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# LUDWIG KREBS

*CAPE NATURALIST TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA*

1792-1844

*Pamela ffolliott and Richard Liversidge*



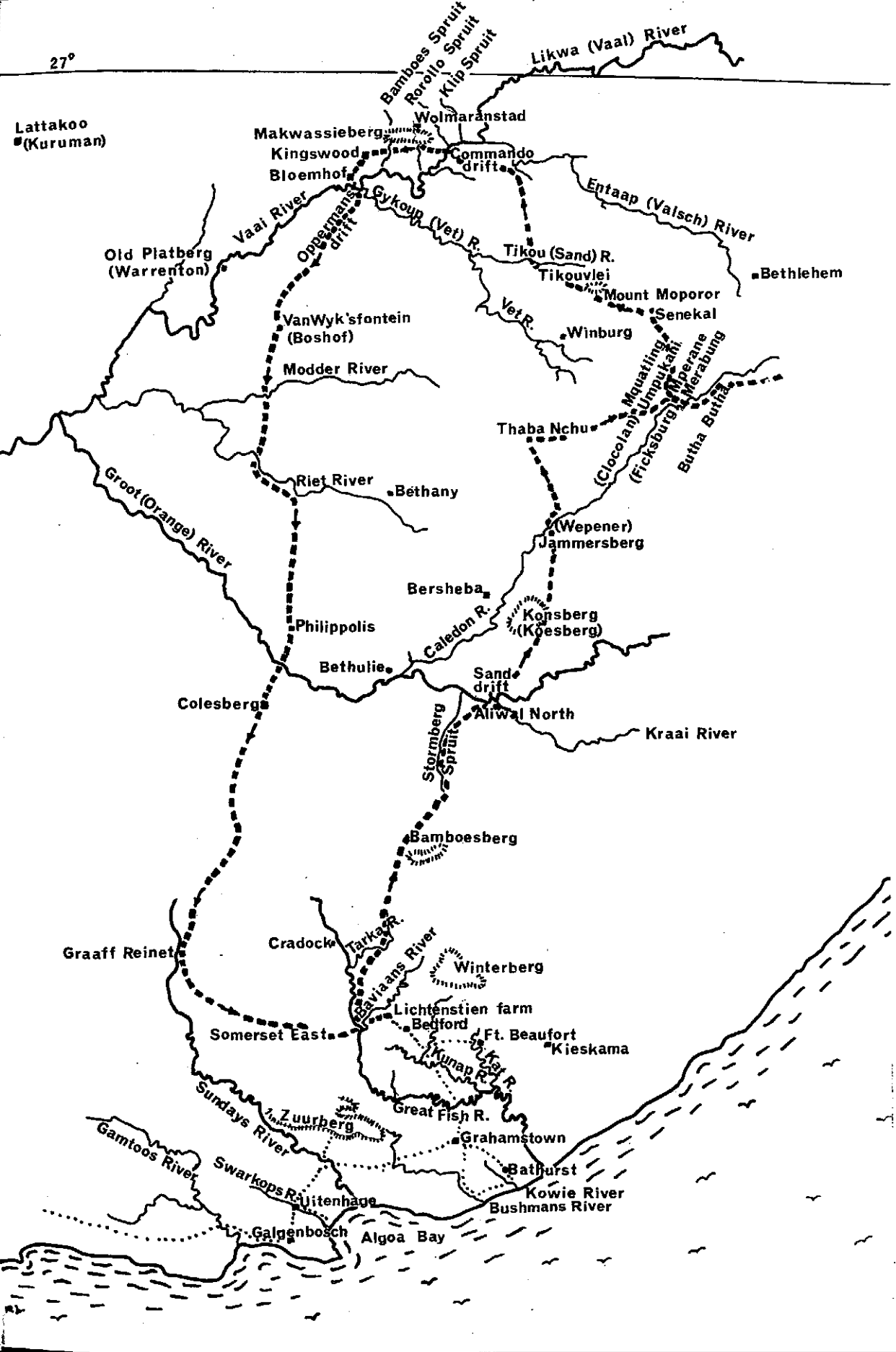
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1971

A.A.BALKEMA / CAPE TOWN

27°

Lattakoo  
(Kuruman)



1822 arrived here in due course. Although I delayed their answer so long and almost feel ashamed to take up the threads and write to you, I feel encouraged by my conviction that, although I have faulted etiquette, I have continued to advance the mutual interest of the Berlin Museum and of our friend, Krebs, which you recommended to me in those letters, according to my best yet very limited power.

Unfortunately, partly owing to inexperience in natural science and partly owing to lack of opportunity and overwork, I have not as yet been able to execute the small commissions which you have charged me with. However, I have passed on to Krebs your wishes so that when he next comes to Cape Town he can endeavour to execute them. All I could do was to have some female ostrich feathers packed into one of the cases which some months ago were despatched by Krebs to the Museum; these may come to some degree up to your expectations. They cost me little or nothing, and, therefore, I ask you to accept them as a present so that, in the worst case, nothing is lost.

Apart from the main object of this letter, to make up to some extent for my faults, I would like to use the opportunity to say a few words with regard to the future prospects of our friend, Krebs. During his recent stay in Cape Town he informed me that from Europe he had been asked to come to Berlin with one of his next following shipments and to wait there and see what could be done on the part of the Government for him. My advice in this direction, for which he asked, was however, that he would do better to stay here and to open a Pharmacy in Cape Town than to go into the blue to Europe. In this is the added advantage that he could continue to collect for the Museum so that his efforts which are really praiseworthy will be rewarded adequately. You may see from recent letters of Krebs to his brother, over there, that he contemplates following this plan and that he expects his brother to come here, who, if he is good as a Doctor, can find here - if not a brilliant - an adequate living. I hope that you will soon receive the shipment sent in February - which I already mentioned - and from a letter which Krebs wrote me under the 28th March from the Interior I learn that he has ready for shipment several birds and insects and the head of a Hippopotamus.

From the relations between me and friend Krebs and from my knowledge of his financial circumstances I am firmly convinced that up to now he has made little profit out of his collections, considering the kind of service and the difficulties he has to battle with. Therefore, I feel more than convinced that you will not let any opportunity pass to negotiate with the Government to his advantage.

My father, who remembers you always with friendship and esteem, wants to be remembered to you. Our mutual friend, Polemann, with whom I spoke about you recently, and his wife are still well. As far as I am concerned, please permit me to ask again for your forgiveness for my unpardonable delay and to sign myself as your devoted

F. Watermeyer

The ninth and tenth collections were received simultaneously and Lichtenstein made one entry for the two collections. According to Krebs' handwritten list of

contents, the ninth collection came from Kaffirland and the neighbouring rivers. This is beyond the Keiskama River and the rivers listed are Fish, Keiskama, Kat, Konap and Baviaans Rivers, all of which lie to the south of the Kominas Mountain range.† The tenth collection probably came from the Baviaans River area where we know he stayed for a time, looking around, and also from the second Kaffirland trip.

There were 26 mammals, the last, number 26, being the 6 Rhinoceros skin 'Sjamboks' mentioned in the letter. There were 412 birds entered into the catalogue. Four of these were new to science: the African Wryneck described in 1830 from the ninth collection stated to have come from the Korrumas Mountains; the White-throated Seedeater described in 1824 from a Baviaans River specimen; the Rock Martin described in 1833 from the same source and the White-flanked Flycatcher described only in 1850 though earlier specimens had been entered in the museum catalogue. This type locality was undoubtedly on the site now known as Lichtenstein farm.

Apart from several species mentioned in previous collections the following species were received in Berlin but only subsequently described:- Brown Robin 1851, Cape Canary 1838, Bar-throated Apalis 1852, Cape Reed Warbler 1864, White-browed Scrub Robin 1831, Terrestrial Bulbul 1837, Barred Owlet 1834, Black Eagle 1830 and the Crowned Crane 1833. Some of these species were in fact known and illustrated by le Vaillant.

Of historical interest is the Warthog mentioned in his letter. This is now extinct in the Eastern Cape and records, according to Hewitt, (1931) are few; Pringle (1822) recorded it from Baviaans River. The Reedbuck was also included and this was last recorded in Bathurst district in 1873. The Ground Hornbill and the Crowned Crane are now rare along these inland localities. The Barred Owlet is no longer found in the Eastern Cape although Andrew Smith described it first from an Eastern Cape specimen. There is little doubt that this was one of the 47 specimens of birds given by Krebs, mentioned in the Gazette 1825, of the fourth list of donations to the S. A. Museum. The original described by Smith (S. A. Quarterly Review - July- September 1834 on p 313) merely states 'Inhabits South Africa, Rare'. It can now be limited further to the Baviaans River since it was from his stored birds from there that the donation to the S. A. Museum was made. This Barred Owlet has not been recorded again in the Eastern Cape, except by Krebs, who sent these specimens and a further specimen in the eleventh collection. Once again we find the Lammergeyer and Bald Ibis on the collection list indicating that these species were not uncommon at that period.

This collection of birds and mammals was valued at 1084 thalers [£162] and a further 630 thalers (£94) were credited for the insects which totalled 4679 specimens.

The idea of starting a chemist shop in Cape Town evidently came to nothing. In 1827 we learn that Krebs had started one in the Eastern Province. Dr Lichtenstein was writing to his Excellency re Ludwig Krebs:- (Deutsches Zentralarchiv)

He thereupon decided to open a pharmacy in a distant part of the Cape Colony,

Krebs would never have had any contact other than with the Berlin Museum, this permit issued to Krebs' nephew makes it clear that Ludwig Krebs had a contact with the Russian Government. The British Embassy in Moscow tried, unsuccessfully, to trace these specimens. But at some date, the entire contents of the St Petersburg Herbarium had been transferred elsewhere and all specimens were grouped collectively as 'ex Botanical Gardens'. (in litt. British Embassy, Moscow)

The authors only found one other reference to Russia, in one of Krebs' letters to Dr Lichtenstein.

It is a pity that I did not hear about the bad share business of my brother, nor how much money my brother received in Germany and RUSSIA for botanical and other objects.

In 1829, apart from the nephew, Carl Julius Kemper, there were two other Europeans in Krebs' household at the Baviaans River; his manager Klopper and Johan Friedrich Seidensticker who started to work as Krebs' book keeper shortly after 16 December 1828. In fact, Seidensticker may well have accompanied Krebs on his overland return by wagon from Cape Town. The two men were cousins and Seidensticker was himself an enthusiastic naturalist with a special interest in butterflies.

Seidensticker had arrived from Germany on the 'Commercie' on 10 November 1822. For a time he acted as book keeper to Pallas and Polemann in Cape Town. Later, in 1831, after a stay on Krebs' farm, he went on a one man expedition into Basutoland and the Transvaal and was never heard of again.

A short letter from L. Krebs from Grahamstown to his brother, Georg, dated 27 November 1829 contained in condensed form, some information about the twelfth collection. In this there are some references to objects not mentioned in a later letter concerning the twelfth collection.

The shipment consists of 12-15 numbers. Of these

1. Case with the hide of a rhinoceros, kudu and quagga.
2. Case with skin of a wolf, wild dog, 2 nadro-jackals, 2 leopards, 7 Hyrax cap, 1 Hyrax lan, 1 Rietbok, 1 Meerkat, 3 Hares, 1 Bloubock, 1 Dipus, 1 Klip-springer, 2 red buck (Mountain Rhebok), 1 Grey (Grey Rhebok), 2 boxes with sponges.
3. Case 7,245 dried plants with three further uncounted items, amongst them a Buceros [Ground Hornbill] from the Omzomvoobo [Umzimvubu] River which was presented to the Governor, Sir Lowry Cole, who then presented it to L. Krebs. Also a new Otis, 1 Charadrius, 1 new snipe, 2 Cursor bicinctus, 2 new birds from the Orange River, 1 Spreeuw, 2 Springmice (Kangaroo Rat) of which [... words unreadable] mouse and mole.
4. Case contains head of a rhinoceros, quagga and kudu belonging to the above hides, several skeletons and heads; a total of 18 pieces.
5. Case No 10. 1 skeleton of an elephant of medium size, further 11 small skeletons of other animals.
6. Case No 9. Contains a complete Bushman in brine in a barrel, also 5 bottles with snakes; in one of them the tongue of an anteater.

7. Case; about 342 birds and some mammals, sponges and plants.
8. Case; about 300 birds.
9. Case; boxes with 4000 insects, head of a buffalo and 13 other pieces.
10. Case; No 64. Mostly rare birds, some mammals and 4000 insects, amongst them rare ones.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  Case. Fish, Molluscs, amphibians, about 700 specimens.
- 1 Bale. No 11. Contains the hide of the elephant.

Meanwhile Ludwig was still persuading his brother to come to the Cape as soon as possible. By now Georg was a qualified doctor and was well trusted by his brother to care for the financial side of the collections sent to Germany. How misplaced was that trust will be shown later.

In June 1830, Georg Krebs wrote to the Conservatoire Botanique de Genève to announce the despatch to them of 130 plants from his brother, Ludwig's, African collection. The package was addressed to Monsieur Alphonse de Candolle.<sup>8</sup> There is a letter preserved at the Geneva Herbarium announcing the arrival of this package at the Swiss Frontier. The Geneva authorities are sure that the Krebs plant specimens were incorporated into the de Candolle Collection.

On 7 July 1830 Krebs was writing again to his brother in Berlin from Bavians River.

I have written to Dr Lichtenstein that as soon as possible he should pay Mr Versmann<sup>9</sup> the 1352 thalers and to give you the balance of this shipment.

Actually it was that day he wrote to Dr Lichtenstein.

July 8th 1830.

Dear Professor,

Already some months ago I had pleasure of sending you, through Mr Polemann, via London, my twelfth consignment for the Zoological Museum. But it is due to a very serious drawn out illness which totally incapacitated me and prevented the free use of my limbs, that the present direct notice of the consignment has been so long delayed. However, I do not doubt that my brother has given you proper advance notice of the expected arrival of this consignment.

I have the pleasure of sending you herewith a list of the objects, hoping that all will arrive in good condition to your complete satisfaction. Through the carelessness of the carriers the cases have spent a long time between here and Cape Town and in Cape Town itself.

As you will learn from the list, this consignment contains nearly 900 birds and various mammals which, since I believe you are still in short supply, have been collected at great expense, the more so because lately, owing to the many changes and the very increased population of the frontier region, birds have been frightened away and become rare. Furthermore, under the new laws for the equal status of the Hottentots with the rights of the African citizen, a certain sense of freedom has come to these people, which makes them obstinate and unwilling to work. My best shots have almost all left me, in order to visit the praised land of the Kat River, where the Government has started a colony of Hottentots and Bastards, or to wander about, spending

their lives free and thieving.

I take the opportunity of asking you, when fixing the value of this consignment, if you will take into consideration the extra care and also the expense which was so much greater than for previous consignments.

You will notice that the big bones of the rhinoceros in this collection are missing, through the carelessness of the Hottentot who was on night watch over the skeleton. The hyenas destroyed same. I myself could not stay there owing to ill health and rainy weather. I had also prepared two large skeletons of elephants, but these, however, were destroyed on account of the unfortunate position of the locality where they were shot.

With this collection you will receive a small specimen of the elephant. For it happens very seldom that, within the Colony, one meets at present anything but young elephants. This is especially because the members of the Mission Station at Enon, Bethelsdorp and Theopolis, not only for the ivory, but for the meat, continually hunt them; so that the elephants and buffalo have almost disappeared from the Colony.

At the moment I have on hand the skeleton of a buffalo which I shall send you. The skin has unfortunately been spoiled. Apart from other objects I still have the skin and skeleton of a gnu. ....

.... If I am dead slow in collecting you can attribute this to my state of health, apart from the above mentioned scarcity of suitable objects, - a shortage especially felt by the farmers.

In spite of my love of travelling and collecting, I could not risk exposing myself too much during the past two years. With longing am I looking forward to the arrival of spring, when I hope to travel to and beyond the Orange River. Such a journey with a consequent change of climate may help to restore my health and to enrich my collections with rare objects. At any rate I hope to obtain a White Rhinoceros which is found in the regions of the Vaal River, south-east of Lattakoo [Kuruman].

According to previous arrangements this twelfth consignment is supposed to be the last major shipment from me. Will you therefore be good enough in future to give me your instructions. I shall then limit myself to the collection of such objects.

From the amount for the twelfth consignment I would like you to pay 1352 thalers to Mr Versmann of Hamburg, as soon as possible and the balance to my brother. Before long I shall take the liberty of sending you a report on my own opinion of the Cape and the discoveries in the East towards Delagoa Bay.

Meanwhile I remain,  
Your servant,  
Ludwig Krebs

The twelfth and final collection under contract was understandably large since Krebs was anxious to realise as much money as he could. It is by any standards a large collection and represents a great effort on Krebs' part, since undoubtedly they were mostly of his own work - both collecting and skinning. The period of this collection was from February 1826 to November 1827 - 22 months, - and 8617 items were paid for; this was not all, because of 879 birds sent, only 834 reached Berlin in good condition. Most of the specimens were insects - 7263. It

says much for the packing that 30 eggs, out of 32 sent, arrived intact. This collection was made over a wide area in the Eastern Cape. Evidently much was collected in the Baviaans Valley area. In Krebs' list he mentions only the localities, Orange River, Rhenosterberg, evidently near the Orange River, Chumie in Kaffirland. Where the marine life came from is uncertain but if the genera of fish Tetradon and Elops are the same as used in these days, at least it is probable that the fish came from somewhere in the Eastern Cape.

One of the most important specimens to come from South Africa to the Berlin Museum was the now extinct Quagga and it was sent in the twelfth collection by Krebs. The quagga roamed the green Karoo areas in vast numbers from the Orange in the north to Swellendam in the south. There were 23 preserved specimens of the quagga before the 1939-1945 War, mostly in Europe, but some were lost during the war. The specimen collected by Krebs is still extant and is illustrated in this book. The interesting point of this collection is that the value of this quagga skin was the same as for the Brown Hyena and less than half the value of a rhinoceros.

There were 26 mammals, skeletons or skulls. Since we know so little of localities, thanks to Dr Lichtenstein's carelessness, it is not possible to comment upon changes of distribution, except to remark that already Krebs himself had noted that some birds are no longer today common in the Eastern Cape.

It is interesting to note that the Bush Pig was only described after this collection was received in Berlin - the name being the same as used by Lichtenstein. Of the birds that were described only subsequently to this collection reaching Berlin, the following can be listed, apart from several already mentioned. The Golden-tailed Woodpecker, Grey-backed Finch-lark, Penduline Tit, Terrestrial Bulbul, Bronze Mannikin, Sickle-winged chat, and the White-throated Swallow. The Lark was probably collected in dry country towards the Orange River. The Bronze Mannikin and Terrestrial Bulbul is also found in indigenous forest. This may be a possible indication of the source of the marine animals, bearing in mind that Krebs only crossed the Keiskama River further inland.

The twelfth collection was valued at 2998 thalers. Unfortunately little is known of the Botanical Collection made by Krebs. Bulbs occur in several collections already quoted. There is also *Wahlenbergia procumbens*, collected at Halfway House, Liesbeeck River by Carl Bergius and Krebs. There is a little known botanical work - 'Botanische Beverkungen' published in Prague 1844 and written by K. B. Prezl. In this work Krebs collection numbers go as high as No 378 and from this we find that all of his specimens have been used as types in the descriptions of species new to science. There are also 20 other species mentioned which were collected by Krebs. In all, the locality is given as 'Cabo Bonae' which is as vague as ever but would appear to be the error of the describer rather than the collector. For it must be noted that according to Thystleton-Dyer (1896-1925) the localities of Kaffirland and Caffraria are given for Krebs specimens. Thus it would appear that Krebs was collecting plants at this stage.

The importance attached to the plants collected in the twelfth collection is indicated by the request of the Berlin Herbarium to be allowed to overspend their allowance by 1000 thalers to pay for the plant collection valued at 2998



5	10	<i>Elephas africanus</i> juv	<i>Procapra capensis</i> (Pallas) 1766 <i>Loxodonta africana</i> (Blumenbach) 1797
5a	6	<i>Sus aethiopicus</i>	<i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i> (Pallas) 1767
7	10	<i>Antelope redunca</i>	<i>Redunca fulvorufula</i> (Afzelius) 1815
8	10	" uchoire	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i> (Zimmerman) 1780
9	10	" <i>Electragus</i> juv.	<i>Redunca arundinum</i> (Boddaert) 1785
10		" <i>Oreotragus</i> F.	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i> (Zimmerman) 1783
11	9	<i>Chrysochloris rufina</i> n. sp.	<i>Chrysochloris asiatica</i> (Linn) 1766
12	9	<i>Canis mesomelas</i> jung.	<i>Thos mesomelas</i> (Schreber) 1778
13-15	9 10	<i>Felis guttata</i>	<i>Leptailurus serval</i> (Schreber) 1776
16-18	10	<i>Viverra genetta</i>	<i>Genetta felina</i> (Thunberg) 1811
19-23	10	<i>Herpestes cafer</i> 2ad. 3y	<i>Herpestes ichneumon cafer</i> (Gmel.) 1788
24	9	<i>Heptritis Zorilla</i>	
25	10	<i>Monitor nov. sp.</i>	<i>Varanus sp.</i>
26	6	<u><i>Sjambokt van Rhinoceras</i></u>	
1-5	10.9	<i>Psittacus Le Vaillanti</i>	<i>Poicephalus robustus</i> (Gmelin) 1788
6-8		<i>Tragon Narina</i> lm. 3.F.	<i>Apaloderma narina</i> (Stephens) 1783
9		<i>Bucco (Pogonias) unidentatus</i>	<i>Tricholeama leucomelas</i> (Boddaert) 1783
10	10	<i>Cuculus glandarius</i>	<i>Clamator glandarius</i> (Linn) 1758
11-13		" <i>solitarius</i> Le.V.	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i> Stephens 1815
14	11.9	" <i>serratus</i> Eddie Le.V.	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i> (Boddaert) 1783
15-18	12.9	" <i>clamosus</i> trairi	<i>Cuculuscafer</i> Licht. 1793
19	31.9	" <i>auratus</i> pectorefulvo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i> (Boddaert) 1783
20-23	47	" " <i>pectore albo</i>	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>
24-27	61.9 41.9	" <i>Classi</i>	" <i>klaas</i> (Stephen) 1815
28-35		" <i>cupreus</i> ad	" <i>cupreas</i> (Shaw) 1792
36	42.9	" " juv	" "
37-40	50	<i>Cuculus Indicator</i> M.	<i>Indicator indicator</i> (Sparrman) 1777

Springhaas	Springhaas	
Klipdas	Rock Dassie	African Elephant
Vlak Varken	Vlakvark.	Warthog
Rietbok	Rooi Ribbok	
Springbok	Springbok	
Klyne Reebok	Reedbuck.	Rietbok
Klipspringer	Klipspringer	
Goudsmol	Golden mole	
Jonge Jakkals	Black-backed Jackal	
Tygerboschkat	Tierboskat.	Serval
Muskeljaarkat	Muskejaart kat	Small Spotted Genet
Muishondes	Large Grey Mongoose	
Muishond	Stinkmuishond,	
?Kometjiegatkat	Cape Polecat	
Papegay	Cape Parrot	
	Narina Trogon	
	Pied Barbet	
Koekoe	Great Spotted Cuckoo	
Weis myn vrou	Piet-my-vrou	? related to canora
	Jacobin Cuckoo	
Zwarte koekoek	Black Cuckoo	Kat rivier
Diederik	Diederik Cuckoo	van Baviaan rivier
	" "	
Nietje	Klaas Cuckoo	
	Meitjie	
Goudskoekoek	Emerald Cuckoo	
	" "	
Honingswyser	Greater Honeyguide	

Skulls and Skeletons

1					
2			Loxodonta africana (Blumenbach) 1797	African Elephanton	African Elephant Skeleton - young
3	Rh bicornis		Diceros bicornis (Linn) 1758		Black Rhinoceros
4	Equus Quagga		Equus quagga Gmelin 1788	Quagga	Quagga Skull
5	Antelope		Strepsiceros strepsiceros (Pallas) 1766	Kudu	Kudu "
6	" Electragus		Redunca fulvorufula Afzelius 1815	Rooi Rebbok	Rooiribbok "
7					
8	" Capreolus		Pelea capreolus (Bechstein) 1799		Vaal Ribbok "
9	" Oreotragus		Oreotragus oreotragus (Zimm.) 1783	Klien springer	Klipspringer "
10	Oryx capensis		Oryx gazella (Linn) 1758		Gemsbok "
11	Ocroop glaucus				Skeleton
12	Proteles caffer		Proteles cristatus (Sparrman) 1783		Aardwolf
13	" "		" "		"
14-15	Felis leopardus		Panthera pardus Thunberg 1811		Leopard
16	" guttata		Acinonyx jubatus (Schreber) 1776		Cheetah
17	Hyaena rufa		? Hyaena brunnea Thunberg 1820		? Brown Hyaena
18	Protelis		Proteles cristatus (Sparrman) 1783		Aardwolf
19	Herpestes caffer		Herpestes ichneuman Grill, 1858		Large Grey Mongoose
20	Antelope Tragulus		Raphicerus campestris (Thun.) 1827		Steenbok
21	Hyrax laniger		Dendrohyrax arboreus' (A.Smith) 1827		Tree Dassie
22-25	" capensis		Procavia capensis Pallas 1766		Rock Dassie
26	Sus larvatus		Potamochoerus porcus Des. 1831		Bush Pig
27					
28					
29					
30	Vultur Kolbii		Gyps coprotheres (Forster) 1798	Kolbi's vulture	Cape Vulture
31	Buceros coronatus		Lophoceros albiterminatus		Crowned Hornbill
32	Ibis Hagadash		Hagedashia hagedash (Latham) 1790		Hadedas
33-41	Gracula carunculata		Bugeranus carunculatus (Gmelin) 1789		Wattled Crans
42	Lamprotornis Morio		Onychognathus morio (Linn.) 1766		Red-winged Starling
43-44	Turdus capensis		Pycnonotus capensis (Linn) 1766		Cape Bulbul
45	Arycteropus capensis		Orycteropus afer (Pallas) 1766		Aardvark, Antbear

<u>SKINS</u>				
1	Elephant	(	Loxodonta africana (Blumanbach) 1797	African Elephant
2	Rhinoceros		Diceros bicornis (Linn) 1758	Black Rhinoceros
3	Quagga		Equus quagga Gmelin 1788	Quagga
4	Antilope strepsiceros?		Strepsiceros strepsiceros (Pallas) 1766	Kudu
5	" Eleotragus ♀		Redunca fulvorufula (Afzelius) 1815	Rooi-ribbok
6-7	" " y.			
8	" Capreolus ♀		Pelea capreolus (Bechstein) 1799	Vaal Robbik Ribbon
9	" Oreotragus ♀		Oreotragus oreotragus (Zimm) 1783	Klipspringer
10	" Tragulus ♂		Raphicerus campestris (Thun.) 1811	Steenbok
11	" Pygmae ♂		Guevei caerulea (H.Smith) 1827	Blue Duiker
12	" " ♀			
13	" "			
14	Hyaena rufa		? Hyaena brunnea Thunberg 1820	? Brown Hyaena
15	" picta		Lyaon pictus (Tenn) 1820	Wild Hunting dog
16	" Crocuta		Crocuta crocuta (Erxleben) 1777	Spotted Hyena
17	Proteles Caffer		Proteles cristatus (Sparrman) 1783	Aardwolf
18	" "		Proteles cristatus	"
19	Felis Leopardus		Panthera pardus Linn.	Leopard
20	" "		" "	"
21	" guttata		Leptailurus serval (Schreber) 1776	Tygerboschkat Tierboskat
22	Herpestes Caffer		Herpestes ichneumon (Gmelin) 1788	Serval Large Grey Mongoose
23	" galera		Atilax paludinosus Cuvier 1829	Water Mongoose
24	" "		" "	Water Mongoose
25	Sus larvatus		Potamochoerus porcus Des 1831	Bushpig
26	" " ♀		" "	"
27	Orycteropus capensis		Orycteropus afer Pallas 1766	Antbear
28	Oreopithecus glaucus		Cercopithecus aethiops (Linn) 1758	Blouaap Vervet Monkey
29	Hyrax laniger		Dendrohyrax arboreus A.Smith 1827	Tree Dassie
30	" capensis		Procavia capensis Pallas 1766	Rock "
31	" " "		" "	" "
32-36	" " yng.		" "	" "
37	Pedetes Caffer		Pedetes capensis (Pallas) 1778	Springhaas
38	Lepus capensis		Lepus capensis Linn. 1758	Springhare
39	" villosus			Cape Hare
40-41	Georynchus unicolor			