

Holloway Hominoid Endocast Data July 2009

KO-321 *Pan troglodytes troglodytes* **Chimpanzee**

American Museum of Natural History Specimen #174860

Full Adult Female

Location: Museum records--Equatorial Guinea/Spanish Guinea,
Currently Republic of Equatorial Guinea
Specific locality: N'Sork

KO-227 *Pan paniscus* **Bonobo**

Koninklijk Musuem Voor Midden Afrika (Tervuren) Specimen #R.G.27005

Adult Male

Location: Museum records--Belgian Congo, Currently Democratic Republic of the Congo
Specific locality: Ponthierville

KO-232 *Pongo pygmaeus* **Orangutan**

National Museum of Natural History Specimen #153806

Full Adult Male

Location: South Southwestern Borneo [Country Indonesia]
Specific locality: Kendawagan River

KO-229 *Gorilla gorilla gorilla* **Western Lowland Gorilla**

American Museum of Natural History Specimen #167334

Full Adult Male

Location: Museum records--French Cameroon, Currently the Republic of Cameroon
Specific locality: No specific locality data available

KO-230 *Symphalangus syndactylus* **Siamang**

Museum??? Specimen #143578

Full Adult Male

Location: Not known (it may be in the original museum accession records)
This taxon is found in Indonesia (Sumatra), Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia) and Thailand

KO-228 *Hylobates moloch*

Silvery Javan, Javan or Silvery Gibbon

(Genus *Hylobates*--lar group, dwarf gibbons)

(Species—*moloch*, Javan or silvery gibbon)

Museum?? Full Adult Male

Location: Java (Indonesia)

Some currently opt to make a taxonomic distinction between West Javan and Central Javan forms. Specifically (according to Geissmann) between *H. moloch*, the West Java, Western silvery ?*H. pongolsoni*, the Central Java, Eastern silvery or Central Javan gibbon.

The specific location of this specimen is not known to me though it may be found in the original museum accession records.

According to the IUCN Red list, “This taxon is monotypic (Geissman *et al.* 2002; T. Geissmann pers. comm.), although it has been suggested that there is evidence for two genetically distinct silvery gibbon populations (Andayani *et al.* 2001), leading to the subsequent recognition of two subspecies by several authors (Hilton-Taylor 2000, Supriatna 2006, Supriatna and Wahyono 2000), a recent review of the molecular evidence and a comparison of morphological and vocal data casts doubt on this claim (Geissman *et al.* 2002, T. Geissmann pers. comm.).”