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561

# Check List and Atlas of the Mammals of Moçambique

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Lourenço Marques District from about 25°30'S northwards, through the Gaza District and extreme eastern and northern part of the Inhambane District to about 20°S.

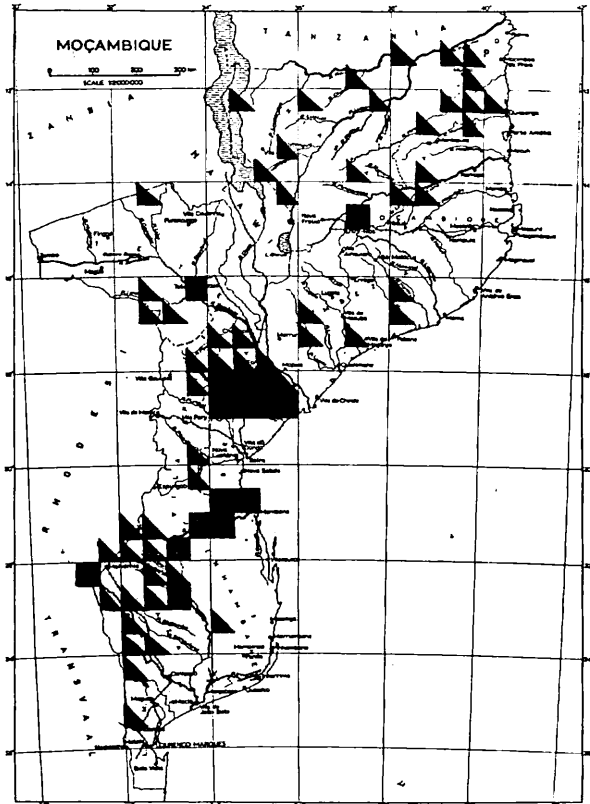
*E. b. crawshaii* from about 20°S throughout the northern parts of the country intergrading with *E. b. bohmi* about the Rovuma River.

**Distribution**

Long extinct locally in the extreme southern part of the Lourenço Marques District south of about 17°30'S and in the eastern parts of the Inhambane District, although there is some movement eastwards from the Gaza into the central and northern parts of the Inhambane Districts. Absent along the western border of the Vila Pery District and in the vicinity of intensively developed areas, otherwise widely distributed throughout.

**Habitat**

Savannas and grassland.



**Family RHINOCEROTIDAE**

- 1. Larger; upper lip square; pronounced nuchal hump visible when head is raised .. .. . *Ceratotherium*
- Smaller; upper lip prehensile; no nuchal hump visible when head is raised .. .. . *Diceros*

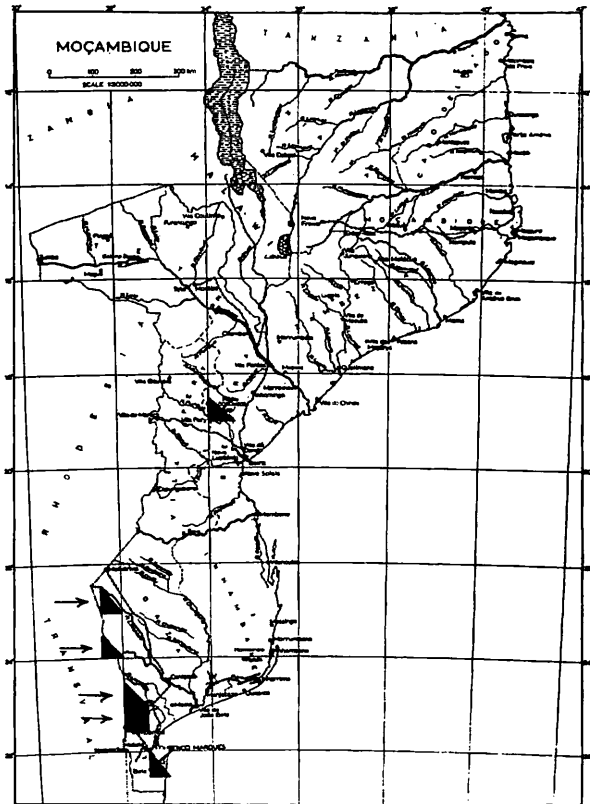
**Genus CERATOTHERIUM Gray, 1868**

***Ceratotherium simum* (Burchell, 1817)**

Squarelipped rhinoceros  
Rinoceronte de lábio direito

Now extinct in Moçambique, the last authentic record of their occurrence being an individual shot near Tega Kraal, Marcorsa (Macosso, 1733D4) in 1935, a photograph of which appeared in Sydney (1965). Vaughan-Kirby (1920) reports the finding of two skulls on the south bank of the Zambezi River above the Shire confluence.

Reintroduced to the Maputo Game Reserve in 1967 and again in 1969 and to the Gorongosa National Park in 1970 from Natal. Vagrants from



reintroductions to the Kruger National Park, Transvaal, make their way eastwards sporadically over the border into Moçambique, an individual being shot by a poacher between Moamba and Magude in 1966.

**Habitat**

The reintroduced individuals show a preference for grassland with short to medium length grasses and are often found on the ecotone with savannas.

**Genus DICEROS Gray, 1821**

**Diceros bicornis (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Black rhinoceros  
Rhinoceronte de lábio prensil

**Distribution**

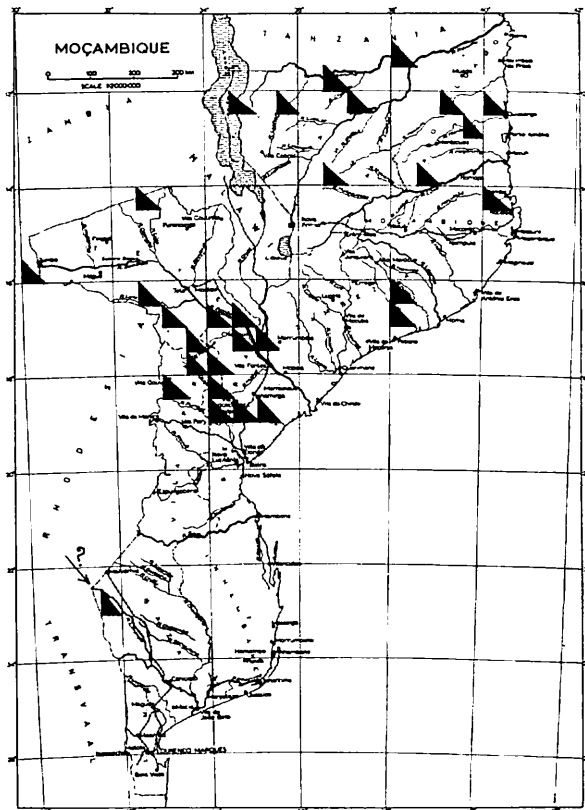
Widely, but sparsely distributed from the Gorongosa National Park throughout the northern areas, formerly with a much wider range southwards. Within recent times an individual was seen in Coutada 16 near the Limpopo River (2231D3; S. P. Mamede *pers. comm.*) the origin of which is in doubt. It seems unlikely that it came from the Kruger National Park and it may have been one from the group released in the Gonarezhou National Park, Rhodesia.

While in general numbers they are on the decrease, or have already reached the point of extinction, in the Gorongosa National Park there is a slight increase in numbers (Tinley, *pers. comm.*).

Recorded from the Central and Southern Provinces of Malawi (Sweeney, 1959), where to-day they are sparse and rarely seen. They may be commoner in the western Tete District than present records indicate, as they occur in the eastern parts of the Zambezi Valley in Rhodesia.

**Habitat**

Savannas, forest fringes and the scrub ecotone of savanna and grassland.



**ORDER ARTIODACTYLA**

Keys after Ansell (1971)

- 1. At least one pair of upper incisors; non ruminant . . . . . 2
- No upper incisors; ruminant . . . . . 3
- 2. Muzzle long, ending in a flat disc containing the nostrils; feet narrow, with lateral hooves not touching the ground; tail thin; hair on body noticeable, at least dorsally . . . . . SUIDAE

Muzzle broad, not ending in a disc; feet broader, with lateral hooves reaching the ground; tail thick (and shorter in proportion); body hairs sparse and inconspicuous, giving a generally naked appearance . . . . . HIPPOPOTAMIDAE