

THE ZOOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA 1650-1790



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Carl Peter Thunberg

10.1 BACKGROUND

Thunberg was an important figure among the Cape explorers because he was a professional scientist, a strict follower of the classification methods introduced by Linnaeus and a prolific author. Most of his collections were preserved. He travelled to Japan in the 1770's but first stayed about two years at the Cape of Good Hope to learn Dutch and to examine the Cape flora and fauna. This resulted in a large collection both of plants and of animals including many insects. He presented all his specimens to the University of Uppsala, Sweden, where he was director of the museum and professor of natural history. He worked hard to review his collections and published many papers and books about them. These publications provide many valuable data, but they are not easy to use because they are rare and often only present extensive lists of animal or plant names.

Much attention has been paid to Thunberg as a botanist. His contributions to zoology are rarely mentioned. This emphasis is unfortunate because Thunberg was interested in both disciplines and published extensively in both areas. His publications about South African vertebrates are reviewed in 10.3-6 and those about his stay at the Cape and his expeditions into the interior in 10.4 and 10.8. There is not much manuscript material directly relating to his time in South Africa; his journals are not known. Some letters and later manuscripts are mentioned in 10.7 and his collections from the Cape are reviewed in 10.9.

10.2 BIOGRAPHY

The life of Carl Peter Thunberg (1743-1828) was dominated by the pleasures of taxonomic investigations and hence appears uneventful. He completed his studies in Sweden, travelled extensively in Europe, Africa and Asia between 1770 and 1779, and then stayed at home teaching and reviewing his collections. A full biography has not appeared, but there are many shorter notices written from various (but mainly botanical) angles, the most important of which include Agardh (1829, translated by Mohnike 1831), Zetterström (1822), Schröder (1832), Billberg (1832), Juel (1918), Karsten (1939a), and Rudner in Thunberg (1986: x-xix)¹.

Thunberg was born on 11 November 1743 in Jönköping, Sweden, the son of Johan Thunberg and Margaretha Starkman. His father died only a few years later and his mother remarried with the merchant Gabriel Forsberg. On 17 September 1761, Thunberg was enrolled at the University of Uppsala where he followed courses in theology, public law, philosophy, chemistry, theoretical and practical medicine. One of his teachers was Carolus Linnaeus who taught him the principles of botany and zoology including his natural system of classification. Thunberg always remained a most faithful follower of the Linnaean methods. He completed his medical studies by defending two dissertations, 'De venis resorbentibus' on 2 June 1767 under

Linnaeus, and 'De Ischiade' on 28 June 1770 under Jonas Sidrén, professor of anatomy and practical medicine. During his studies, Thunberg was supported by the Kåhres Stipendium and in 1770 he received a further 3300 daler from this fund to complete his studies in France.

Thunberg started his travels on 15 September 1770. On his way to Paris, he stopped in Amsterdam, arriving on 5 October 1770. Here he met Johannes Burman (1707-1779), professor of botany at Amsterdam's Athenaeum Illustre, and his son Nicolaas Laurens Burman (1733-1793). Burman knew Linnaeus well and Thunberg must have carried letters of introduction. Apparently impressed with Thunberg's botanical interests, the Burmans offered to arrange a collecting trip to the Far East. Meanwhile, Thunberg travelled via The Hague and Leiden to Paris where he arrived on 1 December 1770. He stayed there for some six months to visit the museums, gardens, public institutions; to follow courses and to meet others with corresponding interest like Bernard de Jussieu (1699-1777) and Etienne Louis Geoffroy (1725-1810). He received two letters from N.L. Burman dated 24 March and 30 May 1771 concerning the projected journey to Japan (Karsten 1939a:5).

On 18 July 1771 Thunberg was back in Amsterdam to complete the preparations of the voyage. He was to go to Japan because the flora there was completely unknown in Europe. He left Holland on 30 December 1771 with the rank of surgeon-extraordinary on board the V.O.C. ship *Schoonzigt* commanded by the Swedish captain Jan Rondecrantz. The various places visited only need to be mentioned here: Cape of Good Hope 16 April 1772 - 2 March 1775, Batavia (Java) May - 21 June 1775, the island Decima in Japan 14 August 1775 - 3 December 1776 (including a trip to Yeddo 4 March - 30 June 1776), Java 4 January - 7 July 1777, Ceylon July 1777 - 6 February 1778, Cape of Good Hope 27 April - 15 May 1778. He was back in Holland on 1 October 1778. The two visits to southern Africa are treated in more detail below.

1. There is much material available about Thunberg's life, including his own publications and correspondence. The Library of the University of Uppsala has a collection of biographical manuscripts and pamphlets, and another one is in the Library of the University of Stockholm donated by J.E. Wikström to the Kgl. Vetenskaps Akademien in July 1854. The period of travel is covered by Thunberg's own account of his published *Resa or Travels* (1788-1793) and by a short note in Thunberg (1823:7-10). His time in Japan was described in a booklet published by the Science Council of Japan and the Botanical Society of Japan in 1953 (Anon. 1953). There is a wealth of shorter notices, most of them stressing the botanical achievements: Andersson 1919, Brinck 1955:18-24, Elloff & Labuschagne 1961:8-9, Eybers 1925:1-14, Fodstad 1982, Forbes 1946, 1965:25-36, Gilbert 1977:382, Grut 1974, Gunn & Codd 1981:347-350, Landin 1985, Lasègue 1845:67-70, MacOwen 1886:xxxvi, Mellin 1848:47-59, Norlindh 1969:226-228, 1975, I. Rudner in Thunberg 1986:x-xix, Selander 1960:43-53, Sommarström 1975, Stafleu 1971:152-153, Svedelius 1944a,b, Ugglä 1945, Wallström 1983:113-120.

1976:366). These notes contain a few zoological remarks given in 10.8.

French translations

There were two different French editions. The first only gives the text of vols. 1-3 of the original Swedish.

Voyage en Afrique et en Asie, principalement au Japon, pendant les années 1770-1779, servant de suite au voyage de Sparman. Paris, Fuchs. 8vo. 1794, 1 volume: xii, 532.

A second, more interesting translation appeared two years later:

Voyages au Japon, par le Cap de Bonne-Espérance, les îles de la Sonde &c. Paris, Benoit, Dandré, Garnery, Oubé. An IV (1796). 8vo: 4 volumes, I: iv, lxiv, 418; II: x, 430; III: viii, 446; IV: xii, 462. 4to: 2 volumes, I: iv, xlv, 512; II: iv, viii, 554.

It was translated by L. Langles who added some footnotes. The natural history was revised and annotated by Jean Baptiste de Lamarck (1744-1829). These notes reflected Lamarck's understanding and did not add new details obtained from Africa. The first volume had 3 zoological plates accompanied by notes contributed by Lamarck (pp.348-351).

Pl. I 'Marmotte Africaine' or '*Arctomys africana*', a reversed copy of the engraving found in the original Swedish edition showing *Bathyergus suillus* (described by Lamarck, p.348).

Pl. II 'Mus Capensis' depicting *Georchus capensis*, a plate copied from Pallas (1779, pl.7) (described by Lamarck pp.349-350).



Fig. 83 Cape dune mole (Bathyergus suillus) in Thunberg's travels, from the French translation of 1796 (pl.I).



Fig. 84 Cape mole (Georchus capensis) in the French translation of Thunberg's travels (1796, pl.II).

Pl. III 'Mullus fasciatus' depicting a fish, described by Lamarck (p.351).

English translations

A contemporary English edition started to appear in 1793. It was translated by Charles Rivington Hopson (1744-1796) according to evidence discussed by V.S. Forbes in Thunberg (1986: xxv-xxviii). The title was:

Travels in Europe, Africa and Asia, made between the years 1770 and 1779. London.

There were 4 volumes. At first, vols. 1-3 were published in 1793 by W. Richardson and J. Egerton. Production was taken over by F. & C. Rivington, London, who printed volume 4 in 1795, a second edition of volumes 1-3 in 1795, a third edition of vol. 3 in 1795, and vols. 2-4 in 1796 (cf. Thunberg 1986:xxiii).

A recent new English edition appeared in the works of the Van Riebeeck Society (series 2, volume 17, 1986). It was partially based on the existing translation, but it was revised and corrected. It was edited by V.S. Forbes (cf. Forbes 1987). As none of the other editions are now easily available, my comments are presented with page references to this VRS edition (Thunberg 1986).

10.5 DISSERTATIONS

In the course of 50 years as professor at the University of Uppsala, Thunberg presided over a large number of graduation ceremonies. The dissertations or theses defended on those occasions bear the name of Thunberg as praeses and that of the student as respondent. There were a total of 294 such theses, as listed briefly by Marklin (1820:200-209, 1874:147-151). Most of them were short, rarely more than 10 pages. One major series of dissertations presented a catalogue of the natural history collection in Uppsala, the *Museum Naturallum* (10.5.2). The contents of the other dissertations were very diverse, medical, botanical and zoological. These small booklets are very rare today and complete sets are almost impossible to find.² A few only were reprinted by C.H. Persoon (1799-1801). Muller & Rookmaaker (in press) commented on those contributing to South African entomology.

10.5.1 Authorship

It has become an important question to establish who should be regarded as author of these dissertations. Until recently, the new zoological and botanical names found in these booklets have been attributed to Thunberg only. Of course, it has not been actually established to which extent the student was responsible for the contents (Schulze 1921). Amadon (in Stresemann & Amadon 1979:323), followed by Clancey et al. (1987:7), argued that the author of the only ornithological new name found in these dissertations (*Falco canorus*, see 10.5.2) should be Rislachi (the student) rather than Thunberg. This change is easy enough to bring into effect. However, if accepted by taxonomists, this may well result in an inevitable change of author of hundreds of established entomological and botanical names.

2. A complete set of all 294 theses was offered for sale in 1985 by Björck & Börjesson, Stockholm.

most recent English edition edited by V.S. Forbes (as 1986). Thunberg often included a binominal name for the animals seen. These are given as they appear in the original Swedish, but only the vernacular is translated in the English quotation as the binomen is the same. Thunberg was accompanied on two journeys by Francis Masson, whose own published records were treated separately (8.5.2 and 8.5.3).

10.8.1 First expedition

On this first expedition towards the east, Thunberg left the Cape on 7 September 1772 and returned on 2 January 1773. He was accompanied by Johann Andreas Auge (1711-1805), superintendent of the Company's gardens in Cape Town from 1751-1778 who made many journeys into the interior to collect plants; by Daniel Ferdinand Immelman (b. 1756) who later also accompanied Sparrman (see 9.7.2); by Christiaan Hector Leonhardy, a sergeant of the army who went along to shoot the larger animals and birds; and by 2 Hottentots.

Thunberg started in a northerly direction via Theefontein to Saldanha Bay, to continue eastwards through Tulbagh, Worcester to Swellendam. He then went to Heidelberg, Riversdale, Mossel Bay, Knysna and Plettenberg Bay, along the Keurbooms River across the Outeniqua Mountains to Avontuur in the Lange Kloof. He continued east to the Gamtoos River. On his return journey he again passed through the Lange Kloof and continued to Oudtshoorn and Swellendam. From there he took the direct route back to Cape Town via Caledon.

- [1] 7 September 1772; Groene Kloof 33°30'S, 18°28'E
Phoenicopertus ruber, 'flamingo' (*Phoenicopertus ruber*) – 'flamingoes' (1788:166, 1986:56)
 Anatidae, 'ander' – 'ducks' (1788:167, 1986:56)
Rostratula benghalensis, 'snäppor' (*Scolopax capensis*) – 'snipes' (l.c.)
Eupodotis afra, 'korhanar' (*Otis*?) – 'Korhaan' (l.c.)
 Not identified, 'haantje' (l.c.)
Alcelaphus buselaphus, 'hartebeest' (*Capra dorcas*) – 'hartebeests' (l.c.)
Raphicerus campestris, 'stenbocker' (*Capra grimmia*) – 'steenboks' (l.c.)
Sylvacapra grimmia, 'duykens' (*Capra*) (l.c.)
Struthio camelus, 'strutsar' – 'ostrich' (l.c.)
- [2] 15 September 1772; Company's Post at Saldanha Bay 33°5'S, 18°E
 Bovidae, 'antelopes' (1788:168, 1986:57)
 Anatidae, 'ander' – 'ducks' (l.c.)
Panthera pardus, 'tigrar' – 'tiger' found dead after it ate poisonous plants (1788:169, 1986:58)
Arctocephalus pusillus, 'Phoca (Robben)' – 'seals' (l.c.)
- [3] 24 September 1772; Theefontein 33°12'S, 18°22'E
Eupodotis afra, 'korhan' – 'korhaan' (1788:170, 1986:59)
Sagittarius serpentarius, 'secretaris' (*Falco secretarius*) – 'secretary bird' (1788:171, 1986:59). Thunberg saw a tame specimen in Constantia.
- [4] 25 September 1772; Berg River 33°7'S, 18°51'E
 Not identified, 'svart tornävel' (*Trichius laticollis*) – 'black beetle' (1788:172, 1986:59)
Parusoma subcaeruleum, 'näktergal' (nachtigall) – 'nightingale' (1788:172, 1986:60).
 Orthoptera, 'opblasers' (*Pneumora*) (l.c.)
Euplectes prognus, 'fink' (*Loxia*) – 'finches' with description of nest (l.c.).
- [5] 26 September 1772; Roode Zand 33°17'S, 19°10'E
Dispholidus typus, 'orm' (*Coluber scut. abd. 197, squam. caudal. 124*),

- boomslang' (1788:179, 1986:65)
Hirundo sp., 'svalome' (*Hirundo rustica*) – 'swallows' (1788:160, 1986:66)
- [6] 9 October 1772; Korce 33°45'S, 19°48'E
Procavia capensis, 'dassi' (*Cavia capensis*) – 'dasses' (1788:188, 1986:71)
- [7] 3 November 1772; Koukuma River 34°4'S, 22°56'E
Syncerus caffer, 'vild buffelstjur' – 'buffalo' (1788:208, 1986:87)
- [8] 5 November 1772; Robbeberg at Plettenberg Bay 34°7'S, 23°24'E
Arctocephalus pusillus, 'robber' – 'seals' (1788:212, 1986:91)
- [9] 10 November 1772; Houtniquas Land, area west of Keurbooms River 34°S, 23°24'E
Syncerus caffer, 'buffame' – 'buffaloes' (1788:220, 1986:96)
- [10] 17 November 1772; Wagenbooms River c. 33°46'S, 23°58'E
Theskiornis aethiopicus, 'wilde kalkoen' (*Tantalus*) – 'wild turkey' (1788:225, 1986:98)
- [11] 20 November 1772; Seacow River 33°58'S, 24°43'E
Panthera leo, 'lejon' – 'lions' (1788:225, 1986:98)
Hemachatus haemachatus, 'ringhals' (1788:233, 1986:104)
- [12] 23 November 1772; Camtoors (= Gamtoos) River 33°52'S, 24°54'E
Hippopotamus amphibius, 'Hippopotamus, sjö-häster eller sjö-koe' – 'sea-horse (or sea-cows, Hippopotamus)' (1788:233, 1986:104)
- [13] 26 December 1772; Soetemelksvlei 34°8'S, 19°45'E
Sagittarius serpentarius, 'secretaris vogelen' – 'secretary bird' (1788:241, 1986:109)

10.8.2 The Cape in 1772

Thunberg stayed some eight months near Cape Town between the first and second expeditions. During this time he made some short excursions, for instance to Table Mountain and Lion's Head, and on 13 to 19 May 1773 he explored on foot the mountains between the Cape and False Bay together with R.J. Gordon and F. Masson.

- [14] Robben Island 33°49'S, 18°22'E
Arctocephalus pusillus, 'seals' used to be plentiful, but they had been driven away (1986:125)
Brachypodion pumilium, 'chameleons' (l.c.)
Coturnix coturnix, 'quails' (l.c.)
- [15] Sea near Cape Town
Janus lalandii, 'Cape hummer' (*Cancer arctos*) – 'Cape lobster' (1788:268, 1986:127)
Astrocladus euryale, 'medusae hufvud' (*Asterias caput medusae*) – 'Medusa's head' (l.c.)
 shells, 'slag af Pateller' – 'species of Patellae' (1788:269, 1986:128)
 shells, 'strand-dubbeltje' (l.c.)
Testudo geometrica, 'Testudo geometrica, syrentje' (1788:272, 1986:129)
Callorhynchus capensis, 'Chimaera callorhynchus, doodskop, Joseph' (1788:328, 1986:164)
 Not identified, 'Raja mirelatus, rock' (l.c.)
Torpedo sinuspersici, 'Raja torpedo, trill visch' (l.c.)
- [16] Cape Town
Diceros bicornis, 'enhörningshorn' (rhinoceros) – 'rhinoceros horn' (1788:275, 1986:132). The horns were used to detect poison. Thunberg experimented with its efficacy and found some reaction when a chloride was poured into a cup made from the horn.
Euplectes orix, 'goldfinken' (*Loxia orix*) – 'goldfinch' (1788:279, 1986:134)
Bathyergus suillus, 'witte moll, Marmota africana' – 'white mole' (1788:293, 318, 1986:143, 158)

Georchus capensis, 'bles-moll *Marmota capensis*' (1788:293, 1986:143)

Chrysocloris asiatica, 'blinde moll, *Talpa asiatica*' (l.c.)

Hystrix africae australis, 'hystrix (eyzer-varken)' – 'porcupine' (1788:315, 1986:157)

Thermophilum decemguttatum, 'hard-looper, *Carabus 10-guttatus*' (1788:326, 1986:163)

Lanius collaris, 'fiscal, canarie-byter, *Lanius collaris*' (l.c.)

Telophorus zeylonus, 'grön träst, *Turdus ceilonus*' – 'green thrush' (1788:327, 1986:163). The English translations, Thunberg 1793, I:294 and 1986:163 spell the name of the bird, *T. ceilonicus*.

Pelecanus onocrotalus, 'kropgans, *Pelecanus onocrotalus*' – 'pelican' (1788:328, 1986:163).

Chamaeleo sp., 'chamaeleonten' – 'chameleon' (1788:329, 1986:165)

Agama atra, '*Lacerta stellio*' (l.c.)

Agama hispida, '*Lacerta orbicularis*' (l.c.)

Estrilda astrild, '*Loxia astrild*, rood-beekje' (1788:347, 1986:176)

Streptopelia capicola, 'Turtur dufvor, *Columba risoria*' – 'turtle-dove' (l.c.)

Merops apiaster, 'gröna bergsvalor (*Merops apiaster*)' – 'swallow' (l.c.)

[17] Noordhoek 34°7'S, 18°23'E
Phoenicopterus ruber, 'flamingos (*Phoenicopterus ruber*)' – 'flamingoes' (1788:298, 1986:147)

[18] Table Mountain 33°58'S, 18°25'E
Procavia capensis, 'dassi' – 'dassies' (1788:316, 1986:157)
Papio ursinus, 'babianer' – 'baboons' (l.c.).

10.8.3 Second expedition

Thunberg was away from the Cape between 11 September 1773 and 29 January 1774 on this second expedition again in a generally easterly direction. He was accompanied by Francis Masson, a European servant and 4 Hottentots. He started going northwards through Mamre, Saldanha Bay and Vredenberg to the Berg River. Here he turned east towards Bridgetown, then north again to Citrusdal. From there he travelled to Ceres, Worcester and Swellendam, then east to Riversdale and the Mossel Bay. He continued by passing the Attaquas Kloof to the Lange Kloof, which he followed past Humansdorp to the Gamtoos River. This time he crossed that river and reached the vicinity of the Sundays River. The return journey followed the same route to Swellendam, and then direct to Cape Town past Caledon.

[19] 12 September 1773; Tierberg 33°48'S, 18°35'E
Not identified, 'vata-skölpaddor' – 'water-tortoises' (1789:3, 1986:180)

Chersine angulata, 'land-skölpaddor, *Testudo pusilla*' – 'land-tortoise' (l.c.)

[20] 13 September 1773; Gansekraal 33°30'S, 18°20'E
Haliotis sp., 'Haliotis (en snäcken)' – 'a kind of mollusc' (1789:5, 1986:182)

Georchus capensis, 'blåsig sandmulvarden, *Marmota capensis*' – 'variegated sandmole' (l.c.)

Bathyergus suillus, 'hvita sandmulvarden, *Marmota africana*' – 'white sandmole' (l.c.)

[21] 19 September 1773; North of Groene Kloof 33°24'S, 18°22'E
Pelea capreolus, 'rhebäcker (*Capra*)' – 'reebok' (1789:7, 1986:183)
Alcelaphus buselaphus, 'hartebeest (*Capra dorcas*)' – 'hartebeest' (l.c.)

Raphicerus campestris, 'stenbäcker (*Capra grimmia*)' – 'steenbok' (l.c.)

Sylvicapra grimmia, 'dykare bäcker (duykens, *Capra*)' – 'diving buck' (l.c.)

Eupodotis afra, 'korhanar' – 'korhaan' (l.c.)

Struthio camelus, 'strutsar' – 'ostrich' (l.c.)

[22] 22 September 1773; Taxen Island in Saldanha Bay 33°3'S, 17°59'E
Oryctolagus cuniculus, 'rabbits' in great abundance (1986:184)

[23] Dassen Island (= Malagas Island) in Saldanha Bay 33°3'S, 17°56'E
Spheniscus demersus, 'pinguiner (*Diomedea*)' – 'penguins' (1789:9, 1986:184)

[24] 28 September 1773; Witklip 32°55'S, 17°59'E
Apus caffer, 'svala (*Hirundo apus*)' – 'swallow' (1789:10, 1986:185).
Struthio camelus, 'strutsar' – 'ostrich' (l.c.)
Lycan pictus, 'vilde hundar, jackhalsen' – 'wild dogs, which were here called jackalls' (l.c.). The habit of hunting in large groups is described.

[25] 30 September 1773; Honingklip 32°47'S, 18°1'E
Corvus capensis, 'kråkorne (*Corvus hottentottus*)' – 'crows' (1789:12, 1986:186)
ticks, 'Acari' (l.c.) on cows
Raphicerus melanotis, '(Greis-böck, Capra) grå bäck' – 'grysbok' (l.c.), a tame specimen probably kept by Nicolas Klein, an unknown farmer who lived in this neighbourhood.

[26] 2 October 1773; Zout River 33°2'S, 18°30'E
Euplectes orix, 'goldfinken (*Loxia orix*)' – 'goldfinches' (1789:15, 1986:188). This species was smaller than '*Loxia capensis*' (= *Euplectes capensis*).

Eupodotis afra, 'korhanarne' – 'korhaans' (l.c.).

[27] 16 October 1773; Koud Bokkeveld c.33°5'S, 19°E
Dispholidus typus, 'boomslang' (1789:26, 1986:196)
Estrilda astrild, 'roodbackjes, *Loxia astrild*' (l.c.)
Raphicerus campestris, 'stenbäckarnen' – 'steenbocks' (l.c.)
Sylvicapra grimmia, 'dykare bäcken (duykens)' – 'duykens' (l.c.)
Antidorcas marsupialis, 'springbäckern' – 'springbocks' (l.c.). Later Thunberg (1789:28, 1986:197) called it '*Capra pygargus*'. It lived in scattered herds, but in some years it migrated in large numbers. It was absent from mountainous tracts.

[28] 27 October 1773; Roode Zand 33°17'S, 19°10'E
Oena capensis, 'Maquas duyv (*Columba capensis*)' (1789:39, 1986:203)

[29] 5 November 1773; Keurbooms River 34°1'S, 20°14'E
Cercopithecus aethiops, 'monkey from Houtniquas wood ... like *Simia saba*' (1986:208)

[30] 9 November 1773; near Swellendam 34°2'S, 20°25'E
Dictyophorus spumans, 'gråshoppa, *Gryllus spumans*' – 'grasshopper' (1789:50, 1986:211)

Pelea capreolus, 'rhebäcker' – 'reeboks' (l.c.)
Reduwa arundinum, 'ritbäcker (*Capra*)' – 'rietboks' (l.c.)
Damaliscus dorcas, 'bontebäcker (*Capra scripta*)' – 'bonteboks' (l.c.)

[31] 11 November 1773; near Riversdale 34°5'S, 21°14'E
Spreo bicolor, 'en art af *Corvus*, som kallades Spreuw' – 'kind of *Corvus* called spreuw' (1789:54, 1986:214).

[32] 26, 27 November 1773; near Heights 33°52'S, 23°58'E
Crocuta crocuta, 'tiger-varg (*Hyaena maculata*)' – 'tyger wolf' (1789:65, 1986:222)

Taurotragus oryx, 'elandsbäcker (*Capra oreas*)' – 'eland-boks' (1789:66, 1986:222). It was compared with the bontebok and gemsbok '*Capra oryx*' (= *Oryx gazella*).

Philantomba monticola, 'orebi (*Capra monticola*)' (l.c.). A small specimen was caught in the Lange Kloof.

[33] 1 December 1773; Seacow River 34°4'S, 24°46'E
Euplectes prognus, 'langstaart, *Loxia macroura*' (1789:73, 1986:226).
Schizoccephala bicornis, 'gråshoppen (*Mantis fausta*)' – 'grasshopper' (1789:73, 1986:227) called Hottentots God.