

Subgenus *Heterohyrax* Gray**Dendrohyrax brucei** Gray (= *syriacus* auct.) L.38, E.160, R.261

Yellow-spotted Dassie

Pati (B); Mbirangongo (N); Chibila (T, K).

Throughout, though strictly limited by habitat. Accordingly no Barotse or Balovale records. Subspecies and their distribution not properly known, but probably *D.b. manningi* Wroughton; replaced by *D.b. bocagei* Gray in the west.

Habitat: Rocky hills and outcrops. May be found away from actual hills, e.g. boulders along a stream bed where large and numerous enough.

Habits: Semi-gregarious; mainly terrestrial, but can and does climb trees at times; often out by day, though probably feeds mainly at night.

Diet: Vegetarian. A browser according to R.

Breeding: Foetus (1×1, well dev.) Dec. Mazabuka. Mammae 1 pr. pect., 2 pr. ing.=6 (but pect. pr. apparently absent in one Mazabuka specimen).

General: Usually common in suitable habitat.

Order PERISSODACTYLA

Suborder CERATOMORPHA

Family RHINOCEROTIDAE (Rhinoceros)

Genus **DICEROS** Gray**Diceros bicornis** Linn.

L.46, E.162, R.242

Black Rhinoceros

Map B

Chipembele (B, N, T); Sukulu (L); Chilangwa (K).

Probably originally occurred throughout except in Kalabo District and most of N.W.P., whence not even any old records, apart from southern and eastern Kasempa District. At present survives in K.N.P. and adjacent areas; L.V. south of 11° 30' S.; Luano Valley; scattered localities in middle Zambezi Valley below Kariba; extreme northern Mporokoso District; and the Lavushi Manda G.R. Very occasional wanderers elsewhere, e.g. a record near Broken Hill. (Grimwood *et al.*, 1958; A. 1959a). Believed to be the nominate race, though Schouteden (1945) refers Katanga specimens to *D.b. holmwoodi* Sclater.

Habitat: Woodlands and thickets. Sometimes also in more open country. Perhaps never occurred in montane areas.

Habits: Solitary, sometimes pairs or two ♂♂ together.

Diet: A browser mainly. Also grazes to some extent (Attwell). Among other things will eat fruit of the "sausage" tree *Kigelia pinnata* (dep. rec.).

Breeding: Probably no definite calving season. Single young per birth. Mammae 1 pr. ing. (A. 1960c).

General: Formerly much persecuted, especially for the horns which have a high value among orientals, and still make the animal an object of poaching and illegal commerce. Where effectively protected rhinoceros are still reasonably common, but elsewhere there are only remnant populations. Total in the Territory is not likely to exceed 1,000, of which perhaps 500 are in L.V. (Grimwood *et al.*, 1958).

Suborder HIPPIOMORPHA

Family EQUIDAE (Zebra)

Genus **EQUUS** Linn.Subgenus *Hippotigris* H. Smith**Equus burchelli** Gray

L.46, E.166, R.217

Zebra

Map C

Cholwa (B); Mbidzi (N); Chibize (T); Pizi (L); Chingalika (K).

Throughout. *E.b. boehmi* Matschie (syn. *E.b. zambesiensis* Prazak) in all plateau areas from N.P. south-west to the Zambezi. West of the Zambezi River replaced by *E.b. antiquorum* H. Smith. In other parts subspecies distribution is more uncertain, but *E.b. selousi* Pocock (syn. *E.b. annectens* Rothschild) is believed to occur in the middle Zambezi Valley, and across to the southern parts of E.P. In eastern Isoka and northern Lundazi Districts *E.b. crawshayi* de Winton, if valid, occurs. Subspecies in L.V. uncertain. (St. Leger, 1932a; Cabrera, 1934; Rasznicki, 1951; A. 1959a).

Habitat: Plains and dambos, montane grassland, light woodlands, and occasionally broken hilly ground.

Habits: Gregarious in small to very large herds, seasonal aggregations in some places of several hundreds. Usually with wildebeest, roan antelope or hartebeest.

Diet: A grazer mainly, also browses a little and digs grass rhizomes and corms.

Breeding: Foaling is mainly July-Sept., with peak in Aug.-Sept., but occasional foals are born in all months. A single young per birth (perhaps very rarely twins). Mammae 1 pr. ing. (A. 1960c).

General: Zebra have become scarce and localised in most areas, but are still common in a few places (Grimwood *et al.*, 1958).

Order ARTIODACTYLA

Suborder SUIFORMES

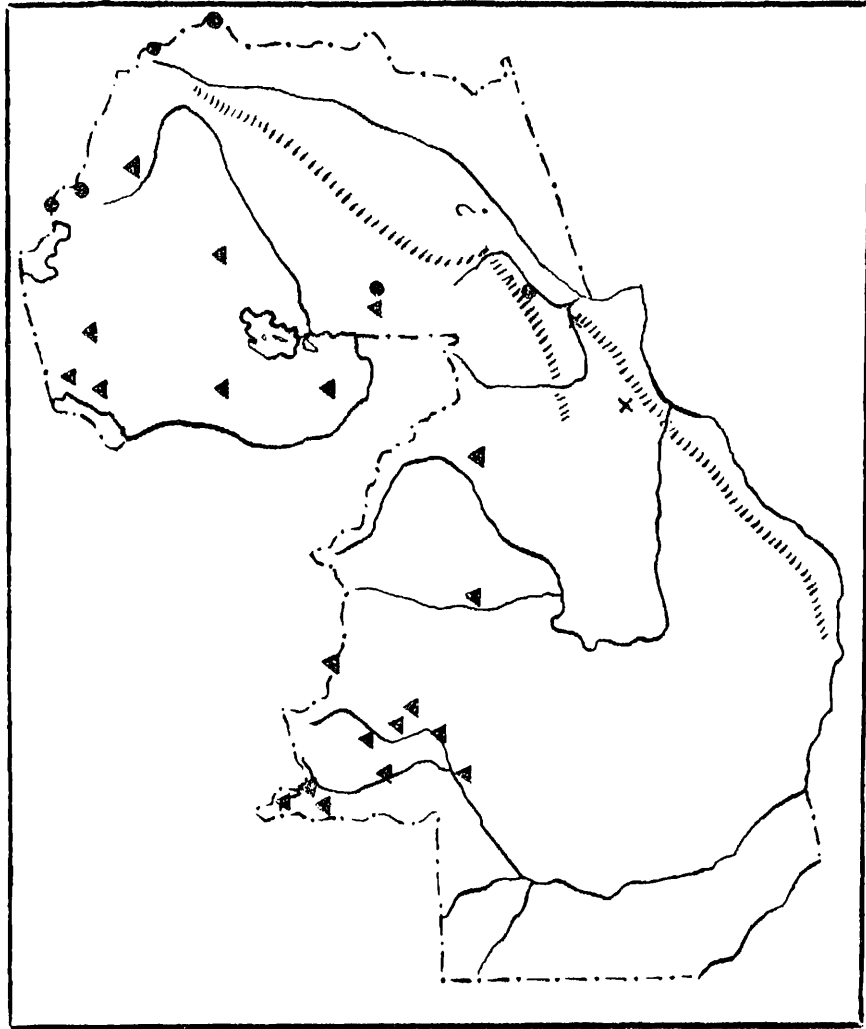
Family SUIDAE (Bush Pig, Wart Hog)

Key to N.R. genera and species

Plain coloured, grey or brownish grey;

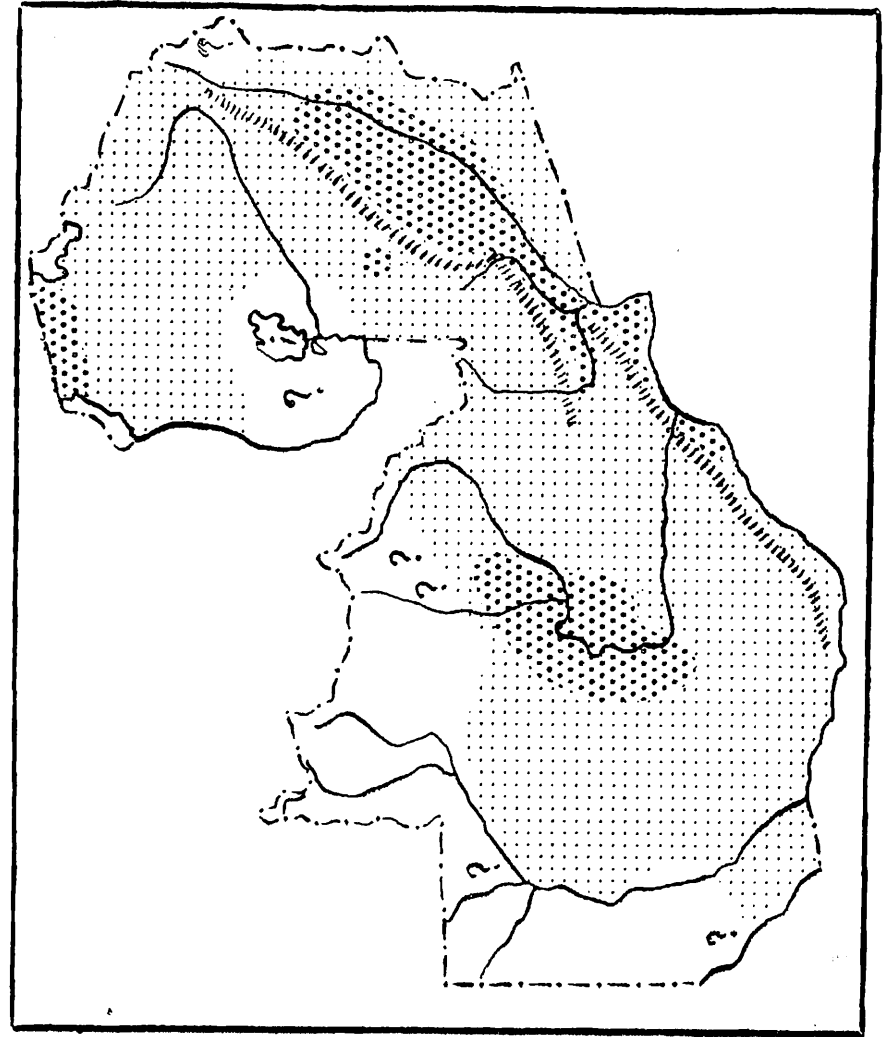
young coloured as adults *Phacochoerus aethiopicus*

A. DISTRIBUTION OF BLUE MONKEY
(*Cercopithecus mitis*)

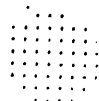


- ▲ *C. m. opisthostictus*
- *C. m. moloneyi*
- × intermediate *C. m. moloneyijerythrarchus*

B. DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK RHINOCEROS
(*Diceros bicornis*)

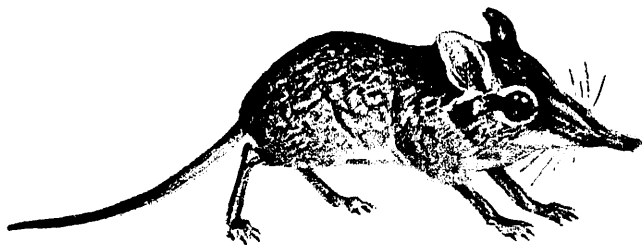


Present distribution.

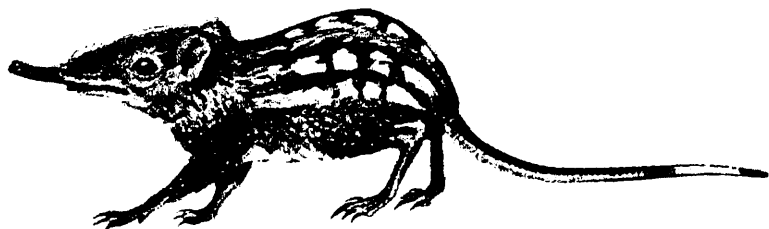


Believed former distribution.

PLATE I



FOUR-TOED ELEPHANT SHREW
Petrodromus tetradactylus robustus



CHECKERED ELEPHANT SHREW
Rhynchocyon cirnei hendersoni



OTTER SHREW
Potamogale velox

MAMMALS OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

A revised check list with keys, notes on
distribution, range maps, and summaries
of breeding and ecological data

by
W. F. H. ANSELL

With seven colour plates by
P. DANBLOT

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