

RECORDS OF BIG GAME

WITH

THEIR DISTRIBUTION, CHARACTERISTICS,
DIMENSIONS, WEIGHTS, AND

MEASUREMENTS OF HORNS
ANTLERS, TUSKS, & SKINS

THIRD EDITION

By ROWLAND WARD, F.Z.S.

AUTHOR OF "THE SPORTSMAN'S HANDBOOK," ETC.



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Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*)
from Kuch Behar

GREAT INDIAN RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros unicornis*).

In addition to being the giant among its Asiatic kindred and possessing but a single horn, this huge rhino 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. A fold before and behind the shoulder marks 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 at least 6 feet; girth, 105 inches; length, 12 feet 10 inches, of body 11 feet.

MAHARAJA OF KUCH 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.
Body	11 ft. 11 ins.	11 ft. 2 ins.	11 ft. 8 ins.
Girth behind shoulder	119 ins.	112 ins.	
Biggest girth	144 ins.	142 ins.	
Round neck nearest body	90 ins.	84 ins.	
" " head	74 ins.	75 ins.	
Horn	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	13 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.	

At one time this animal was found over the greater part of the Indian peninsula, as attested by fossil remains, but now it is restricted to Assam; its place farther east in the Sanderbans, Chittagong, and Burma being taken by the smaller *R. sondaicus*.

Distribution.—Chiefly the Assam plain at the present day.

Length on front curve.	Circumference.	Weight.	Locality.	Owner.
-24	...	...	?	The late Dr. T. C. Jerdon.
19 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	India . . .	British Museum.
-19	18	...	Singpo, Burma . . .	Sir C. A. Elliot, Bart.
16 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	Belsire, Assam . . .	W. C. Sherwill.
♀ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	Kuch Behar . . .	Maharaja of Kuch Behar.
♀ 16	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Nowgong, Assam . . .	L. Fabre Tonnerre.
14 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	...	Assam . . .	Dr. W. P. Y. Bainbrigge.
♀ 14	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Nowgong, Assam . . .	L. Fabre Tonnerre.
-13 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	...	Kuch Behar . . .	Maharaja of Kuch Behar.
1 ¹ 13	...	...	Do.	Do.
13	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Assam . . .	G. A. Dolby.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	...	Do.	H. B. Firman.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	Do.	H. C. Holland.
-12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Kuch Behar . . .	James J. Harrison.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	...	?	J. W. Grieve.
-12	...	...	Bhutan Duars . . .	Major-General Alexander A. A. Kinloch.
11	20	...	Kuch Behar . . .	Capt. Hon. W. Lambton.
-10 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	Foot of Garro Hills . . .	A. O. Hume, C.B.
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	...	?	Earl of Dunmore.
10	...	...	Kuch Behar . . .	Duke of Portland.
♀ -8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	...	Do.	Countess Scheibler.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	...	Assam . . .	Sir Peter Walker, Bart.
8 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{8}$	...	Do.	Hugh G. Barclay.
8	17	...	Do.	Major E. T. Paul.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	...	Tezapore, Assam . . .	A. Y. Thomson.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{8}$	...	Kuch Behar . . .	Major Henry Streatfeild.

¹ Height at shoulder, 6 ft. 6 ins.

JAVAN or LESSER ONE-HORNED RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*).

A less gigantic and smaller-headed species than the last, with the skin divided up into a kind of mosaic pattern, and the fold in front of the shoulder continued right across the body like the two hinder 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 $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the shoulder, and it is probable that the male stands little less than the great Indian species, although it is of lighter build.

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

Length on front curve.	Circumference.	Locality.	Owner.
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Java	British Museum.
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	H. Van Son.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	Do.	A. S. Campbell.

SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros sumatrensis*).

The smallest of the Asiatic rhinos, and the only one with two horns; differing, however, from the African members of the genus by the folds in the skin and the presence 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet; weight about 2000 lbs.

Distribution.—From Assam (where the species is very rare) to Siam, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo. Specimens from Chittagong are remarkable for the excessive development of the hair, which is long and very thick; they may indicate that the Assamese form is a distinct local race (*R. sumatrensis lasiotis*).

Length on front curve.	Circumference.	Owner.
32 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	British Museum.
27 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.



Common African Rhinoceros Skulls and Horns, from A. H. Neumann's specimens.
The biggest horn of the three measures 40 inches on front curve.

COMMON AFRICAN RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros bicornis*).

Aururisse of the Abyssinians.

Chipamberi of the Lower Zambesi natives.

Gurhu of the Danakil tribes.

Favu of the Swahilis.

Sipejana of the Swazis and Matonga.

Upelepe of the Basutos.

Upejana of the Matabeles and Zulus.

Weel of the Somalis.

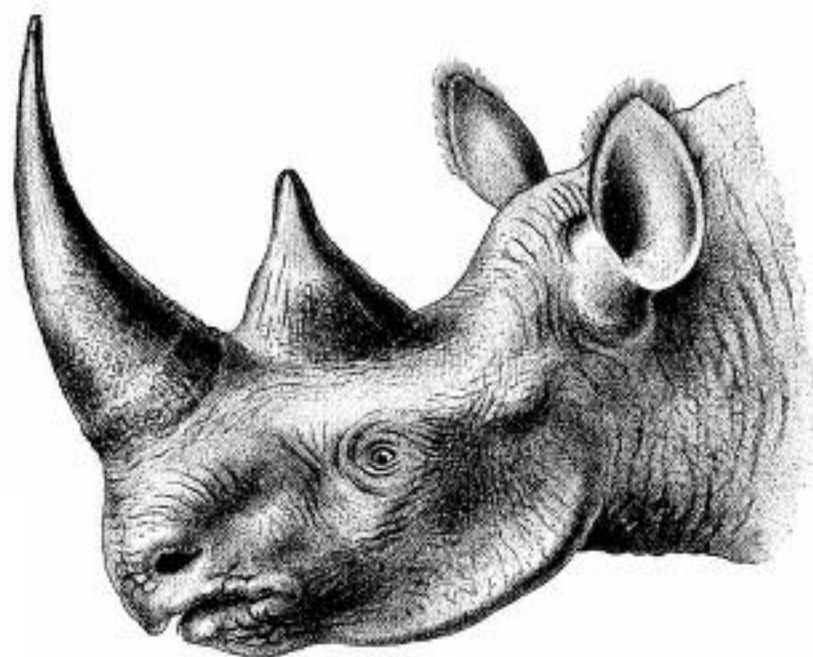
Zwart Rhinoster of the Boers.

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; as they also are 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. Average height at shoulder, 5 feet.

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 this animal is also considerably inferior to the next. If anatomical

characters be taken into account, the black rhinoceros is also well characterised by the comparative shortness of its skull, and the form and structure of the molar teeth, which are adapted for a diet of twigs and leaves.

Captain Edgar G. Harrison, writing in the *Field*, December 25, 1897, records the measurements of a five-horned Rhinoceros shot by him in East Africa as follows :—



Head of Common African Rhinoceros.

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

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

Third Horn.— $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. 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 in. long, growing partly from the base of No. 3, but quite separate and inclining slightly backwards.

Fifth Horn.—A distinct horn, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, with its own base separated about 3 in. 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, and probably more abundant in the districts between the interior of Somaliland and Lake Rudolph than anywhere else. Although more alert and active than Burchell's 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.

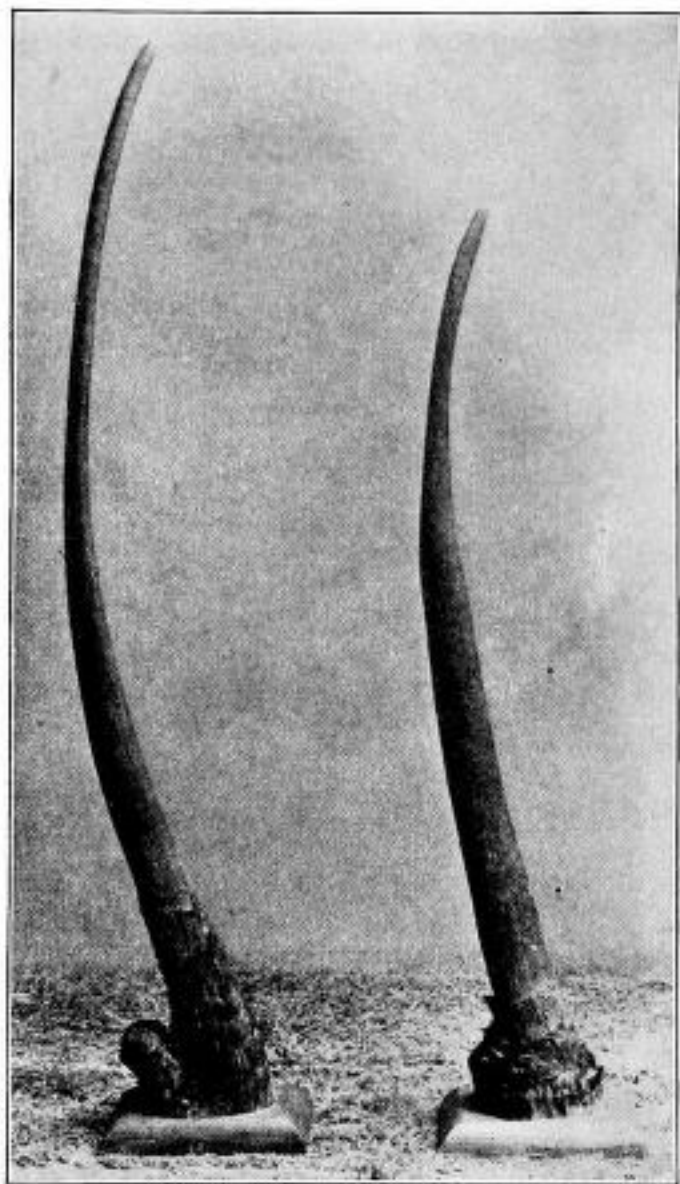
Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner.
Front Horn.	Rear Horn.	Front Horn.	Rear Horn.		
44	...	...	...	?	The late F. Holmwood.
43	...	21½	...	?	A. Beit.
41½	10	20½	16½	Zululand . . .	Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. Coke.
41½	...	22½	...	Orange River . .	Major-Gen. Sir William Crossman, K.C.M.G.
41	...	...	...	?	Carl Hagenbeck.
41	...	...	...	East Africa . . .	The late F. Holmwood.
40	...	22	...	Do. . . .	Berlin Museum.
40	14½	18½	20½	Mt. Kenia, East Central Africa	A. H. Neumann.
39½	...	21½	...	South Africa . . .	J. Lamont.
38½	...	21	...	?	Hon. Walter Rothschild.
38½	...	19	...	Masailand . . .	Sir John Kirk, K.C.B.
38	11	24	21½	South Africa . . .	Earl of Dartmouth.
36	...	...	...	East Africa . . .	Sir Bartle Frere, Bart.
35½	...	18	...	?	H. Murray.
33½	...	17½	...	Matabeleland . . .	W. Van Ness.
32½	21	19	15½	Portuguese Northern Zambesia	F. Vaughan Kirby.
32	11½	19½	19½	Athi Plains, East Africa	Count Scheibler.
31	...	18	...	East Africa . . .	R. P. Carroll.
31	19½	16	16½	Do. . . .	H. C. V. Hunter.
30½	...	21½	...	Zambesi Valley . .	Sir John Kirk, K.C.B.

COMMON AFRICAN RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros bicornis*)—*continued*.

Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner.
Front Horn.	Rear Horn.	Front Horn.	Rear Horn.		
-29½	14½	...	...	Somaliland	A. H. Straker.
29	...	19	...	East Africa	Prince Boris Czetwertynski.
28½	...	18	...	South Africa	C. D. Rudd.
28½	8½	18½	...	Do.	F. C. Selous.
-27½	12	...	...	Lake Njire	T. E. Buckley.
27½	10	21	17	Masailand	Capt. R. A. J. Montgomerie, C.B., R.N.
27	...	20½	...	East Africa	E. Gedge.
27	16½	17½	17½	Do.	Sir Robert Harvey, Bart.
27	12	...	...	Do.	Sir John Willoughby, Bart.
26½	13½	22	...	?	Sir Edmund G. Loder, Bart.
26½	10½	19½	15	East Africa	Henry Charrington.
♀ 25½	17	16	15	East shore of Lake Rudolph	A. H. Neumann.
25½	9½	17½	...	East Africa	F. J. Jackson, C.B.
♀ 24½	12	16	17½	Masailand	Capt. R. A. J. Montgomerie, C.B., R.N.
♀ 24	...	10½	...	Kilimanjaro	T. E. Buckley.
22½	...	19½	...	East Africa	W. Astor Chanler.
22½	14½	17	16½	Somaliland	Julius Jeppé.
22½	10	22½	19	Do.	Sir H. D. Tichborne, Bart.
-22	12.3	20.8	19.2	East Africa	Prince Henry of Liechtenstein.
21½	11½	19	19	Somaliland	J. Kenneth Foster.
21½	17	14	16	Abyssinia	British Museum.
-20½	9½	21½	19½	Somaliland	Count E. Hoyos.
20	11½	21½	18	Do.	J. Byng Paget.
20	6½	20½	19½	Do.	Major H. G. C. Swayne.
-20	8½	23½	21½	Do.	Count E. Hoyos.
-19½	8	...	...	Do.	Capt. M. M'Neill.
-19½	18½	8½	17½	Sabi Flats	Dr. Percy Rendall.
-19½	6½	15½	14	E. C. Africa	James J. Harrison.
-19	22	18½	20	B. E. Africa	Count Scheibler.

COMMON AFRICAN RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros bicornis*)—continued.

Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner.
Front Horn.	Rear Horn.	Front Horn.	Rear Horn.		
-19	8	14	...	Somaliland	Count Grudzinski.
18½	10½	18½	16½	Do.	A. S. Trevor.
-18½	7	22	20½	Do.	P. H. G. Powell-Cotton.
-18½	...	21½	...	Do.	Count T. Zamoyski.
18	12½	20	22	East Africa	Lord Delamere.
18	12	20	18	South Africa	Durban Museum.
18	7½	21	17	Somaliland	R. Wahrmann.
17½	7½	19½	19½	Abyssinia	British Museum.
17½	9½	20	17½	Somaliland	Prince Nicolas Ghika.
-17½	12½	17	18½	Do.	W. W. Ashley.
17	6½	21	17	Do.	Prince Demeter Ghika.
17	13	16½	18½	Do.	J. Bennett-Stanford.
16½	...	15½	...	Sudan	Col. Ralph Vivian.
-16½	7½	17½	15½	Somaliland	C. V. A. Peel.
16½	8	20	18½	Do.	Count J. de Bylands.
-9 16	...	...	...	Do.	Capt. M. McNeill.
16	9½	14½	16	Do.	Major V. M. Stockley.
-15½	6	18	15	Do.	A. Leslie Renton.
-15½	8	20	19	Do.	Count J. Potocki.
-15	11½	15½	16½	Athi Plains, East Africa	Countess Scheibler.
14½	6½	16	...	Somaliland	P. B. Vander-Byl.
11½	5½	16½	15½	Do.	Col. Arthur Paget.
10	6+3	{3 horns}	...	East Africa	Sir John Willoughby, Bart.



Front Horns of Burchell's Rhinoceros.

From specimens in the collection of the late Rosaleyn Gordon Cumming, in the possession of Col. W. Gordon Cumming.

BURCHELL'S RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros simus*).

Next to the Indian elephant this is the largest mammal that has trodden the earth in modern times; and its practical extermination cannot fail to be a matter of lasting regret. Its huge bulk, 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. And on looking at the skull it will be found that the molar teeth are of quite a different type of structure from those of the preceding species; being, in fact, adapted for chewing grass. In walking, the animal carried its head low, so that in examples in which the front horn bends forward, its tip became worn by being pushed along the ground. It is difficult to surmise the reason for the application of the name "white rhinoceros" to this species, unless, indeed, it be that Cape specimens were lighter coloured than any seen in the districts to the north.

Distribution.—South and South-East Africa, in suitable localities, as far north as the Zambesi. Exterminated early in the century to the south of the Orange River; and now represented 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 Umvolosy rivers. Between the Zambesi and Orange rivers the species was abundant less than half a century ago; Andersson alone having killed sixty in the course of a few months. Till a few years ago this rhinoceros was unrepresented by adult skins or skeletons in any British Museum; and it is to the credit of Messrs. Coryndon, Eyre and Varndell that complete examples were secured before it became too late.

North of the Zambesi there exists a rhinoceros (*R. holmwoodi*) at present known only by single horns, which appears to be a near ally of this species, although it was at first regarded as a variety of the common rhinoceros.

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.
44	...	20	...	?	British Museum.
43½	...	23½	...	South Africa . .	A. Beit.

BURCHELL'S RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros simus*)—continued.

Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner.
Front Horn.	Rear Horn.	Front Horn.	Rear Horn.		
42½	...	...	25½	Limpopo, S. Africa.	The late W. C. Oswald.
41	...	...	...	South Africa	J. W. Fitzherbert.
40½	...	29½	...	Do.	Sir Edmund G. Loder, Bart.
40½	...	22½	...	Do.	Do.
40	...	15½	...	Do.	British Museum.
39	...	...	...	?	A. Ohlsson.
38½	...	24½	...	?	The late W. C. Oswald.
38½	...	22½	...	?	J. B. Taylor.
37½	17½	27½	...	Mashonaland	F. C. Selous.
37½	...	24	...	South Africa	British Museum.
36½	...	20½	...	?	Berlin Museum.
36	...	28½	...	Mashonaland	C. D. Rudd.
36	...	25 lbs.	...	?	Rev. V. R. Carter.
35½ (mounted specimen)	7½	26	21	Mount Domo, Mashonaland	Cecil Rhodes, Cape Town Museum.
33½	...	23	...	?	Julius Jeppé.
33	...	25½	...	?	Duke of Westminster.
33	13½	23½	...	Mashonaland	F. C. Selous.
33	...	25½	...	?	Duke of Westminster.
32½	...	27½	...	?	The late J. S. Jameson.
32½	...	27	...	Lake Ngami	The late W. C. Oswald.
31½	...	19½	...	?	Mr. Justice Hopley.
31	...	24	...	Zululand	Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. Coke.
30½	...	25½	...	South Africa	Col. H. B. H. Blundell, C.B.
29½	5½	23	20½	Zululand	Julius Jeppé, Pretoria Museum.
27½	12	22½	18½	Do.	Julius Jeppé.
27	...	20½	...	Do.	Dr. W. P. Y. Bainbrigge.
27	11½	30½	25	Do.	Sir Edmund G. Loder, Bart.
23½	...	26	...	?	Mr. Justice Hopley.
22½ (mounted specimen)	7½	26½	...	Mashonaland	Hon. Walter Rothschild.
...	13	...	19½	?	Mr. Justice Hopley.
20½ (mounted specimen)	7	28½	...	Mashonaland	British Museum.
20	6	25½	18½	Zululand	H.R.H. le Duc d'Orléans.



From a Photograph by Mr. Bates, London.

Skull and Horns of Burchell's Rhinoceros, Mashonaland, 1880,
Shot by F. C. Selous.