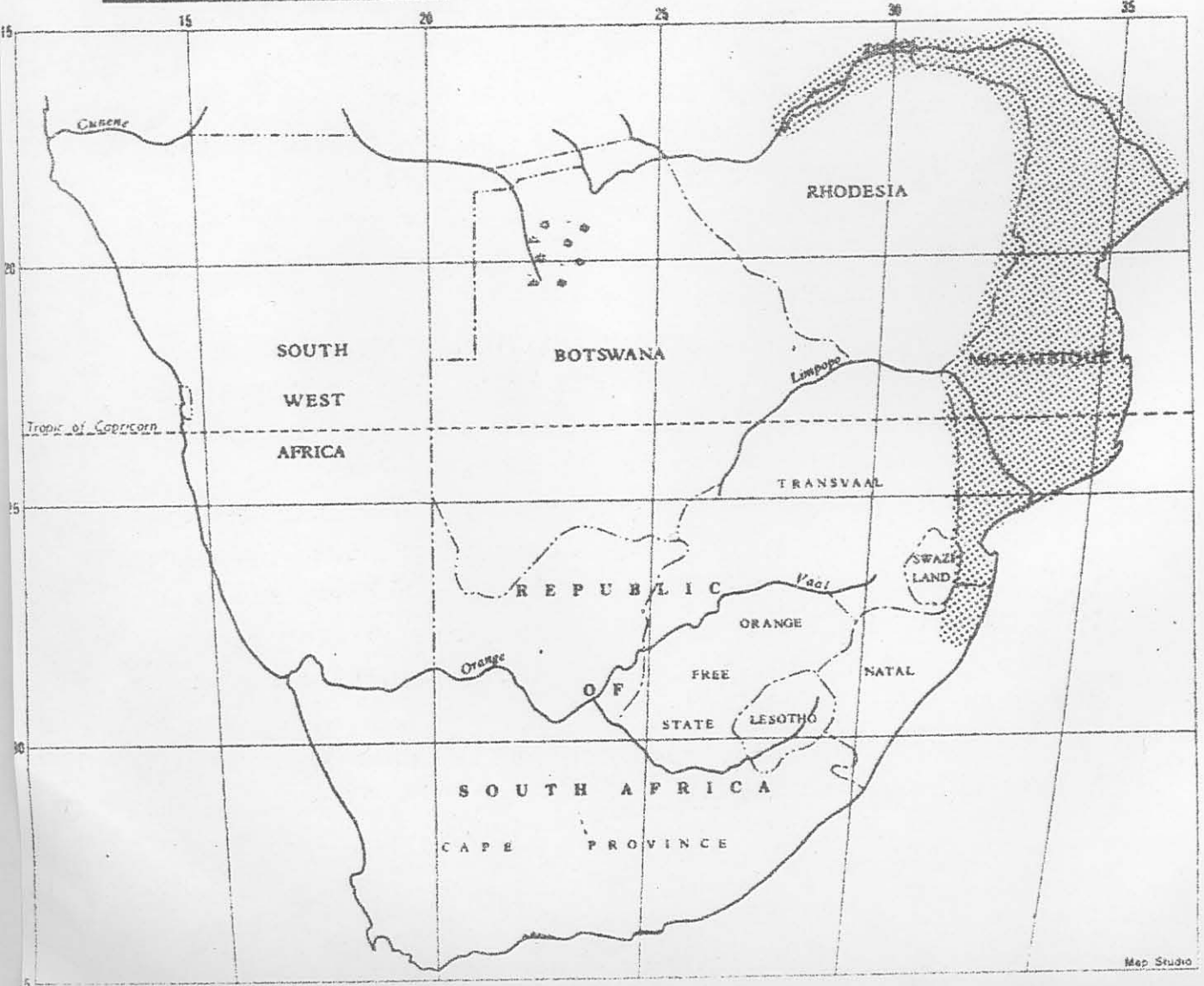




Past distribution:

Nesotragus moschatus (Suni)

Present distribution:



Nesotragus moschatus (Suni):

The first records of Suni are by Peters (1852) who encountered it near the coastal region of Mocambique and inland near Tete.

Sclater and Thomas (1894-5) record N.moschatus as ranging from the Zanzibar coastal districts to Mocambique and N.livingstonianus from Mocambique to Zululand.

Kirby(1899) states that it was found throughout Mocambique, and from Delagoa Bay extended into Zululand, but nowhere more than 60 miles from the coast. He recorded it as occurring in large numbers at that time in the Shupanga forest.

Bryden (1899) distinguishes between Livingstone's suni and the Zululand suni at subspecies level. The former he records from St.Lucia Bay in Zululand, northwards along the eastern coastal bush to the mouth of the Liuli river in Mocambique, whilst the latter he records from Zululand not further south than the thick bush of the low flats between the coast and the Lebombo range.

Sclater (1900) writes that it was found from northern Zululand along the coast to the Zambezi and that it was especially common in Mocambique.

Selous (1908) found Livingstone's suni to be numerous in thick bush in the angle between the Usutu and Pongola rivers in Amatongaland.

Lydekker (1908) records it from Mocambique southwards to Zululand, and Warren (undated) from the thick bush in northern Zululand.

According to FitzSimons (1920), the suni ranged from the forest regions of St.Lucia in Zululand to the Zambezi river. The Zululand suni occurred in the wooded parts of the low flats between the coast and the Lebombo range in northeastern Zululand, whilst Livingstone's suni, although found in greatest abundance along the coast, was common at least a hundred miles inland in places such as the Inhambane district near Coguno, and on the lower Tembe and Maputa rivers near Delagoa Bay.

Haagner (1920) gives its range as extending from Zululand to Malawi.

Present distribution:

According to the "Southern Rhodesia Annual Report of the Game Section. Department of Mines, Lands and Surveys for the year ended 31st December, 1954," the suni is limited to the eastern border of Rhodesia and is very scarce. In a similar report for 1955, mention is made of a Livingstone's suni shot by a hunter employed on tsetse-fly control in the Mtoko District; this is the first record of this species from that area.

Child and Savory (1964) contend that the suni only extends into Rhodesia at low altitudes along the eastern (Portuguese) border in the northeastern corner, as well as along both banks of the Sabi river. They also mention two museum specimens obtained from the Urungwe district, indicating their presence in the thickets along the Zambezi river below Kariba Lake.

Ellerman *et al.* (1953) and Meester *et al.* (1964) both include Mocambique as part of the range of the suni.

Tinley (*in litt.*) writes that suni are very common in thicket and dry forest in Gorongosa and the Save and Vilanculos area.

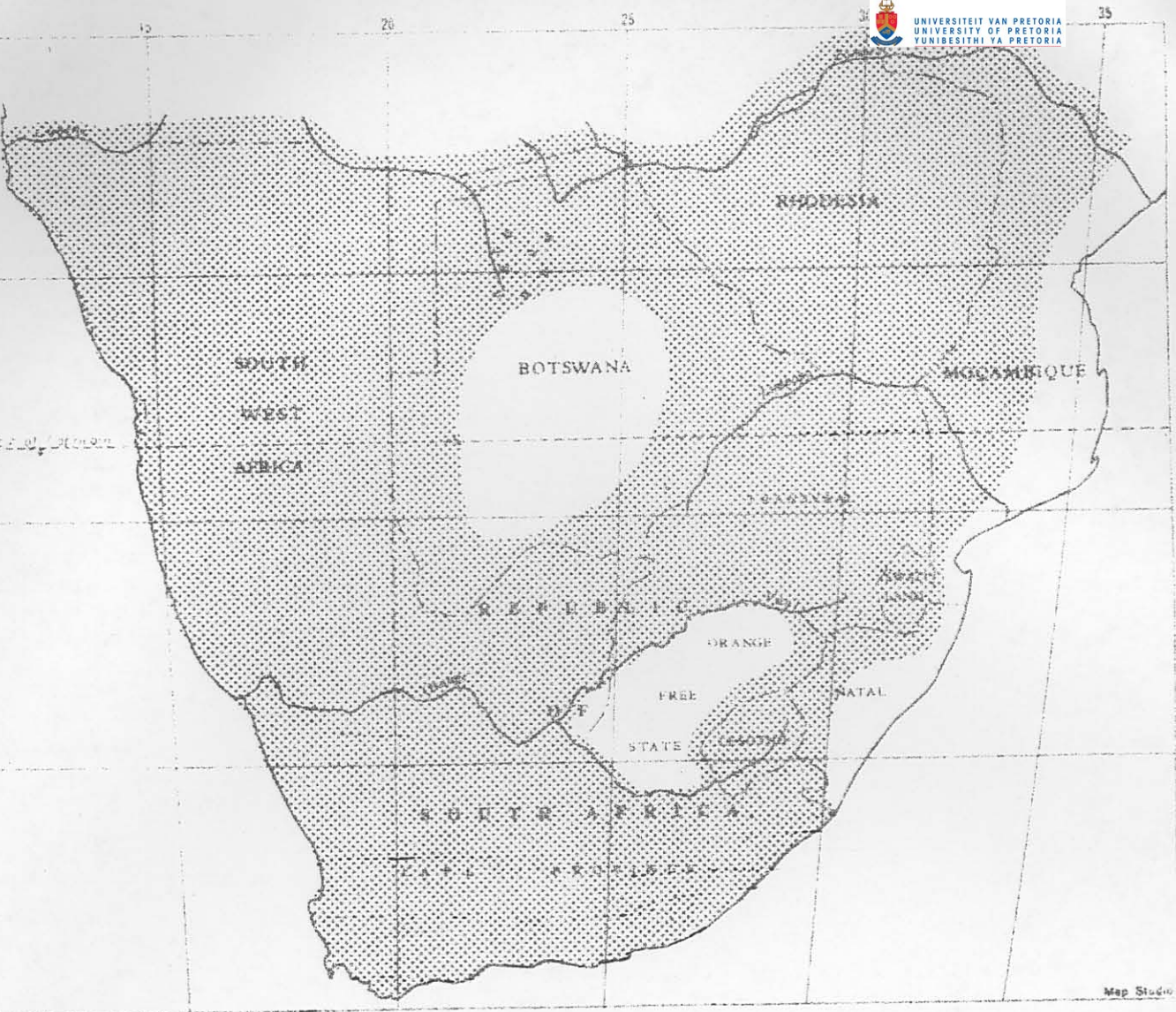
From Zululand, Vincent (1962), reports that the suni is found in suitably dense coastal bush east of the Lebombo range and from the Mocambique border south to about St. Lucia. He finds them common in the game reserves of Mkuzi and Ndumu.

According to Bourquin (1966), suni are rare in the Ndumu Game Reserve, the Sordwana Bay Nature Reserve, the Mkuzi Game Reserve and the False Bay Nature Reserve, but common in the St. Lucia Game Reserve.

In the Transvaal, Pienaar (1963) reports it from the Kruger National Park, but finds it strictly confined to the thickly wooded Nyandu bush on the eastern boundary north of the Shingwidzi river.

Change in distribution:

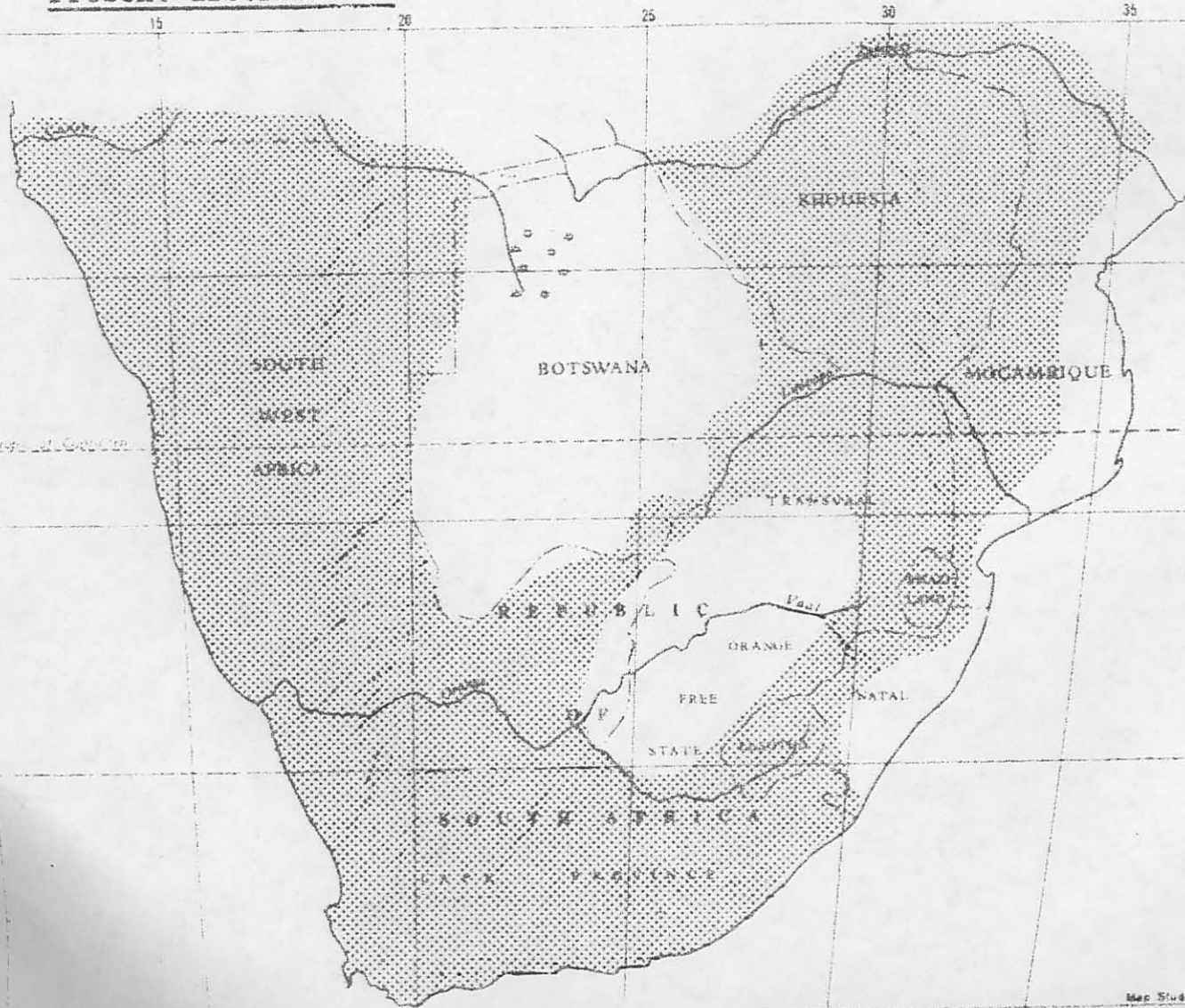
In the overall range very little change seems to have taken place, although local distribution may have become more restricted, and numbers probably far lower than in the past.



Past distribution:

Oreotragus oreotragus (Klipspringer)

Present distribution:



Oreotragus oreotragus (Klipspringer):

Cape Province:

The past distribution of the klipspringer in the Cape probably included all mountainous parts of the province. The following records indicate a wide distribution:

Molsbergen (1916): seen on the Dassenberg (northwest of the present-day Malmesbury) by Simon van der Stel in 1685.

"Oude Wildschutte Boek ", Cape Archives: hunting licence granted to Vryman Dawid de Vlamingh to hunt, among others, "klipbokken" during 1687 in the vicinity of Drakenstein.

Sparrman (1789); the vicinity of Cape Town and Constantia.

Le Vaillant(1796): the slopes of Table Mountain and Little Namaqualand.

V.C.104, Cape Archives, 1796-1798: the mountains around the Cape in fairly large numbers; the Groenberg in the Drakenstein Valley; Piketberg; the Langkloof and the Sneeuberg, the latter at that period in the Graaff Reinet district.

Barrow (1801): the valleys of Franschoek, Drakenstein and Roodezand, in large numbers.

Lichtenstein (1812): the Langkloof; Patrysfontein near the Karee mountains (present-day Carnarvon division).

Lichtenstein (1827-34): all parts of the Cape where mountains occurred.

Pringle (1835): the Suurberg range.

Steedman (1835): the Nuweveld range in the central Cape.

Stanford (Macquarrie, 1962): the Drakensberg in East Griqualand in about 1885.

Holub (1890): the mountains near Somerset West.

Selous (1893): the hills between Colesberg and Philippolis in the O.F.S. and along the course of the Orange river in 1871; the highest part of the Sneeuberg between Graaff Reinet and Middelburg in 1876.

Ward (1896) and Bryden (1899): the Cape Province, but at the time of writing its numbers had already very much diminished.

Agricultural Correspondence Files, H1, 1905-8, Cape Archives: the annual returns by the Civil Commissioners for the year 1908, of the number of Royal Game in their divisions, gives a fair picture of the status of the klipspringer at that time. According to these, the following divisions reported the species as follows: Namaqualand, numerous throughout; Uniondale, numerous throughout; Mossel Bay, occurs, but impossible to determine numbers; Ladismith, approximately 570; Oudtshoorn (Attaquaskloof), approximately 2500; Hay, approximately 250; Cradock, about 40; Prieska, fairly numerous; Swellendam, about 200.

FitzSimons (1920): the rocky hills of the coastal districts of the Cape.

Shortridge (1934): quotes Sclater (1900) who records it from Table Mountain and Hewitt (1931) from the Uitenhage district, the mountains of the Transkei, the Cradock district and Griqualand West; Shortridge finds that it was exterminated or very scarce in most farming areas of the Cape with the exception of the sub-coastal region between Uitenhage and Cape Town; extinct in the Transkei where it had probably occurred earlier on the Hogsback.

Natal:

The past distribution of the klipspringer in Natal is not very clear since few records could be found. The following refer to parts of this province:

Drummond (1875): the Quatlamba Drakensberg and the precipices of the Ubombo mountains.

Brooks (1876): Zululand.

Warren (undated): rocky parts of Zululand in small numbers.

Bryden (1899), Lydekker (1908) and Fitz-Simons (1920) all probably included Natal in the distribution of the klipspringer when referring to its occurrence from the Cape to the Zambezi.

Orange Free State:

Holub (1890): the Boshoff district.

Selous (1893): in 1871, in the hills along the Orange river and between this river and Philippolis.

Lesotho:

Arbousset and Daumas (1846): the Maluti mountains in northwestern Lesotho.

Harris (1841): the vicinity of the Crocodile river in the Magaliesberg range, northeastern Transvaal.

Holub (1872): the Dwarsberg range in northwestern Transvaal.

Elton (1873): near the Limpopo river in northern Transvaal.

Holub (1890): near the junction of the Matebe and Notwani rivers in the Marico district.

Hofmeyr (1890): the Soutpansberg range in northern Transvaal.

Van Oordt (1890): the old Pongola Game Reserve.

Rendall (1895): the De Kaap vicinity near Barberton.

Bryden (1899): the eastern Transvaal.

Millais (1899): between the Soutpansberg range and the Limpopo river, northern Transvaal.

Chapman (1900): eastern Transvaal, approximately where the Kruger National Park is situated today.

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

Swaziland :

Bryden (1899) and Lydekker (1908): Swaziland.

Mocambique:

Kirby (1899): widely distributed throughout all favourable localities.

Vasse (1909): Mount Panga near Massikesi, close to the Rhodesian border in the vicinity of Umtali.

Rhodesia:

Oates (1899): western Matabeleland on the Botswana border; between the Mangwe and Shashi rivers; the vicinity of the Ramaquabane river.

Selous (1893): the Machabe hills near the Umgezi river; northern Mashonaland where common along the courses of all the larger rivers, eg. the Umgezi, Umniati, Umfule and Manyami, especially amongst boulders and masses of rocks; Matabeleland.

Ward (1896) and Bryden (1899): Matabeleland and Mashonaland.

Selous (1907): between the Gwai and the Zambezi rivers at their confluence; along the Umniati and Umsweswe rivers.

Lydekker (1908): Matabeleland and Mashona-
land.

Chubb (1909): Mangwe and the Matopos.

Shortridge (1934): Matabeleland and
Mashonaland; near the Maitengwe and Shashi rivers on
the Botswana border.

Botswana:

Methuen (1848): the vicinity of the
Notwani river near Sichele's Kraal (Molepolole).

Cumming (1850): near the source of the
Kolobeng, a tributary of the Notwani river; northwest
of the Limpopo in the Mahalapye vicinity.

Leyland (1866): near Kolobeng.

Bryden (1893): Ngamiland, the Kalahari
and elsewhere in Botswana wherever rocky hills occurred.

Selous (1893): Khama's country (Bamangwato
territory).

Ward (1896), Bryden (1899) and Lydekker
(1908): Botswana.

Hodson (1912): Mahalapye.

Shortridge (1934): Molepolole and eastern
Botswana.

South West Africa:

Andersson (1856): the vicinity of Schepp-
mansdorf.

Petermann (1858): the Walvis Bay area.

Schultze (1907): the mountainous parts of
Great Namaqualand.

Shortridge (1934): widespread throughout
South West Africa; the lower Orange river from Kakamas
to the coast; the coastal and inland ranges, ie. Karas
and Brukaros, of Great Namaqualand; the Bethanie,
Luderitz, western Gibeon, Maltahöhe and Rehoboth
districts; Damaraland and the Kaokoveld from about
23°S and northwards in all suitable mountainous parts;
the Otjiwarongo and Outjo districts, in small numbers.

Present distribution:

Cape Province:

Shortridge (1942): still generally
distributed throughout Little Namaqualand in rocky
mountainous country such as Witwater, Eselsfontein,

Goodhouse, the Aughrabies Falls and the Kamiesberg; still fairly numerous among the mountains of the northwestern Cape in the Olifants river basin and the surrounding country.

Ellerman et al.(1953): quote Shortridge (1942), adding Clanwilliam and Elgin; quote Roberts(1951) as source in recording it from the Uitenhage district to the Swartberg and the Doorn river near George; quote Hewitt (1931) as source for its occurrence in the mountainous parts of the Transkei and Cradock district.

Power (1954): a few in the Hay division of the northern Cape.

Rand (1955): estimates the total klip-springer population of the Cape Province as approximately 6,550.

Knobel (1958): approximately 12 in the Mountain Zebra National Park.

Skead (1958): the Cradock and Uitenhage divisions.

Bigalke and Bateman (1962): the Aberdeen, Adelaide, Britstown, Colesberg, Cradock, De Aar, Gordonia, Graaff Reinet, Hanover, Hay, Herbert, Herschel, Hofmeyr, Hopetown, Humansdorp, Jansenville, Kuruman, Middelburg, Molteno, Pearston, Peddie, Postmasburg, Queenstown, Somerset East, Steynsburg, Steytlerville, Tarkastad, Uitenhage, Uniondale and Willowmore divisions; estimated 3810 klipspringer occur in these divisions.

Natal:

Vincent (1962): rare and apparently found only in the Umfolozi Game Reserve and in one or two areas further to the north in the Lebombo range; the steep faces of the Quathlamba Drakensberg above 8,000 feet a.s.l. in the Giant's Castle and the Royal Natal Parks.

Bigalke (1965): a local distribution in the districts of Underberg, Estcourt, Dundee, Vryheid, Paulpietersburg and Ngotshe.

Bourquin (1966): very rare in the Hluhluwe Game Reserve and the Loteni Nature Reserve; rare in the Umfolozi Game Reserve (approx.40) and the Royal Natal National Park; approximately 400 in the Giants Castle Game Reserve.

Orange Free State:

Van Ee (1962): "This species is now very rare. A few are seen regularly in the Fouriesburg, Zastron and Kestell districts."

Meester et al. (1964): the southern and eastern Orange Free State.

Transvaal:

Ellerman et al. (1953): the Kruger National Park and the Rustenburg district.

Kettlitz (1955): small numbers north of 26°S latitude in hills and mountains, with the largest population in the Drakensberg range.

Kettlitz and Verschuur (1958): in small numbers in the Hans Merensky Nature Reserve.

Meester (1960): a few in the Loskop Dam Nature Reserve.

Pienaar (1963): widespread and relatively abundant in the Kruger National Park wherever suitable rocky habitat exist.

Mocambique:

Meester et al. (1964): parts of Mocambique.

Tinley (in litt): common throughout in suitable mountainous habitat.

Rhodesia:

Fraser (1958): fairly widely distributed, but nowhere very plentiful.

Child and Savory (1964): widespread, except for an area in the northwest where, owing to heavy sand, suitable rocky habitat is lacking.

Botswana:

Ellerman et al. (1953), Knobel (1958) and Meester et al. (1964): Botswana.

Smithers (1968): confined to rocky hilly areas in the eastern sector from the Tati Concession south to Lobatsi.

South West Africa:

Ellerman et al. (1953): Great Namaqualand in suitable rocky localities; from Damaraland to the

Kaokoveld east of Grootfontein.

Bigalke (1958): all districts with hilly terrain, eg. Bethanie, Maltahöhe, Luderitz, Windhoek, Karibib and Outjo; Game Reserve 3; the mountains of the Kaokoveld.

Change in distribution:

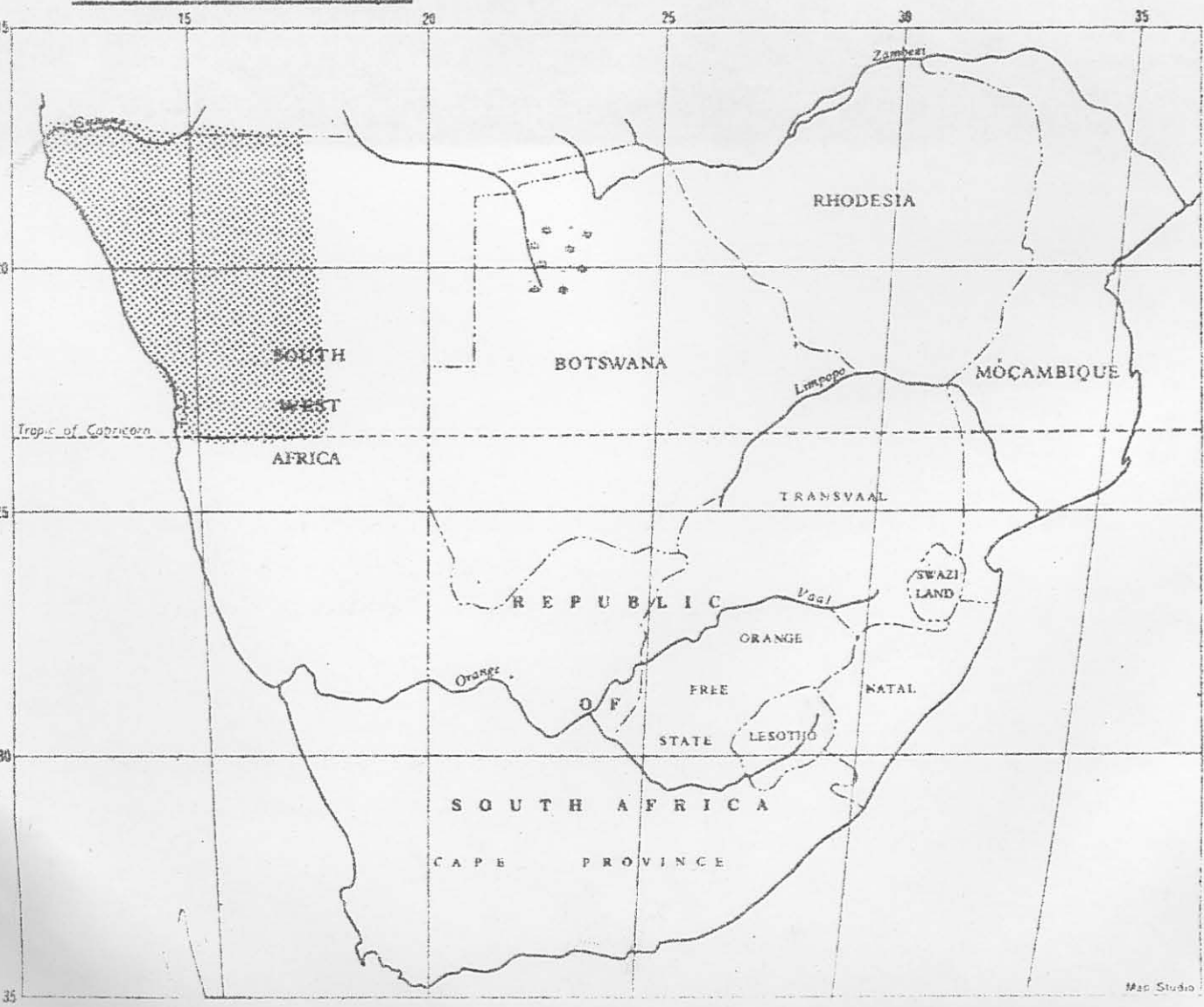
Very little change in a broader sense, but no doubt local changes are manifold owing to all the disturbing influences of human activities. The numbers of klipspringers, wherever they occur, are probably far lower than in the past.



Past distribution:

Madoqua kirki (Damara dikdik)

Present distribution:



Madoqua kirki (Damara dikdik):

Andersson in an undated manuscript written prior to his death in 1867 mentions the occurrence of the dikdik in Damaraland.

Sclater and Thomas (1894-5): Damaraland.

Bryden (1899): the rocky hills and partially bushed country extending northwards from Omaruru, about 60 miles north of Walvis Bay .

Sclater (1900): South West Africa, especially Damaraland.

Lydekker (1908) and Haagner (1920): from Omaruru to Benguela.

FitzSimons (1920): follows Bryden (1899) in giving the rocky barren hills and partially bushed country on the west side of Africa near the coast from Omaruru to southern Angola.

Shortridge (1934): a very patchy distribution in South West Africa, being mainly restricted to Damaraland and the Kaokoveld; ranges from just south of the Tropic of Capricorn northwards to the Cunene river; along the Cunene from the Rua Cana Falls westwards to about 30 miles from the coast; the Grootfontein district and Namutoni area , but rare in Ovamboland; occurs between Namutoni and Klein Namutoni in the Etosha Pan area; the vicinity of Outjo town and in the districts of Otjiwarongo, Omaruru, Karibib, Okahandja and Windhoek.

Present distribution:

Lundholm (1951): the Carp expedition found it still fairly common in the Kaokoveld. .

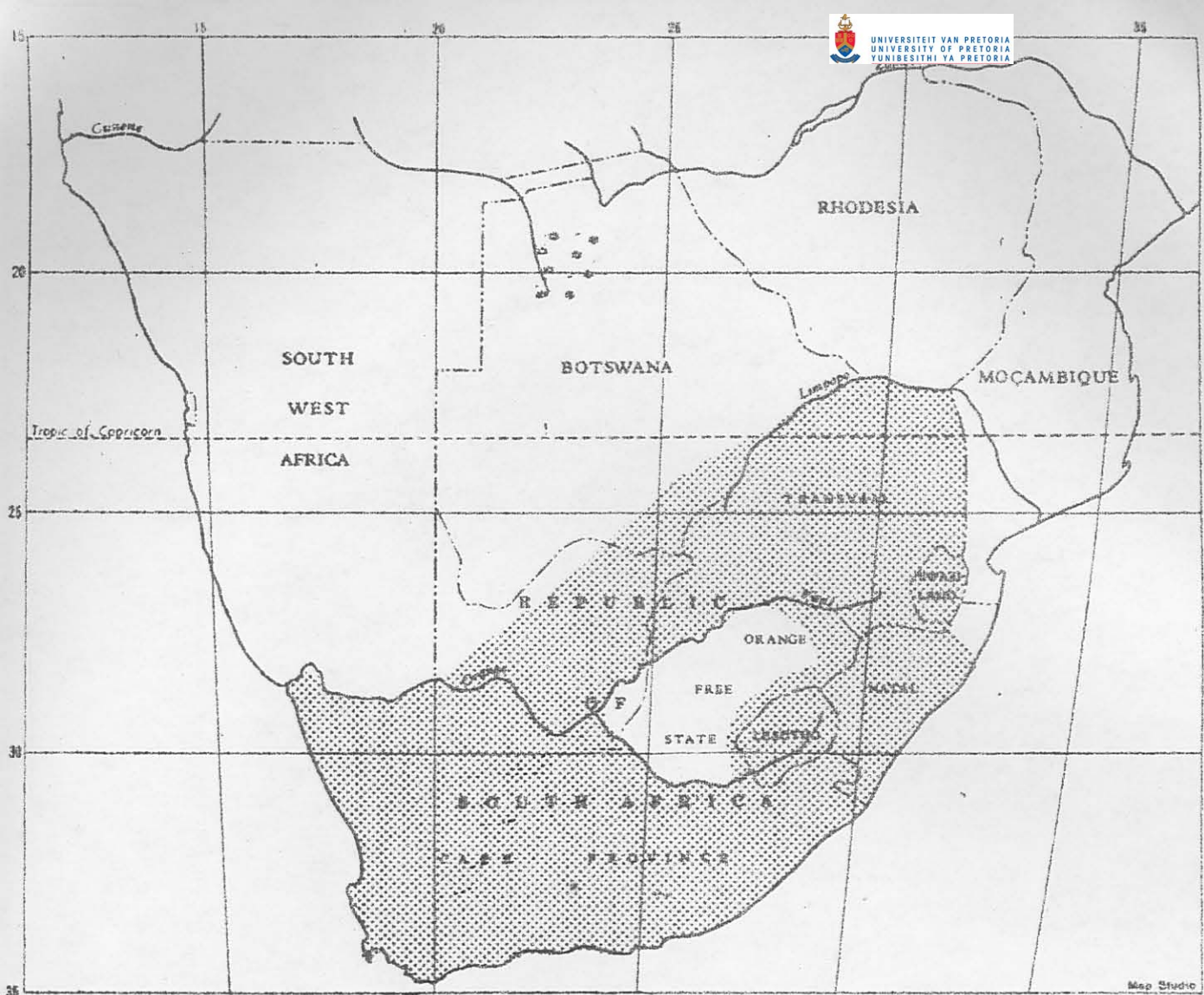
Roberts (1951): northern Damaraland and the Kaokoveld up to the Cunene.

Bigalke (1958): quite numerous in the eastern part of Game Reserve 2; known in the Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Outjo districts; widespread in the Kaokoveld ; absent from the Okavango Native Territory.

Meester et al. (1964): the Kaokoveld and Damaraland.

Change in distribution:

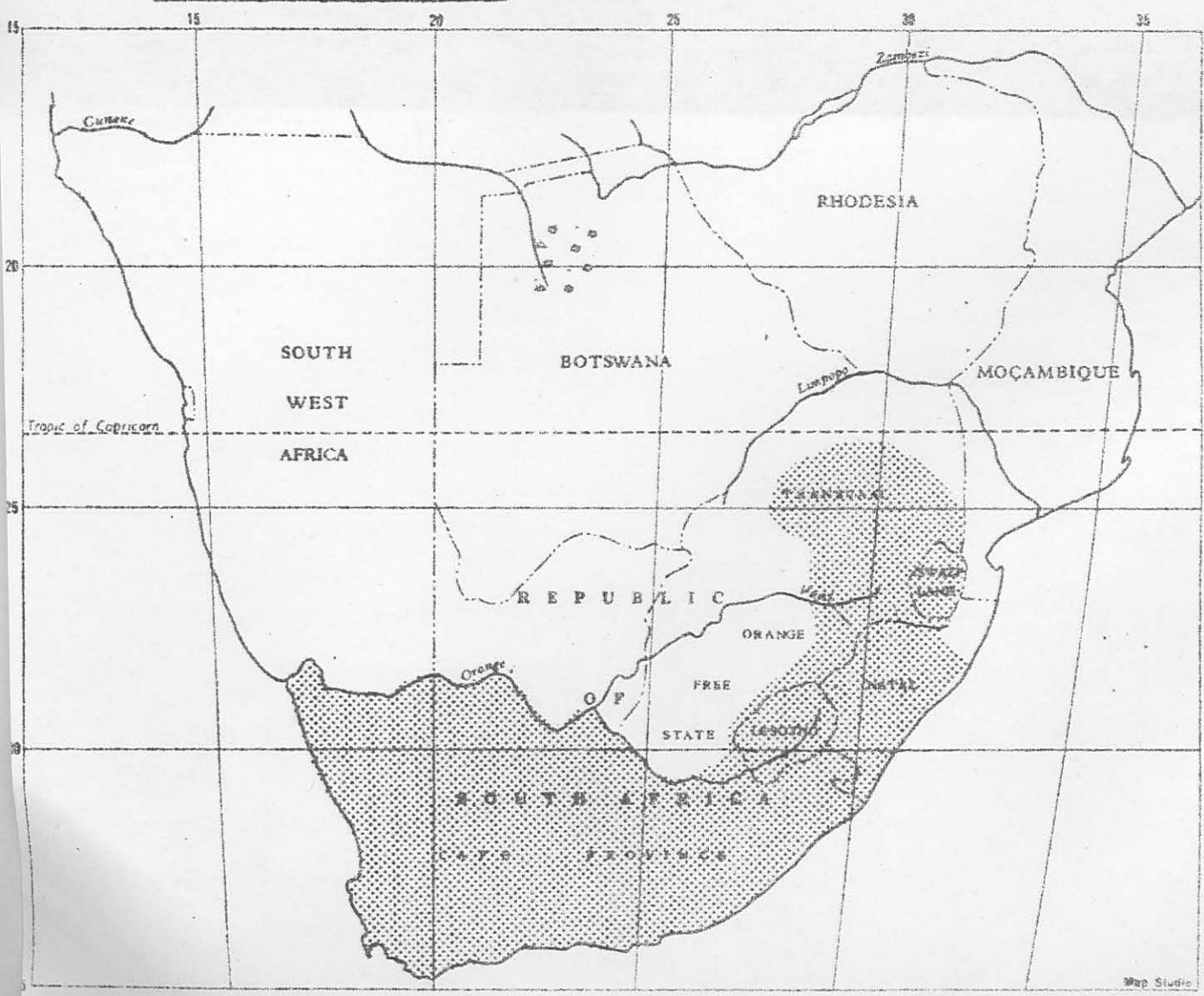
Probably not found as far south as indicated by Shortridge (1934), any more, but mainly has the same range as in the past.



Past distribution:

Pelea capreolus (Vaal rhebok)

Present distribution:



Pelea capreolus (Vaal rhebok):

Cape Province:

According to Meester (unpublished manuscript), the early settlers at the Cape referred to P. capreolus as the "reebock" or "rhebok". In view of this, when Van Riebeeck in his diary covering the years 1652-62 (Bosman, 1953 and Thom, 1958) referred to "reetjens" or "reetjes" in the vicinity of the Sout river, Hout Bay and other places near the Fort, he was probably alluding to the vaal rhebok.

Cruythoff (Molsbergen, 1916): "reebocken" in the Berg river vicinity in 1662.

Cnoll (Botha, 1924): between Cape Town and the Caledon mineral springs in 1710.

Kolben (1731): "Roe buck" near the Cape.

Mentzel (Mandelbrote, 1944): the Stellenbosch district and the vicinity of the Berg and the Twentyfour rivers during the years 1733 to 1741.

VC.104, Cape Archives: the "reebok" occurred in large areas within the boundaries of the Cape Colony as defined from 1796 to 1798. Areas mentioned are: between the mouth of the Breede river and Hangklip; the Groenberg near the Drakenstein valley; Piketberg, where it occurred in large numbers; the Langkloof; near Plettenberg Bay; the Outeniquas; near Mossel Bay; the Sneeuberg in the Graaff Reinet division; near the Swartkops river; the Zuureveld.

Barrow (1801): Roodezand; the mouth of the Keiskamma river; the Swellendam district; Groenekloof; the Soetmelks Valley; the Drakenstein area near the Groenberg.

Lichtenstein (1812): the valley of the Gourits river.

Lichtenstein (1827-34): the whole of the Cape Colony wherever water and hills occurred.

Burchell (1824): the Kuruman-Vryburg area north of the Orange river.

Moodie (1835): near Genadendal; the Swellendam district.

Pringle (1835): the Suurberg range.

Harris (1941): between Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown.

Baines (Kennedy, 1961): the Winterberg range near the origin of the Black Kei river in the 1840's.

Cumming (1850): south of Grahamstown on the heights; the hills near the Orange river south of Griqualand West.

Victorin (1854): near Mossel Bay.

Dobie (Hattersly, 1945): Mount Currie, Insizwa, Umzinkulu and Bashee river vicinities during the years 1862-6.

Leyland (1866): mentions the "Antelope Capreolus" from near Grahamstown.

Stanford (Macquarrie, 1962): in the Drakensberg, Griqualand East in 1889.

F.234, Cape Archives: 80 rhebok on the De Beers property, Kimberley in 1902 and 190 in 1903.

H 1, Cape Archives: 240 rhebok in the Kimberley division in 1906; 20 in the Langeberg and 20 in the De Beers area (both in the Kimberley division) in 1907.

Cronwright-Schreiner (1925): the Karoo,

Shortridge (1934): the Cape west coast as far as Clanwilliam and Malmesbury; from Table Mountain in the south along the southern and eastern coastal ranges.

Natal:

Dobie (Hattersley, 1945): a number of localities between 1862-6, i.e. the vicinity of Karkloof, the Umgeni Poort in the Umgeni Valley, the area between Pietermaritzburg and the Umgeni river as well as the Umlazi-Richmond-Illovo-Umzinkulu-Ifafa area.

Drummond (1875): in great numbers in the hills along the Bushmans river, a tributary of the Tugela.

Brooks (1876): the higher Natal hills.

Orange Free State and Lesotho:

Smith (Kirby, 1939): near the Phutiatsana river in Lesotho in 1835.

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

Ward (1896), Bryden (1899), Sclater (1900), Lydekker (1908) and Shortridge (1934): the Orange Free State.

Collins (1907): mentions "roebuck" as occurring in large areas of the Orange Free State in 1850.

Transvaal:

Harris (1941): the Magaliesberg near the Crocodile river .

Holub (1890): near the junction of the Matebe and the Notwani rivers in the Marico district.

Distant (1892): near Pretoria.

Baldwin (1894): "fall raebuck" in the Potchefstroom district.

Rendall (1895): the highest peaks of the Makongwa range near Barberton.

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

Capell (1901-42): between Carolina and Mbabane in the eastern Transvaal highveld in 1902; Louw's Creek near the Komati river in 1905; the Skurweberg valley northwest of Pretoria in 1905.

Stevenson-Hamilton (1934): a few in the eastern parts of the Transvaal lowveld.

Botswana:

Methuen (1848): southeastern Botswana to the west of the Notwani river.

Bryden (1893): the hills of Botswana.

Hodson (1912): the vicinity of Lobatsi in southern Botswana.

South West Africa:

According to Shortridge (1934), no records exist of its occurrence in South West Africa.

General:

A number of references give the overall distribution of the rhebok. Some of these contend that the northern limit of its range was approximately the Tropic of Capricorn or the Limpopo river. These include Kirby (in Bryden, 1899), FitzSimons (1920) and Shortridge (1934). According to others including Sclater and Thomas (1894-5), Ward (1896) and Haagner (1920), it was distributed over southern Africa south of the Zambezi.

This difference of opinion hinges on the question of the distribution of the vaal rhebok in Rhodesia. It is significant however, that the species was never mentioned by any of the hunters who frequented the country, such as Selous, as occurring in either

Matabeleland or Mashonaland, or by Holub, who was a keen observer, in the western part of Rhodesia. For the present no records exist of the vaal rhebok occurring in Rhodesia, and it would be safe to assume that it never occurred north of the Limpopo.

Present distribution:

Cape Province:

Shortridge (1942): extremely rare in Little Namaqualand in the western Cape; a few in the Richtersveld and other mountain ranges near the mouth of the Orange river to the west of its junction with the Fish river; possibly survives on the hills southwest of Kamiesberg; extinct on the Kamiesberg itself, except for three on a farm in the vicinity; sparsely distributed in the Olifants river basin and surrounding country; a few small herds protected on farms in the Clanwilliam vicinity.

Ellerman et al. (1953): near Clanwilliam and in the Graaff Reinet, Fort Beaufort, Bedford, Albany, Burgersdorp, Cradock and Cathcart divisions; survives in Griqualand West.

Rand (1955): estimates the number of grey rhebok in the Cape at approximately 5,970.

Skead (1958): the Uitenhage and Cradock divisions.

Knobel (1958): re-introduced into the Addo Elephant and Mountain Zebra National Parks.

Bigalke and Bateman (1962): the Aberdeen, Adelaide, Albany, Alexandria, Aliwal North, Barkly East, Bedford, Burgersdorp, Cathcart, Colesberg, Cradock, De Aar, Dordrecht, Elliot, Fort Beaufort, Graaff Reinet, Hanover, Herbert, Herschel, Hofmeyr, Hopetown, Humansdorp, Kimberley, Komga, Kuruman, Lady Grey, Maclear, Middelburg, Molteno, Pearston, Philipstown, Postmasburg, Queenstown, Somerset East, Sterkstroom, Steynsburg, Steytlerville, Tarkastad, Uitenhage, Uniondale, Venterstad and Willowmore divisions. Bigalke and Bateman estimate the total number in the eastern and northern Cape at approximately 9,950.

Gilfillan (1966): 103 grey rhebok in the Bontebok National Park.

De Graaff (in litt.): approximately 150 in the Bontebok National Park and 3 in the Addo Park in 1969.

Natal:

Ellerman et al. (1953): the Giant's Castle Reserve.

Vincent (1962): only from 4,500 to about 8,000 feet on the steep, open grass-covered rocky slopes of the high Drakensberg.

Bigalke (1965): widespread in the Polela, Underberg, Impendle and Newcastle districts; restricted in the Estcourt, Kliprivier and Utrecht districts; very locally distributed in the Alfred, Lions River, Mool River, Umvoti, Bergville, Dundee, Vryheid, Ngotshe and Paulpietersburg districts.

Bourquin (1966): common in the Royal Natal National Park; very common (between 450-550) in the Giant's Castle Game Reserve; very common in the Loteni Reserve.

Orange Free State:

Van Ee (1962): the Fouriesburg, Tweeling, Harrismith, Theunissen, Koffiefontein, Bethulie, Ficksburg, Smithfield and Zastron districts.

Gilfillan (1966): the Golden Gate Highlands National Park.

39 grey rhebok in the Golden Gate National Park and 7 in the Willem Pretorius Reserve (1968 census).

Transvaal:

Kettlitz (1955 and 1962): assigns a very limited range to the grey rhebok; occurs in the central and southeasterly districts with the largest populations in the Lydenburg district, the junction of the Waterberg, Warmbaths and Rustenburg districts and the Pilgrims Rest district; does not occur in the Soutpansberg range; its distribution is restricted to areas south of 24°S at altitudes above 4,000 feet; the total number in the Transvaal does not exceed 2,000.

Botswana:

Ellerman et al. (1953): eastern and south-eastern Botswana.

Winchester-Gould (1968): listed amongst the mammals of Botswana.

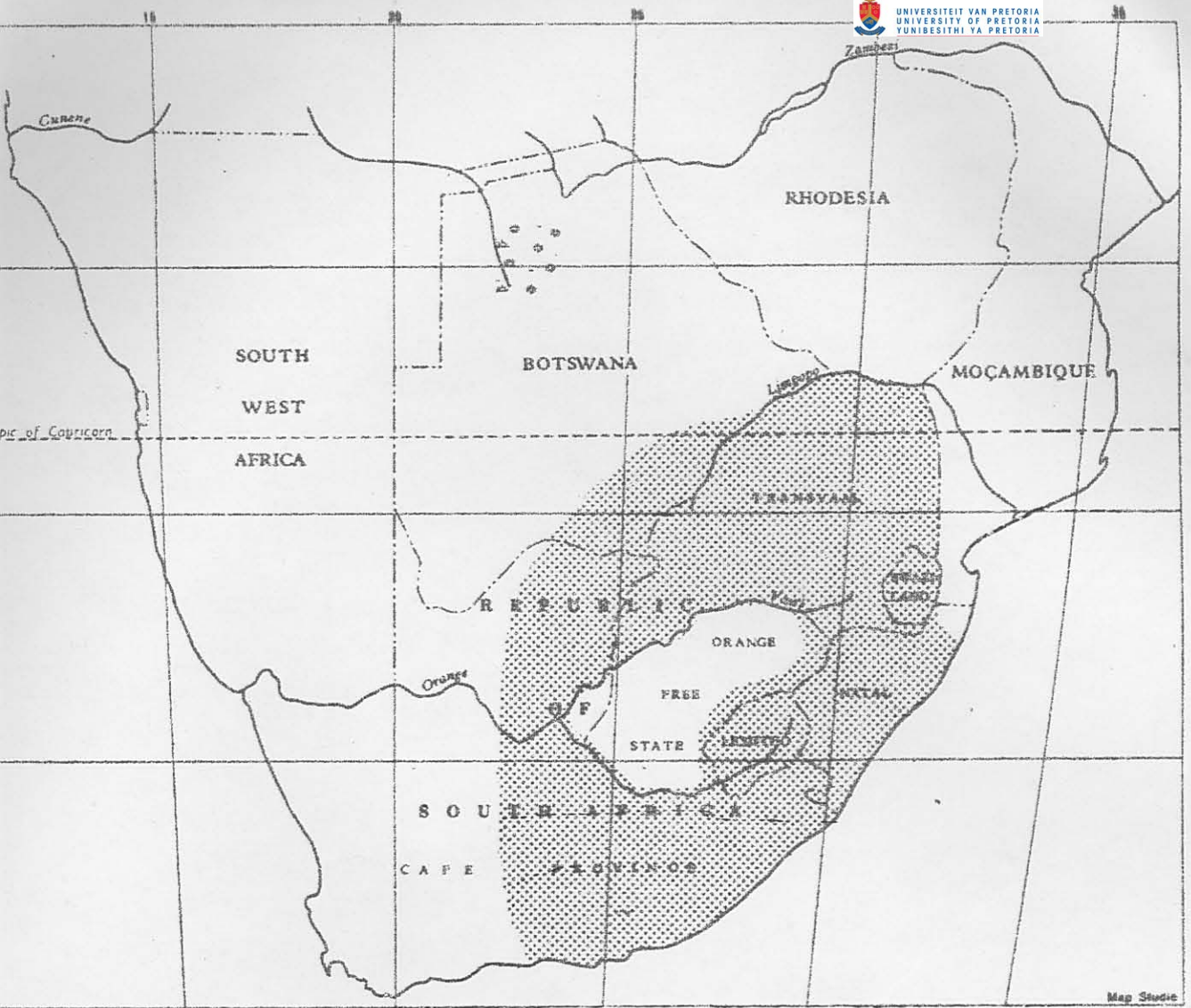
Ansell (1967): extreme southeastern Botswana.

Change in distribution:

The grey rhebok has disappeared from

parts of its former range such as the northern Cape, the more western part of northwestern Transvaal and probably in much of southeastern Botswana. Although still recorded as occurring in Botswana by Ansell (1967) and other authors, Smithers (1968) in his check list fails to find traces of grey rhebok in the territory and hence omits the species entirely.

In other parts of southern Africa it still occurs much the same as in the past but in far smaller numbers.



Past distribution:

Redunca fulvorufula (Mountain reedbuck)

Present distribution:



Redunca fulvorufula (Mountain reedbuck):

Cape Province:

According to Meester (unpublished manuscript), the vaal rhebok was common in the vicinity of the Cape in the past and referred to by the early settlers as the "reebock", whereas the mountain reedbuck did not occur in this area, and was called the "rooi rhebok" where it occurred more to the east.

Shortridge (1934) also contends that the mountain reedbuck did not occur as far south as Cape Town, only reaching as far west as a line running from Carnarvon to Beaufort West, Prince Albert, the Outeniqua range and Knysna on the coast. The following records tend to confirm this distribution:

Backhouse (1844): in the Camdebo mountains near Graaff Reinet.

Holub (1881): "rooyebock gazelle" on the mountain slopes between Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown.

Stanford (Macquarrie, 1962): along the Drakensberg in Griqualand East in 1889.

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

Sclater (1900): throughout the eastern part of the Cape Province and westwards as far as Prince Albert, Beaufort West and Carnarvon.

FitzSimons (1920): the eastern part of the Cape Province.

Natal:

Natal and/or Zululand are mentioned by Sclater (1900), Lydekker (1908), Haagner (1920), FitzSimons (1920) and Shortridge (1934), whilst Findlay (1903) specifies the vicinity of St. Lucia Lake.

Orange Free State and Lesotho:

Liebenberg (1964): quotes Orpen (1908) who encountered mountain reedbuck in the Harrismith district in the years 1852-3.

Sclater (1900). FitzSimons (1920) and Shortridge (1934) mention the Orange Free State, whilst FitzSimons (1920) records the mountain reedbuck from Lesotho.

Transvaal:

Smith (Kirby, 1940): along the Magaliesberg range in 1834.

Harris (1841): near the Crocodile river in the Magaliesberg range.

Baldwin (1894): "roy raebuck" from the Potchefstroom district.

Van Oordt (1894): "rooi reebok" in the old Pongola Game Reserve.

Rendall (1895): the vicinity of De Kaap in the Barberton district.

Bryden (1899): the Mauchsberg, the Blyde and Olifants river Poort, the flats between the Sabie and Crocodile rivers and also in the vicinity of Lydenburg.

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

Capell (1901-42): in 1905 in the area between Oshoek and Steynsdorp in the Carolina district, eastern Transvaal; in 1906 in the vicinity of the Komati river.

Stevenson-Hamilton (1912): the Sabie Game Reserve.

Haagner (1920): the eastern Transvaal.

FitzSimons (1920): the Transvaal.

Swaziland:

The hills and mountains of Swaziland are mentioned by Bryden (1899), Sclater (1900), FitzSimons (1920) and Shortridge (1934); Capell (1901-42) specifies Embekelweni, where he hunted mountain reedbuck in 1903.

Botswana:

The mountain reedbuck was probably restricted to the southern and southeastern parts in the past.

Cumming (1850): the territory of Sechele, ie. that of the Bakwena to the west of the Notwani river; near Boatlaname.

Bryden (1893): eastern Botswana bordering on the Transvaal as far north as the southern part of Khama's country, ie. the Bamangwato territory in the proximity of the Tropic of Capricorn, but not further north.

South West Africa:

Very little evidence exists that it ever occurred in the past (Shortridge, 1934 and Bigalke, 1958).

Rhodesia and Mocambique:

No records of its occurrence either in Rhodesia or Mocambique could be found, and, as in the case of the vaal rhebok, it does not appear to occur there at the present time.

Bryden (1899) states that the mountain reedbuck is nowhere found north of the Limpopo river, as does Sclater (1900). The Zambezi river, however, is given as its northern boundary in southern Africa by some authors, e.g. Sclater and Thomas (1894-5), Lydekker (1908), Haagner (1920) and FitzSimons (1920).

Present distribution:

Cape Province:

Ellerman *et al.* (1953): possibly occurs in Griqualand West; the mountains near Graaff Reinet; Middelburg and Kokstad in the eastern Cape.

Rand (1955): distribution limited to the eastern Cape with a total provincial population of about 3,755.

Knobel (1958): re-introduced into the Addo Elephant Park and the Mountain Zebra National Park.

Skead (1958): the Cradock division.

Bigalke and Bateman (1962): in the eastern and northern Cape divisions, i.e. Aberdeen, Adelaide, Albany, Alexandria, Aliwal North, Barkly East, Bedford, Burgersdorp, Cathcart, Colesburg, Cradock, De Aar, Dordrecht, East London, Elliot, Fort Beaufort, Graaff Reinet, Hanover, Herbert, Hofmeyr, Hopetown, Humansdorp, Kimberley, Komga, Kuruman, Lady Grey, Maclear, Middelburg, Molteno, Pearston, Postmasburg, Queenstown, Somerset East, Sterkstroom, Steynsburg, Steytlerville, Stutterheim, Tarkastad, Uitenhage, Uniondale, Venterstad and Willowmore. An approximate number of 19,268 is given for the whole of this area.

Gilfillan (1966): approximately 100 occur in the Mountain Zebra National Park.

De Graaff (*in litt.*): approximately 300 in the Mountain Zebra National Park and 40 in the Addo Elephant National Park.

Natal:

Vincent (1962): found sparingly on open, rocky hillsides throughout Natal and Zululand from about 8,000 feet down to about 1,500 feet above sea level; nowhere very common, except in the Drakensberg National Parks.

Bigalke (1965): widespread in the Polela, Weenen, Dundee and Ubombo districts; more restricted in the Underberg, Impendle, Mooi River, Umvoti, Estcourt, Bergville, Kliprivier, Dannhauser, Newcastle, Utrecht and Ngotshe districts; very locally distributed in the Lions River and Vryheid districts.

Bourquin (1966): fairly common in the Mkuzi Game Reserve; rare in the Hluhluwe Game Reserve (40 according to observations over two years prior to 1966); common in the Royal Natal National Park; very common in the Umfolozi Game Reserve, the Loteni Nature Reserve and the Giant's Castle Game Reserve (250-350 estimated in 1965); 5 in the Coleford Nature Reserve in 1965.

Orange Free State:

Van Ee (1962): occurs in the districts of Fouriesburg, Tweeling, Harrismith, Theunissen, Koffiefontein, Bethulie, Picksburg, Smithfield and Zastron.

180 in the Willem Pretorius Game Reserve according to the 1968 census.

De Graaff (in litt.) 49 in the Golden Gate National Park.

Transvaal:

Kettlitz (1955, and 1962): the mountainous parts of Transvaal excluding the western Transvaal; the eastern highveld; the Drakensberg and Soutpansberg ranges; parts of the Rustenburg and Waterberg districts; prefers an altitude of between 4,000 and 4,500 feet, but is found at 3,000 feet in the Barberton district; the highest populations occur in the Middelburg and Lydenburg districts; a total of approximately 1,500 mountain reedbuck occur in Transvaal outside the National Parks.

Pienaar (1963): for the Kruger National Park, mentions the mountainous area west of Malelane; Ship Mountain; the Stungwane and Sithlabe hills in the Pretorius Kop section; the Lebombo ridge between latitude 24°30'S and 25°15'S.

Rhodesia:

Except for Ellerman et al.(1953) who mention Rhodesia, no present-day records of mountain reedbuck in this country could be found.

Child and Savory (1964) state that both Benson and White (1960) and Ellerman et al.(1953) indicate Rhodesia as part of its range, but they can find no evidence to substantiate this.

Botswana:

Knobel (1958): records it from Botswana.

Winchester-Gould (1968): includes it in the list of mammals found in Botswana.

Ansell (1967): believed still present west of Gaborones, though confirmation is needed.

Change in distribution:

No major changes in the range of the mountain reedbuck are perceptible, although local changes have no doubt taken place.

Although Ansell (1967) believes it to occur in Botswana, it is not mentioned by Smithers (1968) at all and it probably does not range in southeastern Botswana any more.