ORDER ARTIODACTYLA

The classification here used is based mainly on that of Ansell (1972), modified where appropriate in the light of subsequent work. Ansell's classification is itself modified from that of Simpson (1945), as used also by Ellerman et al. (1953). For a somewhat different treatment see Haltenorth (1963).

Only present distribution is indicated for most species; for information on past distributions see Du Plessis (1969) and Ansell (1972).

1. Upper and lower canines caniniform and enlarged; at least one pair of upper incisors present; stomach simple; hornless (Suborder Suiformes) ........... 2
   — Lower canine incisiform, upper canine absent; no upper incisors; four-chambered ruminating stomach; male, and sometimes female, with paired horns (Suborder Ruminantia) ........................................ 3

2. Orbit not ringed by bone; upper canines more or less curved; M3 much enlarged; muzzle narrow, long, ending in a flat disc containing nostrils; lateral digits do not reach the ground; tail thin; hair on body noticeable, at least dorsally ........................................... Family SUIDAE, p. 183
   — Orbit ringed by bone and raised above facial plane; upper canines straighter; M3 not enlarged; muzzle broad, not ending in a sc; lateral digits reach the ground; tail thick and proportionately short; body hair sparse and inconspicuous, giving hairless appearance ........................................... Family HIPPOPOTAMIDAE, p. 186

3. Lower incisiform canine bilobed; horns simple skin-covered bony projections; neck and limbs greatly elongated ............... Family GIRAFFIDAE, p. 187
   — Lower incisiform canine not bilobed; horns permanent unbranched keratinous sheaths supported by bony cores, present either in males or in both sexes ............... Family BOVIDAE, p. 189

In addition the family Cervidae is represented by the introduced fallow deer, Dama dama (Linnaeus, 1758), which is not listed here.

SUBORDER SUIFORMES

INFRAORDER SUINA

Family SUIDAE

1. Lower canines completely abrading with upper, therefore lack widely spreading upper tusks; three upper incisors; full dentition 42 ... Potamochoerus, p. 185
   — Lower canines wearing against only lower part of upper, which grow into widely spreading tusks; one upper incisor; full dentition 34 ... Phacochoerus, p. 184

Genus PHACOCHOERUS F. Cuvier, 1826

1766. Aper Pallas, Miscellanea zoologica: 16, pl. 2; pl. 4, figs 1, 2, 4. Aper aethiopicus Pallas. See Allen (1939: 459) for the status of this name.

1817. ‘Phacochoerus’ G. Cuvier, Regne animal 1st edn 1: 236, footnote. See Lyon (Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 28: 141, 1915) and Ellerman et al. (1953: 171) for the status of this name.


Ellerman et al. (1953: 171) refer to a request by them to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to have the name Phacochoerus: F. Cuvier, 1826, placed on the Official List, and to reject Eureodon, Aper and Phascochoeres and its variants. W. F. H. Ansell (in litt.), however, informs us that neither this nor any other request referred to by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951) or Ellerman et al. (1953) has been received by the Commission.

Phacochoerus aethiopicus (Pallas, 1766)

Warthog
Vlakvark

Distribution. Surviving in extreme northern Cape Province and central and northern Kalahari Gemsbok National Park; naturally occurring in northeastern Natal lowveld, and introduced into lower-lying areas of the interior and southern coastal regions (Howard and Marchant 1984: 52); eastern, northern and western Transvaal; Zimbabwe, except intensively farmed areas of the Mashonaland Plateau; Mozambique, except the extreme south; Botswana, and eastern, central and northern Namibia. Extralimitally Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Angola, parts of Zaire, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Somalia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, southern and southwestern Sudan, central and northern Nigeria, northern Ghana, northern Sierra Leone, Guinea, Senegal, and southern Mauritania.

Too many subspecies are probably recognized. Ansell (1972: 10) lists seven, three of which occur in Southern Africa.

PHACOCHOERUS AETHIOPICUS AETHIOPICUS (Pallas, 1766)


Surviving only in the northern Cape Province.
PHACOCHOERUS AETHIOPICUS SUNDEVALLI Lönnberg, 1908


From Natal northwards to Mozambique, Transvaal and Zimbabwe, and extralimitally to Zambia and perhaps Malawi.

PHACOCHOERUS AETHIOPICUS SHORTRIDGEI St Leger, 1932


Botswana and eastern, central and northern Namibia. Regarded as a synonym of sundevalli by Lundholm (unpublished MS).

Genus POTAMOCHOERUS Gray, 1854

1843. Koiropotamus and Choiropotamus Gray, List of the Specimens of Mammalia in the... British Museum: xxvii, 185. Choiropotamus africanus Gray = Sus koiropotamus Desmoulins. Not Chaeropotamus Desmarest, 1822, an extinct ungulate from France. See Ellerman et al. (1953: 169) for the status of these names. In terms of the 1985 Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Article 56 (b), these names are not homonyms of Chaeropotamus, as previously held, but in view of the long usage of Potamochoerus Ellerman et al. (1953: 169) state that they have asked the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place this name on the Official List and set aside Koiropotamus and Choiropotamus. According to W. F. H. Ansell (in litt.), however, this request has not been received by the Commission.


Potamochoerus porcus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Bushpig

Bosvark

Distribution. Eastern Cape Province, mainly along the coast from George eastwards; central, eastern and northeastern Natal, eastern, northern and northwestern Transvaal, Mozambique; Zimbabwe, except in the dry west; and eastern and northeastern Botswana. Extralimitally Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia; Angola, except in the southwest; Zaire, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, southern Somalia, Congo Republic, Gabon, Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and Senegal.

Ansell (1972: 8) lists 13 subspecies, two of which occur in Southern Africa, but points out that several are based on inadequate material.

POTAMOCHOERUS PORCUS PORCUS (Linnaeus, 1758). (Extralimital)


POTAMOCHOERUS PORCUS KOIROPOTAMUS (Desmoulins, 1831)

1791. Sus africanus Schreber, Säugthiere: pl. 327; text, 1835, 6: 458. No locality. Schreber left this plate without any data and Wagner included it under Sus larvatus (1835), in completing Schreber's work (Ellerman et al. 1953: 170). Not Sus africanus Gmelin, 1788, from Cape Verde, a Phacochoerus.

1831. Sus koiropotamus Desmoulins, Dictionnaire classique d'histoire naturelle 17: 139, pl. 146, fig. 2. South Africa; eastern Cape Province, fide Shortridge (1934, 2: 630).

Eastern Cape Province, Natal and Transvaal.
POTAMOCHOERUS PORCUS NYASAE Forsyth Major, 1897


Mozambique, Zimbabwe, eastern and northeastern Botswana, and extralimitally Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Angola, southern Tanzania, and southeastern Zaire.

INFRAORDER ANCODONTA

Superfamily ANTHRACOTHERIOIDEA

Family HIPPOPOTAMIDAE

Genus HIPPOPOTAMUS Linnaeus, 1758


**Hippopotamus amphibius** Linnaeus, 1758


Ansell (1972: 11) provisionally recognizes four subspecies, two of which are Southern African; however, he points out that the subspecies are not well established.

**HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS AMPHIBIUS** Linnaeus. 1758. (Extralimital)


HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS CAPENSIS Desmoulins, 1825

Northern Natal and Zululand, eastern and northern Transvaal, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and northern Botswana. Extralimitally Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique.

HIPPOPOTAMUS AMPHIBIUS CONSTRICTUS Miller, 1910


SUBORDER RUMINANTIA

INFRAORDER PECORA

Superfamily GIRAFFOIDEA

Family GIRAFFIDAE

Genus GIRAFFA Brünich, 1771

*Giraffa camelopardalis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Distribution. Eastern Transvaal, southwestern Mozambique as far north as Save River, southeastern and northwestern Zimbabwe, northern Botswana, and northeastern and northwestern Namibia. Introduced
into northeastern and central Natal (Howard and Marchant 1984: 47). Extralimitally Luangwa Valley and extreme southwest of Zambia, extending narrowly westwards into southern Angola. Has at least once strayed into western Malawi, probably from the Luangwa Valley (Ansell 1978: 52-53 and in litt.). Further north, after a break in distribution, central and northern Tanzania, northern Uganda; central and eastern Kenya, except the coastal strip; Ethiopia, southern Somalia, southern and southeastern Sudan, northeastern Central African Republic, southern Chad, northern Cameroon, Nigeria, southwestern Niger, Mali, and eastern Senegal.

Ansell (1972: 13) provisionally recognizes nine subspecies, two of which occur in Southern Africa.

GIRAFFA CAMELOPARDALIS CAMELOPARDALIS (Linnaeus, 1758). (Extralimital)


GIRAFFA CAMELOPARDALIS CAPENSIS (Lesson, 1842)


Eastern Transvaal, southwestern Mozambique, southern and southeastern Zimbabwe. Ansell (1972: 13) uses the name giraffa Boddart, 1785, for this subspecies. However, this name appears to be preoccupied by giraffa Schreber, 1784, a synonym of the nominate race, which Ansell dates as 1817, when the text of the description was published, and not 1784, when colour plate 255 appeared, naming this animal. Giraffa camelopardalis australis Rhoads, 1896, which has been included in the synonymy of capensis, and which has been suppressed in terms of Opinion No. 1138 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature 36(2): 111–113, 1979), appears to represent the extralimital reticulata De Winton, 1899, rather than the Southern African subspecies.

GIRAFFA CAMELOPARDALIS ANGOLENSIS Lydekker, 1903


Northwestern Zimbabwe; northern Botswana, north of 23° S; northern Namibia, and extralimitally extreme southwestern Zambia and southern Angola.

Superfamily BOVOIDEA

Family BOVIDAE

In virtually all major respects we follow the classification of the Bovidae outlined by Ansell (1972: 15–16; and see also the very similar classification, based on brain structure, of Oboussier, Acta Anatomica 68(4): 577–596, 1976). The only minor differences concern the Alcelaphinae. In view of Vrba’s (Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 11(3): 207–228, 1979) finding that Aicelaphus is phylogenetically closer to Connochaetes than to Damaliscus, the distinction between the tribes Alcelaphini and Connochaetini seems unjustified, and is consequently not maintained. We further follow Vrba, and also Honacki et al. (1982: 326), in reinstating the genus Sigmoceros for Lichtenstein’s hartebeest.

1. Facial gland well developed, lying in a preorbital fossa, which may be shallow, particularly in some Alcelaphinae ........................... 2
   — Facial gland absent or rudimentary, no preorbital fossa ................. 4
2. Pedal glands well developed on forefeet only, rudimentary or absent on hind feet; tail medium to long; one pair of mammae; body size medium to large ................................. Subfamily ALCELAPHINAE, p. 190
   — Pedal glands either completely absent (Oreotragus) or well developed on all four feet; tail short or rudimentary; two pairs of mammae; body size small to medium ......................... 3
3. Head tuft present; no ethmoid fissure, no reduction of nasals, no development of a proboscis ................................. Subfamily CEPHALOPHINAE, p. 195
   — No head tuft except in Madoqua, which has an ethmoid fissure, reduced nasals and a proboscis ................................ Subfamily ANTILOPINAE, p. 200
4. Hind leg with metatarsal gland, marked by a prominent black tuft of hair; false hoofs absent; premaxillo-maxillary vacuity present ............... Subfamily AEPYCEROTINAE, p. 208
   — Hind leg without metatarsal gland ............................................. 5
5. Pedal glands on all four feet .................................................................. 6
   — Pedal glands absent or rudimentary ................................................. 7
6. Size medium; horns present only in males, spike-like; coat woolly ........ Subfamily PELEINAE, p. 209
   — Size large; horns present in both sexes, long and not spike-like; coat not woolly ........................... Subfamily HIPPOTRAGINAE, p. 210
7. Horns either unridged throughout and present in both sexes, or spiral­­­­​​ed, usually keeled, and present or absent in females ........................ Subfamily BOVINAE, p. 213
   — Horns with distinct transverse ridges, not spiral or keeled, and absent in females .......................... Subfamily REDUNCINAE, p. 221

In addition, the subfamily Caprinae is represented by the introduced Himalayan tahr, Hemitragus jemlahicus (H. Smith, 1826), which is confined to the Cape Peninsula, and is not included in this checklist. For a synonymy of the genus and species see Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951: 403).
Subfamily ALCELAPHINAE

For discussions on alcelaphine relationships see Ansell (1972: 49) and Vrba (Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 11(3): 207–228, 1979). Most recent authors follow Ellerman et al. (1953) in treating Sigmo­ceros as a synonym of Alcelaphus. Haltenorth (1963: 102) goes even further, regarding Sigmo­ceros lichtensteinii as only subspecifically different from Alcelaphus buselaphus, while Van Gelder (1977: 16–18) includes also Damalis­cus and the extralimital Butragus Heller, 1912, in Alcelaphus. However, Vrba proposes that Sigmo­ceros be reinstated, and points out that not only is Alcelaphus closer to Connochaetes than to Dama­lis­cus, but Sigmo­ceros is closer to Connochaetes than to Alcelaphus. We therefore reinstate Sigmo­ceros and, in view of the pattern of relationships that emerges, conclude that the commonly recognized tribes Alcelaphini and Connochaetini do not represent natural groupings and therefore cannot be maintained. Ansell (in litt.) informs us that he now recognizes Sigmo­ceros as a valid genus.

1. Horns smooth throughout and directed downwards initially; prominent tuft of facial hairs, neck mane, and fringe of hairs either on throat or on chest between forelimbs; colour either bluish grey or blackish .............................................. Connochaetes, p. 190
   — Horns directed upwards from the base; no facial tuft, mane or fringe on chest or throat; colour variously rufous, yellowish or brownish, not bluish grey or blackish ................................................... 2
2. Face not markedly elongated; horns not on a pedicle, and with only slightly more than a single curvature .............................................. Damalis­cus, p. 194
   — Face much elongated; horns set on a pedicle, and with a distinct double curvature .......................................................... 3
3. Horn pedicle short and broad; occiput about level with base of horns; horns flat and curved inwards towards each other before bending back; forehead convex .............................................. Sigmoceros, p. 192
   — Horn pedicle long; occiput in front of base of horns; horns not curving inwards as above; forehead flat .............................................. Alcelaphus, p. 193

Genus CONNOCHAETES Lichtenstein, 1812

1850. Gorgon Gray, Gleanings from the Menagerie ... at Knowsley Hall 2: 20, pl. 19, fig. 2; 1851, Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London (1850): 139. Antilope gorgon H. Smith = Antilope taurina Burch­cell.

Ansell (1972, 1978) follows Ellerman et al. (1953) and Haltenorth (1963) in treating Gorgon as a subgenus of Connochaetes, while Roberts (1951) considers them generically distinct and other authors (Allen 1939, Corbet and Hill 1980, Rautenbach 1982, Honacki et al. 1982, Smithers 1983) dispense with even the subgeneric distinction, as is here done.

1. Horns directed forwards and downwards before curving up; nasals and muzzle not noticeably elongate; tail white; no pedal glands on hind foot ...................................................... Connochaetes gnou, p. 191
   — Horns directed outwards and slightly downwards before curving up; nasals and muzzle elongate; tail black; rudimentary pedal glands on hind foot .............................................. Connochaetes taurinus, p. 191
**Connochaetes gnou** (Zimmermann, 1780)  
Black wildebeest  
Swartwildebees

Distribution. Endemic; virtually exterminated but saved by conservation on, and in some cases introduction onto, private land and Nature Reserves in the Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, southern Transvaal and even Namibia (Ansell 1972: 50), where it probably did not occur naturally.

**Connochaetes Gnoun (Zimmermann, 1780)**


**Connochaetes taurinus** (Burchell, 1823)  
Blue wildebeest  
Blouwildebees

Distribution. Northern Cape Province, and introduced elsewhere in this province; widespread in Natal, Orange Free State, central, eastern and northern Transvaal, Mozambique, southern and northwestern Zimbabwe, Botswana, and eastern, northeastern and northern Namibia. Extralimitally Mozambique, except between central Zambezia district and northern Beira district; eastern and western Zambia, but absent from central and northern parts of the country; very exceptionally may stray into Malawi (Ansell, Nyala 8(1): 27, 1982); southeastern Angola, central and eastern Tanzania, and southwestern Kenya.

Ansell (1972: 51) recognizes five subspecies, of which only the nominate race occurs in Southern Africa.

**Connochaetes Taurinus Taurinus** (Burchell, 1823)


Extreme northern Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, central, eastern and northern Transvaal; Mozambique, as far north as northern Beira district; southern and northwestern Zimbabwe, Botswana, and eastern, northeastern and northern Namibia. Extralimitally western Zambia and southeastern Angola.
Genus **SIGMOCEROS** Heller, 1912


**Sigmoceros lichtensteini** (Peters, 1849)  
*Lichtenstein’s hartebeest*  
*Lichtenstein-hartbees*


No subspecies are here recognized. Allen (1939: 474-477) lists 45 synonyms, most of them described by Matschie and Zukowsky during the period 1910-1925. We agree with Ansell (1972: 52, 1978: 62) that it is impossible to take these taxa seriously, as they clearly represent a concept of the species that bears no relationship to that of most other workers, past or present. We therefore formally list only those taxa described from either Southern Africa or just outside its limits. The following remaining extralimital names are fully documented in Allen (1939: 474-477): *leucopyrnum* Matschie, 1892; *rukwa* Zukowsky, 1910; *ufipae* Zukowsky, 1910; *gombensis* Zukowsky, 1910; *ugala* Zukowsky, 1910; *konzi* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1916; *niediecki* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1916 (preoccupied by *Bubalis niediecki* Neumann, 1905); *bangae* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1916; *lademanni* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1916; *leopoli* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1916; *sterlingi* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1916; *niedieckianus* Matschie, 1916 (new name for *niediecki* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1916, preoccupied); *frommi* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1918; *kangosa* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1918; *wuenzneri* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1918; *wenvendensis* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1918; *godowuia* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *rendalli* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *dieseneri* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *wintgensii* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *prittwitzii* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *schnitti* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *ulangae* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *lacrymalis* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *schusteri* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *saadanicus* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *gendagendae* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *janenschi* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *tendagurucus* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *hennigi* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *lindicus* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *ungeri* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *ungeriensis* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *groei* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925; *noonuanae* Matschie & Zukowsky, 1925.

**SIGMOCEROS LICHENSTEINII** (Peters, 1849)


**Genus ALCELAPHUS** Blainville, 1816


1820. *Bubalis* Goldfuss, Handbuch der Zoologie 2: 567. *Antilope buselaphus* Pallas. This name has been attributed to: Frisch, 1775, an unavailable work (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Opinion No. 258, 1954); Lichtenstein, 1814, where it occurs only in the plural as *Bubalides*; and Rafinesque, 1815, where it is a *nomen nudum*. See Lyon, Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 27: 228, 1914; Hollister, Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 34: 77, 1921.


**Alcelaphus buselaphus** (Pallas, 1766)

**Red hartebeest**

**Roohartbees**

Distribution. Surviving in the northern Cape Province and, usually as introductions or reintroductions, on farms and reserves in the eastern, south-central and southwestern Cape, Orange Free State, Natal, and northern and northern Transvaal; extreme western Zimbabwe; Botswana, south of the Okavango Delta and Makgadikgadi Pan; and Namibia, in a band running from the Angolan border southeastwards to the Botswana border, but not in the northeast or the west. Extralimitally extreme southern Angola then, after a wide break in distribution, northeastern Tanzania, southern and southwestern Kenya, northern and western Uganda, Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, northeastern Zaire, Chad, Central African Republic, northern Cameroon, northeastern and central Nigeria to Ivory Coast, Guinea and Senegal.

Ansell (1972: 53–54) recognizes 12 subspecies, of which only *A. b. caama* occurs in Southern Africa.

**ALCELAPHUS BUSELAPHUS BUSELAPHUS** (Pallas, 1766). (Extralimital)


1894. *Boselaphus probalus* Pomel, Carte géologique de l’Algérie, Paléontologie, Bosél.: 27, pl. 4, figs 1–11, 14–15; pl. 5, fig. 1; pl. 6, figs 1–13; pl. 7, figs 1–6; pl. 8, figs 1–9; pl. 9, figs 1–4; pl. 10, figs 1–5. Aboukir, Algeria.

1894. *Boselaphus ambiguus* Pomel, Carte géologique de l’Algérie, Paléontologie, Bosél.: 52, pl. 4, figs 12–13; pl. 6, figs 14–19; pl. 8, figs 10–12; pl. 9, figs 5–7; pl. 10, figs 6–8. Ternifine, Algeria.


ALCELAPHUS BUSSELAPHUS CAAMA (G. Cuvier, 1804)


1899. *Bubalis cama* Bryden, Great and Small Game of Africa: 133.


Occurs over the entire Southern African range of the species.

Genus DAMALISCUS Sclater & Thomas, 1894


While both Ellerman *et al.* (1953: 200) and Ansell (1979: 54) accept *Beatragus* as a separate subgenus, Vrba (1979: 224) regards it as a synonym of *Damalisus*.

1. Face with white blaze; lower limbs white or partly white; smaller, shoulder height not exceeding 102 cm .......................... *Damaliscus dorcas*, p. 194
   — Face without white blaze; limbs coloured, not white, over entire length; larger, shoulder height 117 cm or more .......................... *Damaliscus lunatus*, p. 195

**Damaliscus dorcas** (Pallas, 1766)  
**Bontebok, blesbok**

**Bontebok, blesbok**

Distribution. Endemic; survives only in nature reserves and on private land. Widespread in the Cape Province, mainly as introductions or reintroductions; Orange Free State; Natal, and southern Transvaal, and also introduced into northern Transvaal, outside its original range.

**DAMALISCUS DORCAS DORCAS** (Pallas, 1766)


1823. *Antilope albifrons* Burchell, Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa 2: 335. Substitute for


Southwestern Cape Province around Bredasdorp and Swellendam, the Cape Peninsula, and introduced elsewhere into the southern and eastern Cape (Lloyd and Millar 1983: 26).

DAMALISCUS DORCAS PHILLIPSI Harper, 1939

Blesbok


Eastern Cape Province around Cradock and Cathcart, and introduced or reintroduced widely throughout the Province (Lloyd and Millar 1983: 26); Orange Free State and Natal to southern Transvaal and northern Transvaal (where introduced).

Damaliscus lunatus (Burchell, 1823)

Sassaby

Tsessebe

Distribution. Introduced (or reintroduced) into Itala Game Reserve, northern Natal; in the Transvaal, the Kruger National Park, and adjoining private game farms, particularly north of the Letaba River, as well as the Waterberg district, and various Nature Reserves; probably extinct in Mozambique (Smithers 1983); central and northwestern Zimbabwe, and south of the central plateau; Caprivi Strip, northern and eastern Botswana, and extreme northeastern Namibia. Extralimitally eastern Angola, northeastern and western Zambia, the latter population ranging marginally into Zaire; the coastal strip from northeastern Tanzania to Kenya and southern Somalia; western Tanzania, southwestern and southeastern Uganda, again extending marginally into Zaire; southwestern Ethiopia, southern Sudan, Central African Republic, northern Nigeria and thence westwards to Senegal.

Ansell (1972: 55–56) recognizes seven subspecies, of which only the nominate race occurs in Southern Africa and northwards into Zambia. The northern subspecies are sometimes (e.g., Allen 1939: 480–482) regarded as representing a separate species, korrigum Ogilby, 1837, but we agree with Ansell (1972: 55–56 and in litt.) in regarding korrigum as conspecific with lunatus.

DAMALISCUS LUNATUS LUNATUS (Burchell, 1823)


Subfamily CEPHALOPHINAE

For a review of this subfamily see Ansell (1972: 28–37). We are indebted also to C. P. Groves (in litt.) for comments based on a forthcoming revision of this subfamily. Following Groves and Grubb (African Small Mammal Newsletter, Special No. 4: 35, 1981) we separate Philantomba at generic level from Cephalophus, which itself comprises three subgenera: the extralimital Cephalophus (sensu stricto) and Cephalophorus; and Cephalophorus, which includes natalensis and six extralimital species.

1. Horns normally present in both sexes, although possibly reduced in females, directed backwards in plane of face; ears proportionately shorter and rounded at tips ................................................ 2
Horns normally absent in females, in males directed upwards, forming an obtuse angle with plane of face; ears longer and pointed. *Sylvicapra*, p. 198

2. Smaller, greatest skull length below 150 mm, often considerably less; mass below 9 kg, *Philantomba*, p. 196

--- Larger, greatest skull length over 150 mm; mass over 9 kg, *Cephalophus*, p. 197

**Genus PHILANTOMBA** Blyth, 1840


**Philantomba monticola** (Thunberg, 1789)

*Blue duiker*

*Blouduiker*

Distribution. Cape Province, mainly from George, narrowly eastwards along the coast to higher rainfall areas of eastern Natal and Zululand; Vila Pery and Beira districts of Mozambique, and eastern districts of Zimbabwe. Extralimitally Malawi, Zambia, Angola, Zaire, Congo Republic; Tanzania, including Pemba Island but perhaps no longer Zanzibar Island (Smithers 1983); southeastern and southwestern Kenya, Uganda, southern Sudan, Gabon, Rio Muni, Macias Nguema Biyogo, and southeastern Nigeria.

Ansell (1972: 30) lists 16 subspecies, four of which occur in Southern Africa, but points out that exact range limits and validity of many require confirmation. C. P. Groves (in litt.) points out that *fuscicolor* is a synonym of *bicolor*.

**PHILANTOMBA MONTICOLA MONTICOLA** (Thunberg, 1789)


1844. *Antilope minuta* Forster, Descriptiones Animalium: 383. Forster regards this name as a synonym of *Antilope pygmaea* Pallas, from West Africa, but this cannot be correct as *minuta* is included in a list of animals from the Cape of Good Hope (Ellerman et al. 1953: 180).

Eastern Cape Province from George district to about Komgha district, and north to Graaff Reinet, Cradock and Aliwal North districts.

**PHILANTOMBA MONTICOLA BICOLOR** (Gray, 1863)


1922. *Cephalophus monticola ruddy* Blaine, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (9)9: 175. Sibedeni (= Sibudeni), Nkandhla district, Zululand, Natal.


Eastern Natal and presumably Swaziland to eastern districts of Zimbabwe and western Vila Pery district, Mozambique.
PHILANTOMBA MONTICOLA HECKI (Matschie, 1897)


From Beira, Mozambique, northwards, but not as far as Nyika Plateau, Malawi (Ansell 1978: 56).

Genus CEPHALOPHUS H. Smith, 1827


Subgenus CEPHALOPHORUS Gray, 1842

Cephalophus natalensis A. Smith, 1834

Distribution. Eastern Natal and Zululand, eastern Mozambique, southeastern Transvaal, and also on the Soutpansberg and along the Limpopo River. Extralimitally eastern Mozambique, northern Malawi, northeastern Zambia, Tanzania, western Uganda, northeastern Zaire, southern Kenya, along the Juba River in Somalia, and southern Sudan.

Ansell (1972: 33–34) recognizes 11 subspecies in natalensis, four of which occur in Southern Africa, but stresses that this list is provisional and that several names may be reduced to synonymy if more material should become available. He suggests that natalensis, callipygus Peters, 1876, and adersi Thomas, 1918, may together constitute a superspecies. C. P. Groves (in litt.) comments that on the contrary the closest relative of natalensis is nigrifrons Gray, 1871. He also remarks that amoenus and lehombo are synonyms of the nominate race.

CEPHALOPHUS NATALENSIS NATALENSIS A. Smith, 1834


Southern and northeastern Natal, eastern Transvaal, and possibly southern Mozambique.

**CEPHALOPHUS NATALENSIS ROBERTSI** Rothschild, 1906


Mozambique north of the Limpopo, and ranging northwards to southeastern Tanzania.

**Genus SYLVICAPRA** Ogilby, 1837


**Sylvicapra grimmia** (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Common duiker**

**Gewone duiker**

Distribution. In suitable habitat throughout Southern Africa. Extralimitally Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Angola, and northwards throughout the savannas of Subsaharan Africa, being absent from only the lowland forests of Central and West Africa, and from northern Somalia.

Ansell (1972: 36–37) lists 19 subspecies, seven of which occur in Southern Africa, but points out that the validity and limits of the subspecies are often doubtful. C. P. Groves (in litt.) regards *transvaalensis* as a synonym of *caffra*, the extralimital *uvirensis* as a synonym of *splendidula*, and both *shirensis* and *deserti* as synonyms of *orbicularis*. P. Grubb (in W. F. H. Ansell in litt.) regards *shirensis* as conspecific with *walkeri*.

**SYLVICAPRA GRIMMIA GRIMMIA** (Linnaeus, 1758)


Southern and western Cape Province; northern and eastern limits not clear.
SYLVICAPRA GRIMMIA BURCHELLII (H. Smith, 1827)


Eastern Cape Province and probably into Natal.

SYLVICAPRA GRIMMIA ORBICULARIS (Peters, 1852)


1852. Antilope altifrons Peters, Reise nach Mossambique, Säugethiere: 184, pls 37, 38. Sena and Boror, Mozambique.

1852. Antilope ocularis Peters, Reise nach Mossambique, Säugethiere: 186, pl. 39; pl. 41, fig. 4; pl. 42, fig. 1. Substitute for orbicularis Peters.


1852. Antilope altifrons Peters, Reise nach Mossambique, Säugethiere: 186, pl. 39; pl. 41, fig. 4; pl. 42, fig. 1. Substitute for orbicularis Peters.


Central and northern Mozambique to Malawi, southern Tanzania, southeastern Zaire, eastern and northeastern Kenya, and Somalia.

SYLVICAPRA GRIMMIA CAFFRA Fitzinger, 1869


Northeastern Natal, Transvaal, eastern and southwestern Zimbabwe, eastern Botswana, and southern Mozambique.

SYLVICAPRA GRIMMIA SPLENDIDULA (Gray, 1871)


Northwestern Zimbabwe, northern Botswana, and probably the Caprivi Strip; western Zambia, Angola, southwestern and eastern Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi, northwestern Tanzania, and possibly northwest into Gabon.
SYLVICAPRA GRIMMIA STEINHARDTI Zukowsky, 1924


From Port Nolloth, Little Namakuland, to Namibia, Botswana and Namburi, Angola. Intergrades with *splendidula* along the Okavango (C. P. Groves in litt.).

Subfamily ANTILOPINAE

We follow Ansell (1972) and therefore Simpson (1945) in treating this subfamily as including two tribes, Antilopini and Neotragini. Other authors differ, notably Haltenorth (1963), who recognizes the Antilopinae and Neotraginae as subfamilies. His Antilopinae, however, corresponds approximately to what is more commonly regarded as Hippotraginae, while his Gazellinae includes six monogeneric tribes: Antilopini (!), Antidorcatini, Procaprini, Gazellini, Ammodorcini and Litocraniini (see Ansell 1972: 15, footnote, who points out that Haltenorth's Antelopinae and Gazellinae should have been called respectively Hippotraginae and Antilopinae). He splits the Neotraginae into five tribes, the Raphicerini (sic) for *Raphicerus* and *Ourebia*, and the monogeneric Neotragini, Madoquini, Oreotragini and (extralimital) Dorcatragini.

1. Medium sized, total length over 130 cm; horns medium sized, curved, present in both sexes, but smaller and less well developed in females than in males ........................................... Tribe Antilopini, p. 200

2. Small, total length less than 110 cm; horns short and spike-like in males, not present in females .................................. Tribe Neotragini, p. 201

Tribe Antilopini

Genus ANTIDORCAS Sundevall, 1847


**Antidorcas marsupialis** (Zimmermann, 1780)

Distribution. Virtually endemic, surviving mainly in Nature Reserves and on private farms, except in less populous areas. Cape Province, where widespread but occurring mainly in the central divisions (Lloyd and Millar 1983: 26); Orange Free State; southern, western and northern Natal, where introduced; Transvaal, mainly in the south; southern Botswana, except in the east; and Namibia, except in the northeast. Extralimitally western Angola as far north as Benguela.

Groves (Zeitschrift für Säugetierkunde 46: 189–197, 1981), who is here followed, agrees with Ansell (1972:
and others in recognizing three subspecies; however, Groves regards *angolensis* Blaine, 1922, as entirely extralimital, confined to southwestern Angola, while Ansell records it also from northern Namibia.

ANTIDORCAS MARSUPIALIS MARSUPIALIS (Zimmermann, 1780)


Cape Province, Orange Free State, southern Transvaal.

ANTIDORCAS MARSUPIALIS HOFMEYRI Thomas, 1926


Northern Transvaal (Sandfontein), northern Cape Province (Upington), Botswana and Namibia.

Tribe Neotragini

1. No pedal glands; coat of distinctive coarse, bristly texture; hooves truncated, the animal walking on the extreme tips .................... *Oreotragus*, p. 201
   — Pedal glands present; coat and hooves normal, not as above ..................... 2

2. Nasals shortened and premaxilla elongated; muffle small and hairy above .................................... *Madoqua*, p. 203
   — Nasals not shortened, premaxilla not elongated; muffle large, with bare area above extending back nearly to hind angle of nostrils .......................... 3

3. Inguinal glands present; bare patch below ear; knee tuft present on each front leg ........................................... *Ourebia*, p. 203
   — No inguinal glands; no bare patch below ear; no knee tufts ..................... 4

4. Pedal glands open into interdigital space by a long cleft; surface of preorbital gland invaginated; horns at an angle to facial plane ..... *Raphicerus*, p. 204
   — Pedal glands open into interdigital space by a small circular orifice; surface of preorbital gland not invaginated; horns more or less in line with facial plane ........................................ *Neotragus*, p. 207

Genus OREOTRAGUS A. Smith, 1834


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**Oreotragus oreotragus** (Zimmermann, 1783)

**Klipspringer**

Distribution. Widespread in the Cape Province, but apparently concentrated along the escarpment and in areas with isolated mountains (Lloyd and Millar 1983: 28); eastern Orange Free State; western and northern Natal and northern Zululand; Transvaal, except probably the southern Transvaal grassland; Zimbabwe, western Mozambique, eastern Botswana, and central Namibia from the Orange River to the Cunene River. Extralimitally Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, southwestern Angola, western Rift Valley in Zaire; Tanzania, except in the southeast; western Kenya, Uganda, northern Somalia, highlands of Ethiopia, southern Sudan, Nigeria where they may have become recently extinct (Smithers 1983), and possibly Central African Republic.

Ansell (1972: 61) recognizes 11 subspecies, of which four, and possibly a fifth (*centralis*), occur in Southern Africa.

**OREOTRAGUS OREOTRAGUS OREOTRAGUS** (Zimmermann, 1783)


Cape Province and eastern Orange Free State, exact eastern limits not clear.

**OREOTRAGUS OREOTRAGUS TRANSVAALENSIS** Roberts, 1917


Transvaal and Natal, and possibly ranges into southern Mozambique.

**OREOTRAGUS OREOTRAGUS TYLERI** Hinton, 1921


Namibia and Angola; limits and intergradation with nominate race in the south not clear.

**OREOTRAGUS OREOTRAGUS CENTRALIS** Hinton, 1921


Mainly Zambian, but appears to range south of the Zambezi into Zimbabwe (Ansell 1978: 64).

**OREOTRAGUS OREOTRAGUS STEVENSONI** Roberts, 1946


Zimbabwe and Botswana.
Genus MADOQUA Ogilby, 1837


Ansell (1972: 61) points out that this genus is in need of revision. However, only one species, *Madoqua kirkii*, occurs marginally in Southern Africa, and the distinction between it and *Madoqua guentheri* Thomas, 1894, with which it comprises the subgenus *Rhynchotragus*, appears to be reasonably clearcut (Ansell 1972: 62).

Subgenus RHYNCHOTRAGUS Neumann, 1905

*Madoqua kirkii* (Günther, 1880)

Distribution. From Brukkaros Mountain northwards to the Kaokoveld, eastwards as far as Grootfontein district and westwards to the coastal Namib Desert. Extralimitally southwestern Angola, as far north as Benguela, then, after a wide break in distribution, in central and northern Tanzania, Kenya, southern Somalia, and southeastern Ethiopia.

Ansell (1972: 64) recognizes seven subspecies, of which *damarensis* occurs in northern Namibia and southwestern Angola; the other six subspecies are found in the East African part of the species range.

MADOQUA KIRKII DAMARENSIS (Günther, 1880)


MADOQUA KIRKII DAMARENSIS (Günther, 1880)


From Brukkaros Mountain north to the Kaokoveld, east to Grootfontein district, and west to the coastal Namib Desert; extralimitally southern Angola, as far north as Benguela.

Genus OUREBIA Laurillard, 1841


Ourebia ourei (Zimmermann, 1783)  
Oribi  
Oorbietjie

Distribution. Patchy and discontinuous distribution in the southern parts of its range. Recorded from Uitenhage, eastern Cape Province, northwards to southern, central and northern Natal; northeastern Orange Free State, southern and eastern Transvaal; Mozambique, from northern Inhambane and Gaza districts northwards; Mashonaland and southeastern Zimbabwe, northwestern Zimbabwe; northern Botswana, and northeastern Namibia. Extralimitally Mozambique, southern and central Malawi; Zambia, except in parts of the northeast; southern, southeastern and central Angola, extreme southern Zaire, western and northwestern Tanzania, southwestern and southeastern Kenya, southern Somalia, southwestern and northern Uganda, and from Ethiopia along the northern savanna, through the Sudan, Chad, Central African Republic, Cameroon and Nigeria, to Senegal.

Ansell (1972: 65–66) lists thirteen subspecies, three of which occur in Southern Africa. He points out that the limits and intergradation of most subspecies need clarification. Yalden et al. (1984: 95) conclude that too many subspecies are recognized, and that at least in northeast Africa the taxonomy can be simplified.

OUREBIA OUREBI (Zimmermann, 1783)


1799. Antilope scoparia Schreber, Säugetiere: pl. 261; 1824, text, 5: 1244. Plate 261 is sometimes dated from 1785, but Poche, Archiv für Naturgeschichte 77(1) Supplementheft 4: 124, 1912, has shown that it was published in 1799. Cape Province.


OUREBIA OUREBI HASTATA (Peters, 1852)

1852. Antilope hastata Peters, Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, published in Spenerische Zeitung for 22 February 1852; Reise nach Mozambique, Säuge-thiere: 188, pl. 40; pl. 41, fig. 2; pl. 42, fig. 2. Sena, south bank of Zambezi River, Mozambique.

Mashonaland and southeastern Zimbabwe, Mozambique from Vila Pery and Beira districts northwards, Malawi, eastern Zambia, and southeastern Tanzania.

OUREBIA OUREBI RUTILA Blaine, 1922


Extreme northern Botswana, northeastern Namibia, western Zambia and Angola; possibly also southeastern Zaire (Ansell 1972: 65).

Genus RAPHICERUS H. Smith, 1827


We agree with Swynnerton and Hayman (1951: 253), Ellerman et al. (1953: 175) and Ansell (1972: 66) that *Nototragus* is not worth recognizing even as a subgenus.

1. Coat smoother, uniformly coloured, not speckled; larger, total length 773–920 mm; horns longer, 66–118 mm; no lateral hooves .............. *

[Raphicerus campestris* p. 205

— Coat harsher, distinctly speckled with white; smaller, total length 710–815 mm; horns shorter, 50–72 mm; with or without lateral hooves .............. 2

2. Lateral hooves present; larger, greatest skull length about 132–144 mm; horns longer, about 65 mm or more ................ *Raphicerus melanotis* p. 206

— Lateral hooves absent, represented only by thickened skin; smaller, greatest skull length about 124–136 mm; horns shorter, about 54 mm or less ................ *Raphicerus sharpei* p. 207

Raphicerus campestris (Thunberg, 1811) Steenbok

Distribution. Cape Province, central and northern Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal; Mozambique, from Maputo district northwards to the Save River, and probably the Vila Pery district; Zimbabwe, except along the Zambezi Valley from Binga eastwards, and parts of the southeast; Botswana, and Namibia, except the coastal Namib Desert. Extralimitally western Zambia and Angola south of 12° S, except in the coastal desert; then after a wide break in distribution, northeastern Tanzania, and southern and eastern Kenya.

Ansell (1972: 67) points out that the status and limits of many subspecies require revision, but provisionally recognizes eight subspecies, of which six occur in Southern Africa and a seventh, *kelleni* Jentink, 1900, just outside this subregion in Angola and western Zambia. The only subspecies occurring in the East African range of the species is *neumani* Matschie, 1894.

RAPHICERUS CAMPESTRIS CAMPESTRIS (Thunberg, 1811)


Southern and southwestern Cape Province.

**RAPHICERUS CAMPESTRIS FULVORUBESCENS** (Desmoulins, 1822)


Eastern Cape Province.

**RAPHICERUS CAMPESTRIS CAPRICORNIS** Thomas & Schwann, 1906


Transvaal, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, eastern and northeastern Botswana.

**RAPHICERUS CAMPESTRIS NATALENSIS** Rothschild, 1907


Natal Drakensberg.

**RAPHICERUS CAMPESTRIS STEINHARDTI** (Zukowsky, 1924)


Botswana, except the northeast and east, and Namibia.

Allen (1939: 503–504) regards *steinhardti*, and its synonyms, as synonyms of *kelleni*.

**Raphicerus melanotis** (Thunberg, 1811)

Distribution. Endemic. The southwestern Cape Province, from the Cedarberg Mountains southwards;
along the southern Cape coast to the Albany and Bathurst districts, and recorded also from the Komga district on the Transkei border.

**Raphicerus melanotis** (Thunberg, 1811)


1822. *Antilope rubro-albescens* Desmoulins, Dictionnaire classique d'histoire naturelle 1: 446. No locality.

**Raphicerus sharpei** Thomas, 1897

*Sharpe's grysbok*

**Sharpe-grysbok**

Distribution. Swaziland, northeastern Transvaal, Mozambique; Zimbabwe, except in the dry west; and extreme northeastern Botswana. Extralimitally Tete district, Mozambique; Malawi; Zambia, except west of the Zambezi River; southeastern Zaire, and Tanzania, as far north as Kahama district.

Meester *et al.* (1964) followed Haltenorth (1963: 78) in regarding *sharpei* as a subspecies of *melanotis*, but Ansell (1972: 66) is more probably correct in regarding these two taxa as forming a superspecies. While the Zambezi is here treated as representing the subspecies boundary between *sharpei* and the Southern African *colonicus*, the status and limits of the two subspecies need to be confirmed. Meester *et al.* (1964) suggested that *colonicus* may be a synonym of *sharpei*.

**Raphicerus sharpei sharpei** Thomas, 1897. (Extralimital)


**Raphicerus sharpei colonicus** Thomas & Schwann, 1906


The Southern African part of the species range.

**Genus Neotragus** H. Smith, 1827


We follow Haltenorth (1963: 20, 72) and Ansell (1972: 68) in regarding *Neotragus*, including the extralimital *Hylarurus*, as a subgenus of *Neotragus*. In this we differ from Allen (1939: 499), Roberts (1951: 336) and Ellerman *et al.* (1953: 187), all of whom regard *Nesotragus* as a valid genus.
Subgenus *NESOTRAGUS* Von Dueben, 1846

**Neotragus moschatus** (Von Dueben, 1846)  
*Neoni*

Distribution. Northeastern Natal, northeastern Transvaal; northern and northeastern Mashonaland and southeastern Zimbabwe; and Mozambique. Extralimitally Mozambique, southern Malawi, eastern Tanzania (including Zanzibar), and southern and central Kenya.

Of the five subspecies recognized by Ansell (1972: 69), only two occur in Southern Africa.

**NEOTRAGUS MOSCHATUS MOSCHATUS** (Von Dueben, 1846). (Extralimitai)


**NEOTRAGUS MOSCHATUS LIVINGSTONIANUS** (Kirk, 1865)


Northern and northeastern Zimbabwe and Mozambique, from Vila Pery and Beira districts northwards. Exact subspecies limits not known.

**NEOTRAGUS MOSCHATUS ZULUENSIS** (Thomas, 1898)


Northeastern Natal, northeastern Transvaal, southern Mozambique, and southeastern Zimbabwe.

Subfamily **AEPYCEROTINAE**

**Genus AEPYCEROS** Sundevall, 1847


Aepyceros melampus (Lichtenstein, 1812)  

Impala  
Roobok

Distribution. Northern Cape Province and elsewhere in this province, particularly the eastern Cape (Lloyd and Millar 1983: 22); northeastern Zululand, and introduced or reintroduced throughout most of Natal; eastern Swaziland; Transvaal, except in the southern grasslands; Zimbabwe, except in the northeast; Mozambique, eastern, northeastern and northern Botswana, and extreme northwestern Namibia. Extragrenally Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, southern Angola, Tanzania, southwestern Uganda, and southern and central Kenya.

Lundholm (unpublished MS), followed by Meester et al. (1964) and Oboussier (Zeitschrift für Morphologie und Ökologie der Tiere 54: 531–550, 1965), regard petersi as a good species, as does Shortridge (1934, 2: 557). On the other hand, Allen (1939: 521), Hill and Carter (1941: 159), Roberts (1951: 319), Ellerman et al. (1953: 196), Haltenorth (1963: 97), Swart (Cimbebasia 20: 1–18, 1987) and Ansell (1978: 56) treat it as a subspecies of melampus. We provisionally defer to the majority opinion, but consider that particularly the skull differences enumerated by Lundholm should be investigated on a more adequate sample than was available to him, and that petersi may well prove to be specifically distinct.

AEPYCEROS MELAMPUS MELAMPUS (Lichtenstein, 1812)


Natal, Swaziland, Transvaal, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, eastern, northeastern and northern Botswana. Extralimitally southeastern Angola and southwestern Zambia, but exact limits and intergradation with johnstoni Thomas, 1893, not clear.

Allen (1939: 520) lists Antilope pallas Gervais (ex Cuvier), 1841, from Senegal as a further synonym of melampus, but as pointed out by Ansell (1972: 57), this must surely involve an error in either the locality or the species referred to.

AEPYCEROS MELAMPUS PETERSI Bocage, 1879


Northwestern Namibia and southwestern Angola.

Subfamily PELEINAE

Genus PELEA Gray, 1851


Pelea is often placed with the Redunciniae (Allen 1939: 517) or Reduncini (Simpson 1945: 159), but Roberts (1951: 294) places it in its own subfamily, and is followed in this by Ansell (1972: 15, 69), while Haltenorth (1963: 20, 95) places it in the tribe Peleini of the subfamily Antilopinae. Ellerman et al. (1953: 190), while following Simpson's classification, comment that Pelea is 'curiously isolated,' and imply that Roberts may be correct in placing it in a separate subfamily. Gentry (in Maglio and Cooke, eds, Evolution of African Mammals 27: 558, 1978) suggests that it may be related to the Caprinae, or otherwise be a large neotragine.
Pelea capreolus (Forster, 1790)

Grey rhebok
Vaalribbok

Distribution. Endemic. Cape Province, but scarce in or absent from the southwest, extreme east and north; eastern Orange Free State, western Natal, Swaziland, and Transvaal, as far north as 24° S latitude.

Pelea capreolus (Forster, 1790)


Subfamily HIPPOTRAGINAE

Most authors regard this subfamily as including only Oryx, Hippotragus, and the extralimital Addax Laurillard, 1841 (Allen 1939: 531–537, and Roberts 1951: 295–303, both of whom call it the Oryginae; Hill and Carter 1972: 44–49). Others include also the Reduneini, Alcelaphini and Connochaetini (if separate) (Simpson 1945: 159–160, Ellerman et al. 1953: 174, Setzer 1956: 574–578). Haltenorth (1963: 20) includes all of these, as well as the Tragelaphini, Peleini and Aepycerini (sic), (but not the Antilopini!), in his subfamily Antilopinae. Haltenorth and Diller (1980: 66), however, revert to using the name Hippotraginae for only Oryx, Hippotragus and Addax. Our treatment follows Ansell (1972).

1. Horns markedly curved, arising nearly vertically above the orbits ........ Hippiotragus, p. 210

— Horns nearly straight, arising behind orbits and sloping back more or less in line with facial plane ................................................. Oryx, p. 212

Genus HIPPOTRAGUS Sundevall, 1846


1844. Aegocerus Wagner, in Schreber’s Säugthiere, Supplementband 4: 482. For Egocerus Desmarest. Suppressed, Opinion No. 109, I.C.Z.N.


In terms of Opinion No. 109 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections 73(6): 16, 1929), *Hippotragus* Sundevall, 1846, has been placed on the Official List of Generic Names, while both *Egocerus* (including its variant spellings) and *Ozanna* have been suppressed. However, Ellerman *et al.* (1953: 198) point out that Sundevall published the name *Hippotragus* also in 1845 (see above), with *A. equina* as the type species by monotypy.

1. Smaller, shoulder height of males less than 128 cm; horns not exceeding 61 cm; bluish grey colour; face pattern indistinct or absent .................. *Hippotragus leucophaeus*, p. 211
   — Larger, shoulder height of males normally 128 cm or more; horns usually exceed 61 cm; not bluish grey; face pattern distinct .................. 2

2. Colour lighter, pale reddish brown; ears very long and distinctly turned down at the tip; horns shorter; body size larger .................. *Hippotragus equinus*, p. 211
   — Colour darker, rich chestnut to black; ears pointed, not turned down at tip and not particularly long; horns longer; body size smaller .......... *Hippotragus niger*, p. 212

**Hippotragus leucophaeus** (Pallas, 1766)  
*Bluebuck*  
*Bloubok*

Distribution. Extinct since about the end of the eighteenth century; before that confined to the southwestern Cape Province from about Caledon to Plettenberg Bay. Mohr (1967) published a comprehensive monograph on this animal.

**Hippotragus equinus** (Desmarest, 1804)  
*Roan antelope*  
*Bastergemsbok*


Ansell (1972: 46) provisionally recognizes six subspecies, but points out that their validity and limits are uncertain.

**Hippotragus equinus equinus** (Desmarest, 1804)  


1824. *Capra jubata* Goldfuss, in Schreber's Saugthiere: text 1836, 5: 1471, where it is treated as a synonym of *truteri* J. B. Fischer, 1829.


**Hippotragus equinus cottoni** Dollman & Burlace, 1928


Northwestern Zimbabwe, northeastern and northern Botswana, and extreme northeastern Namibia. Extralimitally Angola, Zambia, perhaps central and northern Malawi, and southern Zaire. Exact limits of range unknown.

**Hippotragus niger** (Harris, 1838)  
Sable  
Swartwitpens

Distribution. Recently introduced into Magude area, northern Zululand (Howard and Marchant 1984: 51); also occurring in northern and eastern Transvaal; Mozambique, except in the extreme south and parts of the southeast; Zimbabwe, and northeastern and northern Botswana. Extralimitally Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, southeastern Zaire, southeastern Angola, and also between the Cuanza and Luando Rivers (the distinctive extralimital giant sable, *Hippotragus niger variani* Thomas, 1916, which is considered by some to represent a separate species), Tanzania, and southeastern Kenya.


Ansell (1972: 47) includes *kaufmanni* in the Zambian *kirkii* Gray, 1872, but later (Puku, Supplement 1: 21, 1974) concludes that *kaufmanni* is a synonym of the nominate race and (1978: 61) treats it as such in describing the distribution of *niger*.

**Genus ORYX** Blainville, 1816


**Oryx gazella** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Distribution. Cape Province, mainly Kalahari Gemsbok National Park, but recorded widely if sparsely from elsewhere, partly as introductions (Lloyd and Millar 1983: 34); introduced into northwestern Natal (Mentis 1974: 55) and a few provincial and private nature reserves in the Transvaal, where it previously occurred only marginally in the north and northwest; northwestern Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia, except in the south and southwest. Extralimitally southwestern Angola; then after a wide break in distribution, northeastern Tanzania, Kenya, northeastern Uganda, Sudan, central Ethiopia, and Somalia.

Ansell (1972: 49) recognizes five subspecies, of which only the nominate race occurs in Southern Africa.

**ORYX GAZELLA GAZELLA** (Linnaeus, 1758)


1921. Oryx gazella blainei Rothschild, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (9)8: 209. 32 km inland from Elephant Bay, south of Benguela, western Angola.


The Southern African range of the species and southwestern Angola.

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**Subfamily BOVINAE**

Most authors agree as we do with Simpson (1945: 157–158) in combining the Tragelaphini (Strepsicero-tini of older works) with the Bovini, as well as the Asiatic Boselaphini, in the subfamily Bovinae. Allen (1939: 537–555), Roberts (1951: 273, 303) and Haltenorth and Diller (1977: 57) treat them as separate subfamilies, while Haltenorth (1963) removes the Tragelaphini from the Bovinae and places them in his subfamily 'Antilopini'.

1. Size very large, form heavy, bovine; horns present in both sexes, not spirally twisted, directed outwards, then upwards, then approach each other in the midline of the skull ........................................... Tribe Bovini, p. 214

   — Size medium to large or very large, form antelope-like; horns present (*Taurotragus*) or absent (*Tragelaphus*) in females, spirally twisted and directed upwards .................................................. Tribe Tragelaphini, p. 216
Tribe Bovini

Genus SYNCELERUS Hodgson, 1847


Haltenorth (1963: 21, 131) regards Synecerus as a synonym of Bubalus H. Smith, 1827, but this view is rejected by Ansell (1972: 17), while Grove's (Zeitschrift für zoologische Systematik und Evolutionsforschung 19: 264–278, 1981) concludes on cranioanatomical grounds that Bubalus, Synecerus and Bos Linnaeus, 1758, are all clear-cut genera. African buffaloes are very variable in size, colour and shape of horns, and have been much split. Ansell (1972: 17–19) and Grubb (Zeitschrift für Saugetierkunde 37(3): 121–144, 1972) review the literature on buffalo species, and both conclude that only one species, Synecerus caffer, can be maintained. Grubb, whom we follow, recognizes three sub-species groups: caffer, brachyceros Gray, 1837, and nanus Boddaert, 1785, of which only the first occurs in Southern Africa. The caffer sub-species group consists of two sub-species, caffer (including radcliffei), and the East African aequinoctialis Blyth, 1866. The synonymy that follows is based on Allen (1939: 551–555), modified where necessary on the basis of Grubb's (1972) findings, and must be regarded as provisional.

Syncerus caffer (Sparrman, 1779)

Distribution. Addo Elephant National Park, eastern Cape Province, and reintroduced into Andries Vosloo Kudu Nature Reserve (Lloyd and Millar 1983: 30); Hluhluwe-Umfolosi-Corridor Complex and Nduvu Game Reserve, Zululand; Orange Free State, where reintroduced into Golden Gate Highlands National Park; eastern Transvaal, Mozambique; Zimbabwe, where found mainly in the southeast, northwest and north; northern and northeastern Botswana, and extreme eastern and northeastern Namibia. Extralimitally Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia; Angola, except in the southwest; Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Kenya, southwestern Somalia, Ethiopia, southern and eastern Sudan, Central African Republic, Chad, Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana, Dahomey, Togo, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau and perhaps Gambia.

SYNCERUS CAFFER CAFFER (Sparrman, 1779)


1898. Bos caffer typicus Lydekker, Wild Oxen, Sheep and Goats of all Lands: 97. Southern Africa, to the south bank of the Zaire River in the west, the equator in the east.


Bubalus ruahaensis Matschie, Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin: 170, plate, fig. 5, Ruaha Valley, Tanzania.

Bubalus ruhahensis Schillings, Die Zauber des Elelescho, Leipzig: 95. In error for ruhaensis Matschie. On the status of this name see Moreau et al. (1946: 443), who believe that Schillings (1906) was published before Matschie (1906), in which case ruhahensis has priority over ruhaensis.

Bubalus schillingsi Schillings, Die Zauber des Elelescho, Leipzig: 95. Middle course of Pangani River, near Masimani Range, Tanzania (see Moreau et al. 1946: 443, who discuss also the authorship of this name).

Bubalus wembarensis Schillings, Die Zauber des Elelescho, Leipzig: 95. In error for wemberensis (see Lydekker 1913: 1, 54). Chaya Swamp, southern part of Wembere Plains, Tanzania. See Moreau et al. (1946: 443) for authorship of this name.


Bos caffer ruhensis Lydekker, Game Animals of Africa: 71. Emendation of ruhaensis Matschie.

Bos caffer phillingsi Lydekker, Game Animals of Africa: 72. Name attributed to Matschie, in Schillings, Die Zauber des Elelescho: 95, 1906, but see Moreau et al. (1946: 443).

Bubalus ruhuensis Zukowsky, Zoologischer Beobachter 51: 265. Schume Forest, western Usambara Mountains, upper Pangani district, Tanzania. The right horn of the type specimen was designated type of Bubalus schillingsi Matschie, fide Allen (1939: 551), but see Moreau et al. (1946: 443-444).

Bubalus caffer cunenensis Zukowsky, Zoologischer Beobachter 51: 266. Bihé (Silvo Porto), Benguela district, Angola. The left horn of the type specimen was designated type of Bubalus caffer cubangensis Zukowsky (Allen 1939: 551).

Bubalus caffer cubangensis Zukowsky, Zoologischer Beobachter 51: 266. Bihé (Silvo Porto), Benguela district, Angola. The right horn of the type specimen was designated type of Bubalus caffer cunenensis Zukowsky (Allen 1939: 551).


Bubalus caffer tanae Matschie, Deutsche Jäger-Zeitung 59: 209, text-fig. 86. Region between Mount Kenya and Tana River, Kenya.


Bubalus massaicus Matschie, Jahrbuch des Instituts für Jagdkunde 2: 170, text-fig. 83. Umbugwe, south of Lake Manyara, Masai Plains, Tanzania.

Bubalus urundicus Matschie, Jahrbuch des Instituts für Jagdkunde 2: 170, text-fig. 83. Lumpungu, Belgian Urundi (Moreau et al. 1946: 444).

Bubalus wintensis Matschie, Jahrbuch des Instituts für Jagdkunde 2: 170, text-fig. 83. Muhambwe, Uha, Tanzania.


Bubalus niediecki Matschie, Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin: 136, text-figs 1, 2. Baunza, north of middle Kafue, about 33 km east of where the river turns east, north of Victoria Falls, Zambia.


The entire Southern African range of the species, and northwards as far as the Cuanza River, Angola, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, and eastern Zaire, where it intergrades with related subspecies (Grubb, Zeitschrift für Säugetierkunde 37(3): 121-144, 1972).
Tribe Tragelaphini

The members of the Tragelaphini have been classified in a number of ways (see Allen 1939, Roberts 1951, Ellerman et al. 1953, Haltenorth 1969). Ansell (1972: 18, 20) reviews the available evidence, and proposes a classification which in many ways resembles that of Ellerman et al. (1953), except that he transfers the West and Central African Boocercus Thomas, 1902, from Taurotragus to Tragelaphus. He refers to hybrids between Tragelaphus and Taurotragus, but nevertheless retains the latter as a genus. Van Gelder (Lammer­geyer 23: 1-6, 1977; 1977: 16) provides further evidence of cross-breeding in captivity between Tragelaphus and Taurotragus, which persuades Ansell (1978: 53) to treat Taurotragus as a full synonym of Tragelaphus. Corbet and Hill (1980: 121) and Honacki et al. (1982: 343) agree with this view. In view of particularly the marked differences in life history between the species concerned we nevertheless follow Swanepoel et al. (1980: 164) and Smithers (1983) in retaining Taurotragus as a genus. Ansell (in litt.) informs us that he too will revert to separating Taurotragus from Tragelaphus.

1. Horns present only in males, forming an open spiral; no dewlap; feet elliptical, not rounded and ox-like ................................. Tragelaphus, p. 216
   — Horns present in both sexes, axially straight and twisted like a cork-screw; with dewlap; feet rounded, ox-like .......................... Taurotragus, p. 220

Genus TRAGELAPHUS Blainville, 1816


Ellerman et al. (1953: 206, footnote) point out that while Strepsiceros Frisch, 1775, has been used for the kudu, the publication concerned is not available (Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature 4: 549, 1950; and see also International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Opinion No. 258, 1954). In any case, the type species is 'Ovis strepsiceros', the 'Zackelschaf' from Crete.

1. Size larger, males about 1.5 m at shoulder, females smaller; no inguinal pouches; horns in an open spiral forming one or more complete twists; false hooves of hind feet with hairy fringed glands ................................. Tragelaphus strepsiceros, p. 217
   — Size smaller, males up to 1.2 m at shoulder, females smaller; inguinal pouches present; horns in a narrower spiral forming one complete twist; false hooves without hairy fringed glands (except apparently in Tragelaphus angasii) ................................. 2
2. Hooves elongated, those of forefeet up to about 18 cm long in males, 16 cm in females, with back of pasterns bare (or with only a small, isolated tuft of hair) and rubbery .......................... *Tragelaphus spekei*, p. 218

— Hooves not particularly elongated, back of pasterns fully haired .......................... 3

3. Larger, horns in adults well over 56 cm; well-developed mane, throat and ventral fringes of hair in males; females with body pattern of vertical stripes; tail long and not very bushy .......................... *Tragelaphus angasii*, p. 218

— Smaller, horns in adult males not exceeding 56 cm; males with poorly developed mane, without throat and ventral fringes of hair; females with body pattern of spots and horizontal as well as vertical stripes (less well developed in southern forms); tail shorter and very bushy .......................... *Tragelaphus scriptus*, p. 219

**Tragelaphus strepsiceros** (Pallas, 1766)

Distribution. Northern Cape Province, most commonly in the area bordered by Griquatown, Kuruman, Vryburg and Kimberley; southern Cape Province, mostly between 22° E and 27° E; northeastern Zululand, and reintroduced further south in Natal; Swaziland, eastern, western and northern Transvaal; Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia, except the coastal Namib Desert and in the south. Extralimitally Mozambique, Malawi; Zambia, except in parts of the Northern Province; southern Angola, except in the coastal desert; southeastern Zaire, Tanzania, northeastern Uganda, southern and northern Kenya, northern Somalia, western and southern Ethiopia, eastern Sudan, eastern Central African Republic, and southeastern Chad.

Ansell (1972: 25) recognizes four subspecies, of which only the nominate race occurs in Southern Africa.

**Tragelaphus strepsiceros** STREPSICEROS STREPSICEROS (Pallas, 1766)


1894. *Strepsiceros strepsiceros zambesiensis* Lorenz, Annalen des Kaiserlich-Königliches naturhistorischen Hofmuseums in Wien 9, Notizen: 63. Leschumo Forest, southeastern border of Marutseland and northwestern Matabeleland. Lancaster (in Moreau et al. 1946: 441) comments that the locality is Leschuma, on the old wagon road from Tati to Kazungula on the Zambezi River at the Chobe River mouth, about 24 km from Kazungula (about 17° 44' S, 25° 15' E), just inside Botswana, while Ansell (1978: 54) corrects the type locality to Lesuma (the modern spelling) at 17° 54' S, 25° 15' E.


Tragelaphus spekei Speke, 1863

Distribution. Marginal to Southern Africa: Okavango Delta and swamps of the Chobe and Zambezi Rivers in northern Botswana and Caprivi Strip; possibly also islands in the Zambezi River in extreme northwestern Zimbabwe, although material records are lacking (Smithers and Wilson 1979: 136). Extraliminally Zambia west of the Muchinga escarpment, but not along the Zambezi Valley; Angola, marginally in the south, and again in central Angola; widespread in Zaire; western Tanzania along the Rift Valley, and possibly Songwe River, on the border between Malawi and Tanzania (Ansell, Nyala 8(1): 25-26, 1982); southern Uganda; Kenya, where marginal near Lake Victoria; southwestern Sudan, southern Central African Republic, Cameroon, Nigeria, Dahomey and Togo.

Ansell (1972: 22) lists five subspecies, of which one occurs in Southern Africa.

TRAGELAPHUS SPEKEI SPEKEI SPEKE, 1863. (Extralimital)

1863. *Tragelaphus speki* Speke, Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile: 223, footnote, figure. Karague, west of Lake Victoria, Tanzania; restricted to Lake Lwalo, Bukoba district (about 02° S, 30° 57’ E), Tanzania (Moreau et al. 1946: 441). This name is commonly attributed to P. L. Sclater, Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London: 103, 1864, but Honacki et al. (1982: 343) point out that it was first used by Speke.


1924. *Limnotragus spekei wilhelmi* Lönnberg & Gyldenstolpe, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (9)13: 197. Ruhuhuma Swamp, north of Lake Bunyoni, Kigezi, southwestern Uganda, at 01° 08’ S, 29° 50’ E, about 136 km west-northwest of the type locality of *speki* (Swynnerton MS).

TRAGELAPHUS SPEKEI SELOUSI W. Rothschild, 1898


1898. *Tragelaphus selousi* W. Rothschild, Novitates zoologicae 5: 206. Zambezi Valley; Lake Ngami, Botswana (Shortridge 1934, 2: 589; Roberts 1951: 309); Barotse country, Northern Rhodesia (= Western Province, Zambia) (Hill and Carter 1941: 161).


1918. *Limnotragus speki inornatus* Cabrera, Boletín de la Real Sociedad española de historia natural 18: 276. Lake Young, eastern Zambia.

Northern Botswana and Caprivi Strip, northwards to Zaire and southwestern Tanzania.

Tragelaphus angasii Gray, 1849

Distribution. Northeastern Zululand, and introduced into other lowlying parts of Natal; eastern Transvaal, along the Limpopo River as far west as Ellisras, and introduced elsewhere; Mozambique, from Maputo to Tete districts; southern Zimbabwe along the Limpopo and Sabi River Valleys, and northern Zimbabwe, along the Zambezi River. Extraliminally Mozambique, between Zambezi River and Malawi border; and Malawi, along the Lower Shiré River and its tributaries below Chikwawa (Ansell, Nyala 7(2): 85-90, 1981).

TRAGELAPHUS ANGASII Gray, 1849

Tragelaphus scriptus (Pallas, 1766)  

Bushbuck  

Bosbok

Distribution. Cape Province, mainly in the southwest, and through the southern and eastern Cape to Natal and Zululand; Transvaal, except in the south; eastern Swaziland, Mozambique; Zimbabwe, except in parts of the dry west; eastern and northern Botswana, in the Okavango Delta and along the Chobe River; and northeastern Namibia. Extralimitally Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia; Angola, except the dry southwest; northwards to southwestern Somalia and Ethiopia, then westwards to Nigeria and Senegal.

Many subspecies have been described. Haltenorth (1963: 83) lists 23, while Ansell (1972: 24) recognizes only nine, three of which occur in Southern Africa.

TRAGELAPHUS SCRIPTUS SCRIPTUS (Pallas, 1766). (Extralimital)

1912. Tragelaphus scriptus makalae Matschie, Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin: 563. Makala, about 00°35'N, 27°50'E, south of Lindi Valley, which is south of Aruwimi, Zaire.

TRAGELAPHUS SCRIPTUS SYLVATICUS (Sparman, 1780)

1780. Antilope sylvatica Sparrman, Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar: 197, pl. 7. Grootvadersbosch, Swellendam district, southwestern Cape Province.

From Bredasdorp along the coast of southern and eastern Cape Province to southern Natal.

TRAGELAPHUS SCRIPTUS ROUALEYNI (Gray, 1852)

1891. Tragelaphus scriptus roualeyni Thomas, Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London: 389. Emendation of roualeynei Gray. Ellerman et-al. (1953: 207) state that roualeyni is correct as Cumming’s christian name was Roualey.

Northeastern Zululand, eastern Swaziland, eastern Transvaal lowveld; Mozambique, as far north as Vila Pery and Beira districts; Limpopo Valley, southern Zimbabwe, and eastern Botswana.

TRAGELAPHUS SCRIPTUS ORNATUS Pocock, 1900


Mozambique, from Tete district northwards; Zambezi Valley in Zimbabwe; northern Botswana and northeastern Namibia. Extralimitally Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, and southeastern Zaire.
Genus **TAUROTRAGUS** Wagner, 1855


1855. **Taurotragus** Wagner, in Schreber’s Säugethiere, Supplementband 5: 438. As a subgenus of *Antilope* Pallas. *Antilope ores* Pallas = *Antilope oryx* Pallas, 1766.


**Taurotragus oryx** (Pallas, 1766)  

Distribution. Northern Cape Province, including Kalahari Gemsbok National Park, and widely distributed elsewhere in the Province, including the Southwest Cape, where reintroduced (Lloyd and Millar 1983: 30); Willem Pretorius Game Reserve and Golden Gate National Park, as well as a few private farms in the Orange Free State; Natal Drakensberg, and reintroduced elsewhere in the Province; northern Kruger National Park and in private and provincial nature reserves in various parts of the Transvaal; Mozambique; Zimbabwe; mainly in the south and southwest; Botswana, mainly in the north; and eastern and northeastern Namibia. Extralimitally Mozambique, except west of the Tete district; Malawi, Zambia, southern and central Angola, Tanzania, southern and central Kenya, southern Uganda, and extending marginally into Ethiopia (Yalden et al. 1984: 146).

Ansell (1972: 26–27) recognizes three subspecies, two of which occur in Southern Africa. The limits of and intergrading between the subspecies are not clearly understood.

**TAUROTRAGUS ORYX ORYX** (Pallas, 1766)  


1827. *Damalis canna* H. Smith, in Griffith, Cuvier’s Animal Kingdom 4: 357; 5: 365. Beyond the Gareep (=Orange River), upon the Great Desert, i.e., probably Namibia. This is the first use of the name in a formal scientific sense; as usually quoted from Desmarest (Encyclopédie méthodique, Mammalogie 2: 471, 1822) it is a vernacular name (Allen 1939: 541).


Northern Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, southern Mozambique, southern Botswana, and Namibia, except perhaps the extreme northeast. Subspecies range limits east of Botswana are unclear (Ansell 1972: 26–27).

**TAUROTRAGUS ORYX LIVINGSTONII** (P. L. Sclater, 1864)


Subfamily REDUNCINAE

As here understood the Reduncinae comprise only two genera, *Redunca* and *Kobus*, the latter including *Adenota* and *Onotragus (= Hydrotragus*). Ellerman et al. (1953: 192) recognize *Adenota* (with *Onotragus* as a synonym) at subgeneric level, but we agree with Ansell (1972: 40) that this is not justified.

1. Bare patch below ear; tail bushy .............................. *Redunca*, p. 221
   — No bare patch below ear; tail not bushy ........................... *Kobus*, p. 223

Genus REDUNCA H. Smith, 1827


1. Larger, shoulder height about 75–90 cm; horns in adult males 25 cm or more over outside curve, curving forward well above level of tips of ears; muffle extending back beyond notch of nostrils; one pair of inguinal pouches .............................. *Redunca arundinum*, p. 221
   — Smaller, shoulder height about 70–80 cm; horns in adult males less than 25 cm over outside curve, and curving forward about level with tips of ears; muffle not extending back beyond notch of nostrils; two pairs of inguinal pouches .............................. *Redunca fulvorufula*, p. 222

A third species, *redunca* Pallas, 1767, occurs outside the geographical limits of this study.

Redunca arundinum (Boddaert, 1785)

*Redunca arundinum* (Boddaert, 1785)

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and Ellerman et al. (1953: 192) include it in the synonymy of arundinum, while Ansell (1972: 38, 1978: 57) points out that it may instead be the prior name for occidentalis, but later (in litt.) remarks that he is unsure of the relationships of these taxa.

**REDUNCA ARUNDINUM ARUNDINUM** (Boddart, 1785)


1787. *Antilope eleotragus* Schreber, Säuthiere: pl. 266; text, 1821, 5: 1225.


1799. *Antilope arundinacea* Bechstein, Übersicht der vierfussigen Thiere 1: 81. 160 km north of Cape of Good Hope; but see Ansell (1972: 38) who remarks that there is no evidence of the reedbuck ever occurring in the southwestern Cape Province.


1822. *Antilope oleotragus* Desmoulins, Dictionnaire classique d'histoire naturelle 1: 446. Reeds bordering rivers and in marshes in 'Cafrière'.


Southern African range of the species, perhaps extending to Angola and the Zambezi, but limits are uncertain.

**Redunca fulvorufula** (Afzelius, 1815)

*Mountain reedbuck\*\* Rooiribbok*

Distribution. Eastern, central and northern Cape Province; Natal, where widespread except along the coast; Orange Free State, Transvaal, southwestern Mozambique, and southeastern Botswana. Extraliminally northern Tanzania, northeastern Uganda, western Kenya, southern Ethiopia, southeastern Sudan, and Cameroon.

Three subspecies are recognized by Ansell (1972: 40): the nominate race in Southern Africa; *R. f. chanleri* (Rothschild, 1895) in East Africa; and *R. f. adamaeae* Pfeffer, 1962, in Cameroon.

**REDUNCA FULVORUFULA FULVORUFULA** (Afzelius, 1815)


ARTIODACTYLA: BOVIDAE


The Southern African range of the species.

Genus KOBUS A. Smith, 1840


Of the five species recognized by Ansell (1972: 40), Kobus kob (Erxleben, 1777) and K. megaceros (Fitzinger, 1855) are extralimital to this study.

1. Size larger, shoulder height more than 107 cm; no inguinal pouches; distinct white ring or patch on rump .... K. ellipsiprymnus, p. 223
   — Size smaller, shoulder height less than 104 cm; inguinal pouches present (although rudimentary in K. leche); no white rump ring or patch .... 2

2. No preorbital glands; pelage rough; horns longer, about 48–86 cm .... K. leche, p. 224
   — Preorbital glands present, although only moderately developed; pelage shorter and smooth; horns shorter, about 35–51 cm .... K. vardonii, p. 224

Kobus ellipsiprymnus (Ogilby, 1833)

Distribution. Natal, from Hluhluwe and Umfolosi Game Reserves northwards; Swaziland, eastern, northern and western Transvaal; Zimbabwe, mainly in the south and northwest; Mozambique, in the extreme west of the Gaza and Maputo districts (representing strays from the Kruger National Park—Smithers and Tello 1976: 127), and more widely north of the Save River, although sparse in the Tete district; southeastern and northern Botswana, and eastern Caprivi Strip. Extralimitally Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Angola, and northwards to Somalia and Ethiopia in the east and Senegal in the west.

We agree with Haltenorth (1963: 91), Ansell (1972: 40, 1978: 58) and other recent authors in regarding K. defassa (Rüppell, 1835) as only subspecifically separable from ellipsiprymnus. Ansell (1972: 40–42) nevertheless divides the species into two subspecies groups, representing these two taxa, and Ansell (in litt.) suggests that ellipsiprymnus and defassa may best be regarded as members of a superspecies. The ellipsiprymnus group includes four subspecies, of which only ellipsiprymnus occurs in Southern Africa. The defassa group, consisting of nine subspecies, is essentially extralimital, although K. e. penricei may occasionally wander from Angola into the Okavango region of Namibia (Shortridge 1934, 2: 528; Ansell 1972: 41), and is therefore listed provisionally.
ellipsiprymnus group

KOBUS ELLIPSIPRYMNUS ELLIPSIPRYMNUS (Ogilby, 1833)

1833. Antilope ellipsiprymnus Ogilby, Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London: 47. 25 days journey north of the Orange River between Lataku (= Kuruman) and the west coast of Africa; presumably the Molopo River (fide Roberts, 1951: 289), where now extinct.

Northeastern Natal, and introduced elsewhere into the province (Howard and Marchant 1984: 53); Swaziland, Transvaal, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, southeastern and northern Botswana, and eastern Caprivi Strip. Extralimitally extreme southwestern Angola, southern and eastern Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique. Exact northern limits and intergrading with K. e. kondensis Matschie, 1911, not known (Ansell 1972: 41).

defassa group

KOBUS ELLIPSIPRYMNUS PENRICEI (Rothschild, 1895)


May stray into the Okavango region of Namibia. Extralimitally Angola, southwestern Zaire, southern Congo Republic, and southern Gabon.

Kobus leche Gray, 1850


Ansell and Banfield (Säugetierkundliche Mitteilungen 27(3): 168–176, 1979) recognize four subspecies, only the nominate race ranging into Southern Africa.

KOBUS LECHE LECHE Gray, 1850


Northern Botswana and the Caprivi Strip. Extralimitally the entire species range except Kafue Flats, Bangweulu and upper Chambeshi areas, and between Lakes Bangweulu and Mweru, Zambia.

Kobus vardonii (Livingstone, 1857)

Distribution. Marginal; Pookeno Flats on the Chobe River, northeastern Botswana. Extralimitally southwestern and northwestern Zambia, east of the Zambezi; northeastern Angola, southeastern and southwestern Zaire, southwestern and south-central Tanzania and around the northern tip of Lake Bangweulu.
Malawi in southern Tanzania. Ansell (in litt.) remarks that the species survives, albeit precariously, in the Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Game Reserve in Malawi, and that two females appeared on the Nyika Plateau in November 1981 (see also Dowsett, Nyala 7(2): 165, 1981).

Ansell (1972: 44) lists two subspecies: the nominate race and senganus Sclater and Thomas, 1897.

**KOBUS VARDONII VARDONII** (Livingstone, 1857)


Chobe area of Botswana, northeastern Angola, southeastern and southwestern Zaire, and Zambia, except the Luangwa Valley, where replaced by *senganus.*
ORDER PHOLIDOTA

Family MANIDAE

Genus MANIS Linnaeus, 1758

1873. Pangolin Gray, Hand-list of the Edentate ... Mammals in the ... British Museum: 8. Based on Manis pentadactyla Linnaeus.

Mohr (1961) reviews the genus, and Meester (1971a: 1–3) deals with the taxonomy of African forms. We follow Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951: 214–215) and Ellerman et al. (1953: 103–104) in recognizing the subgenera Phataginus, Smutsia, Uromanis and Paramanis, of which only Smutsia occurs in Southern Africa. Mohr (1961: 10) recognizes also Phatages as a subgenus, while Honacki et al. (1982: 344) formally recognize none, but remark that morphological evidence suggests that subdivision of the genus may be justified.

Subgenus SMUTSIA Gray, 1865

Manis temminckii Smuts, 1832


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MANIS TEMMINCKII Smuts, 1832

1832. Manis temminckii Smuts, Dissertatio zoologica, enumerationem Mammalium Capensium continens: 54, pl. 3, figs 1–2. Beyond Lataku (= Litakun), near Kuruman, northern Cape Province.