

HOME TRAINING OF YOUNG BY BIRD PARENTS

BY AUSTIN L. RAND
CURATOR OF BIRDS

A new exhibit in Boardman Conover Hall (Hall 21—Birds of the World) shows stages in the growing up of three kinds of young birds that have very different types of infancy.

The young sparrow at hatching is a blind, nearly naked little thing. It is almost helpless, able to do little but keep right side up and to open its mouth wide and hold it



FINAL TOUCHES

Installation of the exhibit illustrating stages of the growth of young birds is completed by Assistant Taxidermist Carl W. Cotton (left) and Leon R. Aboulafia, under the supervision of Dr. Austin L. Rand, Curator of Birds (right).

up for the parent to stuff food into. This type of hatchling bird is referred to as altricial. It is only by a slow process of development and growth in the nest, during which it is cared for by the parents, that the young bird becomes a feathered creature, interested in the world about it, able to hop and fly, and later, when it leaves the nest, to feed itself.

On the other hand the young quail, when it hatches from the egg, is down-covered, has its eyes open, and is shortly able to run about and pick up food for itself as it follows the parent. Such juvenile birds are said to be precocial.

'HOME TRAINING'

The young quail at hatching is in a stage of development comparable to that of the young sparrow when it leaves the nest. Both may be under the care of the parents for a time, during which the young bird, influenced by the adult, may seek food in certain places and shelter in others and may learn to avoid certain enemies. Thus a certain amount of "teaching" and "learning" takes place, a process that eliminates many of the errors in the trial-and-error learning through which the young bird becomes adjusted to its environment.

The sparrow is representative of altricial birds and the quail of precocial, but there are birds whose development and behavior are intermediate between that of the infancy

of these two. The common tern illustrates this. The young are down-covered at hatching and soon are able to run about, but for a long infancy they depend on their parents for food.

There are many other variations of these three main types of behavior. The altricial young of petrels are hatched in a dark burrow underground, where they are cared for by the parents until nearly full-grown and very fat. Then the parents desert them. The young in their subterranean burrow complete their fledgling period by living on their fat and, after perhaps weeks unattended by parents, they come out of their nest burrow all alone into a world they have never seen, fly away over a sea they have never before known, and quite without parental guidance take up a way of life that is characteristic of the species.

THEY GO IT ALONE

Equally remarkable is the mound builder, or megapod, that buries its eggs and has them incubated by the heat of the earth. The young of these birds at hatching are fully clothed with down and feathers, are able to fly shortly, and are completely independent of their parents, with whom they have nothing to do. The fact that the young megapod and the young petrels venture out all alone into a world that is new to them and behave appropriately is a good indicator of how well developed is the instinctive behavior of these species.

This exhibit, planned in the Division of Birds, was begun by Kenneth Woelck, formerly Assistant Taxidermist on the Museum staff, and was completed by Carl W. Cotton, Assistant Taxidermist, with the aid of Leon R. Aboulafia of Tel Aviv, a special student from Israel. Mr. Aboulafia, who was in Chicago Natural History Museum studying museum methods, returned last year to his country where he will put into effect the techniques learned here.

NEW MEMBERS

The following persons became Museum Members from November 15 to December 14:

Associate Members

L. Martin Krautter, Mrs. John T. McCutcheon.

Sustaining Members

Edgar J. Uihlein, Jr.

Annual Members

Edwin Goff Cooke, Samuel E. Entsminger, Herman M. Finch, Mrs. David S. Frank, W. P. Frye, J. Leslie Hart, Russell P. Hughes, Ross H. Kidston, Glenn Knotts, Rev. F. W. Lickfield, Wilson V. Little, Miss Agnes McGarry, Edwin Moll, Albert W. Paul, Richard L. Snideman, Bert Edward Sommers, Robert G. Williams.

Eskimo winters average 11 degrees below zero.

ZOO'S FAMOUS 'BUSHMAN' BECOMES OWN MONUMENT

BY COLIN CAMPBELL SANBORN
CURATOR OF MAMMALS

BUSHMAN of Lincoln Park Zoo, who died a year ago, has been mounted for permanent preservation at Chicago Natural History Museum and placed on exhibition. He thus is in the unique position of becoming his own monument. This makes pertinent some observations on the subject of gorillas in general.

Published references to gorillas based mainly on stories of natives appeared as long ago as 1625. The gorilla was not again mentioned until 1819, and it was not until 1847 that any actual specimens came to the hands of scientists.

It was in that year that Thomas S. Savage, an American missionary returning from Africa, stopped at the Gaboon River with the missionary stationed there, Rev. J. L. Wilson, who showed him the skull of a gorilla. Dr. Savage, being familiar with the chimpanzee, recognized the skull as that of a new animal and with Rev. Wilson's help secured four skulls and some bones of the animal. Dr. Savage and Dr. Jeffries Wyman, Hersey Professor of Anatomy in Harvard University, studied this material and gave the world the first description of the animal, which they named *Troglodytes gorilla*. The name gorilla was taken from the account of Hanno, who, in his account of the Carthaginian explorations, described "wild men" found on the coast of Africa.

Since the original discovery, and with the further exploration of Africa, no less than seventeen other supposed types of gorillas have been described, each one from a new locality being thought to be different. However, with a greater amount of material available for comparison, the supposed distinguishing characters proved to be merely normal variation in the species. Today only two kinds of gorillas are recognized—the coast gorilla, *Gorilla gorilla gorilla* Savage and Wyman, and the mountain gorilla, *Gorilla gorilla beringei* Matschie.

The coast gorilla is found in that part of West Africa known as the Cameroons and French Equatorial Africa. The mountain gorilla lives in a narrow strip of highland forest, usually about 7,000 feet above sea level, in the eastern Belgian Congo.

WEIGH UP TO 350 POUNDS

Both gorillas are large animals, old males standing about six feet and in the wild weighing 350 pounds or more. The girth of the great chest is 63 to 64 inches, or more than five feet. The powerful arms have a girth of 18 inches and a length of 34 inches and the distance from finger tip of one arm to finger tip of the other is about eight feet. The mountain gorilla differs from the coast gorilla by its longer and thicker coat, which

is darker in color, by the presence of a beard, by a callosity on top of its head, and by its shorter arms and longer legs.

The first white man to shoot a gorilla was the well known French-American author, Paul du Chaillu, who went to West Africa in 1855. His highly colored account, for which the publishers are to be blamed, continued many of the myths by which public interest had been captured. In spite of all that has been published since, it is still believed by many that the gorilla walks upright, lives in trees, attacks hunters, and carries off women. The latter story is still being used by motion-picture producers to this day. Perhaps it is fortunate that they do not know the Malay story about attractive young Malay men being kidnapped and carried to their treetop nests by older female orangs.

It has been well established that the gorilla is a terrestrial mammal. It may rise on its hind legs, apparently in order to look over the top of bushes, but it does not travel in this erect posture. It moves on all fours, the arms resting on the knuckles of the hands, not flat on the palm. A study of the structure of the gorilla shows that it is not built to walk in an upright position.

IT 'NESTS,' BUT ON GROUND

The gorilla may ascend a leaning tree, but it does not climb nor does it travel from tree to tree by swinging from its arms. Its bed, also, is made on the ground and is never a nest of sticks in trees as so often described. The animal turns about to make a hollow in the ground and pulls into it for a bed such leaves, sticks, or vines as may be on the forest floor. New nests are made each night.

Gorillas associate in family groups composed of males, females, and young, with as many as twenty-five individuals living together. There are conflicting stories by reliable observers concerning their reaction to the presence of man in their immediate vicinity. The rule appears to be that when approached the group will move off, but if followed, old males will show more or less fight, depending on the individual. In other words, offered enough provocation a gorilla will make some show of defiance, barking, beating its chest, and even charging to within a certain distance of its pursuer. Edmund Heller, the well-known African collector, says in his field notes on the large male mountain gorilla he shot for this Museum, "Solitary old male which lived in second bush or old bamboos. Hunted for three days and charged hunters 20 times or more." From this it can be seen that had the animal been charging to attack, it would have been shot on the first charge, but it appears that even in "20 charges or more" it did not approach the hunters close enough for a good shot.

Gorillas are strictly vegetarians. The mountain gorilla feeds largely on stalks of

giant wild celery and the sweet pithy centers of bamboo. Heller noted the stomach contents of the one he collected as "soft white heart of young bamboo plants and green leaves of some tree or shrub." Although there is no exact data on the food of the coast gorilla, it is also known to be a vegetable eater.

The man-like apes, which include the gorilla and chimpanzee of Africa, and the orang-utan and gibbon of Asia, being closer to man in the evolutionary scale than other mammals, have been of intriguing interest in regard to their intelligence. Many have been kept in captivity, both for study and for exhibition in zoos and circuses. A recent survey shows 40 gorillas now living in captivity in the United States (23 males, 17 females), and of these but seven are over five years of age. Eight are resident in the Chicago region—four at Lincoln Park Zoo, two at the Brookfield Zoo, and two in the Milwaukee Zoo. There is but one mountain gorilla in captivity in the United States, Somali of the New York Zoological Park.

From the few gorillas that have been studied in captivity it can be said that they do show a certain degree of intelligence. They appear to be as individual as human beings, and the treatment they receive undoubtedly has a controlling influence on whatever powers of reasoning they may develop. Some young gorillas show the capability to learn but are not so quick as certain chimpanzees. They do recognize individuals, even after some lapse of time.

It is certain that gorillas need special and individual care and grow and thrive best when this is provided. The late Bush-

man of Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago is an outstanding example. His birth is estimated at January, 1928, and he was received by the zoo in August, 1930. He died on January 1, 1951, at the approximate age of 23 years. This is close to the record age for a gorilla, but chimpanzees and orang-utans have lived in zoos for slightly more than 26 years.

Bushman was a coast gorilla from the French Cameroon, raised from a baby by Dr. W. C. Johnson, a missionary at Yaounde. He was acquired by Jules L. Buck, animal collector, and sold to Lincoln Park Zoo for \$3,500 in 1930, at which time he weighed but 38 pounds. Keeper Eddie Robinson, by his love, understanding care, and firm hand, raised Bushman to his prime when he stood 6 feet 2 inches, weighed 550 pounds, was valued at from \$125,000 to \$250,000, and was voted by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums "the most outstanding and most valuable single animal of its kind in any zoo in the world." This is an achievement and sets a record that will long stand.

HE LIKED SPORTS

Bushman was not given special training or taught tricks. Neither was he subjected to psychological studies. Keeper Robinson took Bushman outside for exercise at the end of a 75-foot rope nearly every morning for four and a half years. Wrestling, racing, and football were sports at which Bushman became adept, but he was never offered a place on any team. He was always obedient and as gentle as a six-year-old 170-pound

(Continued on page 8, column 1)

STAFF NOTES

Dr. Alexander Spoehr, Curator of Oceanic Ethnology, was chairman of the program committee for the 50th anniversary meetings of the American Anthropological Association held recently in Chicago. Donald Collier, Curator of South American Ethnology and Archaeology, was chairman of local arrangements, and George I. Quimby, Curator of Exhibits, was liaison representative of the Society for American Archaeology. The meetings were attended by Dr. Paul S. Martin, Chief Curator of Anthropology, Dr. John B. Rinaldo, Assistant Curator of Archaeology, Miss Elaine Bluhm, Assistant in Archaeology, and Roger Grange, assistant in the Department of Anthropology. Dr. Martin recently gave his movie-lecture, "Indians Before Columbus," before an audience at the Winnetka Historical Society.

Dr. Theodor Just, Chief Curator of Botany, recently conducted a seminar on "Mesozoic Floras and Their Biological Significance" for the Department of Biology

at Northwestern University.

Robert K. Wyant, Curator of Economic Geology, attended the annual meetings of the Geological Society of America in Detroit. . . . Bryan Patterson, Curator of Fossil Mammals, Dr. Rainer Zangerl, Curator of Fossil Reptiles, Dr. Robert H. Denison, Curator of Fossil Fishes, and Dr. Everett C. Olson, Research Associate in Vertebrate Paleontology, attended the meetings of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (held concurrently with the meetings of the Geological Society of America) and presented papers.

Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, Research Associate, Malaysian Ethnology, is conducting research at the Museum on ethnological collections representing the Bukidnon peoples of the Philippine Islands. Dr. Cole collected this material years ago while leading a Museum expedition. It will be the subject of a publication.

Celestino Kalinowski, of Marcapata, Peru, who has been collecting for the Museum in Peru for the past three years, has recently joined the staff in the Division of Taxidermy.

MUSEUM DRAFTS A PROGRAM OF EXPEDITIONS FOR '52

A program of 22 expeditions, both in the United States and abroad, has been set up for 1952, it is announced by Colonel Clifford C. Gregg, Director.

One of the more interesting undertakings planned is an expedition by the Department of Botany to the "Lost World" area of Venezuela. This section of South America, near Venezuela's borders with Brazil and British Guiana, is practically unknown botanically, and it is expected to be extremely productive of desirable material for addition to the Museum's collections. Dr. Julian A. Steyermark, Curator of the Herbarium, will be in charge. The expedition will leave some time in the autumn.

Dr. Paul S. Martin, Chief Curator of the Department of Anthropology, will again head an archaeological expedition to the Southwest. This will be the eighteenth year in which this work, always one of the largest-scale operations, will be conducted. Dr. Martin will head a party of archaeologists and other helpers from the Museum staff, and they will be assisted by a number of outsiders. Excavations of sites of prehistoric culture in New Mexico will be continued. Work will begin in June.

Dr. Sharat K. Roy, Chief Curator of the Department of Geology, will go to Mexico in the summer to engage in studies at the famous recently-erupted volcano Parícutin. Dr. Rainer Zangerl, Curator of Fossil Reptiles, will leave in June for Austria on an exploratory trip that may be followed by further expeditions at a later date. Robert K. Wyant, Curator of Economic Geology, will collect ore specimens in Utah during September and October. Dr. Robert H. Denison, Curator of Fossil Fishes, will seek specimens in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New Brunswick in June and July. Bryan Patterson, Curator of Fossil Mammals, who recently was awarded a John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship, will go to Argentina in January to follow up studies begun years ago by the series of South American expeditions sponsored by Marshall Field, Trustee and First Vice-President of the Museum. Orville L. Gilpin, Chief Preparator of Fossils, and William D. Turnbull, Preparator, will continue fossil-collecting in Texas, beginning in April, work that has been under way during two past seasons. Eugene S. Richardson, Jr., Curator of Fossil Invertebrates, and George Langford, Curator of Fossil Plants, will continue local collecting in their respective fields in various areas of Illinois and Indiana.

Karl P. Schmidt, Chief Curator of the Department of Zoology, will continue herpetological researches in Texas. Henry S. Dybas, Associate Curator of Insects, will collect beetles in the southwestern areas of the United States. Clifford H. Pope, Curator of Amphibians and Reptiles, will

make collections in Mexico. An ornithological survey of Mexico will be conducted by Emmet R. Blake, Associate Curator of Birds. Colin C. Sanborn, Curator of Mammals, will collect in Arkansas, and Dr. Fritz Haas, Curator of Lower Invertebrates, will make two collecting trips, one to Cuba and one to Florida. The Department of Zoology will have three collectors outside its own staff on expeditionary work: D. S. Rabor, of Silliman University, collecting birds and mammals of the Mt. Dapiak region in Zamboanga, Philippine Islands; Luis de la Torre, of the University of Michigan, collecting mammals in Guatemala; and Harry A. Beatty, of New York, collecting birds in West Africa (work already under way). Philip Hershkovitz, Assistant Curator of Mammals, who has been collecting in Colombia for several years past, will conclude his work there and return to the Museum sometime in the spring of 1952.

Dr. B. E. Dahlgren, Curator Emeritus of Botany, will resume the studies of Cuban palms in which he has been engaged for a number of years. Dr. Margery Carlson, well-known botanist of Northwestern University, plans to do some collecting on behalf of this Museum during the course of an expedition she is to make to southern Mexico and Honduras.

DALLWIG TO LECTURE ON LIVING RACES

Each Sunday afternoon in January, Paul G. Dallwig, the Layman Lecturer, will talk on "Living Races and Their Way of Life." In each of these lectures (they are identical, *not a series*) Mr. Dallwig will take his listeners on an imaginary trip around the world, in the course of which they will meet representatives of all the principal races inhabiting the globe today. To illustrate his subject Mr. Dallwig will include a tour of Chauncey Keep Memorial Hall (Hall 3) in which are displayed 101 famous bronze racial portraits by the noted sculptor Malvina Hoffman.

Members of the Museum may use their membership cards to attend these lectures without advance reservations. All others, with the exception of accredited representatives of the press, must make reservations in advance. Reservations may be made by mail or telephone (WABash 2-9410). The lectures are free. They start promptly at 2 P.M. and end at 4:30 P.M., including a half-hour intermission for relaxation or for tea or coffee in the Museum cafeteria, where smoking is permitted.

During February, Mr. Dallwig will be on an out-of-town lecture tour and will not appear at the Museum. He will resume his lectures here in March, when his topic for the five Sundays in that month will be "Money Does Grow on Trees," the story of our American forests.

FIFTY YEARS AGO AT THE MUSEUM

Compiled by MARGARET J. BAUER

From the *Annual Report of the Director* for the year 1901:

"Taxidermy and Laboratory Work.—Laboratory work has been of an exceptionally effective character, and the taxidermists have had a busy and productive year. The magnificent group of Virginia deer exposed



VIRGINIA DEER, SPRING GROUP

to the public about ninety days ago seems to mark the highest point that has been reached in the contribution of scientific illustration upon popular lines. While this group has not, of course, been inspected by the critics at home and abroad whose opinions are of the highest desirability, yet enough is known of their opinion of this piece of scientific art to flatter even so diffident a temperament as that of its creator, Mr. [Carl E.] Akeley."

[This refers to one of the "Four Seasons" groups of the Virginia deer that now stand at the entrance to Richard T. Crane, Jr., Hall (16), American Mammals.]

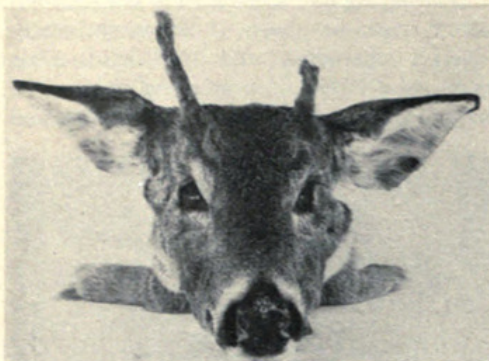
LAST CALL FOR ENTRIES OF NATURE PHOTOS

With the deadline set for January 14, the Nature Camera Club of Chicago has issued its final call for entries in the Seventh Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography to be held at Chicago Natural History Museum, February 1 to 28.

The contest is open to all persons interested in nature photography, whether they are professionals or amateurs. There will be two main divisions: Monochrome or Color Prints and Color Transparencies. Each of these includes three main classifications: *Animal Life*, *Plant Life*, and *General*. In the last classification are included geological phenomena, scenery, and all other nature manifestations that do not fall within the specific classifications. In each unit of each division silver medals and ribbons will be awarded.

MUSEUM RECEIVES HEAD OF ANTLERED DOE

W. Robert McKee of Chicago has presented to the Museum a fresh specimen of the head of an antlered female white-tailed deer that he killed in Ontario, Canada, early in November. The occurrence of antlers



DOE WITH ANTLERS

It is unusual, but not altogether infrequent, for the female deer to be thus arrayed.

in a doe has been noted before, but it is not common, and this is the first specimen to come to this Museum. The spikes are about seven inches long and are unusual in that they are covered by skin and hair rather than velvet as reported in most antlered does. The doe had been in excellent health. It was fat and weighed about 240 pounds. Examination showed that it had given birth to a fawn this year. The exact cause of antlers appearing in a doe is not definitely known but they might be caused by some endocrine disturbance. —C.C.S.

'BUSHMAN' AT MUSEUM—

(Continued from page 6)

gorilla could be expected to be. The time soon came, however, when Bushman did not want to return to his cage. A slap in the face from Robinson caused him to dash for the monkey-house and across the basement, dragging Robinson with him. After some petting he returned to his cage, which he was never allowed to leave again.

He still obeyed Robinson's commands, would sit on his chair, which was on scales so that a record of his weight could be kept. He liked to be fed by hand through the bars and at no time became ill-tempered or vicious.

His personality appealed to the public and an estimated three million people came to see him every year. News of his first serious illness in 1950 brought 120,000 sympathizers in one day to call on him. His only fears were of snakes, turtles, and crocodiles.

On his death the Chicago Park District presented him to Chicago Natural History Museum where he was preserved for posterity in a life-like position by Staff Taxidermists Leon L. Walters and Frank C.

Wonder, and Artist Joseph B. Krstolich. For a month he was returned to the monkey house, a part of which was dedicated with fitting ceremonies on October 19 as Bushman Hall. He has now been returned to the Museum. Temporarily he is exhibited in Stanley Field Hall and later will be permanently installed in Carl E. Akeley Memorial Hall (African Mammals—Hall 22).

"The King is dead, long live the King." There are three princes and one princess at Lincoln Park Zoo vying for Bushman's place in the public's heart—Sinbad, Rajah, Irvin Young, and Lotus. Each has a different personality and appeal; so it may be very difficult to decide. None can take Bushman's place. They can only carry on his tradition.

The coast gorillas in the wild are rapidly losing their territory to man. New settlers have made great changes by clearing the land, and the killing of adult gorillas, either because they raid the plantations or in order to capture the young, will inevitably reduce their numbers so that in time the animal may disappear. The mountain gorilla, of which only a few hundred are thought to exist today, receives protection from the Belgian government, and there is hope that it may continue in small numbers for a long time.

GIFTS TO THE MUSEUM

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

Department of Anthropology:

From: Francis E. Manierre, Chicago—2 carved wood staffs of African chieftains.

Department of Botany:

From: Dr. Aylthon Brandao Joly, Ann Arbor, Mich.—42 algae, Brazil; Dr. Leon F. Kock, Bakersfield, Calif.—57 mosses, California; Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis—160 phanerogams, Colombia; Dr. C. S. Nielsen and Dr. Grace C. Madsen, Florida State University, Tallahassee—409 algae, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi; Science Museum, Jamaica, British West Indies—72 algae, Jamaica; Floyd Swink, Chicago—198 phanerogams, Indiana and Illinois; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.—179 phanerogams, Colombia; Dr. Cesar Vargas C., Cuzco, Peru—30 algae, southern Peru.

Department of Geology:

From: University of California, Berkeley—collection of fossil fish; Mrs. Samuella Crosby, Chicago—two pieces of Indian jewelry, India; Alma C. Walker, Spokane, Wash.—18 fossil leaves, Payette formation, Miocene.

Department of Zoology:

From: Harvey R. Bullis, Jr., Pascagoula, Miss.—a lot of deepwater scallops, Gulf of Mexico; Dr. Sidney Camras, Chicago—339 flies, United States; Harry Hoogstraal, Cairo, Egypt—161 mammals, Eritrea and Egypt; Jack Hughes, Ocean Springs, Miss.—a fish (*Xirichthys*), Mississippi; Ralph Jackson,

LECTURE TOURS IN JANUARY DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Tours of exhibits, under the guidance of staff lecturers, are conducted every afternoon at 2 o'clock, except Sundays and certain holidays. On Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, general tours are given covering all departments. Special subjects are offered on Wednesdays and Fridays. A schedule of these follows:

Wed., Jan. 2—Pageant of Winter (*Jane Sharpe*).

Fri., Jan. 4—Jungle Life. Illustrated introduction in Meeting Room (*June Buchwald*).

Wed., Jan. 9—Green Magic: Story of the Plant Kingdom (*Marie Svoboda*).

Fri., Jan. 11—Natural Wonders: How Earth's Scenic Wonders Are Formed. Illustrated introduction in Meeting Room (*Anne Stromquist*).

Wed., Jan. 16—Life in Ancient Times: Egypt, Babylonia, Rome (*June Buchwald*).

Fri., Jan. 18—Natural Enemies. Illustrated introduction in Meeting Room (*Lorain Stephens*).

Wed., Jan. 23—Reading the Earth's Diary (*Anne Stromquist*).

Fri., Jan. 25—Animals in Action. Illustrated introduction in Meeting Room (*Jane Sharpe*).

Wed., Jan. 30—Designs in Wood: Tree Growths That Result in Beautiful Patterns (*Miriam Wood*).

The Museum will be closed Tuesday, January 1, for New Year's Day.

Curator Quimby on Leave To Teach in Norway

George I. Quimby, Curator of Exhibits in the Department of Anthropology, has been granted a leave of absence for eight months to go to Norway where he will teach American archaeology and ethnology at the University of Oslo under a Fulbright grant awarded him by the U. S. Department of State.

Curator Quimby will sail January 12. While in Europe he will make a study of European anthropological exhibits and collections under a grant from the Axel Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research. He will return to the Museum September 1.

Cambridge, Md.—a lot of land shells, Ecuador; W. Robert McKee, Chicago—a white-tailed deer, Canada; Dr. Charles H. Seevers, Chicago—approximately 10,000 rove beetles of the tribe Gyrophaeini, United States; Joseph H. Shirk, Peru, Ind.—2 black bear skulls, Arizona; U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pascagoula, Miss.—4 lots of fishes, Gulf of Mexico.



Sanborn, Colin Campbell. 1952. "Zoo's Famous 'Bushman' Becomes Own Monument." *Bulletin* 23(1), 5–8.

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