Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) is a viral disease of small ruminants caused by peste des petits ruminants virus (PPRV), a member of the genus Morbillivirus in the family Paramyxoviridae. The disease primarily affects goats and sheep causing mortality up to 100% in fully susceptible herds and prevalent in most parts of Africa, Turkey, the Middle East and parts of Central, South and East Asia (Banyard et al., 2010). In Indian subcontinent, the disease was first reported in 1987 (Shaila, Purashothaman, Bhavsar, Venugopal, & Venkatesan, 1989) and since the disease is endemic. PPR control programme has been launched by the Government of India in the year 2010 (DADF, 2015), and the main mission of this programme is to control the disease by mass vaccination of goats and sheep. In the year 2015, OIE and FAO officially launched a new programme to eradicate PPR by 2030 (FAO, 2015). Natural incidences of fatal PPR disease have only been reported among animals belong to subfamily Caprinae and Antiopinae of family Bovidae (OIE, 2016a; Parida et al., 2015). This communication reports an incidence of PPR disease and death for the first time in Chowsingha (Tetracerus quadricornis), a four-horned antelope captured in a Zoological Park.

Chowsingha (T. quadricornis) is the smallest bovid also known as the four-horned antelope a member of the genus Tetracerus and native of India and Nepal. Because of very less population of this endangered species, it is listed as vulnerable species in the