

PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM



pp. 447-507

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM

Vol. 106

Washington : 1956

No. 3377

MAMMALS OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN¹

By HENRY W. SETZER

Introduction

The discovery of factors of medical importance in mammals of the southern Anglo-Egyptian Sudan prompted this study of their taxonomy, distribution, and zoogeography.

The mammalian hosts obtained on a preliminary investigation in 1948 and subsequent studies in 1949-1950 form the basis of the present report. The material was obtained by personnel of U. S. Naval Medical Research Unit Number Three, and it currently bears Chicago Natural History Museum catalog numbers. This collection is to be divided equally between the Chicago Museum and the United States National Museum. Thus, unless otherwise indicated, specimens from localities bearing no museum abbreviation in the "specimens examined" sections of the accounts of species are in the above collection. Specimens from localities such as Bor, Gondokoro, Khartoum, Lake No, and Mongalla, which bear no museum designation, are in the U. S. National Museum from previous African explorations. Locali-

¹ This paper is based upon studies of the material collected by U. S. Naval Medical Research Unit Number Three. The author is a collaborator with this research group.

Family RHINOCEROTIDAE

Ceratotherium simum cottoni (Lydekker)

Rhinoceros simus cottoni Lydekker, The Field (London), vol. 111, p. 319, Feb. 22, 1908. (Lado Enclave.)

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Four, from: Bahr-el-Ghazal District, 3; Uganda-Lado-Sudan boundary, 1 (BM).

REMARKS: The white, or square lipped, rhinoceros probably ranges only as far north as the swamps on the west bank of the Nile.

For further information concerning the white rhinoceros see E. Heller's article, "The White Rhinoceros" (Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 61, No. 1, pp. 1-77, 1913).

Diceros bicornis somaliensis (Potocki)

Rhinoceros brucii Lesson, Nouveau tableau du règne animal . . . Mammifères, p. 159, 1842. (Nomen nudum.)

Rhinoceros bicornis somaliensis Potocki, Sport in Somaliland, p. 82, 1900. (Ogaden, Ethiopia.)

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Two, both in BM, from: Jubaland, 1; Sennaar, lat. 12° to 13° N., 1.

REMARKS: Mr. Harry Hoogstraal informs me that the black rhino is still to be found in certain low lying areas between Juba and Torit.

Order ARTIODACTYLA

Family SUIDAE

Subfamily Suinae

Sus scrofa sennaariensis Gray

Sus sennaariensis Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 32, May 1868. (Sennaar, Kordofan, and Sudan.)

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: None.

REMARKS: This subspecies of pig is being included in this report on the basis of observations of feral pigs in several parts of the Sudan.

Phacochoerus aethiopicus bufo Heller

Phacochoerus africanus bufo Heller, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 61, No. 22, p. 2, Jan. 26, 1914. (Rhino Camp, Lado Enclave.)

Phacochoerus barkeri Rothschild, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, vol. 6, p. 416, October 1920. (Southwest of Bahr-el-Ghazal.)

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Five, from: Kulme, Wadi Aribo, 2 (BM) southwestern Bahr-el-Ghazal, 1 (BM); Torit, 2.

REMARKS: *P. a. bufo* may be distinguished from *P. a. aeliani* from British East Africa and Ethiopia by the wider upper molars, less inflated auditory bullae, less concavity of the dorsal surface of the skull between the orbits, and the flatter nasals.

The skull available from Torit is of an immature female of the same age as the type of *P. a. bufo*. In all characters this skull agrees with the type and differs from *P. a. aeliani* as above. These characters are not sexual or age variations since they differ to the same degree in animals of comparable age and sex of *P. a. aeliani* from British East Africa.

The skull of *P. barkeri* differs from *P. a. aeliani* in exactly the same degree and quality as do skulls of *P. a. bufo*. Since Rothschild's name is antedated by *bufo* and since I can detect no differences between *bufo* and *barkeri* I am treating the latter as a synonym of the former.

Family HIPPOPOTAMIDAE

Hippopotamus amphibius amphibius Linnaeus

Hippopotamus amphibius Linnaeus, Systema naturae, ed. 10, vol. 1, p. 74, 1758. (Nile River, Egypt.)

(Other synonyms extralimital to the Sudan.)

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Two, both in BM, from White Nile.

REMARKS: The hippopotamus was formerly abundant throughout the Nile drainage. It is now extinct north of Khartoum and reduced in numbers throughout the rest of the drainage system except in the great lakes to the south.

Family GIRAFFIDAE

Giraffa camelopardalis Linnaeus

REMARKS: Two subspecies of giraffes are supposed to exist in the Sudan. The northern and eastern one is *Giraffa camelopardalis camelopardalis* Linnaeus, 1758, with the type locality given as "Ethiopia and Sennar," actually from a captive animal in Cairo, Egypt, assumed to be from the Abyssinian, or Kassala, side of Upper Nubia. The western and southern subspecies has been described as *Giraffa camelopardalis antiquorum* Jardine, 1835, with the type locality stated as "Senaar and Darfour." Other names have been proposed but are now regarded as synonyms of the earlier *camelopardalis* and *antiquorum*.

As may be noted, both subspecies share the type locality of Sennaar. This seems highly unreasonable but without a detailed study of the genus it seems that the problem will not be solved. Only two speci-