

View of the zoo showing the old carnivore building



## The Royal Antwerp Zoological Gardens

# ZOOLOGICAL TREASURES FROM ITS 175-YEAR HISTORY

On 21st July 2018 the Antwerp Zoo reached its 175th anniversary

By Erik Block

**T**HE STORY of Antwerp Zoo can be said to start on 19th July 1841, when a few citizens established a committee for the formation of a zoological society. The city council wanted Antwerp to have a zoological garden like the one that had been founded in Amsterdam in 1838, and was able to acquire some land next to the city's railway station. Two years later, on 21st July 1843, the Société de Zoologie d'Anvers was founded. The first director, Jacques Kets, owned a large personal natural history collection, and both the stuffed and the living animals from his collection were moved to the site of the new zoo. The Société became the Société Royale after King Leopold I inaugurated the zoo's museum in 1844.

Today the Antwerp Zoo is the seventh oldest zoo in the world, and has a very rich and colourful history. The work of

the Société has gone beyond Antwerp to encompass: the establishment of a second wildlife collection at Planckendael (opened in 1956); the zoo's own nature reserve – a fenland near Antwerp covering 100 ha (opened in 1952); and the Serpentarium at Blankenberge on the Belgian coast. The zoo was even used as the venue for the boxing and wrestling events at the 1920 Summer Olympics.

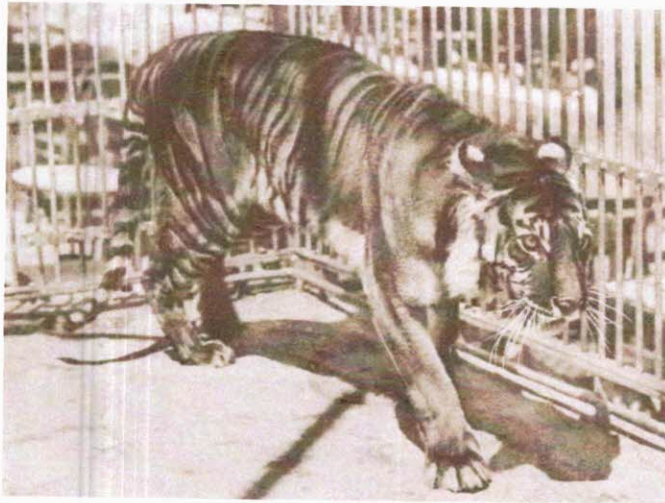
In 1992, the zoo was one of the founders of EAZA. It has been involved in several reintroduction projects, including the Eurasian Black Vulture in France, the Wallich's (Cheer) Pheasant in Pakistan, and the Slender-horned Gazelle in Tunisia. The zoo started breeding programmes for the Congo Peacock in 1962, and for the Okapi in 1977.

Today the Antwerp Zoo still has something of the look of a 19th century zoo, but

re-styled in a modern jacket. Many of the old buildings are still there, nicely renovated and modernised for keeping animals in present-day standards. The famous Egyptian Temple was built in 1855 and can still be admired today, as can the Reptile House (1901) with its 'Greek temple' look. On 1st January 1983, the architecture and gardens of the entire zoo site was listed as a national monument.

However, the zoo's history has not always been one of steady progress. The original Monkey House was destroyed by a fire in the night of 11th and 12th January 1881, killing 79 monkeys and an orangutan. On two later occasions the zoo lost almost its entire collection. The first time, during WWI, almost all the animals were killed. Three days before the fall of Antwerp, on 6th October 1914, the Director and his staff killed 50 dangerous animals including





Javan Tiger (*Panthera tigris sondaica*), 1881



Sumatran Rhinoceros (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*), 1879

big cats, venomous snakes and Cape Buffalo. Only 19 per cent of the zoo's original stock survived, mainly fish. After the war, many zoos sent new animals as gifts. The Buenos Aires Zoo presented a Llama and some monkeys, the New York Zoo sent 49 mammals including American Bison, Coyote, Brown Bears, a Jaguar and a Chimpanzee. Dublin Zoo provided Lions, and from Copenhagen Zoo came two young Polar Bears, an Arctic Fox and a kangaroo. The second time the zoo lost many of its animals was during WWII, when only 40 per cent survived. During a single freezing winter night in 1940, the zoo lost an Okapi, a Common Hippo and an elephant.

Many aspects of this eventful history have been told already in several books. But one aspect I personally miss most is the zoo's former rich, diverse, unique and rare animal collection. So here I would like to give an impression of the zoological collection during the zoo's first 175 years. The diversity of the Antwerp Zoo's animal collection can stand comparison with those of the Berlin Zoo and London Zoo. As examples: in 1939 the zoo kept 401 mammals (139 species), 1,171 birds (311 sp), 488 reptiles and amphibians (75 sp) and 3,000 fish (106 sp); in 1966 the animal collection included 820 mammals (203 species), 1,833 birds (478 sp), 263 reptiles (102 sp), 143 amphibians (20 sp), 3,193 fishes (299 sp) and 310 invertebrates (40 sp) – a total of 6,562 animals from 1,142 species. [For a taste of the collection in 1978, see the box on page 25]

One of zoo's greatest claims to fame is that it was the first collection to exhibit the Okapi (in 1919), and the first captive breeding of the species was also achieved at Antwerp (1954). 'Buta', the zoo's first Okapi, only lived for 50 days; but a female called 'Tele', exported from the Belgian Congo in 1928, lived until 1943 (and would have lived longer had it not been for WWII). A man named Jozef Hutsebaut, a

Catholic missionary in the Congo, operated what was, in effect, the world's only Okapi-exporting enterprise from 1927 to 1941. As well as supplying Antwerp, he also sold Okapis to London and New York. Some of Antwerp's later okapis came as a gift from President Mobutu of Zaire. Today, the zoo still keeps the international studbook for this species. The Okapis are housed in the beautiful Moorish Temple, originally built in 1885.

#### EXTINCT MAMMALS

Quaggas were kept (from 1850 to 1878) and even bred at the zoo. The Thylacine was seen in Antwerp in 1912. In 1881, the zoo had 1.2 Javan Tigers; the Caspian Tiger was exhibited in the early 20th century under the name of 'Tigre de Perse'. The Barbary Lion was first exhibited in 1862, and the zoo had 2.3 of this taxon in 1882. In 1905 Antwerp had 1.3 Cape Lions, and it was recorded that it cost 3,000 Belgian francs for a male and 4,000 for a female.

#### APES

Antwerp Zoo was the first to open a barless outdoor gorilla enclosure and over the years has kept Mountain Gorillas as well as both Western and Eastern Lowland Gorillas. Probably the most famous individual was 'Gust', a male Western Lowland Gorilla. When Gust arrived at the zoo (May 1953), the only European zoos to have gorillas were Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Basel, Frankfurt, London, Paris, and Rome. Yet Gust was not Antwerp's first gorilla. According to a note (Société Royale de Zoologie d'Anvers, Juin 1960) the zoo had 1.1 Mountain Gorillas in 1925. It is not known how long these specimens lived. Other apes kept at Antwerp have included Hoolock and Agile Gibbons, Sumatran and Bornean Orangutans, and the zoo's famous Bonobo family. Bonobos arrived at the zoo in 1946, though earlier specimens – thought at the time to be Chimpanzees – may have been

exhibited. The zoo's first orangutan arrived in 1847. One of the orangutans, 'Kobus', escaped in the early 1960s and walked on the roofs of nearby houses before falling and being shot.

#### OTHER PRIMATES

From the 1860s onwards the zoo became famous for its primate collection. Due to Belgium's colonial connection, many of the species were sourced from Africa – though that was not the case for a Red Uakari, seen for the first time in 1897.

Other rare primates that lived at the zoo include Sulawesi Tarsier, Aye-aye, Prince Demidoff's Bushbaby, Southern Needle-clawed Bushbaby, Hoffmann's Titi, Black Bearded Saki, Red-shanked Douc, Proboscis Monkey, Zanzibar Red Colobus, Wolf's Guenon, Doggett's (Silver) Guenon, Hamlyn's (Owl-faced) Monkey and L'Hoest's Monkey. The last of these was named after one of the zoo's former directors, François L'Hoest (1839-1904).

#### ELEPHANTS

The first elephant at the zoo arrived in 1852; an Asian Elephant named Jacqueline. Her skeleton is still at the zoo and was recently renovated. In July 1945, the British Army presented two Asian Elephants to the zoo as an offer for the use of the zoo's halls. The elephants were named 'Ike' and 'Monty' after Eisenhower and Montgomery. Today there is a paddock for young male elephants in Antwerp Zoo and a breeding group (1.6) of Asian Elephants at Planckendael. In the 1920s/30s, and again in the 1950s, the zoo also kept the smaller African Forest Elephant (*Loxodonta cyclotis*).

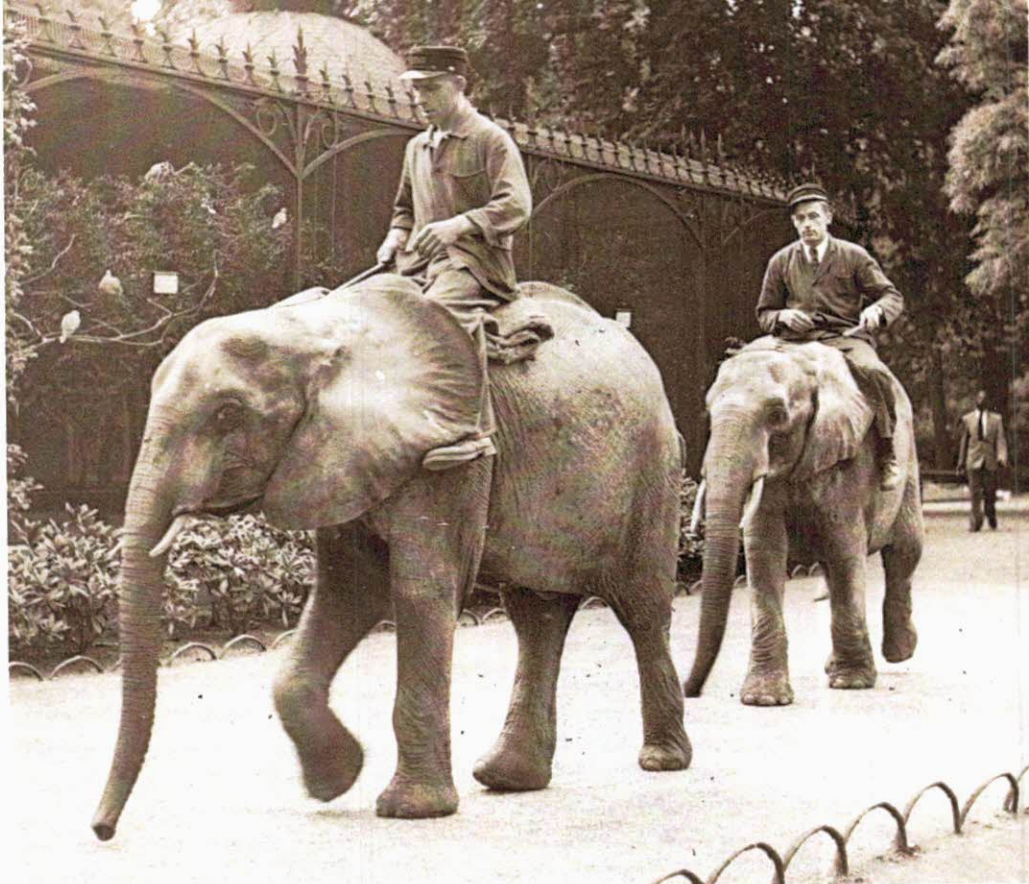
#### RHINOCEROS AND TAPIRS

Antwerp Zoo was the first zoo to keep the White Rhinoceros outside Africa: a pair of Northern White Rhinos, 'Paul' and 'Chloe', had been caught in Sudan and arrived at the zoo in 1950. Antwerp Zoo is one of





**Above:** Juvenile Proboscis Monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*), 1967. **Right:** Anyone for a ride on a Forest Elephant (*Loxodonta cyclotis*)? Date unknown



only a few zoos to have held this subspecies in its collection. In 1974, the zoo housed both Northern and Southern White Rhinos. Four of the Southern taxon came by ship from South Africa in 1974, together with 29 antelopes (four White-tailed Gnu, four Brindled Gnu, six Impala, four Nyala, five Blesbok, and six Springbok). This was a present for the 125th anniversary of the zoo. A special convoy transported the animals from the harbour to Planckendael.

The Sumatran Rhinoceros has also been kept at Antwerp. The Berlin Zoo received a female on 21st November 1878, bought at an Antwerp Zoo auction (the zoo was well-known for its frequent animal auctions). There seems to be no surviving data on the origin of this specimen, or how long it was kept at Antwerp prior to being sold. An illustrated guide produced ca.1895 features an illustration of a Sumatran Rhino

in Antwerp. At a later Antwerp Zoo auction, held on 13th and 14th September 1898, a female was offered for sale. A guide from 1903 also lists Antwerp as holding a specimen, although it was absent from the 1910 guidebook (Rookmaaker 1998). It is unclear how many individuals are involved: perhaps only one, if there were no takers at the 1898 sale, but possibly two or more.

Today, Indian Rhinos are kept in Planckendael, but there are no longer any rhinos at Antwerp. Tapir species that have been held at the zoo are South American, Baird's and Malayan. There is no record of the Mountain Tapir having been kept.

**ZEBRAS**

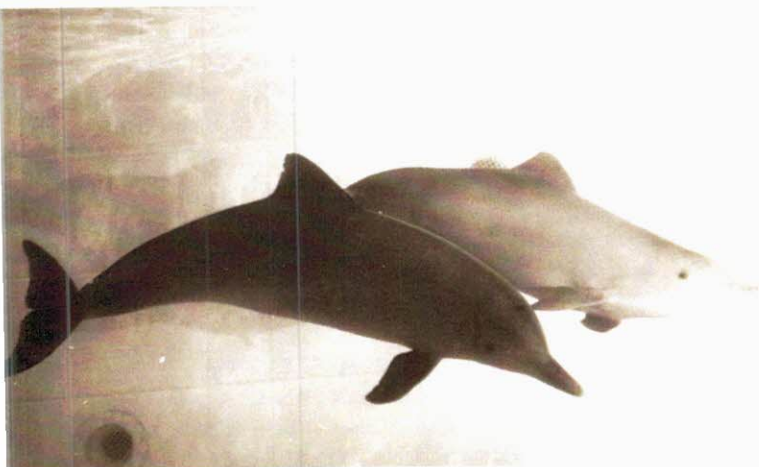
Several species of *Equus* have been seen at the zoo in addition to the Quagga already mentioned. The 1861 guidebook tells of a zebra which came from 'Du Cap-de-Bonne

Espérance, ressemble à un Ane, rayé partout' ("the Cape of Good Hope, looking like a donkey with stripes all over"). This may well have been a Cape Mountain Zebra, though we cannot be certain. The first Hartmann's Mountain Zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*) arrived in 1934. Burchell's Zebra, Chapman's Zebra, Grant's Zebra and Grévy's Zebra have also been exhibited.

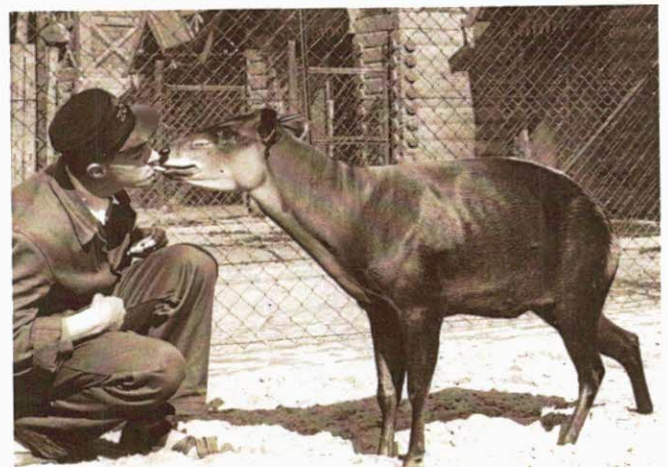
**PIGS, PECCARIES AND HIPPOS**

Rare pigs are also part of Antwerp's diverse history. In 1861 the zoo exhibited the Southern Bushpig, and in 1947 a pair of Giant Forest Hogs. Over the years, visitors could view Red River Hog, Warthog, Visayan Warty Pig, Babirusa, Collared Peccary and White-lipped Peccary.

From the beginning, the Hippo House was quite successful with births almost every year. The Common Hippo is still



**Above:** Guiana Dolphin (*Sotalia guianensis*), 1978  
**Right:** Yellow-backed Duiker (*Cephalophus silvicultor*), 1961







**Clockwise from left:** Southern Elephant Seals (*Mirounga leonina*), 1956. African Manatee (*Trichechus senegalensis*) in the reptile building, 1923. Baikal Seals (*Pusa sibirica*), 1962

held at the zoo today. Pygmy Hippos have been kept at Antwerp, the first in 1952, but are not currently in the collection.

#### ANTELOPES

Antwerp has exhibited Pronghorn (first ones in 1878), and such unusual antelope species as Saiga, Oribi, Yellow-backed Duiker, Black-fronted Duiker, Ethiopian Crowned Duiker, Giant Eland, Western Bongo, East African Sitatunga, Western Sitatunga, (even hybrids between Bongo and Sitatunga, which were given the name 'Bongsi'), White-tailed Gnu, Kongoni, Dorcas Gazelle, Slender-horned Gazelle and Arabian Gazelle.

#### CATTLE

The zoo's beautiful Cattle House has, over the years, housed 'reconstructed' Aurochs, Wisent, African Forest Buffalo, Sudan Buffalo, Cape Buffalo, 'Egyptian Buffalo' (this seems to have been a domestic Water Buffalo), Banteng, Gayal, Musk ox and Mishmi Takin. The first Gaur came to the zoo in 1893.

#### SHEEP AND GOATS

The 'Rocky Hill' exhibits near the Reptile House and other exhibits in Antwerp (and Planckendael) housed Bighorn Sheep, Dall's Sheep, Barbary Sheep, Himalayan Tahr and Rocky Mountain Goat.

#### MARINE MAMMALS

Marine mammals are always very popular in zoos, and many species were kept; some of them very rare. The zoo had a variety of ponds and pools for South American

Sea-lion, Antarctic Fur Seal, Baikal Seal, Southern Elephant Seal, and even Weddell Seal (1966). The zoo had the first – and only successful – European breeding of the Southern Elephant Seal: 'Erik', a young male, survived and was later sent to the Berlin Zoo.

The Dolphinarium housed Bottlenose Dolphins and Guiana Dolphins (1968-1977). The last two Bottlenose Dolphins were relocated to the Duisburg Zoo at the end of the 1990s.

Manatees were also kept. In 1923 an African Manatee was in the Reptile House. A later specimen arrived on 29th October 1954 and lived at the zoo until 12th March 1970 (Weigl 2005). West Indian Manatees were kept in the 1970s. Antwerp is also one of only a few European zoos to have kept the Alaskan Sea Otter, holding the species in the period 1997-2010.

#### BEARS

Many bear species were kept in Antwerp during its 175 years. Japanese Black Bears were seen in 1898. The Kamchatka Brown Bear, Syrian Brown Bear and Kodiak Bear have all been exhibited. In 1987 the zoo had two Giant Pandas as guests for six months, with 'Wan Wan' and 'Xi Xi' being housed in the Lion enclosure.

#### CANIDS, HYENAS AND CATS

Canids kept at the zoo have included Rüppell's Fox, Golden Jackal, Dingo, Maned Wolf and Bush Dog. Both Spotted and Striped Hyenas have been kept, but there is no record of Brown Hyenas at Antwerp. As for cats, as well as the extinct subspecies

of Lion and Tiger mentioned above, we can list Indian Lion, Bengal Tiger, Siberian Tiger, 'Mongolian' Tiger (in 1904), Clouded Leopard, Canadian Lynx, Iberian Lynx, Bobcat and Black-footed Cat.

#### SMALLER CARNIVORES

Among the most notable, we can mention Fanaloka, Giant Forest Genet (in 1957/58), Uganda Servaline Genet, Burmese Ferret-Badger, Congo Clawless Otter (1974), Eastern Spotted Skunk.

#### MONOTREMES AND MARSUPIALS

Today, a zoo enthusiast visiting both Antwerp and Planckendael can see Short-beaked Echidna, Tasmanian Devil, Common Wombat, Koala and Goodfellow's Tree Kangaroo. In previous times, Agile Wallaby, Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby and Matschie's Tree Kangaroo were also housed at the zoo. Unusual smaller forms have included White Cuscus, Spotted Cuscus, Tasmanian Brush-tail Possum, Lemur-like Ringtail Possum and Robinson's Mouse Opossum.

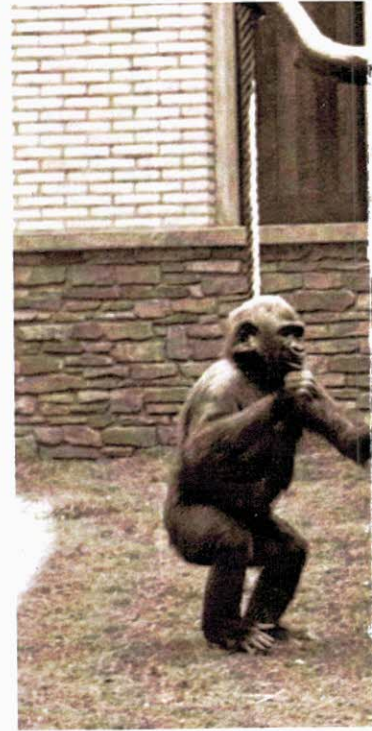
#### THE NOCTURNAL HOUSE AND SMALL MAMMALS

The Nocturnal House, built in 1968 has been home to a wide variety of smaller mammals. This included the rare Giant Armadillo, housed here in 1965, and the even rarer Volcano Rabbit in 1978.

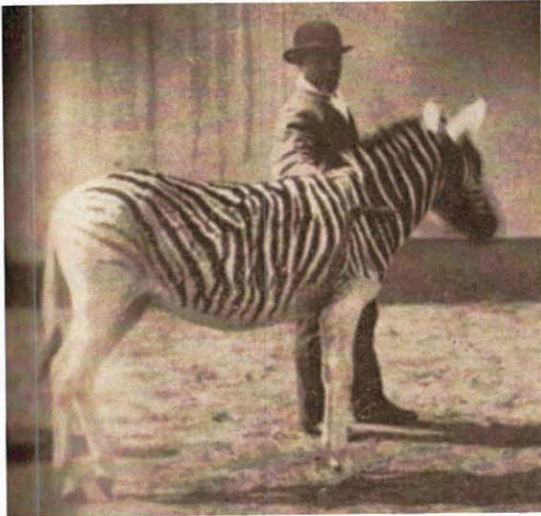
We might also mention: Hispaniolan Solenodon, Tailless Tenrec, Indian Long-eared Hedgehog, Giant Pangolin, Indian Pangolin, Forest Giant Squirrel, Grizzled Giant Squirrel, Northern Luzon Cloud Rat,

*Continued on page 24* ▶





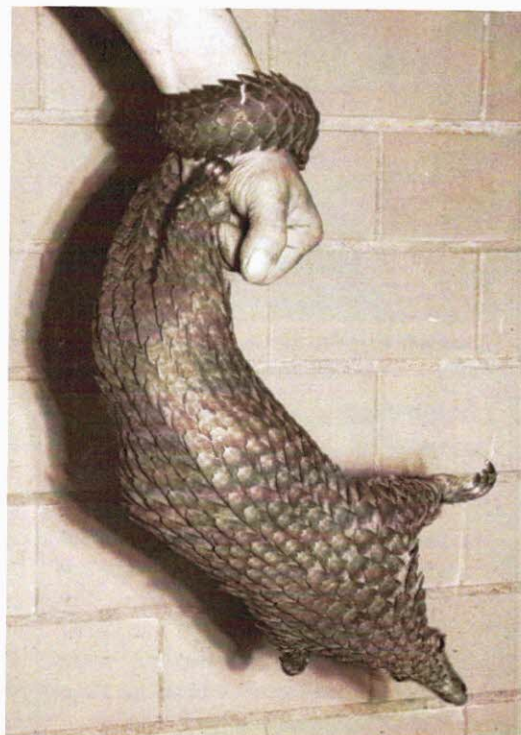
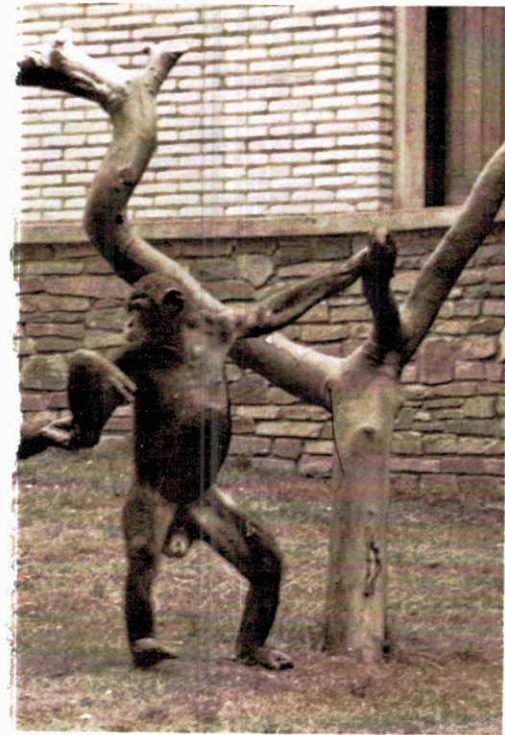
**Top row left to right:** Bird labels, showing one for the extinct Carolina Parakeet (*Conurus [now Conuropsis] carolinensis*). Resplendent Quetzal (*Pharomachrus mocinno*), 1958. A rare partnership: young Eastern Lowland Gorilla (*Gorilla beringei graueri*) with Bonobo (*Pan paniscus*), date unknown. Tree Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*), 1960. Gerenuk (*Litocranius walleri*), 1957



**Bottom row left to right:** Hispaniolan Solenodon (*Solenodon paradoxus*), 1966 and Burmese Ferret-Badger (*Melogale personata*), 1958. Young Pronghorns (*Antilocapra americana*), 1956. Kongoni (*Alcelaphus buselaphus cokii*), 1861. Philippine Eagle (*Pithecophaga jefferyi*), 1957. Keeper befriends Northern White Rhino (*Ceratotherium simum cottoni*), 1972



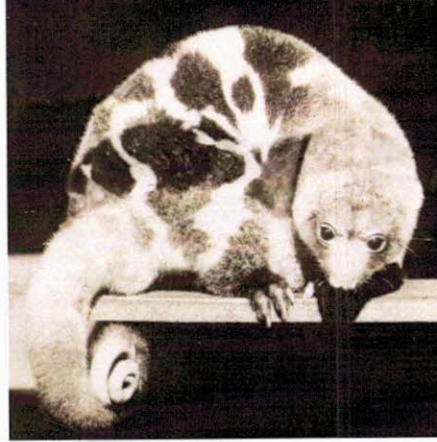




**Centre row left to right:**  
19th century photo of a Burchell's Zebra (*Equus quagga burchellii*), also known as the Dauw or Bontequagga. Dall's Sheep (*Ovis dalli*), 1978. Saiga (*Saiga tatarica*), 1971. Zanzibar Red Colobus (*Colobus kirki*), 1912. Arfak Parotia (*Parotia sefilata*), 1954







From left to right: Iberian Lynx (*Lynx pardinus*), Spotted Cuscus (*Spiloglossus maculatus*), dates unknown and L'Hoest's monkey (*Cercopithecus lhoesti*), 1956

◀ *Continued from page 21*

Angolan Giant Mole-rat, Norway Lemming, South African Springhaas, Blandford's Jerboa, Southern Viscacha, Mountain Paca, Aardvark, Southern Tamandua, Giant Anteater, Nine-banded Armadillo and Black-and-rufous Elephant Shrew.

**PHEASANTS AND OTHER GAMEBIRDS**

From its earliest years onward, the zoo had a large pheasant collection. Antwerp's avian equivalent of the Okapi is the Congo Peafowl, described in 1936 by the American ornithologist James Chapin. The first living specimens to leave the Congo were 6.1 sent in 1949 by Charles Cordier to the New York Zoo. In 1957 one male was sent by Cordier to Antwerp: the only bird out of 5.2 that reached Antwerp alive. In 1959, a further 5.5 were sent to Antwerp; 2.2 died on arrival, one pair was sent to Rotterdam and one to Clères in France.

Other inhabitants of the Pheasantry near the Bird House and nearby aviaries included North Island Kiwi, Solitary Tinamou, Horned Screamer, Rufescent Tiger Heron, Blue-billed Curassow, Crestless Curassow, Maleo (first ones in 1888), Wattle Brush-turkey, Australian Brush-turkey, Bulwer's Pheasant (bred at the zoo), Blyth's Tragopan, Weka, Gough Moorhen, Tasmanian Native-hen, Great Bustard, Denham's Bustard, and all three species of crowned pigeon.

**OTHER TROPICAL BIRDS**

According to keeper Ronny Lorentsen, Antwerp Zoo was the first zoo to breed the Budgerigar and the Turquoise Parakeet in the 1800s. Hornbill species have included Malabar Pied, Black-casqued, Eastern Piping, White-crested, Great Indian, Rhinoceros, Red-billed, African Grey, Black-and-white Casqued and Blyth's. Parrots have included the extinct Carolina Parakeet, as well as Lear's and Spix's Macaws.

Other bird families include Trogons: Resplendent Quetzal and Cuban Trogon. Cotingas: Red-ruffed and Purple-throated Fruitcrow, Bare-throated Bellbird, Long-wattled Umbrellabird, Lovely Cotinga, Andean and Guianan Cock-of-the-rock. Bowerbirds: Satin Bowerbird, and Black-eared Catbird. Birds of Paradise: Superb, Greater, Lesser, Red, King, Magnificent and Arfak Parotia.

Antwerp had quite a long history of keeping the White-necked Picathartes (*P. gymnocephalus*) between 1964 and 1985, but never succeeded in breeding them. In April 1966, Robert Golding (Curator of the zoo attached to the University of Ibadan, Nigeria) and his colleague Martin Henley set off on an expedition to find the Grey-necked Picathartes (*Picathartes oreas*) and, at the request of Antwerp Zoo's director of the time, Walter Van den bergh, to investigate the possibility of obtaining live specimens for Antwerp. No birds were caught, however, and Antwerp has never exhibited this species (Golding 1967).

Other species: Woodland Kingfisher, Great Blue Turaco, Western Plantain-eater, Ariel Toucan, Lettered Aracari, Curl-crested Aracari, Swallow-tailed Hummingbird, Green Broadbill, Rufous-faced Antpitta, Red Wattlebird, Japanese Waxwing, Dusky-green Oropendola, Piapiac.

**PENGUINS**

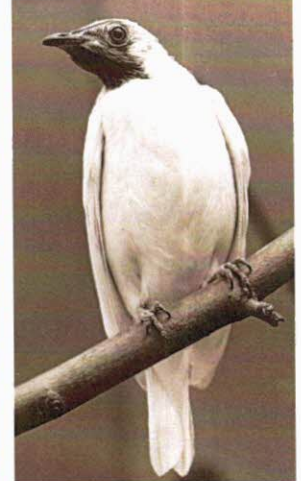
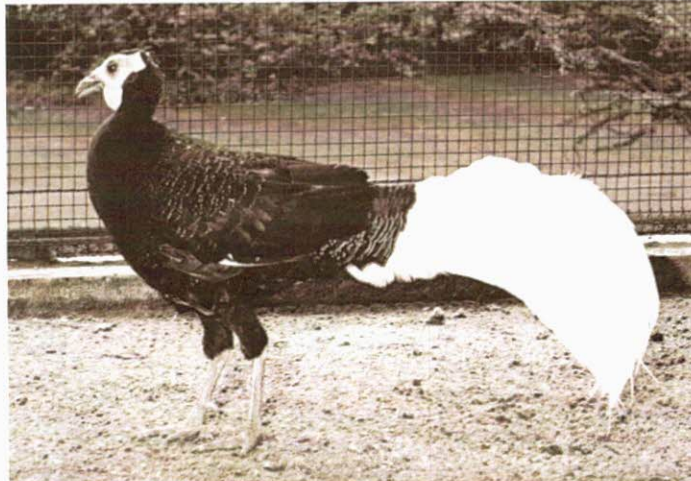
Many species of penguin had their home in Antwerp. The zoo achieved the first breeding of the Australian Little Penguin outside Australia. The Adélie Penguin and Emperor Penguin were exhibited (1960s); as also were King Penguin, Chinstrap Penguin, Gentoo Penguin, Humboldt's Penguin, African Penguin, Macaroni Penguin and Western Rockhopper Penguin.

**OTHER WATER BIRDS**

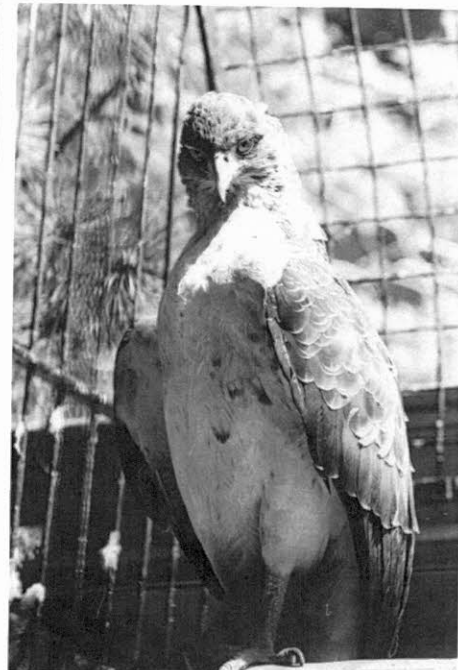
During the 1920s, the different pelican species lived together with Harbour Seals. Among what we might broadly term as 'waterbirds', Antwerp's collection has included Brown Pelican, Australian Pelican, Brown Booby, Shoebill (the first one, 'Louise' in 1925, was a present of his Majesty Prince Leopold and held the longevity record for the species - 18 years), African Openbill, Jabiru, Lesser Adjutant, Greater Adjutant (1902), Saddle-billed Stork, Yellow-billed Stork, Painted Stork, Black (Red-naped) Ibis, Goliath Heron, Pied Heron, Andean Flamingo, James's Flamingo, Flying Steamer Duck.



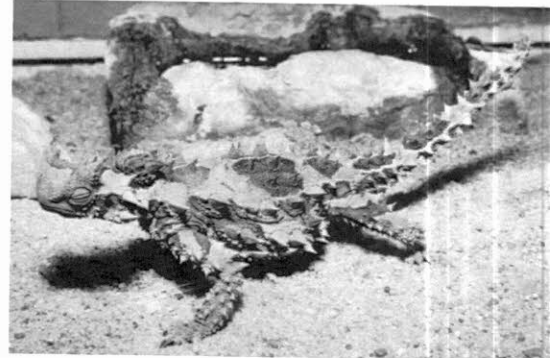
From left to right: Volcano Rabbit (*Romerolagus diazi*), late 1970s/early 1980s. Bulwer's Pheasant (*Lophura bulweri*), 1972. Bare-throated Bellbird (*Procnias nudicollis*), 1965







**From left to right:** Emperor Penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri*), 1959. This New Guinea Eagle (*Harpyopsis novaeguineae*) lived at Antwerp from 1978 to 1994. Thorny Devil (*Moloch horridus*), 1958



### BIRDS OF PREY

Perhaps the rarest bird of prey exhibited in the zoo was the Philippine Eagle or Monkey-eating Eagle. Only 18 zoos outside of The Philippines have exhibited this species, yet both Planckendael and Antwerp Zoo have held them. Planckendael built a great aviary to try to breed them, but without success. 'Jack', the last one outside the Philippines, died in Antwerp on 18th January 1988. Lesser known, but perhaps even rarer than the Philippine Eagle, was the New Guinea Eagle (*Harpyopsis novaeguineae*) held 1978-1994.

Other birds of prey included the Andean Condor, Pallas's Sea Eagle, Crowned Solitary Eagle, Wedge-tailed Eagle, Martial Eagle, Short-toed Snake Eagle, Harpy Eagle, Crowned Hawk-eagle, Crested Serpent Eagle, Cinereous Vulture (breeding programme), Bearded Vulture and the Yellow-headed Caracara.

The zoo's rich owl collection has included Cape Eagle-owl, Shelley's Eagle-owl, Fraser's Eagle-owl, Ceylon Fish Owl, Pel's Fishing Owl and Oriental Bay Owl.

### AQUARIUM

The aquarium was built in 1910 and designed by Emile Thielens. It has fresh and salt water sections. Since 2015, a giant coral reef exhibit can be seen at one end. As well as marine turtles (Green, Hawks-bill and Loggerhead), the aquarium has held fish up to the size of Leopard Shark, Arapaima, American Paddlefish and Giant Grouper.

### REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

The famous 'Greek temple' above the Aquarium holds the zoo's reptile collection. The zoo received its first Komodo Dragon

in the 1930s; a present of the Dutch East Indian Government to King Leopold III. In 1937 another Komodo Dragon arrived at the zoo, but was killed during bombing in 1944. One pair was presented by President Soeharto from Indonesia.

Perhaps the most unusual lizard species held was the Moloch or Thorny Devil (*Moloch horridus*), the ant-eating Australian agamid. I don't know how long it lived, but suspect it was not long! Among amphibians, we should mention the Olm (1973) and the Japanese Giant Salamander (1990s).

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Today the Antwerp Zoo, like most modern zoos, has a different policy. The so-called 'stamp collecting' mentality has been replaced: fewer species are kept today, but those in the zoo now have more space, and are kept under modern husbandry guidelines. The animals are at the zoo for other reasons than simply to showcase biodiversity. Some, of course, are members of an EEP, or other programme aimed at maintaining healthy captive populations. Also, Antwerp Zoo's CRC (Centre for Research & Conservation) is working *in situ* and *ex situ* with a variety of species all over the world. The species-rich collection may be a thing of yesteryear, but I doubt I am the only enthusiast who feels a certain nostalgia for those 'good(?) old days'. ■

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### THE 1978 INVENTORY

Forty years ago the Antwerp Zoo inventory included:

- Five species of great apes
- Three species of gibbons
- 49 taxa (species and subspecies) of monkeys and lemurs
- Four species of armadillos, including a Giant Armadillo
- Javan/Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*)
- Fanaloka (*Fossa fossana*)
- Six species of canids
- Nine species of felids
- Six species of pinnipeds, including Southern Elephant Seal
- Two species of dolphins, (*Tursiops truncatus* and *Sotalia guianensis*)
- Both forms of White Rhinoceros
- Four species of pigs and one species of peccary
- Nine species of deer
- 16 taxa of antelopes
- 16 taxa of Bovinae, including both Lowland and Mountain Anoa
- 12 species of Caprinae
- Four species of pelicans
- Nine species of ibises
- Six species of flamingos
- Horned Screamer (*Anhima cornuta*)
- Eight species of cranes
- 51 species of raptors and vultures, including Harpy, New Guinea, and Philippine Eagles
- 20 species of owls
- 45 taxa of pheasants
- 26 species of pigeons and doves
- 52 taxa of parrot-like birds, including a Lear's Macaw
- Six species of turacos
- Seven species of hornbills
- 22 species of turtles and tortoises
- Five species of crocodylians
- Six species of monitor lizards