

Ancient giraffe relative had thick legs, curly horns

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The reconstruction of a skeleton of an extinct giraffe-like animal, assumed to be the biggest ruminant mammal ever

An ancient relative of the giraffe was a huge, heavy animal with thick legs, a flat face and massive, curly horns flaring out from its skull, said a

study Wednesday.

Dubbed *Sivatherium giganteum*, the impressive creature would have been shorter than today's [giraffe](#), with a less elongated neck, a trio of British scientists wrote in the Royal Society journal *Biology Letters*.

Using bones dug up in India in the 1830s and now in London's Natural History Museum, the team built a computerised 3D reconstruction of an animal they said would have stood about 1.8 metres (5.9 feet) tall at the shoulder and weighed about 1.2 tonnes.

"This was a heavy animal with thick legs," co-author Christopher Basu told AFP by email.

Added to the large, flattened [horns](#) or "ossicones" on the top of the skull, each about 70 centimetres (28 inches) long, it also had two smaller, pointy horns just over the eyes.

"It would have been an impressive and strong animal," said Basu. "Its face would have looked very different from a giraffe. Giraffe's have very long, pointed skulls. *Sivatherium* had a very short, flattened skull."

It lived somewhere between the last five million and 12,000 years ago.

Related to the giraffe and its cousin the okapi, *Sivatherium* was possibly the largest ruminant animal—those with multi-compartmented stomachs—to ever have lived.

The first scientists to study *Sivatherium* bones misclassified the animal as an archaic link between modern ruminants and a long-extinct relative of elephants and rhinoceroses.

For the new study, the skeleton was reconstructed using 26 fossil bones

from three individual [animals](#). The ribs, back and pelvis are missing.

"We estimated what these might look like from giraffe and okapi anatomy—the two living relatives," said Basu.

More information: The extinct, giant giraffid *Sivatherium giganteum* – skeletal reconstruction and body mass estimation, *Biology Letters*, [rsbl.royalsocietypublishing.org1098/rsbl.2015.0940](https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rsbl.2015.0940)

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