

THE MAMMALS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

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Diyun, Doimara, Doimukh (proposed), Drupong, Jiadhal (proposed) Manabum, Mebo, Miao, Namsang, Panir, Papum, Remi, Tengapani, and Turung.

Subspecies. 130a. *E. m. bengalensis*

Blainville, 1845: 353, pl. iii. TYPE-LOCALITY: Bengal.

Remarks. Distribution in N.E. India not correctly shown on the maps in Corbet & Hill (1992) and Sukumar (1989). Poaching for ivory and also meat has threatened the species in some areas. Subspecific variations are insignificant. CITES: Appendix I; IUCN: EN; WPA: Schedule I.

Order PERISSODACTYLA

Odd-toed ungulates

The order Perissodactyla or the odd-toed ungulates consists of three very distinct families, the rhinoceroses (Rhinocerotidae), horses (Equidae) and the tapirs (Tapiridae). The ungulates or hoofed animals are divided into two orders, depending upon the arrangement of their toes. In the odd-toed ungulates, the third or middle toe of the foot is the most prominent. The rhinoceroses have also distinctive 'horns'. The evolution of perissodactyls was reviewed by Prothero & Schoch (1989).

Family RHINOCEROTIDAE

Rhinoceroses

- (127) 131. *Rhinoceros unicornis* Indian rhinoceros, Greater one-horned rhinoceros

R. unicornis Linnaeus, 1758: 56. TYPE-LOCALITY: ? Assam, India.

Local Names. *Gorh* (A), *Charak* (Adi, Mising).

Distribution & Status. No resident population but almost every year, a few animals stray into Arunachal Pradesh, mostly from Kaziranga N.P. of Assam. Some recent records are from Pakhui W.S., Papum R.F., Drupong R.F. and Panir R.F. (Choudhury, 1997h).

Remarks. Earlier, there were small permanent populations in Sonai-Rupai W.S. and Lakhimpur dist of Assam, both close to Arunachal Pradesh. Also known as the Indian one-horned or Great Indian



one-horned rhinoceros. CITES: Appendix I; IUCN: EN; WPA: Schedule I.

- (129) 132. *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* Sumatran rhinoceros, Asian two-horned rhinoceros

Rhinoceros sumatrensis Fischer, 1814: 301. TYPE-LOCALITY: Bencoolen dist., S. Sumatra, Indonesia. Conserved by Opinion 1080 (1977).

Distribution & Status. Extinct in the last century. However, stragglers were reported in the first few decades of the present century. There were two definite records (Rookmaker, 1980), at Nam Tsai, c. 27°30' N., 97°00' E. in 1895 (Henri, 1898), and in Noa-Dihing R., c. 27°20' N., 96°20' E. in about 1953 (Shebbeare, 1953), former probably in present Lohit dist while latter in Changlang dist, and were in or around Namdapha N.P. In the adjacent areas of Myanmar (Burma), there are reports of continued occurrence from Hukawng Valley (Choudhury, 1997b).

Subspecies. 132a. *D. s. lasiotis*

Rhinoceros lasiotis Buckland, 1872: 89. TYPE-LOCALITY: Chittagong, E. Bengal (now Bangladesh).

Remarks. Included in the genus *Didermocerus* (Brookes, 1828; Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1951). Although believed to have become extinct in the Indian subcontinent in the 19th century, one was killed in 1967 near Cox's Bazar in the Chittagong dist of Bangladesh (Cubitt & Mountfort, 1985) and stragglers are still encountered in Nagaland and Manipur, especially near the Indo-Myanmarese border (Choudhury, 1997b). CITES: Appendix I; IUCN: CR.