Historical List of *Mammalia* Exhibited in the San Diego Zoological Garden

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The compilation of a historical list of Aves and Mammalia exhibited in the collection of the San Diego Zoological Society was begun by the senior author during the Golden Anniversary celebration of the Society in 1966. Although the original collection was composed of a few specimens left in Balboa Park at the close of the 1915—16 Panama-California International Exposition, few records were kept until the collection moved to its present location in 1922. Originally the Aves were chosen as the first of the two groups to be completed, but with the appointment of a custodian of records on 1. XI. 1966, it was decided that since the Mammalia represented a smaller percentage of the collection over the 50-year period, it would be a better idea to chose them as a starting point to see how well the concept of a historical listing could be carried out. It was further decided that the list, rather than ending on 31. XII. 1966, would be carried through until 31. XII. 1967.

The problems encountered by the senior author with the Aves at the very inception of this project proved to be identical in the case of the Mammalia. As is true of almost all Zoological Gardens, the older records are, for the most part, chaotic. Dates of entry into the collection are often lacking, as are dates of death and disposal. Furthermore, a number of individuals of a single species were often recorded on the same card without proper identification so that it has, in a number of instances, been impossible, from the cards, to ascertain to which individual a death or disposal date is applicable. Prior to the appointment of the junior author, the responsibility of record keeping was in the hands of the curatorial staff, which meant that time had to be found for the records among time alloted to other duties. This, however, as the records show, is not a very effective method. With the appointment of a custodian of records, a single individual is now concerned with the maintenance of all data pertaining to the arrival, birth, death and disposal of specimens in the collection. Identification of the specimens on entering the collection, however, still rests in the hands of the curatorial staff. Furthermore, a system of banding and tagging has been initiated which makes the identification of all individual Aves and Mammalia, with the exception of some of the smaller mammals, more precise.

As many of the older cards are uscless in the case of dates, it has been necessary to consult "Zoonooz," the house organ of the Zoological Society, established in 1926, from which much of the valuable historical data has been drawn. Other than "Zoonooz," we have been able to draw heavily on the notes of Mr. Ken Stott, Jr., General Curator of the San Diego Zoological Garden from 1948 until 1954, to whom we should like to express our deepest appreciation for his patience in the face of our many questions and for his willing assistance.

We should also like to express our deep appreciation to Dr. Charles R. Schroeder, Director of the San Diego Zoological Garden, who has given his constant support to this project from its very inception, and to Mrs. Audrey Logger-Well, Secretary to the Resident Veterinarian, for researching so many necessary dates from her post mortem files.

An extremely valuable addition derived from the compilation of the historical list for the *Mammalia* has been the establishment of a "master card" for each species and subspecies exhibited in the collection. On this card are listed all specimens either acquired from outside sources or by birth, sexes, dates of arrival or birth, sources, dates of death, dates of disposal and to whom, as well as the post mortem data and capture locality, when available. In this way, a complete review of a particular mammal is possible without consulting the dead and live specimen files. A similar "master card" system is being established for the *Aves*.

The date for each mammal provided in the following list represents the year of arrival for the first time in the collection. Where "prior to" a particular year is indicated, the exact year cannot be given, but it was known to have been living in the collection before the year provided in the listing. Although we are certain that there may have been other forms of Mammalia in the collection which are not listed in the following account, we do feel that the list is 98 per cent accurate.

We have chosen to follow Herwart Bohlken "Haustiere und Zoologische Systematik" (Z. Tierzücht. u. Züchtungsbiol. 76, Heft 1, 1961) for the classification of domestic mammals commonly exhibited in the zoological gardens.

Tachyglossidae

Southeastern Echidna — Tachyglossus aculeatus aculeatus (Shaw & Nodder 1867) 1925

Didelphidae

Aztec Woolly Opossum — Caluromys laniger aztecus (Thomas 1913)	1947
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Position Diucipius Thurshininino toronomona I A Allam 1001	
Antillean Opossum — Didelphis marsupialis insularis I. A. Allen 1901	. 1939

Dasyuridae

Eastern Native Cat — Dassurinus quall (Zimmormorn 1777)	
Eastern Native Cat — Dasyurinus quoll (Zimmermann 1777)	1951
Boitard 1841)	1955

Phalangeridae

Grav Brush-toiled Possym

Tasmanian Brush-tailed Possum — Trichosurus vulpecula vulpecula (Kerr 1792) 1831)	
Macpherson Ring-tailed Possum - Pseudocheirus marginus mall.	
1915) (Matschie	10.00

Der Zool, Garten, Bd. 37.

Snow Leopard — Panthera (Uncia) uncia uncia (Schreber 1775) 1949 Kenya Leopard — Panthera pardus suahelica (Neumann 1900) 1929 Indian Leopard — Panthera pardus fusca (Meyer 1794) 1923 Persian Leopard — Panthera pardus saxicolor Pocock 1927 1951 North Chinese Leopard — Panthera pardus japonensis (Gray 1862) 1964 Jaguar — Panthera onca (L. 1758) 1925 Nicaraguan Jaguar — Panthera onca centralis (Mearns 1901) 1932 Brazilian Jaguar — Panthera onca palustris (Ameghino 1888) 1939 Lion — Panthera leo (L. 1758) 1937 Masai Lion — Panthera leo massaica (Neumann 1900) 1916 Transvaal Lion — Panthera leo krügeri (Roberts 1929) 1948 Bengul Tiger — Panthera tigris tigris (L. 1758) 1927 Sumatran Tiger — Panthera tigris sumatrae Pocock 1929 1923 Hybrid Tiger — Panthera tigris altaica × Panthera tigris tigris (formerly believed purc-bred altaica) 1962 South African Cheetah — Acinonyx jubatus jubatus (Schreber 1776) 1961 Tanzanian Cheetah — Acinonyx jubatus ngorongorensis Hilzheimer 1913 1932 Sudan Cheetah — Acinonyx jubatus soemmeringi (Fitzinger 1855) 1938	Procaviidae South African Rock Hyrax — Procavia capensis capensis (Pallas 1766)
Otariidae	Malayan Tapir — Tapirus indicus Desmarest 1819
Steller's Sea Lion — Eumetopias jubatus (Schreber 1776)	Rhinocerotidae Great Indian Rhinoceros — Rhinoceros unicornis L. 1758
Odobenidae Atlantic Walrus — Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus (L. 1758)	Arizona Collared Peccary — Tayassu tajacu sonoriensis (Mearns 1897)
Pacific Walrus — Odobenus rosmarus divergens (Illiger 1815)	Suidae
Phocidae 1964 Gray Seal — Halichoerus grypus (Fabricius 1791) 1964 Pacific Harbor Seal — Phoca vitulina geronimensis J. A. Allen 1902 1924 Harp Seal — Pagophilus groenlandicus (Erxleben 1777) 1959 Hawaiian Monk Seal — Monachus schauinslandi Matschie 1905 1951 Northern Elephant Seal — Mirounga angustirostris (Gill 1866) 1923	Central European Wild Boar — Sus scrofa scrofa L. 1758
	Hippopotamidae
Orycteropodidae	East African River Hippopotamus — Hippopotamus amphibius kiboko Heller 1914
South African Aardvark — Orycteropus afer albicaudus W. Rothschild 1907 1967 East African Aardvark — Orycteropus afer lademanni Grote 1911 1961	A righty ruppopotamus — Choeropsis liberiensis Morton 1844
Elephantidae	Camelidae
Asiatic Elephant — Elephas maximus indicus G. Cuvier 1797	Dromedary Camel — Camelus ferus f. dromedarius L. 1758 1923 Bactrian Camel — Camelus ferus f. bactriana L. 1758 1923 Guanaco — Lama guanicoe guanicoe (Müller 1776) 1943 Llama — Lama guanicoe f. glama L. 1758 1925 Alpaca — Lama guanicoe f. glama L. 1758 1946 Vicunia — Lama vicugna (Molina 1782) 1951