

RECORDS OF BIG GAME

WITH

THEIR DISTRIBUTION, CHARACTERISTICS, DIMENSIONS,
WEIGHTS, AND

HORN & TUSK MEASUREMENTS

SIXTH EDITION

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Record Horn of Great Indian Rhinoceros. Shot by the late T. Briscoe.

The GREAT INDIAN RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros unicornis*).

In addition to being the giant among its Asiatic kindred and possessing only a single horn, this species is specially 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 had 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 the back. Very characteristic, too, are the great folds which form heavy rings of skin round the neck. Although the tubercles are largest on the fore- and hind-quarters, they also occur on other parts of the body. Height at shoulder from 5 feet 8 inches to over 6 feet; girth, 105 inches. The late Dr. T. C. Jerdon mentioned 24 inches as the length of a fine horn.



Horn of Great Indian Rhinoceros.

THE MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR'S SPECIMENS

Height at shoulder	6 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	6 ft. 1 in.	6 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Total length	14 ft. 1 in.	13 ft. 2 ins.	13 ft. 10 ins.
Girth behind shoulder	119 ins.	112 ins.	
Horn	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	13 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.	

Distribution.—The Assam plain and the Terailand of Nepal and some of the adjacent territories. Formerly this rhinoceros was found over the greater part of the Indian peninsula, as attested by fossil remains. There is evidence of the occurrence of a more or less nearly related rhinoceros, apparently with two horns, in the Singpu district of Upper Burma. Weight of living animal, 1010 lbs. (*New York Zool. Soc.*).

Length on front curve.	Circumference.	Weight.	Locality.	Owner.
24	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	Assam	British Museum (the late T. Briscoe).
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	Nepal	Lord Curzon of Kedleston,
19 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	India	Ipswich Museum.
♀ 18	16	...	Assam	M. H. Logan.
16 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	Belsire, Assam	W. C. Sherwill.
♀ 16 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	Cooch Behar	H.H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

— Owner's measurements.

Length on front curve.	Circumference.	Weight.	Locality.	Owner.
♀ 16	...	3½ lbs.	Nowgong, Assam	L. Fabre Tonnerre.
15	22¾	...	Nepal	Dr. T. G. Longstaff.
14½	21	...	Assam	Dr. W. P. Y. Bainbrigge.
♀ 14	22¾	4½ lbs.	Nowgong, Assam	L. Fabre Tonnerre.
-13¾	...	...	Cooch Behar	H.H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar.
¹ 13	...	...	Do.	Do.
13	20	...	Nepal	Capt. M. L. Pears.
13	20½	...	Assam	G. A. Dolby.
13	20¾	...	Do.	W. A. Doxat.
12¾	23	...	Do.	H. B. Firman.
12½	21¾	...	Do.	H. C. Holland.
-12½	15½	...	Cooch Behar	Col. J. J. Harrison.
12½	21	...	?	J. W. Grieve.
12	21½	...	Cooch Behar	A. Ezra.

- Owner's measurements.

¹ Height at shoulder, 6 ft. 6 ins.

The JAVAN RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*).

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. Horn never very large, and generally almost or completely wanting in the female. A female has been measured which stood 5½ feet at the shoulder, and it is probable that the male is not much inferior in height to the Indian species, although of lighter build.

Distribution.—The Sanderbans and other parts of Eastern Bengal, to the Terai, Sikhim, Assam, and thence through Burma and the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra, Java, and Borneo.

Length on front curve.	Circumference.	Locality.	Owner.
10½	19¾	Java	British Museum.
10½	19½	Do.	H. Van Son.
8½	20	Do.	A. S. Campbell.



Horn of Sumatran Rhinoceros. Shot by G. F. W. Curtis.

The SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros* [*Ceratorhinus*]¹ *sumatrensis*).

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 folds in the skin and of teeth in the front of the jaws. Only the fold behind the shoulders is continued across the back, and the brown or black skin is rough, granular, and more or less hairy. Height at shoulder from about 4 feet to 4½ feet; weight about 2000 lbs.

Distribution.—From Assam (where the species is very rare) to Siam, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo. The Assam animal is a distinct local race (*R. sumatrensis lasiotis*).

Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner.
Front.	Rear.	Front.	Rear.		
32½	...	17½	...	?	British Museum.
27½	...	17½	...	?	Do.
15	7½	17½	17	Malay Peninsula	C. B. Smales.
11	3½	15½	11½	?	Sir T. S. Tancred, Bart.
6½	3½	12½	12½	Burma	The late C. W. A. Bruce.

¹ An earlier name is *Dicerorhinus*, but this is too like *Diceros*, the subgeneric (or generic) name of the African rhinoceroses, to be employed.



Mr. S. L. Hinde's Horns of Black Rhinoceros.

The BLACK RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros* [*Diceros*] *bicornis*).

Aurarissi, Abyssinian.

Abu Gesn-Khartyl, Sudani.

Chipamberi, Lower Zambesi.

Chipemberi, Chilala.

Fava, Swahili.

Gurlau, Danakil.

Muin, Masai.

Megi, M'Kua.

Sipejana, Swazi and Matonga.

Upejana, Matabili and Zulu.

Upelepi, Basuto.

Wärtses, Galla.

Wil, Somali.

Zwart Rhinaster, Boer.

Shempola, Chila.

The African rhinoceroses are two-horned animals, readily distinguished from their Asiatic relatives by the absence of the folds of skin on the body which form such a characteristic feature of the latter, and also by the lack of front teeth in both the upper and lower jaws. The hide, too, is almost completely naked, although there are some bristly hairs on the margins of the ears and the tip of the tail.

Perhaps the most distinctive external feature of the black rhinoceros, as the present species is commonly called, is to be found in the prehensile tip to the upper lip, which is rounded and not very wide in front. Other points of distinction are, however, shown by the form of the horns and ears and the position of the eyes; while in bodily size

♂ Living animal, 602 lbs. (*New York Zool. Soc.*).

♀ " " 1080 " " "

this animal is also considerably inferior to the next. The black rhinoceros is likewise well characterised by the comparative shortness of its skull, and the form and structure of the cheek teeth, which are adapted for a diet of twigs and leaves. Average height at shoulder, 5 feet. Weight (Capt. R. Meinertzhagen), 1 ton 1 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs.

Black rhinoceroses sometimes have more than the usual two horns. Gordon Cumming, for instance, records having killed a three-horned



Head of Black Rhinoceros.

specimen; and Lieut.-Col. E. G. Harrison, writing in the *Field* of December 25, 1897, gives the following measurements of a five-horned rhinoceros shot by himself in East Africa:—

First Horn.—Counting from snout, measurement $14\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; is a normal front horn curving backwards.

Second Horn.— $15\frac{1}{4}$ ins., curving forwards instead of backwards or being straight, as is usual, and leaning considerably over to the off-side.

Third Horn.— $11\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide half-way between base and apex; is flat and perpendicular, and, though a distinct horn, grows out of the off-side of the base of No. 2.

Fourth Horn.—Is a stumpy, abortive horn, 9 ins. long, growing

partly from the base of No. 3, but quite separate and inclining slightly backwards.

Fifth Horn.—A distinct horn, $9\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long, with its own base separated about 3 ins. from No. 4.

Distribution.—From Abyssinia and Somaliland through East and Central Africa, in suitable localities, to the Cape. Now rare to the south of the Zambesi, but probably more abundant in the districts between the interior of Somaliland and Lake Rudolf than anywhere else. Although more alert and active than the white rhinoceros, and thus a more dangerous animal, this species is by no means difficult to kill with modern weapons; and in the old days hunters frequently shot half-a-dozen in a single evening as they came to drink at a pool. In spite of its wide distribution, it has not been found possible to split up the species into local races; although this may perhaps be due to the want of sufficient specimens for comparison. The so-called *Rhinoceros holmwoodi* is a variety of this species.

Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner.
Front horn.	Rear horn.	Front horn.	Rear horn.		
53½	...	18½	...	East Africa . . .	Dr. C. H. Orman.
47	22½	22	20	Do.	S. L. Hinde.
44½	...	...	...	?	Imperial Museum, Vienna.
44	...	...	...	?	The late F. Holmwood.
43	...	21½	...	?	The late A. Beit.
41½	10	20½	16½	Zululand . . .	The late Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. Coke.
41½	...	22½	...	Orange River Colony .	Major-Gen. Sir William Crossman.
41	...	...	...	?	Carl Hagenbeck.
41	...	...	...	East Africa . . .	The late F. Holmwood.
40	...	22	...	Do.	Berlin Museum.
40	14¾	18½	20½	Mt. Kenia, East Central Africa	The late A. H. Neumann.
39½	...	21½	...	South Africa . . .	J. Lamont.
38¾	...	21	...	?	Hon. Walter Rothschild.
38½	...	19	...	Masailand . . .	Sir John Kirk.
38	11	24	21¾	South Africa . . .	Earl of Dartmouth.
37	12½	20½	17½	Uganda . . .	Sir Edmund G. Loder, Bart.
36	...	...	...	East Africa . . .	Sir Bartle Frere, Bart.
35½	...	17½	...	Do.	Capt. G. H. Riddell.

- Owner's measurements.

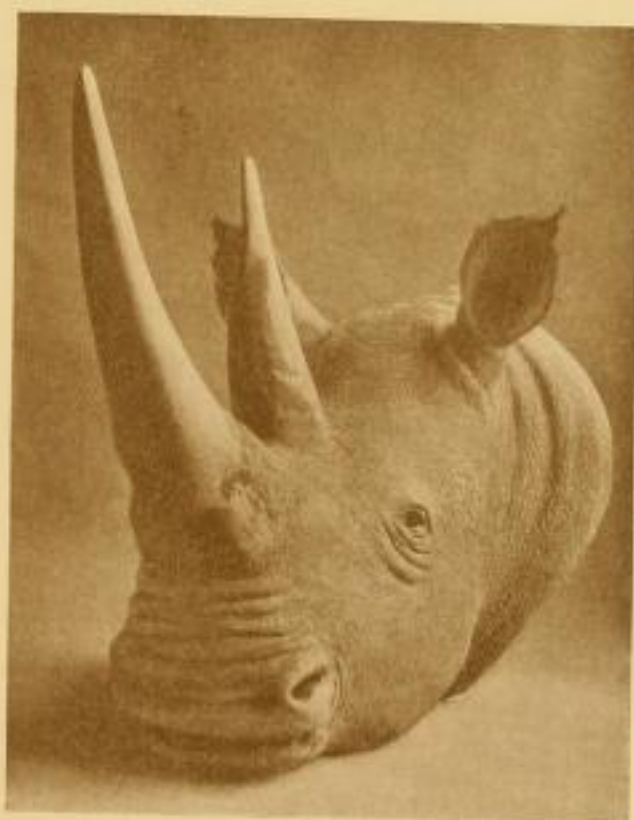
Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner.
Front horn.	Rear horn.	Front horn.	Rear horn.		
35½	...	18	...	?	H. Murray.
35	11¼	21	20	East Africa	Capt. L. W. Sadlier-Jackson.
33½	16	20	19½	Do.	T. P. Kempson.
♀ 33½	...	17½	...	Matabilliland	W. Van Ness.
33	22	19½	20½	East Africa	A. J. A. Douglas.
32½	21	19	15½	Portuguese Northern Zambesia	F. Vaughan Kirby.
32½	16	22	19	Athi Plains, East Africa	Capt. R. Meinertzhagen.
32	11¾	19½	19½	Do.	Count Scheibler.
31	...	18	...	East Africa	R. P. Carroll.
♀ 31	13½	18½	18	Do.	W. Neilson.
31	19½	16	16½	Do.	H. C. V. Hunter.
30½	8¾	18½	16½	German East Africa	O. Neumann.
1 30	21½	22½	23½	East Africa	Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Greville.
29½	...	18¾	...	Somaliland	Julius Jeppe.
29½	14½	...	...	Do.	A. H. Straker.
29	29½	17½	18	South Africa	R. B. Keeling.
29	...	19	...	East Africa	S. H. Christy.
28½	11¾	20½	20½	S.E. Africa	Dr. Sauer.
28½	8¾	18½	...	South Africa	F. C. Selous.
28	...	23½	...	East Africa	F. Baden-Powell.
♀ 27¾	22	19¾	20½	Do.	The Master of Belhaven.
27½	17¾	21	18	Do.	H. Hyde Baker.
27½	10	21	17	Masailand	The late Rear-Admiral R. A. J. Montgomerie, R.N.
27	12½	24¾	20	East Africa	Abel Chapman.
27	...	20½	...	Do.	E. Gedge.
27	16½	17½	17½	Do.	Sir Robert Harvey, Bart.
27	12	...	...	Do.	Sir John Willoughby, Bart.
26¾	20½	21¾	19	Do.	W. N. McMillan.
26½	10½	19½	15	Do.	Henry Charrington.
26½	25½	18½	19	Do.	H. Sampson.
26½	11	24	20	Do.	Col. A. Colville.
26½	8	23½	15	Do.	E. B. Horne.
26	13	20½	23½	Do.	C. Craig.
26	9	18	17	Do.	Lieut.-Col. M. Tighe.
26	10	20½	19	Do.	F. W. Belt.
26	13½	18½	17	Do.	Stephenson R. Clarke.
26	12¾	17½	17¾	Do.	H. S. L. Scott.

- Owner's measurements.

1 Weight front horn, 13¼ lbs. Weight rear horn, 15 lbs.

Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner.
Front horn.	Rear horn.	Front horn.	Rear horn.		
26	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	East Africa	H. C. Allfrey.
25 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nigeria	Capt. J. G. Browne.
♀ 24 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	East Africa	Childs Frick.
♀ 23 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.E. Rhodesia	H. S. Thornicroft.
23 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	Major P. H. G. Powell-Cotton.
22 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Somaliland	Abe Bailey.
22 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	Do.	The late Sir H. D. Tichborne, Bart.
22	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	Do.	Col. H. D. Olivier.
21 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	19	19	Do.	J. Kenneth Foster.
21 $\frac{3}{8}$	17	14	16	Abyssinia	British Museum.
21	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Somaliland	F. Gillett.
20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{7}{8}$	Do.	Count E. Hoyos.
20 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	Lake Chad	Capt. G. W. Moran.
20	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	Somaliland	J. Byng Paget.
20	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	Col. H. G. C. Swayne.
20	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{7}{8}$	Do.	Count E. Hoyos.
19 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	14	Nigeria	Capt. H. V. Venables Kyrke.
14 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	Benue, Nigeria	Capt. E. J. Wolseley.
13	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Abyssinia	O. Neumann.

- Owner's measurements.



Head of White Rhinoceros.



Front Horns of White Rhinoceros.

From specimens in the Collection of the late Roualeyn Gordon Cumming, in the possession of Col. W. Gordon Cumming.

The **WHITE** or **BURCHELL'S RHINOCEROS** (*Rhinoceros* [*Diceros*] *simus*).

Khartyt, Sudani.

Vit Rhinaster, Cape Dutch.

Next to the Indian elephant this is the largest mammal that has trodden the earth in modern times. Its huge bulk, the bluntly truncate muzzle, which has no prehensile tip, the great length of the skull, and the enormous front horn, with its expanded base, form the most striking external characteristics of this species. The cheek-teeth are of a different type of structure from those of the preceding species, being, in fact, adapted for chewing grass. In walking, the animal carries its head low, so that in examples in which the front horn bends forward, its tip becomes worn by being pushed along the ground. It is somewhat difficult to surmise the reason for the application of the name white rhinoceros to this species.

Distribution.—South and South-East Africa, in suitable localities, as far north as the Zambesi; and again in Central Africa at Lado, on the equator. Exterminated early in the last century to the south of the Orange River; and now represented in South Africa at the most by a few survivors in North-East Mashonaland, and possibly by others in the reedy swamps at the junction of the Black and White Umvolosi rivers. Between the Zambesi and Orange rivers the species was abundant about half a century ago; Andersson alone having killed sixty in the course of a few months. Its existence in Central Equatorial Africa was indicated by Sir Samuel Baker on the evidence of horns, and subsequently made certain in the neighbourhood of Lado by Major Gibbons. The northern race (*R. s. cottoni*) is distinguished by the proportions of the fore part of the skull, and apparently by the sculpture of the skin.

Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner.
Front horn.	Rear horn.	Front horn.	Rear horn.		
62½	...	22½	...	South Africa	Col. W. Gordon Cumming.
56½	...	23½ about	...	Do.	British Museum.
52½	...	21½	...	Do.	Col. W. Gordon Cumming.
51	...	25	...	Do.	Lieut.-Col. J. Duke.
44	...	20	...	Do.	British Museum.
43½	...	23½	...	Do.	The late A. Beit.
42½	...	25½	...	Limpopo	The late W. C. Oswell.
41	11	26	22½	Lado	Capt. P. M. Dove.
41	South Africa	J. W. Fitzherbert.

— Owner's measurements.

Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner.
Front horn.	Rear horn.	Front horn.	Rear horn.		
40 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	South Africa	Sir Edmund G. Loder, Bart.
40 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	Do.	Hon. Walter Rothschild.
40 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Do.	Sir Edmund G. Loder, Bart.
40 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	25	...	Bahr-el-Ghazal	Capt. F. G. Poole.
40	...	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	South Africa	British Museum.
39 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	23	...	?	Lord Delamere.
♀ 38 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	?	The late W. C. Oswald.
38 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	?	J. B. Taylor.
37 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	Mashonaland	F. C. Selous.
37 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	24	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	South Africa	British Museum.
36 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	?	Berlin Museum.
36 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	Sudan	Brig.-Gen. B. T. Mahon.
36	...	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Mashonaland	C. D. Rudd.
♂ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	21	Mount Domo, Ma- shonaland	South African Museum (Cecil Rhodes).
35	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lado	H. Twyford.
♀ 35	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	Do.	Major P. H. G. Powell-Cotton.
34 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	?	H. Showell.
33 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	Sudan	The late Prince Paul Demidoff.
33 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	23	...	?	Abe Bailey.
33	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	Mashonaland	F. C. Selous.
32 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	Near Lado	Col. J. J. Harrison.
32	13	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	Capt. the Hon. M. P. Macnaghten.
32	7	21	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.	Douglas M'Douall.
31 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	?	Mr. Justice Hopley.
31	...	24	...	Zululand	The late Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. Coke.
31	12	27	27	Lado	British Museum (Major P. H. G. Powell-Cotton).
31	...	22	...	Mashonaland	J. G. Griffiths.
30 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	White Nile	Major C. J. Hawker.
30 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	South Africa	Col. H. B. H. Blundell.
♂ 29 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Zululand	Pretoria Museum (Julius Jeppe).
29	10	25	23	White Nile	Major R. M. Sanders.
27 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	Sudan	Hon. Walter Rothschild.
26	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Do.	Kenneth Crossley.
♂ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	Mashonaland	Hon. Walter Rothschild.
♂ 20 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	Do.	British Museum.
♂ 20	6	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Zululand	H. R. H. the Duc d'Orléans.

- Owner's measurements.

♂ Mounted specimens.



From a Photograph by Mr. Haies, Reading.

Skull and Horns of White Rhinoceros.
Shot by Mr. F. C. Selous in Mashonaland, 1880.