



**Fig. 15** "Back view of the jaguar costume." Photograph by Floyd Crosby between April and August 1931 among the Bororo da Campanha at Laguna near Descalvado. Courtesy of University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, image #40471.

**Fig. 16** "The impersonator of the jaguar." Photograph by Floyd Crosby between April and August 1931 among the Bororo da Campanha at Laguna near Descalvado. Courtesy of University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, image #244482.

Grosso Expedition," initiated by a group of wealthy adventurers and supported by the University of Pennsylvania and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The expedition was impeded by obvious deficiencies in its organization and its members had to spend almost half a year at Descalvado while waiting for permission to undertake research at the headwaters of the Xingu. Vincent M. Petrullo (1906-1991), an anthropologist of Italian origin who had been selected by the University of Pennsylvania to accompany the expedition, used the time at Descalvado to make excavations at the site already visited by Rohde in 1884.<sup>15</sup> Sometimes between April and August 1931 Petrullo and some other expedition members took a side trip to Laguna where they were appalled by the poverty and a little disappointed by the apparent loss of "aboriginal culture." No traditional industry had survived, and the language was no longer remembered even by the older generation, but some songs and dances were performed for the benefit of the visitors.

Certainly the high point was the performance of the Jaguar dance in the morning of the second day of the visit. Petrullo described this dance in an article published soon after the return of the party, which also included three photographs taken during the dance and a drawing of the painted jaguar hide that he had been able to acquire for the museum (Petrullo

<sup>15</sup> Max Schmidt (1929:120-121) stopped at Descalvado on 11 June 1928 to make further excavations on the site already probed by Rohde, but took no notice of the Bororo da Campanha in the neighborhood. In 1931, Petrullo (1940) visited Schmidt in Cuiabá, but their conversation appears to have centered on the Xingu region where Schmidt had already done fieldwork and where Petrullo wanted to go.