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EAST AFRICAN MAMMALS IN THE UNITED STATES  
NATIONAL MUSEUM

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PART III. PRIMATES, ARTIODACTYLA, PERISSODACTYLA, PROBOSCIDEA,  
AND HYRACOIDEA

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1924

Telek River, Loita Plains, 2 (Rainey); Ulukenia Hills, 3 odd skulls (Loring); West Kenia Plains, 4 (Loring).

A male specimen of this zebra from Kitanga Farm weighed 650 pounds.

EQUUS QUAGGA CUNINGHAMEI Heller.

Plate 55.

1914. *Equus quagga cuninghamei* HELLER, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 61, No. 22, p. 3. January 26. (Archer's Post, Northern Guaso Nyiro River, British East Africa; type in U. S. National Museum.)

1914. *Equus quagga cuninghamei* ROOSEVELT AND HELLER, Life-Hist. African Game Anim., vol. 2, p. 694.

*Specimens*.—Three, as follows:

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Archer's Post, 3, including one odd skull (Heller).

Family RHINOCEROTIDÆ.

Genus DICEROS Gray.

1821. *Diceros* GRAY, London Med. Repos., vol. 15, p. 306. April 1. (*D. bicornis*.)

1827. *Diceros* BILLBERG, Syn. Faunæ Scandinaviæ, vol. 1, Mamm., tab. A.

1841. *Opsiceros* GLOGER, Handb. Naturg., vol. 1, p. 125. (*D. bicornis*.)

1862. *Rhinaster* GERRARD, Cat. Bones Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 282. (Not of Gloger, 1841.)

1867. *Keitloa* GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 1025. (*R. keitloa* Gray=*D. bicornis*.)

Although the museum collection contains a splendid series of specimens of the black, or hook-lipped, rhinoceros from East Africa, no specimens of the typical *Diceros bicornis* from South Africa are available for comparison.

DICEROS BICORNIS HOLMWOODI (Sclater).

1892. *Rhinoceros bicornis* TRUE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 15, p. 479. October 26.

1893. *Rhinoceros bicornis holmwoodi* SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 517. (Probably Udulia, northeastern Usukuma, 50 miles south of Speke Gulf, German East Africa; type in British Museum.)

1910. *Diceros bicornis* ROOSEVELT. African Game Trails, Amer. ed., p. 474; London ed., p. 486.

1914. *Diceros bicornis bicornis* ROOSEVELT AND HELLER, Life-Hist. African Game Anim., vol. 2, p. 651.

*Specimens*.—Thirty-three, from the following localities:

UGANDA: Gondokoro, 1 skull (Heller).

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Amala River, 1 skull (Rainey); Juja Farm, 1 (T. Roosevelt); Kasorongai River, 4 skulls (Mearns); Kilima Kui, 1 (T. Roosevelt); Lake Naivasha, 1 skull (Mearns); Meru, 1 skull (K. Roosevelt); Mikindu, 10 miles northwest of, 1 skull (Ellis); Mount Elgon, northeast foothills, 1 pair horns only (White); Mount Kenia, 1 skull (Clark); Nairobi, 1 skull (Percival); Southern Guaso Nyiro River, 11, including six odd skulls (T. Roosevelt, K. Roosevelt,

Heller, Mearns, Loring, Cuninghame); Tana River, 3 skulls (Hepburn, Perie, Witherill); Taveta, 4, including one fetus and one odd skull (Abbott); Telek River, Loita Plains, 1 (Rainey).

Six of the above listed specimens include the skeletons.

Not having seen specimens of typical *Diceros bicornis* of South Africa in this connection, I am unable to add any information regarding the validity of the East African subspecies of the black rhinoceros. Some recent authors have refused to recognize *holmwoodi* as a distinct race, but it would seem almost unbelievable that the animals of British East Africa and Uganda could not be distinguished by some character from those of South Africa.

#### DICEROS BICORNIS SOMALIENSIS (Potocki).

1900. *Rhinoceros bicornis somaliensis* POTOCKI, Sport in Somaliland, p. 82. (Ogaden, Abyssinia.)

1914. *Diceros bicornis somaliensis* ROOSEVELT AND HELLER, Life-Hist. African Game Anim., vol. 2, p. 656.

*Specimens*.—Seven, from the following localities:

BRITISH EAST AFRICA: Archer's Post, 1 skull (Rainey); Isiola River, 2, including one fetus (Rainey); Lakiundu River, 3, including one fetus and one odd skull (Rainey); Longaya Water, Marsabit Road, 1 skull (Rainey).

Not all of these specimens from the Northern Guaso Nyiro region are typical of *somaliensis*, but the series as a whole seems best referred to that race rather than to the subspecies *holmwoodi* of the region from Mount Kenia southward in British and German East Africa. The name *Rhinoceros cucullatus* Wagner, 1835,<sup>1</sup> given to an animal of unknown origin and doubtfully attributed to Abyssinia, seems quite unidentifiable but perhaps refers to an Asiatic species. The type-specimen is said to be in the museum at Munich and if so its status might be determined.<sup>2</sup> *Rhinoceros brucii* Lesson,<sup>3</sup> listed by Schwarz<sup>4</sup> as a valid name based on Blainville's *Rhinocéros d'Abissinie*,<sup>5</sup> with type-locality at Tscharkin, between the Bahr Salaam and the Atbara Rivers, northwestern Abyssinia, is a *nomen nudum*.

#### Genus CERATOTHERIUM Gray.

1867. *Ceratotherium* GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 1027. (*C. simum*.)

The splendid series of specimens of the white, or square-lipped, rhinoceros, collected by Col. Theodore Roosevelt and party in the Lado Enclave, gives the Museum a good representation of this rare mammal.

<sup>1</sup> Schreber's Säugth., vol. 6, p. 317, pl. 317F. 1835.

<sup>2</sup> Schwarz (Ergebnisse der Zweiten Deutschen Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1910-11, vol. 1, p. 871, June, 1920), however, writes: "Typus im Münchener Museum; nach frdl. Mitteilung von Prof. Leisewitz vielleicht ein Artefakt."

<sup>3</sup> Nouv. Tabl. Règne Anim., Mamm., p. 159. 1842.

<sup>4</sup> Ergebnisse der Zweiten Deutschen Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1910-11, vol. 1, p. 870. June, 1920.

<sup>5</sup> Journ. Phys., vol. 85, p. 168. 1817.

## CERATOTHERIUM COTTONI (Lydekker).

1908. *Rhinoceros simus cottoni* LYDEKKER, London Field, vol. 111, p. 319. February 22. (Lado Enclave; type in British Museum.)  
 1910. *Diceros simus cottoni* ROOSEVELT, African Game Trails, Amer. ed., p. 474; London ed., p. 486.  
 1913. *Ceratotherium simum cottoni* HELLER, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., vol. 61, No. 1, pp. 2 and 19.  
 1914. *Ceratotherium simum cottoni* ROOSEVELT AND HELLER, Life-Hist. African Game Anim., vol. 2, p. 660.

*Specimens*.—Seventeen, as follows:

SUDAN: Bahr-el-Ghazal District, 3 skulls (Prentice, Davidson).

LADO: Rhino Camp, 14, including five skeletons, one fetus, and eight odd skulls (T. Roosevelt, K. Roosevelt, Heller).

Three specimens collected by Colonel Roosevelt at Rhino Camp, male, female, and young, are mounted in an exhibition group.

## Order PROBOSCIDEA.

## Family ELEPHANTIDÆ.

## Genus LOXODONTA Vigers.

1827. *Loxodonta* [VIGORS], Zool. Journ., vol. 3, p. 140. January. (*L. africana*.)

Until a satisfactory revision of the African elephants, based upon the material contained in all of the museums of the world, has been made, it will be impossible to say how many of the described forms are really distinct, or to allocate specimens to them with any degree of accuracy. There are unquestionably a number of valid subspecies and nothing is to be gained, at present, by grouping specimens under one name if they can be fairly well sorted geographically under the various described races. The actual distinguishing characters of the subspecies are imperfectly known, as the forms have been described on different features of the anatomy, without comparison of proper material.

## LOXODONTA AFRICANA ALBERTENSIS (Lydekker).

1906. *Elephas africanus albertensis* LYDEKKER, Field, London, vol. 107, p. 1089. June 30. (Southern end of Albert Nyanza, Belgian Congo or Uganda; type in British Museum.)  
 1910. *Elephas africanus peeli* ROOSEVELT, African Game Trails, Amer. ed., p. 476; London ed., p. 487. (Part.)  
 1914. *Loxodonta africana capensis* ROOSEVELT AND HELLER, Life-Hist. African Game Anim., vol. 2, p. 715. (Part; not of Cuvier.)

*Specimens*.—Four, from localities as follows:

LADO: Rhino Camp, 2 odd skulls (Mearns, Heller).

UGANDA: Kibala, 1 ear (Draper); Kisingo, 1, skull and ears only (T. Roosevelt).