CORRIGENDUM

By

K. BENIRSCHKE

(Received June 27, 1964)

to the paper K. BENIRSCHKE, R. J. LOW, L. E. BROWNHILL, L. B. CADAY and J. DE VENECIA-FERNANDEZ "Chromosome studies of a Donkey-Grevy zebra hybrid" (Chromosoma, Vol. 15, pp. 1—13, 1964).

In this paper the identification of the zebra as *E. grevyi* is apparently erroneous and should be corrected to *E. zebra*, the mountain zebra.

Dr. JOHN L. HAMERTON, Guy's Hospital, London, England, has drawn our attention to the fact that the parental zebra shown in Fig. 2 is not *E. grevyi* but *E. zebra*. Independent observations by Dr. JOHN KING and R. W. HAYMAN of England, both experts in taxonomy of equines, verify this animal as *E. zebra*. Moreover, in observations by D. E. MUTTON, J. M. KING and J. L. HAMERTON (Chromosome Studies in the Genus *Equus*; Mammalian Chromosome Newsletter June 1964) the chromosome complement of *E. grevyi* could be established as $2n = 46$. These authors are preparing a more detailed account of their findings which also include *E. burchelli boehmi* (Grant zebra), *E. asinus*, *E. caballus* and two hybrids *E. burchelli boehmi* $\times$ *E. asinus* and *E. grevyi* $\times$ *E. caballus*.

Unfortunately, to date no specimen of the rare *E. zebra* has been available for study. At this time the following species have been reported:

Species	References	
<i>E. caballus</i> (horse)	$2n = 64$	
<i>E. asinus</i> (donkey)	$2n = 62$	
<i>E. grevyi</i> (Grevy zebra)	$2n = 46$	MUTTON <i>et al.</i>
<i>E. burchelli boehmi</i> (Grant zebra)	$2n = 44$	
(<i>E. zebra</i> (mountain zebra)	$2n = ?$	34 Inferred from the present study).

Hybrids

Mule (<i>E. asinus</i> $\times$ <i>E. caballus</i>)	$2n = 63$	
Hinny (<i>E. caballus</i> $\times$ <i>E. asinus</i>)	$2n = 63$	
<i>E. burchelli boehmi</i> $\times$ <i>E. asinus</i>	$2n = 53$	MUTTON <i>et al.</i>
<i>E. grevyi</i> $\times$ <i>E. caballus</i>	$2n = 55$	MUTTON <i>et al.</i>
<i>E. asinus</i> $\times$ <i>E. zebra</i>	$2n = 48$	BENIRSCHKE <i>et al.</i>

A third zebrokey was born to the same parents and it seems now possible that both parents and the new hybrid can be studied in the future.