

Rowland Ward's
Records of Big Game

XXII Edition

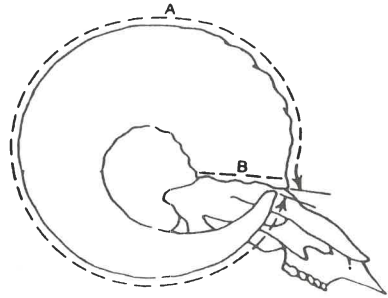


Rowland Ward Publications
A Division of Game Conservation International
San Antonio, Texas
1989

Method 14.

For all Wild Sheep, Barbary Sheep, Bharal, Tur and Feral Sheep.

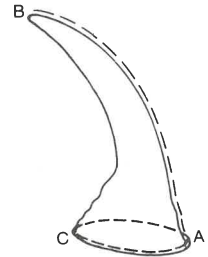
1. Measure the length of the longest horn (A). The majority of sheep horns are longitudinally ridged; begin the measurement in the front of the horn, where the ridge meets the skull, and follow the ridge throughout the curve of the horn to the tip.
2. Measure the circumference of the base of the longest horn, at right angles to the axis of the horn (B).
3. Measure the spread, tip to tip.
4. Rank on the basis of measurement 1.



Method 15.

For Rhinoceros.

1. Measure the length on the front curve of each horn (A-B).
2. Measure the circumference of the base of each horn (C).
3. Rank on the basis of the length of the longest horn.



Method 16.

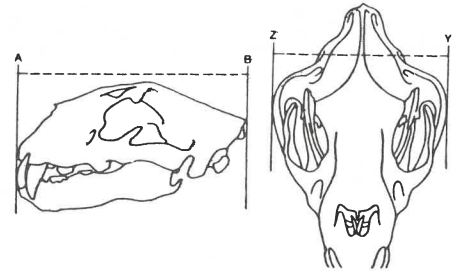
For Elephant Tusks.

1. When ivory is weighed in pounds, it should be recorded to the nearest pound. Weights falling at or above the half-pound mark being recorded at the next highest pound, weights falling below the half-pound mark being recorded at the next lowest pound. When weighing in kilogrammes, weigh each tusk to the nearest half kilogramme. Weights falling at or above the quarter kilo mark will be recorded at the next highest half kilo, weights falling below the quarter kilo will be recorded at the next lowest kilo. Weights falling on or above the three quarter kilo mark will be recorded at the next highest kilo, weights falling below the three quarter kilo will be recorded at the next lowest half kilo. Note that the weight of each tusk is to be recorded.
2. Record the length on the outside curve of each tusk and the greatest circumference of each tusk, both measured to the nearest quarter inch (or centimetre).
3. Rank on the basis of the weight of the heavier tusk.

Method 17.

For all carnivores, measure to $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch (or two decimal places).

1. Measure the length of the skull (A-B).
2. Measure the width of the skull (Z-Y).
3. Rank on the total of the sum of measurements 1 and 2.



Method 18.

For Crocodilians, measure to the nearest quarter-inch (or centimetre).

This is a field measurement, taken before skinning, of the total body length including the length of the tail. Pull the nose and tail to get them into a straight line, then drive in pegs at the end of the nose and tail. Take the measurements between pegs and not by following the line of the body. Measurements should be taken to the nearest quarter inch (or centimetre). This measurement should be taken by the Professional Hunter or witness, certified by him and by the owner whose trophy has been measured, and the details including date, locality, etc., sent to Rowland Ward Publications. It should be noted that the Editors will accept measurements of fully mounted specimens using the above system as it has been established that there is very little longitudinal stretching of the skin involved in such cases. Length of raw, cured or tanned skins will not be accepted.

Rhinoceros

Rhinocerotidae

Whilst the existing species of Rhinoceroses have three toes on both fore and hind feet, some extinct forms had four on the front feet. The teeth are specialized, while the horns

consist of a closely compressed mass of agglutinated hair having no connection with the skeleton. It is possible for a rhino to wrench off its horn, merely leaving a skin wound. These are massive, short-legged, heavily built animals; with thick, almost hairless hide which, in certain species, forms deep folds.

Great Indian Rhinoceros

Rhinoceros unicornis

Distribution – reserves in Nepal and Assam (India).

In addition to being the giant among the Asiatic Rhinoceroses, and possessing only a single horn, this species is especially characterized by the form of the folds in its hide, and the large tubercles on the fore and hindquarters, 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, this not being the case with the fold before the shoulder. 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.

Whilst having a preference for grassland and swamps, this animal may be found on low, jungle-clad hills. Normally solitary; it is mainly a grazer. Breeding takes place throughout the year; the gestation period being 19 months.

Height at the shoulder, from 68 to 78 inches (173 to 198 cms.); girth behind the shoulder 105 inches (267 cms.); weight, about 4,000 lbs. (1818 kg.).

Method of measurement 15. Minimum 11 inches (28 cms.).

Length		Circumference		Points	Locality	Date	Present or former owner
(A-B) Front	Rear	(C) Front	Rear				
24	—	24¾	—	—	Assam, India	1909	British Mus. (Briscoe)
21½	—	24¾	—	—	Nepal	1913	Earl Curzon of Kedleston
19½	—	16½	—	—	Nepal	1933	H.H. Maharaja of Surguja
19½	—	22¾	—	—	Assam, India	1909	Ipswich Museum
19	—	18	—	—	Singpho, Burma	1921	Sir C.A. Elliot
18¾	—	23¼	—	—	Assam, India	1913	D.H. Felce
18 ♀	—	16	—	—	Assam, India	1902	Lt.Col. M.H. Logan
16¾	—	—	—	—	Belsire, Assam, India	1898	W.C. Sherwill
16¼ ♀	—	—	—	—	Cooch Behar, India	1898	H.H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar
16¼	—	19¾	—	—	Assam, India	1921	Rothschild Collection
16 ♀	—	—	—	—	Nowgong, Assam, India	1898	L. Fabre Tonnerre
15½	—	20¾	—	—	Nepal	1927	Amer. Nat'l. Col. (Grant)
15¼	—	21½	—	—	Assam, India	1921	Loder Collection
15	—	22¾	—	—	Nepal	1909	Dr. T.G. Longstaff
15	—	21¾	—	—	Nepal	1933	Gen. Sir Kaiser Shumshere Jung
15	—	18	—	—	Nepal	1921	M. Maxwell
14¼	—	21	—	—	Assam, India	1906	Dr. W.P.Y. Bainbrigge
14	—	19¾	—	—	Nepal	1927	J.B. Norman
13½	—	22	—	—	Nepal	1913	H.M. King George VI
13	—	20½	—	—	Assam, India	1898	Maj. Sir George A. Dolby
13	—	21¾	—	—	Assam, India	1921	American Nat'l. Collection
13	—	20¾	—	—	Assam, India	1906	W.A. Doxat
11	—	—	—	—	Nepal	1983	H.M. King B. Bir Bikram Shah Dev

Jawan Rhinoceros

Rhinoceros sondaicus

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

A less massive 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.

The Jawan rhinoceros is mainly a browser. It usually inhabits forested hill country, being found at elevations as high as 7000 ft. (2135 m.).

Whilst lighter in build than the Great Indian Rhinoceros, the Jawan species is but little inferior in size; a female has been measured which stood 65 inches (165 cms.) at the shoulder, and old bulls will stand about 70 inches (178 cms.).

Method of measurement 15. Minimum 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches (17.5 cms.).

Length		Circumference		Points	Locality	Date	Present or former owner
(A-B)		(C)					
Front	Rear	Front	Rear				
10 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	20	—	—	Jawa, Indonesia	1913	British Mus. (Maxwell)
10 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	19 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	—	Jawa, Indonesia	1898	British Museum
10 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	Jawa, Indonesia	1898	H. van Son
8 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	16	—	—	Jawa, Indonesia	1921	American Nat'l. Collection
8 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	20	—	—	Jawa, Indonesia	1898	A.S. Campbell
7	—	19	—	—	Jawa, Indonesia	1921	J.Th. Hamaker

Sumatran Rhinoceros

Dicerorhinus sumatrensis

Distribution – Tenasserim Range (Thailand – Burma), Petchabun Range (Thailand); scattered localities in Burma, Malay Peninsula, Indonesia, Sumatra, Borneo, and possibly Indo-China.

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 further characterised by having a single pair

of lower incisors. 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, being largely covered with red-brown to black bristles.

As with the preceding species, the Sumatran Rhinoceros has a preference for hill forests. They are browsers, feeding on fruit, twigs, and shoots; and are normally found singly, or in pairs.

Height at shoulder, from 48 to 54 inches (122 to 137 cms.); girth behind the shoulder, 84 inches (213.5 cms.); weight, about 2000 lbs. (909 kg.).

Method of measurement 15. Minimum 10 inches (25.5 cms.).

Length		Circumference		Points	Locality	Date	Present or former owner
(A-B)		(C)					
Front	Rear	Front	Rear				
32 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	17 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	—	SE Asia	1898	British Museum
27 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	—	—	SE Asia	1898	British Museum
15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	Malaysian Peninsula	1906	C.B. Smales
11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{5}{8}$	—	—	Malaysian Peninsula	1921	P.A. Molloy
11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	Arakan Yoma, Burma	1906	Maj. Sir T.S. Tancred
10 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	18	—	—	Malaysian Peninsula	1921	T.R. Hubback

White or Square-Mouthed Rhinoceros

Ceratotherium simum

The popular name 'white rhino' applied to this, the largest of the rhinos, is a misnomer, as it is almost a uniform dirty grey. Some maintain that this happened as the rhino appeared white in the sunlight after wallowing and others say that it is because of confusion over the Afrikaans word 'wyd', meaning wide, an allusion to its straight, square mouth, in contrast to the hooked lip of the black rhino. Apart from the mouth there are a number of differences between the two African rhinos. The ears of the white rhino are large, pointed, almost tubular, and thickly haired, while the black rhino's are smaller and practically naked. When a white rhino moves off, his tail is looped over the back and not carried erect like the black rhino's. Both have two horns; the base of the front horn is square in the white and rounded in the black rhino. The skin of the white rhino is smoother and less folded, and it has a massive hump at the back of the neck at the junction with

the shoulders. It carries its vast long head very low and often rests its chin on the ground as though the weight were too much for it. The white rhino is a grazer, for which purpose its teeth are specially adapted, and it lives in open, or lightly-wooded country, whereas the black rhino inhabits thick bush, and is mainly a browser, and therefore the droppings (which are deposited in middens, then scattered), differ. The white rhino's are black and like those of a horse, while the black rhino's are like small elephant droppings.

White rhino often form small family groups; it is placid and inoffensive, and although its scent and hearing are good, its sight is very poor, and its attacks on human beings are often due to its lack of visual comprehension.

The cows usually carry longer, more slender horns than the bulls, and they may curve forwards or backwards, their main purpose seeming to be to guide the calf as it precedes its mother. Breeding may take place throughout the year; the gestation period is about sixteen months, and only one calf is born at a time, which is suckled for about a year.

Height at shoulder 5 feet 6 inches (168 cms.); weight, about 4400 lbs. (2000 kg.).

Southern Square-mouthed Rhinoceros

Ceratotherium simum simum

Distribution – formerly open grassy plains between the Orange River and the Zambezi. Now extinct except in reserves throughout South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

Discovered about 1817 by Burchell, the white rhino was very numerous, but by 1903 only half a dozen or so re-

mained, and only then was protection brought in. Their slow breeding resulted in a limited increase, for by 1912 still only 15 existed, although now their continued existence seems well assured. The present population of these great animals stands at an estimated 3,500 in the Republic of South Africa alone – a wonderful tribute to the efforts of the Natal Parks, Game and Fish Preservation Board, who have so correctly controlled the breeding and translocation programmes of the White Rhino.

Method of measurement 15. Minimum 28 inches (71 cms.).

Length		Circumference		Points	Locality	Date	Present or former owner
(A-B) Front	Rear	(C) Front	Rear				
62¼	—	22¼	—	—	RSA	1898	W. Gordon-Cumming
56½	—	23½	—	—	RSA	1891	British Museum
50¾	10	25	22	—	RSA	1933	Sir W.N. McMillan
45	14	25	28	—	Zululand, RSA	1935	Kaffrarian Museum
44	—	20	—	—	RSA	1891	British Museum
42¾	—	24	—	—	RSA	1921	J.W. Walker
42½	8	29¾	21	—	RSA	1933	G. Claeux
42½	—	28½	—	—	—	1933	D.N. Papalios
40¾	—	29¾	—	—	RSA	1891	Loder Collection
40¾	—	21½	—	—	Zululand, RSA	1933	Earl of Lovelace
40½	—	20¾	—	—	RSA	1902	British Mus. (Rothschild)
40¼	—	22	—	—	Mashonaland, Zimbabwe	1933	K.V. Painter
37¾	17¾	27½	—	—	Mashonaland, Zimbabwe	1891	British Mus. (Selous)
35½	7½	26	21	—	Mt. Domo, Zimbabwe	1933	S. Africa Mus. (Rhodes)
34¾	—	20½	—	—	N. Transvaal, RSA	1974	Huwi Private Game Res.
33¾	—	24½	—	—	Zululand, RSA	1974	H.L. Kohrs
33	—	21½	—	—	RSA	1906	Transvaal Museum
33	—	—	—	—	RSA	1921	Powell-Cotton Museum
32¾	—	23¼	—	—	Sabi, E. Tvl., RSA	1960	Ian Mackenzie
32¼	4¾	25½	23¾	—	Zululand, RSA	1974	W.N. Lane III
31¾	12¾	28	26½	—	Orange Free State, RSA	1985	V. Stander
31½	7½	27¾	24½	—	Zululand, RSA	1982	L. Irvin Barnhart

Method of measurement 15. Minimum 28 inches (71 cms.).

Length		Circumference		Points	Locality	Date	Present or former owner
(A-B) Front	Rear	(C) Front	Rear				
31 1/2	—	26 1/2	—	—	E. Transvaal, RSA	1933	R. Medem
31 1/4	8 1/4	26 3/4	26	—	Zululand, RSA	1933	Harvard Mus. (Phillips)
31 1/4	—	20 1/4	—	—	Zululand, RSA	1959	Natal Parks Board
31	9 7/8	25 5/8	23 1/8	—	Hluhluwe, Zululand, RSA	1973	H.W. Klein
31	9 1/4	27 1/4	27	—	Bophuthatswana	1983	E.L. Johnson
31	—	22	—	—	Mashonaland, Zimbabwe	1906	J.G. Griffiths
30 1/2	10 1/4	26 3/8	23 7/8	—	Zululand, RSA	1982	Pete Papac
30 3/8	8 5/8	27 1/2	22	—	Pilansberg, Bophuthatswana	1984	J.P. Min
30 1/4	—	28 7/8	—	—	Hluhluwe, Zululand, RSA	1975	A. de Castilho
30	14 1/8	25 5/8	21 5/8	—	Zululand, RSA	1978	Juan Jose Orozco
30	12	20	17	—	—	1960	Peabody Museum
30	9 1/4	25 3/8	20 1/2	—	Hluhluwe, Zululand, RSA	1973	R.B. Ryan
29 3/4 ♀	5 1/2	23	20 1/2	—	Zululand, RSA	—	Transvaal Museum (Bailey)
28 1/8	14	27	23	—	Orange Free State, RSA	1985	M.A. Cagnasso
28	—	25 1/4	—	—	E. Transvaal, RSA	1960	I. Mackenzie

Northern Square-mouthed Rhinoceros

Ceratotherium simum cottoni

Distribution – formerly west of the Nile, from Lake Albert to the Bahr-el-Ghazal, Sudan; northern Zaire and possibly western Kenya; as far west as southern Chad and the Cen-

tral African Republic. Today only a few individuals, possibly 12, may exist in Eastern Zaire.

Discovered in 1900 by Capt. St. J. Gibbons, the horns of this rhino are indistinguishable from the southern rhino, and the separation is based on a difference of skull formation, teeth, and skin.

Method of measurement 15. Minimum 28 inches (71 cms.).

Length		Circumference		Points	Locality	Date	Present or former owner
(A-B) Front	Rear	(C) Front	Rear				
50 1/8	22	23	22	—	—	1933	D.N. Papalios
47 1/4	13 1/2	—	—	—	CAR	1933	Paris Museum
45 3/4	—	24 1/2	—	—	Lado, Sudan	1921	C. Spinks
44	—	19	—	—	Lado Enclave, Sudan	1938	N. van Rooyen
43 1/2	—	15	—	—	Lado Enclave, Sudan	1910	S.H. Carnellely
41 1/2	—	25	—	—	Mongalla, Sudan	1933	H.C. Brocklehurst
41	11	26	22 1/4	—	Mongalla, Sudan	1933	P.M. Dove
41	—	—	—	—	Sudan	1926	P. Brocklehurst
40 1/4	—	26 1/2	—	—	CAR	1933	Paris Museum
40 1/4	—	25	—	—	Bahr-el-Ghazal, Sudan	1933	F.G. Poole
39	11	26 1/4	25 3/4	—	Bahr-el-Ghazal, Sudan	1913	C. Graham
38 5/8	11	25	—	—	Lado, Sudan	1933	British Mus. (Rothschild)
38 1/2	—	22 3/4	—	—	Bahr-el-Ghazal, Sudan	1933	K.V. Painter
38 ♀	—	20	—	—	Bahr-el-Ghazal, Sudan	—	Maj. R.G.C. Brock
38	—	—	—	—	Sudan	1926	P. Brocklehurst
37 1/4	15 1/4	22	21 1/2	—	CAR	1933	Musee de la France d'Outre Mer, Paris
37 1/4	11 1/2	27	26 1/2	—	—	1933	Tervuren Museum
37 1/4 ♀	—	22 3/4	—	—	Zaire	—	Rothschild Collection
37	11	21	19 1/2	—	Mongalla, Sudan	1921	N. Cantlie
36 1/4	14	27	18 1/2	—	Lado, Sudan	1913	G.G. Longden
36 1/4	—	19 3/4	—	—	S. Sudan	1933	B.T. Mahon
36	14 1/4	24 3/4	22	—	Lado, Sudan	1933	E.A. Temple-Perkins
36	10 3/4	20	18 1/2	—	Lado, Sudan	1913	Powell-Cotton Museum
35 1/2	10 1/2	27 3/4	26 3/4	—	Lado, Sudan	1921	C. Spinks

Method of measurement 15. Minimum 28 inches (71 cms.).

Length		Circumference		Points	Locality	Date	Present or former owner
(A-B) Front	Rear	(C) Front	Rear				
35¼	—	21	—	—	CAR	1933	R.F. Cooper
35	13½	21½	20½	—	Lado, Sudan	1913	H. Twyford
34½	13	22½	21¼	—	Lado, Sudan	1921	F.J. Jackson
34¼	9	22½	17½	—	Lado, Sudan	1921	Duke of Sutherland
33¼	11	22	20	—	Rhino Camp, Uganda	1933	H.M. King George VI
32¼	12½	26	22	—	Rhino Camp, Uganda	1933	S.R. Clarke
31½	14	22¼	21¾	—	Rhino Camp, Uganda	1933	G. Archer
31½	10¼	21¾	19½	—	Uganda	1933	R.G. Gilleen
31½	8¾	20¼	19¾	—	Rhino Camp, Uganda	1902	Lady Delamere
31	12	27	27	—	Lado, Sudan	1933	British Mus. (Powell-Cotton)
30¾	—	25¾	—	—	White Nile, Sudan	1933	C.J.W. Hawker
30	—	26	—	—	Adil, Sudan	1947	Copenhagen Museum

Black Rhinoceros

Diceros bicornis

Distribution – formerly from Ethiopia, Somalia, and the southern Sudan; Chad, Cameroon and the Central African Republic; in Zambia, Zimbabwe, southern Angola and South West Africa/Namibia; East Africa, in Kenya and Tanzania, and south through Malawi and Mozambique to the Republic of South Africa. In recent years the Black Rhino has been drastically reduced in numbers, and only remnant populations now exist throughout much of its range; its survival depends upon its continued existence in reserves.

This animal is grey, rather than black, and the alternative name 'hook-lipped rhino' is a better one, as it is distinguished by its triangular upper lip. The point of this is prehensile and used to strip off the twigs and leaves on which it feeds, some of its favourite food being the euphorbia and the acacia. Much variation occurs between families, but the rear horn is nearly always flattened from side to side, giving it a dagger-like formation; occasionally the front

horn projects forwards, and exceptionally three or even four horns develop.

This rhino is often solitary, unlike their 'white' rhino relatives. A cow is frequently seen with her calf who may be with her for two years, even after another calf has been born. The black rhino used to inhabit open country, but as a result of cultivation, has taken to thicker bush, and has become more nocturnal. They have good hearing and sense of smell, but their eyesight is poor. Being of an inquisitive nature they will trot at a good pace to investigate an unknown scent, and since they have a regular path to their drinking or wallowing spots they will not deviate from it, hence, perhaps, reports of vicious attacks. They are often, however, ill-tempered, and are not as placid as the white rhino. Wallowing parties, with a chorus of grunts, may last all night. They are infested with parasites, which the tick birds, their constant companions, live off, and these birds also give the rhino warning of approaching danger.

Height at shoulder, about 63 inches (160 cms.); weight about 2500 lbs. (1136 kg.).

Method of measurement 15. Minimum 24 inches (61 cms.).

Length		Circumference		Points	Locality	Date	Present or former owner
(A-B) Front	Rear	(C) Front	Rear				
47¼	17½	18½	18½	—	Tanzania	—	Game Dept., Arusha
47	22¼	22	20	—	Kenya	1921	S.L. Hinde
45⅞	22	22	22½	—	Timau, Kenya	1936	R. Finch
44¾	20½	20¼	21¼	—	Mt. Kenya, Kenya	1952	E.T. Rundgren
44	—	—	—	—	Kenya	1891	F. Holmwood
43½	19½	21⅞	20½	—	Kenya	1921	K.V. Painter
43½	—	21¾	—	—	Zaire	1913	British Mus. (Rothschild)
42½	—	21⅞	—	—	—	—	Bern Museum
41½	10	20½	16½	—	Zululand, RSA	1898	W. Coke
40½	21	18⅞	20	—	Kishanda Vly., Tanzania	1935	L.L. Nuti
40½	—	19½	—	—	RSA	1927	N. Chamberlain
40¼	32⅞	21½	21	—	Tanzania	—	Game Dept., Arusha

Method of measurement 15. Minimum 24 inches (61 cms.).

Length		Circumference		Points	Locality	Date	Present or former owner
(A-B) Front	Rear	(C) Front	Rear				
40	14 ³ / ₄	18 ¹ / ₂	20 ¹ / ₄	—	Mt. Kenya, Kenya	1898	A.H. Neumann
39 ³ / ₄	20 ³ / ₄	15 ³ / ₄	19 ⁷ / ₈	—	—	1968	C. Mapes
39 ¹ / ₈	13	20 ³ / ₄	21 ³ / ₈	—	Zambezi Vly., Zimbabwe	1983	Dept. Nat'l. Parks, Zimbabwe
39	19 ³ / ₄	19 ³ / ₄	17	—	Kenya	1913	E.B. Horne
39	13	21 ¹ / ₂	20 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	Nat'l. Mus., Nairobi (Coryndon)
38 ³ / ₄	—	21	—	—	—	1891	British Mus. (Rothschild)
38 ³ / ₄	—	20	—	—	—	—	Nat'l. Mus., Nairobi (Coryndon)
36 ³ / ₄	8 ³ / ₄	18 ³ / ₄	14 ¹ / ₂	—	Malawi	1946	Kaffrarian Museum
36 ⁵ / ₈	24 ³ / ₄	16 ³ / ₄	29 ³ / ₄	—	Tanzania	1967	Ct. A. Marone Cinzano (picked up)
36 ¹ / ₂	24	20	25 ³ / ₄	—	Mt. Kenya, Kenya	1963	J.H. Collins
36 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	20	17	—	Kenya	1902	E.G. Loder
36 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₈	20 ³ / ₈	22 ⁷ / ₈	312.10C	—	—	N. Franco
36 ¹ / ₄	11 ³ / ₈	20	19 ¹ / ₂	—	Kenya	1983	G. Clayeux
36 ¹ / ₈	16 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	Zambezi Valley	1976	Cecil Hotel
36	16 ³ / ₄	18 ¹ / ₈	18 ³ / ₄	—	Mt. Kenya, Kenya	1948	M.G. Prettejohn
35 ³ / ₄ ♀	—	17 ¹ / ₄	—	—	Kenya	—	Capt. G.H. Riddell
35 ¹ / ₂	20	19	18	—	—	—	Nat'l. Mus., Nairobi (Coryndon)
35 ¹ / ₄	12	18 ¹ / ₈	15 ¹ / ₂	—	Tanzania	—	Game Dept., Arusha
35	23	—	—	—	—	1976	D.N. Papalios
35	11 ¹ / ₄	21	20	—	Kenya	1909	Brig.Gen. L.W. Sadlier-Jackson
35	—	17	—	—	Uganda	1910	S.H. Carnelley
34 ³ / ₄	18	23 ¹ / ₂	23	—	Tana R., Kenya	1960	E. Magruder
33 ⁷ / ₈	21 ¹ / ₈	20	18 ⁵ / ₈	—	Tanzania	1970	T.W. Bagley
33 ³ / ₄	16	20	19 ¹ / ₂	—	Kenya	1906	T.P. Kempson
33 ¹ / ₂	25 ¹ / ₄	21 ³ / ₈	18 ⁷ / ₈	—	Loita Hills, Kenya	1958	S.W. May
33 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	Narok, Kenya	1959	R.S. Marvin
33	—	—	—	—	Zaire	1961	A.H.B. Kirkwood
33	19 ¹ / ₂	22	20 ¹ / ₂	—	Kenya	1927	A.J.A. Douglas
33	16	27	19	—	—	1903	R. Meinertzhagen
32 ³ / ₄	23 ³ / ₈	25 ¹ / ₄	18 ¹ / ₄	—	Kenya	1967	Lim Poo Hien
32 ³ / ₄	10 ¹ / ₂	22	21 ¹ / ₄	—	Aberdares, Kenya	1957	J. Shirley
32 ¹ / ₂	20	20 ¹ / ₄	19 ¹ / ₂	—	Kenya	1921	D. Mackenzie
32 ¹ / ₂	16	22	19	—	Kenya	1927	R. Meinertzhagen
32 ¹ / ₄	13 ¹ / ₂	21	18	—	Laikipia, Kenya	1952	P.H. Smith
32	16 ¹ / ₂	19 ¹ / ₂	19 ¹ / ₂	—	Kenya	1969	C.A. van Kleek
32	7 ¹ / ₂	21	19 ³ / ₄	—	Tanzania	1927	A.G. Farfan
32	—	21 ¹ / ₂	—	—	Mkuzi, Zululand, RSA	1960	Natal Parks
31 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₄	24	20	—	Mt. Kenya, Kenya	1959	C. Caldesi
31 ¹ / ₂	14	18 ³ / ₄	19 ³ / ₄	—	Magadi, Kenya	1956	F.C. Hibben
31 ¹ / ₂	—	18 ³ / ₄	—	—	—	—	Game Dept., Nairobi
31 ¹ / ₄	19 ³ / ₄	26 ³ / ₈	14 ⁷ / ₈	—	Mt. Kenya, Kenya	1969	B.B. Brooks
31 ¹ / ₄	16 ³ / ₄	16 ¹ / ₂	18 ¹ / ₄	—	Tanzania	1956	Boyd Williams
31 ¹ / ₄	12	16 ¹ / ₂	16	—	Kenya	1913	G.St.J. Orde Browne
31 ¹ / ₈	—	—	—	—	Ikoma, Tanzania	1948	D. Witter
31	19 ³ / ₄	—	—	—	Luangwa Vly., Zambia	1967	P. Camps Salvat
31	17 ⁷ / ₈	23 ¹ / ₄	23 ⁷ / ₈	—	Masai, Tanzania	1927	Lt.Com. C.B. Turner
31	18 ¹ / ₂	23	21	—	Loyoro, Uganda	1958	P.A.G. Field
31 ♀	13 ¹ / ₂	18 ¹ / ₄	18	—	Kenya	—	Lt.Col. W. Neilson
30 ⁷ / ₈	—	—	—	—	Mbulu, Tanzania	1953	B.W. O'Gara
30 ⁷ / ₈	12	20 ³ / ₈	19 ³ / ₄	—	Ikoma, Tanzania	1948	D. Witter
30 ³ / ₄	12 ³ / ₄	23	23	—	Kenya	1934	Lt.Com. B.M. Douglas
30 ³ / ₄	10 ³ / ₄	24 ¹ / ₈	22 ¹ / ₄	—	Luiana R., Angola	1963	J. Roque de Pinho
30 ¹ / ₂	21 ³ / ₄	27 ¹ / ₂	24 ¹ / ₂	—	Zambia	1921	E.J. Dent
30 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	Kenya	1921	Lt.Gen. G.T.M. Bridges
30 ¹ / ₂	19 ³ / ₄	16 ¹ / ₂	20 ¹ / ₄	—	Meru Mt., Tanzania	1936	Ct. C. Scheel-Plessen
30 ¹ / ₂	18	22 ³ / ₄	18 ¹ / ₂	—	Tanzania	1921	A.G.O. Hodgson
30 ¹ / ₂	16 ³ / ₄	21 ³ / ₄	20 ¹ / ₂	—	Kenya	1921	R.W. McKergow
30 ¹ / ₂	16 ¹ / ₄	18 ³ / ₄	20	—	Cunene R., Angola	1921	Powell-Cotton Museum
30 ³ / ₈	25	—	—	—	Congo	1979	E. Merano Gandolfo
30 ³ / ₈	—	23	—	—	—	—	Game Dept., Nairobi
30 ¹ / ₄	—	—	—	—	Galole, Kenya	1971	W.H. Taylor

Method of measurement 15. Minimum 24 inches (61 cms.).

Length		Circumference		Points	Locality	Date	Present or former owner
(A-B) Front	Rear	(C) Front	Rear				
30 1/8	22	20 3/4	23 1/4	—	Loita Hills, Kenya	1961	Pr. F. of Lichtenstein
30	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	—	Kenya	1927	A. Greville
30	15 1/2	22	19 3/4	—	Kenya	1927	E. Northey
30	10 3/4	23 3/4	20	—	Aberdares, Kenya	1957	J.F. Ormond
29 7/8	27	18 1/4	19 3/4	—	Angola	1965	P.L. do Carmo
29 3/4	12	20	19	—	Tanzania	1927	W.T. Shorthose
29 1/2	19 1/2	13	—	—	Kenya	1906	Ct. R. Hoyos
29 1/2	14 1/2	—	29 1/2	—	Somalia	1891	A.H. Straker
29 3/8	6	20 1/4	21 3/4	—	Lake Burigi, Uganda	1956	E.T. Gates
29 1/4	22	12 3/4	20	—	—	1947	J.R. Ivy
29 1/4	20 1/2	18 1/8	16 1/2	—	Angola	1961	R.M. Lee
29 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	16 1/4	—	Angola	1965	H.C. Espinha
29 1/8	20	17	18 3/4	—	Mt. Kenya, Kenya	1961	W.F. Fuller
29 1/8	—	16 1/2	—	—	Zululand, RSA	—	Natal Parks
29	20 1/2	37 1/2	23	—	Kenya	1927	A. Healy
29	20 1/8	—	—	—	Koumbala R., CAR	1976	M.H. Giraud (picked up)
29	15 1/2	19 1/4	20	—	Zambia	1927	L. Henniker-Gotley
29 ♀	—	20 1/2	23	—	Kenya	—	A. Healy
29	—	15	—	—	—	—	Transvaal Museum
28 7/8	16 1/2	20 3/8	19 3/8	—	Tanzania	1970	Mrs. F.C. Blasco
28 7/8	14 1/8	21 7/8	21 3/8	—	Katagwe	1930	C.H. de Boislambert
28 3/4	14 1/8	19	18 1/2	—	Pundahare, Mozambique	1951	J.A. de Lima
28 3/4	11 1/4	19 1/4	18 7/8	—	Mt. Kenya, Kenya	1953	Pr. F. of Lichtenstein
28 1/2	19	25 1/2	19 1/2	—	Tanzania	1934	Capt. G. Prud'homme
28 1/2	18 3/8	—	—	—	Ragati, Kenya	1976	R. Schmid
28 1/2	18	17 1/2	16 3/4	—	Taveta, Kenya	1967	W. Pribik
28 1/2	12 1/4	23 1/8	20 1/2	—	Rift Valley	1949	S. Granger
28 1/2	8 1/2	20 3/4	16 1/2	—	Kibwezi, Kenya	1961	D.S. Schmitz
28 3/8	12 1/2	20 1/8	21 1/2	297.00C	Tana, Kenya	1965	Jürgen Jösch
28 1/4	11 3/4	22 3/4	22 1/2	—	Kenya	1927	J.L. McAndrew
28 1/4	11 1/2	24 1/8	19 1/2	—	Aberdares, Kenya	1971	W.T. Warren III
28 1/4	11	18 1/2	17	—	N. Cape, RSA	1985	A. Thorington
28 1/4	9 1/4	21 1/4	18 3/4	—	Kenya	1934	Capt. R.L. Stobart
28 1/4	8 3/4	18 1/8	—	—	RSA	1891	British Mus. (Selous)
28 1/4	—	18 1/4	—	—	Mavinga, Angola	1965	M.A. Aquinaga
28	—	—	—	—	Kenya	1971	H. Brockhouse
28	20 1/8	—	—	—	Loita Hills, Kenya	1975	G. Tanzi
28	15	18 1/2	16 5/8	—	Rovuma R., Mozambique	1951	J.A. de Lima
28	13 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/8	—	Meru, Tanzania	1967	T.K. Schier
28	7 1/2	17 3/4	18 1/2	—	Kenya	1902	British Mus. (Selous)
28	—	23 1/4	—	—	Kenya	1891	F. Baden-Powell
27 7/8	21 1/4	—	—	—	Kajiado, Kenya	1974	E. Brokes
27 7/8	18 1/4	17	17 5/8	—	Kenya	1964	H.I.H. Pr. Abdorreza Pahlavi
27 3/4	19	—	—	—	Mavinga, Angola	1965	F. Melazzi
27 3/4	13 3/4	18 1/2	19 3/4	—	Athi R., Kenya	1960	R. Sand
27 5/8	—	—	—	—	Angola	1964	H. Roussel
27 5/8	21 1/4	—	—	—	Mocamedes, Angola	1957	L.M. Simoes
27 5/8	19 1/4	21	21	—	—	—	Nat'l. Mus., Nairobi (Coryndon)
27 5/8	—	24	—	—	Angola	1965	O. Brooks
27 1/2	20	18 1/4	18 3/4	—	Lake Manyara, Tanzania	1954	A. Perrot
27 1/2	20	—	—	—	—	1967	A. Conde
27 1/2	—	—	—	—	Mucusso, Angola	1971	Dante Marrocco
27 1/2	8	18 1/2	18	—	Selous, Tanzania	1971	G. Weber
27 1/4	28 1/8	18 1/8	17 3/4	—	Mt. Kenya, Kenya	1950	P. Dodds
27 1/4	112 5/8	21 1/2	14 1/2	—	Mucusso, Angola	1972	Mrs. S.R. van Kleek
27 1/4	10 3/4	17 1/2	19	—	Kenya	1949	Ct. C.H. Seilern
27 1/8	—	—	—	—	Mocamedes, Angola	1954	A. de Gouveia
27 1/8	—	19 1/4	—	—	Kenya	1955	R. Norton
27	—	—	—	—	Angola	1936	J.C. de Barros
27	20 1/2	11 1/2	19 1/2	—	Kenya	1927	R.S. Griffin
27	19	15 1/2	19	—	Tanzania	1953	F.P. Williamson

Method of measurement 15. Minimum 24 inches (61 cms.).

Length		Circumference		Points	Locality	Date	Present or former owner
(A-B) Front	Rear	(C) Front	Rear				
27	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	21 $\frac{7}{8}$	21	—	Garba Tula, Kenya	1952	E. Maurer
27	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	—	Kenya	1927	A. Chapman
27	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Kenya	1927	Mrs. H.D. Hannay
27	12	21	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Tanzania	1927	G.W. Crile
27	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	Kenya	1891	E. Gedge
26 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{7}{8}$	20 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	Barsaloi, Kenya	1966	Duke of Penaranda
26 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Isiolo, Kenya	1976	P. Roberts
26 $\frac{3}{8}$	16 $\frac{5}{8}$	27	28	381.00C	Kenya	1970	Wildlife Office
26 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	11	—	Maralal, Kenya	1966	L.E. Tassel
26 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	Narok, Kenya	1973	Agostino Mattoli
26 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	—	—	Mt. Kenya, Kenya	1963	S.B. Saxton
26	19	—	—	—	Zambia	—	Livingstone Museum
26	8	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	20 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	Selous, Tanzania	1971	T. Cavert Jr.
26	10	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	—	Tanzania	1934	F.C. Scott
25 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	Mocamedes, Angola	1969	A.P. da Silva
25 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	Lolgorien, Kenya	1976	G. Ortica
25 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	20	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	278.80C	Tanzania	1970	Jürgen Jösch
25 $\frac{3}{8}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	Kilimanjaro, Tanzania	1976	J.R. Ashlock
25 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Kajiado, Kenya	1974	Basil Bradbury
25 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	—	Chirundi	1953	J.N. Jarvis
25 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	Angola	1965	P. Sarret
25	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Selous, Tanzania	1969	G.M. Paefgen
25	—	20	—	—	Zambia	1973	F.S. Harmse
24 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	Dakadima Hills, Kenya	1973	O. Rohm
24 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	Narosura, Kenya	1975	Baron C. Amato
24 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	Galole, Kenya	1971	F.T. Huntington
24 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	—	—	—	Voi, Kenya	1976	C. Corini
24	—	—	16	—	Selous, Tanzania	1971	R.C. Martin

Wolves, Foxes, Jackals, and Dogs

Canidae

In this family, which forms part of the order *Carnivora*, the skull is long and tapered, with both the upper and lower jaws forming over half of its length; the cranium (brain-case) being invariably less than half of the total skull length. The majority of species have five toes on the fore

feet (the first, or 'dew-claw' being placed higher on the leg than the remainder); and four toes on the hind feet. The scent gland is situated at the base of the tail.

Of the 35 species described in this family, we give below text and tables for the Wolf *Canis lupus*, this being the only member considered as a trophy animal for the purpose of this work.

Wolf

Canis lupus

Distribution — North America, Canada and Alaska, now extinct throughout most of the remainder of the USA; Mexico; Europe, extinct in the United Kingdom and much of western Europe but still present in Scandinavia, the Iberian peninsula, Italy, central and eastern Europe; Asia, including the Arabian peninsula and Japan, but excluding southern India and Indochina.

A large, dog-like animal; the coat consists of long, dense guard-hair, with a short, soft underfur. The general colour is often a uniform grey-brown to cream, with an admixture of brown and black; underparts are lighter, and the



tail has a considerable amount of black. There is a great deal of colour variation, however, and both white and