

RECORDS OF BIG GAME

WITH

THE DISTRIBUTION, CHARACTERISTICS, DIMENSIONS,
WEIGHTS, AND

HORN & TUSK MEASUREMENTS

OF THE DIFFERENT SPECIES

FOURTH EDITION

BY ROWLAND WARD, F.Z.S.



LONDON

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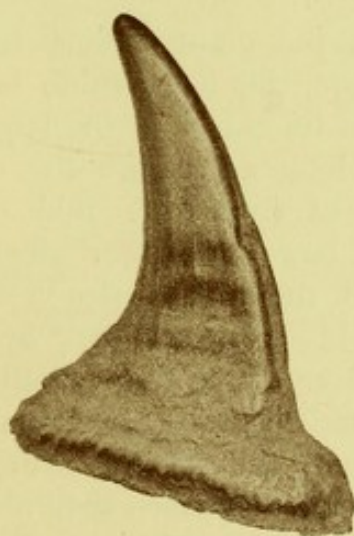
"THE JUNGLE," 166 PICCADILLY, W.

1903

Length on outside curve.	Length exposed from gum.	Locality.	Owner.
...	11	Rhodesia	George Grey.
...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mashonaland	S. Chillingworth.
-11	...	East Africa	Count Scheibler.
11	...	British Central Africa	Major R. Skeffington Smyth.
-...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Barotsiland	Col. C. Harding.
...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	East Africa	Douglas M'Douall.
...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	H. Hyde Baker.
..	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Near Ruo River, South-east Africa	C. C. Bowering.
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Somaliland	W. R. Bindloss.
...	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	W. W. Ashley.
-...	9	Pungwe	Count E. Hoyos.
...	9	Somaliland	Prince Boris Czetywytynski.
..	9	Do.	A. E. Butter.
...	9	Sudan	Prince Colloredo Mansfeld.

Lower Tusks.

-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Somaliland	J. D. Inverarity.
-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Do.	Viscount Edmond de Poncins.



Horn of Indian Rhinoceros.



Record Horn of Indian Rhinoceros. Shot by Lord Curzon.

INDIAN RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros unicornis*).

In addition to being the giant among its Asiatic kindred and possessing but a single horn, this huge rhino is specially characterised by the form of the folds in its hide, and the large tubercles on the fore- and hind-quarters, which look as though the skin had been fastened to the body by means of rivets. A fold before and behind the shoulder marks off one large triangular shield on each side, while another fold before each thigh separates a large rump-shield; the saddle-shaped body-shield being defined by the fold behind the shoulder and the one in front of the thigh, both of which extend across the back. Very characteristic, too, are the great folds which form heavy rings of skin round the neck. Although the tubercles are largest on the fore- and hind-quarters, they also occur on other parts of the body. Height at shoulder from 5 feet 8 inches to at least 6 feet; girth, 105 inches. The late Dr. T. C. Jerdon mentions 24 inches as the length of a fine horn.

MAHARAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR'S SPECIMENS

Height at shoulder	6 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	6 ft. 1 in.	6 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Total length	14 ft. 1 in.	13 ft. 2 ins.	13 ft. 10 ins.
Body	11 ft. 11 ins.	11 ft. 2 ins.	11 ft. 8 ins.
Girth behind shoulder	119 ins.	112 ins.	
Biggest girth	144 ins.	142 ins.	
Round neck nearest body	90 ins.	84 ins.	
" " head	74 ins.	75 ins.	
Horn	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.	13 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.	

Distribution.—Chiefly the Assam plain at the present day. At one time this animal was found over the greater part of the Indian peninsula, as attested by fossil remains, but now it is restricted to Assam; its place farther south in the Sanderbans, Chittagong, and Burma being taken by the smaller *R. sondaicus*.

Length on front curve.	Circumference.	Weight.	Locality.	Owner.
-21 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	Nepal	Lord Curzon.
19 $\frac{1}{8}$	22 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	India	British Museum.
♀ 18	16	...	Assam	M. H. Logan.
16 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	Belsire, Assam	W. C. Sherwill.
♀ 16 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	Cooch Behar	H. H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar.
♀ 16	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Nowgong, Assam	L. Fabre Tonnerre.
14 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	...	Assam	Dr. W. P. Y. Bainbrigge.
♀ 14	22 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Nowgong	L. Fabre Tonnerre.
-13 $\frac{7}{8}$	...	...	Cooch Behar	Maharajah of Cooch Behar.
¹ 13	...	...	Do.	Do.
13	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Assam	G. A. Dolby.
12 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	...	Do.	H. B. Firman.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	...	Do.	H. C. Holland.
-12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Cooch Behar	James J. Harrison.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	...	?	J. W. Grieve.
12	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Cooch Behar	A. Ezra.
11	20	...	Do.	Capt. Hon. W. Lambton.
11	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	?	R. S. Hamilton.
-10 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	Foot of Garo Hills	A. O. Hume.
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	...	?	Earl of Dunmore.
10	...	...	Cooch Behar	Duke of Portland.
9	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Do.	P. B. Vander-Byl.
-♀ 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	...	Do.	Countess Scheibler.

¹ Height at shoulder, 6 ft. 6 ins.

JAVAN RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*).

A less gigantic and smaller-headed species than the last, with the skin divided up into a kind of mosaic pattern, and the fold in front of the shoulder continued right across the body like the two hinder folds. The neck also lacks the large ring-like masses of folded skin. Horn never very large, and generally almost or completely wanting in the female. A female has been measured which stood $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the shoulder, and it is probable that the male stands not very much less than the Indian species, although it is of lighter build.

Distribution.—The Sanderbans and other parts of Eastern Bengal, to the Terai, Sikhim, Assam, and thence through Burma and the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra, Java, and Borneo.

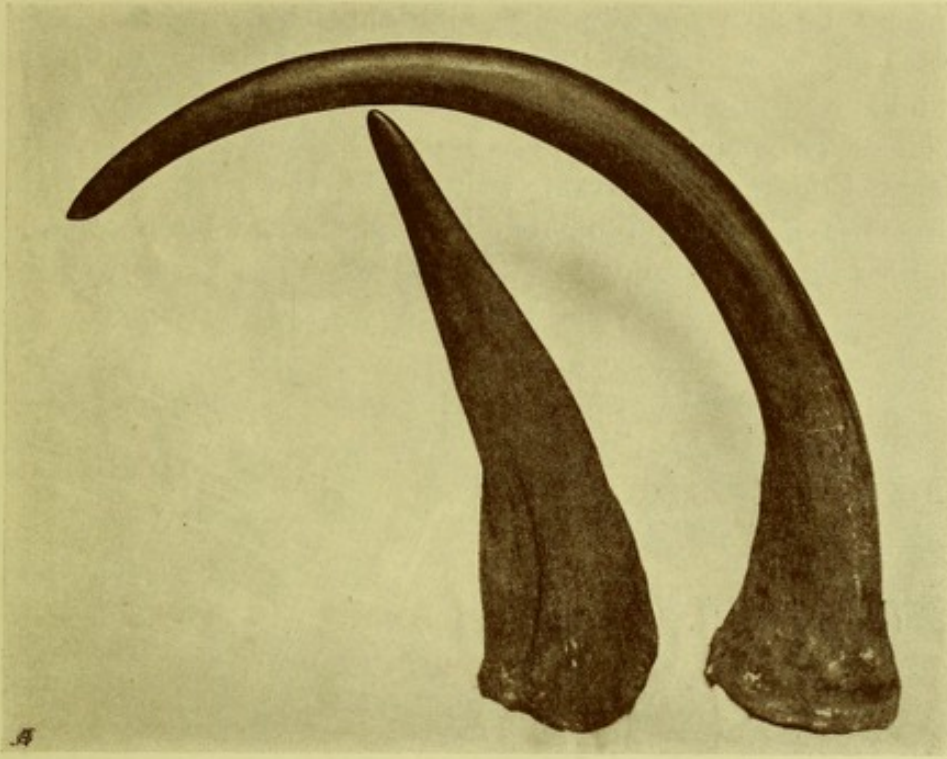
Length on front curve.	Circumference.	Locality.	Owner.
10 $\frac{5}{8}$	19 $\frac{5}{8}$	Java	British Museum.
10 $\frac{5}{8}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	H. Van Son.
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	Do.	A. S. Campbell.

SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros sumatrensis*).

The smallest of the Asiatic rhinos, and the only one with two horns; differing, however, from the African members of the genus by the folds in the skin and the presence of teeth in the front of the jaws. Only the fold behind the shoulders is continued across the back, and the brown or black skin is rough, granular, and more or less hairy. Height at shoulder from about 4 feet to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet; weight about 2000 lbs.

Distribution.—From Assam (where the species is very rare) to Siam, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo. The Assam form is a distinct local race (*R. sumatrensis lasiotis*).

Length on front curve.	Circumference.	Owner.
32 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{3}{8}$	British Museum.
27 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	Do.



Horns of Common African Rhinoceros, from Mr. S. L. Hinde's specimens.

COMMON AFRICAN RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros bicornis*).

Aurarisse of the Abyssinians.

Chipamberi of the Lower Zambesi natives.

Chipémbere of the Chilalas.

Favu of the Swahilis.

Gurhu of the Danakil tribes.

Muin of the Masais.

Sipejana of the Swazis and Matonga.

Upejana of the Matabili and Zulus.

Upelepe of the Basutos.

Wärtzes of the Gallas.

Weel of the Somalis.

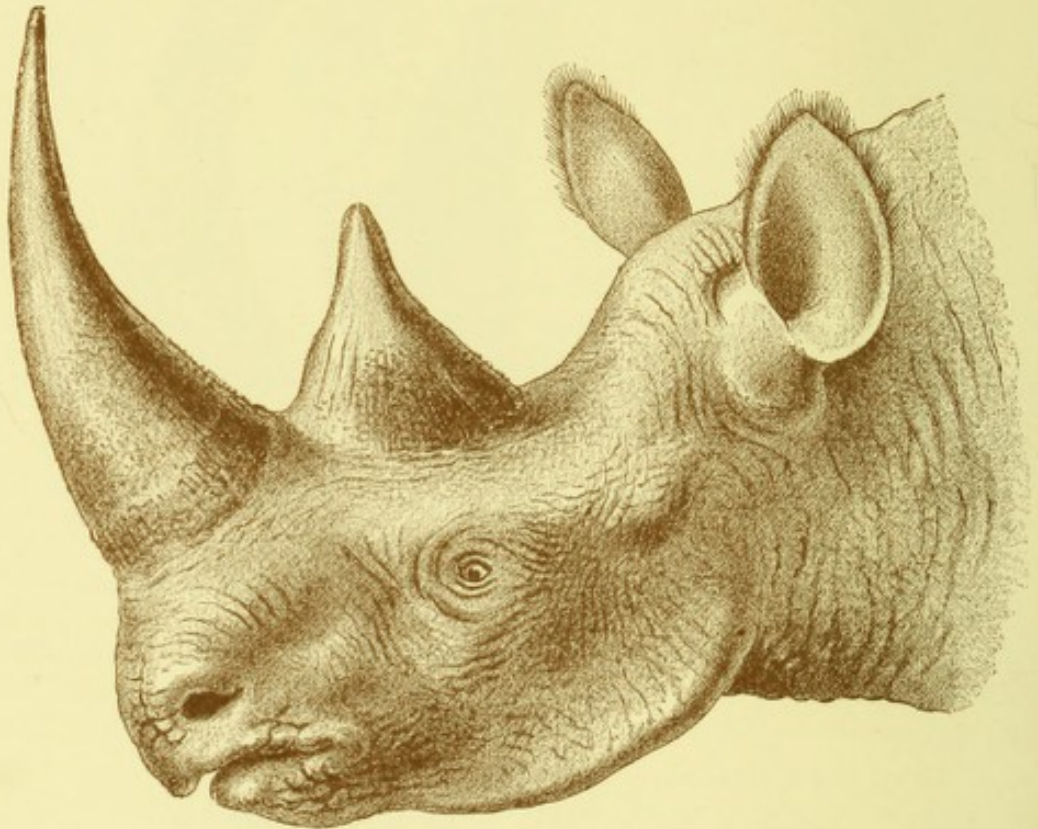
Zwart Rhinoster of the Boers.

The African rhinoceroses are two-horned animals, readily distinguished from their Asiatic relatives by the absence of the folds of skin on the body which form such a characteristic feature of the latter; as they also are by the lack of front teeth in both the upper and lower jaws. The hide, too, is almost completely naked, although there are some bristly hairs on the margins of the ears and the tip of the tail.

Perhaps the most distinctive external feature of the black rhinoceros, as the present species is commonly called, is to be found in the prehensile tip to the upper lip, which is rounded and not very wide in front. Other points of distinction are, however, shown by the form of the horns and ears and the position of the eyes; while in bodily size

this animal is also considerably inferior to the next. The black rhinoceros is also well characterised by the comparative shortness of its skull, and the form and structure of the molar teeth, which are adapted for a diet of twigs and leaves. Average height at shoulder, 5 feet.

Major Edgar G. Harrison, writing in the *Field*, December 25, 1897, records the measurements of a five-horned Rhinoceros shot by him in East Africa as follows:—



Head of Common African Rhinoceros.

First Horn.—Counting from snout, measurement $14\frac{3}{4}$ in.; is a normal front horn curving backwards.

Second Horn.— $15\frac{1}{4}$ in., curving forwards instead of backwards or being straight, as is usual, and leaning considerably over to the off-side.

Third Horn.— $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide half-way between base and apex; is flat and perpendicular, and, though a distinct horn, grows out of the off-side of the base of No. 2.

Fourth Horn.—Is a stumpy, abortive horn, 9 in. long, growing partly from the base of No. 3, but quite separate and inclining slightly backwards.

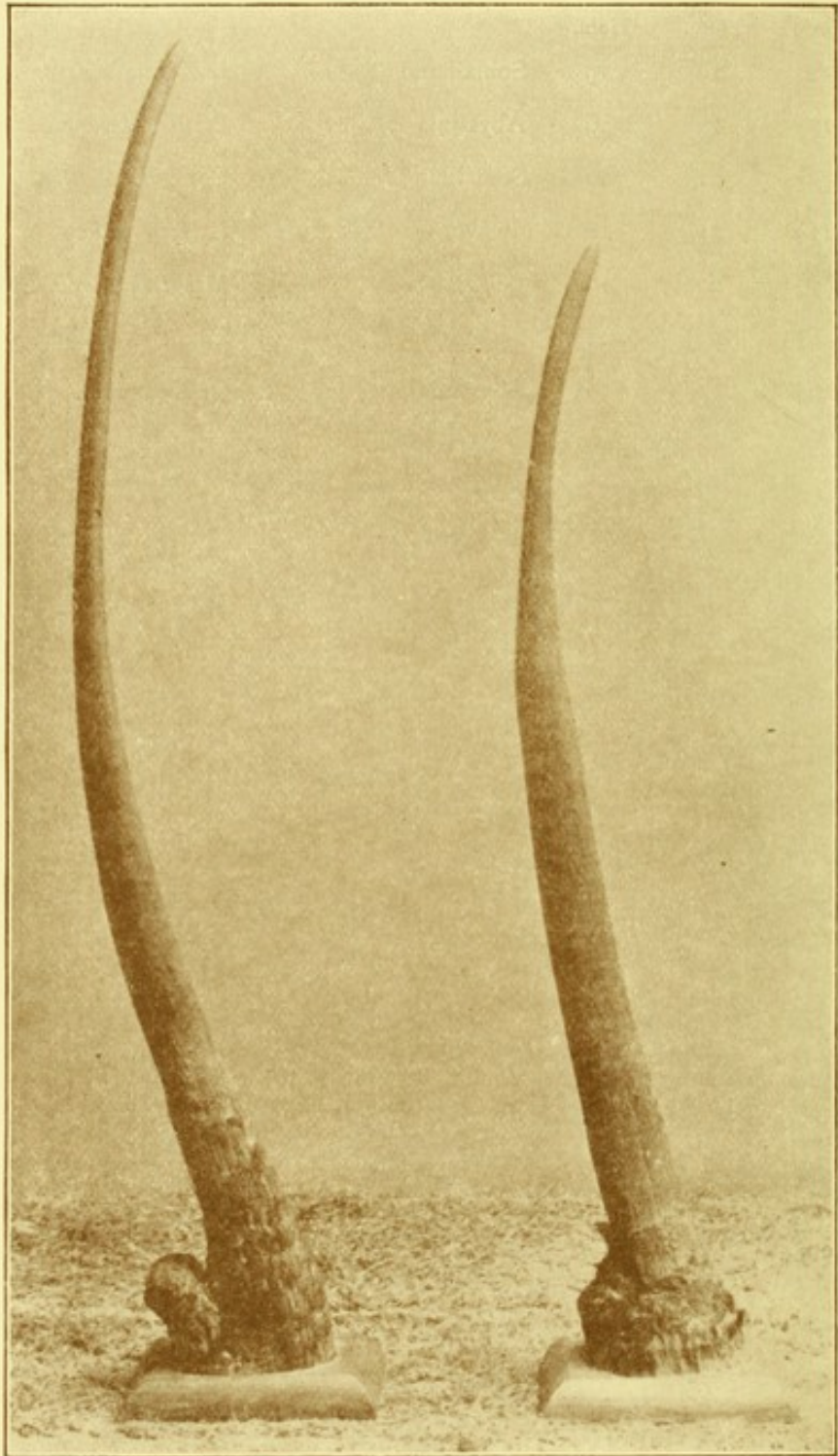
Fifth Horn.—A distinct horn, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, with its own base separated about 3 in. from No. 4.

Distribution.—From Abyssinia and Somaliland through East and Central Africa, in suitable localities, to the Cape. Now rare to the south of the Zambesi, and probably more abundant in the districts between the interior of Somaliland and Lake Rudolf than anywhere else. Although more alert and active than Burchell's rhinoceros, and thus a more dangerous animal, this species is by no means difficult to kill with modern weapons; and in the old days hunters frequently shot half-a-dozen in a single evening as they came to drink at a pool. In spite of its wide distribution, it has not been found possible to split up the species into local races; although this may perhaps be due to the want of sufficient specimens for comparison. The so-called *Rhinoceros holmwoodi* is a variety of this species.

Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner.
Front Horn.	Rear Horn.	Front Horn.	Rear Horn.		
53½	...	18½	...	East Africa . . .	Dr. C. H. Orman.
47	22¼	22	20	Do. . .	S. L. Hinde.
-44½	...	...	...	? . . .	Imperial Museum, Vienna.
44	...	...	...	? . . .	The late F. Holmwood.
43	...	21½	...	? . . .	A. Beit.
41½	10	20½	16½	Zululand . . .	Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. Coke.
-41¼	...	22½	...	Orange River . . .	Major-Gen. Sir William Crossman.
-41	...	...	...	? . . .	Carl Hagenbeck.
41	...	...	...	East Africa . . .	The late F. Holmwood.
-40	...	22	...	Do. . .	Berlin Museum.
40	14¾	18½	20½	Mt. Kenia, East Central Africa . . .	A. H. Neumann.
-39½	...	21½	...	South Africa . . .	J. Lamont.
38¾	...	21	...	? . . .	Hon. Walter Rothschild.
38½	...	19	...	Masailand . . .	Sir John Kirk.
-38	11	24	21¾	South Africa . . .	Earl of Dartmouth.
-36	...	...	...	East Africa . . .	Sir Bartle Frere, Bart.
-35½	...	18	...	? . . .	H. Murray.
♀ 33½	...	17½	...	Matabililand . . .	W. Van Ness.
-32½	21	19	15½	Portuguese Northern Zambesia . . .	F. Vaughan Kirby.

Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner
Front Horn.	Rear Horn.	Front Horn.	Rear Horn.		
-32	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{7}{8}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Athi Plains, East Africa	Count Scheibler.
31	...	18	...	East Africa	R. P. Carroll.
31	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	H. C. V. Hunter.
-30 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{5}{8}$	German East Africa	O. Neumann.
30	..	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	East Africa	R. Meinertzhagen.
29 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	18 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	Somaliland	Julius Jeppe.
-29 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	Do.	A. H. Straker.
28 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	18	...	South Africa	C. D. Rudd.
28 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	East Africa	C. Fendelow.
28 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	South Africa	F. C. Selous.
27 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	18	East Africa	H. Hyde Baker.
27 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	21	17	Masailand	Capt. R. A. J. Montgomerie, R.N.
27	...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	East Africa	E. Gedge.
27	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	Sir Robert Harvey, Bart.
27	12	...	...	Do.	Sir John Willoughby, Bart.
26 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	...	?	Sir Edmund G. Loder, Bart.
26 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	East Africa	Henry Charrington.
26	13	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	C. Craig.
26	9	18	17	Do.	Major M. Tighe.
26	10	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	Do.	F. W. Belt.
♀ 25 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	16	15	East shore of Lake Rudolf	A. H. Neumann.
25 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	East Africa	Sir Clement Hill.
25 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	Do.	F. J. Jackson.
♀ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	16	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Masailand	Capt. R. A. J. Montgomerie, R.N.
23 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	20 $\frac{3}{8}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	East Africa	A. E. Butter.
23 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	21	...	Do.	Hon. Walter Rothschild.
23	21	18	19	Do.	Count E. Hoyos
22 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Somaliland	Julius Jeppe.
22 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	Do.	Sir H. D. Tichborne, Bart.
22	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	Do.	Lieut.-Col. H. D. Olivier.

Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner.
Front Horn.	Rear Horn.	Front Horn.	Rear Horn.		
21 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	19	19	Somaliland . . .	J. Kenneth Foster.
21 $\frac{3}{8}$	17	14	16	Abyssinia . . .	British Museum.
20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{7}{8}$	Somaliland . . .	Count E. Hoyos.
20	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	Do.	J. Byng Paget.
20	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do.	Major H. G. C. Swayne.
20	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{7}{8}$	Do.	Count E. Hoyos.
13	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Abyssinia	O. Neumann.



Front Horns of Burchell's Rhinoceros.

From specimens in the collection of the late Roualeyn Gordon Cumming, in the possession of Col. W. Gordon Cumming.

BURCHELL'S RHINOCEROS (*Rhinoceros simus*).

Next to the Indian elephant this is the largest mammal that has trodden the earth in modern times. Its huge bulk, bluntly truncate muzzle, which has no prehensile tip, the great length of the skull, and the enormous front horn, with its expanded base, form the most striking external characteristics of this species. The cheek-teeth are of quite a different type of structure from those of the preceding species, being, in fact, adapted for chewing grass. In walking, the animal carried its head low, so that in examples in which the front horn bends forward, its tip became worn by being pushed along the ground. It is difficult to surmise the reason for the application of the name "white rhinoceros" to this species.

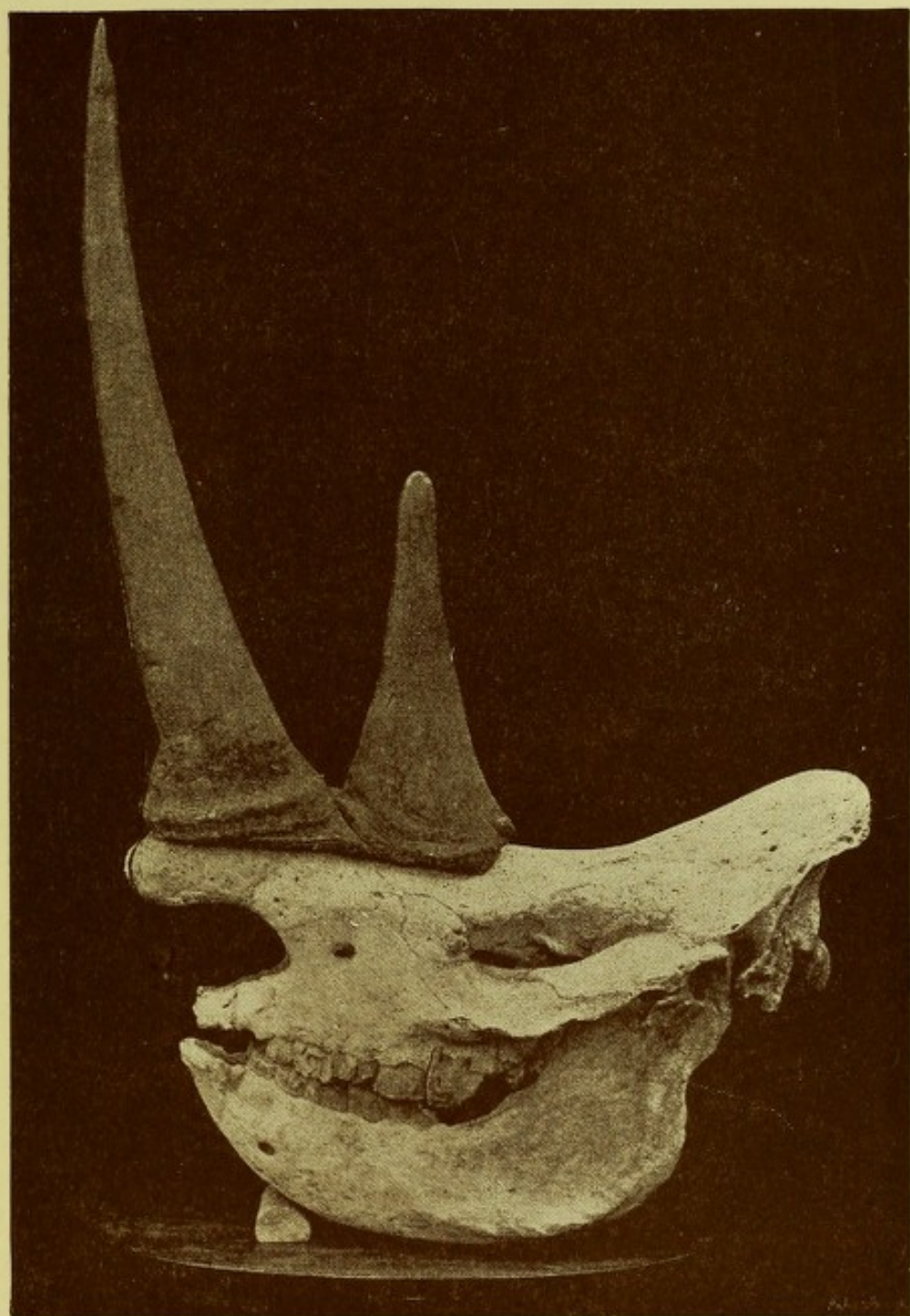
Distribution.—South and South-East Africa, in suitable localities, as far north as the Zambesi; and again in Central Africa at Lado, on the equator. Exterminated early in the last century to the south of the Orange River; and now represented in South Africa at the most by a few survivors in North-East Mashonaland, and possibly by others in the reedy swamps at the junction of the Black and White Umvolosy rivers. Between the Zambesi and Orange rivers the species was abundant less than half a century ago; Andersson alone having killed sixty in the course of a few months. When it was supposed to be all but exterminated, its existence in the neighbourhood of Lado was made known by Major Gibbons. This northern form may prove to be a distinct race.

Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner.
Front Horn.	Rear Horn.	Front Horn.	Rear Horn.		
-62½	...	22½	...	South Africa . .	Col. W. Gordon Cumming.
56½	...	23½	...	Do. . .	British Museum.
-52½	...	about 21½	...	Do. . .	Col. W. Gordon Cumming.
44	...	20	...	?	British Museum.
43¾	...	23¾	...	South Africa . .	A. Beit.
42¾	25⅝	Limpopo . .	The late W. C. Oswell.
-41	South Africa . .	J. W. Fitzherbert.
40¾	...	29¾	...	Do. . .	Sir Edmund G. Loder, Bart.
40½	...	20¾	...	?	Hon. Walter Rothschild.
-40½	...	22½	...	South Africa . .	Sir Edmund G. Loder, Bart.

RECORDS OF BIG GAME

Length on outside curve.		Circumference.		Locality.	Owner.
Front Horn.	Rear Horn.	Front Horn.	Rear Horn.		
40	...	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	South Africa . . .	British Museum.
39 $\frac{1}{8}$	...	23	..	?	Lord Delamere.
-39	...	...	...	?	A. Ohlsson.
♀ 38 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	?	The late W. C. Oswell.
38 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	?	J. B. Taylor.
37 $\frac{3}{8}$	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	...	Mashonaland . . .	F. C. Selous.
37 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	...	...	?	C. Fendelow.
37 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	24	...	South Africa . . .	British Museum.
-36 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	?	Berlin Museum.
36	...	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Mashonaland . . .	C. D. Rudd.
36	...	25 lbs.	...	?	Rev. V. R. Carter.
¹ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	26	21	Mount Domo, Ma- shonaland	South-African Museum (the late Cecil Rhodes).
35	...	28	...	?	C. Fendelow.
-33 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	23	...	?	Julius Jeppe.
33	13 $\frac{1}{8}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	Mashonaland . . .	F. C. Selous.
32	13	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Near Lado . . .	Capt. the Hon. M. P. Macnaghten.
31 $\frac{1}{8}$	...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	?	Mr. Justice Hopley.
31	...	24	...	Zululand. . . .	Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. Coke.
31	...	22	...	Mashonaland . . .	J. G. Griffiths.
30 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	White Nile . . .	Capt. C. J. Hawker.
-30 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	South Africa . . .	Col. H. B. H. Blundell.
¹ ♀ 29 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Zululand	Pretoria Museum (Julius Jeppe).
¹ 29	10	25	23	White Nile	Major R. M. Sanders.
27 $\frac{5}{8}$	12	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Zululand	Julius Jeppe.
27	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{3}{8}$	25	Do.	Sir Edmund G. Loder, Bart.
26 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	21 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	White Nile	Maj.-Gen. Sir F. R. Wingate.
¹ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	Mashonaland . . .	Hon. Walter Rothschild.
21 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	Sudan	Capt. J. G. A. Massy.
¹ 20 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	Mashonaland . . .	British Museum.
¹ 20	6	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Zululand	H.R.H. le Duc d'Orléans.

¹ Mounted specimens.



From a Photograph by Mr. Eales, Reading.

Skull and Horns of Burchell's Rhinoceros.
Shot by F. C. Selous in Mashonaland, 1880.