

STEVIE MANN

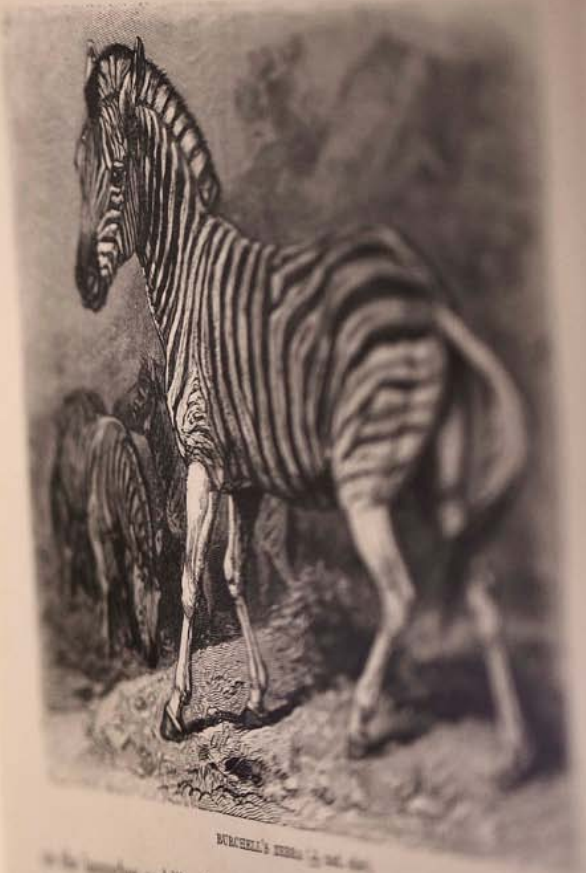
Saruni Mara

The Natural History Suite



Burchell's Zebra

Burchell's zebra (*E. burchellii*) is a rather slender and active animal, standing from 4 feet 4 inches to 4 feet 6 inches (134-138) high at the shoulder. It is further distinguished by its shorter ears, longer and more bushy mane, and more thickly-haired tail, as well as by the absence of the transverse line connecting the stripe on the middle of the back with the upper part of the



BURCHELL'S ZEBRA (2nd ed. 1898)

of the mane, and likewise by the union of every alternate hair with the stripe on the middle of the under surface of the body. In the upper part of the illustration is our illustration) the tail and legs are quite devoid of stripes, as in the so-called Chapman's zebra, which is only a variety of the species. The color of the hair varies from white to yellowish brown, and the ground color may be grey or black. The hoofs are said to be much more like those of the preceding species.

Burchell's











Abnormal Horns. Occasionally, cow eland are found with one or both horns abnormally formed; such abnormal horns being long and nearly straight, with a triangular cross-section. Such a pair, measuring 30 inches in a straight line, were described a few years ago under the name of *Antelope triangularis*, and were supposed to indicate an extinct species of antelope, which was subsequently referred to a new genus.

Derbian Eland. The magnificent animal known as the Derbian eland (*O. derbianus*), replaces the common species on the West Coast in the districts of Angola and Senegambia. It is considerably larger than the southern and eastern form; and the bulls have a large dark brown mane and much finer horns. The horns of the cows are, however, relatively small. Male horns have been measured of $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

KUDU.

Genus *Strepsiceros*.

The graceful and beautifully marked antelopes known as kudu, of which there are likewise two species, are distinguished from eland by the absence of horns in the female, and by the cork-screw-like spiral formed by those of the male, as well as by the much shorter tail, which does not reach the hocks. The horns are characterised by the great development of the front ridge, and rise from the skull at an obtuse angle to the plane of the face. The neck is maned, and the throat may be furnished with a fringe of long hair. The body is marked with narrow vertical white stripes descending from a white line on the back; and there is also a white chevron on the face, together with white spots on the cheek, and splashes of the same colour on the throat and limbs. The hoofs are short.



HEAD OF KUDU.—After Nicolls and Eglington.

Common Kudu. The common kudu (*Strepsiceros kudu*), which is the species represented in our illustration, is distinguished by its large size, the









STEVIE MANN

www.steviemann.com

stevie@steviemann.com
steviemann@hotmail.com
+254 (0) 733606516