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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2007 No. 2465**

**ANIMALS**

**DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS**

**The Dangerous Wild Animals Act  
1976 (Modification) (No.2) Order 2007**

*Made - - - - 20th August 2007*  
*Laid before Parliament 24th August 2007*  
*Coming into force in accordance with article 1*

The Secretary of State makes the following Order in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8(1) of the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976<sup>(1)</sup>.

In accordance with that section, he is satisfied that the scope of that Act should be both extended so as to include animals of a kind not for the time being specified in the Schedule to that Act and diminished so as to exclude animals of a kind for the time being specified in that Schedule.

**Citation, extent and commencement**

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 (Modification) (No.2) Order 2007.

(2) Articles 2 and 3(2) extend to England and Wales only.

(3) This article and article 3(1) come into force on 30th September 2007.

(4) Articles 2 and 3(2), and the Schedule, come into force on 1st October 2007.

**Modification to the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976**

2. For the Schedule to the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976<sup>(2)</sup> substitute the Schedule set out in the Schedule to this Order.

**Revocations**

3.—(1) The Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 (Modification) Order 2007<sup>(3)</sup> is revoked.

(2) The Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 (Modification) Order 1984<sup>(4)</sup> is revoked.

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(1) 1976 c.38.  
(2) As substituted by S.I. 1984/1111.  
(3) S.I. 2007/1437.  
(4) S.I. 1984/1111.

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**Status:** This is the original version (as it was originally made). UK  
Statutory Instruments are not carried in their revised form on this site.

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20th August 2007

*Phil Woolas*  
Minister of State  
Department for Environment, Food and Rural  
Affairs

## SCHEDULE

Article 2

## “SCHEDULE

Section 7

## KINDS OF DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS

NOTE: See section 7(5) of this Act for the effect of the second column of this Schedule

<i>Scientific name of kind</i>	<i>Common name or names</i>
<b>MAMMALS</b>	
<b>Marsupials</b>	
<b>Family</b> <i>Dasyuridae</i> :  The species <i>Sarcophilus lanianus</i> .	The Tasmanian devil.
<b>Family</b> <i>Macropodidae</i> :  The species <i>Macropus fuliginosus</i> , <i>Macropus giganteus</i> , <i>Macropus robustus</i> and <i>Macropus rufus</i> .	The western and eastern grey kangaroos, the wallaroo and the red kangaroo.
<b>Primates</b>	
<b>Family</b> <i>Cebidae</i> :  All species except those of the genera <i>Aotus</i> , <i>Callicebus</i> and <i>Saimiri</i> .	New-world monkeys (including capuchin, howler, saki, uacari, spider and woolly monkeys).  Night monkeys (also known as owl monkeys), titi monkeys and squirrel monkeys are excepted.
<b>Family</b> <i>Cercopithecidae</i> : All species.	Old-world monkeys (including baboons, the drill, colobus monkeys, the gelada, guenons, langurs, leaf monkeys, macaques, the mandrill, mangabeys, the patas and proboscis monkeys and the talapoin).
<b>Family</b> <i>Hominidae</i> :  All species except those of the genus <i>Homo</i> .	Anthropoid apes; chimpanzees, bonobos, orangutans and gorillas.
<b>Family</b> <i>Hylobatidae</i> : All species.	Gibbons and Siamangs.
<b>Family</b> <i>Indriidae</i> :  All species of the genera <i>Propithecus</i> and <i>Indri</i> ( <i>Avahi laniger</i> is excepted).	Leaping lemurs (including the indri and sifakas). The woolly lemur is excepted.
<b>Family</b> <i>Lemuridae</i> :  All species except those of the genus <i>Haplemur</i> .	Large lemurs.  Bamboo or gentle lemurs are excepted.
<b>Edentates</b>	
<b>Family</b> <i>Dasyopodidae</i> :	The giant armadillo.

The species <i>Priodontes maximus</i> .	
<b>Family</b> <i>Myrmecophagidae</i> :	The giant anteater.
The species <i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> .	
<b>Carnivores</b>	
<b>Family</b> <i>Canidae</i> :	Wild dogs, wolves, jackals, the maned wolf, the bush dog and the dhole.
All species except those of the genera <i>Alopex</i> , <i>Cerdocyon</i> , <i>Dusicyon</i> , <i>Otocyon</i> , <i>Pseudolopex</i> , <i>Urocyon</i> , <i>Vulpes</i> and <i>Nyctereutes</i> .	Foxes, raccoon dogs and the domestic dog (but not the dingo) are excepted.
The species <i>Canis familiaris</i> , other than the subspecies <i>Canis familiaris dingo</i> , is also excepted.	
<b>Family</b> <i>Felidae</i> :	All cats including the bobcat, caracal, cheetah, jaguar, leopard, lion, lynx, ocelot, puma, serval and tiger.
All except—	The following are excepted:
(a) the species <i>Felis silvestris</i> , <i>Otocolobus manul</i> , <i>Leopardus tigrinus</i> , <i>Oncifelis geoffroyi</i> , <i>Oncifelis guigna</i> , <i>Catopuma badia</i> , <i>Felis margarita</i> , <i>Felis nigripes</i> , <i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i> and <i>Felis silvestris catus</i> ;	(i) the wild cat, the pallas cat, the little spotted cat, the Geoffroy's cat, the kodkod, the bay cat, the sand cat, the black-footed cat, the rusty-spotted cat and the domestic cat;
(b) a hybrid which is descended exclusively from any one or more species within paragraph (a);	(ii) a hybrid cat which is descended exclusively from any one or more species within paragraph (a);
(c) a hybrid of which—	(iii) a hybrid cat having as one parent a domestic cat and as the other parent a first generation hybrid of a domestic cat and any cat not within paragraph (a);
(i) one parent is <i>Felis silvestris catus</i> , and	(iv) any cat which is descended exclusively from any one or more hybrids within paragraph (c);
(ii) the other parent is a first generation hybrid of <i>Felis silvestris catus</i> and any cat not within paragraph (a);	(v) any cat which is descended exclusively from a domestic cat and any one or more hybrids within paragraph (c).
(d) any cat which is descended exclusively from any one or more hybrids within paragraph (c) (ignoring, for the purpose of determining exclusivity of descent, the parents and remoter ancestors of any hybrid within paragraph (c));	
(e) any cat which is descended exclusively from <i>Felis silvestris catus</i> and any one or more hybrids within paragraph (c) (ignoring, for the purpose of determining exclusivity of descent, the parents and remoter ancestors of any hybrid within paragraph (c)).	
<b>Family</b> <i>Hyaenidae</i> :	Hyænas. The aardwolf is excepted.
All except the species <i>Proteles cristatus</i> .	
<b>Family</b> <i>Mustelidae</i> :	Badgers (except the Eurasian badger), otters (except the European otter) and the tayra,

<p>All species of the genera <i>Amblonyx</i>, <i>Arctonyx</i>, <i>Aonyx</i>, <i>Enhydra</i>, <i>Lontra</i>, <i>Melogale</i>, <i>Mydaus</i>, <i>Pteronura</i> and <i>Taxidea</i>.</p> <p>The genus <i>Lutra</i> except the species <i>Lutra lutra</i>.</p> <p>The species <i>Eira barbara</i>, <i>Gulo gulo</i>, <i>Martes pennanti</i> and <i>Mellivora capensis</i>.</p>	<p>wolverine, fisher and ratel (otherwise known as the honey badger).</p>
<p><b>Family Ursidae:</b></p> <p>All species including the species <i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i> and <i>Ailurus fulgens</i>.</p>	<p>All bears including the giant panda and the red panda.</p>
<p><b>Family Viverridae:</b></p> <p>All of the genus <i>Civettictis</i>.</p> <p>All of the genus <i>Viverra</i>.</p> <p>The species <i>Cryptoprocta ferox</i>.</p>	<p>The African, large-spotted, Malay and Indian civets and the fossa.</p>
<p><b>Pinnipedes</b></p>	
<p><b>Family Odobenidae:</b> All species.</p>	<p>The walrus.</p>
<p><b>Family Otariidae:</b> All species.</p>	<p>Eared seals.</p>
<p><b>Family Phocidae:</b></p> <p>All species except <i>Phoca vitulina</i> and <i>Halichoerus grypus</i>.</p>	<p>True or earless seals.</p> <p>The common seal (or harbour seal) and grey seal are excepted.</p>
<p><b>Elephants</b></p>	
<p><b>Family Elephantidae:</b> All species.</p>	<p>Elephants.</p>
<p><b>Aardvark</b></p>	
<p><b>Family Orycteropodidae:</b></p> <p>The species <i>Orycteropus afer</i>.</p>	<p>The aardvark.</p>
<p><b>Odd-toed ungulates</b></p>	
<p><b>Family Equidae:</b></p> <p>All species except <i>Equus asinus</i> and <i>Equus caballus</i>.</p>	<p>Asses, horses and zebras.</p> <p>The donkey and domestic horse are excepted.</p>
<p><b>Family Rhinocerotidae:</b> All species.</p>	<p>Rhinoceroses.</p>
<p><b>Family Tapiridae:</b> All species.</p>	<p>Tapirs.</p>
<p><b>Even-toed ungulates</b></p>	
<p><b>Family Antilocapridae:</b></p> <p>The species <i>Antilocapra americana</i>.</p>	<p>The pronghorn.</p>

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<b>Family Bovidae:</b>  All species except any domestic form of the genera <i>Bos</i> , <i>Bubalus</i> , <i>Capra</i> and <i>Ovis</i> .	Antelopes, bison, buffalo, gazelles, goats and sheep.  Domestic cattle, buffalo, goats and sheep are excepted.
<b>Family Camelidae:</b>  All species of the genus <i>Camelus</i> .	Camels.
<b>Family Cervidae:</b>  All species of the genera <i>Alces</i> and <i>Rangifer</i> , except any domestic form of the species <i>Rangifer tarandus</i> .	The moose or elk and the caribou or reindeer.  The domestic reindeer is excepted.
<b>Family Giraffidae:</b> All species	The giraffe and the okapi.
<b>Family Hippopotamidae:</b> All species.	The hippopotamus and the pygmy hippopotamus.
<b>Family Suidae:</b>  All species except any domestic form of the species <i>Sus scrofa</i> .	Old-world pigs (including the wild boar and the wart hog).  The domestic pig is excepted.
<b>Family Tayassuidae:</b> All species.	New-world pigs (otherwise known as peccaries).
<b>Hybrids</b>	
Any hybrid of a kind of animal specified (other than by way of exception) in the foregoing provisions of this column where at least one parent is of a kind so specified, and any animal of which at least one parent is such a hybrid.  This does not include an excepted hybrid of the Family <i>Felidae</i> .	Any mammalian hybrids with at least one parent of a specified kind, and any animal of which at least one parent is such a hybrid.  This does not apply to excepted cat hybrids.
<b>BIRDS</b>	
<b>Cassowaries</b>	
<b>Family Casuariidae:</b> All species.	Cassowaries.
<b>Ostrich</b>	
<b>Family Struthionidae:</b> All species.	The ostrich.
<b>REPTILES</b>	
<b>Crocodilians</b>	
<b>Family Alligatoridae:</b> All species.	Alligators and caimans.
<b>Family Crocodylidae:</b> All species.	Crocodiles and the false gharial.
<b>Family Gavialidae:</b> All species.	The gharial (otherwise known as the gavial).
<b>Lizards and snakes</b>	

<b>Family Atractaspididae:</b> All species of the genus <i>Atractaspis</i> .	Burrowing asps, also known as mole or burrowing vipers and stiletto snakes.
<b>Family Colubridae.</b> All species of the genera <i>Malpolon</i> and <i>Thelotornis</i> .  The species <i>Dispholidus typus</i> , <i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i> , <i>Rhabdophis tigrinus</i> , <i>Elapomorphus lemniscatus</i> , <i>Philodryas olfersii</i> ,  <i>Tachymenis peruviana</i> and <i>Xenodon severus</i> .	Certain rear-fanged venomous snakes, Montpellier snakes and African vine snakes (otherwise known as African twig or bird snakes).  The boomslang, the red-necked keelback, the yamakagashi (otherwise known as the Japanese tiger-snake), the Argentine black-headed snake, the South American green racer, the Peruvian racer and the Amazon false viper.
<b>Family Elapidae:</b> All species.	Certain front-fanged venomous snakes including cobras, coral snakes, kraits, mambas, whipsnakes and all Australian poisonous snakes (including the death adders).
<b>Family Hydrophiidae:</b> All species.	Sea snakes.
<b>Family Helodermatidae:</b> All species.	The gila monster and the (Mexican) beaded lizard.
<b>Family Viperidae:</b> All species.	Certain front-fanged venomous snakes (including adders, the barba amarilla, the bushmaster, the fer-de-lance, moccasins, rattlesnakes and vipers).
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>	
<b>Spiders</b>	
<b>Family Ctenidae:</b> The genus <i>Phoneutria</i> .	Wandering spiders.
<b>Family Hexathelidae:</b> The genus <i>Atrax</i> .	The Sydney funnel-web spider and its close relatives.
<b>Family Sicariidae:</b> The genus <i>Loxosceles</i> .	Brown recluse spiders (otherwise known as violin spiders).
<b>Family Theridiidae:</b> The genus <i>Latrodectus</i> .	The widow spiders and close relatives.
<b>Scorpions</b>	
<b>Family Buthidae:</b> All species.	Buthid scorpions.
<b>Family Hemioscorpiidae:</b> The species <i>Hemiscorpius lepturus</i> .	Middle-Eastern thin-tailed scorpion.”

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## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This note is not part of the Order)*

This Order substitutes, in England and Wales, the Schedule to the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 (“the Act”), which specifies the kinds of animals to which the provisions of the Act apply. The changes effected by this order represent the outcome of a further review of the Schedule to the Act as last modified by [S.I. 1984/1111](#). (The contents of the Schedule substituted by this Order differ slightly from those of the Schedule which would have been substituted by the Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976 (Modification) Order 2007 ([S.I. 2007/1437](#)); the earlier Order is now revoked, before its coming into force, by this Order.)

This Order adds the following animals to the Schedule: the Argentine black-headed snake, the Peruvian racer, the South American green racer, the Amazon false viper, the Middle-Eastern thin-tailed scorpion and the dingo.

The following animals are no longer listed (other than by way of exception) in the Schedule and so the provisions of the Act no longer apply to them: certain smaller primates (woolly lemurs, tamarins, night (or owl) monkeys, titis and squirrel monkeys), sloths, the North American porcupine, the capybara, crested porcupines, certain types of cat (the wild cat, the pallas cat, the little spotted cat, the Geoffroy’s cat, the kodkod, the bay cat, the sand cat, the black-footed cat, the rusty-spotted cat; cat hybrids descended exclusively from such excepted species; cat hybrids having a domestic cat as one parent and a first generation hybrid of a domestic cat and a non-excepted cat as the other parent, and cats which are descended exclusively from such excepted hybrids or from such excepted hybrids and a domestic cat), cacomistles, racoons, coatis, olingoes, the little coatimundi, kinkajou, binturong, hyraxes, guanaco, vicugna, emus, sand snakes, the mangrove snake, and the Brazilian wolf spider.

A full impact assessment has not been produced for this instrument as no impact on the private or voluntary sectors is foreseen.