

A WILD & JAG GAME & HUNT

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- **Tuli elphants**

- **Jag- en
vakansiegeleenthede**

- **Game ranching
in the Northern Province**

- **Skole vir beroepsjagters**



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SA WILD & JAG is 'n onafhanklike maandelikse publikasie vir almal wat glo aan die winsgewende volhoubare benutting van die RSA se wild-en natuurbates, op 'n ge-ordende wyse, tot voordeel van die land en al sy mense.

Alhoewel SA WILD & JAG beskikbaar is as mondstuk van die ge-organiseerde wildboerderybedryf en die ge-organiseerde jagtersbedryf, is dit redaksioneel en finansiële onafhanklik.

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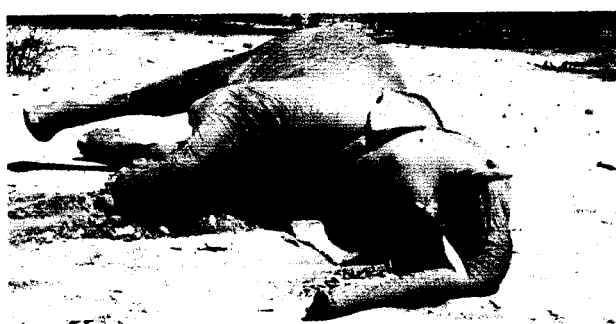
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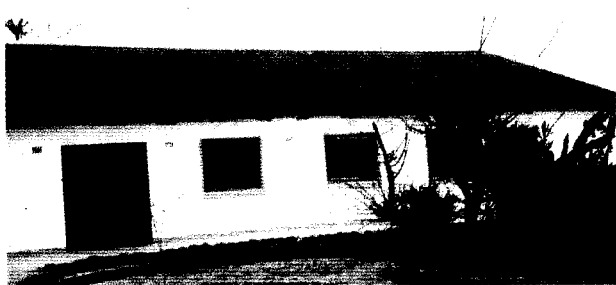
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SA GAME & HUNT

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Although SA GAME & HUNT is available as a mouthpiece to the organised game ranching industry and the organised hunting industry, it is editorially and financially independent.

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Rhino Watch

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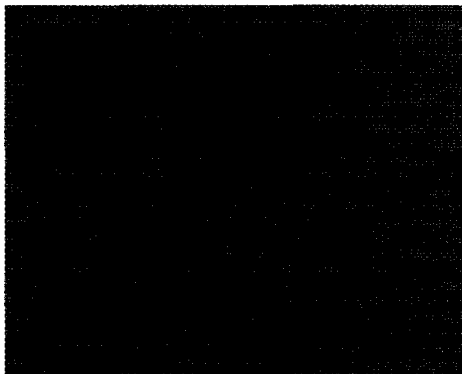
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CHAIRMAN CLIVE WALKER'S MESSAGE



1998 has been a year of change, both politically and economically. This has effectively raised a great deal of concern about the reduced levels of funding available to official conservation agencies within southern Africa. Now, more than ever, it is going to be incumbent upon the private sector to expand their role in the management of rhinoceros populations. That the private sector have the capacity to do this, is borne out by the excellent results arising from the latest follow-up White Rhino Survey on Private Land in South Africa, conducted by

AROA (The African Rhino Owners Association), with support from WWF South Africa and the REF (Rhino and Elephant Foundation). This is surely a remarkable demonstration of the collaborative roles that non-governmental organisations can play in the conservation arena.

Whilst the increase in especially the black rhino is encouraging, one should not be under any illusion that the threat to rhinos in the wild does not remain. It is wishful thinking to believe that the illegal trade in rhinoceros horn will disappear. As stocks of rhino horn decline, the pressure will increase to acquire this commodity, which must ultimately come from rhinos in the wild. There is therefore an important need for sound information regarding the ownership of rhinoceros horn, the control thereof, and for both the official conservation agencies and the private sector, to maintain a constant vigil.

We congratulate the private rhino owners on their successes.

RHINOCEROS MUSEUM

The Rhinoceros Museum, situated in the Waterberg Mountains, is now open to the public. The opening of the museum represents a milestone in the Rhino & Elephant Foundation's history and this is entirely due to the support of corporations and individuals alike. At an official ceremony to take place in the first quarter of 1999, all donors will duly be acknowledged on a plaque.

This unique museum, with its ongoing process of development, is well worth a visit. Take time if you are in the area, to pay us a visit and sample the splendid cuisine of our restaurant, set amidst a colourful indigenous garden.

In conclusion, and on behalf of the African Rhino Owners Association, I would like to wish all our Members and their families a prosperous 1999. We are fast approaching an exciting new millennium - help us to make it the most significant rhinoceros conservation era ever!

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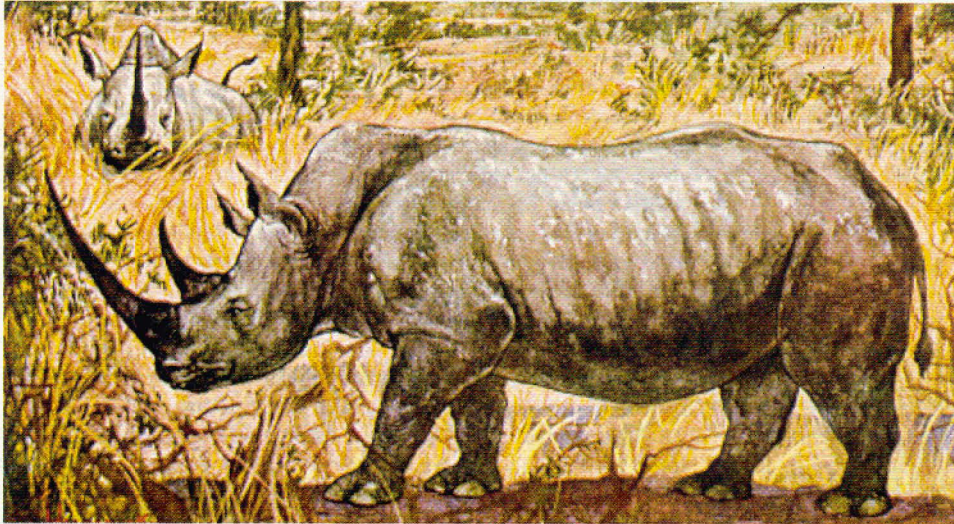


The Rhino Museum, August 1998

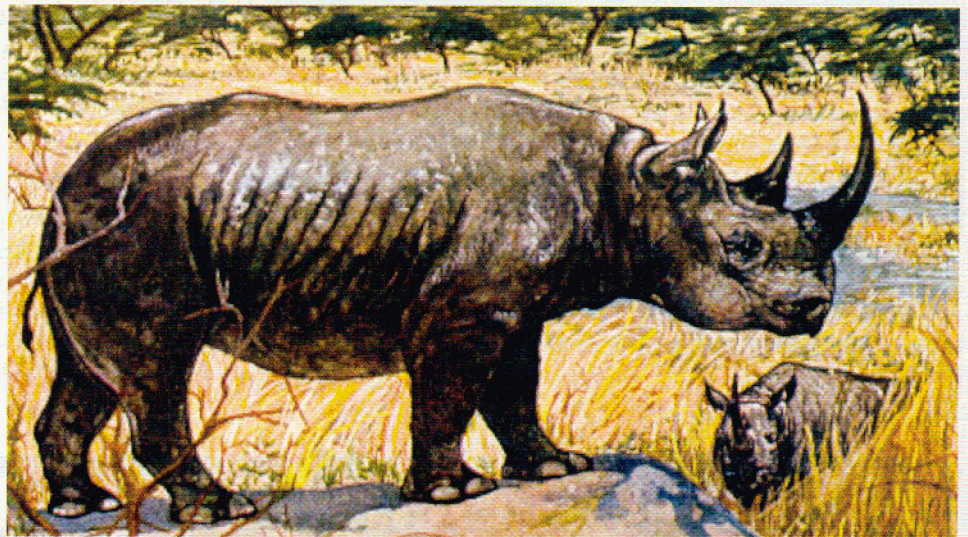
RHINOCEROS ILLUSTRATIONS, 2: HENDERYCKX

by Dr Kees Rookmaaker

This month I just want to illustrate two postcards which were published by the Royal Museum of Natural History of Belgium in Brussels sometimes during the 1940's. Both are from a series on protected mammals in (then Belgian) Congo. They show the black and the white rhinoceros and were reproduced after two aquarels of about 18 x 25 cm in size, made by the artist Leopold Henderyckx. This shows the style of illustration of animals in those pre-war days.



The White Rhino



The Black Rhino

THE NAME OF THE BLACK RHINOCEROS (FACTFILE 1)

The scientific name of the African black rhinoceros is "*Diceros bicornis* (Linnaeus, 1758)". It is the only living animal placed in the genus *Diceros*, which was named in 1821 by the young John Edward Gray (1800-1875), who in 1824 became the Keeper of the Zoological Branch of the British Museum (Natural History) in London. The species name *bicornis* was provided by Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778), the "inventor" of our current system of nomenclature. Linnaeus was primarily a botanist who worked in the Swedish town of Uppsala. In 1735 he published the first edition of his *Systema Naturae*, which was designed to list and classify all existing animals and plants in a natural system. This first attempt was quite a modest publication of a mere 14 pages. Through the following years he expanded and improved his efforts and it has been decided that the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturae* published in 1758 forms the start

of our nomenclature: names given before that year cannot be used. Linnaeus knew only two species of rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros unicornis* (the Indian Rhinoceros) and *Rhinoceros bicornis*. In the 18th century scientists often doubted the existence of a rhinoceros with two horns on the nose, so Linnaeus actually was quite brave to name the animal. However, he was sure that there was such an animal on this earth, because he had seen a skull of a rhinoceros with two large nasal horns. He did not say where he saw this example, which is a pity, because it could have given us a clue as to why he had said that it had teeth in the front part of the jaw (which the black rhinoceros only rarely has). It seems actually that he may have seen the skull of an Indian Rhinoceros to which some clever trader had added a second horn. The evidence about this skull and the reasons to suggest that it was the specimen that Linnaeus may have seen, as well as a drawing of it (which is also reproduced here) were set out by me in the *Yearbook of the Swedish Linnaeus Society* (1996/1997, p.61-80). The combination is written *Diceros bicornis* since the animal was thought to be different from other types of rhinoceros, with the name of Linnaeus as first describer added in brackets because the species is now in a genus different from the one in which it was first described.