

ROWLAND WARD'S
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AFRICA AND ASIA



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Method of Measurement 7 Minimum 26 lbs (11.8 kg) weight of heaviest tusk.

Weight Tusk 1	Weight Tusk 2	Length on outside curve		Circumference		Locality	Date	Present or Former Owner	Rank
		Tusk 1 Ft. Ins.	Tusk 2 Ft. Ins.	Tusk 1	Tusk 2				
38	36	5 6	5 4	15	14½	Nalaya	1921	H. H. Banks	24
36½	34	4 11	4 8	15	15	Sumatra	1927	Baron van Hardenbroek	25
33	31	5 10	5 8	16	15	Nilgris, India	1921	F. W. F. Fletcher	26
★ 28½	27½	4 6	4 1	14½	13½	Rahang, Malasia	1956	K. V. Stovgaard	27
28½	—	5 3½	—	11½	—	Borneo	1927	C. F. Skinner	27
28	27	4 10½	4 7½	13½	13½	Malaya	1909	J. Scott Mason	28
★ 28	—	—	—	—	—	Mysore, India	1953	H. I. H. Prince Abdorrezza	28
26	25	5 4½	5 3½	12	12	Borneo	1927	British North Borneo Co.	29

Great Indian Rhinoceros

Rhinoceros unicornis

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Distribution — Survives only in Reserves in Nepal and Assam.

In addition to being the giant among its Asiatic kindred and possessing only a single horn, this species is especially characterised by the form of the folds in its hide, and the large tubercles on the fore and hind-quarters, which look as though the skin has been fastened to the body by means of rivets. Folds before and behind the shoulder mark off

one large triangular shield on each side, while another fold before each thigh separates a large rump-shield; the saddle-shaped body shield being defined by the fold behind the shoulder and the one in front of the thigh, both of which extend across to the back. Very characteristic, too, are the great folds which form heavy rings of skin around the neck. Although the tubercles are largest on the fore and hindquarters, they also occur on other parts of the body.

Height at shoulder, from 68 to 78 inches (182.7 to 198 cm.); girth behind shoulder 105 inches (266.7 cm.). Weight about 4,000 pounds (1818.2 kg.).

Method of Measurement 6. Minimum Measurement — 11 inches (28 cm.).

Length on front curve (A-B)		Circumference (C)		Locality	Date	Present or Former Owner	Rank
Front	Rear	Front	Rear				
24	—	24½	—	Assam, India	1909	British Museum (Briscoe)	1
21½	—	24½	—	Nepal	1913	Earl Curzon of Kedleston	2
19½	—	16½	—	Nepal	1933	H. H. the Maharaja of Surguja	3
19½	—	22½	—	Assam, India	1909	Ipswich Museum	4
19	—	18	—	Singpho, Burma	1921	Sir C. A. Elliot	5
18½	—	23½	—	Assam, India	1913	D. H. Felce	6
18	—	16	—	Assam, India	1902	Lt. Col. M. H. Logan	7
16½	—	—	—	Belsire, Assam	1898	W. C. Sharwill	8
16½	—	—	—	Cooch Behar, India	1898	H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar	9
16½	—	19½	—	Assam, India	1921	Lord Rothschild	9
16	—	—	—	Nowgong, Assam	1898	L. Fabre Tonnerre	10
15½	—	20½	—	Nepal	1927	Amer. Nat'l Collection (Grant)	11
15½	—	21½	—	Assam, India	1921	Sir Edmund G. Loder Collection	12
15	—	22½	—	Nepal	1909	Dr. T. G. Longstaff	13
15	—	18	—	Nepal	1921	M. Maxwell	13
15	—	21½	—	Nepal	1933	Gen. Sir Kaiser Shumshere Jung	13
14½	—	21	—	Assam, India	1906	Dr. W. P. Y. Bainbrigge	14
14	—	19½	—	Nepal	1927	J. B. Norman	15
13½	—	22	—	Nepal	1913	H. M. King George VI	16
13	—	20½	—	Assam, India	1898	Major Sir George A. Dolby	17
13	—	20½	—	Assam, India	1906	W. A. Doxat	17
13	—	21½	—	Assam, India	1921	American National Collection	17
★ 11	—	—	—	Nepal	1983	H. M. King B. Bir Bikram Shah Dev	18

Javan Rhinoceros

Rhinoceros sondaicus

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Distribution — Ujung Kulon (W. Java), possibly in small areas of Burma, Thailand, Laos and Kampuchea.

A less gigantic and smaller-headed species than the last, with the skin marked by a kind of mosaic pattern, and the fold in front of the shoulder continued right across the

body like the two hindmost folds. The neck also lacks the large ring-like masses of folded skin. The single horn is never very large, and generally almost or completely wanting in the female.

Height — A female has been measured which stood 65 inches (165 cm.) at the shoulder, it is probable that the male is not much inferior in height to the Indian species, although of lighter build.

Method of Measurement 6. Minimum Measurement – 7 inches (17.7 cm.).

Length on front curve (A-B)		Circumference (C)		Locality	Date	Present or Former Owner	Rank
Front	Rear	Front	Rear				
10½	—	20	—	Java	1913	British Museum (Maxwell)	
10½	—	19½	—	Java	1898	British Museum	
10½	—	19½	—	Java	1898	H. Van Son	
8½	—	16	—	Java	1921	American National Collection	
8½	—	20	—	Java	1898	A. S. Campbell	
7	—	19	—	Java	1921	J. Th. Hamaker	

Sumatran Rhinoceros

Dicerorhinus sumatrensis.

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Distribution — Tenasserim Range (Thailand - Burma), Petchabun Range (Thailand); scattered localities in Burma, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Borneo

The Sumatran or Two-horned Rhinoceros of Asia is now regarded as representing a distinct genus, *Dicerorhinus*, reserving the generic title *Rhinoceros* for the Indian and Javan species *R. sondaicus*. In previous editions of these

records *Dicerorhinus* was treated as a subgenus of *Rhinoceros*.

The smallest of the Asiatic Rhinoceroses, and the only one with two horns; differing, however, from the African members of the genus by the presence of heavier folds in the skin and of teeth in the front of the jaws. Only the fold behind the shoulder is continued across the back, and the brown or dark grey skin is rough, granular, and more or less hairy.

Height at shoulder, from about 48 to 54 inches (121.9 to 137.2 cm.); weight, about 2000 pounds (909 kg.).

Method of Measurement 6. Minimum Measurement – 10 inches (25.4 cm.).

Length on front curve (A-B)		Circumference (C)		Locality	Date	Present or Former Owner	Rank
Front	Rear	Front	Rear				
32½	—	17½	—	—	1898	British Museum	1
27½	—	17½	—	—	1898	British Museum	2
15	7½	17½	—	Malay Peninsula	1906	C. B. Smales	3
11½	3½	17½	—	Malay Peninsula	1921	P. A. Molloy	4
11	3½	15¼	—	Arakan Yomas, Burma	1906	Sir T. S. Tancred	5
10½	6	18	—	Malay Peninsula	1921	T. R. Hubback	6

(The following entries are included for interesting historical purposes. Ed.)

6½	2½	14	—	Johore, India	1933	H. H. the Sultan of Johore	
6	—	14	—	Pegu Yoma, Burma	1927	American Museum of Natural History (Vernay)	
6	4	18½	—	Malay Peninsula	1933	British Museum	