. Cobus

534/16

♀ no measurements

May 29

No. 752.

524/12

♂ TL. 770. LT. 450. LH. 110. H.S. 19. H2. 40.

LB. 285.

Skinn, & skull only

from life

Skinn, skull & leg bones. Saw. Photo from life

No. 753.

513/70

♂ TL. 1850 LT. 680. LH. 275. H.S. 370.

H2. 177

Two pairs of abdominal mammae complete skeleton, Skinn partly spoiled.

No. 754.

513/70

♂ juv. TL. 1340. LT. 560 LH. 250. H.S. 290.

H2. 157. LB. 480.

Skinn & complete skeleton.

No. 755.

518/59

♂ TL. 3940. LT. 760. LH. 460. H.S. 1050. H2. 267.

The hump surpasses the upper edge of shoulderplate 16 cm.

Skinn & complete skeleton

Several pictures of the hump

Paradise June 3/1914

No. 755. Shot & presented by Mr. Smets.

No. 0756 *Leptoceros* pres. by Mr Smets

53368

♂ skull only.

June 6

No. 756

52013

Serval

June 7

52013

Serval

June 7

52013

Serval

June 7

52013

Serval

June 7

52013

Serval

June 7

52013

Serval

June 7

52013

Serval

June 7

52013

Serval

June 7

52013

Serval

June 7

52013

Serval

June 7

52013

Serval

June 7

52013

Serval

June 7

52013

Serval

Lion ♀

♀ TL. 2240. LT. 800. LH. 325. HS. 78.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

Killed & presented by Mr Smets.

No. 757

53434

Hartebeest

No. 757

53434

Hartebeest

No. 757

53434

Hartebeest

No. 757

53434

Hartebeest

No. 757

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Hartebeest

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Hartebeest

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Hartebeest

No. 757

53434

Hartebeest

No. 757

53434

Hartebeest

No. 757

53434

Hartebeest

No. 757

53434

Hartebeest

♂ ad, Skin & complete skeleton
no measurements

Killed & presented by Mr Smets.

No. 758.

51483

Serval

No. 758.

51483

Serval

No. 758.

51483

Serval

No. 758.

51483

Serval

No. 758.

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Serval

No. 758.

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Serval

No. 758.

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Serval

No. 758.

51483

Serval

No. 758.

51483

Serval

♂ Skin & skull (broken) only.

no measurement.

No. 759.

51484

Serval

No. 759.

51484

Serval

No. 759.

51484

Serval

No. 759.

51484

Serval

No. 759.

51484

Serval

No. 759.

51484

Serval

No. 759.

51484

Serval

Serval (different from above) but occurs
as a constant form.
♀. Skin, skull & leg bones

no measurements.

June 7

No. 760.

51485

Serval

No. 760.

51485

Serval

No. 760.

51485

Serval

No. 760.

51485

Serval

No. 760.

51485

Serval

Serval, melanistic spec.

♂ TL 900. LT. 270. LH. 175. LZ. 82. HS. 370.
LB. 450.

Skin, skull & leg bones, not a very
scarce, I saw in all three flat skin
in the neighborhood of paradise

Paradise June 7/1911

No. 761. Leopard

52013

✓ ♂ TL. 2120. LT. 950. LH. 235. HS. 670.

June 9 Skin & skull. (skin spoiled) (~~761.7~~)

No. 762. Lion.

52074

✓ ♀ TL. 2330. LT. 800. LH. 330. HS. 79.

Skin & skull only

No. 763. ~~Thyomys~~

53962

✓ ♀ juv. TL. 278 LT. 63 LH. 54. LT. 22.

Pres. like small mamm.

No. 764. *Minoceros sinensis*

51873

✓ ♀ The two horns only; killed by natives in the neighborhood of Paradise.

No. 765. Leopard

52014

✓ flat skin only from the neighborhood of Paradise

No. 766. Leopard

52015

flat skin only, from the neighborhood of Paradise

No. 767. *Rhinoceros sinensis* (front horn broken off)

51874

♂ the two horns only; killed by the natives

No. 768. *Rhinoceros sinensis*

51875

♂ antelope horns only.

No. 769-770-771-772-773 *Rhinoceros sinensis*

51876

51877

51878

51879

51880

for adge June 9/1911.

No 769.- 773 five anterior horns - sex δ^2 , but probably all from δ . With regard to the horns the principal difference between the sexes is the relatively larger base of the horns (especially the anterior) in males. This may be ascertained ^{clearly} in even fairly young males.

No. 774. Porcupine
5173 ✓ δ ad. TL 940. LT. 140. LH. 110. HS. 200.
LE. 49. LB. 550.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No 775. Aepyceros
5173 ✓ δ TL. 1820. LT. 355. LH. 445. HS. 895.
Skin & skull

No 775. Cephalophus, black frontal stripe.
53110 δ skull only. no meas.

June 12 Pres. by Mr. Sorex.

No. 776. Orycteropus.
51906 δ TL. 1750. LT. 700. LH. 270. HS. 395
LE. 158.
Skin & entire skeleton.
Skin slightly damaged.

Paradise June 13/1911

No. 777. *Orycteropus*

51408

♂ TL. 164.0 LT. 610. LH 290. HS. 32. LG. 162.

Skin & entire skeleton

Skin damaged.

No. 778. *Aepyceros*

53370

♂ skin & skull, no measurements

No. 778. *Aepyceros*

53371

♂ jaw, skull only Pres. by Mr. Smith

No. 779. *Bongo* ♂ horns only Taken by Mr. Smith

53205

53228

53229

53230

53231

53372

53373

53445

53446

53419

53420

53421

53422

Single horn ♂ four horns only

Aepyceros ♂ two "

Cobus ♂ 4 " (2 pairs)

all from Bushy Ridge slightly north of Durgu. all bear the same number

No. 780. two horns of

53559

Buffalo ♂. The larger one is considered a record but has only a fragment of the skull. Both Buffaloes were killed by natives about 4 hours east of Paradise.

Presented by Mr. Vrischi, Substitut of Paradise.

No. 781. Buffalo ♀ two pairs of horns & horn-mantle

53558

54 34

Faradje June 13/1911

No. 781. Killed at 1910. also in the neighborhood of Faradje, by the same chief.

Presented by Mr Brackman

Chef de Secteur.

June 17

No. 782 Hartebeest

53435

✓

♀ TL. 2250 LT. 450 LH. 560 H.S. 1310.
LB. 1280

Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 783. Hartebeest

53436

✓

♂ TL. 2260 LT. 450 LH. 530 H.S. 128.
LB. 122.

Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 784 ✓ *Orycteropus*

51372

✓

♂ TL. 1710. LT. 610. LH. 270. ^{LT. 170} HS. 400

Sturdy skin (spotted) & entire skeleton.

No. 785. *Orycteropus*

51908

✓

♀ TL. 161 LT. 580. LH. 270. HS. 370 ^{LT. 170}

Skull & leg bones only, ^{also portion of skin} was decomposed.

The *Orycteropus* is rather difficult to procure not only on account of its nocturnal habits but principally by reason of its scarcity. They roam about during the night ~~and~~ singly or in pairs, as may

Paradise June 17/1911.

be seen from these impressions of
their claws ~~they~~ left in moist ground.

In the forest I never heard about it
but as we came to the Welle we were
told by a chief that some of his hunters
had dug one out somewhat north
of Rungu. North of the east road
from Niangare to Paradise it may
be found everywhere. It is to be
considered a constant resident
of the vast plain-like stretches which
are abundantly covered by usually
stunted trees and thick low
bushes. These termites are abundant
and as they form the only food the
Oryzomys find ample supply
and are usually well nourished.
Four of the stomachs I examined
were filled with the well masticated
remains of termites. Their thick,
heavy claws on the muscular forelimb
are nearly straight with a chisel-like
point and they have no difficulty

Paradise Tern 17/1/11.

in breaking into the very solid hard structures of kermites. These are lifted up by the hundreds by the long slimy tongue, as they assemble at once in large masses near the point of destruction either to defend their home or others to repair it.

The *Oryzoperus* ~~live~~ in burrows, (probably in small families or singly) which they dig always themselves in ^{the excavated ground is known up for small hills up to the top of the} ~~the~~ ^{day} of hard ground. These burrows are fairly large, the size of tunnels allowing a small man to enter without great difficulties. Of seven burrows I have seen, two had only one entrance, four ~~two~~ ^{the tunnels} and one three openings. ~~The~~ ^{The} furthest apart were about 14 m. from each other. All these burrows were deserted and it is probably that they inhabit several burrows alternately and it is sure that they occasionally dig a hole simply for shelter. As we came

Paradise June 17/1911

up to one burrow that had been dug only a few days previously but the *Oryzomys* had already left for about two days. The natives are very clever in ascertaining from their track how long a time has ~~about~~ elapsed since they passed and often there is no difficulty as they are helped by the rain. If it did rain two days before and the rain was not very strong to efface the track their conclusion are usually exact. Occasionally the *Arctomys* may also be driven out by warthogs or snakes who often take possession of these burrows. The natives pretend that the bite of a poisonous snake would have no effect on them. One experienced hunter assured me that he knew burrows with as many as seven entrances.

The native manner of slowing the *Oryzomys* in these regions

Paradise June 17/1911

ends its life to adventure and has given
rise to a general and very deep set
superstition. It is currently
held that some have lost their lives in
the burrows and never be heard of again.

The native hunters usually ~~he~~ track
the orycteropus to its burrow after
a heavy rain and having ascertained
the exact locality they start out in
numbers to secure the highly valued
pelt. Among the Azande and Logg,
and probably among tribes related,
it is custom that one young fellow
well supplied with 'medicine' enters
the burrow armed only with a ~~short~~
short handled spear or a long knife.
If he is lucky he encounters the beast
which usually tries to save itself
by digging and throwing the excavated
ground in the face of the fellow. Its
purpose, if it succeeds in placing
a wall between the man and itself
before he can successfully place his

Paradise June 17/1911

Appear, the ^{man} considers the undertaking
a failure and tries to retreat. If
however the native can kill it, he
will indicate to the eagerly watching
outsiders his position by tapping
against the upper wall. As rapidly
as possible he ^{rather} eagerly watching
~~outsiders~~ sink a shaft in his direction
and lift out the dead octopus
and the valiant hunter seldom keeps
The feet are worn around the wrist ^{from 5 feet long} ~~with~~ ^{ropes}
by the Mangketa, Azande, Loggo
and affixed to the wrist to prevent
illness and to ward off ill fortune.
The ^{crustly} stain of the nostril and that between
the toes is said to be fatal if well
pounded and thrown into their beer.
The consumer's neck is said to swell
to such an extent that death
usually occurs after three days.
The claws carried in the baskets
of women that are collecting
the winged edible individuals

Paradise June 17/1911.

of fermites secure thus an ample supply. The meat has a strong odor and the appearance of pork it is eaten by the Agande, Mangbeta, Loggo.

They very rapidly decompose, or at least the epidermis comes off if only exposed for a short time to the sun.

June 19

No. 786.

51866

Rhinoceros simus
♀ juv. Skin & skeleton
no measurements

one scapula lacking - epidermis gone with
killed by natives who skinned it
also. - Chief Meruka.

June 22

No. 787.

51881

Rhinoceros simus (sex?)

Skull of the two horns

frontal horn, 162 mm. post. horn, 66 mm.

killed by natives.

June 26

No. 788.

51865

Rhinoceros simus.

♀ TL 3690 LT. 630. LH. 420. H.S. 1540

Anterior horn 457 mm. post. horn 173 mm.

Skin & complete skeleton. Killed by natives

at ... on ...

Paradise June 27/1911

No. 789 Colerus

53477

✓ ♂ skin & skull only
no measurements.

June 28
No. 790

51682

Canis lupus

♀ juv. TL 1580. LT. 460. LH. 34. HS. 110.
^{if for horns}
skull only. antelope horn 100. jawbone 47.
Specimen by natives, was eaten partly
by a leopard. See photograph of hind
foot. & skull

No 791.

53374

Agouti

✓ ♂ juv. TL. 1470. LT. 310. LH. 412 HS. 735.
LB. 780 LL. 153.

Skin, skull, bones of one front & hind limb

July
No 792

53478

Colerus

✓ ♂ juv. TL. 1780 LT. 134. LH. 465. HS. 84.
LL. 190 LB. 98.

Skin, skull only

July 2

No 793

51793

Porcupine juv.

✓ sex? TL. 815. LT. 135. LH. 110. HS. 220.

skin skull & leg bones

No 794

53249

Bushbuck

✓ ♂ TL. 1540. LT. 295. LH. 365. HS. 74
LB. 860 LL. 120.

Skin & skull only

Paradise July 2/1911.

No 795. Cobus

53 474
53480

♀ TL. 2370. LT. 40. LH. 50. H.S. 1120.
LB. 132.

One embryo (small)

July 3

No 796.

53486

Cobus

♀ juv. TL. 1855. LT. 300. LH. 440. H.S. 870.

Skin, skull only

July 4

No 797

51013

Porcupine

♂ juv. TL. 285. LT. 57. LH. 50. Lz. 28.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No 798.

51843

Minoceros sinensis

♂ skull & scalp ^{four skins of feet} & ^{the two horns} ✓
No measurements, killed by natives
See photographs.

Anterior horn 550. post. horn 193.

Aepyceros

♀ juv. TL. 1260. LT. 215. LH. 345.

H.S. 63. H. 95. S.S. 25.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No 800.

51884

Minoceros sinensis

♂ two horns only

Killed by natives

Paradise July 10/1911

No. 801. *Rhinoceros sinicus*

51885

5 horns of different sizes
all from a nat. chief.

July 14

No. 802.

53250

Bushbuck

♂ TL 1450. LT. 265. LH. 375. HS. 670.
LZ. 138. XZ. 135. XS. 310. LB. 800.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

July 14

No. 803

53251

Bushbuck

♂ TL 1525 LT. 290. LH. 380. HS. 720.
LZ. 140. LB. 840.

The two (802 & 803) were grazing together
at about 8 A.M.

The horns are shorter than those of No. 802.
Though 803 is somewhat bigger. ✓

No. 804.

51886

Rhinoceros sinicus

part h.

♂ two horns of, killed by natives

July 16

No. 805.

53376

^(COB)
Cervicapra *Nganda*

♂ no measurements.

Skin & skull only

No. 806

51977

Serval

a native cured skin, from the
neighborhood of Paradise, came as
No 759.

Paradise July 16/1900

No. 807. ^{reddish} Calobius brown
52295 ✓

♂ TL. 1290. LT. 690. LH. 190. LL. 418.

Orbital callusites light buff, a little bluish skin at sides of anus.

Skin of face & ears dusky. Iris red. brown.

Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 808 Calobius reddish brown
52296 ✓

♂ TL. 1215. LT. 633. LH. 187. LL. 39.

Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 0808 Calobius reddish brown
52297

♂ skull only

No. 809. Calobius reddish brown
52298 ✓

♂ TL. 1320. LT. 732. LH. 186. LL. 42

Skin & complete skeleton ✓

No. 0809. Calobius reddish brown
52299

♂ jaw. skull only.

Alia July 16
#ynax

No. 810. ♀ TL. 570. LT. 22. LH. 71. LL. 38.
53776 ✓
H.S. 180. L.B. 350.

One small embryo in each uterus.

Two pairs of abdominal, one pair of pectoral
membrane. Stom. cont. finely chewed
leaves. Skin, skull & leg bones.

Ala July 17/1911

No. 811 Head

53777

♀ TL. 566. LT. 20. LH. 71. LL. 36.
#S. 175. LB. 355.

Skin & complete skeleton

No. 812 Cynocephalus

42667

♂ juv. TL. 870. LT. 350. LH. 170. LL. 56.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 813 Head

53778

♂ juv. TL. 304. LT. 10. LH. 49. LL. 24.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

Parade July 22

No. 814 Bushbuck

53252

♂ juv. TL. 1260. LT. 270. LH. 340.
#S. 630. LL. 128. LB. 660.

Skin, skull & leg bones

July 23

No. 815

51867

Minoceros sinensis

♂ two horns; killed by natives

No. 816

51884

Minoceros sinensis

♂ two horns only; killed by natives

No. 817

52800

Colobus reddish brown

♀ TL. 1235. LT. 725. LH. 185. #S. 380.
#L. 40. LB. 430. Skin & skull

No. 818

52301

Colobus reddish brown

♀ TL. 1295. LT. 750. LH. 187. #S. 385

Paradise July 23/1911

No 818. H.E. 424. L.B. 470.

Skin & skull & legs

No 819 Calabrus reddish brown

52302

♂ TL 1335 LT. 770. LH. 180. HS. 395.

H.E. 396. L.B. 487

July 25 Skin & skull

No. 820 Acoryctes

53377

♂ TL 1880. LT. 320. LH. 465. HS. 920.

LL. 160. LB. 104. Skin, & skull.

Sub dark brown, snout blackish.

July 26 photo. heron.

No 821. Lion

52075

♀ TL 2400. LT. ~~480~~ 840. LH 310. HS 770.

Skull, study skull entirely opened.

July 28 Acoryctes

No 822. ♀ juv. TL 1540. LT. 255. LH. 400

53378

HS. 730. LL. 139. LB. 76.

Skin & skull only.

Aug 3 Acoryctes

No 823

53379

♂ TL 1850. LT. 295. LH. 440. HS. 91.

LB. 1020. LL. 155.

Skin, & skull.

Savagie Aug 4/1911.

No. 824. *Rhinoceros sinensis*, male, killed by natives
~~51890~~
51889 ♂ skull & two horns only
anterior horn 62 post. horn 246.

No. 825 *Rhinoceros sinensis*
51890 ♀ skull & two horns only
anterior horn 552. post. horn 290.
killed by natives

No. 826. *Rhinoceros sinensis*
51891 ♂ skull & two horns
ant. horn 240. post. horn 80.
killed by natives.

No. 827. *Rhinoceros sinensis*
51892 ♂ two horns only, killed by natives.
ant. horn 705. post. horn 458

No. 828 *Rhinoceros sinensis*
51893 ♂ two horns only; found on the plains
ant. horn 715. post. horn 405

Aug 13
No. 829. Harebeet
53437 ♂ TL. 2440 LT. 520. LH. 550 H.S. 1320.

Skin & skull.
The skin projects 3 cm beyond the
tail vertebrae which causes the characteristic
drooping of the tail.

Parade Aug 14/1911

No. 830. Waterbuck

53482

♂ TL 2240. LT. 430. LH. 095.

Aug 15 Skin & skull

No. 831 Aepyceros

53382

53382

♂ juv TL 1400. LT. 265. LH. 380. H.S. 745.

The tiny horns are fastened to the skull.

Skin & skull.

No. 832 Waterbuck

53484

♂ TL 2400. LT. 425. LH. 520 H.S. 118.

Aug 16. Skin & skull

No. 833 Cobus

53485

♀ TL 2310. LT. 410 LH. 525. H.S. 105.

Had one small embryo and was accompanied by one young. Mammary glands full of milk.

Aug 17

No. 834 Cobus

53486

♂ juv., no horns TL 1580. LT. 300 LH. 440

H.S. 820.

Aug 18

No. 835 Cephalophus grayish

53383

♂ TL 850. LT. 95. LH. 440. H.S. 205.

Skin & skull.

No. 836 Aepyceros

53383

♂ TL 1800. LT. 315. LH. 440. H.S. 87

Skin & skull

Paradise Aug 21/1911.

No. 837. *Aepyceros*
53384 ✓ ♂ TL. 1820 LT. 340 LH. 430 HS. 820
Skin & skull.

No. 8 shot south of Garamba River

No. 0837. *Aepyceros* *gundaco*
53385 53385 ✓ ♀ jaw, skull only

No. 838 Hartbeest
53438 ♀ TL. 2260. LT. 510 LH. 545.
HS. 1240.

Skin & skull

Aug 24 shot south of Garamba R.

No. 839 *Aepyceros*
53386 ✓ ♂ TL. 1840. LT. 355. LH. 455. HS. 880
Skin & skull

shot north of Garamba River

No. 840. *Aepyceros* *gundaco*
53387 ✓ ♂ TL. 1950. LT. 360. LH. 455.
HS. 910.

Skin & entire skeleton

No. shot north of Garamba R.

No. 841. *Aepyceros*
53388 ✓ ♂ TL. 1740. LT. 330. LH. 445. HS. 840.
Skin & skull.

shot north of Garamba

Paradise Aug 24/1911

No. 842
53389 ✓

Acoryceros

♂ TL. 1760. LT. 330. LH. 455. HS. 920

Skin & skull

Shot north of Garamba River

No. 843.

53487

Cobus 1 W

♂ TL. 2290. LT. 400. LH. 500. HS. 115.

Skin & skull.

Shot north of the Garamba River

No. 844.

53390 ✓

Acoryceros

♂ TL. 1580. LT. 340. LH. 440. HS. 830.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

53263 ✓

Shot north of Garamba River

Acoryceros - Skull only. from north of the Garamba River

No. 845.

52059

Hyena

♂ TL. 1620 LT. 340. LH. 255. HS. 750.

Aug 26

No. 0845.

52060 ✓

Hyena

Flat skin; taken by natives, no skull

No. 0845

52061

Hyena ♂ - skull only, does not belong

to the flat skin

Aug 24

No. 846.

53543 ✓

Giraffe - Skin & entire skeleton

♀ TL. 4200. LT. 950. LH. 1115. HS. 2780.

Had one embryo. No 847.

There were four in this herd. a large bull

Paradise Aug 29/1911

No 846.

^{fully grown} ~~offspring~~, the present female and the specimen of about the same size as No 846.

X Giraffes are coming in the dry season as far southward as the Abura River a young one had been appeared in 1910 by natives of the Chief Ayanga, whose village is about an hour from the Abura. No 846. has been killed north of the Garamba River where they form a small colony, one about 2 hours southward is ^{also} known. ^{to the west} It is rather curious to see Giraffes in this country especially ~~to~~ to see them cross (Lange) Papyrus swamps where the ^{only} ^{life} ^{is} ^{found} ^{up} to such an extent that ~~the~~ bellies are touching the water. It is surprising how well ~~and~~ with what speed they pass. In following this herd they described a Lange circle and the one shot fell practically ~~a~~ ^{at} ^{once} on the same spot where

Paradise Aug 29/1911

No. 846

They had been sighted ^{first} ~~first~~. The chase had lasted ^{over} 4 hours and they had crossed five Papuan swamps. It is not difficult to approach them under a favorable wind and protected ^{over long grass} by high grass. We once ^{were only} ~~approached~~ ~~them~~ ~~about~~ about 6 yds distant from them, but we could not see them and through an unfortunate incident they took flight. They start off in as rapid a pace as possible but soon stop again for a while looking toward the cause of disturbance. Several photographs.

No. 847

53544

Giraffe. - foetal specimen of 846.

♀ TL. 1300. LT. 330. LH. 480. HS. 97.

Skin & skeleton (tail has subsequently been stolen by a native Marabou).

The two pieces of cartilage representing the horns are perfectly movable and not attached to skull.

There is no sign of the so characteristic pattern, the skin is of uniform bluish gray ^{color}.

Paradise Sept 2/1911

No. 848 ✓ Colerus

53488

♀ TL. 2210. LT. 370. LH. 485. H.S. 1180.

Skin & skull

No. 849.

53754

Wartog.

♂ TL. 1620. LT. 370. LH. 270. H.S. 700.

Skin & skull.

Sept 4

No. 850.

53559

Buffalo, reddish.

♂ TL. 2770. LT. 830. LH. 590. H.S. 1330

SS. 770. FH. 46.

Wings med. brown.

Skin, skull, ^{bones of} one front limb & hindlimb.

Several photographs

No. 851.

53560

Buffalo, nearly black.

♂ juv. TL. 2540. LT. 810. LH. 570. H.S. 1260

FH. 360. SS. 660

Skin, skull & leg bones of one fore & one hindlimb.

There were about 12 in the whole herd,

but more black than red ones. The

natives state that the red Buffaloes

are more dangerous than the black

There are according to them red & black

herds in the same herd.

Both shot north of the Garamba river

Paradise Sept 12/1911

No. 852.
53391 ✓

Aepycecus

♂ TL. 1750. LT. 335. LH. 440. HS. 820.

Skin & skull.

No. 853
52062 ✓

Hyena

♂ juv TL. 1390. LT. 280. LH. 247. HS. 220.

See Photographs. taken in a trap.

No. 854
52237 ✓

Colobus, Quereya.

♂ skin & skull. no measurements.

No. 855.
52473 ✓

Cercopithecus, gray, black faced

♀ TL. 940. LT. 555. LH. 128. HS. 260.

Hair reddish brown. face with exception of upper pinkish eyelids.

No. 855 ✓
51014 ✓

Cercopithecus, foetal specimen of above

♀ skin & skull only.

There were about 9 of these monkeys in the trees of the Magnolia tree (fruit of the Aka) if disturbed they at once let themselves drop to the ground and seek refuge in the high grass.

They are very shy.

Jakulutku
Sept 23

No. 856.
52093 ✓

Elephant

♂ TL. 5800. LT. 1150. ^{to hind leg} diam of ear longest. 415.

Diam. of sole of foot longest. 350.

Yakuluka Sept. 23/1911

No 856. *Malayensis*
Pupil round, iris light brownish yellowish
lined with small bluish gray rim and
darkish corners. Shot north of Aka river
Skin & entire skeleton
Tusk measure right 930. left 885.

Sept 26. Several photographs.

No 857. *Cercopithecus* grayish black faced
524
52479
52477
♂ TL. 980. LT. 560 LH. 135. HS. 290.
Had bunch of a ~~fruit~~ fruit in cheek pouches

Sept 27 Skin & skull & leg bones. North of Aka

No 858. Buffalo
53589
♂ ad. TL. 2900. LT. 790 LH. 625. HS. 1860.
Skin, skull, bones of one fore & one
hind limb., iris light yellowish brown.

Sept 28
No 859. *Cercopithecus* grayish black faced
52480
52478
♂ TL. 1015. LT. 575. LH. 140. HS. 295
Sec. Photographs. Shot north of Aka River
was alone.

Sept 28
No 860. Giraffe (There were 3 together No 860 ♂ ♀ and a young.
53550
♂ ad. TL. 4780. LT. 1070. LH. 1300. HS. 3270
Tot height from tip of hoofs to top of horns

Yakulutka Sept 30, 1911.

No. 860. 5790. Width of neck behind ears 280.
width of neck in the middle 365. Width
of neck in front of humerus 775.
Skin of entire skeleton. Skull works of bone.

No. 861. *Colobus gura*
52254 ✓
♀ TL. 1490. LT. 910. LH. 190. H.S. 365.
There were about 7 in the small
forested area about a swampy brook.

No. 861. 1 embryo (large) skull of skin,
52255 ✓
the latter has enough hair to show
the perfectly white coat it first bears.

Oct 3
No. 862. Elephant (five toes on forelimb; four on hindlimb)
51949 ✓
♀ TL. 5750. LT. 1280 H.S. 2200.

diam. of sole of hind foot 405. — of forelimb 360.

night bush projects 500 mm. left 500 mm.

greatest width of pelvis 912.

Distance between tips of tusks 310.

Head skin, tail, and bones of feet
(only metacarpal, carpal & phalanges)

tusks measure 890 & 900 mm.

About 15 Elephants in this herd, among
them a very big tusked and one large
female. The present specimen was

Yakutsk, Oct. 3/1911

No 863.
51950

accompanied by a young who first
tried to help his mother but soon
escaped behind the rest of elephants.

Elephant (^{zygomatic width of skull 483.}
^{width of ear surface of ear 441.}
^{width at projection above eye (length 408)}
♂ lower jaw, upper molars, and the
two tusks & shoulder plate

killed by natives. All that was left.

The smallest tusks I have seen considering
the general dentition, there are only two
ridges left of the first molars of
the mandible.

The tusks measure . 617 & 603 mm.
with a circumference of only 165 & 163 mm.
both together weigh (about) 5 lbs.

Nov 2
No. 864.
52000

Elephant

♀ TL. 6810. LT. 1370. L.H. diam of ear 234.
diam. of ^{206 of} ~~frontal~~ ^{bulb} 390. H.S. 260.

width of ear 1060, greatest length of
ear. 1580.

zygomatic breadth of skull 715.
width of skull above orifice of ear 690.
width at projection above eyes 600.

killed by natives. The collections

Yakuluku Nov 2/1944

No 864 contain but skin of ~~one~~ ^{right} molar
(kind ^{right} molar of ^{teeth of Second & Third molar} ~~medulla~~ only in section)
Several photographs of skull
Mammary glands full of milk.
Has four toes on front and three toes
on hindfoot (Tooth measure about 1 in.)

Nov 6

No. 865.

53113

Cephalophus grayish

0865

52348

♀ TL 655. LT. 80. LH. 200. H.S. 335
^{Reddish callosities - skull only}
Skin & skull (damaged)

No 866.

52479

Cercopithecus, gray, black faced

♀ TL. 1020. LT. 620. LH. 1310. H.S. 290.

Paradise

Skin & skull.

No 867.

51960

Nov 16. Wild-cat

♂ TL 710. LT. 295. LH. 125. H.S. 235. Lg. 56

Skin & skull

No

Ran across the forest at nighttime and
was caught by some natives in the

Nov 19

high grass

No 868.

51981

Wild cat

♀ TL 800. LT. 315. LH. 128. H.S. 245. Lg. 52

Skin & entire skeleton

Photograph

Photo

Paradise Nov. 19/1911.

No. 869. Wildcat

31961

♀ TL. 550. LT. 225. LH. 100. HS. 175.

Skin & skull

Nov 20

No. 870. Aepyceus

53343

♀ ad. TL. 1810. LT. 320 LH. 425. HS. 790.

Skin & skull.

Nov 26.

No. 871. Colobus, reddish.

52303

♂ TL. 1310. LT. 785. LH. 200. HS. 365.

Ht. 40.

Skin & entire skeleton (Skin damaged)
Photograph.

No. 872. Wild cat, flat skin from the neighborhood of *Paradise*

51962

No. 873. " " " " " " " "

51963

No. 874. " " " " " " " "

51964

No. 875. Several skins " " " " " "

51978

No. 876. " " " " " " " "

51979

No. 877. *Mellivora* " " " " " of *Bankuthorn*

51953

No. 878. Reddish Colobus. *Little*

52304

♂ Skin, skull, & leg bones

no measurements.

No. 879. Reddish Colobus

52305

♀ Skin, skull & leg bones

no meas.

Parade Nov 23 - 1920/1911.

No 880 Reddish Colobus

52306

♂ skin, skull & leg bones. no meas.

No 881. Reddish Colobus

52307

♂ skin skull & leg bones.

No 882 Reddish Colobus ♀ skin & skull. no meas.

52308

No 883. ^{juv} Reddish Colobus ♀ skin, skull & leg bones

52309

No 884. Reddish Colobus ♀ skin & skull.

52310

No 885. Reddish Colobus

52311

♂ skin, skull & leg bones.

No 886. Reddish Colobus

52312

♀ skin, skull & leg bones

No 887 Reddish Colobus

52313

♀ skin skull & leg bones

No 888 young of above

52314

♂ juv skin skull & leg bones

No 889 Reddish Colobus

52315

♀ skin & skull.

No 890 Reddish Colobus

52316

♂ skin, skull & leg bones.

No 891. Reddish Colobus

52317

♀ skin & skull

No 892 young of above

52318

♂ (juv) skin, skull & leg bones

Parade Nov. 23 to 20/1911

No. 893. Reddish colobus

52319-52681- Gray Cercopithecus hassamfield No.

♀ skin & skull no measurements

No. 894 ✓ young of above

52520

♀ juv. skin, skull & leg bones no meas.

No. 895.

52076

Monia

♂, speared by natives.

dried skin & skull

No. 896.

53561

Buffalo black

♀ juv. no measurements

Skin, skull, bones of one fore & one hind limb

No. 897

52677

Cynocephalus (shot at Benkenhottenville Aug 4/1911)

♂ ad. TL. 1365. LT. 600. LH. 225. HS. 560. E. 72

Skin, skull & leg bones. There was a band of

only

break in of fore ears & buttecks drooping, the iris light brown.

No. 898

52678

Cynocephalus (shot midway between parade & ally)

♂ ad. Skin, skull & leg bones (only)

TL. 1270. LT. 520. LH. 230. HS. 74.

Shot in a tree in the woods, only several more heard.

No. 899

53112

Capelomys, black nasal stripe

♂ TL. 895. LT. 100. LH. 237. LE. 97.

Skin & skull (shot at parade Nov 2/1911)

Paradise Nov. 30/1911

No. 900. ^{blackthroated} Cephalophus (shot at Paradise Nov 8/1910)
33114
♂ TL. 865. LT. 90. LH. 245. LE. 97.

Skin & skull.

Common among the bushes in the grass.

No. 901. Wild cat (caught at Paradise Sept 4/1911)
519/58
♀ TL. 775. LT. 300. LH. 128. LE. 56. HS. 245.

Skin & skull & leg bones

very pale specimen. Two small embryos in each uterine. four in all. four pairs of mammae.

No. 902. Wild cat caught at Paradise Sept. 10/1911
519/59

Skin, skull & leg bones

♀ TL. 825. LT. 203. LH. 127. HS. 245. LE. 59.

No. 903. Colinus (shot at Bankerhoevenville Aug 6/1911)
53516
♀ TL. 2000. LT. 390. LH. 490.

shot at Bankerhoevenville

Skin & skull

No. 904. Lepyceros shot at Paradise Aug. 10/1911
53381
♀ TL. 1460 LT. 255. LH. 410. LE. 145

Skin & skull

No. 905. Lepyceros (shot at Paradise Oct. 20. 1911)
53372
♂ juv TL. 1650. LT. 320. LH. 450.

Skin & skull only. (Aug 7. 1910)

No. 906. Hyrax. shot at Bankerhoevenville on a rocky hill
53802
♂ TL. 495. LT. 7 LH. 69. LE. 32.
There were seen about 6 in two days.

Faradje Dec. 1. 1911.

No. 907. Red Colobus
52321 ✓ ♂ TL. 1290. LT. 693. LH. 188. Ht. 38
Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 908. Red Colobus (Skin skull & leg bones)
52322 ✓ ♂ TL. 1315 LT. 717. LH. 193. Ht. 39

No. 909 Red Colobus (Skin skull & leg bones)
52323 ✓ ♀ TL. 1270. LT. 690. LH. 183. Ht. 38.

No. 910. Reddish Colobus
52324 ✓ ♂ TL. 1315. LT. 730. LH. 203. LH. 42.
Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 910 Reddish Colobus ♀ skull only no meas.

No. 911. Reddish Colobus
52325
52326 ♂ TL. 1355. LT. 725. LH. 196. Ht. 39.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 911. Reddish Colobus ♀ skull only. no meas.

No. 912. Reddish Colobus
52327
52328 ♀ juv. TL. 505. LT. 286. LH. 89. Ht. 28.
Young of No. 911 (skull)

Dec 3 Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 913. Reddish Colobus.
52329 ✓ ♂ TL. 1265. LT. 660. LH. 193. Ht. 40
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 913 Reddish Colobus ♀ Skull only
52330
52331 TL. 1225 LT. 650. LH. 185. Ht. 35.

Paradise Dec 3/1911.

No. 914.
523 31

Reddish Colobus.

♂ TL. 1195. LT. 607. LH. 177. HW. 38.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 915.
523 32

Reddish Colobus.

♀ TL. 1134 LT. 645. LH. 183. HW. 38.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

They are rather common, the larger herds consist of about 30. members. They

are not very shy. and jump from ~~branch to~~ tree to tree by letting themselves

drop upon the foliage of the larger branches working themselves up to the

~~same~~ heavier branches. They walk with dexterity upon the branches.

They are usually found on the same places or even trees in accordance with

their habit of feeding on leaves or probably the tender shoots of certain trees.

All of them have been shot in a well ~~wooded~~ forested area halfway between

the 2 paradises. They usually make a loud birdlike chirp, varying with a longer note of dissatisfaction. The females carry the young on their back even during flights.

Sarajevo Dec. 4/1911

No. 916. Colobus - guereza

52238

✓ ♀ TL. 1380 LT. 770. LH. 181. HZ. 40.

Skin skull & leg bones.

No. 917 Colobus guereza — entirely white
except the ~~under~~ ^{ear} ~~parts~~ ^{of the} ~~face~~ ^{grazes} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~tail~~ ^{lower portion of tail}

52239

♂ juv. young of above TL. 590. LT. 354.

LH. 87. HZ. 34.

Was shot when clinging to his
mother's underside.

These Colobus are common along
all the watercourses that ~~have~~ ^{grow}
have a fringe of larger trees along
their borders or in the small
forested areas often connected
with swamps. They usually

make a loud rolling sound ^{during the night}
Mr Chapin has heard them ~~all~~ ^{of} ~~across~~
another to ~~across~~ a small valley.

He answered by another band at
some little distance. They have been
~~seen~~ ^{first} ~~seen~~ ^{about} two days west
of Sarajevo all across the country
by Yablukun where they are still
found along a few forested brooks.

Paradise Dec 5/1911.

No. 918. Buffalo

535/52

♀ No measurements, bones
of one fore & one hind limb.

Skin & skull & leg bones

Had one small embryo, the bones

No. 918. (skeleton) of which are in alcohol. No. 918.

535/53

There were about twenty in the
herd.

Dec 10

No. 919 Colobus - Quercus

522/40

♂ TL. 1400 LT. 850. LH. 192 HS. 355

Ht. 44

Photograph side view

Entire skeleton, & skin

No. 920. Colobus - Quercus

522/41

♀ TL. 1370. LT. 815. LH. 187. HS. 370.

Ht. 47.

Skin & entire skeleton.

No. 921. Colobus Quercus

522/42

♂ juv. TL. 580. LT. 355. LH. 94. HS. 145.

Ht. 31. - Photographs.

Skin, skull ~~bone~~ & leg bones

White specimen was clinging to
the underside of its mother No. 920.

There are three such white spec. in the coll. also
one embryo showing that all young are white. How

Paradise Dec. 10. / 1911.

No. 921
52242

There is a slight variation. as to the tail
which in one spec. is darkish.

Agouti

No. 922
52465
52465
52465

Cercomys grayi, black faced.

♂ TL. 1230. LT. 295. LH. 152. HS. 33.

#2.42. ✓

Skin (skull & leg bones) & entire skeleton
Hyoid has been lost.

No. 923
52465 ✓

Cercomys, evidently young of
above species

♂ juv. TL. 555. LT. 340. LH. 84 Ht. 37

Iris grayish brown, nose darkish.
mouth pinkish brown. The

skin on throat and abdomen
pale bluish.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 924
53774

Hydromys

♂ TL. 515 LT. 10. LH. 71. LT. 33. HS. 155.

Skin & skull. & leg bones

No. 925
53780

Hydromys

♂ TL. 490. LT. 21. LH. 71. HS. 150

LT. 29.

Skin skull & leg bones

Ala Dec 13/1911

No 926. Hyrax ♀ TL. 520. LT. 22. LH. 67. HS. 155
53781 ✓ L2. 32.

Skin & entire skeleton

Had two embryos

No 926. Hyrax foetal spec. in alcohol
53782 No 926. Hyrax foetal spec. head only in alcohol.

No 927. Hyrax — Had also two embryos of the same size.
53783 ♀ TL. 526. LT. 21. LH. 71. L2. 31.

Dec 14 Skin, skull & leg bones.

No 928. Hyrax

53784

♂ TL. 556. LT. 20. LH. 75. L2. 27.

♀ [BTH]

Skin & entire skeleton

No 929. Hyrax

53785

♂ TL. 382. LT. 15. LH. 56. L2. 26.

Dec 15 Skin & skeleton.

No 930. Genette

51534

♀ TL. 760. LT. 36. LH. 72. HS. 145. L2. 38.

Dec 17 Skin & skull broken, & leg bones

No 931. Hyrax

53786

♂ TL. 475. LT. 20. LH. 65. HS. 150. L2. 27.

Dec 18 Skin, skull & leg bones

No 932. Hyrax.

53787

♀ TL. 545. LT. 22. LH. 68. L2. 32.

Alta Dec 18/1911.

No. 932. H.S. 55

Photographs

✓ Skin, & entire skeleton
Had two embryos of the same
size as No. 926. — Several photographs
No. 929. 1932 have been shot
on the same ledge.

The Hyæna leave their burrows on ledges
towards three in the afternoon
and probably feed throughout
the night. They nibble off the fine
grass which is growing between
the rocks, this grass when chewed a
little has an aromatic smell. Their stomach
chiefly contains this ^{grass} finely chewed up.
+ There are many other plants fed upon
also the ordinary grass especially if
sprouting freely after being
burnt in the beginning of the season.
The natives assured me that they are
often found far from their rocks.
Feeding on young sprouting
grass. They are very shy and make
a low barking (somewhat guttural)

Dec 18/1911.

No. 932.

sound at the approach of danger..

End of Dec. or beginning of Jan. is evidently the season in which the give birth to the young as well of after 10 A.M. they are not to be seen any more, but at 8 o'clock of slightly later they back upon the ledge, but always watchful. I have never seen one at noon time.

They are difficult to shoot as they always are hopelessly lost if they can manage to reach the hole between ledges.

They run swiftly along and up and on strongly inclined rocks where it would be impossible for any man to get a foothold.

The natives try to catch them either with a noose or a number of them hide late in the afternoon at the rocks where they have been before observed in great numbers, Suddenly all the natives start howling and as the Hyraxes run back to take refuge

Alia Dec. 18/1911

No 932
U

in their holes many of them
are stoned. Only ⁱⁿ ~~near~~ ^{places} where
young short grass is abundant.
The natives - Laggos - are very fond
of eating them.

The colonies on these rocky hills
are rather small, Three or four
is the usual number. But they
are found on every rock ~~for~~
the cracks ~~of~~ and boulders of
which offer sufficient shelter
to them. The largest number
of one colony was fourteen,
but in this case the rock is
exceptionally large, and the
Hyenas from the whole rock
assemble at one side to
in the morning to back in
the sun.

There was a place on top of the
rock where the water had collected.
The Hyenas evidently waded into
the water (about five inches deep)

Ala Dec 18/1911.

No 932. ✓ He chewed off the sprouts of a flowering
waterplant (violet flowers).

page 25
Dec 25

Chimpanzee

933. ✓ ♂ TL 825. LT 0. LH 137.
51377

See further measurements page.

✓ Skin & skeleton

face, & hands black.

934. ✓ Chimpanzee

51389

♂ juv. TL 500. LT 0. LH 152.

Skin & skeleton.

face light brown (pale)

See further meas. pg.

935. ✓ Chimpanzee

51378

♀ TL 750. LT 0 - LH 225.

L. of arm 75. H & 60.

see further meas. pg.

face blackish with brownish spots

hands & feet same col.

Skin spoiled - Study skin

entire skeleton

No 936. ✓ Chimpanzee.

51385
51385

all decomposed, was eaten by Hyenas.
Skull ^{bones of} one hand and one foot

No measurements.

Faradje Dec. 26/41

No. 937 Rhinoceros simus

51894

♀ The horns only

ant. horn. 715

post. horn. 305.

No. 938. Rhinoceros simus

51895

♀ The two horns only

ant. horn. 690

post. horn. 370.

No. 939. Rhinoceros simus

51896

♀ The two horns only

ant. horn. 585.

post. horn. 360.

No. 940. Rhinoceros simus.

51897

♂ Scalp, skull and the two
horns, the feet & hair

no measurements. ant. horn 635 post. horn 300.

all the Rhinoceros (no. 937-940)

were killed by natives of the chief
Kasima. about. 4 hours west

of Faradje.

Dec 27

No. 941.

52063

Hyena

Skin of skull.

The hyena was wounded by a
rifle shot ^{during the night} that made one of the
fore limbs useless. In the morning
she was found nearly dead but

Paradise Dec 27/1911

No. 941. had partly eaten its own forelimb.

No. 942. Harebeest.

53434 ✓

Study skin of a very young specimen, skinned by natives.
no skull.

Dec 27

No. 943

51869 ✓

Elephant - smallest specimen
♂ no measurements

Entire skeleton

right tusk 575. left tusk 520

Both tusks marked on the inner side.

No. 944. Elephant

52094

♂ no measurements

Entire skeleton

right tusk 775. left tusk 870.

Both tusks marked on the inner side

Dec 27

No. 945

53453

Tragelaphus

♂ TL. 1440. LT. 240. LH. 355 VS. 770.

Skin & skull.

Only ^{thin} bone was seen.

photographed

Paradise Dec. 31/1911

No. 946 Hyrax - all these Hyraxes are from Aba.
53788 ✓ ♀ TL. 525 LT. 21. LH. 67. CZ. 32.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 947 Hyrax
53789 ✓ ♀ TL 400. LT. 16. LH. 60. CZ. 28.
Skin, skull

No. 948 Hyrax
53790 ✓ ♂ juv. TL 407 LT. 16. LH. 61. CZ. 28
Skin, skull.

No. 949 Hyrax
53791 ✓ ♂ TL. 580 LT. 24. LH. 73. CZ. 35
Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 949 Hyrax
53792 ✓ ♀ Skull only - broken

No. 950 Hyrax
53793 ✓ ♀ TL. 585. LT. 24 LH 76. CZ. 32
Skin & entire skeleton

No. 950 Hyrax
53794 ✓ ♀ TL. 520. LT. 20. LH 70. CZ 30.
Skull only - broken
Photographs of feet

No. 950 Hyrax
53795 ✓ ♀ TL 477 LT. 20. LH 66. CZ. 33
Skin, skull & leg bones.

Parady's Dec 31/1911

No 952 *Herpessites* [*Echinomys albicauda*]

51596 (5?) TL. 1080 LT. 460. LH. 130. LG. 40

The measurements are taken from the dried skin, those of the TL. LT. & LG. are therefore only approximate but the skin was prepared by the natives in such fashion that these measurements represent very closely the correct figures.

Only the forward portion of the dentition I saw another flat skin which also was taken in the reg. borderland of Parady's.

The tail is complete, ~~but~~ the natives had left the tail vertebrae inside when drying the skin, it broke to pieces, but a strip of cloth was sewn at once inside so, no pieces

Jan 2/1912 are lost.

No 953

53796

Hyrax - all *Hyraxes* are from the hills near ala
♀ TL. 480. LT. 18. LH. 71. LG. 39.

Skin skull & leg bones.

Paradise Jan 2/1912

No 954 Hyrax

53797

♂ TL. 545. LT. 22 Lt. 70 Lt. 35.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 955 Hyrax

53798

♂ TL. 378. LT. 18. CH. 58. LT. 29.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

Jan 6

Several photographs from a life spec.

No. 956

51450

Serval

♂ juv. no measurements.

Jan 8.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 957

51899

Arviceros sinas

♀ juv. Skull & two horns only ant. ¹⁵⁶~~78~~ post. ³⁵~~49~~

Jan 8.

Killed by chief Maruka

No. 958.

51100

Arviceros sinas

♂ two horns only ant. 787 post. 347

Killed by net of chief Maruka

No. 959.

51911

Arviceros sinas

♀ two horns only, killed by
net of chief Resine

ant. 670. post. 320.

No. 960.

53564

Buffalo

♀ skull only ^{hair} was reddish
brown but rather dark

Paradise po. 10. 11/912.

No. 961. *Cervicapsa* Reedbuck
53293
♀ TL. 700. LT. 100. LH. 265. Lg. 90.
Lg. 90. HS. 463. Iris dark brown
sev. Phot. from life. etc.

No. 962. *Cervicapsa*. Reedbuck
53294
♂ TL. 1650. LT. 280. LH. 435. HS. 845.
Ht. 1531 S.S. 320.

Iris dark. Brown - somewhat reddish
rose blackish, but dull. Blackish spot
below ears sev. photo. from head etc.
Rather difficult to procure, very shy.
Skin & ant. skeleton.

Usually only two, seldom as many
as 4 or 6. only seen in the very
early morning, not after 8 A.M.
grazing on the swampy flats
where they come out to feed on the
tender grass. During day - time
hidden in the high grass.

They are rather slender & relatively
high legged, in flight they make
enormous bounds, outstripping
any other Antelope of this region.
In the morning & evening they make a

Paragi febr. 1912

No. 962 very characteristic sound and
can be heard quite a distance.

No. 963. *Aepyceros* *Waganda* Col.
533/95 ✓
♂ juv. TL. 1570. LT. 200. LH. 418. H.S. 810.
Skin & skull.

No. 964. *Aepyceros*
533/96
♂ ad. TL. 1830. LT. 315. LH. 445
H.S. 910. Skin & skull

No. 965. *Colinus*
534/97
♀ juv. TL. 1850. LT. 200. LH. 460
H.S. 820

Jan 5 Skin & skull.

No. 966 *Lion*
520/77 ✓
♂ ad. TL. 2730 LT. 970. LH. 390
H.S. 105. , defective on mane
Skin & skull Several photos

No. 967 *Lion*
520/78 ✓
♂ TL 2780 LT. 950. LH. 395.
H.S. 107. ~~Several photos~~
Skin, & skeleton

There were 4 lions that roared about
our camp during the night, the
two biggest ones were killed.

foredge Jan 1912

No. 968. Waterbuck

53344
53490

♂ juv. Skin & skull only

Tl. 1680. Lt. 290. Lh. 480. Hs. 103.

No. 969. Aepyros

53345
53491

♀ ad. no meas.

Skin & skull only

No. 970. Waterbuck

53441

♂ no measurements.

Skin & skull only

No. 971. Hartebeest

53440

♀ no measurements.

Skin, & skull (broken)

No. 972. Hartebeest

53441

♂ no meas.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 973. Waterbuck

53442

♂ ad. no meas. Ser. photo.

Skin & complete skeleton

No. 974. Warthog

53755

♂ no meas. Tl. 1570. Lt. 390. Lh. 275. Hs. 62

Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 975. Warthog

53756

♀ no meas. Tl. 1620. Lt. 405. Lh. 265. Hs. 62

Skin, skull & leg bones.

Paradise Inn. 1912

No. 976. Waterbuck

53493

✓ ♂ juv. horns abnormal.
no meas.

Skin & skull.

No. 977. Waterbuck — skull of fetal spec. No. 977.

53494

✓ ♀ ad. complete skeleton & skin
no measurements.

No. 978. Waterbuck.

53495

✓ ♂ ad. no meas.

Skin & skull

No. 979. Waterbuck

53496

✓ ♀ skin, & skull
no meas.

No. 980. Waterbuck

53497

✓ ♂ skin & skull
no meas.

No. 981. Waterbuck

53498

✓ ♂ juv. Skin & skull.
no meas.

No. 982. Waterbuck.

53499

✓ Skin & skull.
no measurements.

Laridge Feb 3/1912.

Feb 3
No. 983
5184

Rhinoceros sinensis

♀ TL 3700. LT. 710. LH. 455. HS 1560.
ant. horn. 920. post. horn. 543.

Skin & complete skeleton.
Several photographs.

No. 984
51842

Rhinoceros sinensis

♀ ^{semi ad.} juv. TL 3370. LT. 680. LH. 430. HS. 1480.
ant. horn. 345. post. horn. 129.

Skin & complete skeleton. 20. Photo.

Feb 5
No. 985
51844

Rhinoceros sinensis

♀ juv. TL 3370. LT. 680. LH. 430. HS. 148.
only anterior horn formed - 78 mm

Skin, skull leg bones, neck

Ser. photographs. See in alcohol / w

No. 986
51843

here (Nov. 16/1911)

♀ juv. 260. 30. 64. 47.
prep. like small mammal

the posterior portion of the tongue showing a series of papillae present also in adult spec.

No. 987
51844

✓ Rare (Jan. 15/1912)

♂ juv. 257. 35. 62. 45.

No. 988
51845

✓ Rare (Jan. 15/1912)

♀ juv. 258. 33. 69. 45.

prep. like small mammals.

both caught together, found near stony places & hills where short grass is growing

Faradje Feb. 1912.

No. 989. ✓ ^[Mungos mungo] Herpestes (Jan 19/1912)
51112 ♀ TL 545. LT. 228. LH. 68. H E. 25.

No. 990 ✓ ^[Mungos mungo] Herpestes
51113 ♂ juv. 290. 110. 45. 16.

No. 991 ✓ ^[Mungos mungo] Herpestes
51114 ♀ juv. 277. 100. 42. 17.

No. 992 ✓ ^[Mungos mungo] Herpestes
51115 ♂ juv. 279. 97. 42. 17.

No. 993 ✓ ^[Mungos mungo] Herpestes
51116 ♀ juv. 273. 100. 41. 19.

No. 994 ✓ ^[Mungos mungo] Herpestes, all prep. like small mamm.
51117 ♂ juv. 282. 102. 43. 16.

No. 995 ✓ Leopard.
51070 ♀ juv. TL 480. LT. 185. LH 70. LE. 25.
Caught by natives. ? (Stuffed. Abre small mamm.)

No. 996 ✓ Serval?
51071 ♀ juv TL 360. LT. 950. LH. 61. LE. 38.

No. 997 ✓ Elephant. (Dec. 26/1911).
51940

♀ no meas.

skull, head skin, tail

The two tusk meas. right.
left.

Paradise Jan. 1912.

No. 998 elephant
571434
998. two tusks only - abnormal - 998
571734 sex? no measurements.

Killed by natives at Aba. in 1911.
No. 998 two single tusks ^{of elephant} - small No. 0998.
571441 the one weathered origin unknown
the fresher one from near Paradise.

Feb. 10
No. 999. 1 yena
52064
Photograph ✓ Tl. 1720. Lt. 340. Lh. 265. Hs. 790.
2 foetal specimens, two abdomen missing.

No. 0999. The skull of a ♀ in alcohol.
the other complete specimen in
formation No. 0999. - in a fish tank
packed with fishes & reptiles.

No. 1000. Acynsicros. (Tagba) Cob
53377
♂ juv. Tl. 770. Lt. 140. Lh. 272.
Hs. 460. Lc. 88.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 1001. 12 tusks of warbogs from the
53157 neighborhood of Paradise, found
by natives in the fields

No. 1002. Phacthog ♂ skull only, killed by a lion
53158 skull a little damaged.

Paradise Feb 20/12

No. 1003 Warthog ♂ skull only, killed by natives.

58759

No. 1004. Lion ♂ skull only, carcases were
had killed five natives, from
near Paradise - skull only.

52079

No. 1005. Hyena skull only ad.?

52065

No. 1006. Hyena " " ad.?

52066

No. 1007. Hyena skull only ad.?

52067

No. 1008. ✓ Hare jaw. in alcohol jar.

No. 1009. Jackal

52049

♂ TL. 971. LT. 320. LH. 157. HS. 420.
LB. 415.

iris light brownish.

Stomach empty. Photograph.

Skin & skeleton, terminal
phalanges in the skin.

Water buck ♂ skull only

Chirocero. simus

♂ skull and two horns only,
ant. horn . 450. post. horn . 1200

killed by natives

other skin, flat, from the
neighborhood of Paradise

see the young No. 538.

no skull, no measurements

March 8.

No. 1012

51823

McClens

Paraji March 8/1912

No. 1013. 51824 V otherskin, flat, tried by
native, from the neighborhood
of Paraji. See the young No. 538.
both skins have claws.
These are different species.
from the clawless, much
larger other.

When we got No. 538, which
was still alive, we were surprised
to see him ^{eat} meat without
~~he would take the body of a bird for instance~~
difficulty. He was wild and
would bite anyone that would
touch him in the hand.
No. 618 now was slow, and
sluggish in its movements.
would never eat anything and
never tried to bite.

No. 1014. 53501 V waterbuck
♀ skull & skin,

No. 1015 51612 *Herpessus [Atilax paludinosus]*
♂ TL 870. LT. 340 LH. 110. LG 34.
HS. 190. LS. 320.
Iris light brown. pupil round

Madagascar March 8/1912

No. 1015. nose in front pinkish, above darkish
20 ft. ^{off} feet darkish. Below the tail
^{apart from the anal} There is a large ^{dark} gland flattish
but cup-shaped with a ^{small} opening
of 4 cm in diameter. The natives
pretend that the animal comes
close to the native huts and hides
itself in the grass so that only the
gland is visible. ~~as~~ Soon as
a number of insects will
assemble in the cup-shaped depression
and chickens ^{that} will try to eat the
insects will be taken by simple
contraction of the gland which
holds fast their head. -

usually found near the pools of
water, even those caused by a
rain.

The caecum is 6 cm long
cylindrical. The stomach
& intestines filled with slime.
Skin, skull & leg bones.

Caradax March 9/1912

No. 1016. ^{ichneumon} *Hyphantropus*, flat skin, no snout
51391 ✓ no skull nor measurements
pale pepper & salt color, black tip
of tail

33994
No. 1017. Horns of *Leivocapra* ♂ same as No. 961
March 10
No. 1018. ✓ wild cat?

Garamba ♂ juv. TL. 341. LT. 101. LH. 64. LS. 37.
March 12

No. 1019. *Thryonomys*
54000 ♂ ad. TL. 820. LT. 21. LH. 93. HS. 170.

entire skeleton. The lower jaw broken.

The skin was spoiled
retive dog

No. 1020. ♂ TL. 750. LT. 180. LH. 126. HS. 330.
52085

✓ pupil round, Iris med. brown
skin & skeleton. Terminal phalanges in
the skin.
skeleton
cleaned

They cannot bark, but howl
they carry the tail usually curled
upward, but the slightest fear
makes it descend. They usually
run between the legs of the squat
retivos and over at the instigation
Many of them are excellent for

Garamba March. 12/1912.

No. 1020 hunting and highly estimated by their owners. In many cases especially for hunting antelopes a small bell-shaped clapper (see ethnographical) is hung about their neck. In this way the natives can follow them easily even in the high grass. They are often taken by Leopards and hyenas.

No. 1021.
52086

native dog

♂ TL. 810. LT. 200. LH. 137 HS. 365.
Lz. 78. LB. 425.

Complete skeleton, & skin, the claws are left on the skeleton. Several photographs.

No. 1022.
53502

Waterbuck

♀ skin & skull

No measurements.

The Waterbuck north of the Garamba are not met ~~with~~ ⁱⁿ such large numbers as near the Abus where herds of 10 or even 20 are not uncommon north of the Garamba Kuefou

Garamba March 12/1912

but often single specimens are seen.

Leopards are still scarce, In old days a field I have only seen a single female.

Hartebeest are the most common Antelope, herds of up to 9 specimens have been observed.

Cervicape has also been seen.

Once three, and two single specimens, besides a young one. The darker gray with black nasal stripe is fairly common.

Watusi have only been seen once, three together, but fresh tracks of several others have been noticed.

March 14

No. 1023.

53545

V

Giraffe

♂ juv. TL. 2340. LT. 540. LH. 767.
HS. 1620. FH. 2250.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

The horns on the skull are still moving about at pressure.

Garemba March 16/1912.

No. 1024. *Gorilla*

53546

✓ ♀ ad. TL 4240. LT. 855. LH. 1235.
H. S. 2950.

Skin, skull & leg bones
only those two were seen.
The stomach of the young
contained green food, principally
leaves, well chewed up.

The mammary glands were
full of milk.

When the young was sighted
the mother was not about, but
the following day came
to the spot where the young
had been killed. We tracked
the mother for about 2 1/2 hours
as she was browsing slowly
along the many trees.

In the rainy season ^(July - Sept.) many
Gorilla visit this region
as may be ascertained by their
tracks and the excrementa, that
^{compared to those of all other primates}
are not eaten by termites, but

Garamba March 16/1912.

No. 1024. preserved for months. Now (March)
✓ Giraffes are found only ^{occasionally} and may be considered scarce.
It is a region well covered
with ~~trees~~ ^{of bushes} medium size
(10 to 20 feet high) but ~~forested~~
~~with~~ which also is frequented
by giraffes. ~~the~~ is a peculiar
feature. The trees are fairly
high the tallest ones about 25 ^{or somewhat higher} ft.
The ground is covered
with grass that reaches a height
of about 3 feet. ^{and now well covered by bushes} The ground
is along and so hard that
it is difficult to track even
Paradise Mammals as large an animal as the giraffe.

No 1025. Metribuck

53503

♀ large foetal specimen
skull + leg bones of one fore
and one hind-limb.

TL. 710. LT. 120. LH. 230. H.S. 385.

presented by Mr. Krissin, Sabana
de Paradise.

No. 01025. Skull of Hippo.

Avakumbi. Aug 29. 1913.

Paradise March 20/1912.

No. 1026
53963

Thrynomys

♀ TL. 67. LT. 189. LH. 85. LZ. 30.

Skin & skull

No. 1027
51981

Serval

♂ juv. TL. 890. LT. 275. LH. 157

H.S. 320. LB. 440.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 1028
53964

Thrynomys

♀ TL. 590. LT. 185. LH. 82. LZ. 30. H.S. 125

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 01028
53965

Thrynomys

♂ skull only

No. 01029
53966

Thrynomys

♀ skull only

No. 1029
53590

retive goat

♂ TL. 1130. LT. 160. LH. 240. H.S. 630.

LZ. 100.

Skin, & complete skeleton

a fairly good sized specimen.

Several photographs from life.

The natives have usually only
a few goats, a dozen is considered
already a very large number

2 photos

March 26/1912

No. 1029 Only the chiefs own greater number
but they distribute them among
their relatives, for this reason
one never can see large herds.
The value of a female goat is about
80 cents, ^{4 feet} of a young male goat
40 cents. (2 feet), but in the
forest the value increases, here
a female goat is worth 58. (25 feet)
They produce fairly well, but
no milk is taken from them
by the natives. ^{The boys here have} large herds of these goats.

They occur in every possible
shade, from white to black buff
Here ^{some of them have large manes}
^{10 cm of hair on forehead}

March 24
No. 1020. ♀ TL. 515. TT. 50. LH. 95. HS. 170.
J LE. 67.

Study skin of complete skeleton.

Two pairs of abdominal mammae.

She had three young, about 140 gms.
long. They evidently burrow a hole

into the ground about three feet
long, at the end of which they deposit

fridge March 24/1912.

No 1030 Their young. This particular one was taken by setting a string trap at the entrance of the hole, she got caught but kept all the skin to pieces.

Their enclosures are commonly found on hilly places or on sites where short grass is growing. In very high grass they ~~only~~ take refuge. To come out after the sunset to feed ~~in~~ places where short grass is growing.

No. 1031. Pangolin

53894

✓ ♀ TL 880. LT from anus 510. LH. 64. HS. 135.

Taxidermal mammal, iris med. brown with a round pupil only • mm in diameter. waterbush

No 1032

53504

♀ skin & skull

No 1033.

53505

waterbush

March 15

♀ skin & skeleton

No 1034.

53591

native goat ♂

♂ TL 840. LT. 105. LH. 212 HS. 480. Lg. 96. Skin, skull & leg bones

Madagascar March 26/1912

No. 1035 *Leucophaea*

53295 ✓

♂ ad. TL. 1470. LT. 205. LH. 405. HS. 85.
LE. 147

Study skin, skull

Measure plastercast of head up to eyes.

No. 1036

52080 ✓

Tachal

♀ juv. TL. 660. LT. 205. LH. 120.
HS. 26. LE. 62.

Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 1037

52050A ✓

Tachal

♀ juv. TL. 635. LT. 190. LH. 118.
HS. 250. LE. 65.

Skin, skull & leg bones

No. 1038

53506 ✓

Waterbuck

♂ Skin & skull, no meas.

No. 1039

53348 ✓

Antelope

♀ ad. TL. 1840. LT. 280. LH. 435. HS. 875

photo & cast of head

skin & entire skeleton

No. 1040

53344 ✓

Antelope

♂ foetal specimen of No 1039

TL. 655. LT. 105. LH. 224. HS. 370

LE. 80.

Study skin & skull.

Paradise March 30. 1912

No. 1041 *Cephalophus grayish*

53115

♀ TL. 885 LT. 115. LH. 235. HS. 400.

Skin, & skull

Plastercast of head. Photo from life

No. 1042

Cervicapra (Pavlov) Oribi

53304

♀ TL. 1040. LT. 115. LH. 295. HS. 575

Plastercast of head & photograph

Complete skeleton

2/ photo
scarc around paradise, more common northward toward Gramba, common near Mingara.

Only this one was seen, They are very fleet and jump high over the grass in long leaps.

April 1

1043.

53400

Aepyceros

♂ juv. TL. 1605. LT. 265. LH. 430.

HS. 805.

Skin & skull

No. 1044

53401

Aepyceros

♀ TL. 1615. LT. 295 LH. 415 HS. 790.

Skin & skull

No. 1045

53116

Cephalophus grayish

♂ juv. TL. 515 LT. 61. LH. 168 HS. 97.

Skin & skull. photo from life

Fradije April 1/1912
Van der Kerkhove

No. 1046. Thyrogus

53770

♀ TL. 520. LT. 85. LH. 80. HS. 145. LG. 28

April 5 Skin & skull broken.

No. 1047. Waterbuck.

53517

April 8. ♂ jaw, skull only, horns just appearing.

No. 1048. Warthog. ♂ skull only

53767

No. 1049. Warthog ♀ skull only

53768

No. 1050. Rhinoceros sinuatus ♀ jaw, skull only

51424

No. 1051. Rhinoceros sinuatus ♂(?) skull only

51424

No. 1052. Rhinoceros sinuatus

51430

No. 1053

51431

No. 1054

51432

All the above five Rhinoceros killed
within three days by Mr. Ad. van
der Kerkhove, (Juge de l'ère instance)
(Mangara), only the skulls - the horns
have been taken Mr. van der Kerkhove
the largest one 55 cm.

April 19

No. 1055.

53543

Eland, giant. (the horns in the photograph are 84 cm)
♂ skull and portion of the skin
is dried by the natives.

This Eland was killed near Pioge
about 35 miles west of Fradije

~~Savate~~ April 15/1912
Manhasset Coveville

no. 1058. it was unfortunately no. 1058. was shot
✓ by the sep. gunbearer who at the
time was not with me, but at hearing
a shot run up and killed it.

The ^{ad}offenale was only accompanied
by other young, and was disturbed
first in the morning, then again
at noon, and again late in the
afternoon. She had clung to
this place and evidently resented
this continued disturbance, she
passed the row of the pokers twice
and charged at one and one
native who were ahead; The young
run first ahead, but turned
back, so the mother charged again
up a termite hill which she
~~started~~ plowed with her horns,
she went down and came
up from the other side and
so the young had run to
the other side, she again renewed
her charge and was then killed.

Larsdye - April 16/1912
Hofmann & Hovener

No 1059. ^{Black faced} Cercopithecus, grayish. ~~White~~ ^{black} ~~throat~~ ^{throat}
52475 ✓
♀ TL. 1040. LT. 600. LH. 125. HS. 260. H. 40.

Skin, skull & leg bones

April 17
No. 1060.

1060. ♂ TL. 1100. LT. 606. LH. 40. LH. 145.
52476 ✓

Skin, skull, leg bones

Scrotum is bright but light blue
and enlarged. The ischial callosities
dark gray.

April 18
No. 1061.

52084 ✓

Lion

♂ TL. 2860 LT. 1020. HS. 1000. LH. 400
Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 967 & No. 1051 were both roaring
abundantly during the night
and early morning, the latter
even up to 9.30 A.M. and both

had the stomach perfectly empty.
Whereas No 966 ^{did not roar} was found sleeping
and had the stomach full
off meat. This may show
that lions do not always
roar after they had a good
meal but also if they expect

roar

Paradise April 18/1912.
Panther Coveville

No. 1061. To have one. Lions are fairly common, there was another heard roaring in response to No. 1051.

Several photographs.

No. 1062. Colobus (fetal specimen of the ordinary black & white species)

52253

♀ no measurement

Skin & skull only

No. 1063. Cervicapsa (small)

53305

♂ No measurements, Skin, skull & leg bones, the natives eat the nose.

No. 1064. Cervicapsa (small)

53306

♂ skull only - captured by natives.

No. 1065. Otter (large species) clawless.

52104

♂ skull.

No. 1066. Otter sex? (skull only) large species

52105

No. 1067. Cervicapsa, large species.

53402

♀ juv, no measurements

skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 1068. Two molars (the second & third) of

51942

the left ^{side of the} lower jaw. (see?)

found near the foot of

Paradise.

Elephant

Paradise April 29/1912

No. 1069. ✓ Genet

53518

♂ TL 760. LT. 395. LH 70. LL 38.

Skin, & skull.

No. 1070. Servaloprin, flat, prep. by natives
53519
Garamba May 4/1912

No. 1071. Gianteland / Largest Specimen

53519

♂ TL 3090. LT. 660. LH. 700. H.S. 1880.

SH. 540. X. b.S. 920.

Skin, & complete skeleton

Length of horns in straight line 985 mm.

Distance between points. 785.

No. 1072. Gianteland

53520

♀ TL 3140 LT. 690 LH. 685. H.S. 169.

SH. 380. X. b.S. 830

Horns. 870. - ^{785 mm. spread between tips 335 mm} Skin & complete skeleton

No. 1073. Gianteland

53521

♀ TL 3110. LT. 670. LH. 645. H.S. 162.

SH. 390. X. b.S. ~~840~~ 810. Horns 725 mm.

Skin & complete skeleton

No. 1074. Nineteen were seen in one ^{skull broken} herd, there were three ^{large} males among them, the largest one is No. 1071.
The others smaller, probably also

Jeramla May 4/1912

young males that can be distinguished from females only with difficulty at a distance. Two young ones (collected) were also observed, probably 4 months or two old. This was evidently a much larger herd, as we had passed a resting place where about 40 of them had lain down in the grass right at the edge of a clearing and a few hundred yards from a water hole where they were all drinking either before or after lying down. Anyhow they separated afterwards as could be seen by their tracks.

May 8

No. 1074

5352/2

01074

53523

Giant Eland (1 Embryo No. 01074)

♀ TL. 3170 LT. 690. LH. 665. HS. 660.

♂ TL. 380. SL. 860. Horns. 6817.

Skin & complete skeleton

Eland

No. 1075

53524

♂ juv TL. 2540 LT. 600 LH. 615.

HS. 1440. SL. 30. S. 8845.

Skin & skeleton

Horns. Length 548.

Garamba May 8/1912

No. 1076. Giant Eland

53525

♂ juv. TL. 2530. LT. 640. LH. 645
H.S. 1400. SH. 340. XS. 700.

Horns 545mm.

Skin of entire skeleton.

No. 1077. Giant Eland

53526

♀ TL. 3040 LT. 685. LH. 645.
H.S. 1645. SH. 330. XS. 825

Horns. 77mm.

Skin of leg bones of pelvis of skull

No. 01077. Embryo of the preceding spec.

53527

No. 1078. Giant Eland

53528

♂ TL. 2510. LT. 590. LH. 648. HS. 1475.
SH. 300. XS. 660.

Skin, skull & leg bones of ~~pelvis~~.

No. 1079. Giant Eland

53529

♀ TL. 3110 LT. 660 LH. 645. HS. 580.
SH. 400. XS. 790. Horns.

Skin & complete skeleton

No. 01079. Embryo of the preceding spec.

53530

The latter six specimens are
from two or three different
herds from 12 to 20 heads each.

Garamba May 1912

The ground between these trees is covered by rather sparsely growing ^{low} grass on a firm bank. Or between these forested areas are plains, fairly open in aspect, as the bushes are not so numerous and the height of most of them is moderate. Few tall trees are scattered everywhere. The grass here is very short and still more sparsely distributed. A few barren places ^(granite or limestone) or rocks, often in disrupting the general vegetation. These plains are evidently the much preferred feeding ground and at this season ^(May) all bushes have their new leaves.

In contrast to its nearest relative, the East Africaneland, the ^{which is a growing Antelope} Gianteland only browses. In fact the young shoots and certain leaves of about ten

Garamba May 17/12

different species of trees and shrubs
and as an exception the succulent,
slimy leaves of a Lily growing in or
near swamps are the only food
consumed by Giant Elands.
We have ~~often~~ followed their
tracks for days and never saw
any other food taken besides I
have examined all the stomachs
of the specimens coll. and never
found any other food consumed,
but leaves and ~~prose~~^{prose} and very
seldom remains of the lily mentioned.
This is remarkable only because
the ordinary Elands, being so
closely related, are ^{grazing} ~~grazing~~
Antelope, otherwise ~~all~~^{many of the} Antelopes
of ~~the~~ the genus Tragelaphus
are known to browse. The
same difference in nearly related
species is to be found in the
brownish black and the grazing square-
lipped Minoceros.

Garomha May 1912

The Grant Elands like to visit
the strong hills, browsing as
they pass between the stones.
They frequent the swamps
and they drink at the water holes
very regularly. In fact it has
been observed that just in
these regions, their frequency
depends on the rainfall which
may also be coincident with
the ~~availability~~ of food supply with
regard to leaves, for two months
before in beginning of March
when we visited first this region
every thing was dry.
We saw only tracks, but no
Grant Elands, but a that time
had been in regions ^{not through the} better
watered at this season. In following
we have observed that they often frequent large stretches of
in places where low bushes
allowing easy access to short
or leaves are not abundant
the Grant Elands break
down the branches of the

Elands we
saw higher
in country
until they reach
again areas
that suit their
feeding habits

Garamba May 1912

taller bushes and from the tracks it could be seen how they had gathered about until these branches were stripped of their leaves. Some of these branches were ^{small in diameter} broken at such a height that it was evident that only an adult bull could perform this. Only once when we followed a herd I saw a bull hooking his horns into a branch and snapping it off by moving his head back and forth. Small ^{broken off} branches are frequently found ^{still hanging on the bushes or lying on the ground} when following their tracks. They rub off the bark of bushes and even large trees with their horns and the passage of the older males may still be recognized long after when the tracks have been washed away.

They are very keen in sighting the hunter, but if the wind is

Joramba May 1912.

wrong it becomes nearly impossible to approach them. During the heat of the day they stand in the forest or in the shadow of the larger bushes separated then in small groups. They are perfectly quiet except for the perpetual swishing of their tails and the occasional stamping of one foot to drive off flies. They have no voice, except for the gurgling sounds of wounded specimens in their last throes.

When surprised they trot off ^{seldom making a few jumps} rapidly. I have never seen them leap like the ordinary iband whose plectures in consideration of its bulk is absolutely astonishing and equals that of smaller antelopes. Naturally there is much diversity found in the manner of

Garamba May 1912

conduct with regard to ^{the} different ~~herds~~
that we encountered. Some could
be approached after having taken
light over and over again, others
got our wind long before we
sighted them and though we
followed their perfectly fresh
tracks for hours we had to ~~return~~
give up pursuit ~~forward~~
evening without ever having
seen them. They rest usually
during the hottest portion of
the day mostly standing, for only
once had we seen the place
where a very large herd had
rested by lying down at the
edge of the forest.

There may be a special calving
season as the sizes of all the
calves we have noticed among
the herds as well as the young
specimens we collected would show
a certain coincidence in time

Jaramba May 1912.

of conception. The calving season might thus be placed from September to October, though a wider experience should be gained as most antelopes of these regions have no definite calving season.

We observed about 8 or ten calves among the 60 specimens sighted and coll. three foetal specimens.

Theeland defecates in marching and the excrements when still very fresh are a pale greenish brown but nearly at once turn blackish. In form they resemble much those of the Giraffe, being only slightly smaller and offering the ^{same} somewhat oblong tubular aspect. They rapidly dry out and like those of the Giraffe present the same resistance to destruction by insects or by the influence of the weather conditions and it is not rare to see in these

440

Paranibia May 1912

regions increments of both of these animals (Guinea & Guinean) certainly three months after their passage which accounts nearly unaccountably ~~considerable~~ for the rapid destruction of any similar matter.

The Giant Eland presents extremely several notable differences from the ordinary Eland. The great number (exceeding usually 12) of white stripes on the reddish ~~yellow~~ coat is probably the most striking. The fully adult bulls being nearly blackish gray or dark ~~at~~ ^{or} ~~appear~~ ^{appear} at a distance blackish among the other members composing a herd. Fully adult cows also are much duller and somewhat approach the ^{common} aspect of ad. bulls. — In size they certainly are not as big or better as far removed from the ordinary Eland as any one

Jaramba May 1912

might be induced to believe
by their attrib^g "The
horns however in both sexes are
much larger and naturally
weightier and in correlation
with it the spinal processes
of the vertebral column have
been greatly developed so to
show a well pronounced
elevation behind the shoulder
that in other animals has been
styled "hump", though it is
rather narrow, with no unusual
muscular swelling.

The bulk of the neck in
old bulls is enormous and
the neck ^{in these specimens} appears nearly bigger
than the body about the
shoulders. The development
of the atlas ^{and axis} and all the
processes are noticeable features.
In males ^{and females} the ^{lower} development
seems to be much less developed than

Jaramba May 1912.

of the ^{Dniester} Dniester River. I have heard
that natives have killed it between
Yakuluka & Bafube where
it is known to be more
common and which I believe
constitutes its most westerly
distribution in the Congo.
I saw a large portion of a skin
(an adult male) in the hands of
natives coming from the Sudan
southeast of Meridi, there.
Natives assured me that the
skull is rather common about
4 hours from their village.
Natives told me that one
chief had killed one near
the source of the Uka River.
The only place we have seen
several birds or nests in
in the neighborhood of
Garamba. Where it only
occurs north and eastward
none are recorded south of the Garamba
except those mentioned that probably
are from the source of the Uka.

Zambia May 14. 1912

No. 1080. Buffalo

888
53565

♂ black TL 2980. LT. 880. LH. 600.
H.S. 1460. Horns injured by
shot.

Complete skeleton & skin.
Several photographs. Zerasc.

No. 1081. Buffalo

53566

♀ TL. 2870. LT. 620 (slightly injured)
LH. 550. H.S. 1420.

Skin & complete skeleton (one
Shoulderplate broken.)

No. 1082. Buffalo.

53567

♀ TL. 2940. LT. 790. LH. 570.
H.S. 1460. 1 in. x 1 F. P. O. L. ^{See Photographs}

Skin, skull & leg bones.

No. 1083. Buffalo.

53569

♂ juv. TL. 2780. LT. 820. LH. 580.
H.S. 1270.

Skin, skull & leg bones, f.

No. 1094. Buffalo black

53569

♀ TL. 2590. LT. 670. LH. 540.
H.S. 129.

Skin, skull & leg bones.

All five from a herd of about thirty.

Garumba May 14/1912.

No. 1080-1084. We followed in the early morning
the track of two Buffaloes one of which
made enormous imprints. The wind
was unfavorable and the two Buffaloes
though never taking to flight
kept always out of sight. ~~The~~ The topography
of the country was well stocked with
higher bushes, there were sketches of
grass already 6 feet high and they
passed three pygmy swamps.
By 11 o'clock the two mingled with
tracks of a big herd. ~~and~~ as we dared
to follow them, the men (6) who were
left behind were called. We did not
know at this time that only about
400 yds from where we stood
the whole herd was lying down
comfortably chewing over
what they had consumed during
the night or in the early morning.
They all stampeded and as they
left an enormous track we
followed ^{quite easily} rapidly. The wind had

Garamba May 14/1912.

their position, but only after two more
had been wounded, which were helped.
They were induced to leave which they did not in flight but
long. By the others. We succeeded in
winning all the five skins & two of the
horns. The two wounded ones were
removed the next day but right
the rain ^{is expected to be seen by the rains} had followed
the herd, attempted it again and had
we were unable to get the wounded
specimens, as such a herd might
then take a run for 5 or 6 hours
without a stop. There where no
Antilocapra birds accompanying this

1085 Kartebant

horned

53424

W. 2500. LT. 510. LH. 575. HS. 1270.

skin, skull & leg bones. Three only in the herd.
1086 (small) Horns broken

53307

T. 1990. LT. 80. LH. 210. HS. 550

Spring entire skeleton.

fairly common & exceedingly fleet.

The large heaps of tiny roundish
excrement betray his presence in the
wandering herds. Usually two, up to five



all
the
same
all

all
the
same
all