



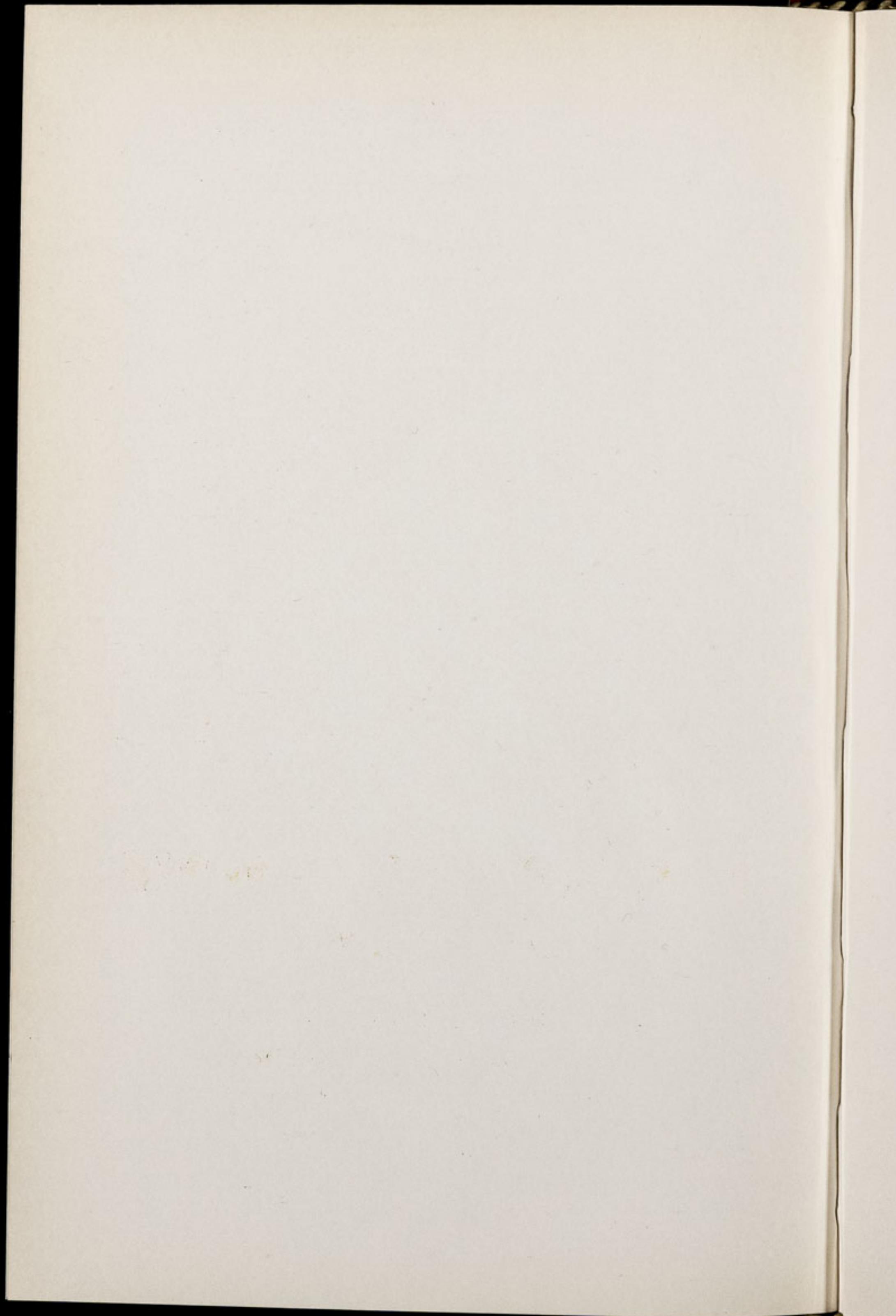
# **Chester Zoo News**

## ***AND GUIDE***

**THE NORTH OF ENGLAND ZOOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY, ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS  
UPTON-BY-CHESTER**

**August 1980**

**Price 15p**



# North of England Zoological Society

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, UPTON-BY-CHESTER

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Curator of Mammals

## COVER

Young Orang-utans "Kimbu" and "Martha"

*By courtesy of Associated Press*

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## THE GREAT APES AND SOME OF THE MUDDLE ABOUT THEIR NAMES

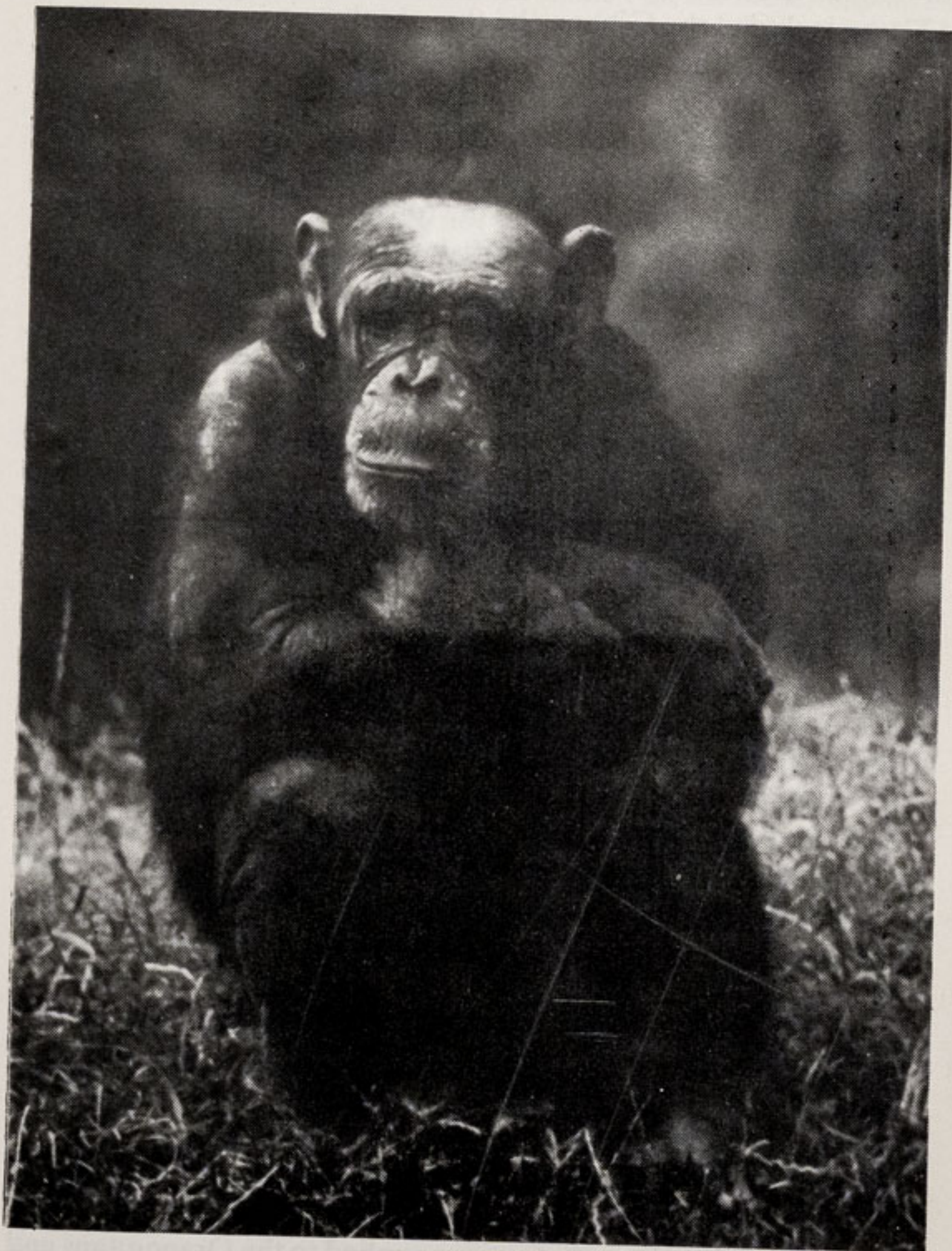
At Chester Zoo we have Gorillas, we have Orang-utans, we have Chimpanzees and we have Gibbons. They are all Apes and are grouped into one family called the Pongidae; all but the Gibbons are what we call the Great Apes.

Each kind of animal has been given a scientific name which has a very precise meaning, so that we can be quite sure of what we are talking about. This means that to be included under a particular name an animal has to conform to the description given by the zoologist who first proposed the name. The scientific naming of the Apes has a complicated history which includes many of the problems and pitfalls which face the unwary zoologist. I am giving below only the outline of this history.

Modern scientific naming stems from the publication of Carl Linne's *Systema Naturae*, 10th Edition, in 1758 in Sweden. As he wrote in Latin he is normally referred to as Linnaeus. With 1758 as the baseline, all zoological names since then must conform to the Code laid down by the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature, which was set up in 1895. This body is called upon from time to time to adjudicate if there is a doubt or confusion over the interpretation and application of the Code, especially in cases where strict application would lead to a familiar name being replaced by an obscure one.

In the 10th Edition, Linnaeus gave Man the name *Homo sapiens* (Wise Man) and he gave the name *Homo troglodytes* (Cave Man) to the hairy, man-like animal which he thought came from Africa and South-East Asia; i.e. he was confusing Orang-utans with Chimpanzees, but he did not include the Gibbons. He lumped the rest of the Primates (the group of mammals which includes Man, Apes and Monkeys) into the genera *Simia* (with 21 species) and *Lemur* (with three species).

When he published again in 1760, he described the Orang-utan under the name *Simia pygmaeus* (Pygmy-like Monkey). However, probably because he was still confused, he renamed Orang-utans in



*By courtesy of K. W. Green, A.R.P.S.*

"MEG", CHIMPANZEE

1766 *Simia satyrus* (Satyr-like Monkey). At the same time he was continuing to use the name *Homo troglodytes* (as in 1758) for the ill-defined species of hairy man from Africa and South-East Asia. In 1771 he included the Gibbon (he thought there was only one kind) in the latter genus, naming it *Homo lar* (Wood-god Man). The Gorilla had not yet been recognised—at least not since 1758—although, in 1613, an English sailor returning from Angola gave very passable descriptions of two kinds of hairy, man-like animals, one clearly the Chimpanzee and the other the Gorilla, though just to add to the confusion of this story he named this *Pongo*, a use we must ignore because it dates from before 1758, for it is used again for the Orang-utan under the modern Code.

In 1799, Lacepede, a Frenchman, proposed that the Orang-utan should be separated from the monkeys and put into a genus of its own, *Pongo*. Thus the name *Pongo satyrus* came into use, but there were no grounds for allowing the epithet *satyrus* to replace *pygmaeus* and the correct name is *Pongo pygmaeus*.

There are now recognised to be two geographically distinct forms of Orang-utan: those from Borneo, where the first Orang-utans to be described were from, and those from Sumatra. There are several differences apart from geographical separation. They differ in appearance, in behaviour and in their chromosome picture, so that these two forms are regarded as sub-species and have a third scientific name. The Bornean form automatically becomes *Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus*, whilst the Sumatran form has the name given it when it was recognised as being distinct, *Pongo pygmaeus abeli*.

Meanwhile, confusion was developing over the naming of the Chimpanzee. It was widely thought for a long time that Linnaeus' *Simia satyrus* applied to the Chimpanzee and not to the Orang-utan and its name should perhaps have been *Homo satyrus*. In 1816, the German zoologist Oken proposed that the Chimpanzee be placed in a genus of its own, *Pan*, so the animal became known as *Pan satyrus*. Once it was pointed out that *satyrus* applied to the Orang-utans and was not available for the Chimpanzee, the name used became *Pan troglodytes*. (I presume this was because the South-East Asian Orang-utans were no longer included in this name and what was left could only be Chimpanzee.) Oken failed to follow the current

practices when he named animals so, 140 years later, the International Commission rejected his work as a valid basis for scientific names. An application to retain the name *Pan* for the Chimpanzee rather than use the next alternative *Chimpansee* (proposed by Voigt in 1831) has yet to be adjudicated.

Chimpanzees occur across Central Africa, from Senegal in the West to Tanzania in the East. There are differences to be found along the way but there does not seem to be any serious geographical barrier to interbreeding occurring all along the distribution. There are probably not any genuinely isolated sub-species and many of the described differences have turned out to be more related to the age of the animals than to where they came from.

In the 1920's, Chimpanzees were found to be living south of the Congo River in a quite definitely geographically isolated habitat. These animals were smaller and less robustly built than ordinary Chimpanzees and have become known as Pygmy Chimpanzees or Bonobos. Schwarz in 1929, treating them as sub-species, gave them the name *Pan satyrus paniscus*. Whether or not they are a separate species from the Chimpanzee or only a sub-species is still being debated but consensus is tending towards their being a species, with the name *Pan paniscus*.

It was not until the middle of the last century that the Gorilla was recognised as being a different species from the Chimpanzees. It was first described as *Troglodytes gorilla* by Savage and Wyman in 1847. The generic name was incorrect, as there was already a genus of animals with the name *Troglodytes*—the wrens—so, in 1852, Geoffroy proposed as the Gorilla's generic name *Gorilla*, so the species is now known as *Gorilla gorilla*.

Gorillas only occur in Central Africa. In the West, in the Cameroons, live the Western Gorilla, which are the type sub-species and are called therefore *Gorilla gorilla gorilla*. In the East, separated by a wide gap from the others, there are Gorillas which live in lowland forests and also on high mountains. It is not at all clear if these constitute one or two sub-species. Matschie in 1903 gave the name *Gorilla gorilla beringei* (*G.g. beringei* for short) to those on the mountains. In 1914 he recognised what he thought was



*By courtesy of J. Whitworth*

"MUKISI", EASTERN GORILLA

another type of Gorilla from the Eastern lowland forests and these he named *G.g. graueri*. Other names have also popped into the literature, e.g. *G.g. rex-pygmaeorum* (Gorilla king of the Pygmies!) and *G.g. manyema*. There may be two genuinely isolated and recognisable Eastern forms, in which case *G.g. beringei* would be the Mountain Gorilla and *G.g. graueri* the Eastern Lowland Gorilla; or there may really be only one Eastern form, in which case it would be called *G.g. beringei*, the Eastern Gorilla. Our "Mukisi" is from the East but he is from the lowlands and not the mountains, so he is either an Eastern Gorilla, *G.g. beringei*, or an Eastern Lowland Gorilla, *G.g. graueri*. I do not think he should ever be called a Mountain Gorilla, *G.g. beringei*.

There only remain the Gibbons, now thought to number six species, for which Illiger in 1811 proposed the genus *Hylobates*. Some zoologists think the Siamang sufficiently different to be in its own genus *Symphalangus*.

To summarise, we have:—

<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Linnaeus, 1758 Man, Worldwide.
<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	(Linnaeus, 1760) Orang-utan, Borneo and Sumatra. (The brackets round Linnaeus, 1760, are a convention, not always used, to show that he described the species as belonging to another genus, in this case <i>Simia</i> ).
<i>P.p. pygmaeus</i>	Bornean sub-species.
<i>P.p. abeli</i>	Sumatran sub-species.
<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	(Linnaeus, 1758) Chimpanzee, Central Africa.
<i>Pan paniscus</i>	Schwarz 1929, Pygmy Chimpanzee, Zaire.
<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>	(Savage and Wyman, 1847) Gorilla, Central Africa.
<i>G.g. gorilla</i>	Western sub-species
<i>G.g. beringei</i>	Eastern sub-species.
<i>Hylobates</i>	Illiger, 1811, Gibbons, South-East Asia and islands.

# CHESTER ZOO

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND  
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

FOR A COMPLETE TOUR OF THE ZOO — Follow Nos 1-116 from South Entrance,  
or Nos 16-116 from North Entrance then return to Nos 1-14

**Chester Zoo is Open Daily  
from 10 a.m.**



## 1. SOUTH ENTRANCE

2. Peacock Enclosure
3. Wapiti Paddock
4. Raccoon Enclosure
5. Aviaries
6. Milk Bar
7. CORONATION HALL
8. CLOAKROOM, FIRST AID, TOILETS, INVALIDS' TOILETS, MOTHER AND BABY ROOM
9. CAFETERIA
10. Picnic Lawn
11. Ornamental Garden (under construction)
12. Jubilee Gardens (Noah)
13. Kiosk
14. AQUARIUM
15. NORTH ENTRANCE
16. PUSH CHAIRS, WHEELCHAIRS, LOST CHILDREN
17. PARROT HOUSE
18. Free Flight Aviary
19. APE HOUSE
20. Shop and Kiosk
21. Aviaries and Picnic Lawn
22. CLASSROOM
23. TOILETS
24. TUATARA EXHIBIT
25. Peccaries
26. Birds of Prey Aviaries
27. Condor Aviary
28. Wild Dogs
29. Animal Enclosure
30. Porcupine Enclosure
31. Coypus
32. Beavers
33. Giraffe House

34. Camel House
35. Giant Tortoise Paddock
36. TROPICAL AND REPTILE HOUSES
37. CHIMPANZEES
38. Floribunda Rose Garden
39. Zebra House
40. Waterfowl Island
41. H.T. Rose Garden
42. Aviaries
43. Flamingos
44. Waterfowl Enclosure
45. Site for new Penguin Pool
46. Site for new Penguin Pool
47. Site for new Penguin Pool
48. Sealions
49. Rock Garden
50. Polar Bears
51. Big Cat Enclosure
52. Waterfowl Enclosure
53. Capybara
54. BIRD HOUSE
55. FOUNTAIN RESTAURANT
56. Animal Exhibit
57. TOILETS
58. Lions
59. SOUVENIR SHOP
60. TOILETS
61. OAKFIELD RESTAURANT & G. S. Mottershead Memorial Gds

62. P.O. Telephone
63. Gibbons
64. Arctic Fox Enclosure
65. Serval Enclosure
66. Ornamental Rock Garden
67. Wallabies and Kangaroos
68. Kangaroo Enclosure
69. Paddock
70. Cheetahs
71. WATERBUS BOOKING OFFICE AND KIOSK
72. Rose Gardens
73. Fountain Flower Gardens
74. Rose Garden
75. Red Lechwe
76. Red Lechwe
77. Deer or Antelope Enclosure
78. Zebra and Deer Enclosure
79. Zebra and Deer Enclosure
80. Brown Bears
81. ELEPHANTS
82. Hippos
83. Tapirs
84. Small Mammal House
85. Waterfowl Enclosure
86. Ankole Cattle
87. Emus, Cranes and Flamingos
88. Outside Monkey Enclosures
89. Baboon Pens
90. Cat House
91. Tiger Enclosures

94. Reindeer Enclosure
- 94a. Llamas
95. Antelope Paddock
96. Antelope Paddock
97. Waterfowl Enclosure
98. Waterfowl and Axle
99. Waterfowl Enclosure
100. Blackbuck
101. Wallabies
102. Ostrich
103. Wallabies
- 103a. Animal Enclosure

104. Pere David's Deer Paddock
105. Przewalski's Horses
- 105a. Onager
106. Arabian Gazelles
107. Guanaco
108. Bison
109. Pere David's Deer Paddock
110. Prairie Marmots, Alpacas
111. Antelope Enclosure
112. RHINOS
113. TOILETS
114. Mpila Snack Bar
115. Antelope Enclosure
116. MONKEY HOUSE

## Facilities

**WATERBUS.** Enjoy a trip around the Zoo. Tickets available at Waterbus Kiosk (No. 71 on plan).  
**PUSH CHAIRS AND WHEELCHAIRS** can be hired near the NORTH ENTRANCE (No. 16 on plan).  
**LOST CHILDREN** are taken to building No. 16 on plan.  
**FIRST AID** Cloakroom (No. 8 on plan).  
**TOILETS.** Invalids' Toilets (No. 8 on plan).

## Catering (subject to revision)

OAKFIELD RESTAURANT (Table Licence)—No. 61 on plan.  
 FOUNTAIN RESTAURANT (Party Catering)—No. 55 on plan.  
 CAFETERIA (Self Service)—No. 9 on plan.  
 MPILA SNACK BAR (Light Meals)—No. 114 on plan.  
 RAINBOW KIOSK (Picnic Lawn adjoining)—No. 20 on plan.  
 Wet weather facilities for visitors wishing to eat their own food are provided at the CORONATION HALL No. 7.  
 Snack Bars and Picnic Lawns are situated throughout the ZOO

## Feeding Times

LIONS—3 p.m. except Fridays  
 SEA LIONS—3 times daily—2.30 p.m.—3.30 p.m.—4.30 p.m.

ANIMALS MAY BE MOVED FROM TIME TO TIME

There are other histories of names as complicated as this, but they are hard to find. I hope this account has at least illustrated some of the problems and pitfalls which face a zoologist when he is trying to make certain that the name he proposes can only apply to the kind of animal he intends it to apply to. It can be very confusing—I have only told part of the story; and other zoologists will argue over such details as the correct scientific name for “Mukisi”!

Dr. Michael R. Brambell

*STOP PRESS.*—We are delighted to be able to report that our female Western Gorilla “Gogal”, who has been in Bristol Zoo since 1978, has given birth on 23rd July to a baby son. At the time of writing, mother and baby are both reported to be well. “Gogal” will be staying at Bristol as part of our joint breeding arrangement. We are extremely grateful to Bristol Zoo for what they have done to help us with our Gorillas.

#### LATEST NEWS

The redesigning work on the Flamingo Enclosure has now been completed. The final piece of work—the rebuilding of winter quarters—has been carried out. The Flamingoes can be seen at Zoo Guide Nos. 43 and 87.

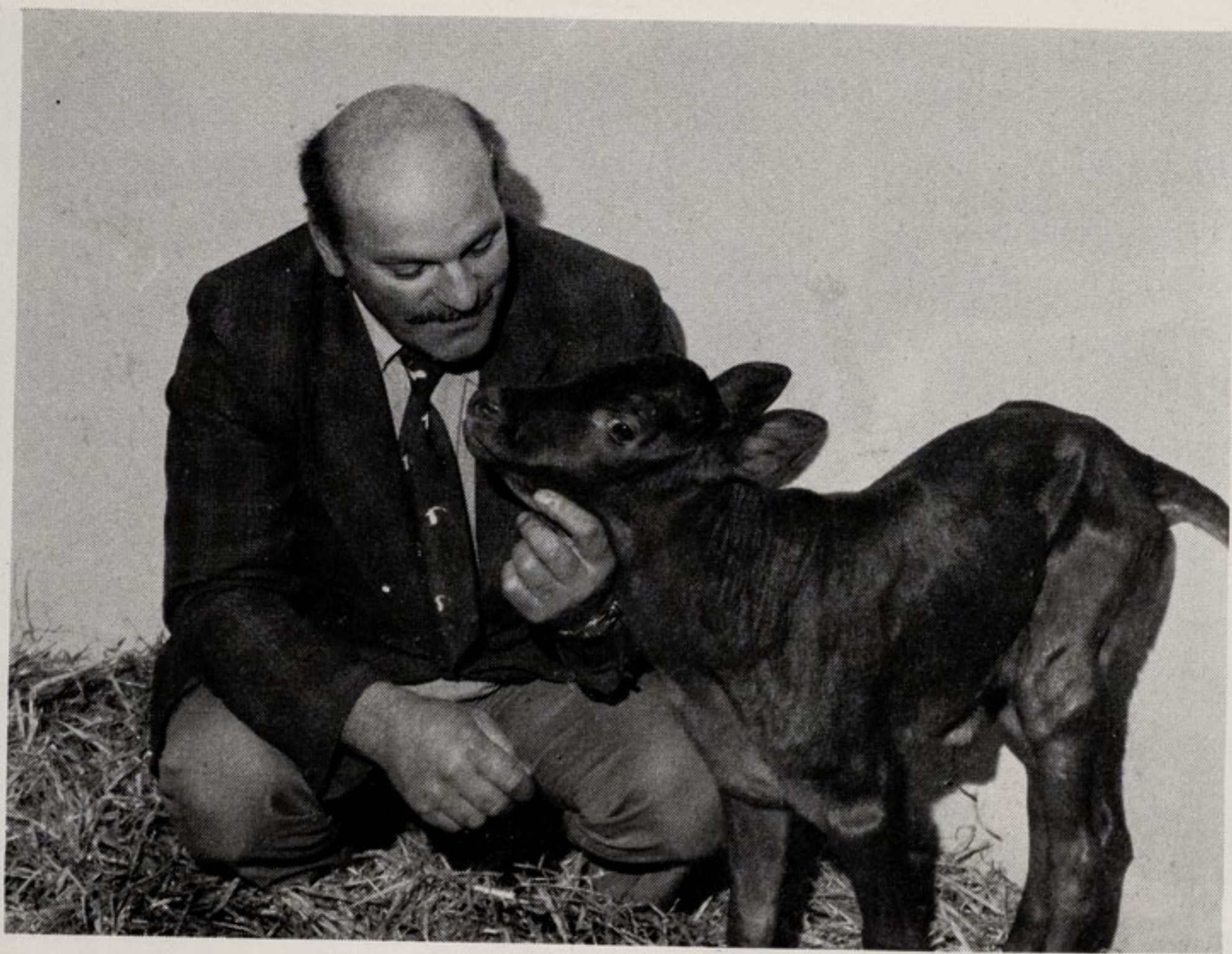
“Twiga”, the young Giraffe, can now be seen in the outdoor Giraffe Paddock at Zoo Guide No. 33.

At No. 34, visitors can see “Kima”, an Ankole calf. She was born during July but was rejected by her mother, necessitating hand-rearing. She is a beautiful youngster, with the characteristic shiny, bright, auburn coat. We have had Ankole Cattle at Chester for many years and, at one time during the '60's, had a herd of 15. This particular member of the Bovidae originates from Africa. Our bull was purchased in 1978, to go with our three females which were bred here. This is the first offspring from our new bull, and also the first Ankole birth since 1973. The youngster has had to be taken out of the enclosure and can be seen at the Guide No. above. Adults can be seen at No. 86.



*By courtesy of Dave Kendall, County Press Photography*

ADULT ANKOLE FEMALE



*By courtesy of K. W. Green, A.R.P.S.*

"KIMA", ANKOLE CALF, WITH PETER WAIT, CURATOR OF MAMMALS

Another particularly striking feature are the very large sweeping horns of the adult, which can be seen in the picture of an adult female on page 11. A picture of "Kima" is shown on page 12.

Our Chimpanzee group of 17 have an age-span from 33 (the two females "Meg" and "Babs") to one female "Gemma", the youngest, who will be one year old on 14th August, 1980, and is the 15th youngster born to "Meg". A picture of "Meg", who has been at Chester since 1950, is shown on page three.

The Chester Zoo Penguin Appeal now stands at £16,000. United (Penguin) Biscuits have given us a great deal of support and donated various "lines" for sale at the Zoo. These include Penguin scarves, badges, soft toy Penguins and posters. The posters are of two kinds, one in colour and one for children to colour in themselves. All proceeds from the sale of the above will go to the Penguin Appeal.

Patrick Moore, the well-known astronomer, has also given his support to the Appeal. He was in Chester to play a piece of xylophone music called "Penguin Parade", which he had composed himself.

Schools and children, private individuals and firms are giving tremendous support, and we are pleased with the enthusiastic response we have received to date from the public. On 11th July, Mrs. Parkinson and Dr. Brambell went to Upton High School, where they were presented with £200 collected by one class which had sold ice-cream in their lunch-hour as their means of raising money. A few days later, they went to Forfield School, Crosby, where a sponsored spell had raised over £700. This was a delightful way to be supported, as the children got the immediate benefit of being able to spell better (we hope!), as well as having contributed enough to provide for a Penguin.

There is no doubt that, quite apart from helping us to build a really good Penguin exhibit, the Appeal is doing a lot to draw the Zoo and its supporting community together. We are very grateful for all the support we have been getting. Long may it continue!

## BIRTHS AND ARRIVALS

## Mammals

1 Axis Deer ( <i>Axis axis</i> )	Birth
1 Ankole Calf ( <i>Bos taurus</i> )	Birth
1 Hamadryas Baboon ( <i>Papio hamadryas</i> )	Birth
1 Wapiti ( <i>Cervus canadensis</i> )	Birth
Coypu ( <i>Myocastor coypus</i> )	Birth
2 Chinese Leopards ( <i>Panthera pardus</i> )	Breeding loan/London Zoo
2 Greater Kudu ( <i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i> )	Breeding loan/London Zoo
2 Marsh Mongoose ( <i>Attilax paludinosus</i> )	Purchased

## Birds

2 Derbyan Parakeets ( <i>Psittacula derbiana</i> )	Bred
6 Sacred Ibis ( <i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i> )	Bred
6 Rheas ( <i>Rhea americana</i> )	Bred
2 White-crested Laughing Thrushes ( <i>Garrulax leucalophus</i> )	Bred
7 Quaker Parakeets ( <i>Myiopsitta monachus</i> )	Bred
1 Scaly-breasted Lorikeet ( <i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i> )	Bred
1 Kookaburra ( <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i> )	Exchange/Dublin Zoo
2 Fishing Owls ( <i>Scotopelia ussheri</i> )	Breeding loan/London Zoo
1 Peach-fronted Conure ( <i>Aratinga aurea</i> )	Presented
1 Cockatiel ( <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i> )	Presented

## Reptiles

2 Indian Pythons ( <i>Python molurus</i> )	Presented
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## GARDENING NOTES

Although July turned out to be a wet month, with temperatures below average especially at night, some of the bedding plants have grown and flowered exceptionally well. The standard Fuchsia, of which there are over 200 in the flower beds throughout the Zoo, put on a lot of growth and have produced a good head with plenty of bloom. The same weather has suited the Fuchsia border, which contains over 600 plants in over 100 varieties, with manes of flowers.

At the end of July the weather became warmer, although we still had some good downpours of rain, and this helped the *Begonia*, *Heliotrope* and *Salvia* to grow more, as they had been at a standstill earlier in the month, due to the cold. *Petunia* are lacking sunshine, but hopefully they will improve.

All the plants mentioned in the April issue of "Chester Zoo News" to be planted in the new South American Garden were attended to during June. This new garden can be seen at Zoo Guide No. 11. It will need a good Summer for some of the plants to grow well, such as *Ipomoea rubro-coerulea*, common name Morning Glory. *Ipomoea* comes from a Greek word referring to its twining growth and *rubro-coerulea* refers to the flowers which are red and blue, the red being at the centre. The flowers open early morning and fade as the day goes on, hence Morning Glory. To help fill up the area, this year 1,400 plants of *Nicotiana affinis*, the Night-scented Tobacco, have been planted. Round the sides are Nasturtiums or, to use its botanical name, *Tropaeolum minus* for the dwarf and *T. majus* for the climber. Some roots of *Tropaeolum speciosum*, common name Chilean Flame Flower, were bought but they failed to make growth.

We hope to improve the plantings on this garden next year, as it was late in developing this year. One of our main flower borders is planted with 1,000 *Pentstemons* grown from seed sown in March. This species, *P. gloxinioides*, is perennial but tender and has bell-shaped flowers on spikes of various colours. These are planted out about one foot apart and inter-planted with annual *Nemesia* to make a colourful border early, as *Pentstemons* are usually later than *Antirrhinums* in flowering. The name *Pentstemon* comes from the Greek *Pente*, meaning five, and *Stemon*, a stamen, alluding to the five stamens.

Some of the flower Borders are positioned to act as barriers to animal or bird enclosures, as well as to make the area attractive with colour most of the year. Only in some cases, such as the Lion border, do we need to run a single strand of strong wire along, 18 inches high, otherwise the visitors are usually respectful of our wishes that they do not cross barriers to enclosures for their own safety.

*Bougainvillea* continues to flower well in the Tropical House and the "Dutchman's Pipe", *Aristolochia durior*, is flowering well on the top walk. *Aristolochia* comes from the Greek *Aristo* meaning best or most useful, and *Locheia*, childbirth, alluding to its ancient use in maternity. This plant is a climber. Also on the top walk is a good specimen of *Cissus gongylodes*, which is a climber, with long red aerial roots hanging down. *Jacobinia carnea* is in flower, with flesh-coloured blooms at the tips. This plant is suited throughout the building and does well in the shady parts. The plants used for ground cover are also growing well this year.

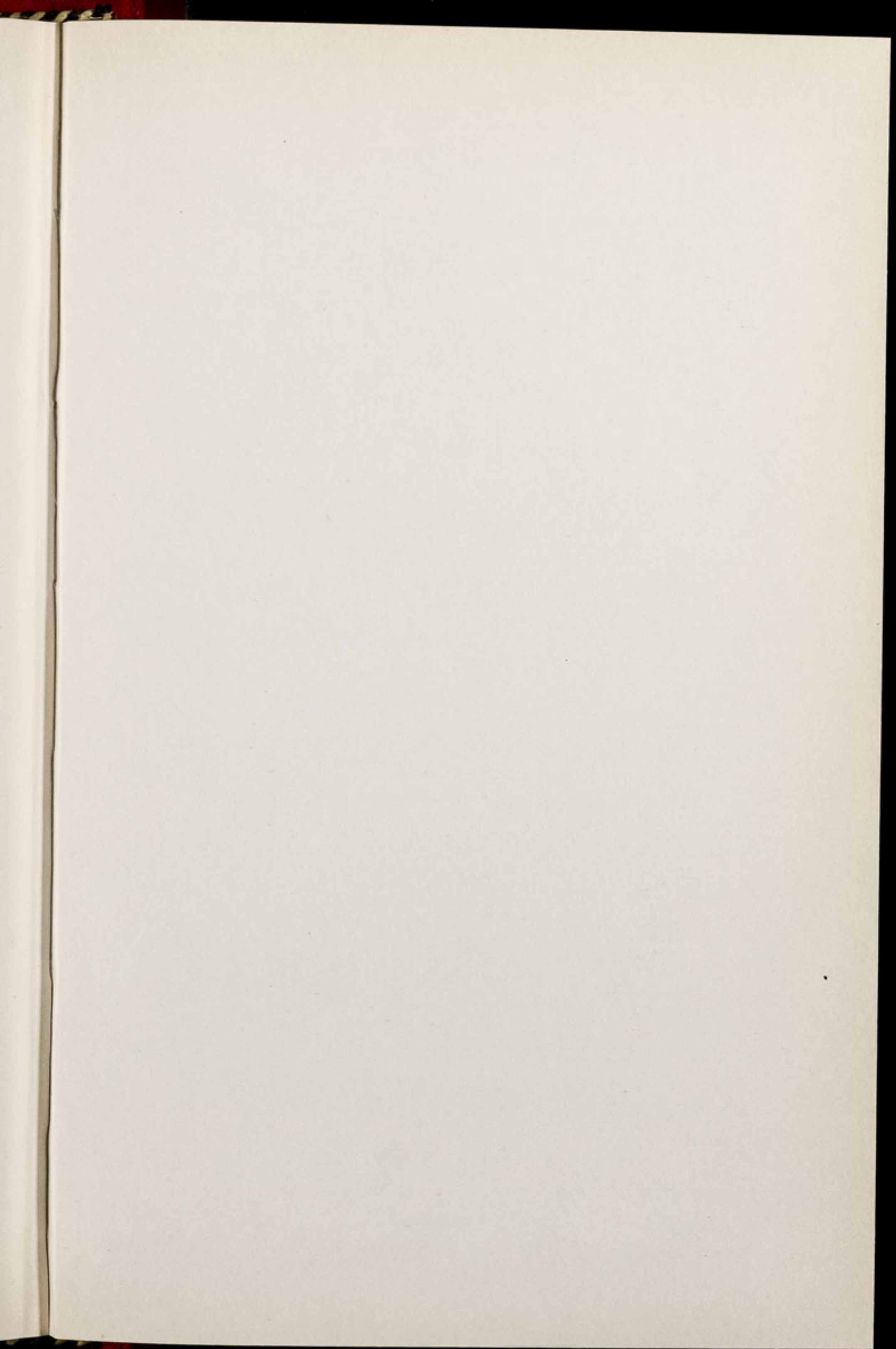
Walter Worth, *Head Gardener*

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### SUBSCRIPTIONS

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