Fig. 2.1: Skull of *Gypsinorhynchus makapani*, lateral view. x1 1/2.

Fig. 2.2: Skull of *Gypsinorhynchus makapani*, ventral view. x1 1/2.
Fig. 2.3: Tentative phylogenetic scheme indicating possible relationships between extinct and extant bathyergids.
Fig. 4.1: Skull of Bathysaurus suillus, lateral view, x1 1/2.

Fig. 4.2: Skull of Georychus capensis, lateral view. x1 1/2.

Fig. 4.3: Skull of Cryptomys sp., lateral view. x1 1/2.
**Fig. 4.4:** Skull of *Bathyergus suillus*, ventral view. $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

**Fig. 4.5:** Skull of *Georychus capensis*, ventral view. $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

**Fig. 4.6:** Skull of *Cryptomys* sp., ventral view, $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$.
**Fig. 6.1:** Mole-hills of *Cryptomys hottentotus*, more or less indicating the direction of the main tunnel. Near Waterpoort, Zoutpansberg district, Transvaal.

**Fig. 6.2:** Mole-hills of *Bathyergus suillus*. Fresh heaps in foreground were pushed up during the early morning. Note the vast number of mole-hills on this field. Near Malmesbury, Cape Province.
Fig. 6.3: A nest of *Bathyergus suillus*. Note size, shape, depth below surface of the soil and nest chamber. Near Citrusdal, Cape Province.

Fig. 6.4: A shield snake, *Aspidelaps scutatus* trapped in a *Cryptomys* tunnel. Note remains of hindquarters of a *Cryptomys* specimen which was regurgitated when the snake was drowned in alcohol after capture. Near Shingwedzi, Kruger National Park.
Fig. 8.1: Distribution of *Bathyergus suillus* in Southern Africa.
Fig. 8.2: Variation in conylo-basal length in Bathymera sp.illus from: Cape Town, Mowbray, Greenpoint, Elsies River, Maitland, Belville, Plumstead and Strandfontein (all Cape Peninsula), (A); Knysna (B); Bendekuil, Het Kruis, Kompanjes-drift, Lambert’s Bay (C); and Traveller’s Rest (D). (88). Vertical line = arithmetic mean; horizontal line = ± 3 x standard deviation; solid horizontal bar = mean ± 1.5 x standard deviation; open horizontal bar = observed range. Adjacent figures indicate number of observations.
Fig. 8.3: Variation in condylo-basal length in *Bathyergus suillus* from: Kompanjiesdrif (A); Traveller’s Rest (B); and Klaver (C). S.D. value for Klaver (") inferred. (oo). Further explanations as in Fig. 8.2.
Fig. 9.1: Distribution of *Bathyergus janetta* in Southern Africa.
**Fig. 9.2:** Scatter diagram, showing ratio of upper tooth row (abscissa) plotted against percentage upper tooth row of conylo-basal length (ordinate) in *Bathyergus sulillus* (open circles) and *Bathyergus janetla* (solid circles). See text for further explanation.

**Fig. 9.3:** Scatter diagram showing ratio of lower jaw (abscissa) plotted against percentage lower jaw of conylo-basal length (ordinate) in *Bathyergus sulillus* (open circles) and *Bathyergus janetla* (solid circles). See text for further explanation.
Fig. 9.4: Variation in condylo-basal length in Bathymygus janetta from: Port Nolloth (B. i. janetta) (A); Kamiesberg (B. i. inselbergensis) (B); and Oranjemund (B. i. plowesi) (C). Further explanations as in fig. 8.2.
**Fig. 10.1:** Distribution of *Georychus capensis* in Southern Africa. Solid squares: study skins and skulls. Solid triangles: literature records.

**Fig. 10.2:** Variation in zygomatic width in *Georychus capensis* from: de Wet, Worcester (A); Knysna (B); Ermelo (C); and Belfast (D). (99). Further explanations as in fig. 8.2.
Fig. 11.1: Distribution of *Cryptomys hottentotus* in Southern Africa.

Fig. 11.2: Variation in condylo-basal length in *Cryptomys hottentotus* from: Lormarin's, Paarl (A); Wolseley (B); Knysna (C); Port Elizabeth (D); Grahamstown (E); Jericho (F); Zoutpan (G); Fauresmith (H); Mooketsi (I); and Zwarthoek, Zoutpansberg (J). (86). Further explanations as in fig. 8.2.
Fig. 12.1: Distribution of Cryptomys damarensis in Southern Africa. Solid squares: study skins and skulls. Solid triangles: literature records.

Fig. 12.2: Variation in condylo-basal length in Cryptomys damarensis from: Kampsparne Road, Kalahari National Park (A); 77 miles east of Maun (B); Damarapan (C); Gobabis (D); Okahandja (E); Ondongwa (F); and Matetsi (G). (88). Further explanations as in fig. 8.2.
Fig. 13.1: Distribution of Cryptomys holosericeus in Southern Africa.

Fig. 13.2: Variation in condylo-basal length in Cryptomys holosericeus from: Vryburg (A); Bloemhof (B); Glen (C); and Bothaville (D). Further explanations as in Fig. 8.2.
Fig. 14.1: Distribution of Cryptomys darlingi in Southern Africa.

Fig. 14.2: Variation in condylo-basal length in Cryptomys darlingi from: Mount Selinda (A); Inyanga (B); Matopos Road (C); Bulawayo (D); Melsetter district (E); and Salisbury (F). Further explanations as in fig. 8.2.
**Fig.15.1**: Distribution of Cryptomys nimrodi in Southern Africa. Solid triangle, literature record.

**Fig.16.1**: Distribution of Cryptomys bocagei in Southern Africa.
Fig. 17.1: Distribution of Cryptomys beirae in Southern Africa.
Fig. 18.1: Distribution of Cryptomys natalensis in Southern Africa.

Fig. 18.2: Variation in condylo-basal length in Cryptomys natalensis from: Koster (A); Venterskroon (B); Johannesburg (C); Wakkerstroom (D); Forbes Reef (E); Waterkloof (F); Fountains (G); Zwartkops (H); Brooklyn (I); Rosslyn (J); Rietondale (K); Wilgekuil (L); Nylstroom (M); and Pietermaritzburg (N). Further explanation as in fig. 8.2.
Fig. 19.1: Distribution of *Cryptomys komatiensis* in Southern Africa.

Fig. 19.2: Variation in condylo-basal length in *Cryptomys komatiensis* from: Arnhem-burg (A); Hectorspruit (B); Acornhoek (C); Mariepskop (D); and Tzaneen (E). (88). Further explanations as in fig. 8.2.