

# The Mammals of Zambia

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The National Parks & Wildlife Service  
Chilanga, Zambia  
1978

differences, and specimens from northeastern Zambia should perhaps be compared with *lademanni*\* from southwestern Tanzania (Ansell & Ansell, 1973: 33), and with *muenzneri*, which I previously overlooked, but which presumably must range across the Zambian border into Mbala District. Bothma (1967: 140) recorded *ruddi* from the Sanyati estuary, 1628-D-2, so it seems likely that this form occurs in at least the southern parts of Zambia.

## Order PERISSODACTYLA (Odd-toed Ungulates)

Arrangement of this order follows Ansell (1971b).

### Suborder Ceratomorpha

#### Family RHINOCEROTIDAE (Rhinoceroses)

[The Square-lipped or "White" Rhinoceros, *Ceratotherium simum* (Burchell) has never been definitely recorded from Zambia, but may formerly have occurred between the Zambezi and Mashi rivers in the southwest of the Western Province (Ansell, 1959c). In December 1963 two pairs were imported from South Africa (Attwell, 1964), one pair going to the Zoological Park at Livingstone, the other to the Kafue National Park where they were kept in an enclosure near Ngoma until the death of the male, when the surviving female was transferred to Livingstone. Several calves have been born at Livingstone, and when I left Zambia in 1974 there was a total of five animals. It was quite unjustified to attempt introduction of such an alien species to the Kafue National Park, but it would not be unreasonable to try and establish it eventually in the Sioma-Ngwezi National Park which lies within its putative original range. The Zambezi River has clearly been the northern limit of the nominate race for thousands of years.]

#### Genus *DICEROS* Gray

*Diceros* Gray, 1821, London Medical Repository, 15: 306. Type species: *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnaeus.

***Diceros bicornis* (Linnaeus) MAP 120**  
Black Rhinoceros  
Chipembele (Bemba, Nyanja, Tonga, Nsenga); Sukulu (Lozi); Chilangwa (Kaonde, Luvale, Lunda); Shempela (Ila); Shalangwa (Nkoya); Ukoli (Lamba).

[**DICEROS BICORNIS BICORNIS (Linnaeus)**  
*Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. Ed.10, 1: 56. Type locality: "India." Cape of Good Hope according to Thomas (1911, P.Z.S.: 114). EXTRALIMITAL. Extinct (Groves, 1967).]

**DICEROS BICORNIS MINOR (Drummond)**  
*Rhinoceros bicornis minor* Drummond, 1876, P.Z.S.: 109. Type locality: Zululand (see Groves, 1967: 273).

Specimens NMZ, NMB, KM, Bern.

Other records Past and present distribution records were summarised by Ansell (1969c; 1974b).

Indefinite Note 1: "East, south and west of Mporokoso" – old report (Ansell, 1959b: 336).

Note 2: Choji Flats (Vesey-FitzGerald, 1961: 472, quoting Grogan, 1900).

Note 3: Kafwimbi's area, 1944 and Note 4: Muyombe's area (Isoka District Note Book, National Archives, Lusaka).

The species is not known to survive at any of these localities.

\* *Heterohyrax lademanni* Brauer, 1917, S.B. Ges. naturf. Fr., Berlin: 298. Type locality: Mwakete, Livingstone Mountains, Tanzania (which is 09° 21' S., 34° 15' E. according to Swynnerton & Hayman, 1951: 366).

Extralimital Kakyelo, 1229-B-3 (Schouteden, 1945: 264). Child (1968: 29) recorded the species between the Mwenda (1727-B-2) and Umniati (1628-D-2) rivers, and Child & Savory (1964: 6) showed it in all squares from Lake Kariba to Feira. Not all these localities are shown on the map.

General There is no record from the montane areas, and the species probably never occurred there. In the Northwestern and Western provinces the original range is difficult to determine, but the believed limits are indicated by a dotted line on the map. Two reputed former localities in the Zambezi District are shown by a query. Rhinoceros were formerly widespread over the rest of Zambia, particularly in the low-lying valleys, and viable populations still occur in many places. In the Luangwa Valley it is particularly abundant and recent carefully conducted surveys indicate that the subjective estimates recorded previously (Ansell, 1969c) were altogether too low, the minimum number now being assessed at 4000 (Ansell, 1974b).

Taxonomy I follow Groves (1967), who regarded *minor* as the form occurring in Zambia, though it is possible that there may have been intergrading with *chobiensis*\* in the southwest.

Further reference Mitchell (1966).

### Suborder Hippomorpha

#### Family EQUIDAE (Horses, Asses, Zebras)

##### Genus *EQUUS* Linnaeus

*Equus* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., Ed. 10, 1: 73. Type species: *Equus caballus* Linnaeus (the domestic horse).  
*Hippotigris* H. Smith, 1841, Jardine's Naturalists's Library, 31: 321. Type species: *Equus zebra* Linnaeus (see Sclater, W.L., 1900, Mammals of South Africa, 1: 282). Valid as a subgenus.  
*Quagga* Shortridge, 1934, The mammals of South West Africa, 1: 397. Type species: *Equus quagga greyi* Lydekker (= *Equus quagga* Gmelin, the extinct Quagga of South Africa).

[The Mountain Zebra (*Equus zebra* Linnaeus) appeared in early game legislation, but this was mistaken as it has never been known in Zambia at all (Ansell, 1960a: 111).]

***Equus burchelli* (Gray) MAP 121**  
Burchell's Zebra  
Cholwa (Bemba); Mbidzi (Nyanja, Nsenga, Tonga); Mbizi (Tonga); Chibize (Tonga, Ila); Pizi (Lozi); Chingalika (Kaonde, Lunda); Ngolo (Luvale); Boli (Tumbuka); Mbwete (Nsenga); Mutinkwi (Nkoya).

[**EQUUS BURCHELLI BURCHELLI (Gray)**  
*Asinus burchelli* Gray, 1824, Zool. J., 1: 247. Type locality: Little Klibbolokhoni Fontein, 27° 50' S., 24° 25' E. EXTRALIMITAL. Extinct.]

**EQUUS BURCHELLI ZAMBEZIENSIS Trouessart†**  
*Equus burchelli zambeziensis* Trouessart, 1898, Bull. Mus. H.N., Paris, 4: 64. Type locality: "Mushupia, vallée de l'Ingwisi." Recent research has shown that this is in the lower drainage of the Ngwezi River, most likely between the Ngwezi/Zambezi and Machili/Zambezi confluences, 1725-C-1, and it is in the Southern Province, not the former Barotseland Protectorate (Western Province).

\* *Diceros bicornis chobiensis* Zukowsky, 1964, Zool. Garten (N.F.), 30: 79. Type locality: Kansumbia, parent streams of the Loma, tributary of the Cuando, Angola.

†The name is usually attributed to Prazak, 1898, Wild Horses, but, as far as I have been able to trace, that work was never published and the author must therefore be taken as Trouessart.

