

pointlike protracted forwards; Fronto-parietal sutures do not form a semicircle, they are straight and convergent forming an obtuse angle; outer sides of nasalia are noticeably concave; rear part of the palatal surface is almost flat, missing the prominent median plate and lateral grooves; rear margin of the palatinum is without convexity or point in the middle; the rear ends of hamular processes of the pterygoids do not protrude between front margins of auditory bullae.

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Additions to our knowledge of Jentink's Duiker, *Cephalophus jentinki* (Thomas, 1892)

By JAMES M. DOLAN jr.

Eingang des Ms. 23. 10. 1967

Jentink's Duiker, *Cephalophus jentinki* (Thomas, 1892), is perhaps one of the least known and most mysterious of the recent West African forest antelopes. Like the Zebra Duiker, *Cephalophus doria* (Ogilby, 1827), Jentink's Duiker is distinguished from all other members of the genus by means of the unusual coloration of the pelage. The general color of the head, ears, neck, throat, breast and anterior part of the body extending back as far as the withers, and a narrow sternal line, is a dark sooty brown or uniform black. The posterior portion of the body is coarsely grizzled gray, each hair being ringed black and white. The dark anterior portions are separated from the grizzled body region by an obvious pure white band. The lips, chin, axillae, groin, fore and hind legs are whitish. In the type specimen in the British Museum and in each

of the two Leiden specimens there is a somewhat darker mark running along the outer side of the foreleg. The tail is sooty black, each hair with a white tip. The hairs of the darker colored portions of the body are particularly short and rather harsh in texture. The unusual coloration resembling that of the Old World Tapir, *Tapirus indicus*, accounts for the vulgar names, Scharbrackenducker and Tapirantilope, used in German to distinguish this antelope.

In Jentink's Duiker the horns are elliptical toward the base, cylindrical toward the tips, with a slight backward curve. The horns of specimen A in the Leiden Museum measure 17,5 cm while those of the British Museum example, which is the type, measure 15,5 cm. Jentink's Duiker is a large animal almost equaling the Yellow-backed Duiker, *Cephalophus sylvicultor* (Afzelius, 1815), in size, ranging at the shoulder from 75 to 85 cm. The type specimen is 77 cm at the shoulder.

This duiker is by far the rarest member of the genus in museum collections. There are but three known mounted specimens and the skull of a male, which has been in the I.F.A.N. collection since 1948. The type specimen is the property of the British

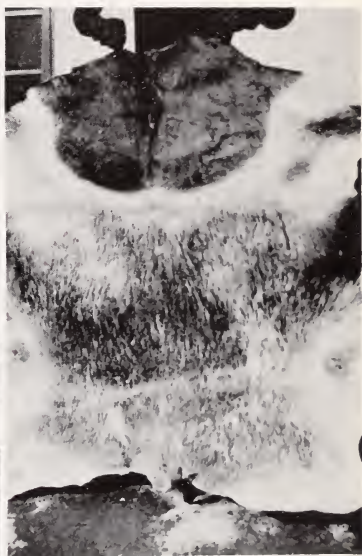
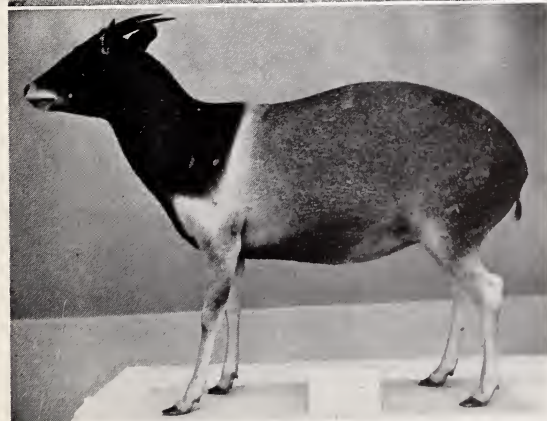


Fig. 3. Skin of an adult Jentink's Duiker obtained in Grand Gedah County, Liberia (Photo: Mr. HARRY GILLMORE)

Fig. 1 (above). Type specimen of *Cephalophus jentinki* (Thomas, 1892), from a colored illustration done by SMIT and published in SCLATER and THOMAS, The book of Antelopes. This type specimen belonging to the British Museum is housed at Tring. — Fig 2 (below). Specimen B in the Leiden Museum listed as *Terpone longiceps* Gray in JENTINK's Catalogue of 1892, p. 158 (Photo: Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden)

Museum and is housed at Tring. Two further examples are kept in the Leiden Museum. All three mounted specimens are females. According to the IUCN Red Data Book for Mammalia, Mr. K. BIEBER of Dr. FRANZ SITTER's Zoological Station, Freetown, Sierra Leone, saw the skin of a Jentink's Duiker taken by natives in the Cestos River area near Tappita, Liberia. What became of this skin is, unfortunately, unrecorded.

The discovery of Jentink's Duiker is accredited to STAMPFLI, who procured a single female specimen for the Leiden Museum in 1885 near Schieffelin'sville, on the Junk River, Liberia. During the course of his second expedition to Liberia in 1887, STAMPFLI was able to procure two additional specimens, once again females. These were taken on the Farmington River. One of these was sold to the British Museum (NH) in 1889. According to STAMPFLI, based on native testimony, this animal is confined to a triangle of land called "Sharp Hill", formed on one side by the Junk River and on the other by the Du Queah and Farmington Rivers. This wooded eminence rises in the middle of the marshes. During the dry season the marshes cannot be crossed by canoe, but they are not dry enough to be transversed on foot; therefore, specimens of this antelope can only be obtained during the rainy season.

JENTINK described this duiker on the basis of the specimen acquired by STAMPFLI in 1885. In comparing the skull of his animal with that of a skull in the British Museum, JENTINK made the unfortunate error of considering the Leiden specimen and the British Museum specimen to be the same species. The latter was described by GRAY in 1865 under the name *Cephalophus longiceps* and was obtained in Gabon by DU-CHAILLU, who presented it to the British Museum. *Cephalophus longiceps* is referable to *Cephalophus sylvicultor* (Afzelius, 1815), the Yellow-backed Duiker, as was demonstrated by THOMAS. Recognizing JENTINK's error, THOMAS renamed this antelope *Cephalophus jentinki* in honor of Dr. JENTINK, who he said had been led astray through the serious mistake on the part of GRAY, who had not seen the similarity of his Gabon skull and that of *sylvicultor*. There is, however, a remarkable resemblance between the skulls of *jentinki* and *sylvicultor*. Whether or not the additional *lo* in the generic name as given by THOMAS was a spelling mistake on the part of the author or a printer's error cannot be stated here, as I am unable to find any reference to it in the literature.

According to all the available information no additional specimens of Jentink's Duiker had been taken since about 1960. Through the kindness and interest of Lady MEDWAY (CAROLINE JARVIS) to whom I am most grateful, I was informed that Mr. HARRY GILLMORE, Director of the WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN Zoo, Monrovia, Liberia, had been in contact with her regarding live Jentink's Duikers in his possession. I immediately wrote to Mr. GILLMORE requesting data as to location of capture and photographs of his animals. Mr. GILLMORE was extremely cooperative in sending me the requested information and it is only through his helpfulness that we are able to gain a bit more knowledge concerning this rare antelope.

STAMPFLI's original three Jentink's Duikers were taken in the western portion of Liberia, somewhat north of Monrovia. According to Mr. GILLMORE this land is now being promoted, and he doubts that the animal still exists there, although some of his native boys have claimed to have shot specimens in this area. Originally, three of these antelopes were brought alive to Monrovia, an adult pair and a young male of approximately three months. The animals were taken in September of 1966 in the Tchien area of Grand Gedah County near the Ivory Coast border. HALTENORTH (1963) includes the Ivory Coast in the distribution of the species, and Mr. GILLMORE feels that the animal will eventually be discovered in the bordering areas of the Ivory Coast. Mr. GILLMORE's opinion is supported by the remarks of DEKEYSER and VILLIERS, who state that their native cooks, who came from the Man region of the Ivory Coast, knew this duiker under the name of Niénagbé. They go on to state that specimens are



Fig. 4 (left). Juvenile male *Cephalophus jentinki* (Thomas, 1892) taken in the Tchien area of Grand Gedah County, Liberia (Photo: Mr. HARRY GILLMORE) — Fig. 5 (right). The same juvenile male *Cephalophus jentinki* (Thomas, 1892) as in illustration 5 approximately 2½ years old. The photograph shows the unusual coloration of the pelage so characteristic of this duiker (Photo: Mr. HARRY GILLMORE)

recorded from areas of Liberia much further east than the type locality, in the Klosoké region which is approximately 5° 20' N., 8° W and Dyiglo approximately 5° 45' N., 8° W, so that it may be concluded that the range is not quite as limited as had been thought in the past. In the Klosoké region of Liberia the animal is known by the native name Nyagbé, a word closely related to the Ivory Coast name Niénagbé. M. J. COE (in litt, 1965) also remarks that he was assured that Jentink's Duiker still occurs toward Putu, Liberia, and on the other side of the Nimba River in the Ivory Coast. On the other hand, Mr. GILLMORE doubts seriously that it occurs in Sierra Leone and Guinea, although HAYWOOD states that it does occur in Sierra Leone where Captain STANLEY found it to be not uncommon. Unfortunately, the pair of adult animals did not survive, but the young male is still living in Monrovia. Mr. GILLMORE, in personal correspondence, states: "As far as any additional information on the Jentink's Duiker is concerned, the only thing I can offer is that it was about this time (September 1967) we took it from the bush so, if a breeding season can be derived from that, it might help some. In captivity it is a very docile animal and is very tame, it thrives on most any food we give it, and is especially fond of various grains. I do give it different types of hay as well as greens and fruit and on certain occasions dry bread. I have made pictures as the animal changed color which was very interesting as this change-over seemed to happen overnight. The baby color was of a dark brown mixed with white, black and a sort of cream color. Now the markings of the adult have all come out and is as the picture [specimen B, Leiden Museum] you sent. I would assume the animal is about half grown at present, the horns are about 2½ inches long and lay back on the head... This animal was taken from heavy forest and in an area well isolated from human traffic. However, if we don't capture as many of these animals as possible I fear for their safety as the Liberian Government has allotted many timber concessions to foreign companies and this means the destruction of their natural habitat and as they are driven from the forests they are killed by the local hunters. This applies to all animals in the area..."

It is the opinion of the author, considering the rarity and interest of this animal, that the Liberian Government should be approached by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources or the World Wildlife Fund in an effort to have a reserve established in the present habitat of the species in order to insure its continued survival.

In conclusion, I should like to think Lady MEDWAY, whose information initiated

this short note; Mr. GILLMORE, whose cooperation made it possible; and Father A. M. HUSSON of the Leiden Museum for the photograph of specimen B of Jentink's Duiker under his care.

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Zum Hirschvorkommen auf Mauritius¹

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Aus dem Zoologischen Garten Berlin, Direktor Dr. H.-G. Klös

Eingang des Ms. 24. 12. 1967

Ortsnamen wie „Trou aux Cerfs“, „Ile aux Cerfs“ und „Trou aux Biches“, präparierte Köpfe von Hirschen südostasiatischen Typs in zahlreichen Geschäften und Restaurants sowie das Wappen der Maskarenen-Insel erregten meine Aufmerksamkeit, als ich im Oktober 1967 Gelegenheit zu einem kurzen Aufenthalt auf Mauritius hatte. Bei einer Rundfahrt entdeckte ich schließlich am Rande des Stadtparks der Hauptstadt Port Louis ein kleines Hirschgehege; Mitreisende versicherten mir außerdem, sie hätten in einer Schlucht im westlichen Teil der Insel neben dunklen Affen (vermutlich *Macaca irus*) auch stattliche Hirschrudel aus nur etwa 20 m Entfernung beobachten können.

Die Maskarenen waren bekanntlich vor ihrer Entdeckung durch die Europäer weder von Menschen noch von Landsäugetieren bewohnt. Holländer hatten die Insel Mauritius, die vermutlich schon arabischen Seefahrern bekannt war und um 1500 von den Portugiesen entdeckt wurde, im September 1598 erstmals betreten und 1638 dort eine Niederlassung gegründet. 1710 endete die holländische Herrschaft, und Mauritius blieb bis 1715, dem Beginn der Besiedlung durch die Franzosen, weitgehend sich selbst überlassen. Nach HALTENORTH (1963) führte man 1639, also bereits ein Jahr nach Gründung der holländischen Niederlassung, Hirsche der Untergattung *Rusa* von Java oder Ceylon (oder von beiden Gebieten) ein. Bei der Ankunft der französischen Siedler

¹ Mit freundlicher Unterstützung der Marco-Polo-Reisen GmbH, Schönberg/Ts., und der Air France.

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