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ROWLAND WARD'S RECORDS OF BIG GAME

WITH
THEIR DISTRIBUTION, CHARACTERISTICS, DIMENSIONS,
WEIGHTS, AND

HORN & TUSK MEASUREMENTS

EIGHTH EDITION

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AND

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"THE JUNGLE," 167 PICCADILLY, W.

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Dr. Guillemard, in the *Cruise of the "Marchesa,"* recorded the following weights and dimensions:—

Weight, male, 128 lbs. ; female, 85 lbs.
Height at shoulder, 27½ ins. ; female, 25½ ins.

Tusks.			Owner.
Upper.	Length.	Lower.	
16½		13½	The late Rowland Ward.
14½		12	M. Maxwell.
10½		10½	K. V. Painter.

OWNER'S MEASUREMENTS.

17		H. Van Son.
14½		Dr. F. H. H. Guillemard.
13½	15	Imperial Museum, Vienna.



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

The GREAT INDIAN RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros unicornis*).

Gairda and *Gargudan*, Hindustani.
Karkadun, Punjabi. *Gonda*, Bengali.

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 6 feet 6 inches; girth behind shoulder, 105 inches. Weight about 4000 lbs.

Distribution.—The Assam plain and the Tarailand 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 Singpho district of Upper Burma.

Length on front curve.	Circumference.	Weight.	Locality.	Owner.
24	24½	...	Assam	British Museum (T. Briscoe). See illustration, p. 455.
19½	22½	...	Assam (?)	Ipswich Museum.
18½	23½	4 lbs. 9 oz.	Assam	D. H. Felee.
218	16	...	Do.	Major M. H. Logan.
16½	...	...	Belsire, Assam	W. C. Sherwill.
219½	...	...	Cooch Behar	H.H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar.
16½	19½	...	Assam	Lord Rothschild.
216	...	3½ lbs.	Nowgong, Assam	L. Fabre Tonnerre.
15½	21½	3½	Assam	Sir Edmund G. Loder. Collection.
15	22½	...	Nepal	Dr. T. G. Longstaff.
15	18	2½	Do.	M. Maxwell.
14½	21	...	Assam	Dr. W. P. Y. Bainbrigge.
214	22½	4½ lbs.	Nowgong, Assam	L. Fabre Tonnerre.
13½	22	...	Nepal	His Majesty the King.
13	20	...	Do.	The late Capt. M. L. Pears.
13	20½	...	Assam	G. A. Dolby.
13	20½	...	Do.	W. A. Doxat.
13	21½	...	Do.	American National Collection.

OWNER'S MEASUREMENTS.

21½	24½	...	Nepal	Earl Curzon of Kedleston.
19	18	...	Singpho, Burma	Sir C. A. Elliot, Bart.

↑ Singpho Rhinoceros.



Javan Rhinoceros. Shot by Mr. M. Maxwell.

The JAVAN RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*).

Badak, Malay. *Kyan-tsheng*, Burmese.

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 Tarai, Sikhim, Assam, and thence through Burma and the Malay Peninsula to Java.

Length on front curve.	Circumference.	Locality.	Owner.
10½	20	Java	British Museum (M. Maxwell). See illustration.
10½	19½	Do.	British Museum.
10½	19½	Do.	H. Van Son.
8½	16	Do.	American National Collection.
8½	20	Do.	A. S. Campbell.
7	19	Do.	J. Th. Hamaker.



Head of Sumatran Rhinoceros. Shot by Mr. T. R. Hulback.

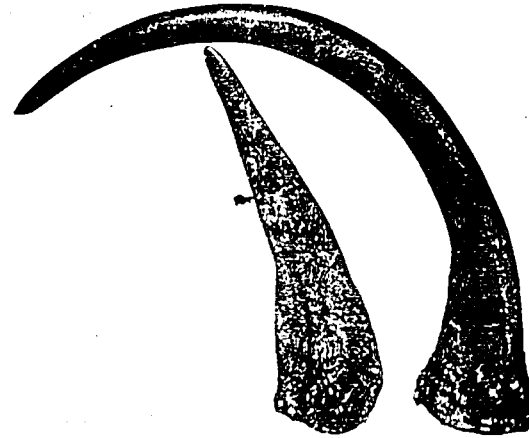
The SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros [Dicerorhinus] sumatrensis*).

Kayan and *Kyan-shaw*, Burmese. *Badak*, Malay.

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 leucotis*), and the name *R. blythi* has been given to the Tenasserim race.

Length		Circumference		Sex	Locality	Collector
Head and Neck	Body	Fore	Base			
32½		17½			British Museum.	
27½		15			"	"
15	7½	12½	17	Male	Malay Peninsula	C. B. Smailes.
11½	5½	12½			"	D. A. Molloy.
11	5	13½	11½		"	Majors Sir T. S. Tancred, Barr.
10½	6	15	10½	Male	Malay Peninsula	T. R. Hulback. (See illustration.)
8	2½	11	11	Female	Borneo	Lieut. Col. W. F. Brayne.



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

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

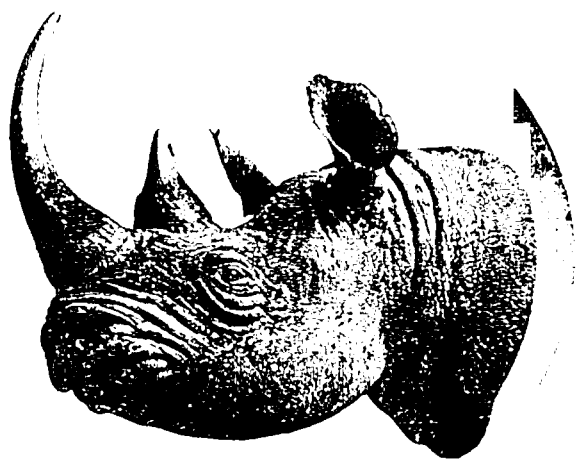
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|---|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Awarissi</i> , Abyssinian. | <i>Megi</i> , M'Kua. |
| <i>Abu Gesu-Khartyl</i> , Sudani. | <i>Moojane</i> , Swazi and Matonga. |
| <i>Chipamberi</i> , Lower Zambesi. | <i>Upejana</i> , Matabili and Zulu. |
| <i>Chipamberi</i> , Chilala. | <i>Umkombe</i> , Kafir. |
| <i>Fawa</i> , Swahili. | <i>Upelepi</i> , Basuto. |
| <i>Gur'ua</i> , Danakil. | <i>Wartses</i> , Galla. |
| <i>Muin</i> , Masai. | <i>Wii</i> , Somali. |
| <i>Kifusi</i> or <i>Martli</i> , Hausa. | <i>Zwart Rhinoster</i> , Boer. |
| <i>Femberi</i> , Barotsi. | <i>Shampola</i> , Chika. |
| | <i>Amothing</i> , Turkana. |

The African Rhinoceroses are two-horned animals, distinguished from their Asiatic relatives by the absence or slight development of the folds of skin 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 this animal is also 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. Height at shoulder, 5 to 6 feet. Weight (Lieut.-Col. 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 several others have been recorded from Kenya Colony, including a five-horned specimen.

Distribution.—From Abyssinia and Somaliland through Kenya Colony 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. Of the local races at present named, the Kenya Colony *R. bicornis holmwoodi* is distinguished by the long and compressed front horn; while the Somali *R. b. somaliensis* is

a relatively small form characterised by the proportions of the skull.

Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner.
Front horn.	Rear horn.	Front horn.	Rear horn.		
53½	...	18½	...	Kenya Colony	Dr. C. H. Orman.
47	22½	22	20	Do.	S. L. Hinde. (See illustration, p. 459.)
44	...	...	...	Do.	The late F. Holmwood.
43½	...	21½	...	Congo-Uganda Boundary	Lord Rothschild.
43	...	21½	...	?	The late A. Beit.
41½	10	20½	16½	Zululand	The late Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. Coke.
40	14½	18½	20½	Mt. Kenya.	The late A. H. Neumann.
39	19½	19½	17	Kenya Colony	E. B. Horne.
38½	...	21	...	?	Lord Rothschild.
36½	12½	20	17	Kenya Colony	Sir Edmund G. Loder Collection.
35½	...	17½	...	Do.	Capt. G. H. Riddell.
35	11½	21	20	Do.	Col. L. W. Sadlier-Jackson.
33½	16	20	19½	Do.	T. P. Kempson.
33	22	19½	20½	Do.	Major A. J. A. Douglas.
32½	16	22	19	Do.	Lieut.-Col. R. Meinertzhagen.
32½	20½	20	19½	Do.	D. Mackenzie.
32	7½	21	19½	Tanganyika	Lieut.-Col. A. G. Farfan.
31½	12	16½	16	Kenya Colony	G. St. J. Orde Browne.
31	...	18	...	Do.	R. P. Carroll.
31	13½	18½	18	Do.	Lieut.-Col. W. Neilson.
31	19½	16	16½	Do.	H. C. V. Hunter.
30½	13½	20½	17½	Do.	Col. T. M. Bridges.
30½	16½	21½	20½	Do.	R. W. McKergow.
30½	16½	18½	20	Cunene River	Major P. H. G. Powell-Cotton.
30½	27½	21½	24½	N. Rhodesia	E. J. Dent.
30	21½	22½	23½	Kenya Colony	Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Greville.
30	7½	21	19½	Do.	K. V. Painter.
29½	12	20	19	Tanganyika	Major W. T. Shortrose.
29½	14½	...	...	Somaliland	A. H. Straker.

¹ Determination provisional.

² Weight, front horn, 2½ lbs. Weight, rear horn, 1½ lbs.

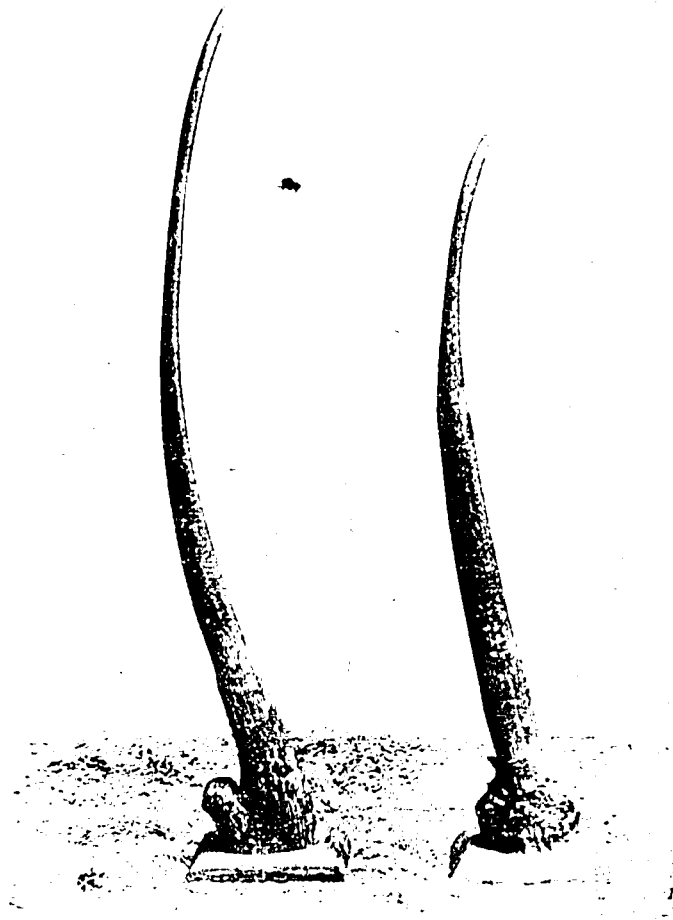
RECORDS OF BIG GAME

Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner.
Front horn.	Rear horn.	Front horn.	Rear horn.		
29	29½	17½	18	South Africa	R. B. Keeling.
29	15½	19½	20	N. Rhodesia	L. Henriker-Gottley.
28½	6½	20½	19½	Do.	C. Matthews.
28½	8½	18½	...	South Africa	British Museum (F. C. Selous).
28	...	25½	...	Kenya Colony	F. Eaden-Powell.
28	7½	17½	18½	Do.	British Museum (F. C. Selous).
27	12½	21½	20	Do.	Abel Chapman.
27	...	20½	...	Do.	E. Gedde.
27	15½	17½	17½	Do.	Sir Robert Harvey, Bart.
27	12½	19½	21½	Do.	Mrs. H. D. Hannay.
26½	22½	21½	19	Do.	Sir W. N. McMillan.
26½	10½	16½	15	Do.	H. Charrington.
26½	25½	18½	19	Do.	H. Sampson.
26½	11	21	20	Do.	Gen. A. Colville.
26½	9½	21½	18½	Do.	R. Chamberlain.
26	19½	11½	22	N. Nigeria	The late Capt. N. K. Street.
25½	12½	22½	16½	Nigeria	Lieut.-Col. J. G. Browne.
22	6½	17½	16	Somaliland	Col. H. D. Olivier.
21½	17	14	16	Abyssinia	British Museum.
20½	...	19½	...	Lake Chad	Capt. G. W. Moran.
20	12½	20	21	N. Rhodesia	C. L. Austin.
19½	5½	18	14	Nigeria	Major H. V. Venables Kyrke.
19	12½	19½	19½	Sudan	Capt. W. E. Barker.

OWNER'S MEASUREMENTS.

33 9½ 24 25 Belgian Congo Dr. Kirkman.

† Threehorned; the third horn measuring 1½ ins.



Front Horns of Female White Rhinoceros. 62½ and 52½ inches.
From specimens in the Collection of the late Ronaldyn Gordon Cumming,
in the possession of the Hon. Mrs. Gordon Cumming.



Head of Northern White Rhinoceros.

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

Abu Garn and Um Girin, Sudani. Mirer, Dinka.
Vil Rhinaster, Cape Dutch.

Next to the Indian Elephant this is the largest existing land mammal. 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 and flat front surface, 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 stated that the colour of the skin is rather lighter than that of the black species. Height at shoulder about 5 feet 6 inches.

Distribution.—South and South-East Africa, in suitable localities, as far north as the Zambesi; and again in Equatorial Africa at Lado, just north of 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 by twelve 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 skull, and apparently by the sculpture of the skin.

A.—SOUTHERN or TYPICAL RACE.

Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner.
Front horn.	Rear horn.	Front horn.	Rear horn.		
62½	...	22½	...	South Africa	Hon. Mrs. Gordon Cumming. (See illustration, p. 463.)
56½	...	23½	...	Do.	British Museum.
50½	10	25	22	Do.	Sir W. N. McMillan.
44	...	20	...	Do.	British Museum.
42½	...	24	...	Do.	J. W. Walker.
40½	...	29½	...	South Africa	Sir Edmund G. Loder Collection.
40½	...	20½	...	Do.	Lord Rothschild.
40½	...	22½	...	Do.	Sir Edmund G. Loder Collection.
37½	17½	27½	...	Mashonaland	British Museum (F. C. Selous).
35½	7½	25	21	Mount Domo, Mashonaland	South African Museum (Cecil Rhodes).
33	...	...	...	South Africa	Major P. H. G. Powell-Cotton.
33	13½	23½	...	Mashonaland	British Museum (F. C. Selous).
31½	8½	26½	26	Zululand	J. C. Phillips.
31	...	22	...	Mashonaland	J. G. Griffiths.
29½	5½	23	20½	Zululand	Pretoria Museum (Julius Jeppe).
22½	7½	26½	...	Mashonaland	Lord Rothschild.
20½	7	28½	...	Do.	British Museum.
20	6	25½	18½	Zululand	H. R. H. the Duc d'Orleans.

B.—NORTHERN RACE (*R. simus cottoni*).

41	11	26	22½	Mongalla	The late Major P. M. Dove.
40½	...	25	...	Bahr-el-Ghazal	Major F. G. Poole.
39	11	26½	25½	Do.	Major C. Graham.
38	...	20	...	Do.	Major R. G. C. Brock.
37½	...	22½	...	Belgian Congo	Lord Rothschild.
37	21	11	19½	Mongalla	Capt. N. Cantlie.
36½	...	19½	...	S. Sudan	Lieut.-Gen. Sir B. T. Mahon.
36½	14	27	18½	Lado	The late G. G. Longden.
36	10½	20	18½	Do.	Major P. H. G. Powell-Cotton.

† Mounted specimens.

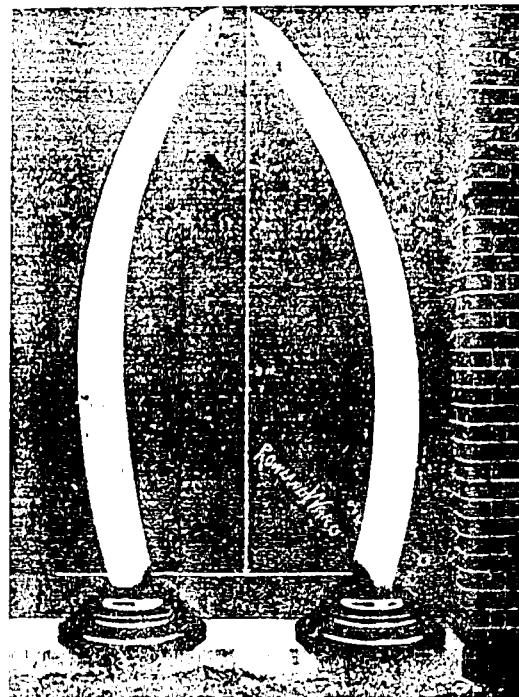
RECORDS OF BIG GAME

Length of outside curve		Circumference		Locality	Owner
Front horn	Rear horn	Front horn	Rear horn		
35½	12½	21½	19	Near Lado	Col. J. J. Harrison.
35½	10½	27½	26½	Do.	Lieut. Col. C. W. Spinks.
35	13½	24½	20½	Lado	H. Twyford.
34½	13	22½	21½	Near Lado	Sir F. J. Jackson.
34½	9	22½	17½	Do.	Duke of Sutherland.
32	7	21	10½	Do.	Douglas M'Douall.
31½	13½	25½	24	Lado	C. Matthews.
31	12	27	27	Do.	British Museum (Major P. H. G. Powell-Cotton).
30½		25½		White Nile	Lieut. Col. C. J. Hawker.
29	10	25	23	Do.	Major R. M. Sanders.
22		19½		Cameroon	Lord Bothchild.



Skull and Horns of White Rhino from Lado in the Sir Edmund G. Leader Collection.

INDIAN ELEPHANT



The record pair of Tusks belonging to His Majesty the King.

The ASIATIC or INDIAN ELEPHANT (*Elephas maximus*).

Annee, Southern India.

Gai, Bengali.

Giga, Malaya.

Hathi, Hindustani.

Tsing or *Sinh*, Burma.

In general a decidedly smaller animal, the Indian Elephant differs from its African relative not only in external form but also in the structure of its molar teeth, which are composed of a greater number of much thinner vertical plates. The females, as a rule, have only very small tusks, not projecting beyond the jaw; and in some cases those of the males are equally poorly developed. Five nails are usually present on the fore-feet, and four on the hind pair. Externally, the most characteristic distinction is the comparatively small size of the ears; next to which comes the presence of a finger-like process on the front