

Palæontology. — *The fossil human remains discovered in Java by Dr. G. H. R. VON KOENIGSWALD and attributed by him to Pithecanthropus erectus, in reality remains of Homo wadjakensis (syn. Homo soloensis).* By Prof. EUG. DUBOIS.

(Communicated at the meeting of March 30, 1940.)

Concerning former discoveries of real human, pretended *Pithecanthropus* remains by VON KOENIGSWALD, published in the Proceedings: "Erste Mitteilung über einen fossilen Hominiden aus dem Altpleistocän Ostjawas". Vol. XXXIX, pp. 1000—1009. One Plate. (1936); "Ein Unterkieferfragment des Pithecanthropus". Vol. XL, pp. 883—893. One Plate. (1937), and "Ein neuer Pithecanthropus-Schädel". Vol. XLI, pp. 185—192. One Plate. (1938), I reported, shortly after the publications of those papers, in the Proceedings: "Racial Identity of *Homo soloensis* (including *Homo modjokertensis* and *Sinanthropus pekinensis*". Vol. XXXIX, pp. 1180—1185. 4 illustrations. Three Plates. (1936); "The mandible recently described and attributed to the *Pithecanthropus* by G. H. R. VON KOENIGSWALD, compared with the mandible of *Pithecanthropus erectus* described in 1924 by EUG. DUBOIS". Vol. XLI, pp. 139—147. One illustration. Two Plates. (1938); "On the fossil human skull recently described and attributed to *Pithecanthropus erectus* by G. H. R. VON KOENIGSWALD". Vol. XLI, pp. 380—386. Two Plates. (1938).

The child skull of Modjokerto, the mandible and the skull of Sangiran, all of them undoubtedly human, I was convinced in my own mind to be morphologically distinct from *Pithecanthropus* and to have belonged at the same time to the proto-australian fossil man of Java, wellknown under the name of *Homo soloensis* (discovered in 1931 by Ir. W. F. F. OPPENOORTH), which is identical with the proto-australian *Homo wadjakensis* (which I fully described in the Proceedings, Vol. XXIII, pp. 1013—1051. Two Plates, 2 illustrations. (1920), and identified with *Homo soloensis* in "Nature", Vol. 130, p. 20. July 2, 1932, and also in "Man", Vol. XXXVII, January 1937, pp. 1—4).

VON KOENIGSWALD's next following discovery of a skull fragment at Sangiran (1938), "Pithecanthropus skull III", did not at all alter my view of the matter.

What, however, gives conclusive proof of VON KOENIGSWALD's mis-identification is the discovery of his "Pithecanthropus skull IV", January 1939, again at Sangiran, "The latest and most important find of Pithecanthropus", according to WEIDENREICH ("Natural History". New York. January 1940, p. 34): the upper jaw, a large skull fragment, and part

of the lower jaw. Recently Dr. G. H. R. VON KOENIGSWALD, with Prof. FRANZ WEIDENREICH, briefly described and figured that upper jaw ("Nature", Vol. 144, p. 926. December 2, 1939), and, according to them, the upper jaw of *Homo wadjakensis* II displays a *most surprising resemblance* to this "Pithecanthropus" upper jaw.

Indeed! Also in every not restored part of this skull and mandible, in the ample and beautifully illustrated description by FRANZ WEIDENREICH ("Natural History". The Magazine of the American Museum of Natural History. January 1940, pp. 32—37), entitled "Man or Ape?", the resemblance to the proto-australian *Homo wadjakensis* II and *Homo soloensis* is striking. (Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, after WEIDENREICH l.c.). Such it is in the characteristic slope of the nuchal plane of the occipital bone, in the contour of the not restored left half of the vault, etc. The latter may be compared with the right side-views of three Ngandong man skulls and the occipital view of one of them (*Homo soloensis* I, V, and VI. Fig. 6). Although the contours of those side-views differ much *inter se*, they, all of them, have not by far so flat and receding a frontal, and such a flattened parietal region above as this imitation-Pithecanthropus skull in the restored part. The restoration was, however, made under the supervision of Professor WEIDENREICH, on the basis of casts, and executed at the Palæontological Laboratory of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Nevertheless this "Pithecanthropus IV" skull once, at the time that it was complete, uncrushed and unweathered, *viz.* during life, has been, as it appears to me, an exact Wadjak-man, or Solo-man, skull.

Now, we have of *Homo wadjakensis* II not only the upper jaw, so surprisingly resembling that of VON KOENIGSWALD's "Pithecanthropus IV" skull, but also a nearly complete and well-preserved lower jaw. (Plate II. Right side-view; above. Front view; below). This, in its robustness, is comparable with the famous jaw of *Homo heidelbergensis*, although morphologically of a quite different, in a sense absolutely opposite, type. For the jaw of *Homo heidelbergensis* we may call the optimum form of the chinless *Homo neanderthalensis* jaw. The lower jaw of *Homo wadjakensis* II, on the contrary, possesses a most pronounced, we may call it an ideal, *Homo sapiens* chin, the jaw itself having the optimum form of that type.

Just that characteristic part of the lower jaw, however, is again lacking in VON KOENIGSWALD's last human fossil of Sangiran, as it was in his first, although larger, yet equally weathered and in this region no less incomplete lower jaw, so that WEIDENREICH (l.c., p. 35) could say of "Pithecanthropus IV" skull: "No chin is present". But in both cases the bad preservation left room for (false) suppositions. In all probability a chin was originally present, not less pronounced than on the jaw of *Homo wadjakensis* II.

Needless to repeat that *Sinanthropus pekinensis* is another member of

the same proto-australian group, as sufficient arguments, in my opinion, are given in my papers: "The shape and the size of the brain in *Sinanthropus* and in *Pithecanthropus*". Proceedings, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 415—423. Four Plates. One illustration (1933), and "Racial identity of *Homo soloensis*... and *Sinanthropus pekinensis*". l.c. (1936); further "On the fossil human skulls recently discovered in Java, and *Pithecanthropus erectus*". "Man", Vol. XXXVII, pp. 1—7. One Plate. 5 illustrations. January 1937.

(To be continued).

The
S. V

EUG. DUBOIS: *The fossil human remains discovered in Java by Dr. G. H. R. VON KOENIGSWALD and attributed by him to Pithecanthropus erectus, in reality remains of Homo wadjakensis (syn. Homo soloensis).*

PLATE I. "Pithecanthropus IV" and Homo soloensis I, V and VI

PLATE II. Homo wadjakensis II

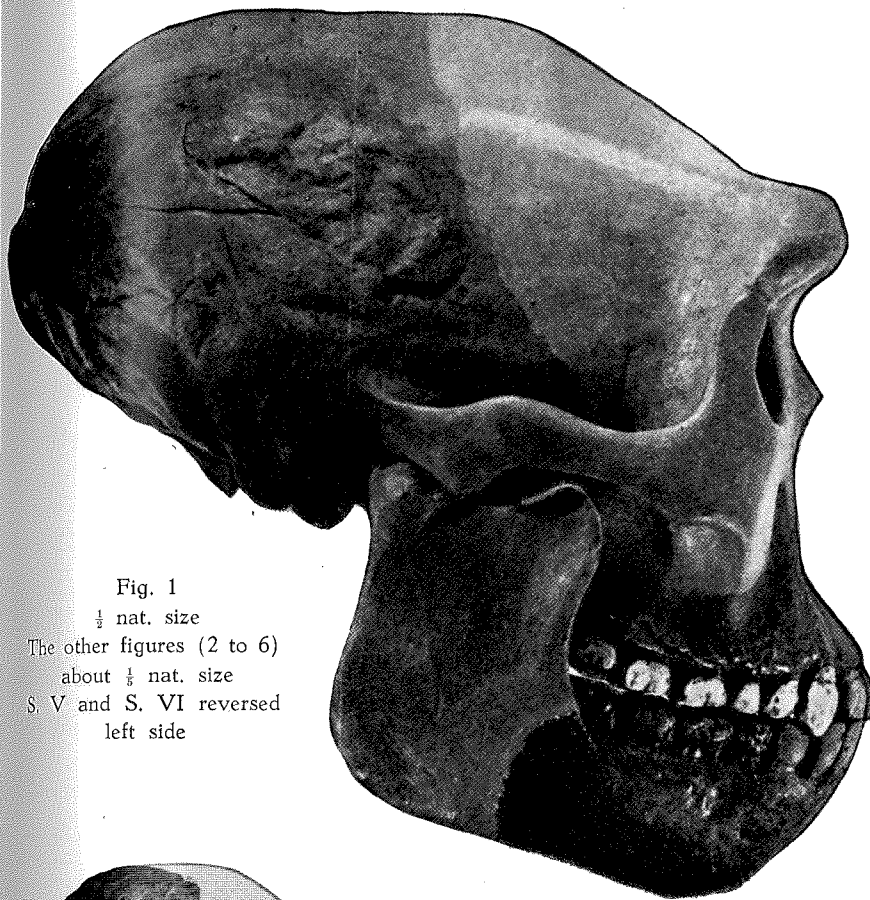
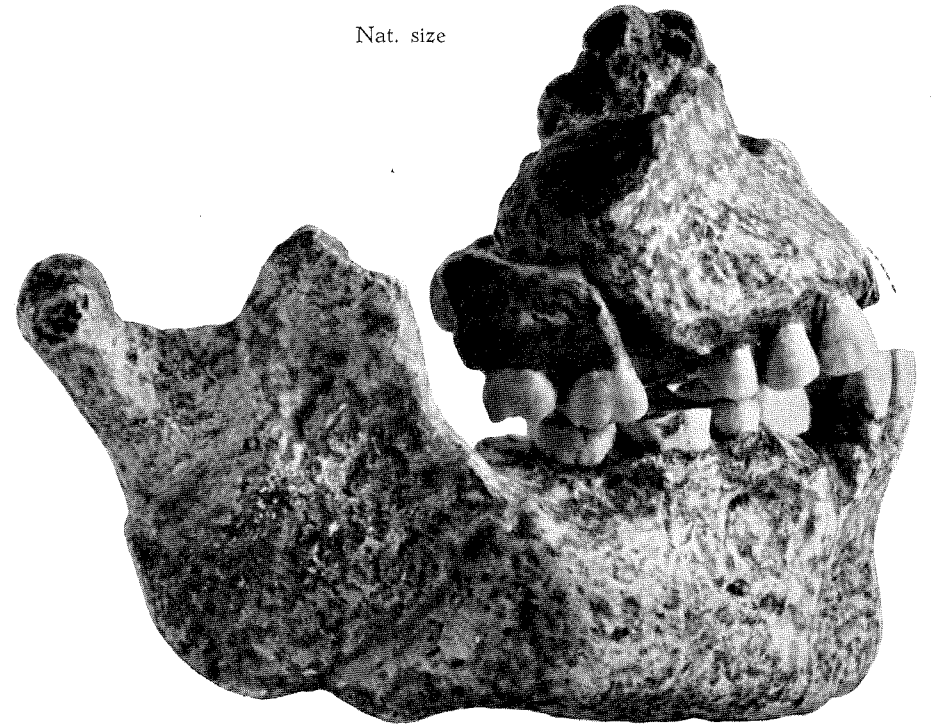


Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Nat. size

Right-side view



Front view

Fig. 1
 $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size
 The other figures (2 to 6)
 about $\frac{1}{3}$ nat. size
 S. V and S. VI reversed
 left side

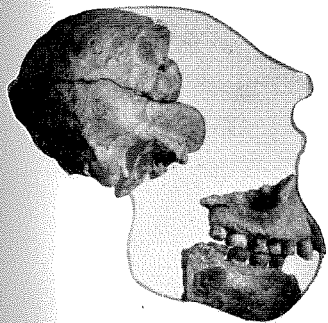


Fig. 4



S. I



S. V

Fig. 6

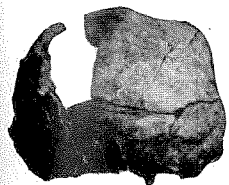


Fig. 5



S. I



S. VI