

## A "FAMILY TREE" OF MAN AND THE APES

A "family tree" of man and other animals belonging to the same order, the Primates, has been placed on exhibition at the entrance to the Hall of the Stone Age of the Old World (Hall C).

On the background of the exhibition case is represented a branching tree, and attached to the branches are reconstructions of the skulls of primitive monkeys and apes, of types of prehistoric men, and finally skulls of modern men of various races, and modern apes. The exhibit graphically demonstrates the theory that man, while not the descendant of any living type of ape, had, from many lines of evidence accepted by scientists, a common ancestry with the apes; and that while apes were evolving from primitive types to those living today, a parallel evolution was taking place through various primitive human types and culminating in present races of man.

The exhibit begins with reconstructions of the skulls of a primitive lemur, a tarsier, an ancestor of the anthropoid ape, a hypothetical intermediate type between the apes and man, and an anthropoid ape. Emanating from the same original sources, but taking separate lines, are found branches with reconstructions of the most famous types of prehistoric men of which scientists have found evidence—the Trinil or Java Man (*Pithecanthropus*), the Piltown Man (*Eoanthropus*), the Peking Man (*Sinanthropus*), Heidelberg man, Neanderthal man, and Cro-Magnon man. Other branches indicate the relationship to these and to each other of the four principal racial types existing today—the Australian, the Negro, the Mongolian and the White, of each of which a skull is displayed. Likewise, from the lower branch is indicated the parallel development of the outstanding modern apes—gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, and gibbon. The exhibit performs the double function of indicating the relationships between the various branches of the primate order, and of providing material for studying the physical similarities and differences between the head structures of the various monkeys, apes, and men.

## PLANTS COLLECTED IN 1778-88 RECEIVED AT MUSEUM

By PAUL C. STANDLEY  
Associate Curator of the Herbarium

A collection of plant specimens gathered while the Revolutionary War was in progress in the North American colonies has been added recently to the Herbarium of Field Museum. The collection was made not in North America, however, but in Peru, in 1778-88, by the first botanists who visited that country. They were Hipolito Ruiz and José Pavón, two men sent by the King of Spain to make a botanical survey of the country.

Some of the work of these men was performed under great hardships. A large part of their collections, after being assembled most laboriously, was destroyed by accident. After the two botanists returned to Spain they prepared a partial account of the plants. This was published in lavishly illustrated folios, of which there is a set in the Museum Library.

This valuable material, almost every specimen of which represents one of the new species given Latin names by Ruiz and Pavón, was received by Field Museum through exchange with the Botanic Garden of Madrid. Among the plants represented are several orchids, and numerous palms,

including the Panama hat palm, from whose leaf fiber the so-called Panama hats are manufactured. This plant, first discovered by Ruiz and Pavón, was named by them *Carludovica*, in honor of Carlos IV of Spain and Queen María Luisa, the royal patrons of the expedition to Peru.

It is a noteworthy fact that these pressed and dried herbarium specimens are in a perfect state of preservation, and in some of them the colors of the leaves are preserved as well as if they had been collected only a year ago.

The Museum's collection of Peruvian plants is probably the largest in the world. These newly acquired specimens of authentic material will be immediately useful in the preparation of the *Flora of Peru*, with which Assistant Curator J. Francis Macbride has been engaged for several years.

## Rare Chinese Brush-holder

An unusually fine Chinese writing-brush holder was recently acquired with funds given to Field Museum by the American Friends of China. It was immediately placed on exhibition in a case illustrating writing materials in Hall 32. This brush-holder is carved from a rare Burmese tropical wood, known in trade as padouk. It is decorated with bamboo, rock, and a magpie perching on a plum tree, these designs being carved out of ivory, jade, rose quartz, chalcedony, carnelian, lapis lazuli, tiger-eye, spinel ruby, and mother-of-pearl. The magpie was sacred to the Manchu dynasty. An inscription carved in ivory means, "May you have white eyebrows (i.e. long life) and may your years be prolonged!" This is followed by the date "first year of K'ien-lung," corresponding to A.D. 1736, when the emperor K'ien-lung succeeded to the throne. The brush-holder was presented to him in commemoration of this event.—B.L.

## Gift of Lamaist Paintings

An interesting collection of fourteen Lamaist paintings illustrating the Buddhist pantheon of Tibet, the largest in the world, was recently presented by Leon Mandel and Fred L. Mandel in memory of their deceased mother, Mrs. Blanche R. Mandel. These pictures are painted in bright watercolors on cotton cloth, and were executed by monks in the Lama monasteries. There are pictures of Buddha surrounded by a thousand imaginary or celestial Buddhas and of goddesses in the various forms of their numerous incarnations. Of especial interest is the portrait of one of the Dalai Lamas in his yellow and red priest's robe, holding a lotus in each hand.

## A Camel from Wyoming

A slender, stilted skeleton from the hills of Wyoming, on exhibition in Ernest R. Graham Hall (Hall 38), tells the story of a family of animals once quite common in North America. The slender head, long neck, slender legs and spreading foot betray relationship to the camels and llamas.

This skeleton was collected from a sandstone formation of early Miocene age. Bones of these animals are fairly abundant as the animals must have been in the Great Plains region twenty million years ago.

This animal is taller and more slender than the llama of South America, but related to it. In fact the southern members of the family are known to have branched off a little after the skeleton of this individual was buried in the wind-blown sands of Wyoming.—E.S.R.

## JUNE GUIDE-LECTURE TOURS

Conducted tours of exhibits, under the guidance of staff lecturers, are made every afternoon at 3 P.M., except Saturdays, Sundays, and certain holidays. Following is the schedule of subjects and dates for June:

Friday, June 1—Halls of Animal Life.

Week beginning June 4: Monday—Prehistoric Life; Tuesday—General Tour; Wednesday—North American Indians; Thursday—General Tour; Friday—Geology Exhibits.

Week beginning June 11: Monday—Primitive Peoples; Tuesday—General Tour; Wednesday—Egyptian Exhibits; Thursday—General Tour; Friday—Halls of Plant Life.

Week beginning June 18: Monday—Moon and Meteorites; Tuesday—General Tour; Wednesday—Chinese Exhibits; Thursday—General Tour; Friday—Jade and Crystals.

Week beginning June 25: Monday—Reptiles, Past and Present; Tuesday—General Tour; Wednesday—Man Through the Ages; Thursday—General Tour; Friday—Plants of Unusual Interest.

Persons wishing to participate should apply at North Entrance. Tours are free and no gratuities are to be proffered. A new schedule will appear each month in FIELD MUSEUM NEWS. Guide-lecturers' services for special tours by parties of ten or more are available free of charge by arrangement with the Director a week in advance.

## Gifts to the Museum

Following is a list of some of the principal gifts received during the last month:

From C. E. Tober—a stone effigy pipe and a pottery vessel, Illinois; from Mrs. George H. Martin—2 carved horn spoons, Sitka Indians, Alaska; from Van Cleef Brothers—4 samples of rubber; from von Platen-Fox Company—a board of tamarack, Michigan; from Dr. Earl E. Sherff—71 herbarium specimens, Hawaii; from E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company—2 samples of synthetic rubber; from Franklin G. McIntosh—8 specimens of minerals, California; from Colonel V. H. Surghor—an Alaskan mountain sheep head; from Karl Plath—a South American tanager and 2 bird skeletons; from Miss Bertha Cramer—2 bird skeletons, Illinois; from Mrs. E. Walton—a golden-crowned kinglet and skeleton, Illinois; from A. G. and Raymond B. Becker—81 specimens of invertebrate fossils, Florida; from Leon Mandel—5,000 feet of motion picture film taken during the Leon Mandel-Field Museum Zoological Expedition to Guatemala; from Lieutenant Seeley A. Wallen—a wild boar and a jungle fowl, Philippine Islands.

## NEW MEMBERS

The following persons were elected to membership in Field Museum during the period from April 16 to May 15:

### Contributors

Mrs. Sarah S. Straus

### Associate Members

Mrs. Frederick C. Gifford, Miss Helen K. Gurley, Mrs. Elmer A. Howard, Raymond J. Koch, Mrs. William S. Mills, Sigurd E. Naess, James P. Soper, Jr., H. E. Wills.

### Annual Members

Charles S. Babcock, Mrs. Anna K. Brown, J. Amos Case, Dr. Fremont A. Chandler, Edmund J. Claussen, Henry Townner Deane, Harry L. Diehl, David W. Edgar, Earl E. Enos, Dr. Alexander Gabriellianz, Mrs. John L. Gardiner, Robert N. Golding, Joseph B. Hawkes, Garner Herring, Haven Core Kelly, Arthur W. Nelson, Joseph J. Nevotti, Dr. Edward H. Ochsner, C. N. Owen, Dwight S. Parmelee, William D. Price, L. J. Quetsch, T. E. Quisenberry, John Glen Sample, Rev. Dudley S. Stark, William O. Trainer, F. K. Vial, Charles Weiner, Elmer Zitzewitz.

## Zinc and Lead Ores

A group of zinc and lead ores from the Embree Mines of Tennessee, recently presented by Charles P. Wheeler, is of unusual interest. These ores have the appearance of cave deposits. Stalactites, stalagmites and other cave formations, which in ordinary caverns are composed of carbonate of lime, are in this deposit composed of the carbonates of lead and zinc and the silicate of zinc. Many of the specimens are pure white with a good luster which is exceptional in ores of this kind. They may be seen in Frederick J. V. Skiff Hall (Hall 37).





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