

Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy
AT HARVARD COLLEGE
VOL. LXXXIII

A CHECKLIST OF AFRICAN MAMMALS

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U. S. A.
PRINTED FOR THE MUSEUM
FEBRUARY, 1939

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Since the publication of Trouessart's *Catalogus Mammalium* in 1904-05, over thirty years have elapsed. In the meantime the continent of Africa has been increasingly explored and intensive collecting has been carried on in almost every considerable area. This has resulted in a vast increase in our knowledge of its mammalian fauna and often, unfortunately, in a multiplicity of names applied to supposedly distinct forms.

At the present time it may be said that the mammalian fauna of Africa is fairly well ascertained, and that the likelihood of many more really new genera or species being found is small. Nevertheless much revisionary work is yet to be done as adequate collections accumulate in the larger museums. As a first necessity in indicating what has been done and where further study is urgent, a complete checklist of the names applied to African mammals is here presented, intended to include all those currently regarded as valid as well as all synonyms through July 1938, so far as possible. It is hardly to be hoped that no names have been omitted from this catalogue, yet the compiler believes that what omissions may be detected are unimportant. So far as library resources have been available, the great majority of the references have been carefully checked with the originals and the citations of names are as originally given, with their type localities following each.

The area covered is the continent of Africa west of the Suez Canal, with the inclusion of Madagascar and the Mascarene islands, and the seas adjacent to the continent. Domesticated animals, unless feral, and the human races are purposely omitted, but with these exceptions the list includes all species known to have lived within historic times.

In citing the references, the title of the work is first given, followed by the volume, then a colon, and after that the page numbers and the date. The "type locality" follows the reference. Where there is no volume number the page reference is preceded by "p." Genera are listed alphabetically under their respective families, and the species alphabetically under their genera. Where the range is ascertained, it is briefly stated.

Considerable pains have been given to stating as exactly as possible the actual dates of publication. Where, as in the case of the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, the various "parts" for a given year are not issued in the same calendar year, the year for which the part is published is first given, and the actual date of issue concludes the reference. For guidance in ascertaining the dates of publication of certain works, use has been made of Sherborn's "Index" and the following special papers:—

DUNCAN, F. MARTIN

1937. On the dates of publication of the Society's "Proceedings," 1859-1926. With an appendix containing the dates of publication of "Proceedings," 1830-1858, compiled by the late F. H. Waterhouse, and of the "Transactions," 1833-1869, by the late Henry Peavot, originally published in P. Z. S. 1893, 1913. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 107: ser. A, 71-84, Apl.

SHERBORN, C. DAVIES

1891. On the dates of the parts, plates, and text of Schreber's "Säugthiere." Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1891, p. 587-592.

SHERBORN, C. DAVIES

1897. On the dates of the natural history portion of Savigny's "Description de l'Égypte." Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1897, p. 285-288.

SHERBORN, C. DAVIES

1926. Dates of publication of early catalogues of natural history issued by the British Museum. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) 17: 271-272, Feb.

WATERHOUSE, F. H.

1880. On the dates of publication of the parts of Sir Andrew Smith's "Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa." Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1880, p. 489-491.
See also Jentink, F. A., Notes Leyden Mus., 15: 182, 1893.

I would express my thanks to Miss Barbara Lawrence (now Mrs. William E. Schevill), Assistant Curator of Mammals, for much help in various ways.

For discussion as to the number of valid races of the Dwarf Buffalo, see:

Koller, O. Die Rassen des westafrikanischen Rotbuffels. Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-nat. Kl., 144: pt. 9-10, p. 419-453, 1935. (Regards as valid, *thierryi* (misspelt *thyerric*), *planiceros*, *xquinotiolis*, and possibly *cottoni* and *mathewsi*.)

Blancou, Lucien. Buffles de l'Oubangui-Chari-Tchad. La Terre et la Vie, sem. 2, no. 6, p. 202-223, Dec. 1935. (Recognizes *nanus* of central and West African forests, and *planiceros* of the wooded savannas of these regions; photos and tables of measurements.)

Bos Linnæus. Cattle

Bos Linnæus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 71, 1758. Genotype *Bos taurus* Linnæus. *Taurus* Storr, Prodromus Methodi Mamm., p. 41, tabl. C, 1780. A renaming of *Bos* Linnæus; no type designated.

BOS TAURUS PRIMIGENIUS Bojanus. Wild Cattle

Bos primigenius Bojanus, Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., Dresden, 13: pt. 2, p. 422, 1827. Germany.

Bos primigenius mauritanicus P. Thomas, Bull. Soc. Zool. de France, 6: pl. 3, 1881. Quaternary of Algeria.

Range: Formerly in southern Europe and in northern Africa from Egypt to Mauritania; exterminated within the historic period.

Order PERISSODACTYLA. Odd-toed Ungulates.

Family RHINOCEROTIDÆ. Rhinos

CERATOTHERIUM Gray. Square-lipped or White Rhino

Ceratotherium Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 1027, 1867. Genotype *Rhinoceros simus* Burchell (see Selater, W. L., Mamm. South Africa, 1: 297, 1900).

Rhinoceros, *Opsiceros*, *Atelodus*, *Rhinaster*, *Diceros*, *Calodonta*, in part, of various authors.

CERATOTHERIUM SIMUM SIMUM (Burchell). Square-lipped or White Rhino

Rhinoceros simus Burchell, Bull. des Sci. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, p. 97, pl., f. 1, 2, 1817. Interior of South Africa, near lat. 26° S.

Rhinoceros canus Griffith, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 5: 292, 1827. Southern Africa.

Rhinoceros burchellii Lesson, Manuel de Mammalogie, p. 332, 1827. Interior of Cape of Good Hope. Apparently based on the *Rhinoceros* de Burchell of Desmarest, Encyclop. Méthodique, Mammalogie, 2: 401, 1822.

Rhinoceros oswellii Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1853, p. 46, text-f., 25 July 1854. Interior of South Africa.

Rhinoceros crossii Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1854, p. 250, text-f., 11 Apl. 1855. No locality.

The specimen on which this species was founded is a horn, which though referred by Trouessart to *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* (Cuvier), has more the appearance of being that of the White Rhino.

Range: Formerly parts of South Africa from Orange River north to the Zambesi. Now extinct except in a protected area of Zululand, Natal.

See Lang, Herbert. Recent and historical notes on the Square-lipped Rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum*). Journ. Mammalogy, 4: 155-163, pl. 16, 2 text-f., Aug. 1923.

CERATOTHERIUM SIMUM COTTONI (Lydekker). Northern Square-lipped Rhino *Rhinoceros simus cottoni* Lydekker, The Field (London), 111: 319, 22 Feb. 1908.

Lado Enclave. See Heller, E. The White Rhinoceros. Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 61: no. 1, p. 1-77, pl. 1-31, 1913; Trouessart, E. L. Le rhinocéros blanc du Soudan (*Rhinoceros simus cottoni*). Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 198-200, pl. 19-21, 24 May 1909.

Range: Lado Enclave northwest to the Bahr-el-Ghazal district.

DICEROS Gray. African Black Rhino

Diceros Gray, London Medical Repository, 15: 306, 1 Apl. 1921; Thomas, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) 15: 192, footnote, Feb. 1895. Genotype *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnaeus.

Not invalidated by *Diceras* Lamarek, 1805, in Mollusca.

Dicerus Billberg, Syn. Faunæ Scandinaviæ, 1: Mamm., tabl. A, 1828. Genotype?

Opsiceros Gloger, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch d. Naturgesch., 1: xxxii, 125, 1841. Genotype *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnaeus.

Atelodus Pomel, Ann. Sci. Lit. Auvergne, 26: 114, 1853. As a subgenus of *Rhinoceros*; type not mentioned, but included seven fossil and living species.

Rhinaster Gray, in Gerrard's Cat. Bones of Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 282, 1862. Genotype *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnaeus.

Preoccupied by *Rhinaster* Wagler, 1830, a genus of Insectivora.

Keilloa Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1867, p. 1025, Apl. 1868. As a subgenus of *Rhinaster* (= *Diceros*): type *Rhinoceros keilloa* A. Smith = *bicornis* Linnaeus (with the posterior horn the longer).

DICEROS BICORNIS BICORNIS (Linnaeus). Black or Hook-lipped Rhino

Rhinoceros bicornis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1: 56, 1758. "India," but the Cape of Good Hope may be "considered the place whence early specimens were brought" (Thomas, O., Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 114, 22 Mar. 1911).

- Rhinoceros africanus* Desmarest, Encyclopédie Méthodique, Mammalogie, 2: 400, 1822. Interior lands north of the Cape of Good Hope.
- Rhinoceros keilloa* A. Smith, Report of Exped. for Exploring Central Africa from Cape of Good Hope, June 23, 1834, under A. Smith, p. 44, 1836. Country north and south of Kurrichaine, South Africa.
- Rhinoceros bicornis* var. B, *Rhinoceros gordonii* Lesson, Nouv. Tableau du Règne Anim., Mamm., p. 159, 1842. Refers to account by Blainville, Journ. de Physique, p. 168, 1817.
- Rhinoceros niger* Schinz, Synopsis Mamm., 2: 335, 1845. Interior of South Africa, but said to be Chuntop, near Mt. Mitchell, Kuiseb district, South-west Africa, (where it was met with by Capt. Alexander); see Shortridge, G. C., Mammals of South West Africa, 1: 412, footnote, 1934.
- Rhinoceros camperi* Schinz, Synopsis Mamm., 2: 335, 1845. Cape of Good Hope.
- Rhinoceros bicornis holmwoodi* P. L. Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 517, text-f. 1, 2, Oct. 1893. Tanganyika Territory, country inland of "Udalia," at the northeast point of Usukuma, fifty miles south of Speke Gulf.
- Based on horns, which, according to Trouessart, are those of White Rhino.
- Rhinoceros bicornis capensis* Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. Viv. Foss., ed. 1, pt. 4, p. 757, 1898, where the name is attributed to Camper, Acta Acad. Sci. Imp. Petropol., for 1777, pt. 2, p. 193, pl. 6-8, 1780, but does not occur in technical form. Cape of Good Hope.
- Opsiceros occidentalis* Zukowsky, Arch. f. Naturgesch., 88: sect. A, pt. 7, p. 162, June 1922. Kaokoveld-Kunene region, Southwest Africa.
- Regarded by Shortridge (Mamm. South West Africa, 1: 412, 1934) as doubtfully distinguishable from the typical form, but if valid, presumably the same as *Rhinoceros niger* Schinz, which would thus antedate it.

DICEROS BICORNIS SOMALIENSIS (Potocki). Somali Black Rhino

- Rhinoceros brucii* Lesson, Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 159, 1842. Said by Schwarz (Ergebn. d. Zweiten Deutsch. Zentr.-Afr.-Exped. 1910-11, 1: 870, June 1920) to be a valid name based on Blainville's "Rhincéros d'Abissinie," from Tscherkin, between Bahr Salaam and Atbara River, northwestern Abyssinia. Hollister states that it is a nomen nudum.
- Rhinoceros cucullatus* Wagner, Schreber's Säugthiere, Suppl., 6: 317, pl. 317F, 1835. No locality, but perhaps East Africa; unidentifiable. "Perhaps refers to an Asiatic species" (Hollister, N., Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 99, pt. 3, p. 136, 1924).
- Rhinoceros bicornis somaliensis* Potocki, Sport in Somaliland, p. 82, 1900. Ogaden, Abyssinia.