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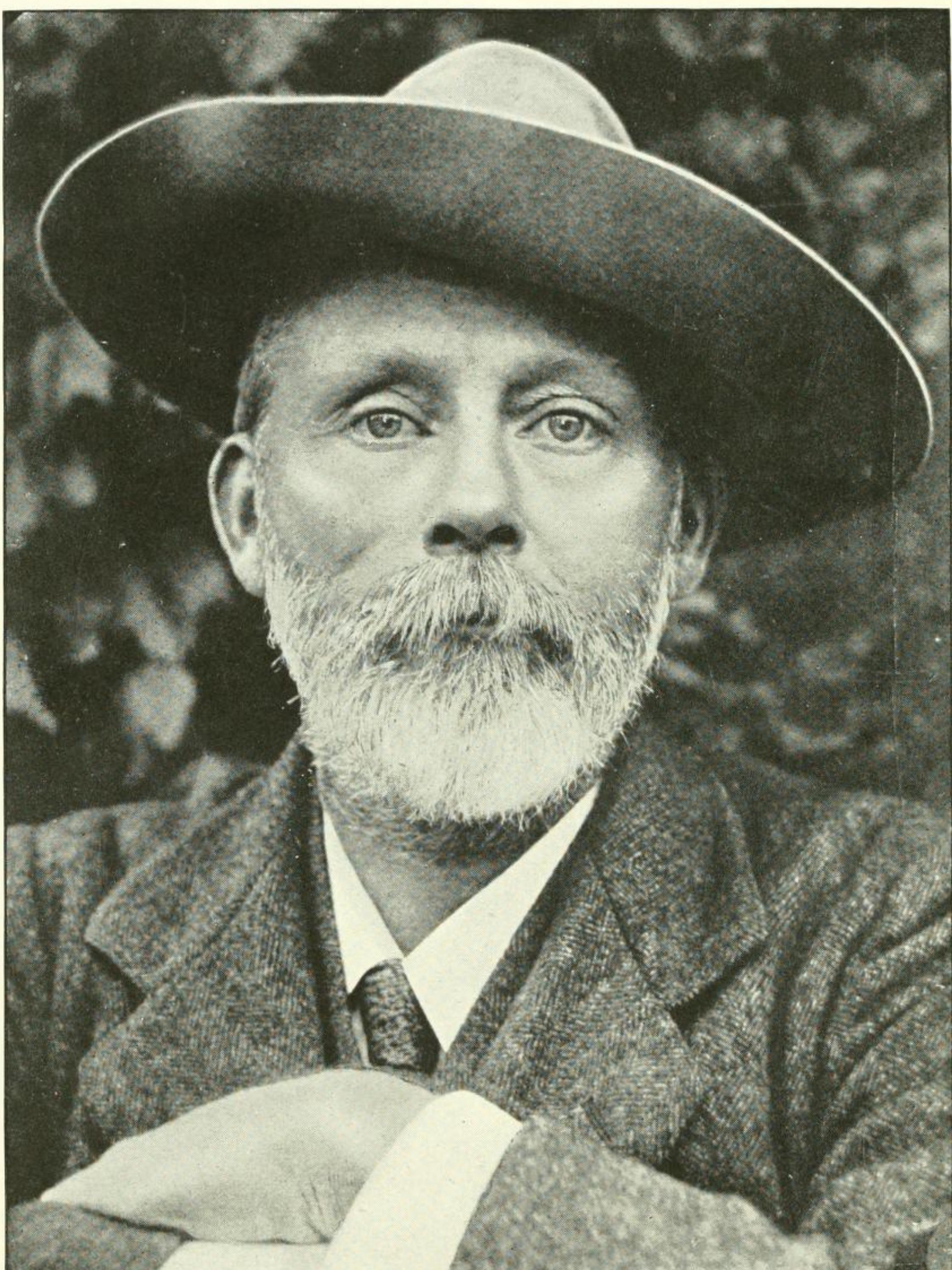
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FREDERICK COURTENEY SELOUS.

Portrait study by Leo Weingthal—1906.

Uganda, Kenya Colony (excluding the Northern Guaso Nyiro district, Tanaland and Seyidie Provinces) to Tanganyika Territory.

429 —19.7.15.509. 26 December, 1902. Elmenteita Station, Naivasha District, Kenya Colony.

430 —19.7.15.510 (female). 26 December, 1902. Elmenteita Station, Naivasha District, Kenya Colony.

Family RHINOCEROTIDÆ.

TYPICAL BLACK RHINOCEROS.

RHINOCEROS (DICEROS) BICORNIS BICORNIS.

Rhinoceros bicornis, Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 10, vol. i. p. 56, 1758; ed. 12, vol. i. p. 104, 1766.

Diceros bicornis, Gray, Med. Repository, vol. xv. p. 306, 1821.

Rhinoceros (Diceros) bicornis, Ward, Records of Big Game, ed. 6, p. 467, 1910, ed. 7, p. 466, 1914; Lydekker, Cat. Ungulate Mamm. Brit. Mus. vol. v. p. 52, 1916.

Rhinoceros bicornis bicornis, Lydekker, Cat. Ungulate Mamm. Brit. Mus. vol. v. p. 54, 1916.

In size very little inferior to the White or Square-mouthed Rhinoceros, distinguished by the shorter head, the skull being considerably shorter and not elongated posteriorly beyond condyles; seven cheek-teeth on each side, the first premolar remaining throughout life. Front horn with rounded base. Upper lip pointed and hook-shaped. The prominent hump on the neck, so characteristic a feature of *simus*, is absent. The typical race is very like the Somali form, size rather larger, and with skull slightly more concave dorsally.

Typical locality, Cape Colony. The range at one time extended from the Cape northwards to Uganda; at the present time the Black Rhinoceros is quite extinct in Cape Colony and is only found in a few localities south of the Zambesi. In East Africa this race is not found in the desert regions of the Northern Guaso Nyiro or east of the Tana River, where its place is taken by the Somali form. It appears that the Black Rhinoceros was exterminated in Cape Colony and the Orange River Colony by the year 1853.

Selous* gives the following account of the distribution of this Rhinoceros during the period 1872 to 1881. ". . . I now come to the Prehensile-lipped Rhinoceros (*R. bicornis*), of which I maintain there is but one true species, in spite of whatever may be said by old Dutch hunters or natives to the contrary. This animal is still fairly numerous in many districts of South-Eastern Africa, although, like its congener, the Square-mouthed Rhinoceros, it has been almost exterminated in the more westerly portions of the country. In 1879 there were still two or three drinking in the Upper Chobe, to the north-west of the Sunta outlet. Between the Chobe and the Zambesi there are none, and according to the natives there never were any there, even when the Makololo first came into the country ; but directly the Zambesi has been crossed they are again found, and extend apparently through all Central Africa right up to Abyssinia. The Prehensile-lipped Rhinoceros lives exclusively upon bush and roots, eating not only the young leaves as they sprout from the end of a twig, but also chewing up a good deal of the twig itself. It is owing to the fact that this species lives upon bush that its range is very much more extended than that of the Square-mouthed Rhinoceros ; for there are many large districts of country in the neighbourhood of the Zambesi to the eastward of the Victoria Falls covered almost entirely with an endless succession of rugged hills, almost devoid of grass, though well wooded, in all of which districts the Prehensile-lipped Rhinoceros is numerous, as it thrives well upon the scrubby bush with which the hill-sides and valleys are covered ; whereas the square-mouthed species, though common in the forest-clad sand-belts and broad grassy valleys which always skirt the hills, is seldom or never found amongst the hills themselves, which is doubtless because the pasturage is too scanty to enable them to exist. . . ."

It was in the same paper that Selous very clearly showed that *Rhinoceros keitloa* † was simply a variety of *bicornis*.

431 — 19.7.15.511. Skull and norns. August, 1883. Umsengaisi River, Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia. Length of front horn on outside curve $21\frac{3}{4}$; circumference at base $19\frac{3}{4}$; length of rear horn on side 12 ; circumference at base 19.

* Proc. Zool. Soc. 1881, p. 728.

† A. Smith, Cat. Mamm. S. African Mus. p. 7, 1837.

432 —19.7.15.512 (female). Horns. November, 1885. Umfuli River, Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia. Length of front horn on outside curve $15\frac{1}{2}$; circumference at base 18; length of rear horn on side $17\frac{3}{4}$; circumference at base 19.

433 —19.7.15.513 (female). Horns. September, 1885. Hanyani River, Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia. Length of front horn on outside curve 20; circumference at base $18\frac{1}{3}$; length of rear horn on side $15\frac{3}{4}$; circumference at base $16\frac{1}{2}$.

434 —19.7.15.514. Horns. August, 1874. South bank of Chobe River. Length of front horn on outside curve 24; circumference at base 19; length of rear horn on side $16\frac{3}{4}$; circumference at base 22.

435 —19.7.15.515 (female). Horns. September, 1873. Junction of Gwai and Tchangani Rivers, Matabililand, Southern Rhodesia. Length of front horn on outside curve $22\frac{1}{2}$; circumference at base $17\frac{1}{2}$; length of rear horn on side 12; circumference at base 18.

436 —19.7.15.516. Horns. November, 1874. Thamma Setsi, between Tati and Victoria Falls. Length of front horn on outside curve 21; circumference at base $17\frac{1}{2}$; length of rear horn on side $8\frac{3}{4}$; circumference at base 17.

437 —19.7.15.517 (female). Horns. September, 1880. Between Umfuli and Umzweswi Rivers, Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia. Length of front horn on outside curve 28; circumference at base 18; length of rear horn on side $8\frac{3}{4}$; circumference at base $18\frac{1}{2}$.

438 —19.7.15.518. Horn. 1873. Matabililand, Southern Rhodesia. Length on front curve $30\frac{3}{4}$; circumference at base 16.

SOMALI BLACK RHINOCEROS.

RHINOCEROS (DICEROS) BICORNIS SOMALIENSIS.

Rhinoceros bicornis somaliensis, Potocki, Sport in Somaliland, p. 82, 1900; Lydekker, Cat. Ungulate Mamm. Brit. Mus. vol. v. p. 55, 1916.

Diceros bicornis somaliensis, Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. vol. xxxiii. p. 340, 1914.

Rhinoceros (Diceros) bicornis, Lydekker, Cat. Ungulate Mamm. Brit. Mus. vol. v. p. 52, 1916.

Rather smaller than the typical race, with dorsal outline of skull less concave. General colour of body lighter; tips of ears not so heavily fringed. Horns about the same; the record horn measures $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

Typical locality, Somaliland ; range extends westward as far as the Tana River and valley of the Northern Guaso Nyiro. To the north of the Northern Guaso Nyiro this Rhinoceros inhabits the area to the east of Lake Rudolf ; it is also found in certain parts of Southern Abyssinia.

439 —19.7.15.519. 1912 (sex not recorded). Northern Guaso Nyiro, Kenya Colony. Length of front horn on outside curve $24\frac{1}{2}$; circumference at base 17 ; length of rear horn on side $22\frac{1}{2}$; circumference at base $17\frac{1}{4}$.

440 —19.7.15.520 (sex not recorded). Horns. 1912. Northern Guaso Nyiro, Kenya Colony. Length of front horn on outside curve 21 ; circumference at base 16 ; length of rear horn on side 14 ; circumference at base $16\frac{3}{4}$.

SOUTH AFRICAN WHITE, OR SQUARE-MOUTHED RHINOCEROS.

RHINOCEROS (DICEROS) SIMUS SIMUS.

Rhinoceros simus, Burchell, Bull. Soc. Philom. 1817, p. 97 ; Travels in S. Africa, vol. ii. p. 75, 1824.

Ceratotherium simum, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1867, p. 1027 ; Cat. Carnivora, etc., Brit. Mus. p. 319, 1869 ; Hand-List Thick-skinned Mamm. Brit. Mus. p. 52, 1873.

Diceros simus, Thomas, Nature, vol. lxii. p. 599, 1900 ; Proc. Zool. Soc. 1901, vol. ii. p. 158.

Rhinoceros (Diceros) simus, Ward, Records of Big Game, ed. 6, p. 473, 1910, ed. 7, p. 472, 1914 ; Lydekker, Cat. Ungulate Mamm. Brit. Mus. vol. v. p. 55, 1916.

Rhinoceros simus simus, Lydekker, Cat. Ungulate Mamm. Brit. Mus. vol. v. p. 56, 1916.

Size rather larger than in *bicornis* with much larger head ; skull very long with posterior part prolonged backward well beyond the condyles. First premolar not persistent, the adult number of cheek-teeth being seven. Front horn with square base. Upper lip broad and square. Prominent fleshy hump on nape of neck. Ears considerably larger than in *bicornis*. General colour rather lighter than in the Black species. The typical White Rhinoceros of South Africa is very closely allied to the Nile race

from Lado; the latter form differs in having a flatter skull and smaller teeth. The longest horn on record of the South African race is $62\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

Typical locality, Cape Colony; range formerly extended over the greater part of Africa south of the Zambesi. As a wild animal the South African White Rhinoceros is now extinct, a few still survive in a semi-wild state under Government protection.

Writing in the year 1881 concerning the White Rhinoceros Selous states as follows* :—“ . . . Twenty years ago this animal seems to have been very plentiful in the western half of Southern Africa; now, unless it is still to be found between the Okavango and Cunene rivers, it must be almost extinct in that portion of the country. And this is not to be wondered at, when one reads the accounts in Andersson’s and Chapman’s books of their shooting as many as eight of these animals in one night, as they were drinking at a small water-hole; for it must be remembered that these isolated water-holes, at the end of the dry season, represented all the water to be found over an enormous extent of country, and that therefore all the rhinoceroses that in happier times were distributed over many hundreds of square miles were in times of drought dependent upon perhaps a single pool for their supply of water. In 1877, during several months’ hunting in the country to the south of Linyanti, on the river Chobe, I only saw the spoor of two Square-mouthed Rhinoceroses, though in 1874 I had found them fairly plentiful in the same district; whilst in 1879, during eight months spent in hunting on and between the Botletlie, Mābābe, Machabe, Sunta, and Upper Chobe rivers, I never saw the spoor of one of these animals, and all the Bushmen I met with said they were finished. In 1878 and 1880, however, I still found them fairly numerous in a small tract of country in North-eastern Mashuna Land, between the Umniati and Hanyane rivers. Their range, however, is rather limited towards the north, as they only inhabit the country lying to the south of the belt of rough stony hills which in this district extend for more than a hundred miles southwards from the banks of the Zambesi river. Their extermination in this portion of the country may therefore, I am afraid,

* Proc. Zool. Soc. 1881, p. 725.

be expected within a very few years; and the Square-mouthed Rhinoceros will then only exist in a few small tracts of S.E. Africa, in the neighbourhood of the river Sabi."

441 —19.7.15.521 (female). Horns. June, 1874. Thamma Setsi, between Tati and Victoria Falls. Length of front horn on outside curve 33; circumference at base $23\frac{1}{4}$; length of rear horn on side $13\frac{1}{2}$; circumference at base 20.

442 —19.7.15.522. Skull and horns. June, 1880. Between Umniati and Umzweswi Rivers, Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia. Length of front horn on outside curve $37\frac{3}{8}$; circumference at base $27\frac{1}{8}$; length of rear horn on side $17\frac{7}{8}$; circumference at base 24.

Suborder PROBOSCIDEA.

Family ELEPHANTIDÆ.

MASHONALAND ELEPHANT.

LOXODONTA AFRICANA SELOUSI.

Elephas africanus selousi, Lydekker, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1907, pp. 387 and 783; Game Animals of Africa, p. 4, 1908.

Lydekker in his original description gave the following information concerning this race:—"I think I am justified in regarding the Mashonaland Elephant as a distinct race, for which the name *E. africanus selousi* would be appropriate; the specimen in the Imperial Institute being regarded as the type.

"The race will be characterised by the ears being of considerable size, with the margin rounded, and the inferior lappet large, pointed, and extending inwards to some extent beneath the lower jaw and throat. In this respect they are unlike those of other East African Elephants. . . ."

Typical locality, Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia.