

ORDER PERISSODACTYLA

1. Build heavy; skin very thick; limbs heavy with three digits on each foot; orbit not ringed by bone; two horns medially placed on the nose (Suborder Ceratomorpha) Family RHINOCEROTIDAE, p. 171
- Build lighter, horse-like; skin not unduly thickened; limbs slender with one digit on each foot; orbit ringed by bone; no nasal horns (Suborder Hippomorpha) Family EQUIDAE, p. 173

SUBORDER CERATOMORPHA

Family RHINOCEROTIDAE

Subfamily DICEROTINAE

1. Larger, height at shoulders about 1.8 m; upper lip square; pronounced nuchal hump visible when head is raised; skull longer and narrower, about 750 mm in length, with occipital part produced backwards behind condyles *Ceratotherium*, p. 171
- Smaller, height at shoulders about 1.5 m; upper lip pointed and prehensile; no nuchal hump; skull shorter and broader, about 580 mm in length, with occipital part not produced backwards behind condyles *Diceros*, p. 172

Ellerman *et al.* (1953: 163) regard *Ceratotherium* as a subgenus of *Diceros*, but this view has not found wide acceptance. Cave (Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London 139(4): 691-700, 1962) lists many differences and regards them as separate genera, as do Ansell (1974b: 1) and virtually all subsequent authors.

In our treatment of both *Ceratotherium* and *Diceros*, and particularly in details of synonymy, we follow Rookmaaker (1983a, b and *in litt.*).

Genus CERATOTHERIUM Gray, 1868

1868. *Ceratotherium* Gray, Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London (1867): 1006, 1027. *Rhinoceros simus* Burchell.
1945. *Serengeticeros* Dietrich, Palaeontographica 96A: 56. *Serengeticeros efficax* Dietrich, from Laetolil, Tanzania, early Pleistocene.

Ceratotherium simum (Burchell, 1817)

White rhinoceros
Witrenoster

Distribution. The nominate race survives in the Hluhluwe-Umfolosi-Corridor Complex, Zululand, whence numerous reintroductions, as well as introductions outside its original range, have originated; reintroduced into other parts of Natal, Transvaal; Orange Free State (Du Plessis 1969: 29); Swaziland, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana; and introduced into Zambia and Kenya (Ansell 1974b: 2). The northern subspecies survives only in southwestern Sudan, northeastern Zaire (where on the verge of extinction—Ansell *in litt.*), and perhaps Uganda and extreme southeastern Central African Republic.

For recent reviews of this species see Groves (Mammalian Species 8: 1-6, 1972), Ansell (1974b: 1-2) and Rookmaaker (1983a). The present treatment is based on Rookmaaker (1983a, b and *in litt.*), and recognizes two subspecies, the nominate race and *C. s. cottoni* (Lydekker, 1908) of North Africa. *Rhinoceros crossii* Gray, 1855, often regarded as a synonym of *simum*, appears more likely to represent a synonym of *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* (Fischer, 1814) (Rookmaaker 1983a: 87, 1983b: 38), and is therefore not listed.

CERATOTHERIUM SIMUM SIMUM (Burchell, 1817)

1817. *Rhinoceros simus* Burchell, Bulletin de la Société philomathique de Paris: 96-97, pl., figs 1, 2. Interior of South Africa, near 26° S; near Kuruman, northern Cape Province, *vide* Shortridge (1934, 1: 425); Chué Spring, about 26° 15' S, 23° 10' E, Makuba Range, Botswana, *vide* Cave (Proceedings of the Linnean Society, London 159: 142, 1947).
1827. *Rhinoceros camus* Griffith, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom 5: 290. Southern Africa.
1827. *Rhinoceros burchellii* Lesson, Manuel de mammalogie, Paris: 332. Interior of Cape of Good Hope. Substitute for *simus*.
1847. *Rhinoceros oswellii* Elliot, Madras Journal of Literature and Science 14(32): 183. Interior of South Africa.
1866. *Rhinoceros kaiboaba* Murray, Geographical Distribution of Mammals: 338. Central Africa.
1878. *Atelodus simus* var. *camptoceros* Brandt, Mémoires de l'Académie impériale des sciences de St Pétersbourg (7)26(5): 55-56 (Rookmaaker 1983a: 32).
1878. *Atelodus simus* var. *prosthoceros* Brandt, Mémoires de l'Académie impériale des sciences de St Pétersbourg (7)26(5): 55-56 (Rookmaaker 1983a: 32).

The Southern African range of the species, and widely introduced elsewhere.

Genus DICEROS Gray, 1821

1821. *Diceros* Gray, London Medical Repository 15: 306. *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnaeus.
1828. *Diceros* Billberg, Synopsis faunae scandinavicae 1. Mammalia: Tabl. A. *Lapsus*. No type species (Allen 1939: 556).
1841. *Opsiceros* Gloger, Gemeinnütziges Hand- und Hilfsbuch der Naturgeschichte 1: 125; 1842: xxxii. *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnaeus.
1862. *Rhinaster* Gray, Catalogue of the Bones of Mammalia in the . . . British Museum: 282. *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnaeus. Not *Rhinaster* Wagler, 1830, in Insectivora.
1868. *Keitloa* Gray, Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London (1867): 1025. As a subgenus of *Rhinaster* (= *Diceros*). *Rhinoceros keitloa* A. Smith = *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnaeus.

Diceros bicornis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Black rhinoceros
Swartrenoster

Distribution. Natal, in Hluhluwe-Umfolosi-Corridor Complex and surrounding areas, as well as area north of Mkuzi Game Reserve, east of the Pongola River, and reintroduced into Ndumu Game Reserve; reintroduced into Kruger National Park, Transvaal; Gorongosa National Park, Mozambique; Zimbabwe, along the Zambezi Valley and adjacent parts of the escarpment from western end of Lake Kariba to Mozambique border; recently (1974) extinct in northern Botswana and adjoining eastern Caprivi Strip; and surviving in Namibia in the Kaokoveld, Damaraland, and eastern Etosha National Park. Extraliminally Mozambique, eastern Malawi, Zambia, possibly extreme southwestern Angola, southern and northern Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, possibly southern Somalia, southwestern Sudan, northeastern Central African Republic, and northern Cameroon.

For recent reviews of this genus see Groves (Zeitschrift für Säugetierkunde 32: 267-276, 1967), Ansell (1974b: 2-4) and Rookmaaker (1983a). Joubert (Madoqua 2: 27-37, 1970), followed by Rautenbach (1982: 161), treats *chobiensis* Zukowsky, 1964, from southwestern Angola, as a synonym of the nominate race, but this view is not supported by Ansell (1974b: 4), who correctly points out that Joubert's study compared northern Namibian and Natal (= *minor*) specimens, and did not involve the nominate race at all. The treatment here presented follows Rookmaaker (1983a, b and *in litt.*).

DICEROS BICORNIS BICORNIS (Linnaeus, 1758). (Extinct)

1758. *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnaeus, Systema naturae 10th edn 1: 56. 'India', but Cape of Good Hope *vide* Thomas (Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London: 144, 1911).

1797. *Rhinoceros africanus* Blumenbach, Handbuch der Naturgeschichte 5th edn: 126. Cape of Good Hope.
1836. *Rhinoceros keitloa* A. Smith, Report of the Expedition for Exploring Central Africa: 44. 'Country north and south of Kurrichaine' = Zeerust district, western Transvaal (Skead 1973: 88).
1837. *Rhinoceros kelloa* A. Smith, Catalogue of the South African Museum: 7. 180 miles (288 km) northeast of Lattakoo = Kuruman. *Lapsus* (Rookmaaker 1983a: 57, 1983b: 39).
1842. *Rhinoceros bicornis* Var. B. *Rhinoceros gordonii* Lesson, Nouveaux tableau du règne animal, Mammifères: 159. Refers to an account by Blainville, Journal de Physique: 168, 1842. *Nomen nudum*, *vide* Ellerman *et al.* (1953: 163), but see Rookmaaker (1983b: 44-45).
1845. *Rhinoceros niger* Schinz, Synopsis Mammalium 2: 335. Chuntop, near Mount Mitchell, Kuiseb district, Namibia (Shortridge 1934, 1: 412, footnote).
1845. *Rhinoceros camperi* Schinz, Synopsis Mammalium 2: 335. Cape of Good Hope. Not *Rhinoceros camperii* Jardine, 1836 = *Rhinoceros sondaicus* Desmarest, 1822.
1868. *Rhinoceros bicornis capensis* Gray, Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London: 1025. South Africa. Not available (Rookmaaker 1983b: 44).
1878. *Atelodus bicornis* var. *platyceros* Brandt, Mémoires de l'Académie impériale des sciences de St Pétersbourg (7)26(5): 55 (Rookmaaker 1983a: 51).
1878. *Atelodus bicornis* var. *pleioceros* Brandt, Mémoires de l'Académie impériale des sciences de St Pétersbourg (7)26(5): 55 (Rookmaaker 1983a: 51).

Extinct. Previously occurred in western Cape Province and northwards at least to central Namibia.

DICEROS BICORNIS MINOR (Drummond, 1876)

1876. *Rhinoceros bicornis minor* Drummond, Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London: 109. Has priority over the next name because of selection by Zukowsky (Zoologische Garten (N. F.) (1964) 30: 48, 1965), as first reviser. All country southeast of the Zambezi. Zululand selected by Zukowsky (p. 48).
1876. *Rhinoceros bicornis major* Drummond, Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London: 109. Black Umfolosi to Limpopo.
1893. *Rhinoceros holmwoodii* Sclater, Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London: 517. Udulia, 80 km south of Speke Gulf, Lake Victoria, northern Tanzania.
1922. *Opsiceros occidentalis* Zukowsky, Archiv für Naturgeschichte 88A, 7: 162. Kaokoveld-Cunene region, northern Namibia.
1947. *Diceros bicornis punyana* Potter & Mitchell, Field 190: 385. Hluhluwe Game Reserve, Zululand, Natal.
1965. *Diceros bicornis angolensis* Zukowsky, Zoologische Garten (N. F.) (1964) 30: 73. Virui Waterhole, Mossamedes, Angola.
1965. *Diceros bicornis nyasae* Zukowsky, Zoologische Garten (N. F.) (1964) 30: 93. North end of Lake Nyasa, Karonga and Niam-niam Land, east of Lake Rukwa. Unavailable; proposed by implication.
1965. *Diceros bicornis rowumae* Zukowsky, Zoologische Garten (N. F.) (1964) 30: 94. Inland from Mikindani. Unavailable; proposed by implication.
1972. *Rhinoceros kulumanae* I. Player, The White Rhino Saga: 25. Umfolozi Game Reserve, Zululand. Attributed to Drummond, The Large Game of South and Southeast Africa: 84, 1875.

The Southern African range of the species, thence northeastwards through East Africa to Lake Victoria and northeastern Tanzania. Ansell (1974b: 4) suggests that Botswana records may represent the otherwise extralimital *chobiensis*.

SUBORDER HIPPIOMORPHA

Family EQUIDAE

Genus EQUUS Linnaeus, 1758

1758. *Equus* Linnaeus, Systema naturae 10th edn 1: 73. *Equus caballus* Linnaeus, the domestic horse.
1762. *Asinus* Brisson, Regnum animale: 70. *Equus asinus* Linnaeus, from the Orient. Not available *vide*

Classification of Southern African Mammals

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