1979

23. KWAGGAS

Kenmerkend van die bontkwagga *(Equus burchelli)* is 'n ligbruin skadustreep tussen opeenvolgende swart strepe, wat veral oor die boude en agterbene merkbaar is.

Die Hartmann-bergkwagga *(Equus zebra hartmannae)* word onderskei deur 'n roosterpatroon op sy kruis asook 'n keelvel – kenmerke wat by die bontkwagga ontbreek.

Een verteenwoordiger van die kwaggagroep, die egte kwagga *(Equus quagga)* is meer as 'n eeu gelede uitgeskiet; die laaste eksemplaar het in 1883 in die Artis-dieretuin gevrek. Die naam kwagga is oorgeneem van die Hottentotbenaming „khoua khoua", wat 'n nabootsing is van die geluid wat hierdie diere maak. Kwaggas, tapirs en renosters behoort tot die orde Perissodactyla en word deur die aanwesigheid van 'n onewe derde toon gekenmerk.

Bontkwagga — Common Zebra

23. ZEBRAS

The common zebra *(Equus burchelli)* has a characteristic light-brown stripe shadowing successive black stripes; this being especially noticeable on the hind quarters.

Two distinctive characteristics of the Hartmann mountain zebra *(Equus zebra hartmannae)* are the dewlap, and the gridiron pattern extending over the loins – characteristics which are absent in the common zebra.

The quagga *(Equus quagga)*, a representative of the zebra group, was exterminated in its wild state more than a hundred years ago; the last survivor died in the Artis Zoo in 1883. The name quagga is a corruption of the Hottentot name "khoua khoua", which is an imitation of its call. Together with tapirs and rhinoceroses they belong to the order Perissodactyla, referring to the odd third toe.

24. RENOSTERS

Renosters is op groot skaal gejag as gevolg van 'n Oosterse geloof dat hulle „horings" 'n seksstimuleermiddel bevat. Hierdie horingagtige uitgroeisel is in werklikheid 'n kompakte massa verharde epidermale selle.

Die ooglopendste onderskeid tussen die witrenoster *(Ceratotherium simum)* en die swartrenoster *(Diceros bicornis)* lê nie in die geringe kleurverskil nie, maar wel in die vorm van die bolip. Hulle bolippe is by hulle onderskeie vreetmetodes aangepas sodat die blaarvretende swartrenoster 'n spits, verlengde bolip of gryplip het, in teenstelling met die breë onverlengde lip van die grasvretende witrenoster. Renosters neem dikwels 'n modderbad, met die gevolg dat hulle dan die kleur van die grond in hierdie modderpoele het.

Swartrenoster — Black Rhino

24. RHINOCEROSES

Rhinoceroses have been hunted on a large scale as a result of an Eastern belief that their "horns" possess aphrodisiac qualities. These horn-like outgrowths are in fact a compact mass of hardened epidermal cells.

The most obvious difference between the white rhinoceros *(Ceratotherium simum)* and the black rhinoceros *(Diceros bicornis)* is not found in the subtle difference in colour, but in the shape of the upper lip. As an adaptation to their respective feeding habits, the leaf-eating black rhinoceros has a sharp, elongated upper lip (browser), in contrast with the broad, square lip of the grass-eating white rhinoceros (grazer). Rhinoceroses often take a mud bath and their skins will consequently have the colour of the soil of these mud pools.

Witrenoster — White Rhino