

ROWLAND WARD'S
RECORDS OF BIG GAME

XIIITH EDITION (AFRICA)

*Compiled and
Edited by*

GERALD A. BEST, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

FRANÇOIS EDMOND-BLANC

Président du Comité Français des Grandes Chasses

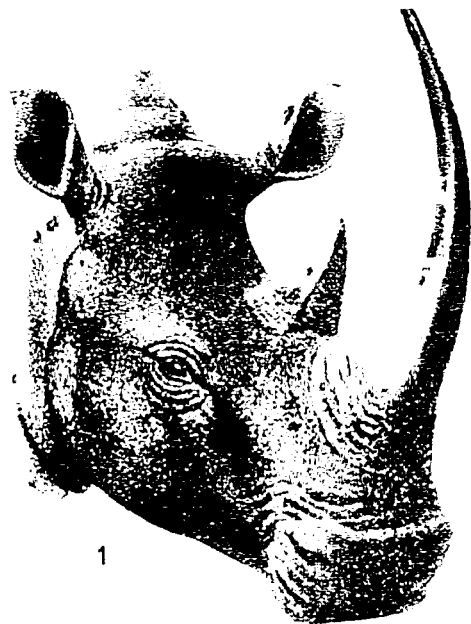
Representative in East Africa

MAJOR W. G. RAW

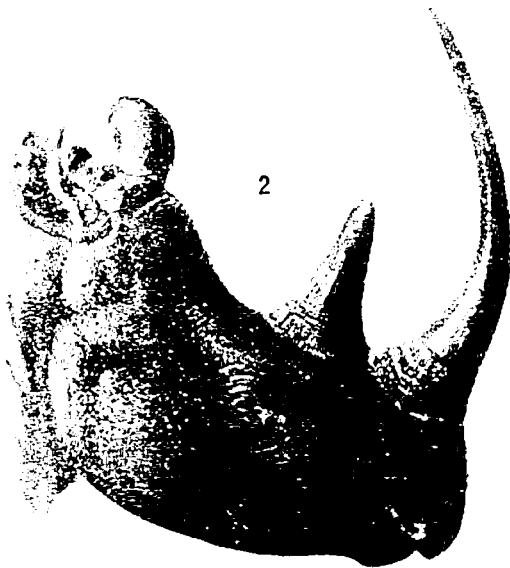
Published in England by Rowland Ward (Publications) Ltd., 1969. Copyright 1969 by Rowland Ward (Publications) Ltd. Reproduction in part or in whole in any language expressly forbidden in any part of the world without written consent of Rowland Ward (Publications) Ltd.

London
ROWLAND WARD (Publications) LTD.
64/65 Grosvenor Street, London, W1X 0EN

1969



1



2

RHINOCEROSES

Rhinocerotidae

This is the sole family included in this book of the zoological order Perissodactyla, which is now regarded as of equal value to the whole of the cloven-hoofed mammals. In this order, which comprises also the Horses and Tapirs, the number of toes is usually odd, being one or three, the middle one being the third digit, which is larger and in such forms as the Horses and Zebras is the sole remaining one. When extinct forms are taken into account, the difference between this foot formation and that of the cloven-hoofed animals is seen to be fundamental, the leg bones differing in a corresponding manner, whilst the teeth are also very dissimilar. The Rhinos as such all have, in the existing species, three toes on both fore and hind feet, but some extinct forms had four on the front feet. The teeth are very specialised, whilst the horns, in spite of being given that name, in fact consist of a closely compressed mass of agglutinated hairs and have no connection with the skeleton; indeed it is quite possible for a Rhino to wrench his horn off, leaving merely a skin wound.

There is no need to describe the outward appearance of a Rhino, which is well known to everyone, but his prehistoric appearance does not belie his lineage, which is extremely ancient; indeed, the whole tribe of odd-toed ungulates passed its zenith long ago, whereas the even-toed ungulates would appear, except for man's interference, to be still in a state of flourishing development.

Thousands of Rhino of both races are killed because of the belief that the horn in powdered form is an aphrodisiac. Strenuous efforts by the governments concerned have had some effect in curbing this trade.

SQUARE-MOUTHED RHINOCEROS

(Illus. p. 160)

Ceratotherium simum

White Rhinoceros; Burchell's Rhinoceros; Square-lipped Rhinoceros; Giant Rhinoceros; Great African Rhinoceros; le Rhinocéros blanc; das Stumpfnashorn or Breitmaulnashorn.

Vit Rhinaster (Afrikaans); Abu Garn and Um Girin (Arabie); Mirer (Dinka); Enkula (Luganda); Umhofo (Matabili); Chukuru (Sechuana).

This is the largest of all the Rhinoceroses and, after the two species of elephants, the largest living land mammal. The ordinary name of "White Rhinoceros", although apparently now irrevocably attached to this Rhino, is a complete misnomer, just as much as the term "Black Rhinoceros" for the commoner African species, both being in fact of an almost uniform dirty grey hue. Many speculations have been made as to how this name came to be applied, some holding that the animal looked white after emerging from a wallow in light-

1. Square-mouthed Rhinoceros

2. Black Rhinoceros

SOUTHERN SQUARE-MOUTHED RHINOCEROS

C. simum simum

(Meas. tables 403)

Distribution: formerly open grassy plains between the Orange River and the Zambesi. Now extinct everywhere except in the White Rhino reserve in Zululand with a faint possibility of a few in the adjacent part of Portuguese East Africa.

The White Rhino was formerly one of the commonest beasts of South Africa, although it does not seem to have, at any rate in the present geological period, been found south of the Orange River or north of the Zambesi. It was discovered shortly before 1817 by Burchell in southern Botswana.

The early hunters and travellers frequently recorded having seen large numbers and also killed a great many. By the time Selous was in Africa, in 1877, its numbers were drastically reduced and by 1880 it was a rare animal. In 1892 and 1893 a family and two bulls were killed at a point 100 miles north-west of Salisbury; it was then considered to be extinct. The following year a small number were discovered in a remote part of Zululand. By 1903 some half dozen only remained. At this pathetically late juncture protection was provided for them. Inevitably, their slow breeding has resulted in only a limited increase in numbers; by 1912, still only 15 existed; today the population is believed to be slightly more than 1,000. At least 500 have been caught in Zululand and sent to different parks and reserves.

NORTHERN SQUARE-MOUTHED RHINOCEROS

C. simum cottoni

(Meas. tables p. 404)

I.e. Rhinocéros blanc du Soudan.

Distribution: west of the Nile, from Lake Albert to the Bahr-el-Ghazal; in Uganda and the Garamba National Park in the former Belgian Congo; has been reported from Western Kenya; formerly as far west as Southern Chad and the Central African Republic, where a very few specimens still exist near the Sudan border.

In 1900, when the prospects of saving the White Rhino seemed remote, great interest was taken in Captain St. J. Gibbons's discovery of another habitat, more than a thousand miles away in the Southern Sudan. It was already believed that this rhino might conceivably exist in that area, in view of two horns procured by Sir Samuel Baker.

The separation of the two races is based on a difference of the skull formation, teeth and skin. In view of the great distance separating the two it is remarkable how little they differ; the horns are indistinguishable.

coloured mud and then being observed while standing in bright sunlight, whilst others consider that confusion has occurred with the Afrikaans word "wyt," meaning "wide," an allusion to the straight, square extended gape when contrasted with the semi-prehensile hooked upper lip of the other African rhino.

Both species are alike in possessing two horns, but the differences, both superficial and more deeply seated, between the two are sufficiently great to warrant their generic separation. One glance, even at a distance if a good view can be obtained, suffices to distinguish the White Rhino, which bears a massive hump at the back of the neck just at the junction with the shoulders. As the animal habitually carries its enormously long head very low, indeed often rests its chin on the ground as though the weight were too much for it, this hump is still more obvious than when it raises its head.

Apart from the square mouth there are a number of other differences between the two. The ears of the White Rhino are large, pointed, almost tubular and thickly haired, whereas those of the Black Rhino are smaller and practically naked. When a White Rhino moves off the tail is looped over the back and not carried erect as is the case with a Black Rhino. The base of the front horn is square in the White Rhino and rounded in the Black. The skin of the White Rhino is smoother and less folded; neither however possess the folds and tubercles of the Indian species which give the latter an "armour-plated" appearance.

The habits of the two species differ also; the White Rhino is entirely a grazer, to which purpose its teeth are specially adapted, and it inhabits open country, whereas the Black Rhino is mainly a browser and is normally found in fairly thick bush. Captain Pitman has pointed out that the droppings of the two differ accordingly; those of the White Rhino being black and resembling those of a horse when out at grass, whilst those of the Black Rhino can be described as a smaller form of elephant droppings. Both species deposit their droppings in middens (less noticeable in the White Rhino which has more wandering habits) and subsequently scatter them with their feet.

This Rhino is extremely placid and inoffensive in disposition, and instances of its apparently unprovoked attacks on human beings are probably due to its incomplete comprehension of the object with which it was dealing. Although its scent and hearing are good, its sight is very poor, and it seems to see indistinctly at distances of more than a few hundred yards. At the same time it is imbued with a spirit of curiosity and it lumbers forward to investigate any unusual happening.

The cows usually carry longer and more slender horns than the bulls; they may curve forwards or backwards and are frequently of extraordinary length. Their main use seems to be that of guiding the calf, preceding the mother, by pressure of the horn on the young one's hindquarters. The front surface is usually worn smooth by being pushed along the ground, the head being carried very low indeed.

The gestation period is eight and a half months and only one calf is born at a time; it is suckled for at least two years.

This animal is strictly protected.

Height at shoulder 5 feet 6 inches; weight probably about 2 tons (the weight of 3 tons suggested seems to be exaggerated).

BLACK RHINOCEROS

Diceros bicornis

(Meas. tables p. 404 — Illus. p. 160)

Common African Rhinoceros; Hook-lipped Rhinoceros; le Rhinocéros noir; das Spitznashorn or das schwarze Nashorn.

Amuku (Acholi); Zwart Rhinaster (Afrikaans); Aurarissi (Amharic); Abugern (Arabic); Mariri or Kilifori (Hausa); Amosing (Karamojong); Enkula (Luganda); Upejana (Matabili and Zulu); Muin (Masai); Munyi and Nyice (Ndorobo); Safe Wa (Peuhl); Borele and Keitloa (Sechuana); Upelepi (Sesuto); Wil (Somali); Kifaru or Faru (Swahili); Mojane (Swazi).

Distribution: formerly from Ethiopia through the eastern half of Africa to the Cape; now practically exterminated south of the Zambesi and much reduced in numbers everywhere; westwards to the Central African Republic, Chad, the Cameroons and Northern Nigeria. It had been almost exterminated in the former French territories of Africa by 1930, at which time strict protection was applied with some satisfactory results.

(Including *brucii*, *capensis*, *holmwoodi*, *keitloa*, *niger*, *occidentalis* and *somaliensis*.)

This species is the least rare of all the Rhinoceroses now living. When the head is visible it can be distinguished at a glance from the White Rhino by the triangular upper lip, the point of which is prehensile and used to strip off the twigs and leaves of the various shrubs on which it feeds, as it is, in sharp contrast to its square-mouthed cousin, almost exclusively a browser. Some of its favourite foods are the euphorbia and the acacia, and advantage is taken of its partiality for the former by the Wakamba tribe in East Africa who fell a euphorbia and then lie in wait for the Rhino.

It is a great pity that the alternative name "Hook-lipped Rhinoceros" is not the one in general use for this species as it is both distinctive and accurate. The common name "Black Rhino" is just as absurd as that of "White Rhino" for the other African form, both being in fact of an almost uniform shade of grey. Although of impressive size and weight, it does not attain the enormous bulk of the rarer animal, as is indicated by the statistics set out below.

Much variation occurs in the proportions and shape of the horns and it was thought that a forest race, distinguished by the horns being longer and thinner, existed, but these variations are now held to be individual or family differences. The rear horn is nearly always flattened from side to side and hence of dagger-like formation with cutting edges fore and aft. Occasionally the front horn projects forwards, as was the case with the much-photographed cow "Gertie." One would think that forward-pointing horns would be a great hindrance when browsing. Occasionally three horns or even four are developed. Normally, the cow's horns are slenderer than those of the bull.

Rhinos are usually solitary, a cow being often accompanied by her calf who follows her for a long time, probably as much as two years, and sometimes continues to accompany her after the next calf has been born. Small parties of three or four are also to be found.

Before the opening up of East Africa rhinos habitually inhabited open country, living mainly on the low thorn plants which grow among the grasses and being diurnal by nature; where this habitat has been disturbed by farming operations the rhinos have taken to frequenting thick bush and have acquired nocturnal habits, sleeping by day and feeding and wallowing by night. It is interesting to note that where little disturbance by humans has occurred, as in the game reserves, the rhino has retained his original mode of life and can often be seen standing in the open or browsing on a low bush.

The disposition of the Black Rhino has been much misunderstood. "Vicious and unprovoked attacks" have often been reported, whilst he is also considered harmless. These discrepancies appear to be due to two factors: firstly, because the rhino has very poor sight, a good sense of smell, a very inquisitive nature, and almost invariably moves up wind, his instinct is to investigate an unknown scent and he advances towards it at a good round trot in spite of his bulk, subsequently he can only dimly apprehend what he then sees; secondly, he has a regular path to his drinking or wallowing spots from which he will not deviate for any reason and he will scatter anything in his path. Such movements can easily be described as "unprovoked charges".

The Rhino is a great wallower and in the dry season rolls in the dust; his colour in the wild is liable to vary from whitish, reddish or blackish, according to the covering on his hide derived from the particular soil in which he happens to have bathed. The wallowing parties frequently last the whole night and are accompanied by a chorus of grunts and squeals. Another vocal performance is a champ-ing noise when eating. In spite of their frequent mud baths they are usually infested with parasites, and the "tick birds" (a species of starling) which are their constant companions form an association of mutual benefit, the birds obtaining a living from their host, and in exchange acting as his eyes and giving him advance warning of an approaching enemy.

Another peculiarity is that practically all rhinos bear a large sore, usually near the neck.

Height at shoulder 4 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 6 inches; weight (of a full grown bull) about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons.

Length	Length	Locality	Date	Present or former Owner
7½	4½	Meru	7/68	G. Nemes
7½	3½	Save R.	12/65	C. Stoffel
7½	3½	do	5/65	C. Stoffel
7½	4½	P.E.A.	1968	A. Rattin
6½	—	Nyeri	12/66	P. F. Evans
6½	3½	Save R.	10/66	B. C. Le May
6½	3½	do	10/66	I. Mackenzie
6½	2½	L. Rukwa	10/66	H. Reinwald
6½	2½	Save R.	8/66	L. D. Stark
6½	2½	Maputo	4/67	J. P. Tello
6½	2½	—	—	Tervuren Museum
6½	2½	W. Kilimanjaro	10/64	P. J. Fox
6½	2½	Machanga	10/66	J. P. Tello
6½	4½	Maputo	12/67	J. P. Tello
6½	2½	Save R.	8/66	L. D. Stark
6½	2½	P.E.A.	1953	C. Caldesi
6½	2	Cameroons	X	Powell-Cotton Museum
6½	—	Save R.	—	Count M. Szechenyi
6	3½	do	10/66	I. Mackenzie
6	—	do	11/64	A. J. Maeder
6	1½	do	8/66	L. D. Stark
6	—	do	—	Count M. Szechenyi
5½	3½	do	1965	A. Conde
5½	1½	do	8/66	L. D. Stark
5½	2½	Luangwa V.	1968	B. Le May
5½	—	Save R.	11/64	A. J. Maeder
5½	—	Lugengeza	1960	A. Hecker
5½	3½	P.E.A.	1961	D. de Arteaga
4½	—	Selous	11/69	F. P. Macartney
4½	2	Chicualacuala	8/65	B. B. Brooks
4½	2½	Botao	8/64	I. Villalonga
4½	2½	Beta	8/66	Mrs. F. Blanco
4½	3½	Save R.	1965	A. Conde
4½	—	do	10/66	I. Mackenzie
4½	3½	do	1965	A. Conde
4	3½	do	1965	A. Conde
4	—	Nyeri	7/65	P. F. Evans
4	2½	Marromeu	8/67	I. Villalonga

(10 to cms. 6.9) cms.)

HIPPOPOTAMUS

Method of Measurement L.

(Text p. 157)

Length	Length	Locality	Date	Present or former Owner
*64½	7½	Kenya	X	Sir F. J. Jackson
(163.8) cms.	(18.4) cms.	Congo (Br.)	X	Paris Museum (Orleans)
*64½	9½	—	X	H. A. White
61	—	Kenya	X	G. A. Macdonald
*54½	6½	do	X	H.H. the Maharajah of Surguja
54	8½	Marromeu	6/57	A. Coelho
*50	—	Zambia	X	L. F. Reynolds
48	8½	—	X	L. Oury
47½	7½	Congo (L.)	X	A. M. D. Seth-Smith
47½	7½	—	X	British Museum (Rothschild)
44	—	Murchison	2/67	J. Bennet Stanford
41½	8½	S.E. Africa	X	J. W. T. Holloway
*41	8	Tana R.	X	Sir C. C. Bowring
38½	8	Tanzania	X	W. T. Yoshimoto
*38½	8½	do	X	P. W. Forbes
38½	16½	L. Mburu	8/62	—
38	—	Malawi	X	—

Length	Length	Locality	Date	Present or former Owner
37½	8½	Shire R.	X	Sir A. T. Hunt
35	9	Sudan	X	J. A. Pollock
34½	9½	—	—	—
33½	—	Kisumu	6/38	I. W. Woodruff
34½	8½	Selous Reserve	8/63	B. Klineberger
33½	—	—	1967	C. A. Ghenzi
33	9½	Zambia	X	K. C. North
33	9½	Rufiji	X	A. J. Wakefield

(83.82 cms. 23.50 cms.)

* Malformation.

PIGMY HIPPOPOTAMUS

Method of Measurement L.

(Text p. 159)

Length	Locality	Date	Present or former Owner
12	Warri Prov.	10/43	I. R. P. Heslop
(30.48 cms.)	—	—	—
11½	Ivory Coast	X	Copenhagen Museum
11½	—	—	—
11	Warri Prov.	8/43	I. R. P. Heslop
11	Ivory Coast	X	Royal Scottish Museum
10½	do	X	British Museum
8½	—	—	—
9½	Skarcies R.	X	E. J. Carter
9½	—	—	—
8	—	—	—
8	—	—	—

(30.32 cms.)

SOUTHERN SQUARE-MOUTHED RHINOCEROS

Method of Measurement K.

(Text p. 163)

Front Horn	Rear Horn	Circumference Front	Circumference Rear	Locality	Date	Present or former Owner
62½	22½	—	—	S. Africa	X	Sir W. Gordon-Cumming, Bt.
(158.12 cms.)	(56.52 cms.)	—	—	do	X	British Museum
56½	23½	—	—	do	X	Sir W. N. McMillan
50½	25	10	22	Zululand	1935	Kaffrarian Museum
45	25	14	28	S. Africa	X	British Museum
44	20	—	—	do	X	J. W. Walker
42½	24	—	—	do	X	Sir E. G. Loder
40½	29½	—	—	Zululand	X	The late Earl of Lovelace
40½	21½	—	—	S. Africa	X	British Museum (Rothschild)
40½	20½	—	—	Mashonaland	X	K. V. Painter
40½	22	—	—	do	X	British Museum (Selous)
37½	27½	17½	—	Mt. Domo,	X	S. Africa Museum (Rhodes)
35½	26	7½	21	S. Africa	X	Powell-Cotton Museum
33	—	—	—	do	X	Transvaal Museum
33	—	21½	—	Zululand	X	Harvard Museum (Phillips)
31½	26½	8½	26	do	1959	Natal Parks Board
31½	20½	—	—	do	10/67	J. P. Tello
*31½	9½	—	23	Mashonaland	X	J. G. Griffiths
31	22	—	—	—	1/60	Peabody Museum
30	20	12	17	—	—	—
(75.20 cms.)	(50.80 cms.)	(30.48 cms.)	(43.18 cms.)	—	—	—

* In captivity

NORTHERN SQUARE-MOUTHED RHINOCEROS

Method of Measurement K.

(Text p. 163)

Length Front	Length Rear	Circumference Front	Circumference Rear	Locality	Date	Present or former Owner
47½ (120.0 cms)	134 31.29 cms	—	—	Cent. Afr. Rep.	—	Paris Museum
45½	24½	—	—	Iado	X	Sir C. Spinks
43½	—	15	—	Lado Enclave	1910	S. H. Carnelley
41½	25	—	—	Mongalla	X	H. C. Brocklehurst
41	—	—	—	Sudan	1926	Sir P. Brocklehurst
41	26	11	22½	do	X	P. M. Dore
40½	26½	—	—	Cent. Afr. Rep.	—	Paris Museum
40½	25	—	—	Bahr-el-Ghazal	X	F. P. Poole
39	26½	11	25½	do	X	C. Graham
38½	11	25	—	Iado	X	British Museum (Rothschild)
38½	22½	—	—	Bahr-el-Ghazal	X	K. V. Painter
38	20	—	—	do	X	R. G. C. Brock
38	—	—	—	Sudan	1926	Sir P. Brocklehurst
37½	22	15½	21½	Cent. Afr. Rep.	—	Musée de la France d'Outre Mer, Paris
37½	22½	—	—	do	X	British Museum (Rothschild)
37½	27	11½	26½	—	—	Tervuren Museum
37	11	21	19½	Mongalla	X	N. Cantlie
36½	27	14	18½	Iado	X	G. G. Longdon
36½	19½	—	—	S. Sudan	X	Sir B. T. Mahon
36	20	10½	18½	Lado	X	Powell-Cotton Museum
36	24½	14½	22	do	X	E. A. Temple-Perkins
35½	21	—	—	Cent. Afr. Rep.	X	R. F. Cooper
35½	27½	10½	26½	Nr. Iado	X	Sir C. Spinks
35	21½	13½	20½	Lado	X	H. Twyford
34½	22½	13	21½	Nr. Iado	X	Sir F. J. Jackson
34½	22½	9	17½	do	X	The Duke of Sutherland
33½	22½	11	20	Rhino Camp	X	H.M. the late King George VI
32½	26	12½	22	do	X	S. R. Clarke
32	21	7	16½	Iado	X	D. M'Douall
31½	22½	14	21½	Rhino Camp	X	Sir G. Archer
31½	20½	8½	19½	do	X	Lady Delamere
31½	21½	10½	19½	Uganda	X	R. G. Gillean
31	27	12	27	Lado	X	British Museum (Powell-Cotton)
30½	25½	—	—	White Nile	X	C. J. W. Hawker
30	26	—	—	Adil	3/47	Copenhagen Museum

BLACK RHINOCEROS

Method of Measurement K.

(Text p. 164)

Length Front	Length Rear	Circumference Front	Circumference Rear	Locality	Date	Present or former Owner
9.53½ (135) cms	18½ 46.25 cms	—	—	Kenya	X	K. V. Painter
47½	17½	18½	18½	Tanzania	—	Game Department, Arusha
47	22	22½	20	Kenya	X	S. I. Hinde
45½	22	22	22½	Timau	7/35	R. Finch

Length Front	Length Rear	Circumference Front	Circumference Rear	Locality	Date	Present or former Owner
44½	20½	20½	21½	Mt. Kenya	1952	E. T. Rundgren
44	—	—	—	Kenya	X	F. Holmwood
43½	21½	19½	20½	do	X	K. V. Painter
42½	—	—	—	Bern Museum	—	—
42½	21½	—	—	Congo (L.)	X	British Museum (Rothschild)
41½	20½	10	16½	Zululand	X	Hon. W. Coke
40½	—	—	—	S. Africa	X	Sir N. Chamberlain
40½	21	18½	20	Kishanda Valley	1935	L. L. Nutt
40½	32½	21½	21	Tanzania	—	Game Department, Arusha
40	18½	14½	20½	Mt. Kenya	X	A. H. Neumann
39½	20½	15½	19½	—	—	C. Mapes
39	13	21½	20½	—	—	Coryndon Museum
39	19½	19½	17	Kenya	X	E. B. Horne
38½	—	—	—	—	—	Coryndon Museum
38½	—	—	—	—	—	British Museum (Rothschild)
38½	8½	18½	14½	Malawi	1946	Kaffrarian Museum
36½	24½	16½	29½	Tanzania	3/67	Count A. Marone Cinzano
36½	24	20	25½	Mt. Kenya	8/63	J. H. Collins
36½	20	12½	17	Kenya	X	Sir E. G. Loder
36½	16½	18½	18½	Mt. Kenya	1948	M. E. G. Prettejohn
35½	17½	—	—	Kenya	X	G. H. Riddell
35½	20	19	18	—	—	Coryndon Museum
35½	12	18½	15½	Tanzania	—	Game Department, Arusha
35	—	—	—	Uganda	1910	S. H. Carnelley
35	21	11½	20	Kenya	X	L. W. Sadleir-Jackson
34½	18	23½	23	Tana R.	9/60	E. Magruder
34½	18	23½	19½	Kenya	X	T. P. Kempson
33½	20	16	19½	Kenya	—	Uganda Game Department
33½	—	—	—	Ajai Island	—	R. S. Marvin
33½	23	10½	21½	Nr. Narok	1/59	S. W. May
33½	25½	21½	18½	Loita Hills	10/58	A. J. A. Douglas
33	19½	22	20½	Kenya	X	A. H. B. Kirkwood
33	24	9½	25	Congo (L.)	X	R. Meinertzhagen
33	27	16	19	—	1903	R. Meinertzhagen
32½	23½	25½	18½	Kenya	7/67	Iim Poo Hien
32½	10½	22	21½	Aberdare Mts	9/57	J. Shirley
32½	20	20½	19½	Kenya	X	D. Mackenzie
32½	22	16	19	do	X	R. Meinertzhagen
32½	21	7½	19½	Tanzania	X	A. G. Farfan
32	—	—	—	Mkuzi	1960	Natal Parks
31½	14½	24	20	Mt. Kenya	8/59	C. Caldesi
31½	—	—	—	—	—	Game Department, Nairobi
31½	14	18½	19½	Magadi	6/56	F. C. Hibben
31½	19½	26½	14½	Mt. Kenya	6/49	B. B. Brooks
31½	16½	12	16	Kenya	X	G. St. J. Orde Browne
31½	16½	16½	18½	Tanzania	1956	Boyd Williams
31½	22	12	20½	Ikoma	9/48	D. Witter
31	18½	23	21	Ioyoro	1958	P. A. G. Field
31	18½	13½	18	Kenya	X	W. Neilson
31	23½	17½	23½	Masai	X	C. B. Turner
30½	16½	12½	17½	Mbulu	8/53	B. W. O'Gara
30½	12	20½	19½	Ikoma	9/48	D. Witter
30½	23	12½	23	Kenya	X	B. M. Douglas
30½	10½	24½	22½	Luiana R.	1963	J. Roque de Pinho
30½	20½	13½	17½	Kenya	X	Sir G. T. M. Bridges
30½	21½	27½	24½	Zambia	X	E. J. Dent
30½	18	22½	18½	Tanzania	X	A. G. O. Hodgson
30½	21½	16½	20½	Kenya	X	R. W. McKergow
30½	18½	16½	20	Cunene R.	X	Powell-Cotton Museum

* Picked up.

Length Front	Length Rear	Circumference Front	Circumference Rear	Locality	Date	Present or Former Owner
30½	—	23	—	—	—	Game Department, Nairobi
30½	22	20½	23½	Loita Hills	12/61	Prince F. of Liechtenstein
30	22½	21½	23½	Kenya	X	Hon. A. Greville
30	22	15½	13½	do	X	Sir E. Northey
30	10½	23½	20	Aberdares	2/57	J. F. Ormond
29½	27	18½	19½	Angola	1965	P. L. do Carmo
29½	20	12	19	Tanzania	X	W. T. Shorthose
29½	19½	13	—	Kenya	1906	Count R. Hoyos
29½	—	14½	—	Somalia	X	A. H. Straker
29½	6	20½	21½	L. Birigi	11/56	E. I. Gates
29½	19½	19½	16½	Angola	1965	H. C. Espinha
29½	22	12½	20	—	1947	J. R. Ivy
29½	20½	18½	16½	Angola	10/61	R. M. Lee
29½	20	17	18½	Mt. Kenya	8/61	W. F. Fuller
29½	—	16½	—	Zululand	—	Natal Parks
29½	—	15	—	—	—	Transvaal Museum
29	20½	—	—	Koumbala R.	—	M. H. Giraud
29	19½	15½	20	Zambia	X	L. Henniker-Gotley
29	20½	37½	23	Kenya	X	A. Healy
29	17½	29½	18	S. Africa	X	R. B. Keeling
28½	14½	21½	21½	Katagwe	1930	C. H. de Boislaumont
28½	11½	19½	18½	Mt. Kenya	2/53	Prince F. of Liechtenstein
28½	14½	19	18½	Pundahare	1951	J. A. de Lima
28½	12½	23½	20½	Rift Valley	11/49	S. Granger
28½	18	17½	16½	Taveta	10/67	W. Pribik
28½	19	25½	19½	Tanzania	X	G. Prud'homme
28½	8½	20½	16½	Kibwezi	8/61	D. S. Schmitz
28½	—	18½	—	Mavinga	1965	M. A. Aquinaga
28½	18½	8½	—	S. Africa	X	British Museum (Selous)
28½	22½	11½	22½	Kenya	X	J. L. McAndrew
28½	21½	9½	18½	do	X	R. L. Stobart
28	23½	—	—	do	X	F. Baden Powell
28	17½	7½	18½	do	X	British Museum (Selous)
28	15	18½	16½	Rovuma R.	1951	J. A. de Lima
28	13½	19½	21½	Meru	8/67	T. K. Schier
27½	18½	17	17½	Kenya	11/64	H. H. Prince Abdorrezza
27½	13½	18	19½	Athi R.	8/60	R. Sand
27½	19	—	—	Mavinga	1965	F. Melazzi
27½	—	24	—	Angola	1/65	O. Brooks
27½	19½	21	21	—	—	Coryndon Museum
27½	22½	13	22½	Angola	1964	H. Roussel
27½	20	—	—	—	8/67	A. Conde
27½	20	18½	18½	L. Manyara	1/54	A. Perrot
27½	10½	17½	19	Kenya	1949	Count C. H. Seilern
27½	17½	13½	20½	Mocamedes	1954	A. de Gouveia
27	21	12½	19½	Angola	1936	J. C. de Barros
27	24½	12½	20	Kenya	X	A. Chapman
27	21	12	20½	Tanzania	X	G. W. Crile
27	20½	—	—	Kenya	X	E. Gedge
27	20½	11½	19½	do	X	R. S. Griffin
27	21½	12½	21½	do	X	Mrs. H. D. Hannay
27	13½	21½	21	Garba Tula	1/52	E. Maurer
27	19	15½	19	Tanzania	7/53	E. P. Williamson
26½	8½	20½	20½	Barsoloi	3/66	Duke of Penaranda
26½	21½	—	11	Maralal	1966	L. E. Tassel
25½	23	9½	21	Mocamedes	3/69	A. P. da Silva
25½	—	21½	—	Angola	9/65	P. Sarret
164.14	—	55.25)	—	—	—	—

* Picked up.

ELEPHANT
Method of Measurement J.

(Text p 166)

Weight	Length of Outside Curve		Circumference	Locality	Date	Present or Former Owner	
	lbs	ft ins					ins
226	10	2½	24½	Kenya	X	British Museum	
102.30 k	31½	15	61				60 cms
214	10	5½	23½				
198	9	0	25	L. Albert	X	Powell-Cotton Museum	
174	8	11	23½				
181½	8	11	24½	—	—	E. T. Gates	
176	8	9	24				
180	8	8	23	Kasalu	1958-9	Signor Sabilia	
167½	8	10	23				
179	8	9½	24½	Uganda	X	E. B. Place	
176	9	1½	24				
177	7	8½	24½	—	—	Tervuren Museum	
168	7	8½	23½				
174	—	—	—	—	—	E. M. von Wittgenstein	
164	—	—	—				
173	9	4	22½	Kigezi Dist	1944	Game Department, Uganda	
155	8	4	22½				
172	10	2½	22	Garba Tula	1932	P. B. Romero	
163	10	0½	21				
172	9	6½	21½	Darajani	5/61	Mohamed Akbar	
164	9	6½	20½				
167	8	11	22½	Iana Valley	X	H.M. the late King George V	
161	9	9	21½				
163	9	2	22½	do	X	British Museum (Hobley)	
161	9	3	22½				
158	9	4	21½	Iangi R.	1930	Game Department, Nairobi	
156	8	11	21½	Iana R.	1959	Murchison Falls National Park	
158	10	0	20½				
146	9	5	19½	—	—	Kirk Johnson, jnr	
156	9	8	19				
154	9	3	20½	Cent. Afr. Rep.	5/59	M. Fall	
154	8	9	22				
149	8	8½	21	Ugalla R.	11/54	Mrs. C. Antonidis	
153	8	1½	21½				
149	8	9½	20½	Kondoa Dist.	—	Game Department, Arusha	
151	8	7	21½				
149	8	3	21½	Garissa	1/46	R. T. Medcalfe	
151	8	10½	21				
134½	7	7	21	Nr. Wadelai	X	W. Y. Wyndham	
150	8	4	21½				
147	8	3	21	Kenya	1965	Count G. Bossi Pucci	
150	8	4½	21				
123	7	7	20	Kishanda Valley	1959	D. W. F. Tulluch	
149	8	8	22½				
140	8	8	21½	Garba Tula	8/61	G. Munn	
148	10	0	20½				
146	9	8	20½	—	—	1903 F. R. Burnham	
147	—	—	—				
147	9	1	—	Uganda	—	Queen Elizabeth National Park	
138	8	11	—				
146	10	0	19½	Tana R.	7/60	D. de Arteaga	
153	4	3	19½				
146	9	10	—	Somalia	9/65	S. Cigade	
141	9	9	—				

* Picked up

† Broken tusk