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V. On a Collection of Mammals made by Mr. S. A. Neave in Rhodesia, North of the Zambesi, with Field Notes by the Collector.

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(Communicated by Dr. W. E. Hoyle, F.R.S.E.)

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The area in which Mr. Neave collected may be divided into two portions. The first, lying in the Valley of the Loangwa River, for the most part in the Basenga Country, on the East bank of that river. The forms found here are closely related to those found in Nyasa and Mashonaland—the more northern more closely to the former and the more southern to the latter. The second part of Mr. Neave's collecting ground lies East and West along the common boundary of Rhodesia and the Congo Free State, from the Mchinga Escarpment in the East to the new Rhodesian Station of Ndola on the Kafue River in the West.

It is amongst the forms from this area that those occur for which it has been found necessary to find new names in this paper. The general relationship of this fauna is undoubtedly with that of West, rather than of East Africa, but at the same time there seem to be quite a number of forms showing a curious resemblance to those found on the high plateau between Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika.

Besides the specimens which have been examined and compared with those in the National Collection, there are a certain number which, on account of their bulk or for

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[*Rhinoceros bicornis*.]

“‘Chipembere’ of most native races, ‘Ukoli’ of the Alamba.

“The Rhinoceros is by no means uncommon in the Loangwa valley, but is not very often seen.”

[*Equus burchelli* (Burchell's Zebra)].

“‘Mbidzi’ of the Lake tribes, ‘Mbwete’ of the Asenga.

“Zebras are enormously abundant nearly all over the country, not having suffered from the rinderpest of some years ago. They prefer hilly country, and can travel with ease over remarkably steep slopes. Solitary stallions, which have been turned out of the herd, are not infrequently met with amongst herds of other game, especially Mpala or Haartebeeste. I have even seen them with pig.”

1 ♂.

Potamochoerus chæropotamus.

Sus Koiropotamus, Desmoul., “Dict. Class. Hist. Nat.,” vol. 17, p. 139. 1831.

A quite young individual.

“Bush pigs are common, and do a considerable amount of damage to native gardens. It is perhaps more local than the Warthog, and, inhabiting denser bush, is seldom seen. The sow gives birth to 5 or 6 young at a time. The young are striped. ‘Nguluwe’ of most local tribes.”

1 ♀ skull, ad.

[*Phacochoerus? africanus*.]

‘Njiri’ of most of the local tribes.

“Common all over the country. Generally solitary or in pairs, occasionally an old sow and her family may be met with. Three at a birth seems to be the almost invariable

number for this species, the young being black like the parents. The Warthog has a very curious habit of kneeling down on its forelegs when digging in the ground for roots, etc.”

1 ♀.

[*Hippopotamus amphibius* (The Hippopotamus)].

“‘Mvu’ of most local tribes.

“There are still plenty of this great beast in the Zambesi, but in the Loangwa River they are comparatively scarce. I found them abundant in the upper waters of the Kafue and obtained a fine old solitary male there. The river which is known to Europeans as the Kafue has, as a matter of fact, many native names in various parts of its course Kafue, Kafukwe, Kavu, Livu, Livubu, all of which signify the presence of this beast.”

1 ♂.

[*Giraffa camelopardalis* (The Giraffe)].

“‘Niamalikiti’ of the Chikunda, ‘Lumba’ of the Asenga.

“There are a few of this animal still left in the mid-Loangwa Valley. They are now totally protected. A specimen, a fine old bull, shot by Mr. H. S. Thornicroft for the British South Africa Company, did not at first sight appear to differ materially from specimens of those from south of the Zambesi.”

[*Bubalis lichtensteini* (Lichtenstein's Haartebeeste)].

“‘Ngondo’ of the Lake tribes, ‘Nkonze’ of the Asenga, ‘Kondikondi’ of the Alala.

“Common and widely distributed throughout the country, but prefers the more open districts of the high plateau, where it may often be seen in herds of from 20 to 30 individuals.”

Two ♂ ♂.