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A CATALOGUE
OF THE
COLLECTION OF MAMMALS
IN THE
FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM

BY

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PREFACE.

The present Catalogue purports to give the names and the number of specimens of Mammals in the Field Columbian Museum up to the date of issue. When the Author took charge of the Department of Zoölogy, as constituted in this Institution, the collection of Mammals was composed of a limited number of mounted examples furnished by the Ward Natural Science Establishment of Rochester, New York, many of them not freshly prepared, and nearly all with unreliable data of locality, causing them to be practically of little scientific value specifically, but useful to a certain degree as representatives of genera. There were no mammal skins, and consequently a study collection did not exist. At the present time a fair start has been made, and about fifteen thousand specimens are now in the Museum collection, the major portion, as is proper, being unmounted and reserved for scientific study and comparison. Knowing that the value of a museum's material depends greatly upon how much is available for scientific research, it has been the Author's policy to restrict the number of mounted specimens to as few as would give a proper conception as possible to the visitor, of the Order, Family, and usually the species, represented. To go beyond this would be but the production of useless repetitions, wearying to the observer and profitable to no one. Naturally, when beginning the formation of a collection, the material nearest at hand was sought, and consequently the mammalian fauna of the United States occupies the largest portion of the Catalogue. The Author has not, however, been unmindful of exotic forms, and as many foreign species have been procured as possible, rather special attention having been given to Wild Horses and African Antelopes,—important and beautiful creatures advancing rapidly toward extinction. Although purchases have been liberally made, yet by such means the making of a collection would be necessarily slow and unsatisfactory, for the main dependence for achieving success and a collection at the same time is, of course, work in the field. The expedition to Africa under the Author's leadership produced large results, and numbers of valuable specimens were secured, the majority being various species of Antelopes. By keeping collectors constantly at work, mostly thus far in North America, it has been possible to bring together a sufficiently large number of specimens to constitute a nucleus for the grand collection it is hoped the Museum may eventually possess, and cause it to take

its position in the front rank of the great world-embracing Institutions devoted to the scientific study of Natural History, and whose influence is felt and recognized throughout the earth. In the exhibition of mammals much attention, and, it may be added space also, has been given to groups, and specimens of single species of different ages and sexes have been brought together and placed in a miniature landscape of the country in which they once dwelt. Their environment was thus the natural one. When practicable this is the most satisfactory method of exhibiting specimens; but it is limited, for no matter how large the museum building may be, only a very small portion of a collection could be so arranged, and if continued to any excess, other and equally important exhibits could not be shown. Mounting specimens in groups, therefore, must from sheer necessity be always limited.

Every example in the Museum that has passed through the Author's hands is contained in this Catalogue, together with all the information possessed regarding it; commencing with the sex, whether collected, purchased, presented, or exchanged, followed by the locality in which it was taken, the person or institution from which it was procured, ending with the name of the collector. The signs and abbreviations used are: ♂, male; ♀, female; Coll., collected; P., purchased; Pres., presented; and Exch., exchanged. The arrangement is that of the Check-List of Mammals of the North American Continent and West Indies, as far as that work goes, viz.: for the mammals of the North American fauna, the exotic species being relegated to their various positions in accordance with the system of classification adopted by the Author. One species is described, a bat, *Uroderma validum*, on page 538, the discovery that the specimens represented a new form having been made too late for the Author to avail himself of any of the usual channels of publication and include it at the same time in the present work.

In conclusion, it gives me much pleasure to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. W. J. Gerhard, Assistant Curator of Entomology, for his valuable aid in reading the proofs as the work passed through the press, and also for constructing the index, in which task considerable help was rendered by my assistant, Mr. E. B. Choep.

D. G. E.

December, 1906.

MOUNTAIN ZEBRA.

1. Adult ♀ P. South Africa. Ward's Nat. Scien. Establ., Rochester, N. Y.

189. *Equus grevyi* A. Milne-Edwards.

- Equus grevyi* A. Milne-Edwards, La Nature, x, 1882, p. 12, fig. 1.
Pocock, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th Ser., xx, 1897, p. 48.

GREVY'S ZEBRA.

1. Adult ♂ P. Lake Rudolph, Africa. A. H. Neuman.
2. Adult ♀ P. Somaliland, E. Africa. E. Gerrard & Sons.

190. *Equus hemionus* Pallas.

- Equus hemionus* Pall., Nov. Comm. Acad. Petrop., xix, 1775,
p. 394, pl. vii, et Auct.

Asinus equioides Hodgs., Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng., xi, 1842, p. 287.

Asinus polyodon Hodgs., Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist., vii, 1847, p. 469,
pl. vi.

Equus hemippus Is. Geoff., Comptes Rend., xli, 1855, p. 1214.

ASIATIC WILD ASS.

1. Adult ♂ P. Tibet. R. Gordon Cotton.

a. *Equus asinus somalicus* Sclater.

Equus asinus somalicus Sclat., Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1884, p. 540,
pl. L. Elliot, Pub. Field Columb. Mus., 1, 1897, p. 139. Zoöl.
Ser.

SOMALI WILD ASS. *Gumburi* in Somali.

1. Adult ♂ Coll. Las-dero Durban, Somaliland, E. Africa. D. G. Elliot.
2. Adult ♀ Coll. Las-dero Durban, Somaliland, E. Africa. D. G. Elliot.
3. Adult ♂ Coll. Haili, Somaliland, E. Africa. D. G. Elliot.
4. Juv. ♂ Coll. Laferug, Somaliland, E. Africa. D. G. Elliot.

Family XI. **Rhinocerotidæ. Rhinoceroses.**Genus 92. **Rhinoceros.**

Rhinoceros Linn., Syst. Nat., 1, 1758, p. 56. Type *Rhinoceros unicornis* Linnæus.

Atelodus Pomel, Ann. Soc. Lit. Auvergne, xxvi, 1853, p. 114.

Rhinaster Gray, in Gerr. Cat. Bones Brit. Mus., 1862, p. 282.
(nec Wagler, 1830.)

Ceratorhinus Gray, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1867, p. 1021.

Ceratotherium Gray, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1867, p. 1027.

Dihoplus Brandt, Mém. Acad. Imp. Scien. St. Pétersb., viime Sér., xxvi, 1878, p. 48.

Zalabis Cope, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. Terr., v, No. 2, 1879, p. 229.

191. **Rhinoceros sumatrensis** Cuvier.

Rhinoceros sumatrensis Cuvier, Régn. Anim., 1817, p. 240. Sclat., Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1872, p. 790. *Id.* Trans. Zoöl. Soc., ix, p. 650, pl. xcvi.

Rhinoceros crossii Gray, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1854, p. 250, fig.

Ceratorhinus sumatranus Gray, Cat. Carniv. Pachyderm. & Edent. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 1869, p. 313.

SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS.

1. Adult ♂ P. Sumatra. F. W. Franklin.



FIG. XXV. RHINOCEROS SUMATRENSIS. SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS.

SUBORDER III. HYRACOIDEA.

Family XII. **Procaviidae.**

Genus 93. **Procavia.**

Procavia Storr, Prodr. Meth. Mamm., 1780, p. 40, tab. B. Type *Cavia capensis* Pallas.

Hyrax Herm., Tab. Affinit. Anim., 1783, p. 115.

Euhyrax Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th Ser., 1, 1868, p. 46.

Dendrohyrax Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th Ser., 1, 1868, p. 48.

Heterohyrax Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th Ser., 1, 1868, p. 50.

192. **Procavia capensis** (Pallas).

Cavia capensis Pall., Misc. Zool., 1766, p. 30.

Hyrax semicircularis Gray, Cat. Carniv. Pachyderm. & Edent.
Mamm. Brit. Mus., 1869, p. 285.

Procavia capensis Thos., Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1892, p. 60.

CAPE CONEY.

1. Adult — P. South Africa. Ward's Nat. Scien. Establ., Rochester, N. Y.

11. *Procavia brucei somalica* Thomas.

Procavia brucei somalica Thos., Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1892, p. 71.

Elliot, Pub. Field Columb. Mus., 1, 1897, p. 140. Zoöl. Ser.

SOMALI CONEY.

1. Adult ♂ Coll. Adadleh, Somaliland, E. Africa. D. G. Elliot.

SUBORDER IV. PROBOSCIDEA.

Family XIII. **Elephantidæ. Elephants.**

Genus 94. **Elephas.**

Elephas Linn., Syst. Nat., 1, 1758, p. 33. Type *Elephas maximus*
Linnæus.

193. **Elephas maximus** Linnæus.

Elephas maximus Linn., Syst. Nat., 1, 1758, p. 33, ex Ceylon.

Elephas indicus Cuv., Règn. Anim., 1, 1817, p. 231.

Elephas sumatranus Temm., Coup-d'œil Poss. Néerland., 11, 1847,
p. 91.

INDIAN ELEPHANT.

1. Adult ♂ P. Southern India. W. Hornaday.

2. Juv. ♂ P. Southern India. W. Hornaday.