

THE CONGO EXPEDITION
OF
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
BY HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN

This expedition was planned with the cordial coöperation of the Belgian Government, and it seems appropriate to introduce the series of American Museum publications with a résumé of previous exploration and with a brief account of the large and important scientific work which has been accomplished under the auspices of the Belgian Government, as well as with a reference to the expeditions by explorers under other flags.

RÉSUMÉ OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATION AND PUBLICATION¹
EARLIER PERIOD (1816-1890)

The scientific exploration of the Congo Basin dates from Captain J. K. Tuckey's ill-fated expedition to the mouth of the River Congo in 1816; most of the members of his party, including the botanist, Christian Smith, died of disease shortly after their arrival in Africa. The meagre results of this first attempt were chiefly botanical.

During the next sixty years progress was very slow, although it was a period of active geographical exploration, with which the following names are identified: R. F. Burton (1862-1863); G. Schweinfurth (1870); J. Monteiro (1873); the German Loango Expedition (P. Güssfeldt, H. Soyaux, E. Pechuel-Loesche, Bastian, 1873-1876); Fr. Naumann (1874); V. Lovett Cameron (1874); Pogge (1875-1884); W. Junker (1876-1883); H. M. Stanley (1876-1888); M. Buchner (1878-1880); A. von Mechow and E. Teusz (1880); H. von Wissmann (1880-1884); R. Böhm and P. Reichard (1880-1884); Casati (1880-1889); H. Johnston (1882-1883); Emin Pasha (1883); H. Capello and R. Ivens (1884); R. Büttner (1884-1886); and Emin Pasha and Fr. Stuhlmann (1890-1891). Owing to the material difficulties encountered at that time, data of scientific value could be gathered only incidentally, so that in 1890 our knowledge of the Congo Basin, its inhabitants and natural productions was still slight.

¹This résumé was prepared at the request of President Osborn by Dr. Joseph Bequaert, January 2, 1919.

MODERN PERIOD (1890-1914)

As far as Central Africa is concerned this period of twenty-five years was one of great scientific activity, in which so many explorers and scientists of various nationalities participated that it is practically impossible to enumerate them all. Therefore the following account deals with only the most important contributions. Although it has been the constant policy of the Congo Free State and of the Belgian Colonial Office to aid the scientific labors of all investigators, up to the present by far the greater part of the work has been accomplished by the Belgians.

BELGIAN.—Bia-Franqui Expedition (J. Cornet and P. Briart, 1890-1893); Em. and Marc. Laurent (1893, 1895, 1903-1904); A. Dewèvre (1895-1896); A. Cabra and Fr. Michel (1896-1903); Ch. Lemaire (1899-1900); Commission on Sleeping Sickness (J. Rodhain, C. Pons, F. Vanden Branden, and J. Bequaert, 1910-1912); L. Stappers (1911-1912); E. Hutereau and J. Van der Gucht (1911-1912); A. Pilette (1912-1913); and J. Bequaert (1913-1915).

BRITISH.—J. E. Dutton and J. L. Todd (1903-1905); S. A. Neave (1904-1908); P. H. G. Powell-Cotton (1905-1906); Boyd Alexander and G. B. Gosling (1906); The Ruwenzori Expedition of the British Museum (R. B. Woosnam and A. G. F. Wollaston, 1906); S. and S. A. Neave (1907); E. Torday (1907-1909); C. Christy (1911-1914); and Rogers (1913-1914).

FRENCH.—Du Bourg de Bozas and Dr. Brumpt (1902); A. Chevalier (1902-1903 and 1912); and E. Gromier (1911).

GERMAN.—G. A. von Goetzen and W. von Prittwitz (1894); R. Schlechter (1899); L. Frobenius (1904-1906); S. Ledermann (1906-1908); A. F. Duke of Mecklenburg, H. Schubotz and J. Mildbraed (1907-1908); H. Schubotz (1911); and T. Kassner (1908).

AUSTRIAN.—T. Thonner (1896 and 1909); and F. Grauer (1908).

ITALIAN.—Elena, Duchess of Aosta (1909).

SWEDISH.—A. v. Rosen and R. E. Fries (1911-1912); E. Arrhenius (1913-1915).

AMERICAN.—Th. Roosevelt (1910).

Prior to the organization of the Congo Free State (1885), the Congo Basin was practically *terra incognita* from a scientific point of view. Only fragmentary data had been obtained by the earliest explorers, such as Tuckey, Schweinfurth, Pechuel Loesche, Cameron, Pogge, Capello, and Ivens. At about the time Stanley traced the course of the Congo River, King Leopold II conceived his far-sighted project of

opening up to civilization the interior of the "Dark Continent" and from the outset liberally encouraged scientific investigation. The Congo Section of the Brussels Exhibition of 1897 displayed the results of the work accomplished during the previous twenty years, and its collections formed the nucleus of the present Congo Museum at Tervueren, near Brussels, which therefore became the center of research in this field.

By 1914 the principal scientific achievements had been published in quarto form in the famous series of the "Annales du Musée du Congo," comprising by that time fifty-four parts, with about 4600 pages of text and 660 plates. Geology, zoology, botany, and ethnology are all well represented, and the excellence of most of the contributions, in both substance and illustration, is a fitting witness to the high standard set. In addition to these official reports, a literature of almost equal importance, although scattered in various journals, developed through the efforts of Belgian scientific societies and of the leaders in the colonization movement. Foremost among the Belgian contributors were G. Boulenger, J. Cornet, Ph. Dautzenberg, E. De Wildeman, L. Dollo, Th. Durand, J. Fraipont, Ch. Kerremans, Aug. Lameere, Em. Laurent, H. Schouteden, and C. Van Overbergh.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGO EXPEDITION OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM

For many years the late President Morris K. Jesup had entertained the hope that an expedition from the American Museum might be sent to the Congo. Early in 1907, preliminary plans had been discussed with the Secretary General of the Congo Free State, Charles Liebrechts, the negotiations being carried on through the Consul General of the Congo Free State in Baltimore, James Gustavus Whiteley, and the Belgian Consul in New York, Pierre Mali, who was a personal friend of President Jesup. In May 1907, the Director of the Museum, Hermon Carey Bumpus, went to Brussels to confer with the Belgian authorities. King Leopold II generously gave his patronage to the project and graciously presented to the American Museum an ethnological collection from the Congo which now forms an important part of the African exhibits of the Museum.

The plan was taken up again by Henry Fairfield Osborn on assuming the Presidency of the American Museum, and late in the autumn of 1908, a Special Committee on the Congo Expedition was appointed, consisting of Messrs. John B. Trevor, *Chairman*, Hermon C. Bumpus,

James Gustavus Whiteley, Robert W. Goelet, Herbert L. Bridgman and Frank M. Chapman. The organization of this committee, and correspondence carried on by President Osborn, M. Carton de Wiart, Director Bumpus and others, gave definite form and impetus to the negotiations, which finally secured the sanction of the Belgian Government to the Museum's exploration of the Congo, and the project became a reality.

The following official letters were exchanged between the Belgian Government and the Director of The American Museum of Natural History.

Légation de Belgique,
Washington, April 2, 1909.

Dear Mr. Bumpus:

In consequence of the conversation between yourself and Mr. Whiteley, when he had the pleasure of meeting you in New York last January, Mr. Whiteley hastened to write to His Excellency, the Minister of Colonies at Brussels, in order to secure the cooperation of the Belgian Colonial Administration with the scientific expedition which the American Museum of Natural History proposes to send to the Belgian Congo.

On my own part I also wrote to His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Brussels, asking him to recommend the proposition which Mr. Whiteley had made to Mr. Renkin.

His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to my letter, requests me, in the name of his Colleague, the Minister of Colonies, to make to the American Museum of Natural History the following proposition:

The Colonial Administration, desiring to encourage the success of the contemplated scientific expedition in the Congo, offers the American Museum the sum of 6,800 francs as a contribution to the expenses of transportation of the American mission in the territory of the Belgian Congo.

The Museum will engage, on its part, to give the Musée du Congo, in Belgium, a participation in the scientific results of the Mission, by sending it specimens of different species of animals which it has not at present in its collection, or which are needed to complete its collections.

The annexed list contains the names of the animals (mammals and birds) which the Museum desires.

His Excellency, the Minister of Colonies, will take pleasure in recommending the American scientists to the good offices of the Colonial authorities, but it will, of course, be understood that the American Museum will have to pay the cost of the maintenance and of the transport of the members of the Mission, and will also provide for all their needs.

I shall be very much obliged, my dear Mr. Bumpus, if you will be kind enough to let me know whether the American Museum accepts this proposition, and in the meantime I beg you to accept the assurance of my high regard.

(Signed) Baron Moncheur.¹

¹Baron Ludovic Moncheur was elected by the Trustees to an Honorary Fellowship in the Museum on May 10, 1909.

New York City,
April 8. 1909.

To His Excellency Baron Moncheur,
Légation de Belgique,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am instructed by Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Board of Trustees of The American Museum of Natural History, to acknowledge the receipt of your most courteous favor of April second, conveying the information that through your kind intervention, and also through the instrumentality of the Honorable James Gustavus Whiteley, the attention of His Excellency the Minister of Colonies of the Kingdom of Belgium has been called to our desires concerning scientific work in the Belgian Colony of the Congo, and transmitting a most welcome series of propositions formulated by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the name of His Colleague the Minister of Colonies.

President Osborn wishes especially that the Colonial Administration of the Kingdom of Belgium should be informed that its desire to encourage the success of the contemplated scientific expedition is, in itself, the most important of those factors which will lead to this success. Moreover, he wishes me to say that the contribution of the Colonial Administration—generous, as unexpected—indicates an attitude towards scientific research which is most high-minded and which argues, for those having the affairs of the Colony of the Congo in charge, an administration of caution, of liberality and of wisdom.

The American Museum of Natural History will consider it a privilege to be permitted to share the scientific results of this Expedition to the Congo with the Musée du Congo, in Belgium, and to do everything in its power to develop the collections from the Congo, exhibited, and to be exhibited at Tervueren—indeed, the Trustees of the American Museum desire that they may do much more than is suggested by your formal list of desiderata.

With the utmost gratitude for your most efficient services, and confident that the combined efforts of the Colonial Administration of the Kingdom of Belgium and The American Museum of Natural History will result in the general promotion of science and thus redound to the benefit of all people, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Hermon Carey Bumpus,
Director.

It will be observed in the foregoing correspondence that the Government of Belgium contributed the sum of 6,800 francs (\$1,329.13) towards the first year's expenses of field-work (estimated at \$11,000) and that the Museum engaged to enrich the collections of the Belgian Colonial Museum at Tervueren. The instructions of the Belgian Government were carried out in a most courteous and obliging manner by the representatives of the Congo Colonial Administration throughout the duration of the expedition.

The expedition was at first financed to the extent of \$10,000 through the individual contributions of several Trustees and other friends of the Museum, especially by Messrs. John B. Trevor, Charles Lanier, Cleveland H. Dodge, J. P. Morgan, Jr., William K. Vanderbilt, A. D. Juilliard, Robert W. Goelet, and William Rockefeller.

Mr. Herbert Lang¹ was chosen leader of the expedition and Mr. James P. Chapin of Columbia College volunteered to go as Assistant. At the end of the first year Messrs. Lang and Chapin reported the results, which were far beyond the original expectations, and requested an extension of time.

The expedition ultimately extended over a period of six years, in the course of which very full field reports were made by Mr. Lang from time to time. The total expenditures of the expedition for field work amounted to a very much larger sum than was originally contemplated, namely, \$58,000, which was raised as follows:

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|---|------------|
| Contribution by the Belgian Government, (6,800 francs) | \$1,329.13 |
| Subscriptions from the Trustees and other friends of the Museum | 29,000.00 |
| Appropriations from the Jesup Endowment Fund | 27,670.87 |

It is interesting to recall that the late President Jesup was originally interested in the exploration of the Congo and that through his munificent bequest to the Museum he became the benefactor who made possible the continuation of this work. It is also through the Jesup Fund that the Museum is enabled to issue the series of publications projected.

NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION

The Museum party left New York on May 8, 1909, for Antwerp, and, after receiving additional courtesies and assistance in Brussels, sailed for Boma, arriving there June 22, when the work of the expedition began, as told in the following narrative by Mr. Lang.

"At President Osborn's request the Expedition proceeded without delay to the most promising zoological regions, 1200 to 1500 miles inland, a fact that contributed as much to the success as did the general organization and excellent equipment. There, in the northeastern Belgian Congo, it was hoped we could secure for the proposed African

¹Mr. Herbert Lang became connected with the American Museum staff in August 1903, and until 1906 worked upon the faunistic exhibits and habitat groups of North American birds. In 1906 he represented the Museum on the Tjäder Expedition to Africa, the expenses of which were chiefly borne by Mr. Samuel Thorne. In 1907-1908, he worked on the material collected by the Tjäder Expedition and in preparation for the Congo Expedition. During the years 1909-1915 he was in charge of the Congo Expedition. Upon his return he was assigned to the preparation, arrangement and description of the Congo collections as Assistant in Mammalogy. On February 3, 1919, he was appointed Assistant Curator, Department of Mammalogy.

Hall of the Museum the requisite material for habitat groups of the rare Okapi and square-lipped Rhinoceros before their extermination made this impossible. On the journey up the Congo River from Leopoldville (July 12, 1909) occasional collecting familiarized us with the more common faunal types. Arriving at Stanleyville August 3, necessary preparations for the portage and future disposition of loads were made. A month later, the Expedition, with a caravan of two hundred porters, started upon the overland journey through the Rain Forest to Avakubi, on the Ituri River, where, on September 30, we established our permanent base. During the next three months, spent in the vicinity of Avakubi, Ngayu, and Bafwabaka, the collections increased satisfactorily. Our greatest efforts, however, were devoted to training a staff of fifteen natives in various methods of collecting and adequately preserving the material gathered, a measure of utmost importance in regions where the destructive effects of the hot, moist climate had to be met. Such an arrangement later allowed us to give more time to a zoological survey, and on many side trips the preparation of collections could be accomplished with greater facility.

“From January to October 1910, with a base at Medje, we established at least forty camps in the uninhabited rain forest south of the Nepoko River. In October we could report that all necessary data and material for an Okapi group had been obtained. Water-color sketches, several hundred correlated photographs, accessories, including parts of trees, lianas, bushes, samples of soil, and leaf moulds, supplemented by a thorough study of the little-known life history, assured an ideal reproduction of such a group. The general collections also were successfully increased, and reached a total of 1054 mammals, 1885 birds, 829 reptiles and batrachians, 39 fishes, 15,000 invertebrates, and an ethnographical collection of over 700 specimens.

“The Museum authorities generously appropriated funds for a continuation of the work in the savannah country of the Upper Uele, where we established base camps at Niangara, Dungu, Faradje, Aba, Vankerekhovenville, Yakuluku and Garamba, from January 1911–July 1913. The square-lipped Rhinoceros proved fairly numerous here and we were fortunate in obtaining for a habitat group a bull with a 42-inch horn and a female with one 36.25 inches long, records from this region and the largest complete specimens ever collected for exhibition. Short hunting trips were made from Garamba into the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, with the Sirdar’s kind permission, and quite unexpectedly Giant Eland, the largest known antelope, furnished equally splendid material

for a similar group. The total results by February 1913 speak for themselves: 3227 mammals, 2244 reptiles and batrachians, 4488 birds, 1606 fishes, 40,000 invertebrates, and an ethnographical collection of 1900 items.

“From then on, the problem of transportation became our chief concern. Over two hundred loads were stored in Medje, the same number in Niangara, besides specimens for several hundred more in Avakubi. In Faradje alone over six hundred loads awaited removal to Stanleyville, the nearest shipping center, by a sixty-five days’ march, more than half of which led through dense forest; river transit was out of the question since native dugouts could not be used for objects affected by water. Restrictive measures connected with sleeping sickness had closed the Nile route and the precarious condition of communication in the north-eastern Uele made it necessary for the expedition to fashion from the raw material everything needed for packing purposes. Trees were cut, planks sawed, iron ore reduced, nails hammered, and ropes twisted, since the collections could be transferred with safety only when carefully packed in boxes or other well-made parcels. Furthermore, the work was necessarily slow, as the natives recruited in this region would not carry for more than six days, and in the forest only a couple of days, before returning to their respective villages, so that during five years’ field work over 38,000 porters were engaged by the Congo Expedition. Then, too, caravans exceeding one hundred porters would have met with difficulties, especially in obtaining provisions.

“Under these circumstances Mr. Chapin chose to supervise the transportation of all collections to Stanleyville and we both left Faradje on February 19, 1913, he taking the direct road to Dungu, while I passed northward to Yakuluku and Bafuka, gathering during the next four months a valuable series of the rare Bongo as well as other material that increased the importance of our data on distribution. In the meantime, two hundred loads had been removed from Niangara, where I joined Mr. Chapin for a week, and on the first of July we parted company at Rungu for the next thirteen months, during which he directed the transfer of nearly 1200 loads to Stanleyville, meanwhile adding to the collections. I proceeded to Nala, Poko, and southward to Niapu, and secured many desiderata, chief among which were series of rare forest mammals. Certain gaps in the study of the Okapi were also filled in, and a calf, intended for the New York Zoological Society, was captured alive, but unfortunately succumbed later, owing to the lack of proper food. I forwarded the new collections together with those which had

been stored at Medje for three years, and on July 25 I met Mr. Chapin again near Avakubi. After vacating our base there we left the Ituri district on September 9, passed down the Aruwimi to Banalia by native canoe, proceeded thence by land to Bengamisa, and descended the Lindi River to Stanleyville. We arrived at the last-named place on September 30, after an absence of five years in regions where steam whistles, telegraphs, telephones, and motors were unknown, although Stanleyville, 1200 miles inland, was connected with Europe and the Cape by wireless, and under normal conditions steamers of 500 tons arrived every fortnight. We had traveled about 15,000 miles on foot without accident or sickness, although the unhealthy condition of the country caused the government to reduce the term for resident officials from three to two years.

“Mr. Chapin left Stanleyville for America on December 10, 1914 with the first large shipment of collections, and, passing through Liverpool and London, reached New York on March 31, 1915. I followed in May with the last of the fifty-four tons of material, but at Matadi marine transportation had been interrupted by the war, and not until late in August were all of the collections safely on their way to America. This delay gave an opportunity for a fruitful exploration of the Congo estuary, especially in the neighborhood of Zambi, Malela, Banana and St. Antonio. Leaving Banana for St. Paul de Loanda on September 14, I sailed for New York, via Lisbon, arriving November 12, 1915, after an absence of six years and a half.

“It is interesting to note that by 1909, the first year of the Congo Expedition, the Congo Free State had become a Belgian Colony and King Albert I, at that time heir to the throne and interested in the aspirations and welfare of his people, made a tour of inspection through the Congo Basin. At Stanleyville, September 1909, the Museum's expedition received important advice from various members of the royal advance party, headed by the Minister of Colonies, Jules Renkin. At Brussels, and throughout the Expeditions' travels in Africa, invaluable information and other assistance were given by the following Belgian dignitaries and officials: Prince Albert de Ligne (Attaché); Felix Fuchs, L. Henry (Governors General); M. Malfeyt, A. Lantonnois, A. De Meulemeester, L. Moulaert (Vice-governors); Ed. Kervyn (Director General); H. Droogmans, Mau. Van Damme (Colonial Secretaries); G. Bertrand, Ch. Delhaise, Mau. Siffer, E. Verdick (Commissioners); Ch. Smets (Judge); Dr. Van Campenhout, Dr. E. Etienne, and Dr. J. Rodhain.

“Henry Lane Wilson, American Ambassador to Belgium, and the American Consuls General, William H. Handley and Harry A. McBride, courteously represented and furthered the interests of the Expedition at various times.”

ITINERARY OF THE CONGO EXPEDITION

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1909 | May 8 | Leave New York | |
| | June 3 | Leave Antwerp | |
| | June 22 | Leave Boma | |
| | June 24-30 | Matadi | |
| | July 1-12 | Leopoldville | |
| | August 3-September 4 | Stanleyville | |
| | September 12 | Bafwaboli | |
| | September 24 | Bafwasende | |
| | September 30-December 7 | Avakubi | |
| | December 10-26 | Ngayu | |
| | December 27-January 10, 1910 | Bafwabaka | |
| 1910 | January 13-October 15 | Medje | |
| | October 18 | Pawa | |
| | October 23 | Isiro | |
| | October 26 | Nala | |
| | October 28 | Rungu | |
| | November 1-January 20, 1911 | Niagara and vicinity | |
| 1911 | January 25-30 | Dungu | |
| 1911-1913 | February 6, 1911-February 19, 1913 | Northeastern Uele— base at Faradje | |
| 1911 | July 12-18 | Aba and vicinity | Chapin |
| | August 9-12 | Vankerckhovenville | Chapin |
| | November 2-6 | Yakuluku | Lang |
| | December 10-22 | Aba and vicinity | Lang and Chapin |
| 1912 | March 10-16 | Garamba | Lang |
| | April 7-24 | Vankerckhovenville | Lang and Chapin |
| | May 4-July 24 | Garamba | Lang and Chapin |
| 1913 | February 19 | Faradje | } Lang |
| | March 2-4 | Yakuluku | |
| | March 12-24 | Bafuka | |
| | June 14 | Niagara | } Chapin |
| | February 19 | Faradje | |
| | February 24-March 1 | Dungu | |
| | March 5 | Niagara | } Lang and Chapin |
| | June 14-21 | Niagara | |
| | June 24-July 1 | Rungu | |

| | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| | July 6-10 | Nala | } | Lang |
| | July 15-August 29 | Poko | | |
| | September 1-October 31 | Akenge | | |
| | November 2-February 20, 1914 | Niapu | | |
| 1914 | February 27-July 22 | Medje | } | Lang |
| 1913 | July 1 | Rungu | | |
| | July 5-15 | Pawa | } | Chapin |
| | July 25 | Bafwabaka | | |
| | July 27 | Ngayu | | |
| | July 31-January 2, 1914 | Avakubi | | |
| 1914 | April 19 | Penge | | |
| | April 21 | Epulu River | } | Lang and Chapin |
| | July 25-August 1 | Babeyru | | |
| | August 3 | Ngayu | | |
| | August 5-September 9 | Avakubi | | |
| | September 10 | Bomili | | |
| | September 12 | Panga | | |
| | September 22-25 | Banalia | | |
| | September 28 | Bengamisa | | |
| | September 30 | Stanleyville | | |
| | December 10 | Left Stanleyville | } | Chapin |
| | December 20 | Kinshasa | | |
| | December 24 | Matadi | | |
| | December 29 | Boma | | |
| 1915 | March 14 | Liverpool | | |
| | March 31 | New York | } | Lang |
| | May 10 | Left Stanleyville | | |
| | May 18-22 | Kinshasa | | |
| | May 22-31 | Leopoldville | | |
| | June 9-16 | Matadi | | |
| | June 17 | Boma | | |
| | June 17-July 2 | Zambi | | |
| | July 2-12 | Malela | | |
| | July 19-25 | Banana | | |
| | July 25-August 1 | St. Antonio | | |
| | August 6-September 14 | Banana | | |
| | September 15-October 1 | St. Paul de Loanda | | |
| | October 10-November 2 | Lisbon | | |
| | November 12 | New York | | |

SUMMARY OF THE COLLECTIONS

The collections are chiefly zoological, representing nearly all branches of natural history of the region traversed. The following is

an estimate of the number of specimens which by the middle of November 1915 had reached the Museum safely, in spite of the unsettled conditions and difficulties of transportation due to the war.

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| Mammalogy | 5800 |
| Ornithology | 6200 |
| Herpetology | 4800 |
| Ichthyology | 6000 |
| Invertebrates | over 100,000 |

Palæontology was represented by only a few specimens referable to ichthyology.

Anthropology—3800 specimens were added to the collection already presented to the Museum by King Leopold II.

The illustrative material includes about 300 drawings, in water-color and ink, by Mr. Chapin, and a superb collection of 9890 photographs, the property of Mr. Lang, who has, however, placed them on permanent deposit in the Museum. The latter relate to the following subjects:

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Anthropology | 5461 |
| Mammalogy | 2155 |
| Ornithology | 512 |
| Herpetology | 365 |
| Ichthyology | 182 |
| Invertebrate Zoology | 294 |
| Botany | 483 |
| Miscellaneous | 438 |

The value of this collection is greatly enhanced by the detailed diaries, note-books, observations and measurements taken in the field. The records afford invaluable data for all the zoological and ethnological studies to be published.

PROJECT OF PUBLICATION

The publications at present contemplated are planned in four series, as follows:

1. Scientific Papers published in Bulletin form of the American Museum, of which at present twelve volumes are projected, under the title *ZOOLOGY OF THE BELGIAN CONGO*. These papers will first be published in the Bulletin. They will then be issued in a special edition of 150 copies as separate volumes.

2. Memoirs of The American Museum of Natural History, of which the volume on the Okapi is in course of preparation.
3. Ethnological Albums, in which the principal anthropological results are to be brought together in three volumes.
4. Narrative of the Congo Expedition, in two volumes, by Herbert Lang and James Chapin.

The division of the scientific material already assigned is as follows. Mammalogy.—J. A. Allen, N. Hollister, H. Lang, J. P. Chapin, Childs Frick.

Anatomical Studies.—H. von W. Schulte, C. Sharp, J. Kingsley.

Ornithology.—J. P. Chapin.

Herpetology.—K. P. Schmidt, G. K. Noble.

Ichthyology.—J. T. Nichols, L. Griscom, C. R. Eastman, L. Hussakof.

Invertebrate Zoology.

Vermes.—G. A. MacCallum.

Mollusca.—H. A. Pilsbry, J. Bequaert.

Crustacea.—M. J. Rathbun, H. A. Pilsbry, C. B. Wilson, W. G. Van Name.

Myriapoda.—R. V. Chamberlin.

Insects.

Lepidoptera.—W. J. Holland.

Coleoptera.—C. W. Leng, A. J. Mutchler.

Orthoptera.—J. A. G. Rehn.

Neuropteroids.—N. Banks, J. G. Needham.

Diptera.—J. Bequaert, C. P. Alexander, J. S. Hine.

Hymenoptera.—W. M. Wheeler, J. Bequaert, I. W. Bailey, J. C. Bradley, F. E. Lutz.

PROJECT OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH

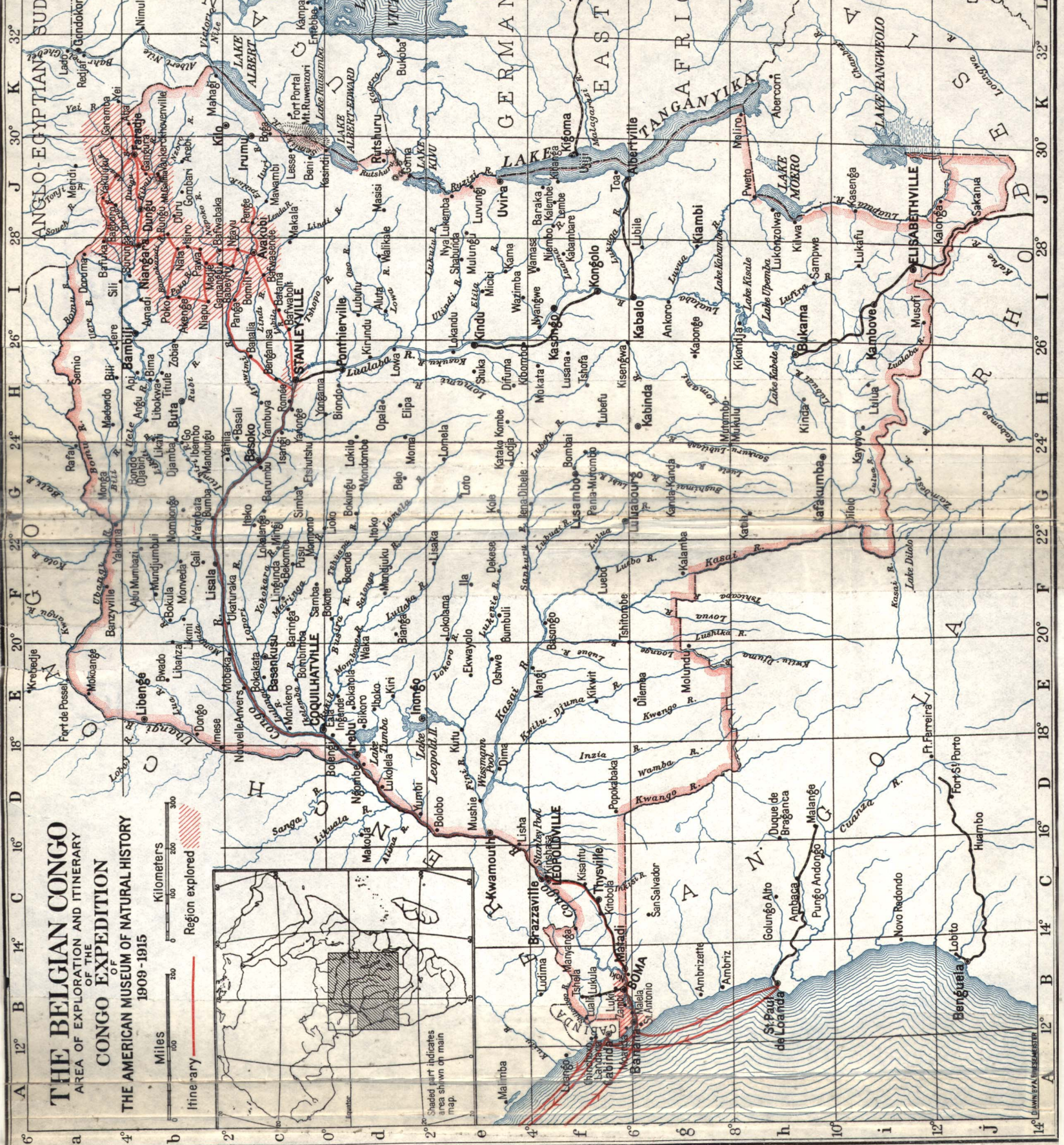
In view of the international character of this exploration and of the generous coöperation of the Belgian Government, it is proposed to make the scientific results as well as the collections as effective as possible in the dissemination of knowledge regarding the natural history and resources of the Congo. Much of the zoological and botanical work will be of real value in relation to the future economic development of this great area of Africa.

The American Museum will begin by selecting, according to agreement, a duplicate collection for the Congo Museum at Tervueren, near Brussels, Belgium. This collection will include not only certain of the more important mammals, birds, and reptiles which are still needed

at Tervueren but also, so far as possible, paratypes of the new species described in the series of volumes which will be collectively known as THE ZOOLOGY OF THE BELGIAN CONGO. Thus the Congo Museum at Tervueren will be reinforced in the great work it has accomplished since 1897, the time of its establishment as a center of research in the zoology and ethnology of the Congo. The same principle will apply to the duplication of the American Museum photographs, observations, and records of various kinds which may not be published.

In other words, the American Museum will endeavor, so far as practicable, in every branch of science in which this expedition has engaged, to extend its duplicates and documents for the benefit of its sister institution in Belgium and for the dissemination of knowledge through the opportunities which the Congo Museum at Tervueren offers to the European students and investigators.

American Museum
of Natural History.
June 18, 1919.



THE BELGIAN CONGO
 AREA OF EXPLORATION AND ITINERARY
 OF THE
CONGO EXPEDITION
 OF
 THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
 1909-1915

Itinerary
 Miles
 Kilometers
 Region explored

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----|
| Aba | Abercorn | Difuma | He |
| Abu Mumbazi | Akanga | Dilemba | He |
| Aka R. | Albert L. | Diololo L. | He |
| Akonge | Albert L. | Dima | He |
| Albert-Edward L. | Albert-Nile | Djambir | He |
| Albertville | Alima R. | Dongo | He |
| Alima R. | Aluta | Doruma | He |
| Amadi | Amabaca | Dungu R. | He |
| Ambriz | Ambrizette | Duque de Braganca | He |
| Ankoro | Angu | Duru R. | He |
| Api | Api | Ed | He |
| Aruvi R. | Aruvi R. | Ea | He |
| Avayubi | Avayubi | Elia R. | He |
| Babeyru | Bafwaka | Elipa | He |
| Bafwabaka | Bafwasende | Elisabethville | He |
| Bafwasende | Bahr el Ghebel | Entebbe | He |
| Bahr el Ghebel | Bambili | Epidu R. | He |
| Banana | Banana | Eshutshu | He |
| Bangweolo L. | Banzville | Faradje | He |
| Baraka | Baraka | Fini R. de Possel | He |
| Barumbu | Basakusu | Fort de Ferreira | He |
| Basali | Basongo | Fort Portal | He |
| Basakusu | Basatama | Fort St. Porto | He |
| Basongo | Bekombe | Gaima Mt. | He |
| Basatama | Bena-Dibele | Gali | He |
| Bekombe | Bengamisa | Gamangui | He |
| Belo | Benguela | Gangura | He |
| Bena-Dibele | Beni | Garamba | He |
| Bengamisa | Bianga | Go | He |
| Benguela | Bili R. | Golungo Alto | He |
| Bianga | Bima | Gona | He |
| Bikoro | Boende | Gombari | He |
| Bili R. | Bokata | Gondokoro | He |
| Bima | Bokotola | Huambo | He |
| Boende | Bokote | Ibombo | He |
| Bokata | Bokongu | Iboko | He |
| Bokote | Bolengi | Ikelemba R. | He |
| Bokongu | Bona | Ila | He |
| Bolengi | Bombai | Imese | He |
| Bona | Bombimba | Ingende | He |
| Bombai | Bomokandi R. | Inkisi R. | He |
| Bombimba | Bondo (Djambir) | Inongo | He |
| Bomokandi R. | Bondo (Djambir) | Inzira R. | He |
| Bondo (Djambir) | Bondolo | Irebu | He |
| Bondolo | Bontaba | Irumu | He |
| Bontaba | Bombata | Isangi | He |
| Bombata | Bombata-Lembe | Isiro | He |
| Bombata-Lembe | Bumbe | Itoko | He |
| Bumbe | Bushinari R. | Itimbiri R. | He |
| Bushinari R. | Busra R. | Ituri R. | He |
| Busra R. | Bwado | Kabalo | He |
| Bwado | Chambazi R. | Kabamba L. | He |
| Chambazi R. | Chibchoro | Kabalele L. | He |
| Chibchoro | Chaga L. | Kabinda | He |
| Chaga L. | Coquilhatville | Kabompo R. | He |
| Coquilhatville | Cuanza R. | Kabongwe R. | He |
| Cuanza R. | Dekese | Kafakumba | He |
| Dekese | | Kafure R. | He |
| | | Kagera R. | He |
| | | Kalamba | He |
| | | Kalembe-Lembe | He |
| | | Kalongo | He |
| | | Kama | He |
| | | Kambove | He |
| | | Kampala | He |
| | | Kanda-Kanda | He |
| | | Kasai R. | He |
| | | Kasanga | He |
| | | Kasindi | He |
| | | Kasongo R. | He |
| | | Katoko Kombe | He |
| | | Katola | He |
| | | Kayoyo | He |
| | | Kiambi | He |
| | | Kibali R. | He |