

The Equidae (Horse Family)		
Species and distribution	Subspecies (races)	notes
Domestic horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>) found in captivity and as feral populations throughout the world.		Descended from the Przewalski's horse (see below).
Przewalski's wild horse (<i>Equus przewalski</i>) reintroduced to reserves in Mongolia and China		The Przewalski's horse became extinct in the wild during the 1960s but a captive breeding programme instigated by zoos has seen captive-bred animals returned to the wild.
Asiatic wild ass (<i>Equus hemionus</i>). Scattered populations in Southern Mongolia, Northern China, Gujarat (India), Iran, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mongolian Kulan (<i>Equus hemionus hemionus</i>) 2. Kuhr (<i>E.h.kuhr</i>) 3. Kulan (<i>E.h.kulan</i>) 4. Persian onager (<i>E.h.onager</i>) 	A fifth subspecies, the Syrian Onager (<i>E.h.luteus</i>), became extinct in 1927 whilst the populations of Kuhr and Mongolian kulan are currently endangered. The Persian onager is threatened by poachers and competition with livestock in its native habitat. Hill Livery is proud to be a part of the captive breeding programme.
Tibetan wild ass or Kiang (<i>Equus kiang</i>) from Western China, Northern India, Northern Pakistan and Nepal.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eastern Kiang (<i>Equus kiang holdereri</i>) 2. Southern kiang (<i>E.h.polyodon</i>) 3. Western kiang (<i>E.k.kiang</i>) 	With an estimated 70,000 individuals, the population of this species is not in immediate danger.
Domestic donkey (<i>Equus asinus</i>) found in captivity and as feral populations throughout the world.		Descended from the Nubian wild ass (see below).
African wild ass (<i>Equus africanus</i>) from Somalia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia and Sudan.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Somali wild ass (<i>Equus africanus somaliensis</i>) 2. Nubian wild ass (<i>E.a.africanus</i>) 	The Nubian wild ass is believed to be extinct as it has not been seen in the wild since the 1970s – it was the ancestor of the domestic donkey. The Somali wild ass numbers fewer than 600 individuals in the wild though a successful breeding programme in zoos has built up a reasonable captive population. The Somali wild ass is represented at Hill Livery.
Plains or common zebra (<i>Equus quagga</i>) widely distributed throughout eastern and southern Africa.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grant's zebra (<i>Equus quagga boehmi</i>) 2. Zambesi zebra (<i>E.q.selousi</i>) 3. Crawshay's zebra (<i>E.q.crawshayi</i>) 4. Chapman's zebra (<i>E.q.chapmani</i>) 5. Burchell's zebra (<i>E.q.burchelli</i>) 6. Damara zebra (<i>E.q.antiquorum</i>) 	A further subspecies, the Quagga (<i>E.q.quagga</i>) died out in 1884. Both the Chapman's and Grant's subspecies are represented here at Hill Livery.
Grevy's zebra (<i>Equus grevyi</i>) from Ethiopia and central and northern Kenya.		The rarest of the three zebra species, extinct in much of its former range, currently thought to number fewer than 3000 in the wild.
Mountain zebra (<i>Equus zebra</i>) from South Africa and western Namibia.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hartmann's mountain zebra (<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>) 2. Cape mountain zebra (<i>E.z.zebra</i>) 	In 1937 the numbers of Cape mountain zebras were as low as 45 individuals. Though the population has recovered a little, it is still classified as critically endangered. The Hartmann's mountain zebra is better off with around 30,000 individuals.