

Map Studio

Past distribution:

Cephalophus natalensis (Red duiker)

Present distribution:



Map Studio

Cephalophus natalensis (Red duiker):

Cape Province:

The past distribution of the red duiker in the Cape is on the whole not very well defined. Only two records mention its occurrence in the far eastern Cape. These are:

Sclater (1900): Tembuland and Pondoland.

FitzSimons (1920): the wooded kloofs and tree-fringed banks of Pondoland rivers along the coast, extending eastwards to Natal.

Natal:

Smith (1849): the forests and grassy underwood to the east around and beyond Port Natal (= Durban).

Drummond (1875): the Zululand coastal bush.

Sclater and Thomas (1894-5): Natal.

Bryden (1899): the wooded parts of Natal and Zululand.

Sclater (1900): along the Natal coast through Zululand to Mocambique.

Lydekker (1908): the wooded districts of Natal and Zululand.

FitzSimons (1920): along the Natal coast, but not in the interior.

Transvaal:

Van Oordt (1894-5): the old Pongola Game Reserve.

Bryden (1899): the wooded parts of the Transvaal; quoting Rendall, from the Barberton-De Kaap area to the Swaziland border.

Sclater (1900): eastern Transvaal and Swaziland.

Lydekker (1908): Transvaal.

FitzSimons (1920): eastern Transvaal.

Stevenson-Hamilton (1934): the wooded kloofs of the Drakensberg foothills in the eastern Transvaal.

Mocambique:

Kirby (1899): throughout the Shupanga and Chiringoma forests, in large numbers.

Bryden (1899): along the east coast as far north as approximately 17° S.

Sclater (1900); Lydekker (1908) and FitzSimons (1920) all include the Mocambique coastal bush as part of the distribution of red duiker.

Vasse (1909): Ganda on the Pungwe river.

Rhodesia:

Sclater and Thomas (1894-5): Mashonaland.

Bryden (1899): the wooded parts of Mashonaland.

Lydekker (1908): the wooded parts of Mashonaland.

FitzSimons (1920): Rhodesia.

Present distribution:

Natal:

Ellerman et al. (1953): the Natal coastal bush of Zululand.

Vincent (1962): finds that it has disappeared from most of the coastal area and that it survives only in the thick shrub and evergreen forest of north-eastern Zululand, and to a certain extent in the gullies of the Lebombo hills up to about 1,000 feet above sea level; a few occur in a protected forest area of the Inanda district.

Bigalke (1965): the following districts, Durban, Inanda, Eshowe, Mtunzini, Lower Umfolozi, Hlabisa, Ubombo, Ingwavuma, Ngotshe, Vryheid, Paulpietersburg, Newcastle and Kliprivier.

Bourquin (1966): the Natal Game and Nature Reserves as follows : very common in the Ndumu Game Reserve, fairly common in the Sordwana Bay Nature Reserve, common in the Mkuzi Game Reserve, about 80 in the False Bay Nature Reserve, fairly common in the St. Lucia Game Reserve, rare in the Umfolozi Game Reserve, common in the Stainbank Nature Reserve and 14 were introduced into the Hluhluwe Game Reserve.

Transvaal:

The red duiker has a doubtful existence in the Transvaal today as shown by the following records:

Ellerman et al. (1953): the Barberton and White River districts in the eastern Transvaal.

Kettlitz (1955): the bush and forests on the slopes of the Drakensberg and Soutpansberg ranges.

Knobel (1958): of doubtful occurrence in the Kruger National Park.

Pienaar (1963): finds its existence precarious in the Kruger National Park; a few left in the densely wooded kloofs of Numbi hill, but their small numbers will have to be increased artificially to enable them to become established.

Mocambique:

Ellerman et al. (1953): the Gorongosa and Inhambane districts.

Tinley (in litt): widespread and common throughout Mocambique in suitable habitat.

Change in distribution:

If the records of Sclater (1900) and FitzSimons (1920) are correct for the past distribution of the red duiker in the Transkei and Pondoland, its southern limit of distribution has contracted a few hundred miles to the northeast along the coast. Otherwise it occupies more or less the same range as in the past, although in the Transvaal its position has become precarious.



Past distribution:

Cephalophus monticola (Blue duiker)

Present distribution:



Cephalophus monticola (Blue duiker):

Cape Province:

Sparrman (1789), describing the 'gnometie' or 'ervetie' from the Outeniqua bush, writes: "..... a small animal of the hart or gazel kind, of the size of a hare,....." He records it from the Tsitsikamma bush.

According to "Een Generale Beschrijving van de Colonie De Kaap de Goede Hoop", it was to be found at Agter Bruintjieshoogte and along the Swartkops river in the years 1796-8.

Barrow (1801) mentions the marshes around the Swartkops river and found it common in the Plettenberg Bay and Bruintjieshoogte areas. He gives the height of the animal as from nine to twelve inches.

Lichtenstein (1812) records the blue duiker from the Assegaibos vicinity on the Krom river; Lichtenstein (1827) encountered it in the Tsitsikamma bush.

Steedman (1835) records the blue duiker from the "Bonte-bok Vlekt", in the present-day Queens-town division, as well as from the Knysna-Plettenberg Bay area.

Moodie (1835) mentions it from near Uitenhage; Victorin (Grill, 1968) in 1854 in the Knysna bush.

Holub (1881), at the outset of his first journey to the Zambezi river, writes of the vicinity of the Zwartkops (= Port Elizabeth): "Lurking in the low, impenetrable bushes are tiny gazelles, not two feet high,....."

Stanford (Macquarrie, 1962) found quite large numbers in the East Griqualand forests during the years 1885-1929.

Sclater and Thomas (1894-5) record it from the wooded districts of the Cape Province and eastwards to Malawi.

Sclater (1900) records the blue duiker from George eastwards along the coastal region to Natal and further east.

Bryden (1899, quoting Kirby) mentions the southern and eastern parts of the Cape Province including Pondoland.

Lydekker (1908) mentions large numbers in the Galgebos in the Uitenhage mountains.

Bryden (1909) states that it occurs in the coastal bush of the Cape.

Natal:

During his stay in Natal from 1825 to 1832, Isaacs (Herrman, 1936) found it in the vicinity of the Tugela river and describes it as : "..... a small deer, scarcely bigger than a hare....." He also encountered it near the Buffalo river above its junction with the Tugela.

Other records from Natal are those of Drummond (1875) who finds it common in the coastal bush; Brooks (1876), giving the same distribution as Drummond; Rendall (1895), who mentions the Umsimkulu river vicinity; Ward (1896), Zululand; Bryden (1899), along the east coast in Natal and Zululand as far as the Zambezi river; Sclater (1900), the coastal region of Natal and Zululand, with a closely related species in Mocambique; Bryden (1909), the coastal bush of Natal and Zululand and Lydekker (1908) in the Ngose (=Ngoye ?) forest in Zululand.

Mocambique:

Peters (1852) records it from the coastal bush in the vicinity of Inhambane, Quelimane and Boror north of the Zambezi river.

Findlay (1903) records blue duiker from near the Urema river in the Chiringoma forest.

Present distribution:

Ellerman et al. (1953), mainly quoting Roberts (1951) and Hewitt (1931), record it as occurring in parts of the forests of the southern Cape Province (Outeniqua, Knysna and Bathurst), Zululand, Swaziland, Portuguese East Africa (Beira and Gorongosa districts) and the Welsetter district of Rhodesia.

Cape Province:

Its present distribution in the Cape is described by Rand (1955) and by Bigalke and Bateman (1962). According to these authors it only occurs in the southeastern Cape, being most common in the divisions nearest to the coast and dropping off further inland. Wherever cover in the form of dense vegetation is available, from about the Humansdorp division to that of Komgha, it is encountered along the seacoast and inland as far as Graaff Reinet, Cradock and Queenstown.

Rand (1955) estimates the total population in the Cape Province at about 4700.

Natal:

Vincent (1962): "In suitable evergreen thickets and forest throughout Natal as far north as about the Umfolozi River system. Mainly in the coastal areas, but also in suitable indigenous rain forest of the midlands up to about 4,000 ft. a.s.l."

Bigalke (1965) in a farm game survey done by the Natal Parks and Game Preservation Board shows it as being widespread (67-100% of farms surveyed) in the Port Shepstone, Umzinto, Inanda, Pietermaritzburg and Polela districts; restricted (33-66% of farms surveyed) in the Alfred, Richmond, Impendle, Lions River, New Hanover, Lower Tugela and Eshowe districts; local (recorded from less than 33% of farms) in the Ixopo, Camperdown, Underberg, Umvoti, Escourt, Dundee, Ngotshe and Newcastle districts.

Bourquin (1966) summarizes its distribution in the Natal Game Reserves and Nature Reserves as follows: Sordwana Bay Nature Reserve, rare; Hluhluwe Game Reserve, fairly common; Paradise Valley Nature Reserve, very rare; Stainbank Nature Reserve, common (60-70); Loteni Nature Reserve, very rare; Coleford Nature Reserve, very rare; Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve, common.

Mocambique:

Ellerman et al. (1953) give its distribution as: "...Portuguese East Africa, districts of Beira, Gorongosa, etc...."

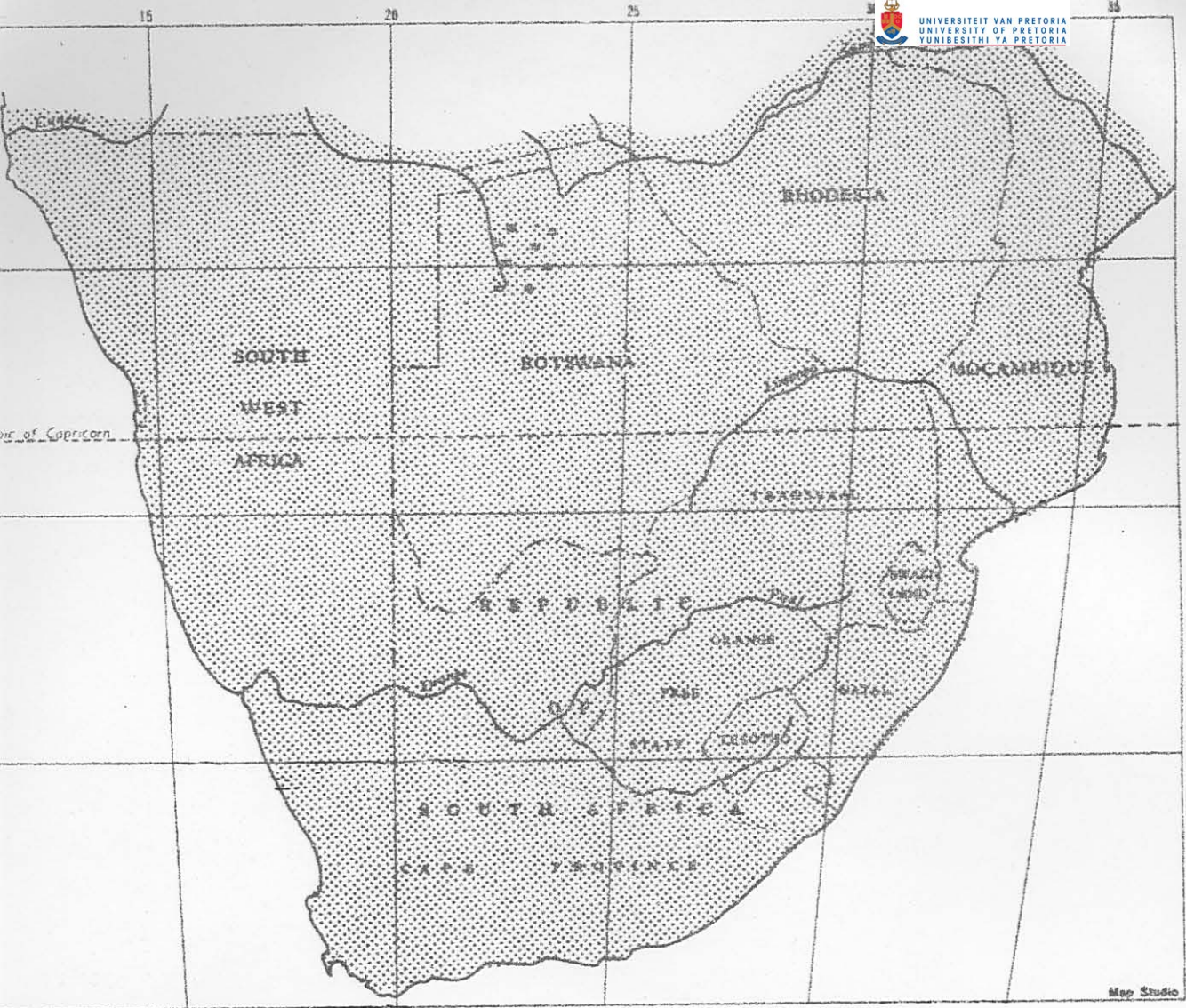
According to Tinley (in litt), blue duiker are common in the montane forests.

Rhodesia:

Fraser (1958) and Child and Savory (1964) describe it as scarce and limited by the availability of suitable forest habitat along the eastern border of Rhodesia.

Change in distribution:

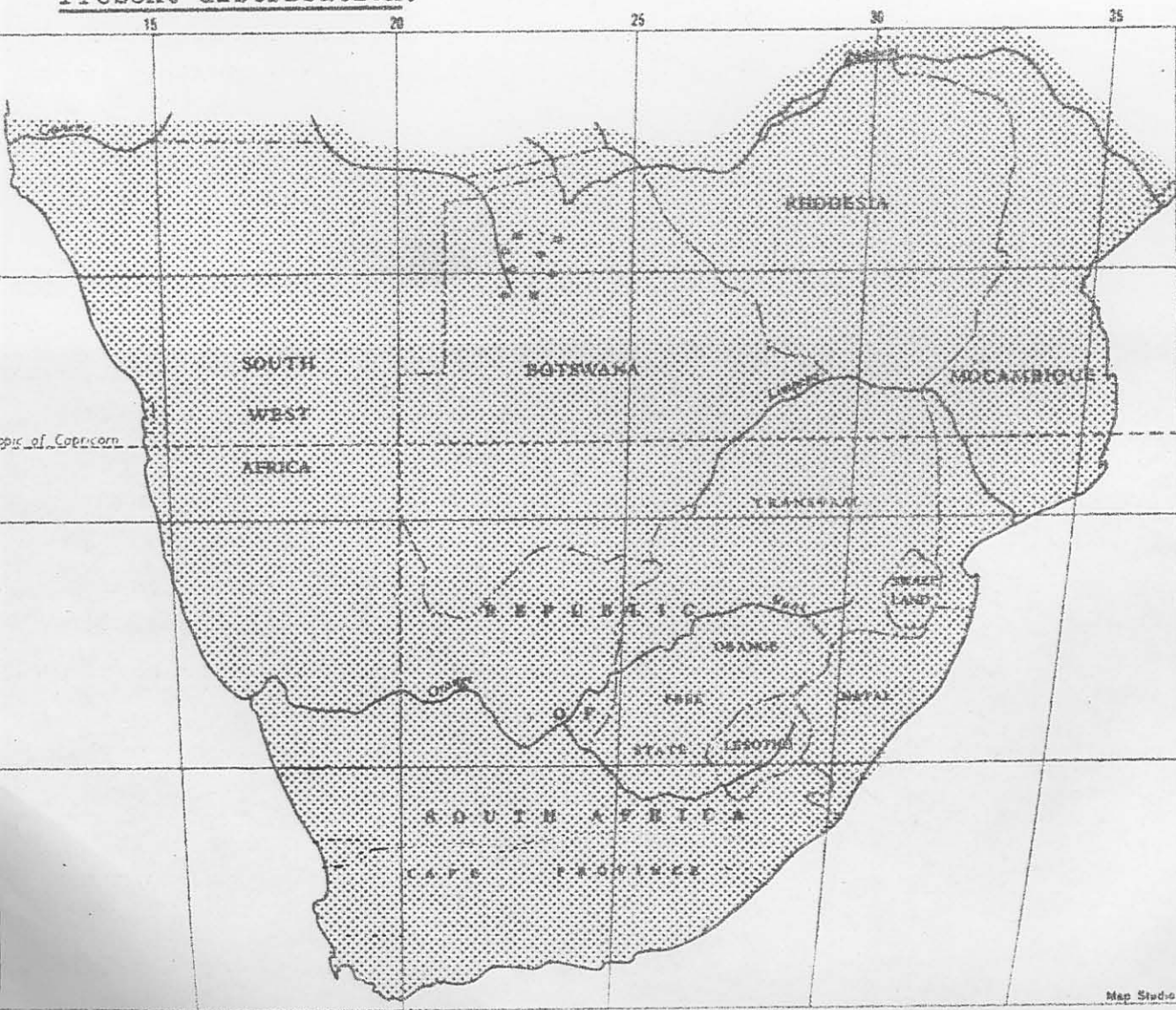
Very little change seems to have taken place since Sparrman recorded it from the Outeniqua bush in 1772. It occurs at present about a hundred miles to the east of this locality in the Humansdorp division. Numbers have no doubt declined, but as it is impossible to compare its past and present status, the extent of the decline cannot be calculated.



Past distribution:

Sylvicapra grimmia (Grey duiker)

Present distribution:



Sylvicapra grimmia (Grey duiker):

Cape Province:

In the Cape Province, as elsewhere in southern Africa, the duiker had a wide distribution. The following records refer:

Thunberg (1795): Groenekloof on the way to Saldanha Bay in 1772 and later in the Koue Bokkeveld.

Sparrman (1789): near Cape Town and also the vicinity of Constantia and False Bay.

Le Vaillant (1796): Cape Town, Hout Bay and near the Berg river in the Swartland.

VC 104 (1796): Uilekraal and Soetendals Vallei; the Drakenstein valley; the Olifants river in the Oudtshoorn division; Mossel Bay division and Camdeboo.

Barrow (1801): the Cape Peninsula, Franschoek, Drakenstein, Paarl Valley, Roodezand Valley, Swartkops river, the Swellendam district, Soetmelks Valley and the Onder Bokkeveld.

Lichtenstein (1812): the Krom river - Assegaibos area; the area east of the Swartberg near the Speelmans river; near Caledon.

Campbell (1822): near the Gamka river in the Karoo.

Burchell (1822): near the Breede river.

Lichtenstein (1827-34): the western Cape Province.

Steedman (1835): near the Berg river.

Campbell (1822): near the Kuruman river in the Lattakoo (=Kuruman) area.

Smith (Kirby, 1939): the Kuruman river in 1834.

Moodie (1835): Genadendal and Swellendam.

Pringle (1835): the confluence of the Baviaans and Great Fish rivers and Glen Lynden.

Backhouse (1844): Brakfontein near the Kamiesberg in Namaqualand.

Baines (Wallis, 1941): the area between Port Elizabeth and King William's Town in 1848.

Cumming (1850): Kruitfontein, approximately 25 miles from the Vaal river.

Holub (1881): the area between Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown; between Pniel and Klipdrif in the Barkly West division.

Gillmore (1886): the vicinity of Kuruman.

Farini (1886): near Campbellsdorp.
 Stanford (Macquarrie, 1962): Griqualand
 East in 1889.
 Bryden (1893): near the Marsetsane river.
 Cronwright-Schreiner (1925): the Karoo.

Natal:

Although few records were found, the grey duiker probably had a wide distribution in Natal as illustrated by:

Drummond (1875): distributed throughout Natal, near the coast as well as inland.
 Brooks (1876): plentiful in Natal.
 Baldwin (1894): the Tugela area.
 Findlay (1903): almost every wooded ravine in Zululand.

Orange Free State:

The grey duiker is hardly recorded at all from this province. The few authors who mention the duiker in this area, or by implication indicate its presence in the past, are:

Leyland (1866): between the Orange and the Modder rivers.
 Ward (1896), Bryden (1899) and Lydekker (1908): throughout southern Africa, from the Cape to the Zambezi.

Transvaal:

A wide distribution in the past is indicated by:

Harris (1841): the vicinity of the Crocodile river, northwestern Transvaal.

Stabb (1875): Zeerust; junction of Marico and Crocodile rivers.

Gillmore (1878): Hartbeesfontein in the Klerksdorp district; between Hartbeesfontein and Lichtenburg, western Transvaal.

Holub (1881): the Bloemhof and Christiana districts, western Transvaal.

Holub (1890): near the upper Molopo river and near the confluence of the Matebe and Notwani rivers in the Marico district.

Distant (1892): the vicinity of Groot Spelonken in the Pietersburg district.

Baldwin (1894): the Potchefstroom district.
 Van Oordt (1894-5): the old Pongola Game Reserve.

Millais (1899): the Soutpansberg area.

Rendall (1895): the most common antelope in the eastern part of Transvaal abutting on Swaziland.

Chapman (1900): the eastern Transvaal lowveld.

Stevenson-Hamilton (1912): the old Sabi and Shingwedzi Game Reserves.

Stevenson-Hamilton (1934): the lowveld of Transvaal.

Mocambique:

Peters (1852): the vicinity of Sena, Tete and Boror.

Kirby (1899): common south of the Zambezi.

Vasse (1909): Massikesi near the Umtali border; Chicolé, near the Pungwe river.

Rhodesia:

Holub (1881): near the confluence of the Chobe and Zambezi rivers.

Oates (1889): between the Mangwe and Shashi rivers.

Holub (1890): the vicinity of the Victoria Falls .

Botswana:

The following refer to the past occurrence of grey duiker in this territory:

Methuen (1848): near the Mabotsa mission station, west of the Transvaal border.

Cumming (1850): northwest of the Limpopo in eastern Botswana.

Livingstone (1857): the Boatlaname wells north of Molepolole.

Behm (Petermann, 1858): the Kalahari.

Stabb (1875): near the Limpopo river (vicinity of the present-day Pala).

Gillmore (1878): Serule Vlei near the origin of the Maklautsi river in northeastern Botswana.

Holub (1881): the Makarikari pans; Nata-spruit and near Henry's (= Hendriks) Pan on the Botswana-Rhodesian border.

Holub (1890): the junction of the Notwani and Limpopo rivers; the Makarikari pans and along the Chobe river.

Baldwin (1894): the vicinity of the Botletle river.

Selous (1907): between Sechele's Kraal and the Bamangwato.

Hodson (1912): Kakea; the area between the Nossob and Polanchow ; between Gat-garra and the Chobe river; Palla Road.

South West Africa:

Schinz (1890): throughout the whole territory.

Steinhardt (1924): mentions four types, one from the Ugab valley, one from the Hoarusib and Hoamib areas, one from the junction of the Omarumba Omatako and the Okavango river and the fourth ranging from the southern Cunene valley to Hoarusib.

Shortridge (1934): widespread throughout; more common in the northern and northeastern districts; scarce near the coastal desert but along rivers into the Namib; the Caprivi.

General: A number of authors give the total distribution of the grey duiker in southern Africa in the past. These include:

Selous (1881): practically everywhere in southern Africa.

Bryden (1893): in every part of South Africa.

Sclater and Thomas (1894-5): in South Africa, extending northwards to Angola in the west and to the Zambezi and beyond in the east.

Ward (1896): the most ubiquitous of all antelopes in southern Africa.

Bryden (1899): throughout South Africa from the Cape to the Zambezi.

Sclater (1900): throughout the Cape Province, northwards to Angola in the west, and also in Natal, the Orange Free State, Transvaal and Rhodesia.

Lydekker (1908): from the Cape to the Zambezi.

Haagner (1920): everywhere in South Africa.

FitzSimons (1920): all the provinces of southern Africa.

Shortridge (1934): widely distributed from the Cape to the Zambezi.

Present distribution:

Cape Province:

Shortridge (1942): in suitable localities in most parts of Little Namaqualand, being common in Lamberts Bay Game Reserve and further inland, but seemingly to a large extent restricted to the Cedarberg and other ranges.

Ellerman et al. (1953): west of Kuruman; the De Beers Estate, Kimberley; Vryburg district; the Aughrabies Falls; Little Namaqualand; Port Nolloth; Lamberts Bay; perhaps near Cape Town; probably in the Bredasdorp district; the divisions of Albany, Grahams-town, Bedford, Cradock, Tarkastad, Cathcart, Port St. Johns, Graaff Reinet; the Addo bush and the mountains to the west of Matjesfontein.

Power (1954): rare in the Kimberley division but common further west.

Rand (1955): estimates the total population of grey duiker in the Cape Province at about 37,900, occurring largely along the eastern Cape coast.

Skead (1958): the divisions of Cradock and Uitenhage.

Bigalke and Bateman (1962): the following eastern and northern Cape divisions: Aberdeen, Adelaide, Albany, Alexandria, Aliwal North, Barkley West, Bathurst, Bedford, Britstown, Cathcart, Colesberg, Cradock, De Aar, East London, Elliot, Port Beaufort, Gordonia, Graaff Reinet, Hay, Herschel, Hofmeyr, Hopetown, Herbert, Humansdorp, Jansenville, Kimberley, King Williams Town, Komga, Kuruman, Middelburg, Molteno, Pearston, Peddie, Philipstown, Port Elizabeth, Postmasburg, Queenstown, Somerset East, Sterkstroom, Steynsberg, Steytlerville, Stutterheim, Tarkastad, Uitenhage, Uniondale, Venterstad, Victoria East, Vryburg and Williston.

Gilfillan (1966): the Bontebok National Park and the Mountain Zebra National Park.

Natal:

Ellerman et al. (1953): Natal and Zululand.

Vincent (1962): throughout Natal up to altitudes of about 6,000 feet in the Drakensberg foot-hills.

Bigalke (1965): widespread in the districts of Alfred, Port Shepstone, Umzinto, Ixopo, Richmond, Camperdown, Lower Tugela, Eshowe, Mtunzini, Ubombo,

Ngotshe, Vryheid, Umvoti, New Hanover, Pietermaritzburg, Polela, Underberg, Impendle, Lions River, Mooi River, Umvoti, Weenen, Estcourt, Bergville, Kliprivier, Dundee, Glencoe, Dannhauser, Newcastle, Utrecht and Paulpietersburg.

Bourquin (1966): very common in the Ndumu, Mkuzi, Hluhluwe and Umfolozi Game Reserves, the Loteni Nature Reserve and the Royal Natal National Park; common in the Sordwana Bay, St. Lucia, Giant's Castle and Oribi Gorge Nature Reserves; rare in the False Bay Nature Reserve, Richards Bay Park, Stainbank Nature Reserve and the Coleford Nature Reserve.

Orange Free State:

Van Ee (1962): occurs naturally in the central and western Orange Free State in numbers averaging 25 per farm in the Kestell, Brandfort, Theunissen, Boshoff, Koffiefontein, Smithfield and Bethulie districts.

Occurs in Game Reserves such as the Willem Pretorius Game Reserve and Golden Gate National Park.

Transvaal:

Ellerman et al. (1953): outside the Kruger National Park in the Wakkerstroom, Tzaneen, Letaba, Pretoria, Potgietersrust and Rustenburg districts.

Kettlitz (1955): throughout the Transvaal where the necessary bush cover occurs.

Meester (1955) and Van der Merwe (1955): the S.A. Lombard Nature Reserve.

Knobel (1958): all the Transvaal National Parks.

Meester (1960): in fair numbers in the Loskop Dam Nature Reserve.

Kettlitz and Verschuur (1958): the Hans Merensky Nature Reserve, where about 40 occur.

Pienaar (1963): the Kruger National Park; widespread throughout, but relatively more abundant in the Punda Milia sandveld, the Nyanda bush, the western boundary area of the Tshokwane section, the Pretorius Kop area and the Sabi river region; numbers are estimated at anything from several hundred to about a thousand.

Hirst (1965): common in the Timbavati Private Nature Reserve.

Mocambique:

Ellerman et al. (1953): the Beira, Tete and Inhambane districts.

Tinley (in litt): common over most of the country especially in the *Brachystegia* woodlands.

Rhodesia:

Ellerman et al. (1953): throughout Rhodesia.

Fraser (1958): well distributed throughout.

Child and Savory (1964): throughout the territory.

Botswana:

Hill (1942): Kuke Pan, Kaotwe Pan, the Makarikari Lake Flats, Kabulabula and the Chobe river region.

Ellerman et al. (1953): the Kalahari and Ngamiland.

Tinley (1966): Moremi Wildlife Reserve.

Child (1968): throughout the Chobe Game Reserve; common around parts of the Okavango swamps; Chobe flats; Kalahari woodland; from Nyai pan to the Botletle river.

Smithers (1968): widespread throughout Botswana wherever bush or tall grass cover occurs; absent from the extreme southeast in the Barolong Farms area.

Von Richter (1969): abundant in the northern Ghanzi Block; Kalkfontein area; Makunda area; Nojane area; Kuli area; Ukwé area; Tshane area as well as the areas of Monong, Kang, Motokwe, Mabutshane, Sekhoma, Khakhea, Dutlwe, Takatokwane, Lathlakeng, Salajwe, Gakhibane, Khuis, Bogogobo, Kolongwaneng, Khisa, Malish, Makopong, Omawepeneno, Werda.

Child et al. (in press): the Maun Front tsetse area.

South West Africa:

Ellerman et al. (1953, following Shortridge, 1934): from Great Namaqualand northwards.

Bigalke (1958): throughout the territory, but scarce in the southern districts, ie. Warmbad, Bethanie, Maltahöhe, Lüderitz and Keetmanshoop; extends into the Namib desert; widespread and numerous in the Kaokoveld, the Okavango Native territory, the Caprivi and Ovamboland.

Change in distribution:

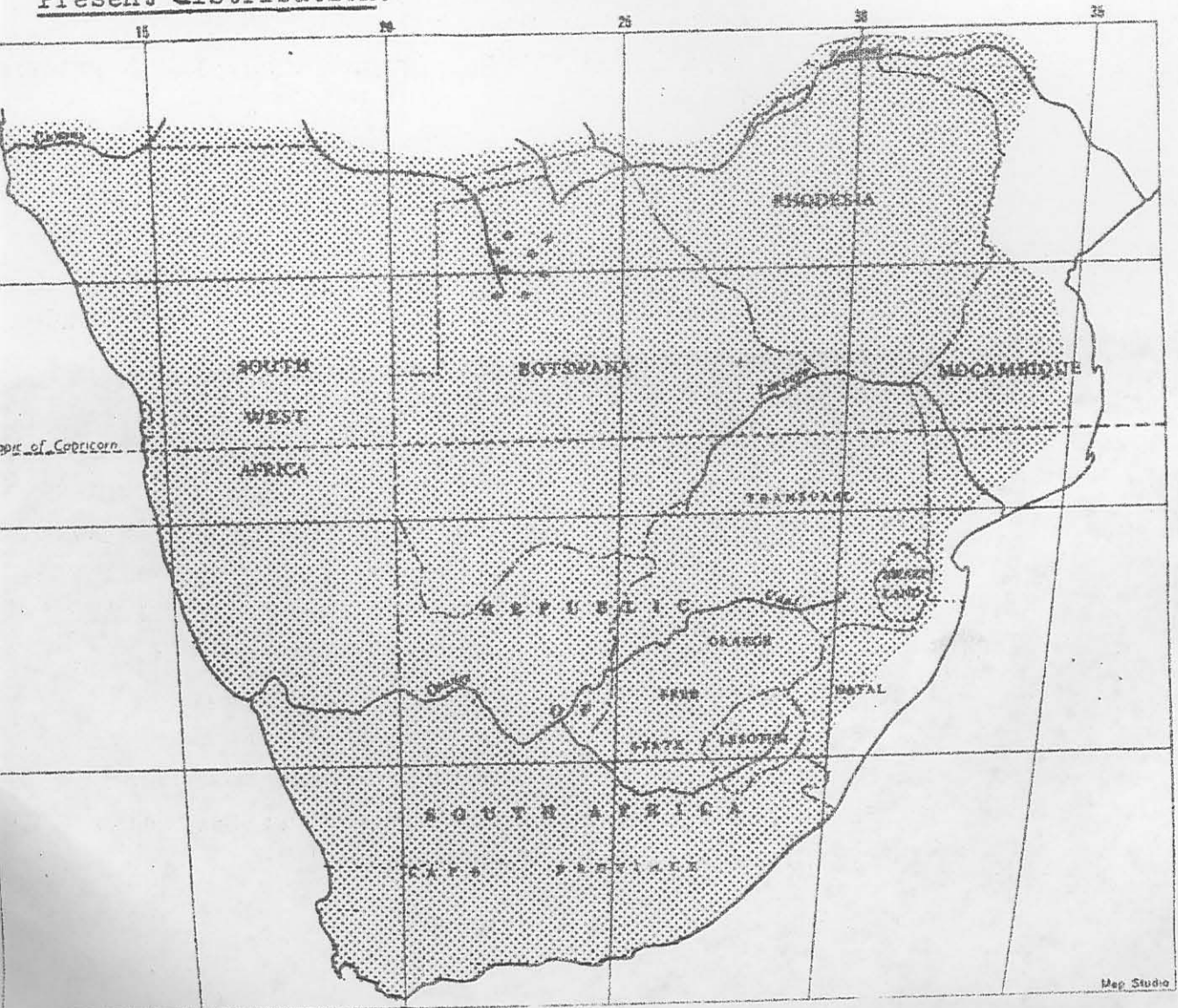
Little change in distribution seems to have taken place except in built-up areas around the larger cities and towns. Even here, according to Kettlitz (1962), the duiker has become nocturnal in its habits and is consequently holding its own.



Past distribution:

Raphicerus campestris (Steenbok)

Present distribution:



Raphicercus campestris (Steenbok):

This species had a wide distribution from the Cape to the Zambezi river and beyond, except in mountainous or very thickly wooded areas, since it prefers open grassy plains or open forest. Owing to its small size and retiring habits, there is a tendency, not only in the Cape but all over southern Africa, to overlook the steenbok or disregard it in hunting or other journals. Hence, although very widely distributed, it is seldom mentioned.

Cape Province:

Van Herwarden (Molsbergen, 1916): the vicinity of the Fort at the Cape in 1658.

Cruijthoff (Molsbergen, 1916): the Tygerberg vicinity in 1662.

The "Oude Wildschutte Boek ": the Drakenstein district during the years 1687-1712-

Wikar (Mossop, 1935): along the lower Orange river in 1779.

Mentzel (Mandelbrote, 1944): the Cape vicinity, eg. near Leeuwenbosch in 1787.

Sparrman (1789): the False Bay - Constantia area and also near the Cape.

Paterson (1789): Groenekloof, the Swartland and Riebeeks Kasteel.

Thunberg (1795): Groenekloof.

Le Vaillant (1796): near the Berg river in the Swartland; along the Olifants river on the Cape west coast and also in the vicinity of Cape Town.

"Een Generale Beschrijving van de Colonie De Kaap de Goede Hoop "; 1796-98: Wynberg and the Cape Flats; Uilekraal and Soetendals Valley from the mouth of the Breede river to Hanglip; the northern extremity of the Drakenstein valley; Piketberg; large numbers in the Onder Bokkeveld; Langkloof; near the Olifants river (presentday Oudtshoorn district); Plettenberg Bay; the Outeniqua area; Mossel Bay; Tarka; Swartberg and the Cango; the vicinity of the Sneeuberg range; Camdebo; near the Swartkops river and in the Suurveld.

Barrow (1801): the Cape Peninsula; the Roodezand valley; on the plains near the Swartkops river; the Suurveld; Swellendam district; Soetmelks Valley; Drakenstein and the Onder Bokkeveld.

Lichtenstein (1812): near the Great Fish river; Graaff Reinet district; Towerfontein in the Karoo.

Burchell (1822): the Hex river vicinity; the Sak river in the present-day Kenhardt division.

Moodie (1835): the Swellendam district.

Steedman (1835): near the Berg river.

Pringle (1835): the Suurberg area in the eastern Cape.

Lichtenstein (1827-34): evenly distributed throughout the whole of the Cape Province.

Moffat (Wallis, 1945): near the Molopo river in 1830.

Smith (Kirby, 1939): the Kuruman area; between the Langeberg and the Korannaberg in 1835.

Backhouse (1844): between the Kouga and Sundays rivers.

Cumming (1850): Kruit- or Stinkfontein near the Orange river; between Campbellsdorp and Kuruman.

Victorin (1855): the vicinity of Oudtshoorn.

Holub (1881): between Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown; between Pniel and Klipdrif on the Cape-O.F.S. border.

Gillmore (1886): the vicinity of Kuruman.

Anderson (1888): the Kuruman-Taung area.

Bryden (1893): near the Mareetsane river.

Selous (1907): the vicinity of Griekwastad.

Cronwright-Schreiner (1925): the Karoo.

Shortridge (1934): the eastern Cape as far as Fort Beaufort, but not in Kaffraria nor in the coastal parts of the Transkei.

Natal:

According to Shortridge (1934), the steenbok did not occur along the coastal belt of Natal but certainly in other parts of the province. Few records of its past distribution in Natal could be found. The following three authors mention this species:

Drummond (1875): Zululand.

Warren (undated): large numbers throughout Natal.

Baldwin (1894): Zululand after passing the Tugela river; near the Umlilaas, Umkusi (= Mkuze ?) and the Umslatoose (= Mhlatuze ?) rivers in Zululand.

Orange Free State:

Though no doubt occurring everywhere in this province in the past, practically no written records could be traced. It is usually included in "lesser antelopes", or "smaller antelopes" and even an occasional "etc." Only Smith (Kirby, 1939) in 1835 mentions it as being common near the confluence of the Riet and Modder rivers.

Transvaal:

More records are available than for the Orange Free State. These include:

Moffat (Wallis, 1945): the Mosega (=Zeerust) vicinity in 1829.

Smith (Kirby, 1940): near the junction of the Toelani and Marico rivers in the present-day Marico-Rustenburg districts in 1835.

Harris (1841): near the Crocodile river in the Rustenburg-Brits districts, northwestern Transvaal.

Mauch (Petermann, 1870): north of Lydenburg.

Stabb (1875): the vicinity of Zeerust.

Gillmore (1878): between Hartbeesfontein and Lichtenburg; the Zeerust district.

Holub (1881): near the Vaal river in western Transvaal.

Holub (1890): between Bloemhof and Christiana.

Baldwin (1894): the vicinity of Potchefstroom.

Van Oordt (1894-5): the old Pongola Game Reserve.

Rendall (1895): the open flats in the Barberton district.

Millais (1899): the vicinity of Mara and Magato in the Soutpansberg area, northern Transvaal.

Chapman (1900): the eastern Transvaal lowveld.

Stevenson-Hamilton (1912): the Sabi and Shingwedzi Game Reserves.

Stevenson-Hamilton (1934): the lowveld of Transvaal.

Mocambique:

Owing to insufficient records the widest range of the steenbok in Mocambique in the past is not clear. The following, however, suggest a wide distribution

Peters (1852): near Inhambane.

Kirby (1899): near the Urema river; numerous in the Makaia district.

Bryden (1899): fairly numerous along the Pungwe river and on the plains below Gorongosa to the west of the Urema river. None were however recorded on the Urema plains or to the east of the Urema or to the north of the Mwardzi river.

Findlay (1903): between the Mwanza and Mwardzi rivers.

Rhodesia:

Of a small number of records traced, the following three authors mention the species:

Oates (1889): along the Maitengwe river.

Millais (1899): between the Limpopo and the Nuanetsi rivers.

Selous (1907): between Jomani and the Umniati river; about 80 miles east of the Victoria Falls in the angle formed by the junction of the Gwai and the Zambezi rivers; near the Umfule river in Mashonaland.

Botswana:

According to Bryden (1893) the steenbok occurred throughout Botswana, including even the driest parts of the Kalahari. The following records indicate a wide distribution in the past:

Methuen (1848): between Mabotsa and Mimorei (the former was a mission station 220 miles northeast of Kuruman and the latter in the present-day Zeerust vicinity).

Livingstone (1857): in the vicinity of the Boatlaname wells.

Stabb (Tabler, 1967): in 1875 near the Notwani river; near the Limpopo in the vicinity of the present-day Pala Camp.

Baines (1877): the vicinity of the Macloutsi river.

Gillmore (1878): Serule vlei near the source of the Macloutsi.

Holub (1881): Nataspruit; Tamafupi; Panda ma Tenka.

Gillmore (1888): northern Botswana.

Anderson (1888): the vicinity of the Zouga

(Botletle) river; Lake Ngami ; the Makarikari pans.

Holub (1890): the junction of the Notwani and Limpopo rivers; the Makarikari pans; Panda ma Tenka; Leshumo valley; Saddlers Pan; the Chobe river vicinity.

Bryden (1893): throughout Botswana including the Kalahari.

Baldwin (1894): near the Botletle river and near Great Namesa.

Hodson (1912): from the Nosob river to Polanchow in large numbers; between Gat Garru and the Chobe river; near Palla Road.

South West Africa:

The few available records do not reflect the true past distribution of the steenbok in the territory. They are:

Andersson (1856): Schmelens Hope.

McKiernan (Serton, 1954): west of the Etosha Pan in the vicinity of Otjimarongo (=Otjiwarongo ?) in 1875.

Schinz (1890): throughout the whole territory.

Ward (1896): near the Cunene river.

Schultz and Hammar (1897): the vicinity of the Okavango river.

Sclater (1900): from Cape Town to Ovambo-land.

Schultz (1907): Great Namaqualand.

Zukowsky (Steinhardt, 1924): along the Omaruru, Ugab, Huab and Cunene rivers; the Kaokoveld.

Shortridge (1934): regards it as the most ubiquitous antelope in South West Africa and records it from the Orange in the south to the Cunene and Okavango in the north.

Present distribution:

Ellerman et al. (1953): mention its distribution throughout most of southern Africa.

Cape Province:

Power (1954): in most of the northern Cape divisions.

Rand (1955): estimates a provincial population of 41,300 for the Cape Province.

De Graaff (in litt.): 9 in the Bontebok and 10 in the Mountain Zebra National Parks, March 1969.

Eloff (1959): counted 76 and 35 respectively in two consecutive years, 1957 and 1958, in the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park.

Bigalke and Bateman (1962): occurs in most of the 55 divisions of the eastern and northern Cape listed in a questionnaire. These include farms in the Aberdeen, Adelaide, Albany, Alexandria, Aliwal North, Barkley East, Barkley West, Bathurst, Bedford, Britstown, Burgersdorp, Cathcart, Colesberg, Cradock, De Aar, Dordrecht, East London, Elliot, Fort Beaufort, Gordonia, Graaff Reinet, Hanover, Hay, Herbert, Herschel, Hofmeyr, Hopetown, Humansdorp, Jansenville, Kimberley, King William's Town, Komga, Kuruman, Lady Grey, Middelburg, Moltenc, Pearston, Peddie, Philipstown, Port Elizabeth, Postmasburg, Queenstown, Somerset East, Sterkstroom, Steynsburg, Steytlerville, Stutterheim, Tarkastad, Uitenhage, Uniondale, Venterstad, Victoria East, Vryburg and Willowmore divisions.

Natal:

Vincent (1962): the drier and more open lowveld, occurring in the Mkuzi, Hluhluwe and Umfolozi Game Reserves, but probably not further south than the latter.

Bigalke (1965): widespread in the Ubombo, Ngotshe, Vryheid, Paulpietersburg, Utrecht, Newcastle, Dannhauser, Dundee, Glencoe, Kliprivier, Weenen, Bergville, Estcourt, Mooi River, Lions River and Underberg districts.

Bourquin (1966): very rare in the St. Lucia Game Reserve; rare in the Hluhluwe Game Reserve; fairly common in the Mkuzi and common in the Umfolozi Game Reserves.

Orange Free State:

Van Ee (1962): fairly generally distributed throughout the province with the greatest numbers along the rivers and in the mountainous districts of the east, especially in the Fouriesburg, Tweeling, Petrus Steyn, Boshoff, Theunissen, Brandfort, Hoopstad and Koffiefontein districts.

Roberts (1963): 45 in the Willem Pretorius Game Reserve.

Transvaal:

Meester (1955): a few in the S.A. Lombard Nature Reserve.

Ketttlitz (1955): practically everywhere in the Transvaal except in the vicinity of cities or towns.

Ketttlitz and Verschuur (1958): between 20 and 30 in the Hans Merensky Nature Reserve.

Meester (1960): fair numbers in the Loskop Dam Nature Reserve.

Ketttlitz (1962): as in 1955, distributed all over the Transvaal except on higher mountains and close to inhabited centres.

Pienaar (1963): several thousands throughout the Kruger National Park.

Mocambique:

Tinley (in litt): occur only as far north as the Save river but not between the Save and Zambezi.

Rhodesia:

Fraser (1958): a wide distribution throughout Rhodesia.

Child and Savory (1964): practically throughout the territory excepting in the Zambezi Valley below the Victoria Falls.

Botswana:

Hill (1942): the Gaberones, Matapa Pan, Damara Pan, Gemsbok Pan, Van Zyl's Cutting, Mababe Flats, Tsotsorogo Pan, N'Kate and Tsessebe areas in south-western and northern Botswana.

Tinley (1966): rarely seen in the Moremi Wildlife Reserve.

Campbell (1968): the most commonly seen antelope in the plains of the Central Kalahari Game Reserves.

Child (1968): northeastern Botswana, including the Chobe Game Reserve and the surrounding areas.

Smithers (1968): widespread and common throughout Botswana wherever open woodland scrub with grass or open grassland occurred.

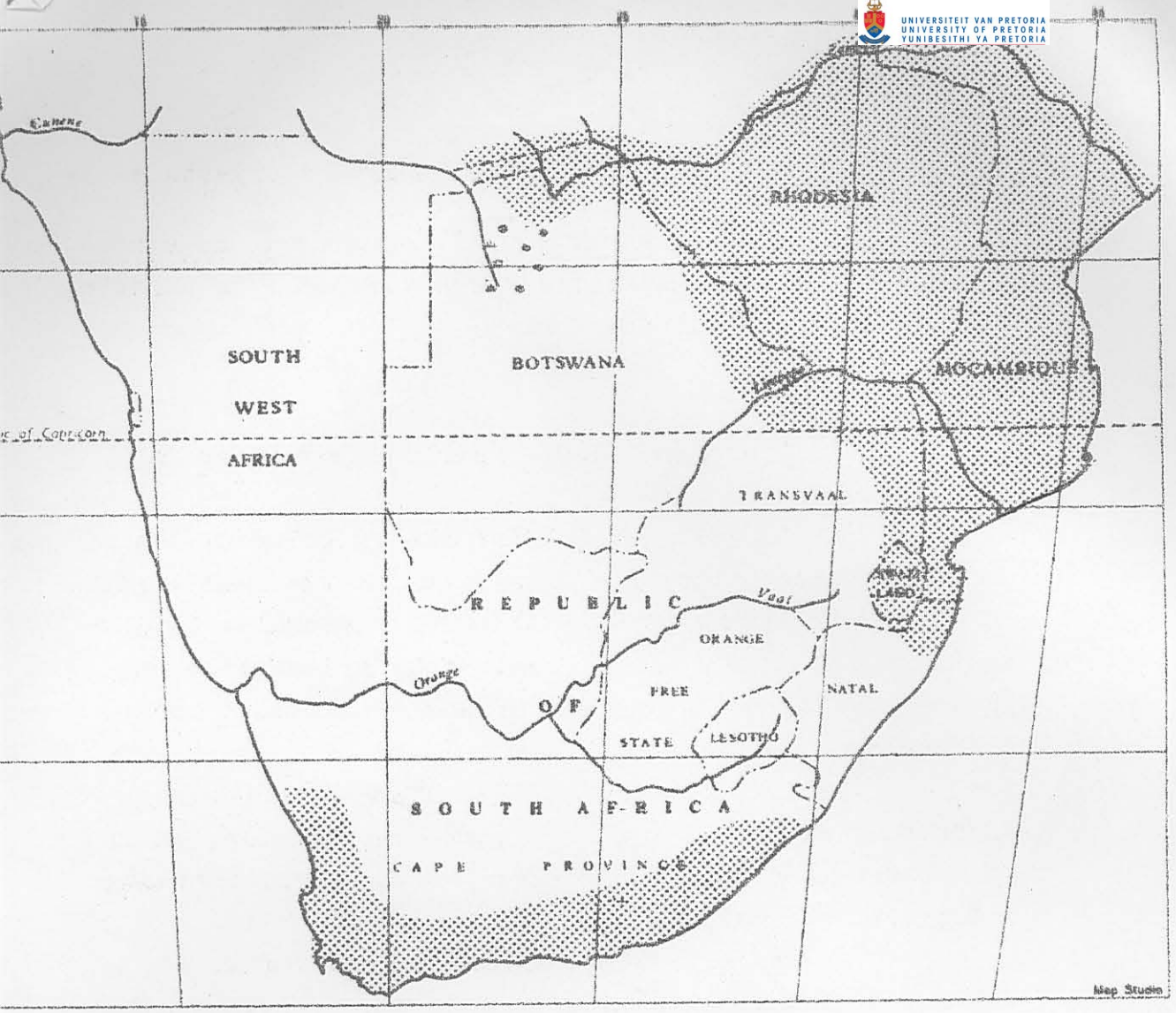
Von Richter (1969): abundant in the south-western Kalahari.

South West Africa:

Bigalke (1958): widespread and common throughout the whole of South West Africa.

Change in distribution:

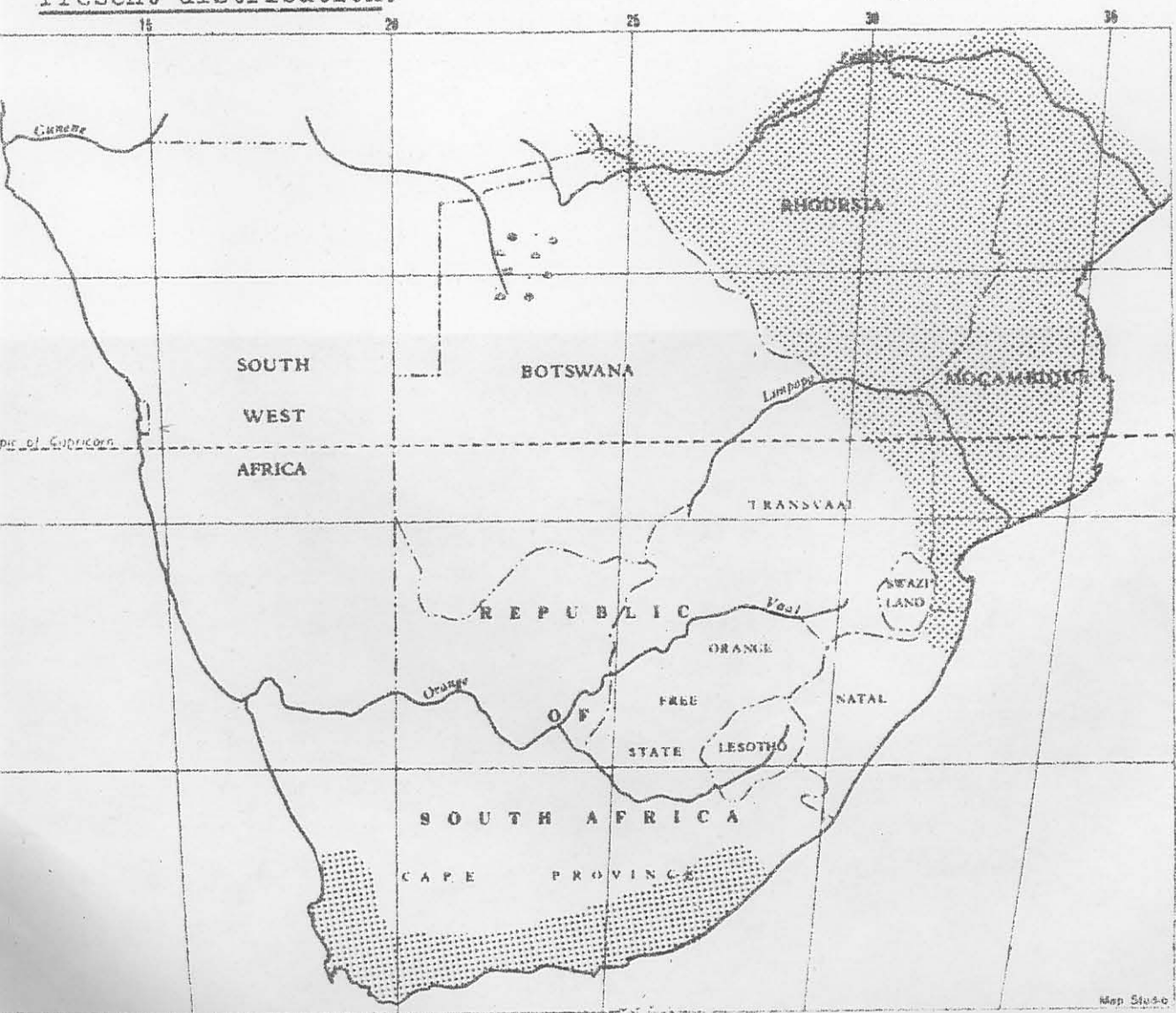
The steenbok occurs in practically the same area as in the past, although absent from parts of this area, such as highly populated or built-up environments. It is, however, gradually losing the struggle and only occurs in very small numbers in large parts of the country.



Past distribution:

Present distribution:

Raphicerus melanotis (Grysbok and Sharpe's grysbok)



Raphicercus melanotis (Grysbok and Sharpe's Grysbok):

Meester et al. (1964) consider R. melanotis and R. sharpei as conspecific. This view will be adhered to in the present discussion.

Cape Province:

Sparrman (1789): fairly common near the Cape.

Le Vaillant (1796): the vicinity of the Cape; Hout Bay; along the Berg river in the Swartland.

Barrow (1801): the Cape Peninsula; "griesbock" from the valleys of Franschoek, Drakenstein and Roodezand; Soetmelks Valley; Groeneberg Valley; Onder Bokkeveld.

Lichtenstein (1812): along the Speelmans river to the east of the Swartberg near Caledon; in all the western and middle districts of the Cape, becoming scarcer to the east.

Moodie (1835): the Swellendam district.

Backhouse (1844): mentions "Tragulus melanotis" near Addo drift in the Sundays river.

Victorin (1854): mentions "Calotragus melanotis", the "grassbuck", near Knysna Bay.

Holub (1890): the Lourens river valley near Somerset West.

Bryden (1899): the southeastern districts of the Cape Province.

Sclater (1900): Cape Town and along the coast through Caledon and Knysna to Albany and the eastern Cape.

Lydekker (1908): the southeastern districts of the Cape Province.

FitzSimons (1920): the coastal districts of the Cape Province.

Haagner (1920): near Cape Town and along the coastal area to the eastern Cape.

Cronwright-Schreiner (1925): parts of the Karoo.

Shortridge (1934): distinguishes between the common grysbok and Sharpe's grysbok; states that the former was to be found in the southern and eastern Cape, from the Cape Flats eastwards to parts of the Transkei and Pondoland.

Hewitt (1931): Grahamstown, Alexandria, Bathurst, Katberg, Pine mountains and Kei Road; the Komgha district forming the eastern limit of the distribution of the grysbok.

Natal:

Bryden (1899): scarce in Natal and Zululand.
 Sclater (1900): along the slopes of the Drakensberg in Natal.

Warren (undated): only to be found in the Drakensberg range.

Shortridge (1934): the extreme northern limit of the Cape grysbok was at Port St. Johns; Sharpe's grysbok probably occurred in northern Zululand and further north; "No antelope answering to the description seems to be reported from Natal or northern Pondoland, and in the south of the latter we arrive at the extreme known northern limit of the Grysbok (melanotis) at Port St. Johns." He suggests that a gap of 4 degrees of latitude exists between the most southerly habitat of Sharpe's grysbok and the most northerly of the common grysbok.

Mocambique:

Peters (1852): records the grysbok that he calls A.melanotis from near Sena, Tete and Macanga.

Bryden (1899) and Lydekker (1908): fairly common in parts of Gazaland.

Sclater (1900) and Shortridge (1934):
 Mocambique.

Transvaal:

Rendall (1895): to the north of the Sabi river as far as the Murchison range; eastern and north-eastern Transvaal.

Bryden (1899): the eastern Transvaal, especially near Komatipoort and along the Letaba river.

Sclater (1900): a few in the eastern Transvaal, but absent on the highveld.

FitzSimons (1920): northeastern Transvaal.

Stevenson-Hamilton (1929): the lowveld of eastern Transvaal.

Shortridge (1934): northeastern and eastern Transvaal.

Rhodesia:

Holub (1890): rare near the Victoria Falls.

Bryden (1899): Matabeleland and Mashonaland.

Sclater (1900): Mashonaland and the Zambezi valley as far as the Victoria Falls.

Lydekker (1908): Mashonaland.

Chubb (1909): Inyati and Sinonombi in Matabeleland.

FitzSimons (1920): the Zambezi vicinity.

Shortridge (1934): Mashonaland.

Botswana:

Bryden (1893): the dry uplands of the tableland above Mesa.

Ward (1896): northwest of the Limpopo along the Maklautsi river.

South West Africa:

Shortridge (1934): the eastern Caprivi east of the Chobe river and possibly the central Caprivi.

Present distribution:Cape Province:

Ellerman et al. (1953): the Cape Point Nature Reserve; the west coast northwards to about the Cedarberg range; the Bontebok National Park near Bredasdorp; the Addo Bush, Knysna, Grahamstown, Alexandria, Bathurst and eastwards to about Knysna.

Roberts (1951): the southern districts of the Cape Province including the Peninsula; south of the Karoo eastwards to the eastern Cape and Natal; Sharpe's grysbok in Swaziland, northeastern and northwestern Transvaal and eastern Ngamiland.

Rand (1955): along the west coast to the Clanwilliam, Piketberg, Ceres and Malmesbury divisions; the southern and eastern wooded coastal divisions; a total provincial population of approximately 7,225.

Knobel (1958): the Cape Peninsula, the Karoo and the eastern Cape.

Skead (1958): the Uitenhage district.

Bigalke and Bateman (1962): the following northern and eastern Cape divisions: Aberdeen, Adelaide,

Albany, Alexandria, Aliwal North, Barkly East, Bathurst, Bedford, Cathcart, Cradock, Dordrecht, East London, Elliot, Fort Beaufort, Graaff Reinet, Herschel, Humansdorp, Jansenville, King William's Town, Komgha, Lady Grey, Maclear, Pearston, Peddie, Port Elizabeth, Somerset East, Steytlerville, Uitenhage, Uniondale, Victoria East and Willowmore.

De Graaff(in litt.): 15 in the Bontebok Park.

Natal:

Knobel (1958): considers the possibility of its occurring in Natal and Zululand.

Vincent (1962): doubts whether the grysbok occurs in Natal at all; there is a vague possibility of grysbok occurring in the Quathlamba Drakensberg.

Bourquin (1966): fairly common in the Royal Natal National Park but very rare in the Giants Castle Game Reserve.

Mocambique:

Ellerman et al. (1953): Mocambique.

Tinley(in litt): widespread throughout.

Transvaal:

Knobel (1958): the Kruger National Park.

Ellerman et al. (1953): outside the Kruger National Park in the Rustenburg district and the Klein Letaba area.

Pienaar (1963): fairly common and widespread in the mopani and mixed mopani-*combretum* veld as well as on the Lebombo range between the Olifants and Sabi rivers in the Kruger National Park; none recorded south of the Sabi river; total population in the Kruger Park approximately several hundred.

Rhodesia:

Ellerman et al. (1953): Rhodesia.

Fraser (1958): the middle and lowveld areas.

Child and Savory (1964): widespread throughout, except along the western border and adjacent areas.

Botswana:

Roberts (1951): eastern Ngamiland.

Child (1968): extends for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Chobe river into the northeastern corner of the Chobe Game Reserve; very small numbers occur.

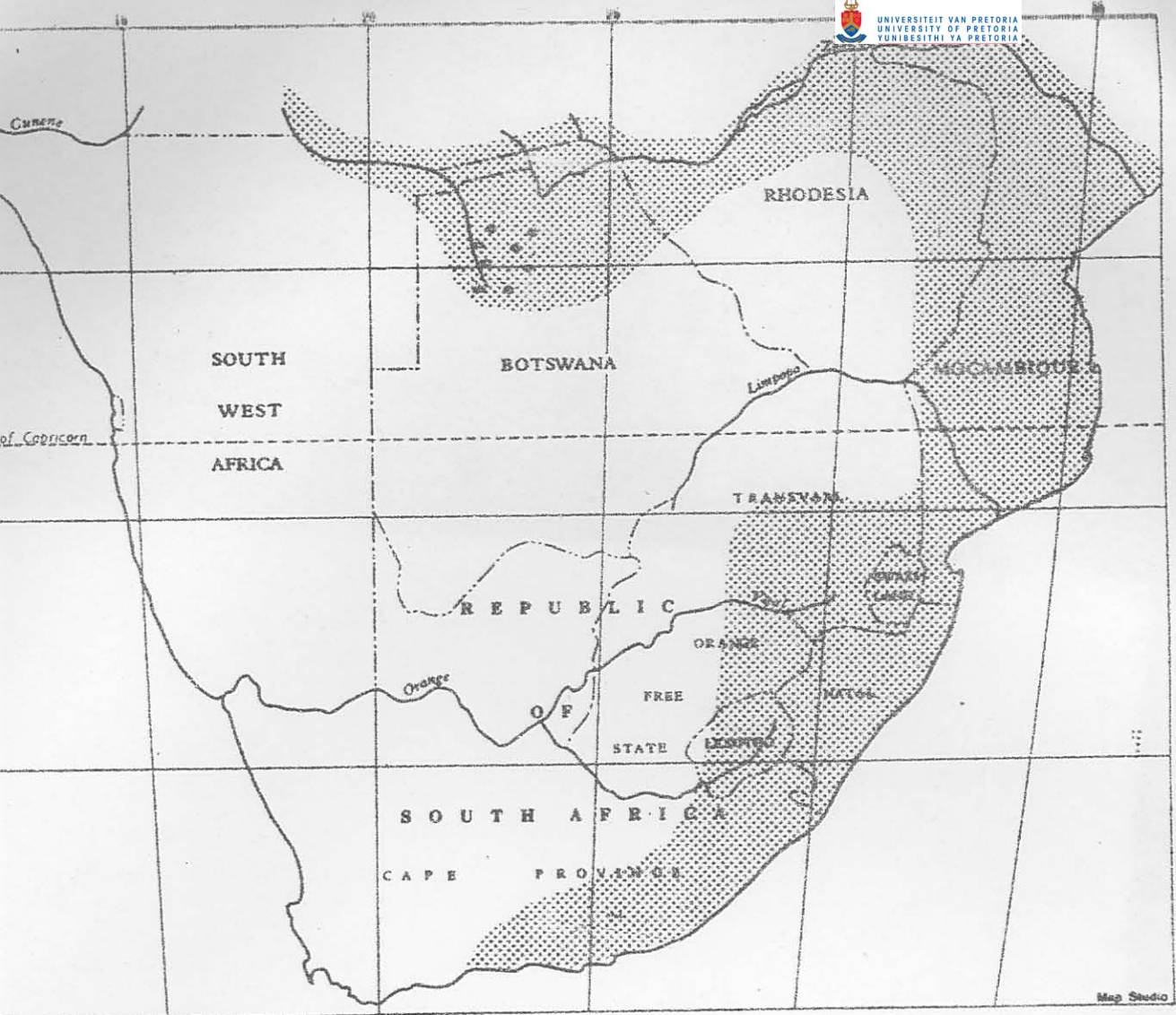
South West Africa:

Ellerman et al. (1953): the Caprivi and the northeastern borders of South West Africa.

Bigalke (1958): mentions records by Shortridge and Wilhelm from the eastern Caprivi, but is not sure of its occurrence in South West Africa.

Change in distribution:

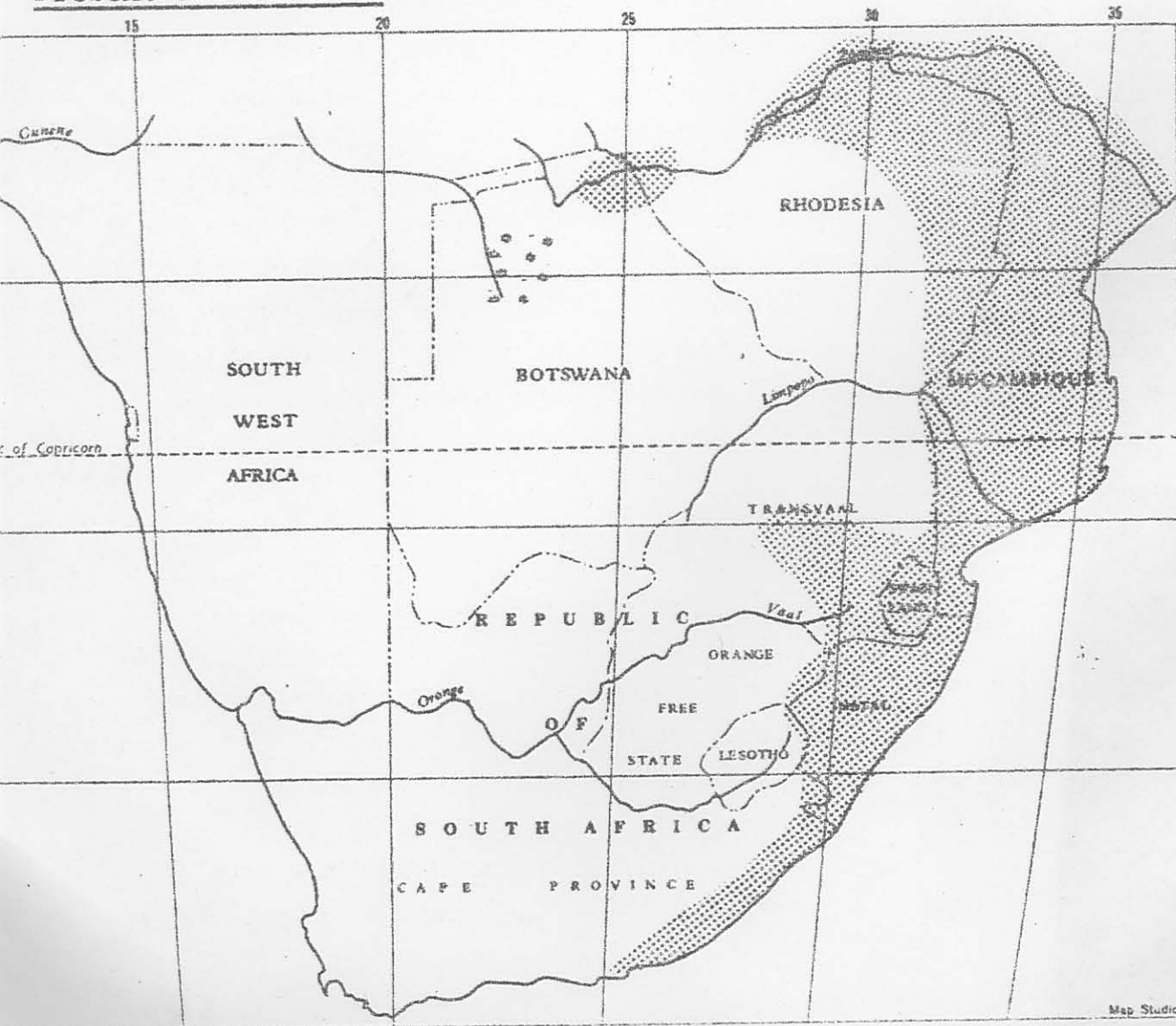
Broadly speaking, very little change seems to have taken place in its distribution since the grysbok occurs in much the same area as in the past.



Past distribution:

Ourebia ourebi (Oribi)

Present distribution:



Ourebia ourebi (Oribi):

Cape Province:

Thunberg (1795): the Kammanassie and the Langkloof areas in 1773.

VC 104 (Cape Archives): near the Swartkops river and in the Zuureveld (present-day Albany district) in 1796.

Barrow (1801): the "orabie" from a valley in the vicinity of the Swartkops river; "orbies" in large numbers from the Onder Bokkeveld.

Lichtenstein (1812): near the Krom river in the Assegaibos vicinity, eastern Cape; the western and middle districts of the Cape.

Smith (Kirby, 1955): in 1832 rather common in the vicinity of the Umsinkaba river, Pondoland.

Pringle (1835): the confluence of the Baviaans and Great Fish rivers; the vicinity of the Suurberg range.

Stanford (Macquarrie, 1962): the Umzimvubu flats in Griqualand East in the 1880's.

Western Districts Game Protection Association ("The South African News", 14th Sept., 1899): Bathurst and Griqualand East.

"The Cape Times", Sept. 3, 1900: a few in the Bathurst division as well as in Griqualand East.

Bryden (1899): the southeastern Cape.

Lydekker (1908): the southeastern Cape.

Haagner (1920): Uitenhage to Mashonaland in the eastern part of the subcontinent.

FitzSimons (1920): the southeastern Cape.

Shortridge (1934): the subcoastal region between Cape Agulhas and Algoa Bay; further north in the Peddie division; near Ugie in the Maclear division.

Natal:

In Natal the oribi was probably widely distributed, as suggested by the following:

Dobie (Hattersley, 1945): during 1862-66 quite common in the Karkloof vicinity; near the Umkomaas river; the vicinity of the Umzimkulu Drift; very common in the Umlazi - Richmond - Illovo - Umzimkulu - Ifafa area.

Drummond (1875): the Noodsberg area.

Brooks (1876): the whole of Natal, on the

open flats in summer and under cover in winter.

Ward (1896), Bryden (1899), Lydekker (1908), FitzSimons (1920) and Shortridge (1934): Natal and Zululand.

Orange Free State and Lesotho:

Smith (Kirby, 1939): "Orebies" in the vicinity of the Phutiatsiana river, Lesotho, in 1834.

Sclater (1900): Lesotho.

Orpen (Liebenberg, 1964): the Harrismith district in 1852-3.

Ward (1896), Bryden (1899), Lydekker (1908), FitzSimons (1920) and Shortridge (1934): the Orange Free State.

Transvaal:

Harris (1841): near the Crocodile river in northwestern Transvaal.

Distant (1892): near Pretoria.

Rendall (1893): De Kaap valley of the Barberton district.

Chapman (1900): the foothills and slopes of the Drakensberg in eastern Transvaal.

Ward (1896), Bryden (1899), Lydekker (1908), FitzSimons (1920) and Shortridge (1934): the Transvaal.

Stevenson-Hamilton (1934): not a true lowveld antelope, but observed as far east as the Lebombo flats.

Mocambique:

Kirby (1899): the edge of the bush in the Urema-Zangwe area; the vicinity of the Urema marsh; near the Mwanza river; common in the Chiringoma district, even occurring on the swampy plains of the Urema river, in contrast to its habitat of higher plateaux and mountain foothills to the south of Mocambique.

Bryden (1899): the plains of the Pungwe and Urema rivers.

Glynn (1926): Gazaland at the turn of the century.

Findlay (1903): near the Mwanza and Mwardzi rivers.

Vasse (1909): Chicolé and Nioronga in the Pungwe vicinity.

Maugham (1910): northern Mocambique (Zambezia).

Lydekker (1908), FitzSimons (1920) and Shortridge (1934): Mocambique.

Rhodesia:

Holub (1881): from the vicinity of the confluence of the Chobe and the Zambezi rivers towards the Victoria Falls.

Selous (1881): only in northeastern Mashonaland between the Umzweswe river and the far side of the Hunyane river, occurring in open valleys between forest belts near the watershed; none north of the Machabe hills; common at the junction of the Umfule and Umniati rivers; fair numbers at Gazuma, about 30 miles southwest of the Victoria Falls.

Holub (1890): between Panda ma Tenka in Botswana and the Victoria Falls.

Selous (1893): the Manyami river area near the present-day Salisbury; in the vicinity of the upper Umfule river.

Ward (1896): Matabeleland and Mashonaland.

Bryden (1899): northeastern Mashonaland.

Selous (1907): near the Umfule river in large numbers, but even more common towards the northeast; no records of oribi to the southwest in the direction of Matabeleland; the higher parts of Mashonaland.

Lydekker (1908): northeastern Mashonaland.

Haagner (1920): Mashonaland.

FitzSimons (1920) and Shortridge (1934):

Rhodesia.

Botswana:

Holub (1881): the Makarikari pans and the Chobe river.

Anderson (1888): near the Zouga (=Botletle) river; the Makarikari pans.

Holub (1890): the vicinity of the Chobe river.

Bryden (1899), FitzSimons (1920) and Shortridge (1934): northeastern Botswana.

South West Africa:

Andersson (undated manuscript, probably 1867): did not occur in either Great Namaqualand or Damaraland, but only near the Okavango river at high altitudes.

Selous (1881), Bryden (1899), Selous (1907)

and Lydekker (1908): the northern banks of the Chobe river in the Caprivi.

Capell (1901-42): the Caprivi in 1913.

Shortridge (1934): locally in the Okavango valley and the Caprivi; just crosses the northern boundary of South-West Africa where it occurs in a very restricted area in the Grootfontein district towards the Angolan border; Ovamboland where rare.

Present distribution:

Cape Province:

Roberts (1951) and Ellerman et al.(1953): survives from the Uitenhage division eastwards to Natal.

Skead (1958): probably a few in the Uitenhage mountains.

Bigalke and Bateman (1962): the Albany, Alexandria, Aliwal North, Bathurst, Humansdorp, Jansenville, Lady Grey and Maclear divisions; total number of oribi in the eastern and northern Cape approximately 121.

Natal:

Roberts (1951): Natal and Zululand.

Ellerman et al.(1953): Natal, Zululand and the Zululand Reserves.

Knobel (1958): Natal and Zululand.

Vincent (1962): throughout Natal in suitable areas of open grassland, but nowhere particularly common; highest incidence in the Giant's Castle Game Reserve and on a few highveld farms; most suitable habitat the Natal Midlands from about 7,000 ft. down to approximately 1,500 ft.

Bigalke (1965): widespread in the Ixopo, Camperdown, Pietermaritzburg, Polela, Lion's River, Mooi River and Estcourt districts; more restricted in the Alfred, Richmond, Underberg, Impendle, Umvoti, Kliprivier and Dannhauser districts; very locally distributed in the Port Shepstone, New Hanover, Weenen, Dundee, Newcastle, Utrecht, Vryheid and Ngotshe districts.

Bourquin (1966): about 350 in the Giant's Castle Game Reserve; fairly common in the Loteni Nature Reserve; about 10 in the Coleford Nature Reserve and approximately 50 in the Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve.

Orange Free State:

- Roberts (1951): the Orange Free State.
 Ellerman et al. (1953): the grassveld districts of the eastern Orange Free State.
 Gilfillan (1966): at least two in the Golden Gate Highlands National Park.

Transvaal:

- Ellerman et al. (1953): parts of Transvaal.
 Kettlitz (1955): very rare and recorded from a few farms in the eastern highveld in the vicinity of Ermelo, Amsterdam and Piet Retief and in smaller numbers from the Middelburg-Witbank area.
 Kettlitz (1962): the Ermelo, Middelburg, Witbank, Bronkhorstspuit and Pretoria districts; highest population in the Ermelo district; approximately 40 protected on farm Uitkomst near Krugersdorp; total number approximately 750 in the Transvaal.
 Pienaar (1963): became extinct in the Kruger National Park in 1943; 29 re-introduced in 1962 near Pretorius Kop, of which half died within three months.

Mocambique:

- Fajardo (1953): the Gorongosa National Park.
 Ellerman et al. (1953): Mocambique.
 Tinley (in litt.): common on both flood plain grasslands and coast grasslands throughout.

Rhodesia:

- Fraser (1958): has a very limited distribution, being confined to the eastern part; nearly extinct at Gazuma Pan where it was common in the past.
 Child and Savory (1964): mainly in the northeastern part of the territory; present in the Zambezi drainage above the Victoria Falls; probably absent from the Zambezi Valley below the Falls.

Botswana:

- Knobel (1967): the Chobe Game Reserve.
 Smithers (1968): a restricted area in the vicinity of Gazuma Pan on the Rhodesian border and westwards for about 50 miles.
 Child (1968): restricted to the extreme north; small numbers survive on the Chobe flats; range

only just extends into the limits of the Chobe Game Reserve.

South West Africa:

Ellerman et al. (1953) and Bigalke (1958): the Caprivi Strip and along the Okavango Valley.

Smithers (1968): the Caprivi north of the Linyanti swamps on grassland fringing the swamps.

Change in distribution:

The numbers of the oribi seem to have undergone far greater changes than their range. Changes in range are most probably local ones since the species still occurs from the Uitenhage division in the eastern Cape eastwards and northwards to the Zambezi and westwards into northeastern Rhodesia, with an isolated population in the Zambezi drainage above the Victoria Falls and one in northeastern Botswana. Numbers have decreased considerably in all parts of its range.