



NO.



• *All About*
MONKEYS



All About
MONKEYS

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Introducing Monkeys

The story of monkeys began a very long time ago. Many scientists believe that more than sixty million years have passed since somewhat monkey-like mammals came into existence in tropical parts of the world. That was near the end of the Mesozoic Era. Much of Europe and nearly half of North America were still covered by the water of prehistoric seas.

Most authorities agree that the earliest ancestor of the monkey tribe, or primates, was a peculiar little beast called Feathertail. This day-sleeping, night-prowling oddity was about the size of a rat, but, unlike rats, it had pop eyes that looked straight ahead. Its hands were shaped much like ours. Feather-like

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fringes of long white hair grew near the end of its scaly tail.

The Feathertail certainly did not look like any modern monkey although it lived in trees and ate insects. Some of its bones, however, resembled those of present-day monkeys. This is one of the important



The earliest ancestor of the monkey tribe was the Feathertail.

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reasons why Feathertails are believed to be related to the monkeys which we now know. Strangest of all, perhaps, is the fact that many Feathertails are still living at this very minute on the great tropical island of Borneo. They are believed to be exactly like their ancient ancestors.

Besides the Feathertail, there are over seven hundred kinds of related and more or less monkey-like mammals in the world today. All of them belong to the primate group. The smallest is a marmoset that weighs only a few ounces. The largest one, the gorilla, is a 600-pound giant when fully grown.

You will soon meet several dozen especially interesting kinds of what we call "true" monkeys. Some of them have long hair, others short. Certain species live in trees; others seldom leave the ground. There are stubby tails and long tails, thick legs and thin legs, big jaws and little ones. Sometimes there are brilliant colours such as red, blue, green and yellow among these astonishing beasts.

Many of these differences developed gradually as group after group branched off from the main primate stem millions of years ago. Nobody knows the number of other branches that started out and then van-

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ished. Probably there were plenty of such failures, but today the true monkey population of the world's tropics totals many billions.

Monkeys of the New World

The tropical jungle country of Central America, South America and some of the West Indies is a wonderful place for monkeys. It measures about twenty-five hundred miles from north to south. Its greatest width from east to west is a little more than that, and there are countless monkeys all through it.

This vast region is a mixture of flat land, hills, valleys and mountains. Most of it is covered with dense, leafy forests that shut out all the sunlight. Many of the trees are more than a hundred feet high. Ropelike vines, called *lianas*, hang all the way from their upper branches to the ground. Everywhere there is an endless supply of first-class monkey foods—many

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kinds of buds, leaves, nuts and fruits; billions of insects, snails and tree frogs. There are even numerous clearings planted with bananas, which monkeys like as much as we do. No wonder it is such a paradise for furry acrobats that spend much of their time climbing, scampering, swinging and leaping far above the ground!

1.

Here Are Real Brains

The best known of these New World monkeys are the Capuchins. There are two general types of them; first, the small, slim ones with pale skins, rather thin hair, and rounded heads which are often quite bald in front; and second, the much larger, heavier characters with dark faces and decidedly thick coats. Members of the little group are often trained by organ-grinders to wear fancy clothes and collect coins

from people in the streets. Each type keeps pretty much to itself, but both have the habit of travelling through the forest in parties of from six or eight to as many as fifty. Most of the time they stay up in the trees. During the rainy months they find enough drinking water in tree holes and crotches, but in the dry season they often descend to the ground in search of water. They can scamper around there with remarkable speed.

Many naturalists call the lightly-built kinds Narrow-nosed Capuchins because their nostrils are quite close together. These junior-size monkeys are amazingly active and nimble in all their motions. They are scrappy, too, and often lose their tempers. When this happens, there is no telling what they may do or say.

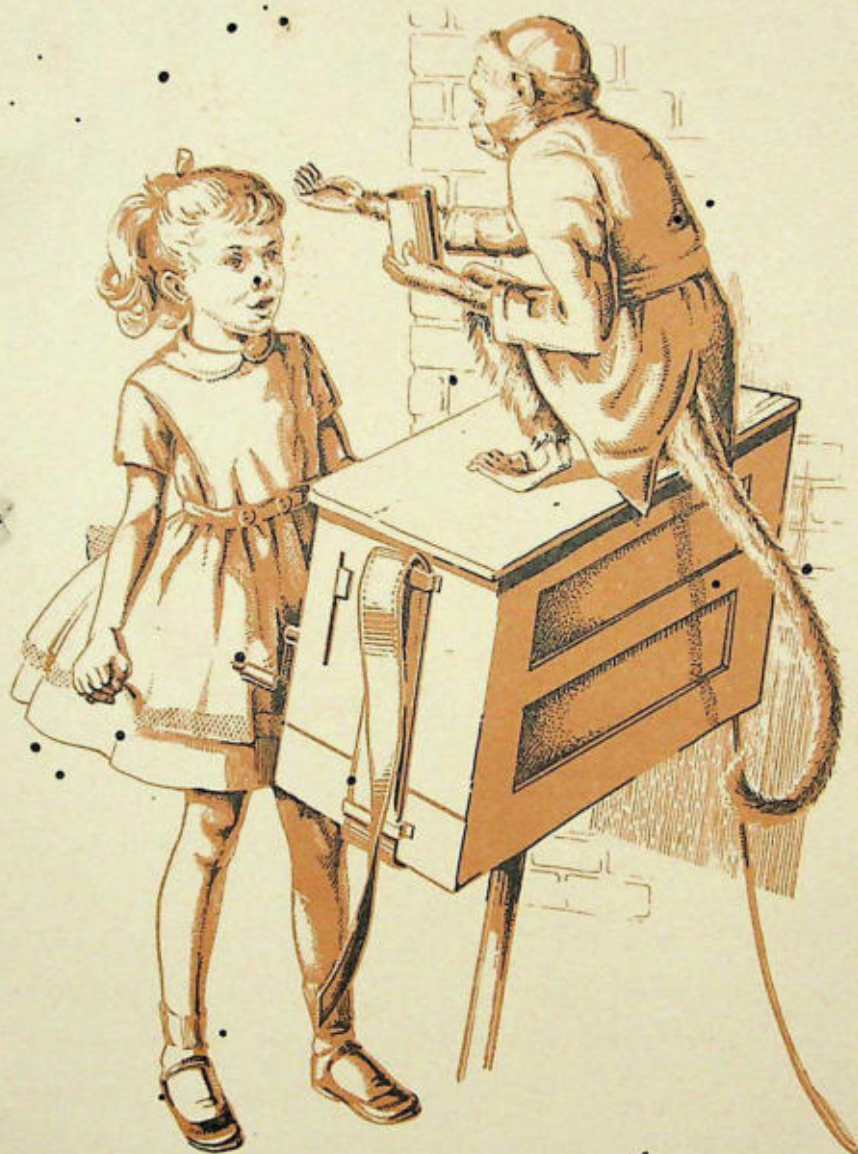
Two of the oddest members of this group are startlingly black-and-white. One of these, the White-fronted, is shiny black on the back and sides but has a pure white face, chest and stomach. The other, called White-headed, is all black except for its white face, whiskers and throat. Both of them live in Central America as well as various parts of northern South America.

The larger, surprisingly powerful group of Capu-



The long tail of the Capuchin Monkey is used like a fifth hand.

chins is known as Broad-nosed, or Tufted. Their nostrils are far apart and their much thicker, stiffer hair makes some of them look as if they are wearing dark, heavy fur caps. Sometimes these caps extend downward and make a fringe around the whole face.



Capuchin Monkeys like to show off their hard-learned tricks.

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They may stand up in the middle like a peak, or make two hornlike tufts. In many cases the hair looks as though it had been brushed in every direction. These tough, sometimes bad-tempered fellows move more slowly than the Narrow-nosed Capuchins and are not so excitable. The place to find them is northern South America and southward as far as Argentina.

Every Capuchin has a long tail which he often uses as a "fifth hand" by curling it around branches for an extra grip, but he cannot actually hang by his tail for more than a moment or so. The only real tail-hanging monkeys, by the way, are also New World species. None of the numerous Old World monkeys can do this amusing stunt.

Capuchins are not particularly noisy although they find many things to chatter about during a day's roaming through the jungle. Like all monkeys, they use their hands a great deal, especially when examining some object which is new to them. There is no end to their curiosity. Probably one reason for this is that their brains are large for their size and formed quite like our own.

For many years Capuchins have been famous as family pets. They are remarkable circus performers, too,

and can be taught to perform many astonishing feats. One prominent scientist, Dr. Heinrich Kluver, discovered that they are unusually intelligent about using articles which may be helpful to them. For example, one of his experimental Capuchins quickly used a bent wire to unfasten a stick from its place on a wall. Then it handled this stick to get hold of a longer one with which it was able to pull in food which had been placed out of reach. All this took only three or four minutes, even though the monkey had never before seen any of its "tools". Dr. Kluver found, too, that Capuchin monkeys could use chalk of different colours to make drawings which almost suggested pictures.

In another experiment Dr. Kluver turned on a television set in his Capuchin room. The little rascals spotted it at once and kept their eyes glued on the screen. When the picture of a large snake appeared, they were terrified.

Tremendous numbers of live Capuchins are sent all over the world every year. They are perhaps the most numerous monkeys in captivity today. One reason for this is that they can stand changes in climate and foods better than most other kinds of monkeys. Also they quickly get used to living with people. The young ones,

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especially, often become devoted pets, but they never get over their mischievous ways. If you leave one of them alone and loose in the house, his endless energy and nosiness may lead to considerable damage.

Most Capuchins like to show off. They work hard to learn a trick, even though many lessons are necessary to teach them what it is all about. Once they really get the idea, they never forget it. They seem to enjoy every chance to show people how much they know and how bold they are.

After a long session of behaving himself, even the best-trained Capuchin likes to relax. When his public performance is over, he is likely to take off in all directions at once. This is when you see how amazingly swift and agile he is. It is practically impossible to catch him. If you do manage to grab him, he is likely to lose his temper entirely and give you a wicked bite. All his usual ideas of obedience go out the window. Apparently he feels that he has earned the right to do as he jolly well pleases. So the small animal tornado goes right on tearing the place apart until he decides to be a nice, cute little monkey again.

Capuchins cannot really be blamed for such occasional wild behaviour, I suppose. After all they are only

monkeys, and their own particular kind of disposition has ruled their lives for many thousands of years.

2.

The True Tail-Hangers

In one special way all of the other American monkeys are better off than the Capuchins. For the others have strong, very long tails by which they can dangle head-downward as long as they wish. They also use these handy helpers for picking up objects of various kinds. Some people claim that the Capuchins even throw things with their tails.

In scientific language, such a specialized tail is said to be fully *prehensile*. Out near the end it is comparatively slender so that it can curl easily and tightly around a branch. The inside of this gripping part is quite bare, and the skin itself is extremely tough. Many

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little wrinkles run across it, too. So when the tail muscles tighten the strange hook, it really holds. The general result is quite like that of your own palm and fingers when you take hold of a tennis racket.



The end of a monkey's tail can curl tightly around a branch.

The most numerous of these expert tail-hangers are the Spider-Monkeys. They are found in nearly all of the tall tropical forests of Central and South America. Some of them are black all over. Others are black and white, brown or black and yellow. One form has a bright red face, and another is yellow-faced. But whatever their colour, all Spider-Monkeys have long, slinky hair, very long tails, bulging stomachs and skinny arms. The joints of their legs stick up in the air like a spider's

when they walk along a limb. If it were not for his tail, you could say that a Spider-Monkey is built somewhat like one of the Old World apes.

Perhaps this sounds as if the Spider-Monkey is a silly sort of freak. Actually he is quite an unusual animal. For one thing, he can jump more than twenty feet through the air. He can do an amazing flying-trapeze act in the treetops, too. Once he gets started at this, he will swing along from branch to branch as fast as you can possibly walk. Nobody could ever call him a "sissy". In fact, if you surprise one of these monkeys in the jungle, he will squawk and bark at you and maybe start throwing dead branches to drive you away.

The Woolly Spider-Monkey is not nearly so common as the regular kind. It is found only in a comparatively small part of south-eastern Brazil. When fully grown it measures almost five feet from nose to tail tip. Every inch of it, except the face and the gripping surface of the tail, is covered with dense, fairly long grey, brown or yellowish hair. Its bare face is grey with pinkish chin and muzzle. For some unknown reason this peculiar beast has practically no thumbs. but the four fingers on each hand have surprisingly long, slim, strong nails almost like claws.



A Spider-Monkey's arms and legs really look spidery.



The Woolly Monkey eats huge meals of green nuts and fruit.

The greyish or brown Woolly Monkey is a very close relative of this odd, rare species. It is much more common all through the northern half of the Amazon River country, as well as some parts of the southern half.

Woolly Monkeys are almost as big as the Woolly Spider-Monkeys, and they get along perfectly with any other kinds of monkeys they happen to meet. As a rule they are quiet, easy-going and quite gentle. Even when there is danger around, they may sit still in a close little group as a human family might do. Sometimes they will cling to each other as if for self-protection.

All this may make you think that Woolly Monkeys are perfect ladies and gentlemen, but here is a queer

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thing about them: they have terrific jaws and teeth, and their appetites are enormous. In their native jungles they stuff themselves with huge quantities of green nuts and various fruits, topped off with buds, flowers and leaves. In captivity, however, they enjoy practically any kind of food from raw liver to cake, candies and ice cream. Maybe this is why they often get sick in zoos after they have been there for a while.

Big Monkey, Mighty Voice

The unbelievable Howlers are the largest and most powerful of all the New World monkeys. An old male is fully four feet long. About half of this is in his tail, which is unusually thick and strong. It is so completely prehensile that sometimes it is more useful to him than all his arms, hands, legs and feet added together.

Howlers are found all the way from the southern border of Mexico to the Amazon River watershed and the lower part of Brazil. They come in several different colour types. Some are all black; others are reddish gold or brown with yellow undersides. There are also black ones with red hands and feet. Whatever their colours, all of them seem to have a certain dignity and pride.

The True Tail-Hangers

Perhaps they know that they are the "boss" monkeys of all this tropical wilderness.

The Howler is found only in the really tall forest trees. That is where he travels, sleeps, raises his youngsters and apparently eats nothing except leaves and fruits. Very seldom does he descend to the ground or even near it. The tops of the tallest trees are his favourite haunts.

These great, grim-faced monkeys have such terrifying teeth as well as strength that you would expect them to fight each other frequently. Yet apparently they do not. They live in family groups, or clans, numbering ten or a dozen. Each clan is led by an old male who gives the orders and behaves like a true commander.

Every clan has a particular region which it considers to be its private property. If a neighbouring clan comes too near the boundary line, it is warned away by the most incredible roaring in the entire animal world. Not even the famous voice of the African lion can match it.

I have never forgotten the first time I heard a Howler clan in full action. It was late afternoon in a deep, dark valley among the foothills of the Andes. The jungle



Howler Monkeys live on leaves and fruit.

The True Tail-Hangers

was unusually quiet except for the occasional cry of a parrot and the ghostly whistling of antbirds.

Suddenly, from up near the head of the valley, came a few deep, rough grunts or grumbles. A moment of silence followed. Then the growls sounded again, louder and more threatening. And in a few seconds the jungle was swept by a hurricane of terrifying, howling roars that seemed to fill the whole world. Then dead silence until, from farther and farther away, other clans took up the challenge like fading echoes.

Apparently Howlers have no particular times for these awesome outbursts. They may occur frequently during the night as well as by day, or weeks may pass without your hearing even a whisper of them. No one knows the full reason for this. Possibly there are periods when the clans do not come close enough to each other's boundaries to require a warning.

The secret of the Howler's enormous voice lies largely in two strange, rounded, bony "sound boxes" about two inches deep. These are inside the throat skin between the sides of the lower jaw. One is directly behind the other. It is believed that the roar actually begins in the throat. Then, as the rush of air from the lungs sweeps across the openings at the tops of the

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boxes, it becomes much louder. You can get an idea of how this works if you blow very hard across the top of an empty bottle. Be sure to keep your lips against the rim of the glass. Otherwise there will be only a little noise.

Some particularly interesting observations of Howler family life were made by a friend of mine, Dr. Frank M. Chapman. He spent many weeks studying these monkeys in the jungles of Central America. Much of the time he watched them through a very high-power binocular. This made it possible for him to see their fingernails and the expressions of their big black eyes, even at the tops of the tallest trees.

One thing that greatly impressed Dr. Chapman was the fact that when an old Howler really opens his mouth it practically hides the rest of his head. He found, too, that in their tree-top homes these great monkeys seem to feel perfectly safe. They often stared down at him without showing any signs of nervousness or fear.

During his stay in the tropics Dr. Chapman had a very young female Howler in a large cage for about three months. She was curious about everything but always very cautious. Once, when a mouse ran around

The True Tail-Hangers

on the floor of the cage, she gritted her teeth and squeaked excitedly, but the moment the mouse moved towards her, she leaped back to her perch and sat there with a funny expression of fear mixed with indignation.

This little Howler gradually lost her fear of people, but she never fully trusted them or became really friendly. Sometimes she would play happily by herself, swinging on the ropes which hung from the roof of her cage or climbing the stub of a tree which stood in it, yet the instant she heard or saw other Howlers in the nearby jungle, she became the same untamed wild animal that she was in the beginning.

Those weeks of careful observation also disclosed that the daily life of Howlers is generally calm and almost gentle. Many of them will swing by their tails for minutes while they munch leaves or calmly scratch themselves. They make no nests, but they do have special sleeping trees to which they return every night. Their beds are either broad, horizontal limbs or crotches with widespread branches. On the limbs they simply lie down and go to sleep. In the crotches they just curl up. In both cases they clamp their tails around some firm object so that they cannot tumble out while asleep.

Yes, a Howler would be in a tough spot without

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that incredible tail, and the tropics of the New World would be out of luck, too, if these wonderful bearded monkeys should ever disappear.

The Old World Monkeys

The tropical and subtropical parts of the Old World are the main headquarters of the true monkeys. Almost a hundred regular species are known to be spread over at least ten million square miles in those famous regions. No doubt there are still other kinds which have not yet been discovered.

The territory of these monkeys extends all the way from Japan to Thailand and on through the Malayan Peninsula into the South Pacific Islands. Another broad strip of it runs across equatorial Africa. Even South Africa, down to the Cape of Good Hope, has its monkey population. India is loaded with monkeys, and so

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are various nearby regions and many islands in the Indian Ocean. Altogether the monkeys of the Old World far outnumber those in the New World, yet not a single one of them is able to hang by its tail. Indeed, some have practically no tails at all.

3.

African Long-Tails

Perhaps the most attractive of the long-tailed monkey groups found in Africa are the Guenons. Most of them are fairly small, good-tempered animals, decidedly neat in appearance and habits. Their home is chiefly in the tall forests where there are plenty of green nuts, leaves and fruits to eat. Insects and snails are on their menu for variety.

In such surroundings a prehensile tail would probably be very useful to a monkey. The long tails of the Guenons are valuable chiefly to give balance. Their owners are very fast on their feet as they race along

African Long-Tails

the branches and finally take off into space in the direction of the dense leaves at the end of another branch. This is when those big trailing tails really help. Their weight keeps the little fellows upright as they sail through the air. In this position the Guenons are able to grab the new twigs and foliage with both hands and feet the moment they strike them. Then it is just a matter of scrambling up to where the branch is big enough to walk on.



Allen's Swamp Monkey is about the size of a big squirrel.

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Many of the Guenon species are so different from each other when they grow up that a stranger might think they belong to other monkey races. In spite of this, all of the young ones are pretty much alike while they are still small. It seems strange to see a mother Guenon taking perfect care of a little fellow who looks as if he did not belong to her.

Allen's Swamp Monkey is the smallest of all the Guenons. It is only about the size of a big squirrel, and its face is black except for light grey circles around the eyes. This makes the animal look as if it were wearing some sort of racing goggles. It has fuzzy dark whiskers, while its throat, chest and the insides of the arms and legs are bright yellow. This peculiar colour extends into the long, soft fringes of hair that run up the sides of the neck. Since the rest of the Swamp Monkey is black spotted with green, the whole effect is completely amazing.

Swamp Monkeys are lively as crickets when they rush around in the dense forest trees. Generally several of them travel together for company. Probably these groups are family parties. Anyway, the monkeys talk to each other in shrill voices like old pals. The



The Talapoin has bright orange rings around his eyes.

“swamp” part of their name comes from their preference for forests that are very damp or perhaps even flooded with water during the rainy season.

Another group of partly greenish-black Guenons with startling eye circles has been given the name of Talapoins. These are found in several parts of the Congo River region. All of them are extremely active midgets, yet their fingers are so short in comparison with the rest of the hand that they seem positively stubby. One of the Talapoins' favourite foods is green nuts with such a bitter taste that we humans could not even swallow them.

The grey underparts of a Talapoin go well with his

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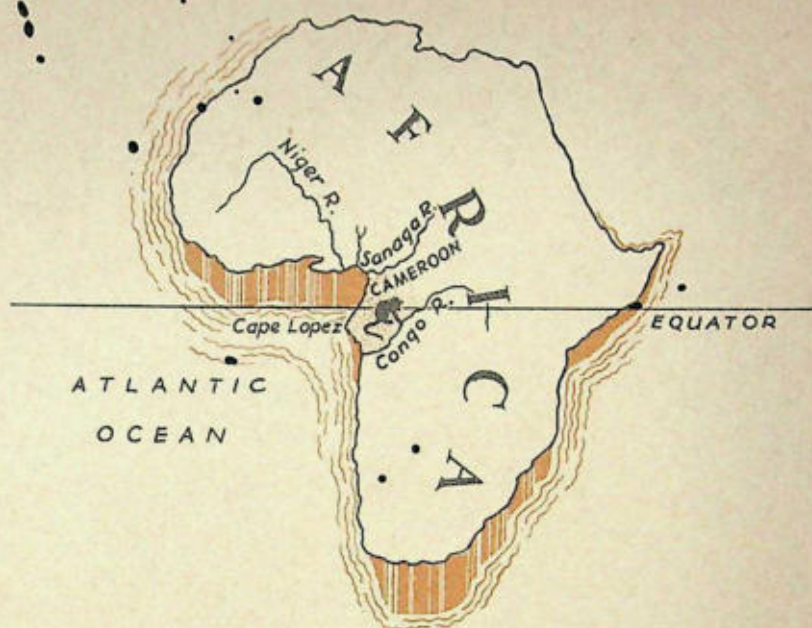
blackish back and sides. His black face is his big colour surprise. It wears a yellow moustache and whiskers. Even more noticeable are broad, bright orange rings around the eyes. For a final touch there is a patch of short, pure white hair on top of his nose.

Funny Faces and Fancy Clothes

When you look at a good map of Africa, you will notice that the coastline turns sharply eastward along the bottom of that big bulge which sticks out into the Atlantic Ocean. Then it heads south again at a place labelled Cameroon. At this point, which is only a little above the equator, the Sanaga River comes down from the interior and joins the ocean.

Now follow carefully down the coast past Cape Lopez to the place where the Congo River empties into the sea. This distance—east and then south—measures about seven hundred miles. Inland from it, for as much as five hundred miles, lies the country of the fantastic Moustached Guenons.

These sleek, smallish monkeys have reddish brown eyes, bright blue faces and thick, yellowish whiskers that stick out from their cheeks like flaring brushes. To make their expression still more unbelievable, there



The shaded area is the country of the Moustached Guenons.

is an almost white arch over each eye. Their throats are whitish, too, but the outsides of their arms are nearly black.

Mr. Ivan T. Sanderson, who has made a long, special study of primates of the Old and New World, says that these Moustached Guenons make excellent pets. He found that they have almost as much curiosity and cleverness as the American Capuchins. All of them seem to be crazy about anything that looks like a pill. They will even smash pill bottles in order to get at the

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contents. One Moustached Guenon about which Mr. Sanderson heard swallowed several dozen sleeping pills without any harmful effects. Actually, this pill mania is found in quite a number of different monkey



A Moustached Guenon makes a wonderful pet.

types. On the other hand, many monkeys are afraid of sizable bird eggs.

Moustached Guenons may sound like the last word in gaudy make-up, but they have real rivals in another group known as Diademed Monkeys. This queer name comes from some of them having head bands of hair that look like diadems or crowns. There are about

twenty kinds of them. All these have blue skins and hair that is mostly black, sometimes tinted with brown or grey. This colour scheme makes a perfect background to show off their white diadems, collars, beards and whiskers.

The Diademeds also are small, as monkeys go, and decidedly quick on their feet. They do not stick as closely to the dense, lofty forests as other Guenons do. Indeed, most of them are found in open woods and even in groves of trees out in the grass country. Often they take to the ground in search of bug or berry meals. At such times it is just too bad if a hungry leopard or other big meat-eater catches up with them. It seems strange that the Diademeds, which travel in large gangs, have never learned that the ground is a much more dangerous place for them than the treetops.

Diademed Monkeys are fairly near neighbours of the Moustached Guenons. Their range runs south and east from the Congo River to the Indian Ocean coast of Africa and to the islands near it as far south as Mozambique.

De Brazza's Monkey, a close relative of the Diademeds, is much larger than they are. He comes close to being the showiest of all Guenons. The bare part of his face is blue except for the pale brow and white

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forehead under a black cap. His arms and hands are almost black, but his muzzle and throat are white as snow. These are the things that you notice first, although they are only the beginning. The rest of him is almost as surprising.

Like his Diademed cousins, De Brazza's is at home in tall, dense trees as well as scattered small ones. He spends a good deal of time on the ground hunting crickets and grasshoppers, which are two of his favourite dishes. Distance jumping is one of the best things he does. The leg power necessary for this is a big help, too, when it comes to going somewhere in a hurry on the ground. At such times he really travels, galloping along like a dog and holding his long tail high in the air.

People who know what they are talking about say that De Brazza's Monkeys become good pets in spite of their size. In captivity they eat quite a variety of foods, including regular meats, and they are so handsomely dressed that they always make a hit with visitors.

Largest of the Guenons

East Africa is the home of these believe-it-or-not De Brazza's Monkeys. Near the west coast of that same

African Long-Tails

great continent, nearly three thousand miles away, is the place to find the Diana group which is even handsomer. There are only a few kinds of these beauties, and all of them look very much alike. They are known as



A Diademed Monkey has a head band of hair like a crown.

the biggest of the Guenons. The head and body of an old one measure as much as two feet. The tail is often a little longer than that.

The fur of a Diana is a pattern of shining, sharply marked blacks and whites. The males as well as the females take excellent care of their coats and neat black

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beards, too. They act as if they are enormously proud of them, so Dianas always look ready to go out to a formal evening party.

Dianas are rather dignified and slow-moving. Many of their motions are smooth and catlike. When walking they even carry their long tails straight up, except for a slight bend near the end, and their handsome black faces show so many different expressions that you are sure they have plenty of brains. Even their mouths grin, scowl or pout, depending on how they feel.

Another notable form of Diana bears the name of Roloway Monkey. Its beard is white and straggly instead of black and trim like the others. Also, its white shirt front is pale yellow around the edges. The ridge of hair at the top of its head has a sort of wild, upswept look. Like all true Dianas, Roloways sometimes yell loud and long.

This distinctive group of Long-Tails is not nearly so numerous as it used to be. The most important reason is that many of their favourite forests have been cut down in order to clear the land and sell the timber. Another is that many of these monkeys are killed for human food. Some efforts are being made to protect them, but such regulations are hard to enforce.



Grasshoppers are favourites of the De Brazza's Monkey.

The monkeys described so far live in parts of Africa that are damp and covered with jungles, but there are other species known as Savannah Monkeys, which have little use for the jungle. Their home is in the *savannahs*,

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which are open, grassy fields with only occasional brush and small, scattered trees. Many of these sunny areas are dry, while others are quite wet. They form a sort of belt around the forested part of Central Africa. From there they extend southward as far as the Cape of Good Hope.

There are many species of Savannah Monkeys. All of them look somewhat alike. In some places they are called Green Monkeys because most of their rather short hair is a peculiar greenish gray except for the white underparts. Their long tails, legs and arms give them a slim appearance, and their hands are surprisingly small. Against this soft background their big ears, up-turned whiskers and bare black faces stand out sharply. Few other monkeys have such many-coloured eyes. Most of them are rich brown, but occasionally they are yellow, blue and even green.

Savannah Monkeys are as much at home on the ground as in trees. They are splendid jumpers and can run and trot as easily as dogs. Most of the time their long tails are held well up in the air to keep them out of the way.

These graceful, rather neat monkeys are great travellers. Their habit is to live in big family or tribal groups



The beard of the Roloway Monkey is white and straggly.

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somewhat like the Howlers of the New World. These parties often range over such a tremendous territory that they do not get back to their starting place for a long time.

Most monkeys, such as the New World Capuchins, are rather particular about the things they eat, but this certainly is not true of the Savannahs. Among their favourites are various kinds of live creatures, including centipedes, scorpions and lizards. Plant roots and bulbs are also on the list. So are fruits, nuts and leaves. All authorities agree that Savannahs are truly omnivorous, which is another way of saying that they will eat practically anything.

If Savannah Monkeys were people, they would be famous sun bathers. Much of their region, of course, is hot and wide open to the tropical sun. Savannahs like these baking conditions ever so much better than we would. If the direct light becomes too strong for their eyes, they simply turn their backs to it.

Soldiers in Fur

Along the outer edges of the savannah region, the country is very dry and has even fewer trees. This al-

African Long-Tails

most desert land stretches across Africa above the equator and then southward along the east side for fifteen hundred miles or more. Few people would call it pretty country, but it exactly suits the ground-dwelling Red or Military Monkeys, an odd group whose arms and legs are of equal length. All of them walk on the full palms of their hands and the soles of their feet, as we might try to do if our arms were as long as our legs. Mammals which walk in this flat-footed way, with their heels touching the ground, are said to be *plantigrade*.

Nearly all animals are coloured in such a fashion that they are hard to see in their particular environment, or natural surroundings, so the Military Monkeys' colours in general, are pale underneath and somewhat darker gray or reddish brown above. The result is that they blend pretty well into the near-desert scenery around them.

Military Monkeys are quite large. Their bodies may be as much as two feet long. Most of the time they go around in large groups, each of which is "bossed" by an old female who gives the orders and insists on their being obeyed. By scratching in the grass and other ground litter, the gang captures various kinds of small

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animals to eat. Apparently they can get along on a very limited amount of drinking water. This is a lucky thing for them in such a hot, dry climate.

These odd animals are well named "Military" Monkeys. In really wide-open places they have an astonishing habit of marching this way and that with almost military precision. Also, when they are galloping away from some danger, they often post sentinels on high places to keep an eye on the enemy and their own retreat.

According to many reports, a Military Monkey usually makes an intelligent and easily handled pet. He quickly learns to go for a walk on a chain and belt and behave himself better than most dogs. In addition to this, he evidently feels that his owner's property belongs to him also. Sometimes this belief becomes so strong that he will drive off trespassing dogs, no matter how big they are.

4.

Those Unbelievable Dog Monkeys

In all the monkey family there is no group quite so fantastic as the Dog Monkeys. Most of them are large, powerful and pretty tough customers. Their heavy, almost doglike jaws are armed with big fangs and grinders, and their coats, colours, habits and formations are fantastic.

There are more individual Dog Monkeys than all the other monkeys added together. Many authorities think that there may be nearly three billion of them. That would be more than the total number of living men, women and children of all ages and races. It is no wonder that we human beings have been impressed and often frightened by them for thousands of years. Dog Monkeys are noisy, rough and may even be dangerous

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in their usual gangs, but if you go after one of them with a stick when he is alone, he is likely to hold up his hands and whine with fear.

These remarkable fellows are spread over a huge area. You can find them in most of Africa south of the Sahara Desert. They are in Arabia, India, Burma, Indo-China, Malaya, Sumatra, Java and Borneo. South-east China as far up as the big Japanese island of Honshu has Dog Monkeys, too. Madagascar and Australia are about the only warm parts of the Old World where there are no wild Dog Monkeys.

The best behaved of the Dog Monkey tribe are the Mangabeys. Their home is the forest belt across central Africa. There are several kinds of them. One is the long-tailed Black or Peaked species. He is of pretty good size even for a Mangabey, but he is not exactly handsome. In the first place, his loose, long black hair stands up in a funny peak on top of his head. Grey whiskers fan out from the cheeks and chin of his homely face. Apparently his hands and feet are several sizes too large for the rest of him. Maybe this is one reason why he moves so awkwardly when on the ground, but up in the jungle trees, where he spends most of his time, he gets around much better.



The topknot of the Capped Mangabey is almost olive green.

Capped Mangabeys are another type of this closely related monkey group. They, too, are dark grey or blackish which becomes much lighter on the underparts. Backward-brushed whiskers, with a ruff that points skyward, form a regular plume on each side. Their heads have hair caps rather than peaks. Sometimes these curious topknots are almost olive green. This head adornment is bright brick red in the case of the Red-capped Mangabey. He is the largest of them all. An old male is sometimes six feet long from end to end. About half of this is tail. The females are much smaller than their mates. This is the rule among all of the Dog Monkeys.

The Mangabeys are a sort of stepping stone between

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the Guenons and the still more doglike monkeys such as the Baboons. A good proof of this is the hard, bare callous patches on both sides of their rumps. These thick pads serve as cushions when the monkeys sit down. They have rough surfaces, so that they do not slip. The result is that their owners never have to look around for something safe and comfortable to sit on.

Another odd thing about these long-legged, long-jumping monkeys is their big cheek pouches. The purpose of these is to store raw food as soon as it is caught. Later, when the monkeys have more time, they can chew their captured food properly before swallowing it.

Mangabeys live more or less in tribes, like many of the monkeys outside their group. Unlike other tribal types, however, they often communicate with each other without making a sound. They seem to have a sort of sign language. Here is how it works.

One Mangabey stares at his neighbour and blinks his white eyelids. This winking may be either fast or slow. Either way, it apparently signals some sort of message. Such "talking" is possible even in the dusk because the eyelids are so absolutely white that they can be seen easily.

Another trick is to open their mouths and flip their

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tongues up and down. At other times the Mangabeys merely open and shut their lips rapidly or slowly. It is a pretty safe guess that all these motions are methods of communication, for they are often followed by organized action of one kind or another.

A Weird One From India

From among the forested hills that lie behind the coastal plains of southwestern India the startling Lion-tailed Dog Monkey has spread his fame all over the world. He is a black, tremendously strong creature with a wild bushy grey mane and a dangerous disposition. His tail has a big clump of fur near the end, like a lion's. It is nearly as long as his head and body. The entire length of an old male may be close to six feet.

There are apparently reliable reports that Lion-Tails have viciously attacked people and even killed small children. Certainly they often act as though they are looking for serious trouble. No experienced person would ever try to turn an old, wild one into a pet, but a Lion-Tail, if captured while very young and never allowed to see any other monkeys, may remain very gentle. Patient, careful handling will help to develop its astonishing natural intelligence, too. Mr. Ivan Sander-

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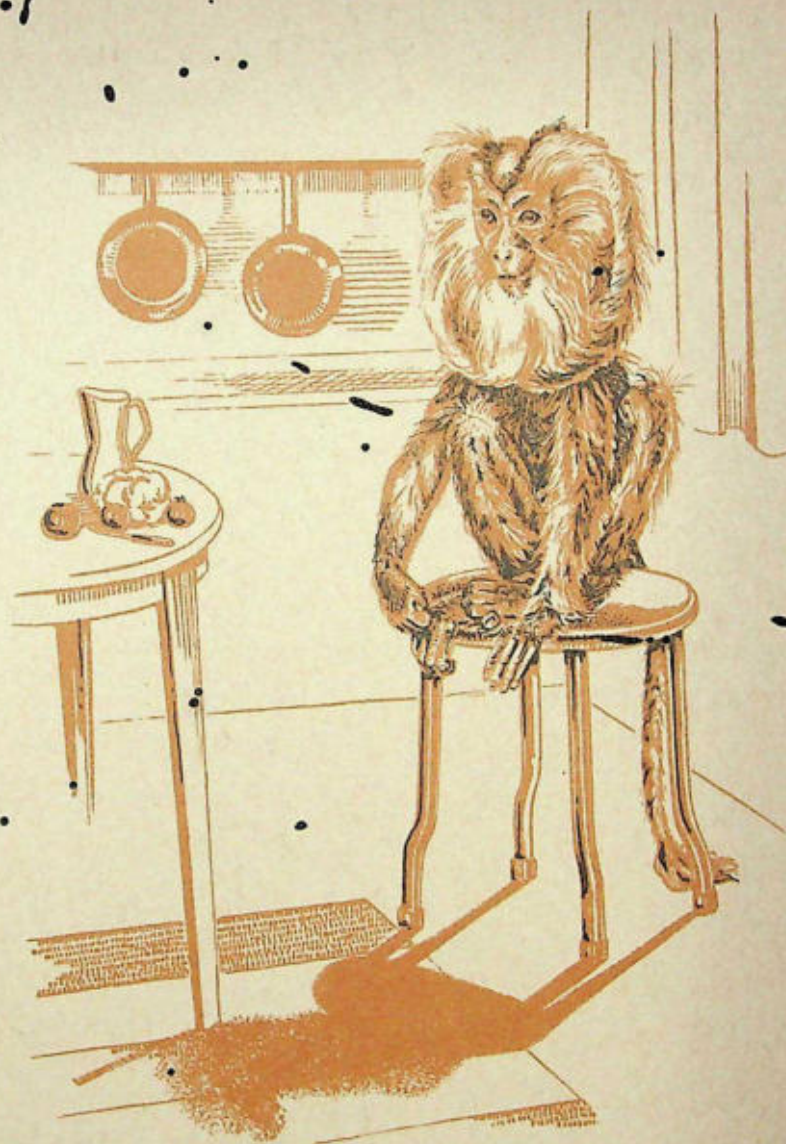
son had one which cleaned its sleeping box thoroughly each morning. It also loved to sit quietly on its special stool in the family kitchen and watch every step in the preparation of a human meal.

Lion-Tails are not closely related to the Mangabeys. Most scientists place them in a different Dog Monkey group known as the Macaques.

Some of the other Macaques show the same boldness and mean tempers that mark the Lion-Tails. Different ones are rather quiet and shy. A strange fact about all of them is that their young ones are endlessly active and amusing little fellows. At an early age they are easily tamed and soon learn to greet their owners with funny grins and chatters. Comical hopping up and down, as if they were dancing, is another of their good-natured stunts. An experienced trainer can teach them many tricks that would seem to be impossible for any creatures except ourselves.

Mop-Heads and Crab-eaters

Bonnet Monkeys are good examples of the differences between members of the remarkable Macaque clan. They also live in India. Their territory is the whole section of that country which projects southward into the Indian Ocean.



Mr. Sanderson's pet Lion-Tail loved to sit on a kitchen stool.



The hair of a Bonnet Monkey looks like an old floor mop.

These common brownish, long-tailed monkeys are small and spry compared with other Macaques. They look rather innocent, for their fur is short and dense and the faces of the old ones have a bright, intelligent expression, but they can be bold and daring when large parties of them start raiding the native farms and homes. Few vegetable crops escape their eager hands and mouths. Even hen eggs are often snatched and eaten. and household supplies are wonderful Bonnet prizes when they can be found.

The most noticeable thing about Bonnets is the comical hair on their heads. It is long and dark and it starts in one central spot at the top of the head. From there it grows outward in all directions until it falls over both ears as well as the forehead. The whole arrangement

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reminds you of an old-fashioned floor mop hung up to dry.

Below these grotesque head pieces are pale, bare faces with sparkling eyes. Every now and then the forehead skin draws into deep wrinkles as though something worried or puzzled the little rascals. That may be the way they really feel.

Bonnets have scrawny close relatives called Toques. Their home is the island of Ceylon, in the ocean off the tip of India. Instead of wearing mops on their heads, they have what seem to be crew cuts that need trimming. This hair is fuzzy and gives them a frightened expression because their foreheads are unusually high. Toques are really quite scared as well as full of curiosity. Unlike their cousins on the mainland, they seldom if ever do any serious damage.

Both of these tropical Macaques have an enormous number of cousins spread through the region east of India. This huge gang is called Crab-eating Macaques. They are common from Burma to Thailand, Indo-China and down through Malaya and countless South Sea islands as far as Borneo. Their home is always near either sea or fresh water, and they are first-class swimmers.

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Crab-eaters live mostly on crabs and other crustaceans which swarm everywhere in those warm tropical waters. They are fair-sized, husky, long-tailed monkeys with brown or greyish hair. This grows straight back on the heads of some of them. In the case of others, it may make a small peak or a sort of twisted curl. The most colourful thing about them is their light pink sit-down cushions.

There is nothing weak or sissy about these monkeys. They are really tough and occasionally quite dangerous. Huge swarms of them live on some of the islands. In such places they often get into gardens and make a general nuisance of themselves, like their Bonnet relatives. In spite of this, the native people on the island of Bali believe that they are sacred animals which must always be treated with respect.

Nobody really knows why the hardy Crab-eaters ever took to living in and near the coastal waters. Some scientists think that long ago they may have been driven out of the inland regions by other monkeys. The reason for their fondness for such un-monkey-like food as crabs is also a matter of guesswork. Perhaps it was a case of eating these hard-shelled creatures or starving. Hardly any plants except mangroves grow in these



On the Island of Bali, Crab-eating Macaques are held sacred.

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tangled wet lands. Mangrove leaves would make pretty poor meals even for monkeys. Certainly there are not many sizable insects, nuts or other standard monkey foods, but there is an endless supply of tasty, nourishing crabmeat waiting for those who know how to catch it. It is possible that these Macaques put their active brains to work on the problem and decided that crabs offered the best chance for them to survive.

The Best Known Monkey Primate

If you have read Rudyard Kipling's *Jungle Books*, you know the story of how the Bandar-log Monkeys kidnapped Mowgli and carried the boy through the tree-tops to their headquarters in the ruined temple. There, as you may remember, Bagheera, Baloo and Kaa, the great rock python, finally rescued Mowgli after a savage battle.

Those hard-hearted Bandar-log Monkeys were the same fellows as the famous Rhesus Monkeys of today. Modern authorities say that they are members of the third great group of Macaques. One peculiar species is found only on Formosa, that big island which rises out of the Pacific Ocean about a hundred miles from the China Coast. There the monkeys live in caves near the

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shore. Like the regular Crab-eaters, they swim easily and catch shellfish for food.

The most widely known Rhesus Monkeys, such as Mowgli knew, can be seen in every good zoo all over the world. For a long time, too, they have been used as "guinea pigs" in all kinds of scientific experiments. One reason for this is that they are built a good deal like ourselves. An experiment that has certain effects on them might easily work the same way on us. Surgery, medicines, disease germs and vaccines are only a few of the things which have been tried on them. They have even been sent far above the earth in balloons and rockets to determine the effects of very high altitudes. I could not begin to list even half of the vast amount of scientific knowledge that we have gained from experiments with these hardy, self-reliant monkeys. Someone has said that they may be the first living creatures to reach the moon in an experimental space ship.

The Rhesus Monkeys have a tremendous natural range. Various forms of them are at home in the mountains and flat lands from Afghanistan and most of India to Tibet and onward to the South China coast. From there they spread through Indo-China, Thailand and Burma.

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When fully grown, a Rhesus is quite large, especially if it is a male. Some of these big old fellows are frightening to see. They have heavy shoulders, long jaws and terrific teeth. The skinny baby ones certainly do not look as though they could ever grow up to be such rough-and-tumble thugs.

Rhesus Monkeys have a habit of roaming the countryside in large gangs containing everything from babies to old-timers. Most of the time they stay in the forest trees, but now and then they invade native villages. They like to be near water where they can go swimming. When their wanderings bring them to a large stream, they jump right in and paddle across.

These independent monkeys eat almost any food they can find or catch. A few of their favourites are berries, fruits, seeds, lizards, insects, spiders, frogs, mice and birds. If any danger threatens the party, the old males are likely to get together and counter-attack.

Everyone who has studied Rhesus Monkeys knows that they are surprisingly intelligent. Often they will work out the answer to a puzzling situation almost as quickly as we could. This will happen even when they have never met such a condition in their lives. They are hard workers too. Apparently they do not like to quit



An adult Rhesus has heavy shoulders, long jaws, terrific teeth.

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a job until it is finished. When it is all done, they are likely to sit down on their dark, tough seat pads with a laughable expression that seems to say, "Okay, that's that."

The colour of these extremely capable monkeys varies considerably. In general it is a light or dark yellow-brown, somewhat darker above and lighter below. Their coats depend a good deal on the part of the country where their owners live. In the colder regions they are dense and woolly, but in hot lands the hair is thin, and there is practically none at all on their undersides.

A further interesting fact is that a thin-coated Rhesus will grow thick hair if it is moved to a cold region. A furry one will become thin-haired after going to a hot territory. There are reliable reports, too, that a Rhesus kept outdoors where the winters are cold and the summers hot will change its clothes according to the season. In late summer its thin coat starts to grow thicker, and in spring the cold-weather fur begins to thin out.

Pig-Tails and Stump-Tails

Rhesus Monkeys have several closely related cousins called Pig-Tails and Stump-Tails. All of them are Macaques. The Pig-Tails have longer legs than the



The Pig-Tailed Macaque has a thin little tail.

Rhesus, and they weigh a little more, but their thin little tails, which often curl backward over their rumps pig-fashion, are no longer than their heads.

These large Dog Monkeys are unbelievably powerful, especially in their shoulders and arms. Sumatra and the mainland of the Malay Peninsula as far north as Thailand are the home of the principal type. Many people call it the Giant Rhesus because of its appearance. Other somewhat different forms live in the rest of Thailand and Burma.

For thousands of years Pig-Tails have been trained by the native people to climb palms and other lofty trees to collect coconuts or other fruit. This is how these monkey workers do their job.

First, strong belts attached to long chains or ropes

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are fastened around their waists to keep the animals under control. Then the monkeys climb the trees, twist off the coconuts and drop them to the ground where the men can pick them up. A really experienced Pig-Tail seldom gets his rope tangled even in a tree with large limbs. Sometimes he carries it in one hand while he climbs from one part of the tree to another.

Stump-Tails are somewhat heavier than the Pig-Tails. They also have more colour for their bare faces are decidedly red. This colour gets brighter when the weather is hot or the monkeys are mad. When they are tired or cold, their faces become bluish.

There are two types of Stump-Tails. One is the Bear Monkeys and the other is the Japanese Apes. The Apes were the models for those three world-famous little figures which huddle together and "See no evil; hear no evil; speak no evil." They are so hardy that they gladly play around in the snow and dig into it in their search for food. They measure about eighteen inches high when standing with all hands and feet on the ground. However, their long, thick fur makes them seem considerably larger than this.

The tail of a Stump-Tail is a ridiculous little gadget no more than a couple of inches long. It curls toward



Malayans train Pig-Tailed Macaques to pick coconuts.

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one side and sometimes has no hair at all. We would naturally think that it is completely useless to a monkey. but these incredible Macaques know better. Instead of waving their hands when they meet a friend, they often greet him by turning their backs and wiggling their



Japanese apes are only about eighteen inches high.

absurd tails. A domesticated Stump-Tail will sometimes salute a person in the same way.

Stump-Tails of very similar forms are found in various mountainous parts of Asia. The largest ones are in the coldest sections. They travel around in great armies, particularly when moving from one region to another. These parties sometimes raid valleys and eat the crops

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planted there. They dig as expertly as the regular Baboons. At such times the native farmers must get out of the way to avoid being attacked.

All Stump-Tail Monkeys walk flat-footed and rather awkwardly, for they are fully plantigrade. Part of the reason for this clumsiness is their peculiar gait. Instead of trotting, they pace. In other words, the leg and arm on one side move forward together while those on the other sides are moving backward, so the stepping motion keeps shifting from one side of the animal to the other. Some other four-footed animals, such as certain individual horses, have a similar pacing gait. However, when Stump-Tails are in a hurry they break into a regular gallop which really eats up the ground. From any point of view, they are among the world's most remarkable monkeys.

Now for the Big Baboons

In certain ways Baboons are the most fabulous of all monkey groups. The males, particularly, are so frightful in appearance that it is hard to believe they are really monkeys. This is especially true of the Mandrill.

A full-grown male Mandrill may be nearly three feet high when he sits on his astonishing purple and

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scarlet rear end. His skin is blue except for red lips, nose and a narrow strip that runs from the nostrils to a point just forward of the eyes. The very long, dog-like snout is set with rows of frightening yellowish teeth. White whiskers and an orange beard complete the colours of his face. Surrounding all this is a sort of hair ruff that is brown on top of the head and partly yellow below. Most of the body is brownish, but the chest, arms and legs are black.

Mandrills are heavy-bodied and extremely strong. They are fully plantigrade, and when they move on the ground they go on all fours and use a pacing gait. Often their ~~backbones~~ backbones dip down between their shoulders and the slightly lower hindquarters. Their short furry tails stick straight up in the air. The females are considerably smaller than their mates, although they have huge muzzles, ruffs and small beards. Their general colour is a sort of charcoal grey.

These huge, un-monkey-like monkeys live in western Africa from the Sanaga River south to the Congo and east for several hundred miles. Some of their time is spent in the forests. More frequently they are out in open country where there are plenty of hills and rocks. There they turn over stones and grub into



Mandrills, like other Baboons, dig holes in search of water.

grass clumps in their everlasting search for whatever food they can find.

Mandrills, like all the other kinds of Baboons, seem to know where they can find water in dried-up river beds. They will often dig holes in order to reach it. Generally their search is successful. This is true even in places where we would say that there is no water for miles around. Nobody knows how they manage to locate it.

You would expect savage-looking beasts like Mandrills to need large pieces of food, so it is a surprise to see them picking up and eating all kinds of tasty bits so small that we would call them scraps and

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crumbs. Still more amazing, they examine each morsel carefully with their eyes and noses before putting it in their mouths.

Mandrills live principally in clans which are guarded by the males. These hideous protectors always keep a sharp watch for trouble. If an enemy appears, they will rush to get between him and the group of females and young. There they stand solidly, growling and showing all their dangerous fangs. If this is not enough to scare away the foe, they get so mad that all their colours turn brighter. Even a leopard hesitates to get into a fight with such monstrous opponents. If he were to try it, he would soon be very, very sorry.

Mandrills have close relatives called Drills. These are forest dwellers which live in a rather small section of Africa north and west of Mandrill-land. They are very like their open-country cousins in size and general build. Their fur, however, is a dull olive brown and their faces are black. Also, they would rather get out of the way than stand and fight a serious enemy. Occasionally they attack men and other large animals. When they do, they make a real job of it. Experienced people know that it is risky to take any chances with them.



A Drill will hunt insects and snails in old, rotting logs.

Drills, like Mandrills, go around in family parties. They eat almost anything big enough to be worthwhile. Some of their favourites are insects, snails, small mammals, ripe fruit, roots, bark and lizards. Most of these they find by scratching in the ground and turning over large fallen branches and old, rotting logs.

The language of these rugged Baboons consists of numerous jabbers, grunts, barks, growls and roars. Apparently each sound has a particular meaning, as our own words do. The old males are constantly on

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the watch for danger. There are some reports of their heaving sticks at people to scare them away.

Only one thing seems to terrify a Drill. This, believe it or not, is any kind of metal. He can detect its presence at quite a distance, perhaps by smelling it, and when he does, he gets just plain scared!

Besides the Drills and Mandrills there are enormous numbers of other great Dog Monkeys in Africa. These are the True Baboons. They may be seen almost everywhere outside of the vast, dense forests and south of the Sahara Desert. There are some of them even in southwest Arabia. In some sections they are so numerous and bold that they are dangerous pests. Altogether there are about eighteen kinds of them. All of these are brownish except for black or grey feet. Their black or pink faces never show the rainbow colours worn by a male Mandrill. Ruffs, capes and small crests are popular among most of them.

There may be anywhere from twenty to a hundred of these powerful beasts in a single party. They live on the ground in rather open country and are always at war with the meat-eating leopards and other great cats. Part of their defence is to post sentinels on high rocks or hilltops to give warning of

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possible attacks. These guards use special danger calls among themselves and other signals to tell the main party to watch out. This system is especially valuable because the rest of the gang have to spend most of their time scratching and digging for food. While doing this, they cannot keep looking around for foes.

Baboons get along perfectly well with most of their vegetable-eating animal neighbours. Ostriches are one exception to this general rule. The huge eggs of these flightless birds are real delicacies to a hungry Baboon. He simply cracks one end and removes the pieces of broken shell with his fingers. Then he holds the egg upright and eagerly sucks in its contents.

Other welcome Baboon foods are wild-bee honey and the grubs of wasps. To get at both of these delicacies, the Baboons drag the insects' combs through rough grass or weeds to brush off the stinging owners. Then it is easy to gobble up the stored honey or grubs. Baboons can be very patient at times. A proof of this is their careful way of sifting dry sand through their fingers to capture the tiny bugs hiding in it.

In spite of their fierceness and great strength, these monkey monsters have been taught to do various peaceful chores. One of these is picking and sorting



A Hamadryad Baboon loves to suck an ostrich egg.

fruit. Another is pumping water. Most surprising of all is the ringing of a bell at the same time every day.

Southern Arabia, Abyssinia and the Sudan are the home of a True Baboon known as the Hamadryad. He is a great, frightening grey beast with a pink face and massive hair cape that covers his body from head to hindquarters. In ancient times Hamadryads probably lived in nearly all of the Nile River Valley.

Today they are found in tribal groups where there are plenty of rocky hills and ridges. They seem to feel that these places belong to them and are worth

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fighting for. Their defence is more than just hit-or-miss battling. At times it seems almost as though they have organized armies with scouts, lines of offence and defence, and other human military tactics. There is no proof that these methods have actually been planned. They may be only the results of long experience. Certainly the Hamadryads have plenty of practice with them, because they fight frequent battles with other Baboons called Geladas.

The early Egyptians looked upon the Hamadryad as a sacred animal. Apparently they thought he was superior to man. So, as a sign of respect, they made mummies out of thousands of Hamadryads after they had died. The bodies were always placed in a sitting position with their hands resting on their knees. Then cloth bands were wrapped around them. These held the Baboons together while they slowly became so dry and withered that they would keep for many centuries.

Those old Egyptians were perhaps the best wild animal trainers that the world has ever known. Even the sacred Hamadryads were taught to perform certain duties. It is believed that they had to sweep the temple floors, wait on the priests and face the rising

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sun with upraised hands. Ancient drawings even show them picking fruit and working on treadmills to irrigate the cultivated fields with water. Apparently they had to work for the honour of being turned into mummies.

The Gelada enemies of the Hamadryads know how to wage war as well as their opponents do. Several areas of the same general near-desert territory are occupied by these powerful Baboons. Whenever the Hamadryads threaten to cross the boundary lines, the Geladas go for them and there is a wild battle.

A male Gelada is one of the most fantastic of the Primates. He is a mighty beast, twice the size of the female. The great black mane which covers his neck and shoulders is so long that sometimes it almost touches the ground. Huge dog-like jaws with upturned nostrils project from his vivid red face. His eyelids are white, and his lips are bulgy. Most of his broad chest is red and hairless.

Even the females are amazing. At certain times rows of small swellings develop on their necks and chests. Each row loops downward like a necklace. It is hard to believe that such appalling animals could ever be



The black mane of the Gelada almost touches the ground.

gentle. Nevertheless, the Geladas appear to be devoted to each other when left to themselves.

Most kinds of wild creatures are greatly upset when men invade their homeland. However, none of the True Baboons seems to care much when this happens. Of course they will fight back if they think they are in danger, but most of the time they go on living in the same way that they did many thousands of years ago. Perhaps those old Egyptians were right in believing that Hamadryads are superior to men!

5.

The Leaf-Eaters

Compared with Baboons which eat anything, the strange creatures known as the Leaf-Eaters are very fussy about their food. There must be sixty or seventy kinds of them, which are different from each other. They live almost entirely on parts of plants, especially the leaves. This simple diet does not make them weak or timid in any way. In fact, all Leaf-Eaters are strong and at least fair-sized, and many of them are remarkably fine acrobats.

The insides of these peculiar monkeys are specially built to get the most good out of grass, leaves and other coarse vegetables. Many other mammals, including ourselves, have only one bag-like stomach. A Leaf-Eater's stomach, however, is a string of several pouches connected by narrow openings. The food is only partly digested in the first pouch. Then it

moves into the second pouch where the digestive fluids work on it some more. By the time the meal has been finished in the last pouch, all its nourishment is gone.

This type of stomach construction is found in other mammals called *ruminants*, or cud-chewers. All of these, too, feed on vegetation. Among them are cattle, antelopes, goats, deer, sheep, camels and giraffes.

The Guerezas of Africa are among the most spectacular of the Leaf-eating Monkey group. The heads and bodies of certain kinds are only eighteen inches long and the tails a couple of feet. Some of the biggest ones, though, measure eight feet from end to end. More than half of this is in their astounding tails.

The long, trailing fur of the Guerezas comes in various colours. Some are reddish-brown. Others are partly bright orange, brick red or perhaps greenish. Extra-long capes cover their shoulders. Many species have tails which look almost like plumes.

Most of the Guerezas are shy, rather quiet and attend strictly to their own business. They enjoy sitting motionless in the tree-tops early in the morning and during the evening. There are few if any records of them bothering other creatures in any way.

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This does not mean that they are just lazy loafers. On the contrary, they are strong, sure-footed and superb jumpers. When they feel like it, they race through the trees like the wind. As you watch them tear along, you would never suspect that they have no thumbs on their hands. So far as I know there is no scientific explanation of this curious fact.

The huge black-and-white Guerezas, or White-Maned Colobus Monkeys, which live in east-central Africa have bushy tails which are completely white. This colour extends in a broad, trailing band up each side as far as the shoulders. Their bare, dark faces are completely surrounded with pure white fur. The whole face is decidedly flat as compared with a Baboon's, yet the noses of the old ones are somewhat hooked, and their mouths are wide and human looking.

For thousands of years the remarkable coats of these monkeys were in great demand for human wear. Vast numbers of them were made into fashionable, high-priced capes and cloaks. Reports show that 150,000 skins were shipped to Europe in a single year. It is a good thing for the Guerezas that their fur is much less popular today than it used to be.

You would think that great black-and-white monkeys

like these could be seen very easily. Actually they may be almost invisible when sitting still among the leaves of a tree. In part, this is because much of their long, flowing hair could almost be some of the trailing tropical mosses around them. There are also deep shadows in such places. These nearly match the black parts of the monkeys, and the white parts of the hair serve as fine camouflage because they break up the animal's general outline.

India's Sacred Monkeys

The famous Rhesus Monkeys are not the only ones that swarm in India. Their territory is shared by a decidedly different group known as Langurs. These Leaf-Eaters have noticeably long tails, fur and legs. Old males may be almost six feet long. Half of this is tail. Langurs spend a lot of time on the ground. Amazingly long jumps mean nothing to them. High up in the trees, too, they often race like mad along the branches. At such times their tails curve up and then forward over their heads. The whole performance just about takes your breath away.

The large Indian Langurs have bare black faces, hands and feet. The rest of their bodies is covered



The White-Maned Colobus Monkey has a long bushy tail.

with grey fur that often forms a peaked cap on the top of the head. One variety of large Langur lives high among the Himalaya Mountains. He has long, shaggy fur to keep out the cold. Long whiskers also spread over his ears and provide extra warmth where it is most needed.

These mountaineers are very large and hardy. A heavy snowstorm does not bother them at all. Like the other large Langurs, they are born with pink faces, hands and feet. These colours gradually change

as they grow older. Other types of Langurs have white or black-and-white children. These colours, too, change with age. Heavy, projecting muzzles and strong teeth give the Indian Langurs a tough expression. They would look still more threatening if their wide-apart eyes were close together, like those of the Baboons.

These husky monkeys are really just as rough as they look. They range around the country in huge, fearless gangs. If one of these parties thinks that another is trespassing, there is likely to be a furious battle. The same thing happens if a crowd of Langurs meets a lot of Rhesuses. When the fight is over, there are often some dead monkeys lying around. Fighting among the males of the same Langur crowd is common, too.

The Langurs sometimes raid villages and towns when they come out of the jungle after being there for a month or so. On such occasions they do a thoroughly destructive job. Houses and shops are robbed, crops destroyed and everything else over-run. For a while they really own the place, yet they are never punished because the native Hindu people of India believe that they are sacred beasts.



In India Langurs raid native villages and wreck everything. .

It is hard to understand why such weird-looking ruffians should be considered holy. One reason may be that Langurs are especially plentiful in Benares. This city is a famous centre of Hindu worship. Just about everything in it is tinged with holiness. Even the Langurs get their full share of religious respect.

The Langur's sacred position in India began many centuries ago. It is so ancient that these monkeys now behave as if they know they can get away with anything. The priests do all they can to make them



Hindu priests leave food in their temples for the Langurs.

feel at home in the temples. Plenty of food is always ready for them there. Nobody is ever allowed to disturb them.

A Hindu's religion is extremely important to him. He is sure that it is his duty to protect Langurs no matter what they do. Any person who is found bothering a sacred Langur is likely to be beaten up

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by the Hindus and perhaps killed. This situation has existed for centuries.

Another smaller and lighter type of Langur lives in the mountains along the south-west coast of India. It is called one of the Purple-Faced Monkeys because that is actually the colour of its bare face. The coat of this particular kind is black except for the brown head. A Purple-Face does not have the sacred reputation of the large Langurs. Indeed, it is often killed for food as well as for its handsome fur.

Caps and Bands and Painted Faces

The Langur tribe is one of the largest in the monkey world. It is spread over huge areas in southern China, Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, Malaya and many of the South Pacific Islands. At least fifty quite different types are found in one part or another of this tropical territory.

The Capped Langurs, or Lutongs, are found principally on the mainland and the big islands of Borneo, Java and Sumatra. Most of them have tall, cap-like hair growing on their heads. All Lutongs are large and come in many different colours and hair styles. Here are just a few samples:

The Leaf-Eaters

grey above and white below, with black faces; the same colours except for white rings around the eyes; all black with two swirls of head hair a tall cap, and white stripes from mouth to ears; greyish green-brown body, golden head, yellow throat, no cap, long whiskers, black all over.



The Lutong is large and may be of many different colours.

Another section of the Langur group bears the name of Banded Leaf Monkeys. These are smaller than the Capped kinds, and some of them are quite rare. Not much is known about their habits. It seems, though, that they behave rather like the forest-dwelling Guenons of Africa. If this is really so, they are

probably good-tempered, very active, and jump like world champions.

The most common Banded Leaf Monkey is mostly brown with a white stripe on the inside of each leg. Its biggest surprise is the two hair peaks on its head. One of these points forward and the other backward.

Then there is the fellow called the Black-crested Leaf Monkey. His hair varies from bright red to pure black. Underneath and on the cheeks it is either white or yellow. In Borneo there is another wine-coloured kind whose young ones are pure white all over.

Indo-China has two more strange Leaf-Eaters called Doucs, or Painted Monkeys. Both of them have thick, short, glossy fur that forms a neat upright fringe at the top of the short forehead. Their eyes slant upward like true Orientals. From tail to muzzle they measure about four feet.

These two monkeys really look as if they had been painted. One has a yellow face with red stripes from eyes to ears. The face of the other is pure black. Both have fur colours such as yellow, grey, black, pure white and chestnut brown. These colours never smear into each other. They are as cleanly separated as if they

had been put on with a stiff paintbrush and a steady hand.

Most monkey faces either look a little like ours or like those of dogs, but there are a few kinds whose noses are so astonishing in shape that a circus clown would be proud to wear one of them. Some of these funny faces inhabit the tropical South Pacific Islands. Others are found in mountainous parts of China where the winter snow often lies deep. Most of these odd creatures have been given the general name of Snub-nosed Monkeys. The nose of one kind, however, is so long and stout that it suggests an elephant's trunk.

The first of these queer Leaf-Eaters is found in the Mantawi Islands, off the west coast of Sumatra. It is a strongly built brownish monkey with a body length of about two feet. Its fingers and toes are unusually long, but its skinny, bare tail is so short that it looks silly. The most ridiculous thing about it is the way its stubby nose tilts upward. The nostrils are on the top of it, too, so they aim toward the sky.

Different and larger kinds of Snub-Nosed Monkeys dwell on the Asiatic mainland. One huge fellow measures up to six feet in length, including his tail. He wears long brown fur and a white shoulder cape to

protect him from the cold of his central China mountain home.

In parts of northern Burma and the Chinese mountains, there is a different giant whose fur is a brilliant golden colour. His bare face is bright sky blue. Out of the middle of it, his snubby nose points nearly straight up.

The high mountain regions where these last two monkeys live are really rugged. Fierce winds swoop wildly around the peaks and through the deep gorges. Often they bring heavy rain or snow with them. Reports say that at times the Snub-Noses gather in droves to migrate from one group of mountains to another. Perhaps they do this in search of food or better shelter. They always seem to get along all right, for they are as much at home in the evergreen forest trees as on the ground. Their running is almost as good as a dog's. As they lope along, they hold their big tails high in the air. Most of their food consists of tender plant shoots, leaves and fruit when they can find it.

Animal noses can turn down as well as up. This fact is marvellously proved by the Proboscis Monkey, last of the Leaf-Eaters. He is an incredible beast found



The stubby nose of the Snub-Nosed Monkey turns straight up.

only in Borneo. Young ones have upturned noses like the regular Snub-Nosed species, but the nose of a full-grown female turns downward. An old male's nose bends down so far that it makes you think of a short, fat elephant trunk.

The nose of such a male Proboscis is a good three inches long. The tip of it actually hangs a little below the animal's chin. Like the rest of the face behind it, the skin is light pink. Scientists are far from sure about the reasons for such outlandish noses. Possibly they help the monkeys to attract strong, healthy mates.

Male Proboscis Monkeys may reach a weight of fifty

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pounds and a total length of five feet. The females are a good deal smaller. All of them are fond of swimming and other active exercises. They are first-rate loafers, too. On sunny days they like to lie on their backs and bask for hours. During these rests they hate to be disturbed by anyone, including their own small youngsters.

These fabulous red-haired monkeys are perfectly calm most of the time, but whenever other monkeys trespass on their territory, the Proboscises go for them viciously. Their great strength usually gives them the victory, too.

It is a curious fact that Proboscis Monkeys grow very slowly. They do not get their grown-up teeth until they are about seven years old. The skull of an adult, when seen from the side, is shaped remarkably like that of a small person.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, who used to be Director of the New York Zoological Society's world-famous zoo, saw many Proboscis Monkeys during a long collecting expedition which he made in Borneo. He reported that they were shy and climbed trees swiftly. All of them were found near or actually over water in some stream, lake or flooded forest. Once he saw thirteen

The Leaf-Eaters

sitting in a single tree-top, apparently enjoying the sunshine and the scenery. They have the reputation of stuffing themselves with food. This probably gives them the strength needed for their vigorous exercising.

The call of these monkeys was described by Dr. Hornaday as a long, deep *honk* or *kee-honk*. It carries for a great distance and sounds somewhat like a note played on a bass viol.



The nose of a male Proboscis is a good three inches long.

6.

Little Apes and Giant Ones

Most of today's top experts believe that the mammals which we call Apes started out from the monkey's family tree some fifty million years ago. They are one of the branches which grew well and became large. Some of the other branches died out. Before the monkey limb got going, there was the queer little Feathertail which you have already met.

No one is sure about the appearance of those first Apes, but there is no doubt that their modern descendants are different from any of the other regular monkey groups. They belong very near the top of the entire Primate world. There are two sections of them today. One of these is made up of the Smaller Apes. The other

Little Apes and Giant Ones

consists of three considerably larger ones. These are the Orang-utans, Chimpanzees and Gorillas.

The smaller Apes are usually called Gibbons. They make a speciality of living in trees through which they travel swiftly by a curious combination of running and trapezing. They have no tails, but their arms are amazingly long. Whenever they walk or run, they go on their two legs, much as a person would. At the same time they hold their skinny arms high in the air to keep them out of the way and also for balance. On these occasions the elbows are bent so that the



The Gibbon's hands and feet make good hooks for holding branches.

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forearms point upward. At the same time the very long, slim hands droop down as if they were tired. The whole effect is unbelievably funny, but there is no doubt that the system works perfectly for every hurrying Gibbon.

The fingers are especially good hooks for catching hold of branches. The black, brown or sometimes grayish fur of these animals is dense and fairly long. Altogether they are extremely wiry and strong for their size.

The Gibbon group is found only in the Orient and then down through Malaya to Java and Borneo. Its largest members are the completely black-haired Siamangs. When a typical one of these fellows stands up straight on his legs, he is over three feet tall. He looks even larger than this because of his immensely long arms. His weight may be more than forty pounds. There is another rare and much smaller variety on one of the little islands near Sumatra.

The regular Siamangs are pretty rough beasts. They live high up in the tall jungle trees. Often they race along the limbs like madmen, waving their great arms and howling and roaring. When they come to the end of one branch, they take off for another in



The bare red air sac under the Siamang's chin helps him make a thunderous noise.

great, curving swoops that may carry them through the air for twenty feet.

Siamangs can make more noise than almost any other living animal. Only the Howlers of tropical America can match them. Like the Howlers, whole

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groups of Siamangs start whooping and roaring and hooting in early morning and toward evening. The very earth seems to shudder under the appalling tumult of their voices. At least part of this thunderous din is due to bare red air sacs under the Siamang's chin. When an old male blows these up to full size, they are larger than his head.

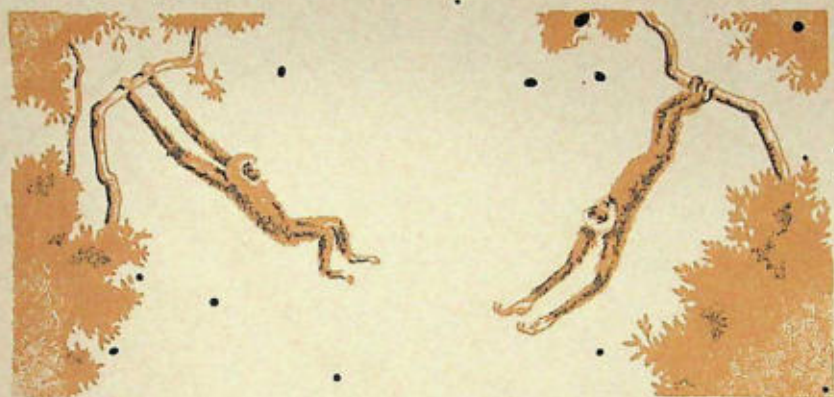
Most Siamangs become mean-tempered as they approach old age. This habit can become highly dangerous because the animals are able to inflict terrible bites without half trying. They have been known to live for a dozen years or so in zoos managed by experienced keepers, but they certainly cannot be handled as though they were safe pets.

These rather terrifying members of the Gibbon tribe have cousins called Concolours. They live on the island of Hainan in the South China Sea. From there they range southward along the mainland to Laos and Thailand.

Male Concolours have air sacs similar to the Siamang's. In other ways they are quite different. A Concolor has one or two crests of upward-growing hair on top of his head. The rest of his fur may be almost any combination of black, white, grey, buff and gold. He



• A Wow-Wow has extremely long arms.



A Wow-Wow swings forward then back and grabs the limb with his feet.

is noted for his roughhouse nature and his habit of eating such delicacies as raw snails, insects and tree frogs. Scientists class Concolours as a sort of bridge connecting the Siamangs with the better-known "true" Gibbons.

The most famous of the true Gibbons are the Wow-Wows. This name comes from their frequent whooping cries which can be heard a mile away. Another name for them is Silvery or Grey Gibbons. These are colours of their short, fairly dense coats. No other animal in the world has such long arms in proportion to its body size. There is one record of a ten-pound male Wow-Wow, which had an arm spread of five feet although his head and body were only



Then he swings forward again and grabs the next limb with his hands.

nineteen inches long. His astonishing hands were just one inch wide.

Wow-Wows are top experts when it comes to travelling through the treetops as all the Gibbons do. Their amazing method is called *brachiation* (break-ee-a-shun). Here is how it works.

First, the Wow-Wow hangs by his arms from the branch he is on so that he is facing the one to which he wants to go. Then he throws his body into a long swing forward. Next comes a strong back-swing. At the instant when his body reaches a horizontal position in this back-swing, he grabs the branch with his feet and lets go with his hands. This starts him into a second forward swing upside-down and facing to



If he is loafing along, the Wow-Wow may use only his arms.

the rear. A moment later, as the curving movement of the swing rises, his feet let go and he sails up to the new branch face first and in a perfect position to catch hold of it with both hands. As he grasps it, the weight of his body automatically swings him into the first position of his original start. So, in order to reach still another branch, he just repeats what he did before. If he is only loafing along instead of hurrying, he may use only his arms and stay right side up while he travels.

This spectacular method of travelling depends largely on perfect timing and muscular control which increase the speed and power of the forward and backward swoops. People who are good on an ordinary human



In this way he always stays right side up while he travels.

swing, horizontal bar or trapeze know how important these power controls are. The Wow-Wow knows instinctively how to do the trick. By the time he is grown up, he can go in a perfectly straight course from branch to branch and from tree to tree for a distance of forty or fifty yards. Not once will he hesitate. You wonder how he can possibly spot the next branch and then the next one so quickly.

When a Wow-Wow is in a real hurry, he trapezes through the forest trees much faster than a man can run after him on the rough, brushy ground below. The only chance of keeping up with him is when there is a clear, open path which you can follow, and that seldom happens in real Wow-Wow country.

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These Silvery Gibbons are found on various tropical islands such as Borneo and Java. Some are pale grey, others dark, but the general appearance of all of them is similar. There are vast numbers of them. Of course it is impossible to make an actual count because of the thickness of the jungle and the difficulty of getting through it.

Wow-Wows have quite close relatives called Hoolocks. These live farther north in the eastern Himalaya Mountains, Upper Burma, Thailand and Laos. They behave just like the Wow-Wows but have different colours. There is always a white hair band across the tops of their foreheads. The rest of the hair is black. Females, however, turn grey when they get really old.

On the mainland from Lower Burma through Thailand and the Malay Peninsula there are other Wow-Wow cousins named White-handed Gibbons. You can always identify them by their black or grey fur, black faces inside a white ring, and white hands and feet. This branch of the family is often seen in zoo cages.

Finally, there are the Agile Gibbons. Their natural home is the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra. Instead of

Little Apes and Giant Ones

being white, their hands and feet are grayish like the rest of the coat. These fellows, too, are sometimes kept in zoos.

In their natural haunts all of the Gibbons are nervous, excitable and always on the alert. On the other hand, they know how to hide skillfully among the jungle tree leaves, how to keep quiet, and finally how to slip away without being seen. They cannot swim a stroke, but they are so incredibly spry that they often leap into the air and catch flying birds for dinner. This can happen in the tree-tops as well as on the ground. Some of their other foods are termites, snails, ants, tree frogs and bird eggs. In capturing these, and on many other occasions, their amazingly quick eyes and sharp ears are priceless.

Many people think that these innocent-looking monkeys must make wonderful pets. This is sometimes a great mistake. The truth is that many Gibbons are unreliable in captivity. There is no telling when their high-strung nature may start them on a rampage. No other small or medium-size monkey can bite more severely than a Gibbon. His canine teeth on the upper and lower jaws are real tusks. Their edges are as sharp as knives. The upper ones are so long that sometimes



A Gibbon will hang by one hand while he picks fruit.

they extend out and down nearly as far as the creature's chin.

Wild Gibbons are always ready for a fight. They have a habit of going about in family parties that occasionally number as many as thirty. Each of these groups feels that it owns a territory of perhaps a hundred acres. The size of this "private property" depends largely on the amount of food it contains and the number of monkeys in the family.

When two of these gangs meet, they start whooping at each other. If one party is smaller than the other, it is out-yelled and usually retreats, but if both are about the same size, there may be a bitter and lightning battle in which a lot of Gibbons get hurt, some of them very seriously.

Full-grown males and females often fight viciously, too. Apparently these rows are always male against male and female against female.

This is the reason why it is unusual to see a party that contains more than a single old male and one old female. Experienced naturalists have reported that either of these old-timers may act as the leader of the family.

The more you see of Gibbons the more surprising

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they become. They hardly ever make a mistake of any kind. Their minds, like their bodies, are amazingly active. Some of the things they do are so different from the actions of other monkeys that you wonder how and where they ever learned them.

For instance, when Gibbons are thirsty, they will drink the drops of rain pouring from the tips of large tree leaves. Another of their drinking tricks is to dip their hands in a pool or stream. Only the backs of the hands are used, because they are hairy. Once this hair is thoroughly wet the Gibbon lifts his hand and swiftly licks off the water caught in the hair. This quenches his thirst and also dries the hair neatly.

Cleverness like this shows again in the way a Gibbon often gathers and eats fruit. He calmly hangs from a branch by one hand while he picks fruit with another. Then, still hanging one-handed, he holds the prize in his free fist and chews away on it as easily as we munch an apple.

7.

The Great Apes

Of the three kinds of Great Apes the smallest is the Chimpanzee. Then comes the larger Orang-utan. (His name means Wild Man or Man of the Woods.) Last is the gigantic Gorilla.

All these beasts are somewhat alike in certain ways. So far as we know, they eat practically nothing in the wild state except parts of plants. They are also the biggest monkey primates in the world. All of them have astonishingly strong arms, thick bodies and comparatively short legs. It is an odd fact that any particular specimen may be much larger or smaller than his own brothers and sisters. The expression of his face may be different from theirs, too. Like ourselves, there are tall ones and short ones, fat ones and thin ones right in the same family.

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Wild Orang-utans are found only in western Borneo and part of Sumatra. They are the heaviest of all the animals that spend most of their time in trees. One old male is known to have weighed two hundred pounds. This was probably about forty pounds more than the average. If male Orangs were able to stand up straight on their legs, they would be more than four feet tall. The females are usually a few inches shorter.

If an animal of this size and weight were to fall out of a tall tree, he might easily be killed. So Orangs never take chances. They move slowly, making sure that the branches they use are strong enough to support them. They depend much more on their long, muscular arms and huge hands than on their short legs. Often you see them hanging under a stout branch and swinging along it hand over hand. Sometimes each new grip will be a couple of yards beyond the last one. This may sound impossible unless you remember that the arm spread of a large Orang may measure almost eight feet. When he wants to go into a nearby tree, he frequently hangs by one arm while he reaches out the other and grasps enough of the small end branchlets on the second tree to support his weight. Then he



The arm spread of a large Orang may be almost eight feet.

calmly swings across and scrambles upward until he reaches a thick part of the new branch. I have never heard of an Orang falling during this acrobatic stunt.

Orangs can grasp and hold with their feet, too. They



The hand and foot of an Orang (left) are better adapted to grasping than those of a man (right).

often use various combinations of feet and hands to play safe while moving around in one tree or into another. There is at least one record of an Orang making a long outward and downward leap from a tall tree into the dense, top branches of a lower one. In this case he probably used all his hands and feet to grab everything in sight the moment he crash-landed among the twigs and leaves.

The Orang-utan lives in trees that overhang water. They may be growing beside a stream or lake, or perhaps in a flooded swamp. The peculiar thing about this habit is that these big Apes cannot swim. When they get thirsty, they climb down far enough to scoop up some water in one hand. Then they hold up this

"cup" so that they can suck in the water as it dribbles between the closed fingers.

If lack of rain dries up the water on some of the land, the Orangs may come down to the ground for a while. When they do this, they waddle around slowly on their stumpy bent legs. At such times their great arms are spread wide or perhaps crossed over their heads. If anything frightens them, they will close their hands and drop on all fours. Then, using their arms like crutches and swinging their bodies forward between them, they take off with surprising speed.

The Orang is one of the few large primates that builds a nest for resting and sleeping. This bed is in a crotch or the top of a rather small tree. It may be anywhere from twenty to forty feet above the ground. The Orang makes it by breaking off numerous small, leafy branches and laying them in the chosen place with their butts pointing outward. This makes the central part of the bed soft and comfortable because it consists entirely of small twigs and fresh green leaves.

When the bed is finished, it is a round, thick, saucer-like platform three or four feet wide. Its owner then

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lies down comfortably, often on his back. He is likely to grasp a convenient branch with a hand or foot, just to make sure he will not tumble out if he goes to sleep. He generally uses the same bed until its leaves dry out and become uncomfortably stiff. Then he builds a new one with fresh green stuff that is not so itchy.

Several naturalists have reported that Orangs, besides lying down in their beds, sometimes cover themselves with leaves to keep off the rain or to keep warm on chilly nights. I understand that there is no positive proof of this, but maybe it is more than just an imaginary story.

Nobody could call Orang-utans exactly handsome. Their brick-red to yellowish hair is quite sparse and more than a foot long on the arms, thighs and behind the shoulders. The chest and stomach may be almost entirely bare. Only a straggly chin beard dresses up the black, curiously flattened face. A really old male may have a practically bare back. This is because he has rested so much in his bed that the hair has been worn off.

The eyes of an Orang are small, brown, intelligent and show no white parts. The great jaws and teeth are operated by muscles anchored in a bony ridge on top of the skull. These muscles, and others which

go to the shoulders, are immensely powerful. It is no wonder that an Orang can chew through the shell of a durian, which is one of his favourite foods. When a man wants to open one of these large, rough fruits he has to swing into it with an axe. Many other kinds of fruit are on the Orang-utan menu, along with leaves and the bark of trees.

These remarkable Great Apes are certainly fearful to look at, but they are not nearly so bad-tempered as you would think. In fact, they would much rather get out of people's way than bother them. If you were to corner one, he would fight, of course, and perhaps tear you to bits. That is really nothing against him, for he would be acting in self-defence. It is true, however, that fierce battles sometimes take place between old males. One of the tricks in such a fight is to grab the other fellow's hand or arm and pull it close enough to bite off a finger or two.

One day, while Dr. William Hornaday was in Borneo, his native hunters brought in a young Orang which they had captured alive. He was only about six months old but perfectly healthy. For some unknown reason he was quiet and made no attempt to bite. When Dr. Hornaday removed the soft bark strips

which had been used to tie the Orang's hands and feet, he seemed to be grateful. A little later the young Ape curled up comfortably in a soft straw bed which had been prepared for him. He was quickly named The Old Man because of his high, almost bald head, mournful eyes and solemn, wrinkled face.

This Old Man, as described in Dr. Hornaday's book *Two Years in the Jungle*, was a sort of one-ape circus from the very start. He weighed only a little more than ten pounds, although he was about twenty-two inches high and had an arm spread of nearly three feet. When he walked, he bent his fingers and toes so that their backs were on the ground. This prevented his his palms and soles from getting worn and perhaps sore. Of course his gait was slow and clumsy, but when it came to climbing, he was superb. All Orang fingers are used so much for grasping that they stay partly closed even when the hands are completely relaxed. Our own fingers are made that way, too.

For the first few days The Old Man objected to being held in his master's arms unless he was given a stick to hold. Evidently this calmed his fear of falling, but it was not long before he gained such confidence that he would climb Dr. Hornaday's leg and settle down in his arms as contentedly as any human baby.

This soon became such a habit that the little fellow hated to be put down. He also enjoyed sprawling lazily in his master's lap while the distinguished scientist was writing or reading. Every now and then he would wriggle a little or play with a pen, book page or perhaps the tablecloth.

It took patience to teach The Old Man that many kinds of food are good to eat besides bananas and sugar cane. He finally tried a little cooked rice after he had sat in Dr. Hornaday's lap at the dinner table and carefully studied his filled spoon and where it went. That first taste was simply wonderful. After a little coaxing, he decided that rice with milk was still better. Then he learned to like cooked vegetables, bread, various kinds of meat, canned fruit, tea, coffee and chocolate. All these things agreed with him just as well as if he had been a healthy child instead of an Ape.

As time went on, The Old Man never tired of playing childish games on the floor with his human friend. One of his tricks was to pretend that he was about to take a tremendous bite out of a finger and then give it only a gentle nibble. At other times he would make every kind of grotesque face he could imagine. Scowls, grins, frowns, pouts and crooked

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mouths were some of his best ones. When he got tired of this, he would bend his arms, hands and legs into the weirdest positions you could imagine.

The Old Man's greatest delight was sleeping in Dr. Hornaday's bed. He especially liked to sprawl on the scientist's chest with his head pillowed on the big man's shoulder. The only trouble with this was that sometimes he sneezed and snored so much that neither of them got enough sleep.

After several months of this jungle friendship, it was time for Dr. Hornaday to return to the United States. It was now winter, and the ocean voyage would be much too long and cold for a tropical animal like an Orang. So, much against his will, the scientist left him with another naturalist who lived in India and knew a great deal about Apes. The Old Man and this new friend got along splendidly. Later on Dr. Hornaday learned that the young Orang had been presented at court in the city of Madras where his good manners made a big hit with everyone.

The Astounding Chimp

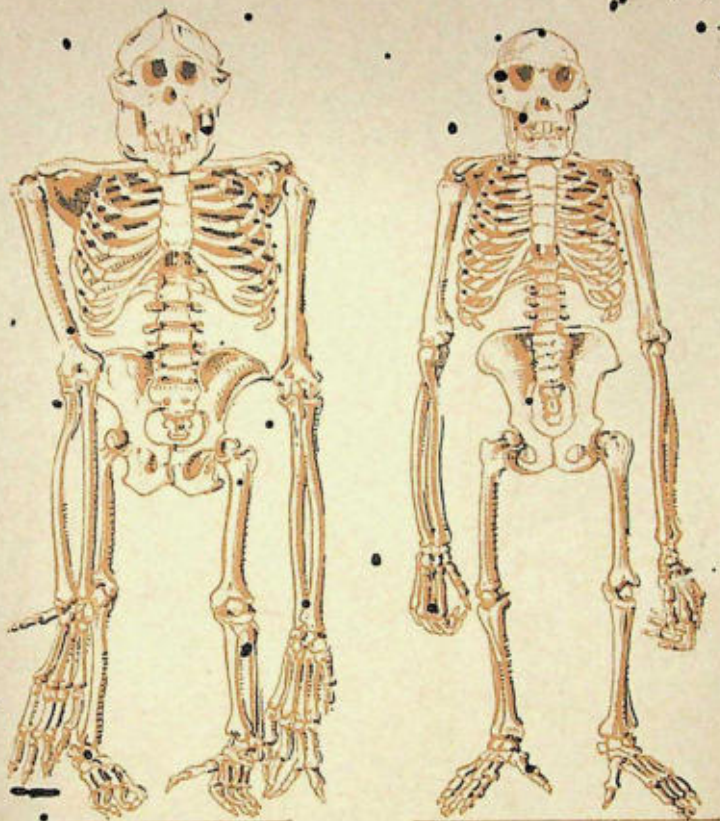
In a general way the Chimpanzee looks rather like a small Orang, but if these two Apes stood side

by side, their differences would show up immediately. The Chimp's head is smaller for his size than the Orang's, and his arms are shorter and thinner. He also has a decidedly longer and less bulky body. His shoulders are broader and his legs longer. When he climbs around in a tree, he uses his over-size big toes as if they were thumbs. An Orang's toes are much too small for this.

Perhaps the most surprising difference is in the Chimp's face. Its expression changes almost as quickly as a person's does. He always seems to be thinking about something. Who knows exactly what it is? This much is certain. Chimpanzees are deeply interested in what we people do.

The Chimpanzee varies greatly in colour, size, hair and general proportions. One may have little ears and surprisingly long arms. Another may be baldheaded, or very long-armed, or remarkably wide across the shoulders. There is a record of an old male that weighed more than 180 pounds. That was about seventy pounds more than the average. The females are somewhat lighter than their mates. This is the case among nearly all mammals.

Wild Chimpanzees occupy many thousands of



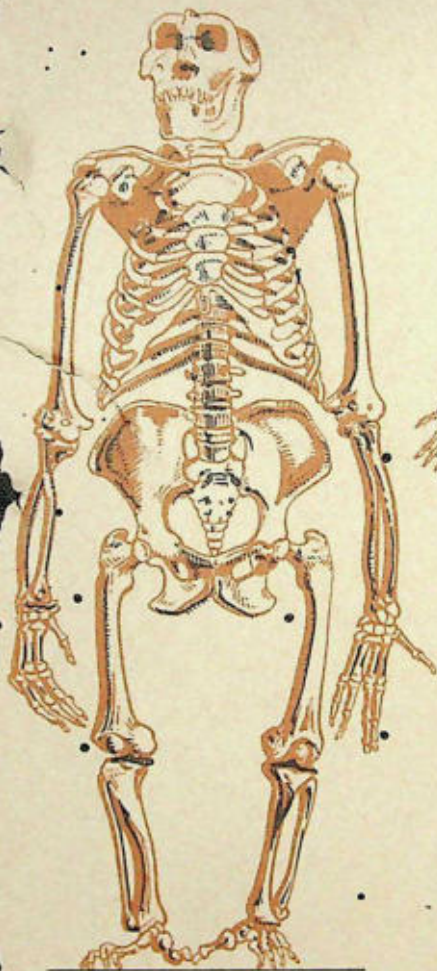
ORANG-UTAN

CHIMPANZEE

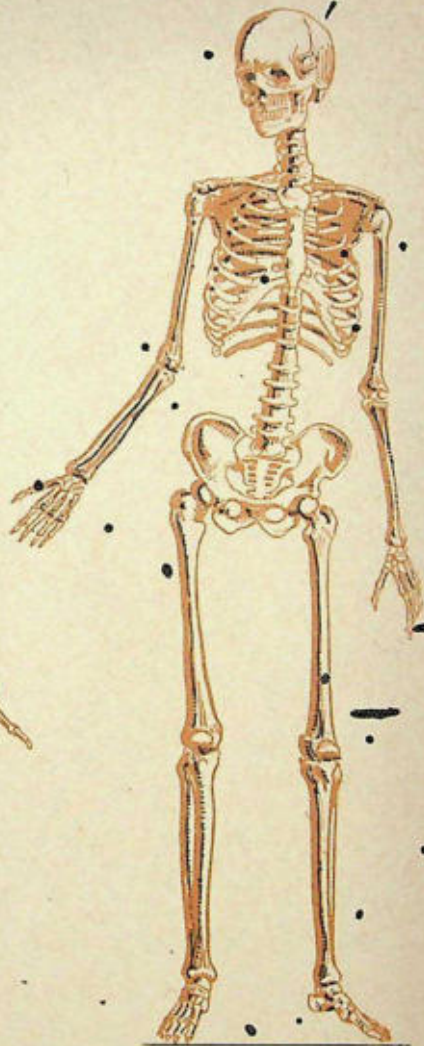
The Chimp is less bulky in build than the Orang-utan.

square miles in the middle Africa. They are found almost everywhere within that great continent's tall tropical forests. Their territory is larger than that of any other living Great Ape.

These astonishing animals usually travel around in family parties of five or six instead of gangs like the

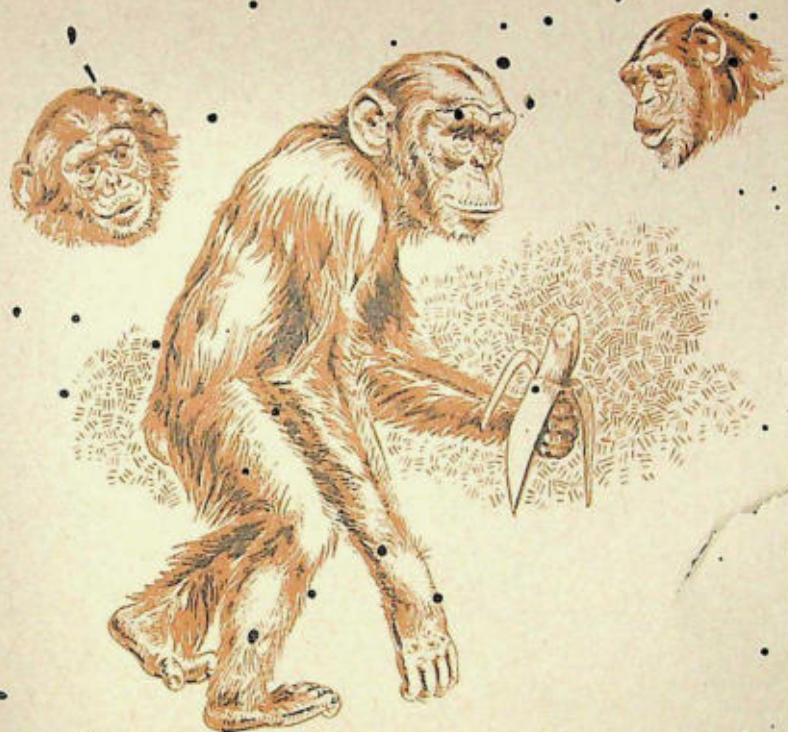


GORILLA



MAN

The Gorilla is taller than the Chimp, more bulky than man.



A Chimp's face changes expression almost as quickly as a person's.

Baboons and many other kinds of primates. Much of their time is spent on the ground although they are splendid tree climbers. When walking, they partly close their fingers so that the knuckles carry the weight of the forward part of the body. At the same time their feet are flat on the ground like ours. Once in a while they waddle along on their hind legs, especially when they are carrying something in their

arms or hands. Most of their travelling is done on the ground. They can also swing easily along through the trees at a fast rate.

Breakfast for Chimpanzees begins soon after dawn. That is when they start stuffing themselves with green nuts, fruits, buds and so on. Two or three hours may pass before they have had enough. Then it is time to loaf until mid-afternoon. The day ends with some more travelling in search of another long, heavy meal.

Chimps, like the Orangs, build comfortable branch and leaf beds for themselves. There are two kinds of these. One, for night-time sleeping, is usually in a tree but sometimes on the ground. The other is a simple affair for resting and snoozing during the day. It is always on the ground. Sometimes it is a tent-like arrangement with branches over it to shut out the hot sunlight.

Believe it or not, there is a regular Chimpanzee language. The animals talk to each other with a surprising number of sounds. Some of these are loud, and others are hardly more than whispers. When a party of Chimps get into a good old family argument, the racket can be heard a mile or more away. Besides this, Chimps communicate with each other by changing

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the expressions of their faces. They do this much better than we do.

Still more strangely, they appear to send long-range messages by drumming on the ground or maybe a hollow log with their hands or feet. These thumping noises are irregular. Sometimes the thumps are fast and close together. Then there will be a short or



An old male Chimp (left) may weigh 180 pounds. A Marmoset (right) seems very small in comparison.

long pause after each beat. Every change seems to have a meaning. The whole performance is rather like the mysterious drum messages sent far through the jungle by some human tribes of Africa.

Scientists have made a great many long and careful studies of Chimpanzee behaviour in captivity. These tests have proved that the animals are remarkably interested in things that are new to them. They are excellent imitators, too, and do their best to copy many of the actions of their human friends. It is not unusual for them to learn how to cut a board with a saw, hammer nails, smooth a piece of wood with sandpaper, and use a screwdriver with considerable success. One particularly famous female discovered that the family screwdriver was also a splendid tool for prying the tops off her favorite soft-drink bottles. Almost all of these Chimps were much more patient about such matters than we are. They acted as though they were determined to finish any new project if they possibly could.

The most interesting of these experimental Chimpanzees had lived with human beings since they were very young. In several cases their teachers worked out a sort of language which both sides understood.

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One Chimp, at least, learned to make gestures and vocal sounds which clearly expressed such feelings as hunger and sleepiness. These were used when she wanted to be fed or put to bed. There were other sounds that meant an appeal for help on some puzzling project she was working on. She thoroughly enjoyed having her owner work beside her. This gave her a chance to watch how a new tool should be used or a difficult repair job completed. Then she would try and try again to do the same. Many times her success in such matters was absolutely amazing.

This particular Chimpanzee finally reached the point of understanding almost everything that was said to her. She even recognized words and short sentences coming over the radio. She loved to look at pictures, especially when they showed objects with which she was familiar.

Some years ago Henry C. Raven was a curator at New York's American Museum of Natural History and leader of several of its expeditions to foreign lands. At the end of one of those trips, he brought home a live baby Chimpanzee. She was only about a year old and weighed ten pounds when he bought her in Africa for fourteen dollars. The natives told

him that her name was Mon-A-Waa, which means child of a Chimpanzee, but this was changed to Meshie-Munghut.

Meshie was a playful, cheery little character. She and the Ravens' small children quickly became great pals. They would romp together as happily as if they all belonged to the same family. Meshie learned to ride a tricycle and eat the same foods that her playmates did. She was never too rough with them, although in some ways she was much stronger than they and could use her strength more effectively. Her greatest devotion was for the youngest baby. Just the other day I saw a photograph of her sitting in a rocking chair with this human mite in her arms. The child was sound asleep, her hands and bare feet snuggled in the Chimp's dark hair. The expression on Meshie's face was one of sheer delight.

Mr. Raven often took Meshie with him when he went out. She visited the Museum where she met and immediately made friends with a lot of important scientists. She took many lecture trips with him, too. On the lecture platform she was the star attraction as she showed the audiences how intelligent and amusing a genuine Chimpanzee can really be. By that



Meshie, a Chimpanzee, was treated like one of the children.

time she had become quite an expert walker on her hind legs, especially when she held Mr. Raven's hand to steady herself. The two of them made a marvellous picture as they strolled along side by side.

Meshie was a devoted member of the Raven family for four years. Her strength increased steadily, of course, and more rapidly than that of the children. Probably Meshie herself did not realize how strong she had become, but Mr. Raven did, and he was afraid that someday she might accidentally hurt one of her playmates. He presented her to a fine zoo in Chicago, where she continued to amaze hundreds of human visitors for years.

Mightiest of Them All

The grim-faced Gorilla is by far the heaviest and most powerful of all the primates. A fully grown male weighs from 400 to 600 pounds. Probably the greatest Gorilla arm spread ever recorded was just over nine feet. This measurement was made from finger tip to finger tip when the arms were laid out straight from the shoulders.

Wild Gorillas are found only in parts of the enormous tropical forests which stretch across the middle



A full-grown male Gorilla will weigh 400 to 600 pounds.

of Africa. There are two closely related types. One of these, the Highland or Mountain Gorilla, lives in the eastern Congo region. The other, which is called Lowland Gorilla, inhabits some of the country from the Congo westward as far as the Atlantic Ocean. Both kinds have the same general habits and look quite alike. Their shaggy hair is generally black except on the back. There it is shorter and silvery grey. All the old males have a curious way of thumping their chests with their fists when they are excited or angry. Possibly this is a sort of signal that something is wrong.

These mighty Apes, like the Orangs and Chimps, make crude beds on the ground and in trees. Their method of doing this is simple but very effective. First they find suitable spots, usually somewhat sheltered from rain and night dew by large tree trunks or masses of overhead leaves. Here they sit down and pull together a lot of nearby branches and maybe vines. Some of these are broken off, and some are merely bent. If one of them starts to spring back to its natural position, the bedmaker simply sits on it so that it cannot escape. In a short time he has built a springy, comfortable mattress for a good night's sleep. A new bed is made every evening.

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Gorilla jaws and teeth are so big and strong that you would expect the beasts to be carnivores, or meat eaters. The surprising fact is that in their wild homes they eat nothing except huge quantities of vegetation. A little of this may be fruits, but all the rest is green, juicy bark, the tender parts of leaves, and so on. Slim young shoots are special favourites. The Gorilla bites these off the plant at the bottom and pulls them through his mouth from one side to the other. In this way his great canine teeth can strip off the soft outer covering. Then the whitish, less tender inner stems are tossed away like useless pieces of string. When a jungle hunter sees these strips lying on the ground, he knows a Gorilla has been there before him.

Mealtime for a Gorilla comes any time during the morning or afternoon. In the middle part of the day he usually takes things easy and maybe catches up on his sleep. By evening he has swallowed so much that even his huge, bulging stomach is full. This never makes him sick, because his whole digestive system is built to do a tremendous amount of work.

Both the Highland and Lowland Gorillas roam about in small family bands. Each group is led by

an old male who keeps them all fairly close together. None of these parties has any particular territory which it defends against trespassers. The result is that there are no tribal rows such as those which often occur among the Howlers of the New World and some other kinds of monkeys in both hemispheres. A Gorilla may wander so far away that it does not return for many months.

Many people believe that the Gorilla is a ferocious beast that likes to kidnap people, tear them to pieces and commit dozens of other cruelties. There is no truth in these crazy yarns. The plain fact is that Gorillas are naturally quiet, peaceful and dignified. They do not go around looking for trouble. It is true that in their native jungles they will charge with terrible roars at people who persist in following them too closely. Such charges almost always stop short after a few yards. They are intended only to scare the intruders so that they will stop spying. The Gorillas merely want to be left alone to live their own lives in their own homes.

However, anyone who is foolish enough to continue pestering a Gorilla after two or three of these warning charges is likely to find himself in very serious trouble.

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When one of these great jungle creatures finally loses patience with his tormentor, he may put his prodigious power to sudden and terrible use. You really cannot blame him for this. There are plenty of civilized human beings who would do the same thing in his place.

Echoes of the Past

Gorillas, Chimpanzees and Orang-utans are the only members of the Great Ape group known to be in existence today, but scientists are sure that other kinds of ape-like creatures lived many thousands of years ago. They know this because of fossilized bones that have been discovered in several parts of the Old World.

One of these important discoveries was made in Italy about ninety years ago. The fossils included parts of jaws, skulls and teeth. They were found in beds of coal which were formed during the Miocene Age. This indicates that they are about ten million years old. Scientists who are still studying them think they are the remains of some of the so-called Mountain Apes which are now entirely extinct.

Other ape-like fossils were found in South Africa by Dr. Robert Broom in 1936. These were buried in limestone and are apparently about half a million

years old. Several of the skulls had brain spaces as large as those of existing Great Apes. Other skeleton bones found with them, however, proved that the beasts' bodies were a good deal smaller than their modern relatives.

About twenty years ago another startling discovery was made in China by Dr. von Koenigswald, a noted German scientist.

It seems that the Chinese people, for as long as we know anything about them, have believed that ground-up fossil bones are a helpful medicine. Enormous numbers of such bones have been collected in vast caves in southern China and brought in to the towns and cities where druggists crushed them into a powder for sale to native doctors and any other customers who wanted to buy it.

Dr. von Koenigswald knew about this ancient custom which is still going on. So he began to poke around in chemists' shops with the hope of picking up some old bones that might have scientific interest. One day a chemist in Hongkong offered to sell him three huge fossilized teeth which had been sent in from one of the caves. They were certainly from the jaw of some more or less ape-like animal, but not

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even the teeth of the largest known Gorilla could come anywhere near matching their size. Was their long-vanished owner a genuine giant? Or was it only that his head and his teeth were much too big for his body? No one knows the true answer to this puzzle. Perhaps the scientists will find it someday.

Finally, there is the mystery of the Yéti, or "Abominable Snowman."

This is one of the strangest outdoor legends in all the world. Here is the way it goes.

More than a million years ago a terrific upheaval of the earth raised a mass of lofty mountains along the northern border of what we now call India. These are the Himalayas. The mightiest of them is the famous Mt. Everest, the tallest mountain in the world. Its frigid, storm-swept peak is more than five miles above the warm waters of the Indian Ocean far away to the south.

Today the Himalayas mark the dividing line between north-east India and the south-west portion of inland China. The storied country of Tibet lies in their midst. Their higher parts are blanketed with perpetual snow and ice. In places this bitter covering is many yards deep. During the winter enormous snowfields

spread across the slopes farther down, and below these are countless miles of tough, unexplored forests composed largely of evergreen bushes and trees called rhododendrons.

For many years strange tales have reached the outside world from the primitive people of this skytop wilderness. They tell of the fabulous beasts that come out of the dense forests and play around in the winter snowfields. These are the Yetis. They are said to be covered with long, thick, greyish hair. Some of the time they walk upright like men. On other occasions they lope along on all fours. Apparently they enjoy playing around in the snow. There are many rumours of them making faces and jeering at any person they happen to see.

A monk in one of the local monasteries has given perhaps the most reliable report of the Yetis' appearance. In 1953 he told Sir John Hunt, who headed the first successful expedition to the top of Mt. Everest, that he had seen one of these beasts from his window a few years before. He described it as being about five feet tall when standing upright. It came out of a nearby thicket and poked around in the open where he had a good view of it. Every now and then

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it bent down to pick up handfuls of snow and play with them.

The other people in the monastery also saw the creature. Immediately they became very excited and started blowing horns to drive away the unpleasant visitor. In a little while the Yeti grunted and calmly disappeared into the woods. It did not seem to be at all frightened. Perhaps it only wanted to get away from the racket of the horns.

This eye-witness report by the old monk agrees quite closely with the other local tales of Yetis and their peculiar ways. No explorer or mountain climber has claimed to have seen one of these animals, as far as we know. However, several reliable white men have found strange tracks in those snowfields that match the descriptions of Yeti footprints given by the natives. Some of these have been photographed as evidence of the animals' actual existence. They look somewhat like the prints that bare, broad human feet would make under the same conditions.

There is certainly a possibility that animals such as the Yetis could inhabit the vast mountain forests of the Himalayas for a long time without being discovered. However, there is a big difference between

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a possibility and a well proved fact. We can only wonder about the truth of the Yeti tales until some good scientist obtains the body of one of these mystery creatures and brings it out for expert examination. That time may never come, but if it ever does, a new and important scientific chapter will be added to the record of the primates.

The Secrets of Monkey Success

Monkeys are among the world's most successful mammals. They have been on earth for millions of years. Unbelievable numbers of them are still here and going strong. Many other kinds of wild creatures have appeared and then vanished entirely during the same period of time, but the monkeys go marching on. There are no signs that they will ever slow down unless we human beings destroy the natural surroundings on which they depend.

Why is this? Are monkeys just plain lucky? Or do they have some special ability which accounts for their success?

The first big answer to these questions is that a

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monkey's front feet are somewhat like hands and can be used for many purposes. Mammals whose four feet can only carry them around from place to place can never develop beyond a certain point. A cow, for instance, will always be only a cow. She could never learn to swing from a tree branch, but a monkey's front feet can catch food, open doors, build nests and do many other useful things besides helping to take him where he wants to go. They also make it possible for him to live in trees as well as on the ground. This is tremendously important because it enables him to avoid many of his natural enemies.

A second answer is that monkeys have far better eyesight than most mammals. This helps them to locate danger, find food and examine it carefully while they hold it in their hands. Their eyes can tell if it does not seem to be all right to eat.

The third important reason for the success of monkeys is their excellent brains. Monkeys' brains are unusually large for the size of their bodies. They are really intelligent brains, too. Those hairy, clever hands of a Chimpanzee would be useless unless his brain told them what to do. It is the same way with us. The big difference is that our brains are larger and



A monkey's front feet are used like hands to grab and catch.

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more complicated than the monkey's. Also they are much better at thinking out new things. Then it is up to our extremely skilful hands to make our ideas come true.

The fourth reason for monkeys' success is that they have tremendous curiosity. New objects and situations interest them immediately. They want to find out all about them. When they have done this, they have added something to the knowledge which they already have.

Brains and nimble hands are a priceless combination. All monkeys, from the little Capuchins up to the Great Apes, have shown you how much it means to them. It is perhaps the greatest of all reasons for the success of the primate kingdom.

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