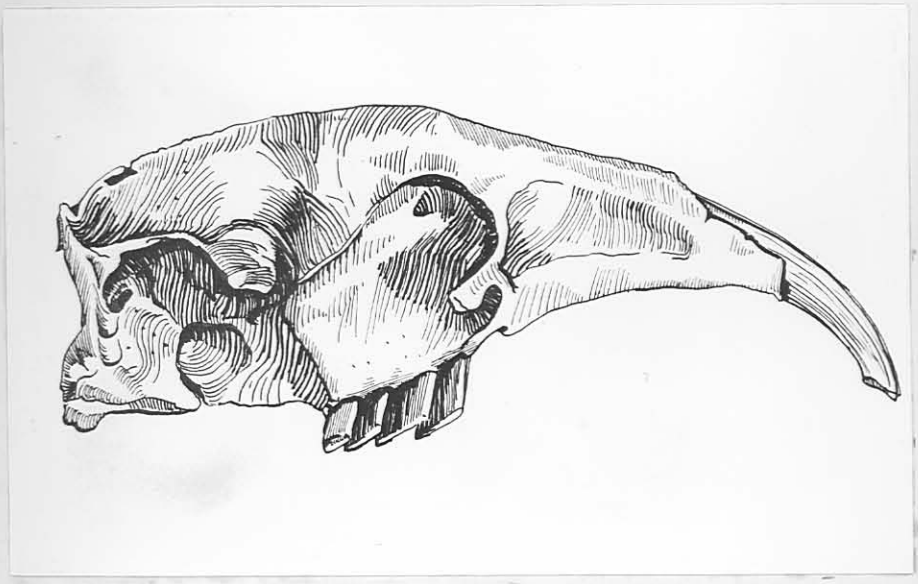

Fig.2.1: Skull of Gypsorhychus makapani, lateral view. x1½.

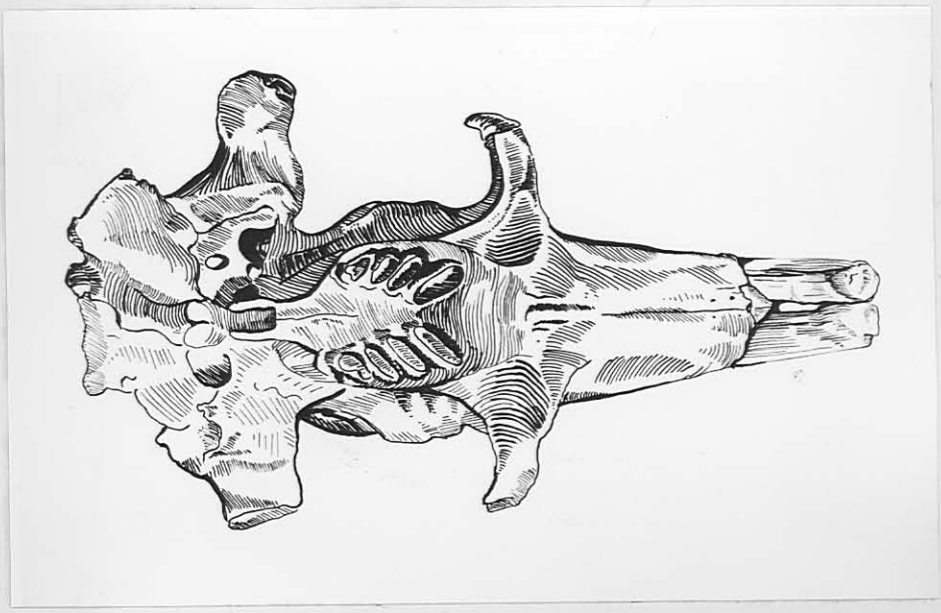

Fig.2.2: Skull of Gypsorhychus makapani, ventral view. x1½.

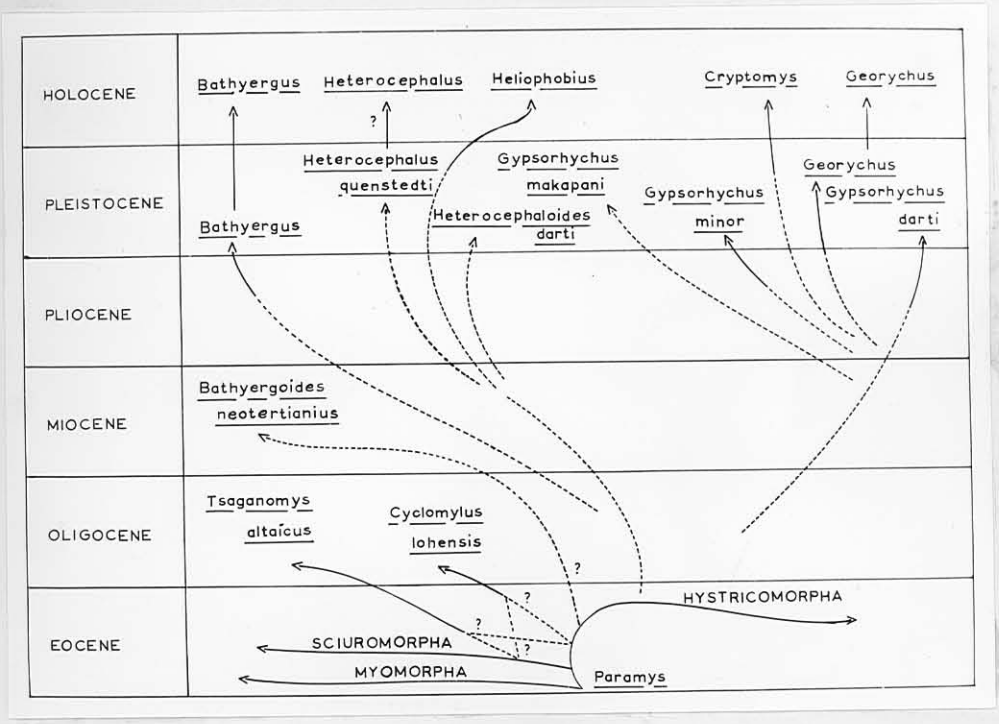

Fig.2.3: Tentative phylogenetic scheme indicating possible relationships between extinct and extant bathyergids.

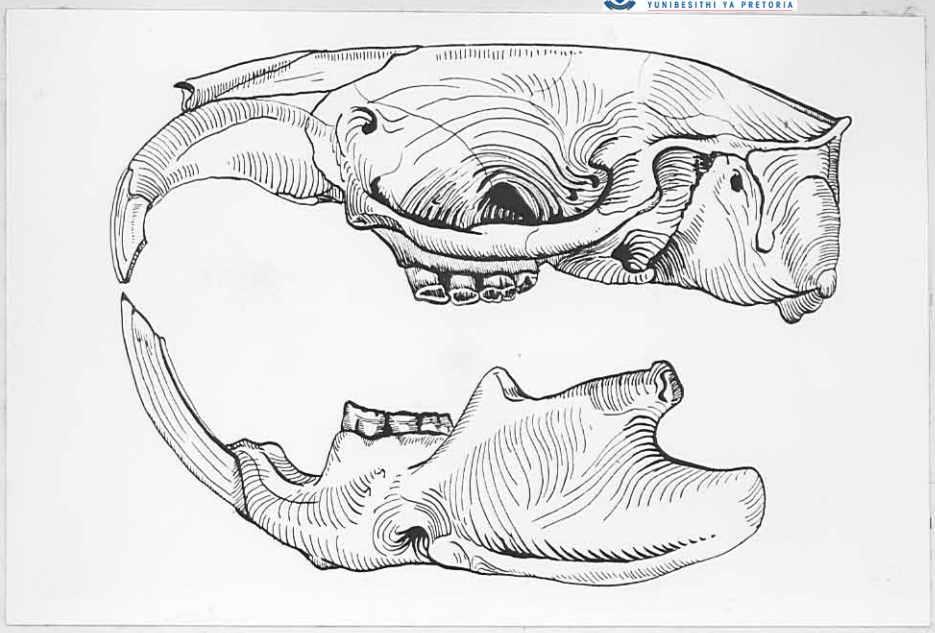

Fig.4.1: Skull of Bathyergus suillus, lateral view, x1½.

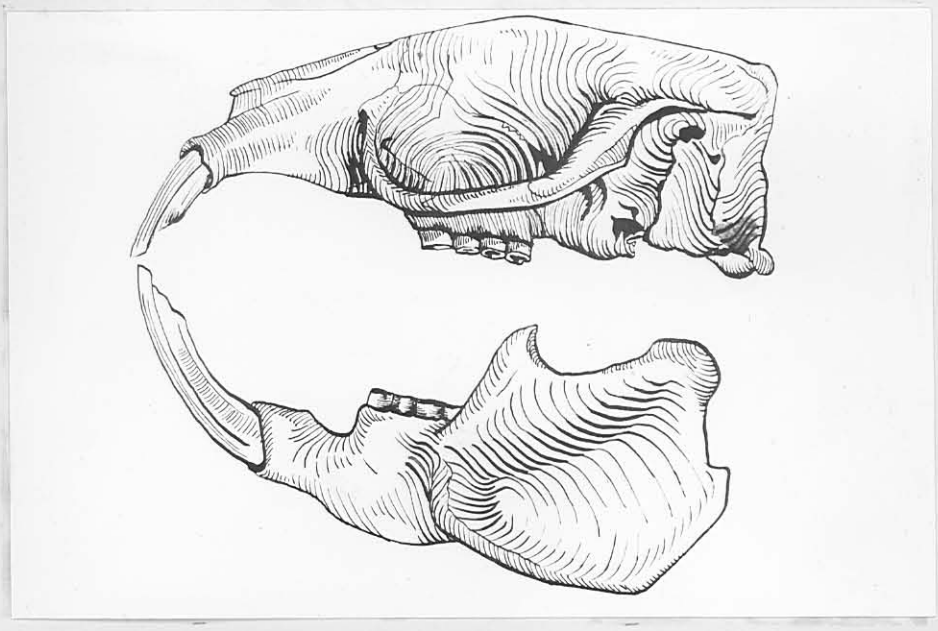

Fig.4.2: Skull of Georychus capensis, lateral view. x1½.

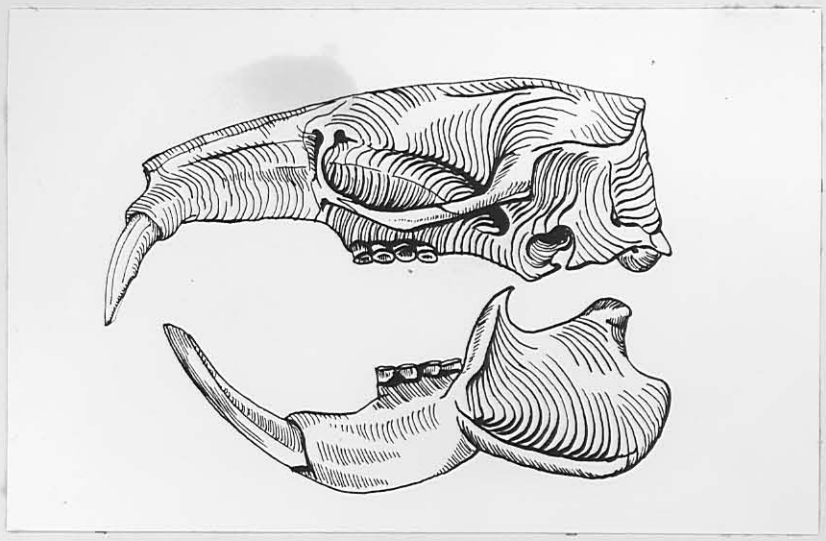

Fig.4.3: Skull of Cryptomys sp., lateral view. x1½.

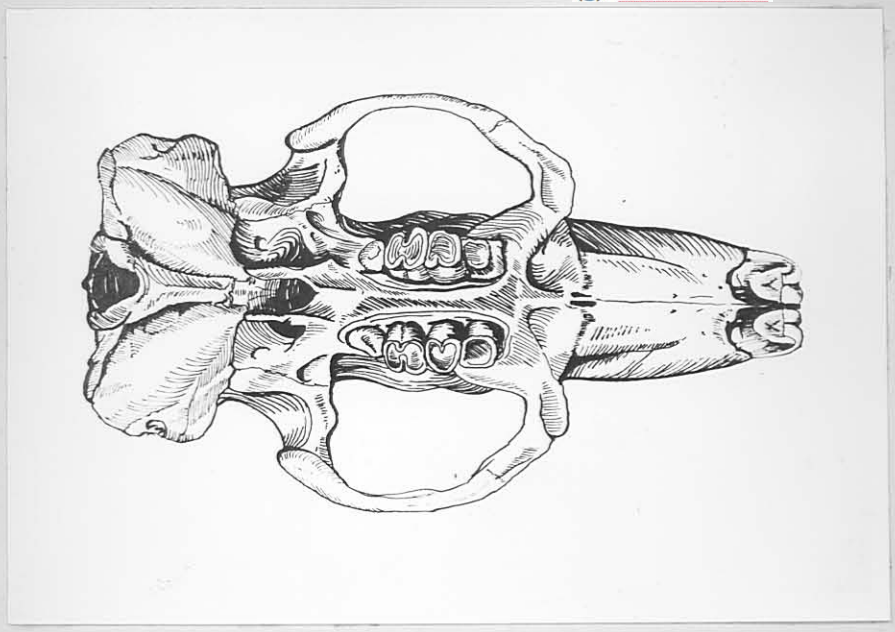

Fig.4.4: Skull of Bathyergus suillus, ventral view. x1½.

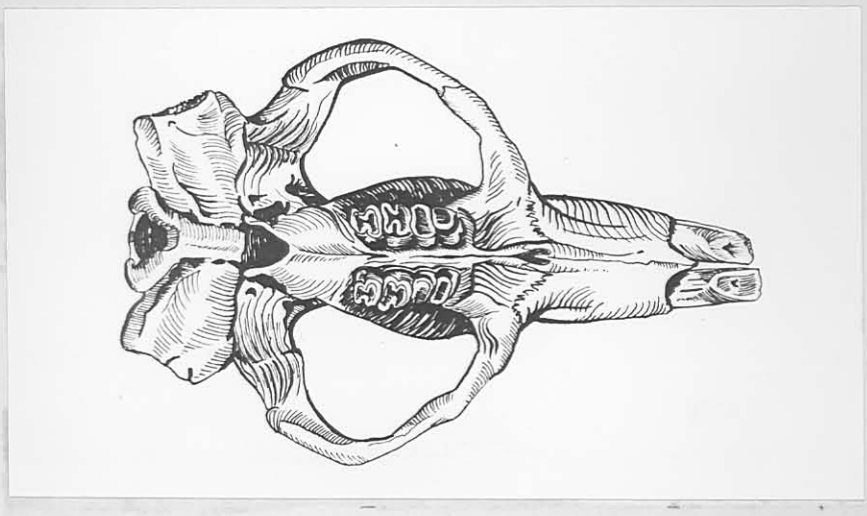

Fig. 4.5: Skull of Georychus capensis, ventral view. x1½.

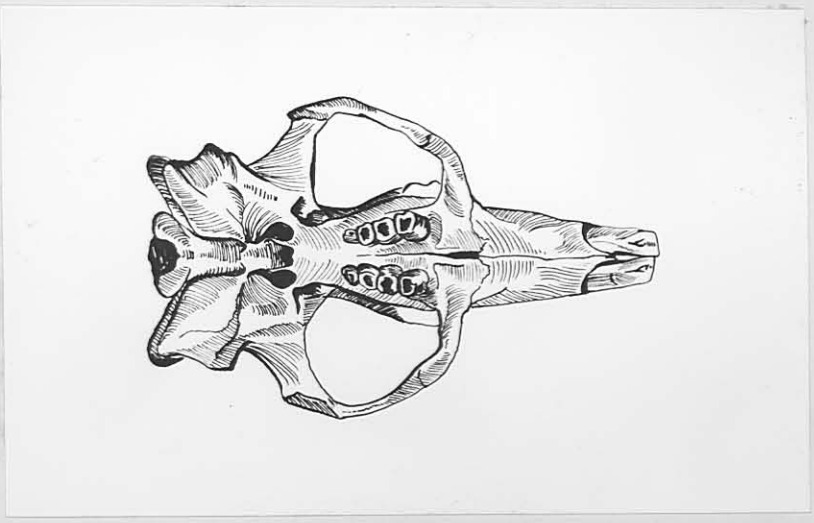

Fig.4.6: Skull of Cryptomys sp., ventral view, x1½.

Fig.6.1: Mole-hills of Cryptomys hottentotus, more or less indicating the direction of the main tunnel. Near Waterpoort, Zoutpansberg district, Transvaal.

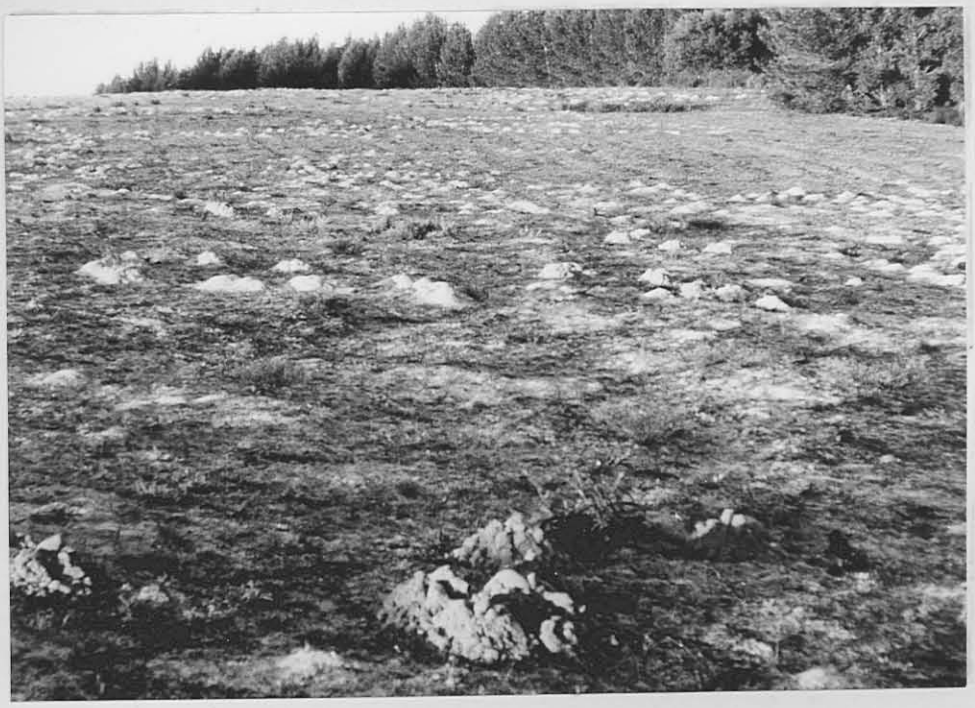

Fig.6.2: Mole-hills of Bathyergus suillus. Fresh heaps in foreground were pushed up during the early morning. Note the vast number of mole-hills on this field. Near Malmesbury, Cape Province.

Fig.6.3: A nest of Bathyergus suillus. Note size, shape, depth below surface of the soil and nest chamber. Near Citrusdal, Cape Province.

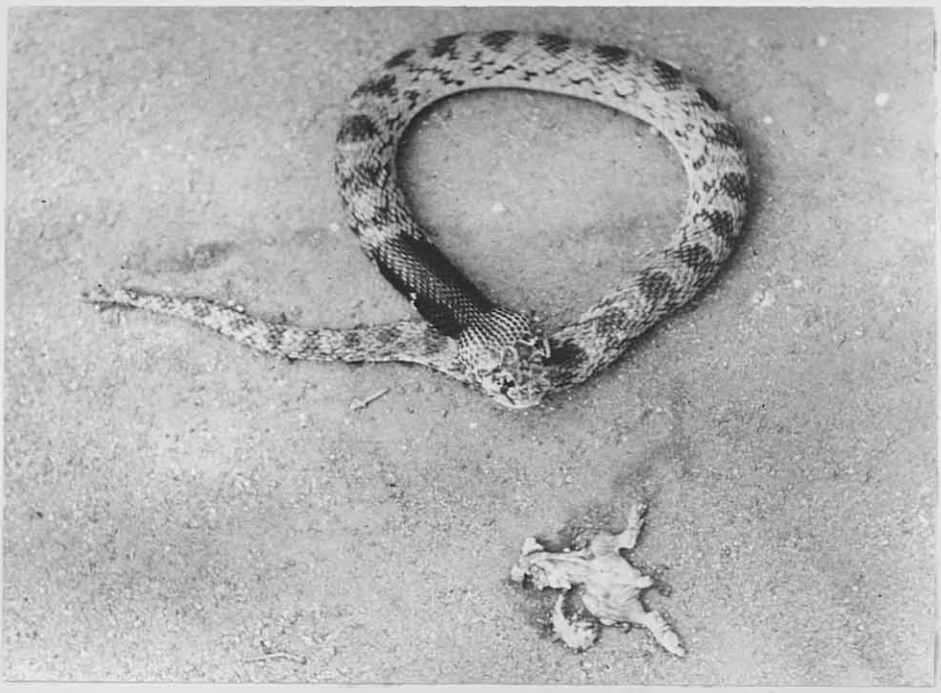

Fig.6.4: A shield snake, Aspidelaps scutatus trapped in a Cryptomys tunnel. Note remains of hindquarters of a Cryptomys specimen which was regurgitated when the snake was drowned in alcohol after capture. Near Shingwedzi, Kruger National Park.

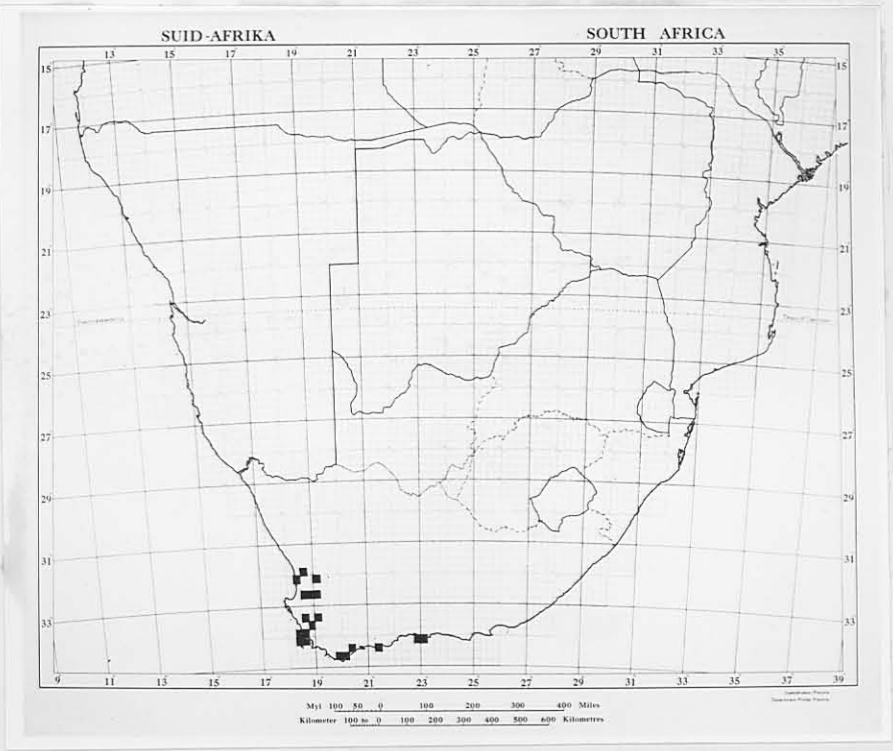

Fig.8.1: Distribution of Bathyergus suillus in Southern Africa.

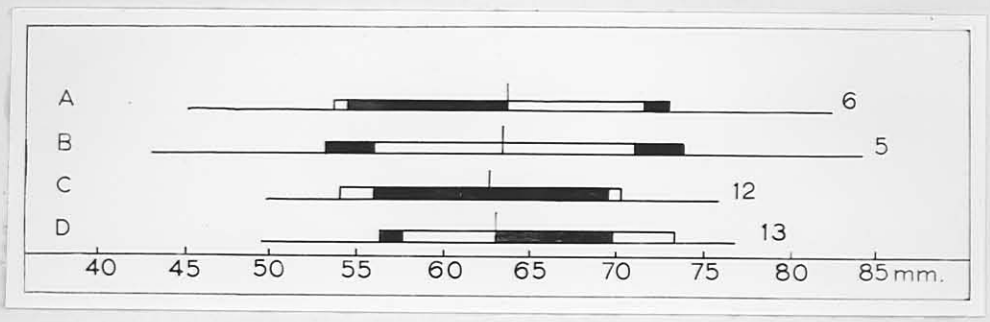

Fig.8.2: Variation in condylo-basal length in Bathyergus suillus from: Cape Town, Mowbray, Greenpoint, Elsies River, Maitland, Belville, Plumstead and Strandfontein (all Cape Peninsula), (A); Knysna (B); Eendekuil, Het Kruis, Kompanjiesdrift, Lambert's Bay (C); and Traveller's Rest (D). (♂♂). Vertical 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.

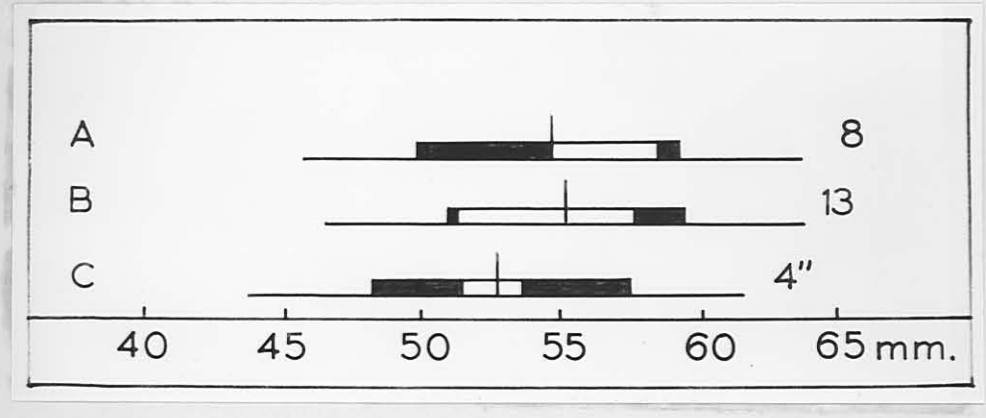

Fig.8.3: Variation in condylo-basal length in Bathyergus suillus from: Kompanjiesdrif (A); Traveller's Rest (B); and Klaver (C). S.D. value for Klaver (") inferred. (oo). Further explanations as in fig.8.2.

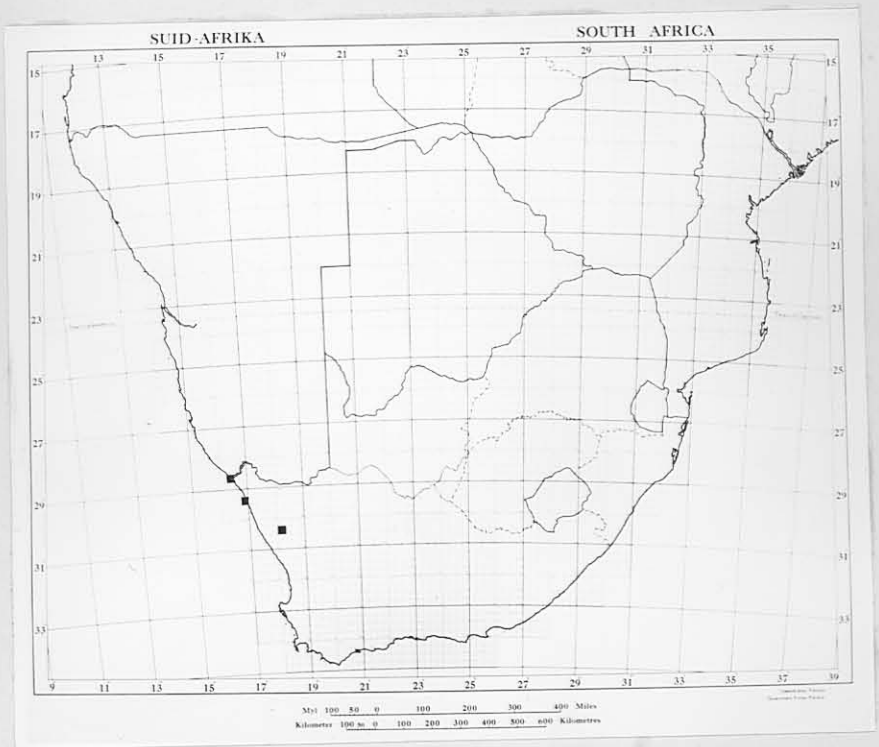

Fig.9.1: Distribution of Bathyergus janetta in Southern Africa.

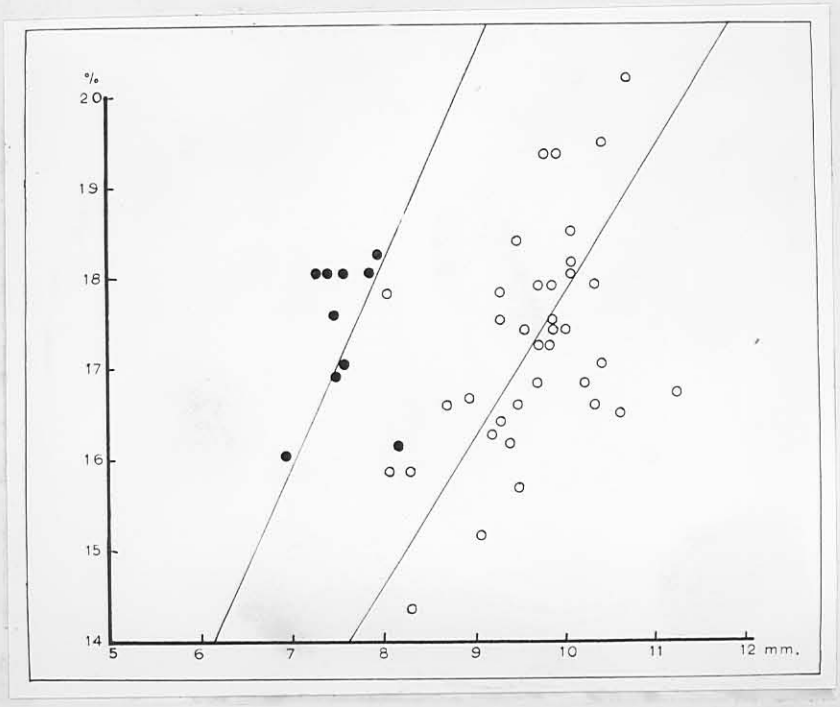

Fig. 9.2: Scatter diagram, showing ratio of upper tooth row (abscissa) plotted against percentage upper tooth row of condylo-basal length (ordinate) in Bathyergus suillus (open circles) and Bathyergus janetta (solid circles). See text for further explanation.

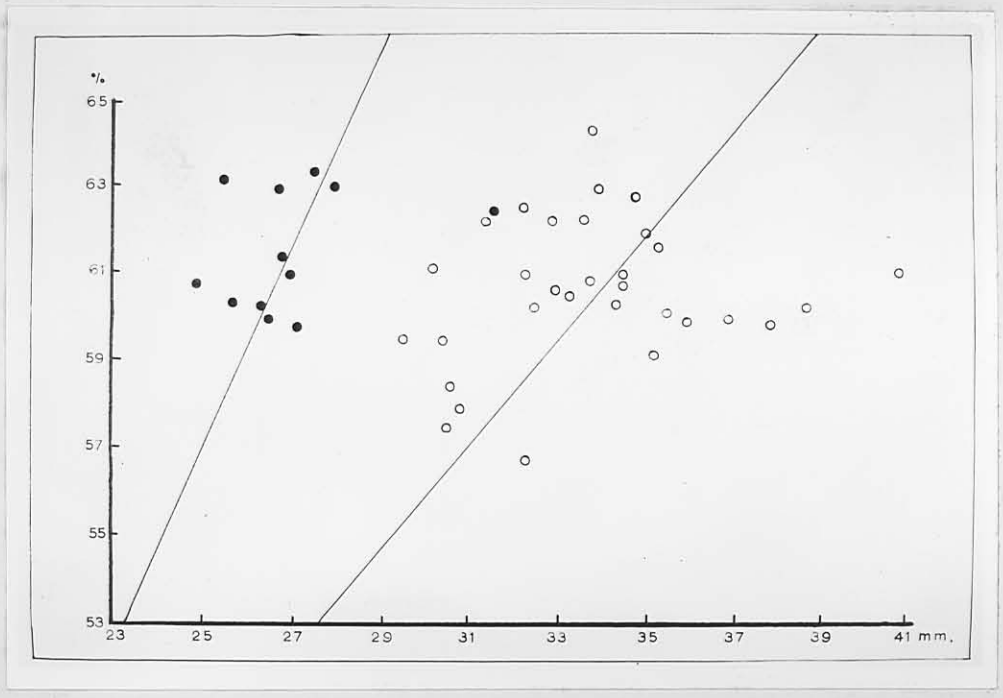

Fig. 9.3: Scatter diagram showing ratio of lower jaw (abscissa) plotted against percentage lower jaw of condylo-basal length (ordinate) in Bathyergus suillus (open circles) and Bathyergus janetta (solid circles). See text for further explanation.

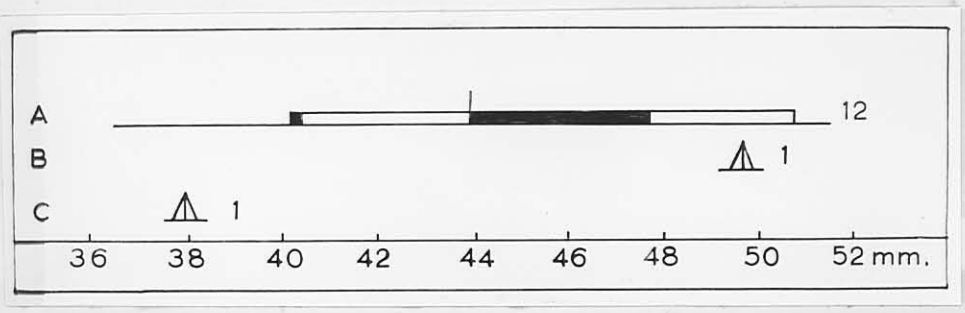

Fig.9.4: Variation in condylo-basal length in Bathyergus janetta from: Port Nolloth (B.j. janetta) (A); Kamiesberg (B.j. inselbergensis) (B); and Oranjemund (B.j. plowesi) (C). (♂♂). Further explanations as in fig. 8.2.

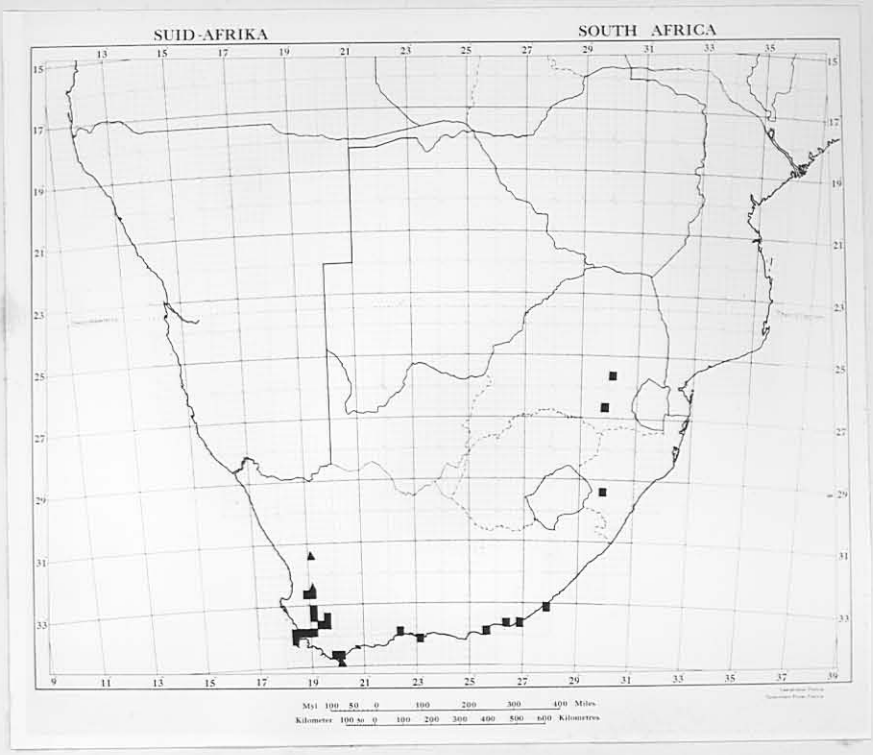

Fig.10.1: Distribution of Georychus capensis in Southern Africa. Solid squares : study skins and skulls. Solid triangles : literature records.

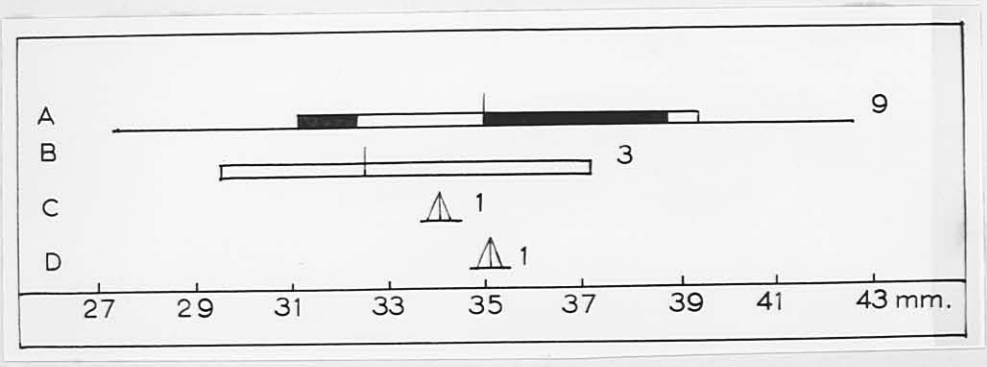

Fig. 10.2: Variation in zygomatic width in Georychus capensis from : de Wet, Worcester (A); Knysna (B); Ermelo (C); and Belfast (D). (♀♀). Further explanations as in fig. 8.2.

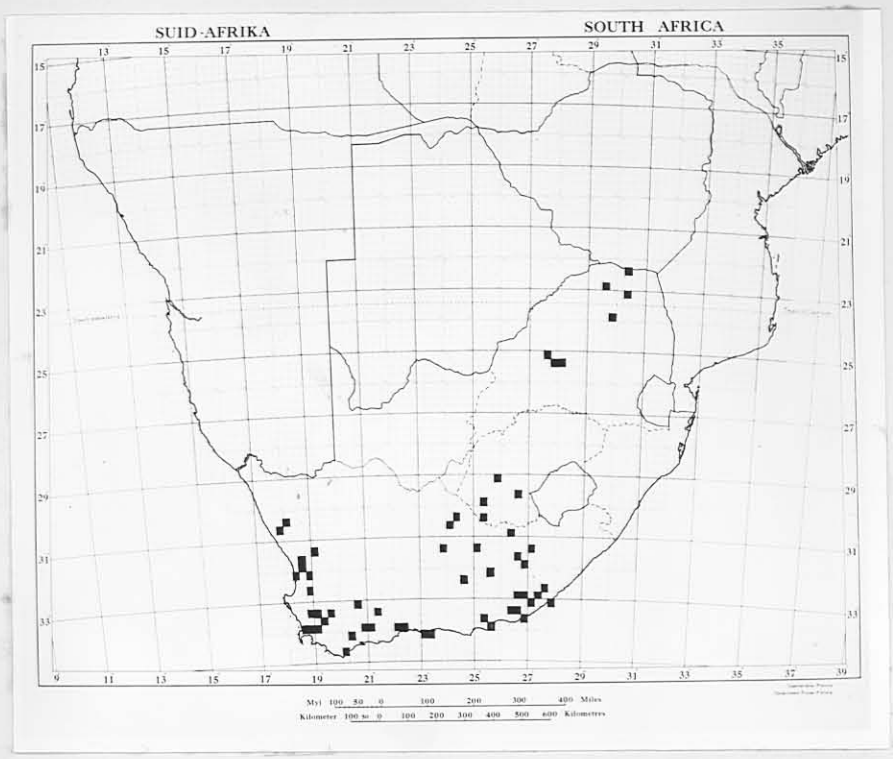

Fig. 11.1: Distribution of Cryptomys hottentotus in Southern Africa.

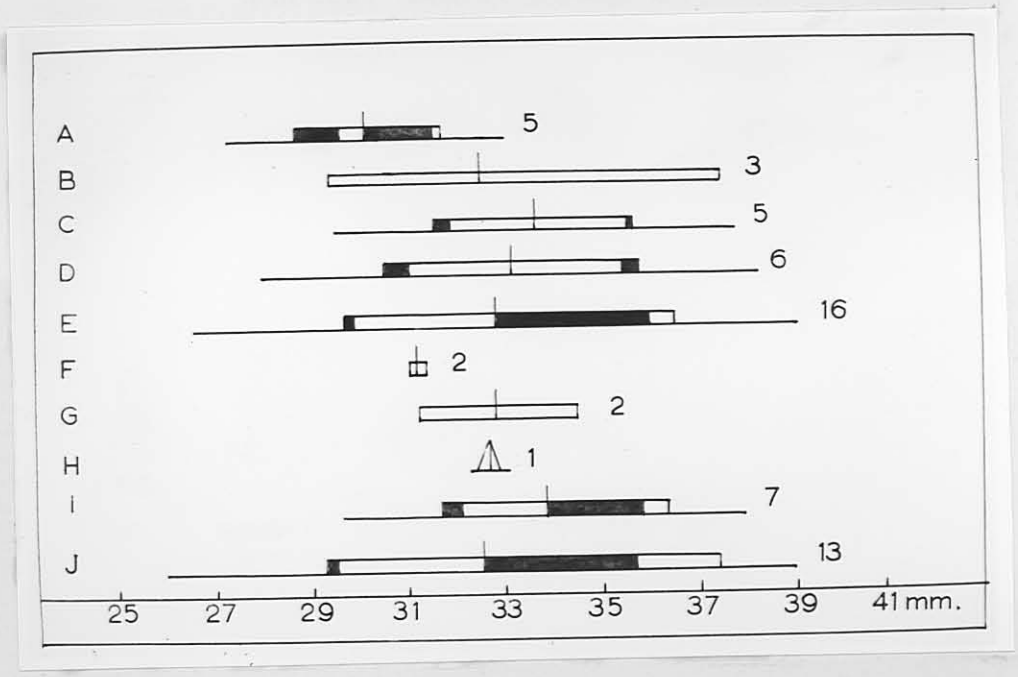

Fig.11.2: Variation in condylo-basal length in Cryptomys hottentotus from: Lormarin's, Paarl (A); Wolseley (B); Knysna (C); Port Elizabeth (D); Grahamstown (E); Jericho (F); Zoutpan (G); Fauresmith (H); Mookeetsi (I); and Zwarthoek, Zoutpansberg (J). (88). Further explanations as in fig. 8.2.

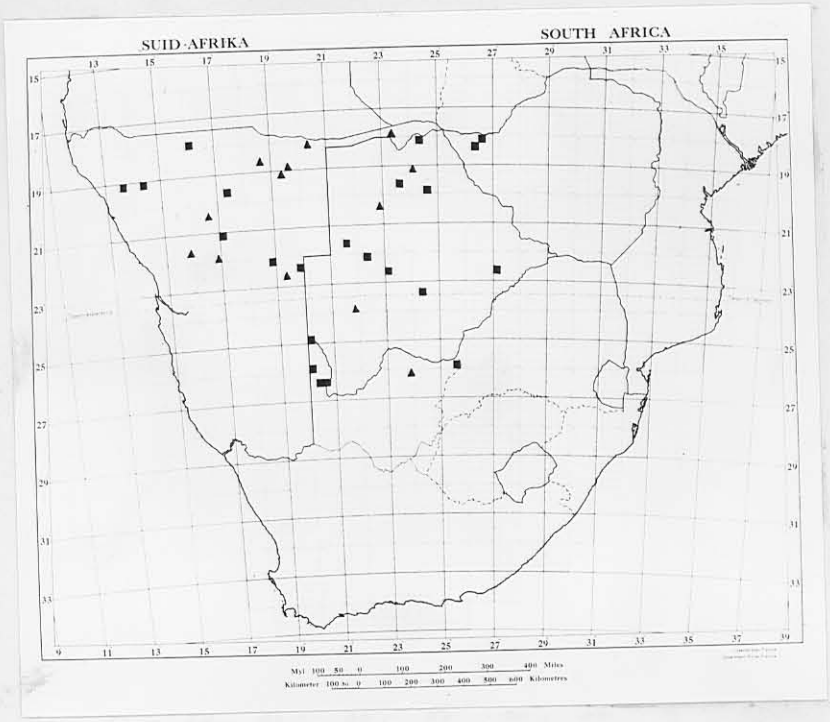

Fig.12.1: Distribution of Cryptomys damarensis in Southern Africa. Solid squares : study skins and skulls. Solid triangles : literature records.

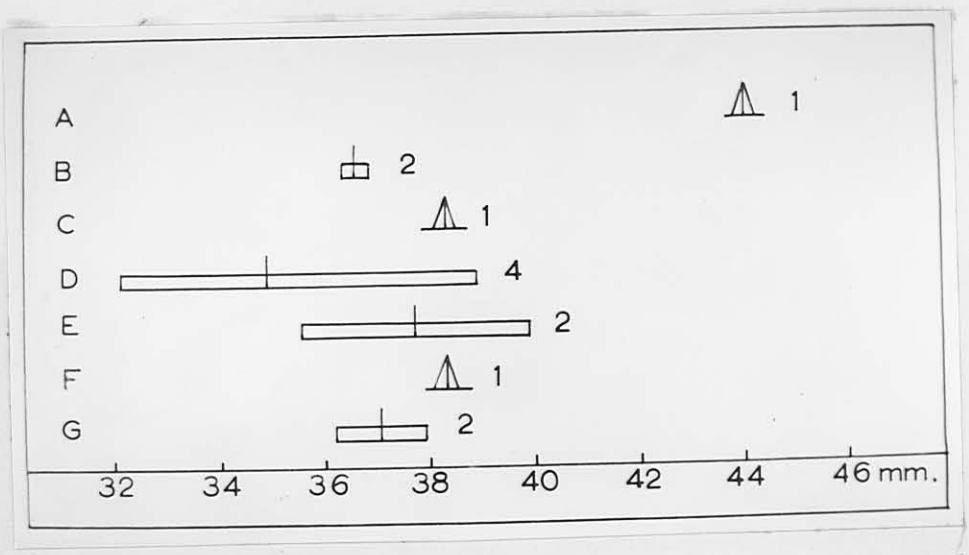

Fig.12.2: Variation in condylo-basal length in Cryptomys damarensis from: Kampspanne Road, Kalahari National Park (A); 77 miles east of Maun (B); Damarapan (C); Gobabis (D); Okahandja (E); Ondongwa (F); and Matetsi (G). (88). Further explanations as in fig. 8.2.

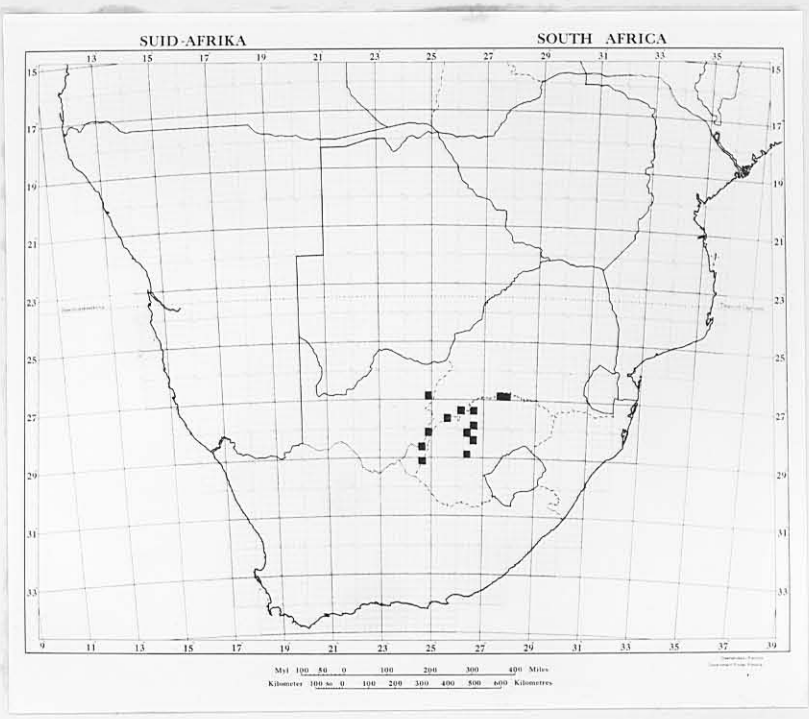

Fig.13.1: Distribution of Cryptomys holosericeus in Southern Africa.

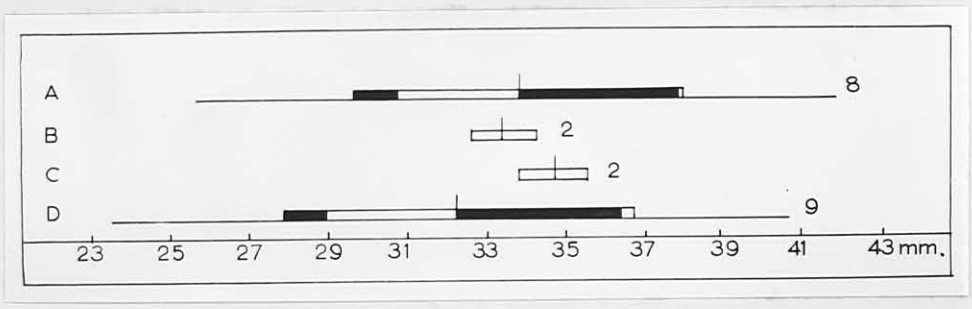

Fig.13.2: Variation in condylo-basal length in Cryptomys holosericeus from: Vryburg (A); Bloemhof (B); Glen (C); and Bothaville (D). (oo). Further explanations as in fig. 8.2.

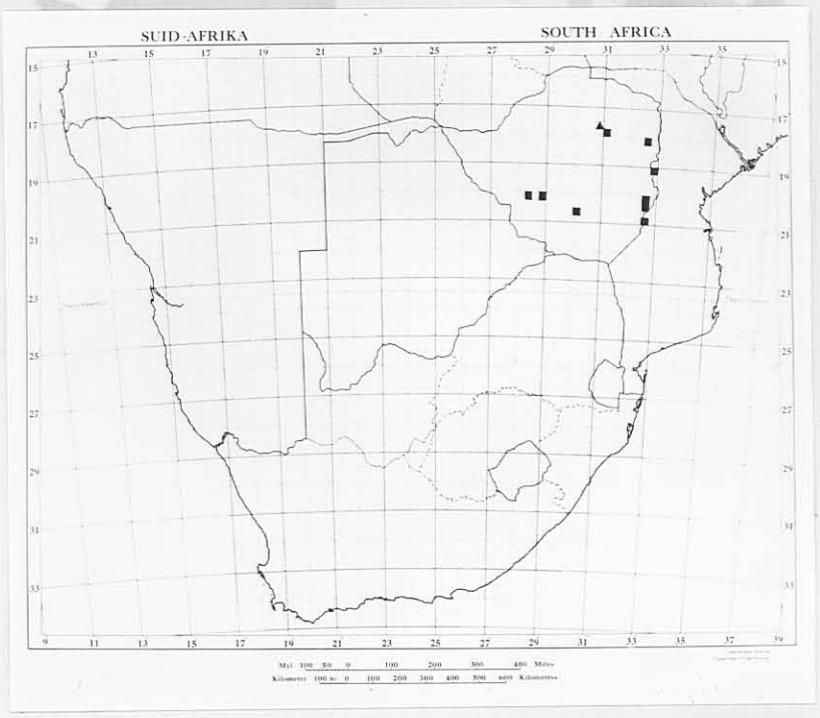

Fig.14.1: Distribution of Cryptomys darlingi in Southern Africa.

Fig.14.2: Variation in condylo-basal length in Cryptomys darlingi from: Mount Selinda (A); Inyanga (B); Matoppos Road (C); Bulawayo (D); Melsetter district (E); and Salisbury (F). (♂♂). Further explanations as in fig. 8.2.

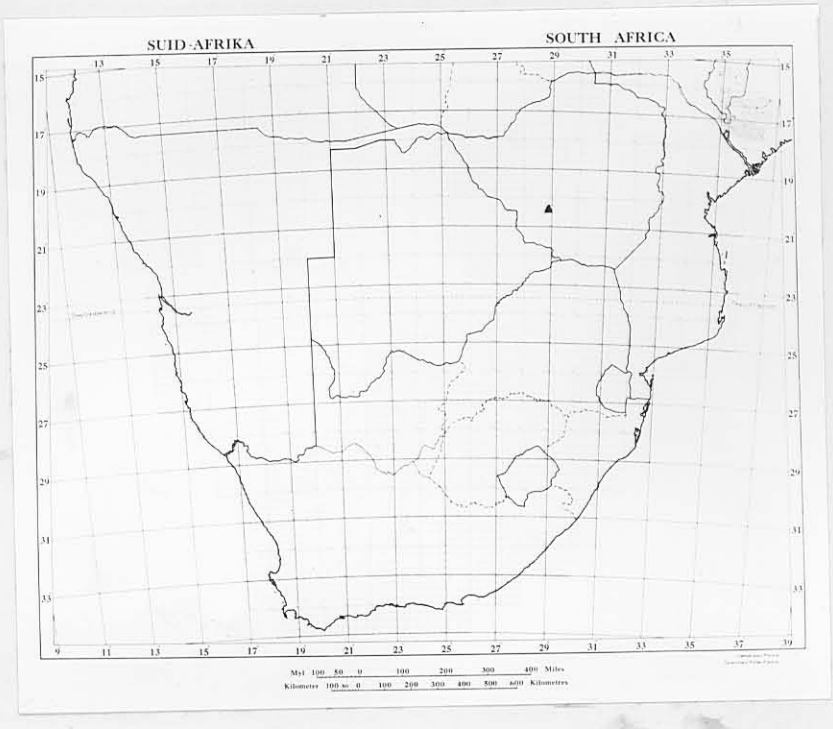

Fig.15.1: Distribution of Cryptomys nimrodi in Southern Africa. Solid triangle, literature record.

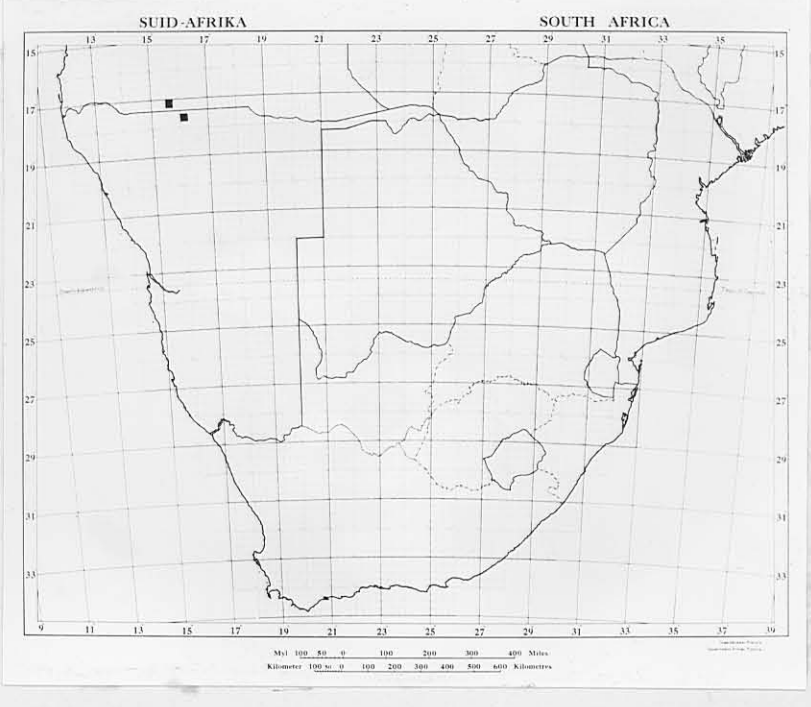

Fig.16.1: Distribution of Cryptomys bocagei in Southern Africa.

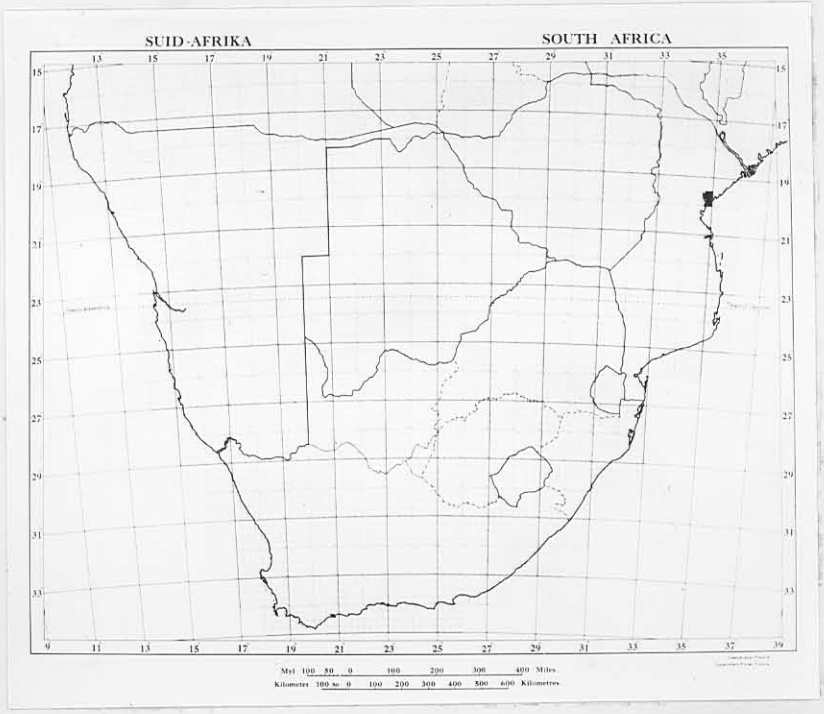

Fig.17.1: Distribution of Cryptomys beirae in Southern Africa.

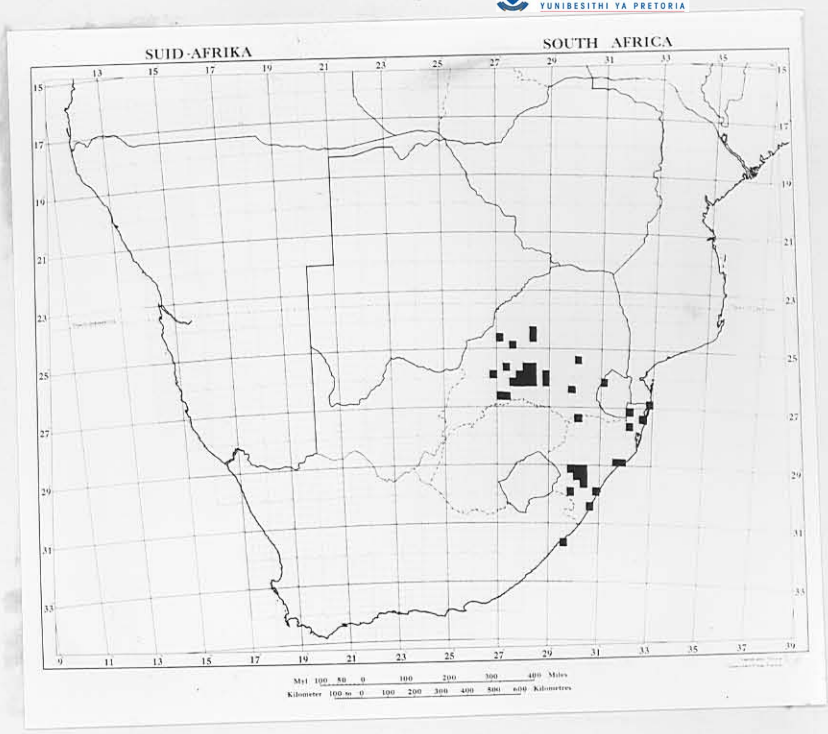

Fig.18.1: Distribution of Cryptomys natalensis in Southern Africa.

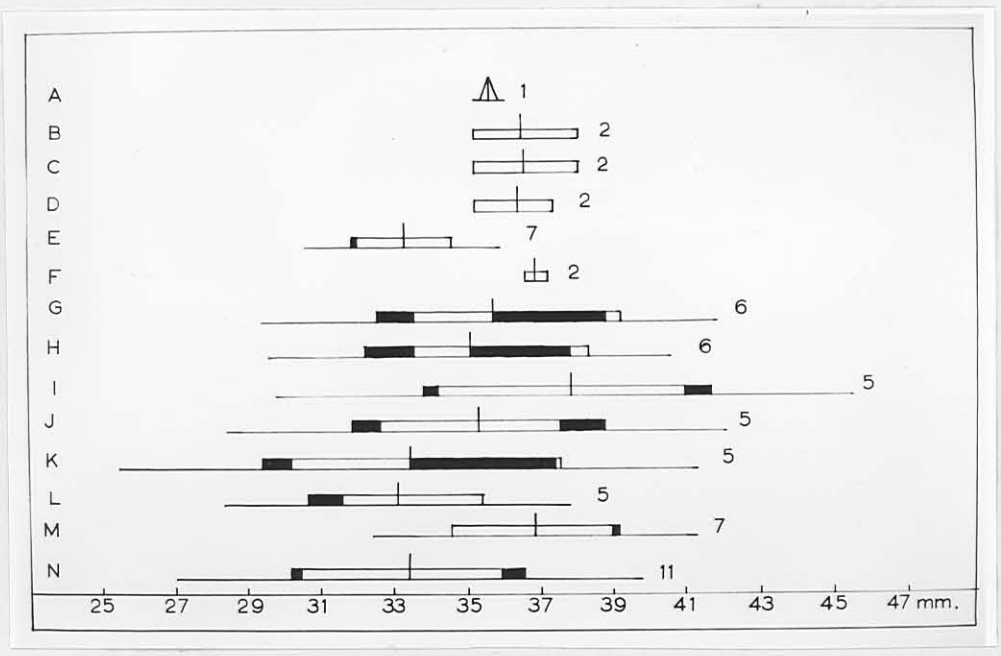

Fig.18.2: Variation in condylo-basal length in Cryptomys natalensis from: Koster (A); Venterskroon (B); Johannesburg (C); Wakkerstroom (D); Forbes Reef (E); Waterkloof (F); Fountains (G); Zwartkops (H); Brooklyn (I); Rosslyn (J); Rietondale (K); Wilgekuil (L); Nylstroom (M); and Pietermaritzburg (N). (88). Further explanation as in fig. 8.2.

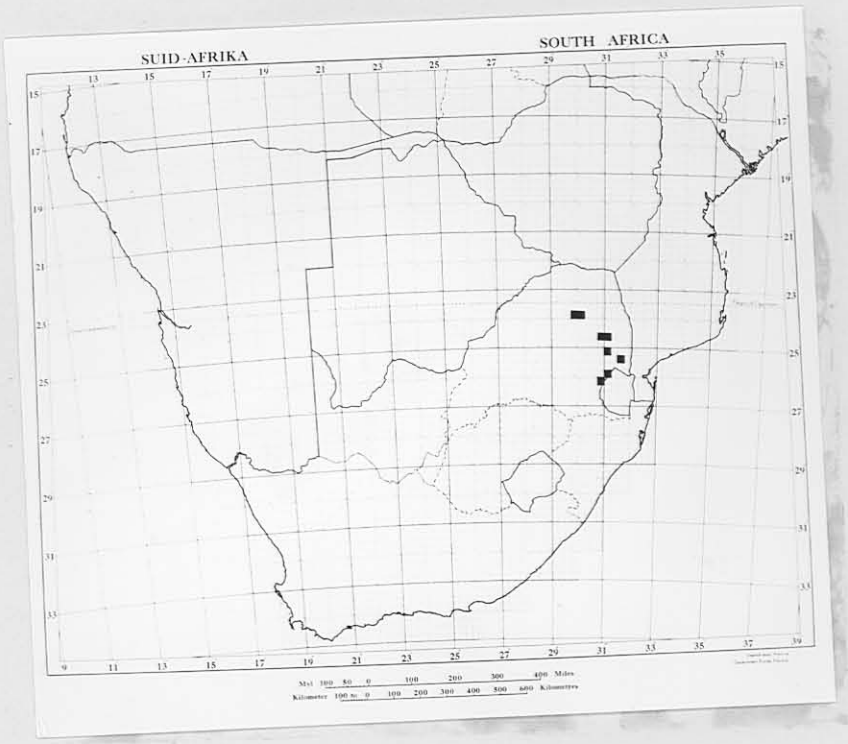

Fig.19.1: Distribution of Cryptomys komatiensis in Southern Africa.

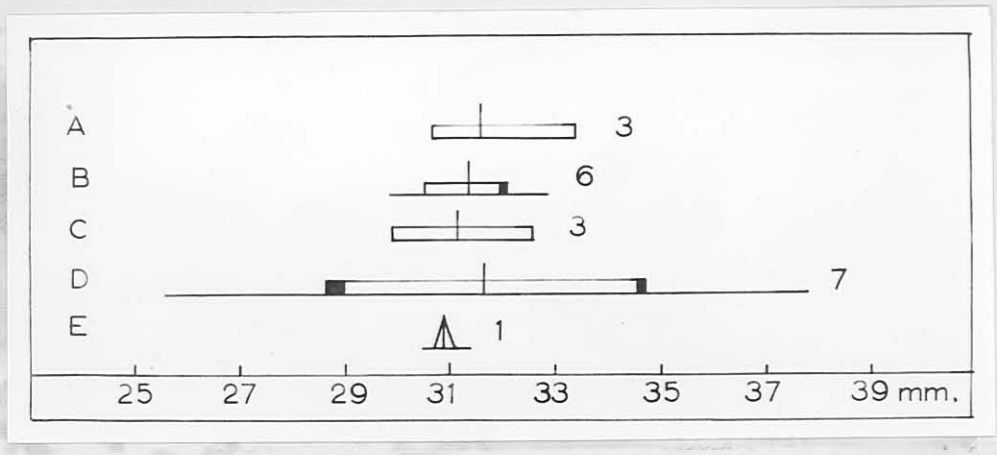

Fig.19.2: Variation in condylo-basal length in Cryptomys komatiensis from: Arnhemburg (A); Hektorspruit (B); Acornhoek (C); Mariepskop (D); and Tzaneen (E). (♂♂). Further explanations as in fig. 8.2.