

20th. purchased by the late Mr. EDMONDS, at the great cost of £2,000. The Rhinoceros is one of the largest quadrupeds in the world; when full grown it weighs upwards of six tons; the skin is of very great thickness and strength, bidding defiance to ordinary bullets, and forcing the hunter to provide himself with balls which have been hardened with tin or solder. These animals are of very violent temper, and during their fits of rage are dangerous neighbours, and are apt to attack any living creature within their reach.

During the recent visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to India, he was an eye-witness to a terrific combat between two Rhinoceroses, in the Arena at Baroda, an illustration of which appeared in the "Welcome Home" number of the "Illustrated London News," May, 1876.

N.B.—On account of the great value of this animal, Mrs Edmonds feels justified in informing the public that she is the only Menagerist travelling who ever possessed a Rhinoceros.

No. 31.—Bonassus, or Wild Auroches.

(*Bison Bonassus.*)

These animals are commonly called the monarchs of the African forest, and this is the only one that has ever been seen in a travelling Menagerie. When attacked by beasts of prey, they are known to display great courage, frequently tossing them in the air, and after dispatching them, will make the forest echo with their roars.

No. 32.—Saddle-backed Jackal.

(*Canis Mesomelas.*)

These animals are found in the African forests, and are commonly termed the lion providers, as nature has ordained them to associate in droves and take their nocturnal tours, bowling as they go in search of food; other animals endeavouring to make their escape frequently fall victims to their more powerful adversary the lion.

No. 33.—The Makkeeshaw, or Black Foxes.

(*Vulpes Fulvus.*)

These animals are found in America.

No. 34.—LEOPARD CUB.

Born in the Menagerie last Christmas Day, 1875.

No. 35.—The Bornean Sun Bear, (very scarce.)

(*Helarctos Eurystylus.*)

No. 36.—Young Zebra and Abyssinian Mule.

(*A'sinus Zebra.*)

The Lion Hunter has broken the Zebra to harness. The last pair driven by him through the principal towns in England were sold to the Viceroy of Egypt for £1,000.

No. 37.—The Great Mandrill, or Blue and Red Faced Gorilla. (*The only one in Europe.*)

(*Papio Maimon.*)

The Mandrill is liable to terrible gusts of passion, during which it seems to be bereft of reason and possessed with an insane fury. The colours of the rainbow are emblazoned on these creatures faces, a bright azure glow, not in its eyes, but on each side of the snout, which is widely expanded and swollen into two enormous masses. His physical power is almost superhuman, and his voracity past belief. In fact, this wonderful animal is without doubt, the greatest curiosity ever placed before the public. It has been recently purchased at a great outlay.

No. 38.—THE PECCARY, or TAJACU.

(*Dasytyles Tajaou.*)

This animal inhabits the Brazils. Ever fierce and irritable of temper, the Peccary is as formidable an antagonist as can be seen in any land, for it knows no fear, and will attack any foe, although in appearance it is very harmless. The usual resting-place of the Peccary is in the hollow of a fallen tree. Its food is of a varied character, and consists of fruits, seeds, grain, roots, reptiles, small birds and their eggs, and indeed, of almost anything vegetable or animal which can be swallowed.

No. 39.—THE AXIS DEER.

(*Axis Maculata.*)

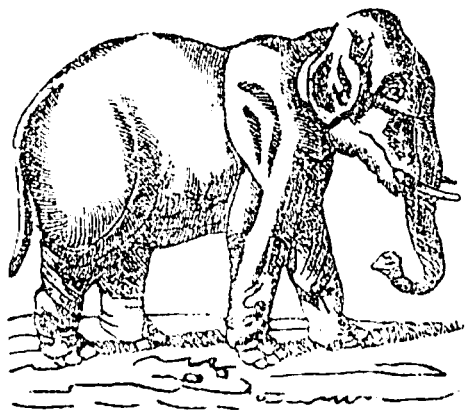
These beautiful animals are found in India and Ceylon. They frequent the thick grass jungles, preferring the low-lying lands, where a stream is within easy reach, and passing the greater part of the day asleep in the deep shade of the heavy foliage. If disturbed, they fly off with great speed for a short distance, but do not appear to be capable of maintaining a long chase.

No. 24.—THE NYL GHAU.

(Antilope Picta.)

This magnificent species, which stands upwards of six foot in height at the shoulder, is a native of the dense forests of India, where it resides alone or in pairs: it is extremely vicious, resolute, and powerful, and will turn upon its pursuers with great fury. Even in confinement it is not to be approached without caution. Bold and spirited, however as it is, it is the common prey to the Tiger. The male considerably exceeds the female in size. This present specimen is considered the finest ever imported, recently purchased at a great outlay.

No. 25.—African Umbrella Elephants.

(Loxodonta Africana.)

THE LARGE ONE IS NAMED "THEODORE," AND THE SMALLER "EMERSON."

They were added to the Royal Windsor Castle and Crystal Palace Managerie, October 25th, 1867. These extraordinary Animals were forty days crossing the sandy deserts of Africa; and are the first of their kind ever landed in this country. They are remarkable for their immense ears; when full grown the natives have been known to stand under their ears as a protection from the weather. From this incident they are termed the Umbrella Elephants, their ears being six times as large as those of the Indian Elephants, the kind that has hitherto been exhibited in this country. These African strangers cost a fabulous

sum; as, being the first pair, there was great competition for the purchase. Since their arrival they have been taught to perform, and will play several selections on the organ at each exhibition, and are justly termed the Musical Elephants.

No. 26.—The ZEBU, or SACRED BULL,

(Bos Indicus.)

From India. The class of animals worshipped by the Brahmins, and a specimen of which was lately brought home by H.R.H., the Prince of Wales.

No. 27.—THE SYRIAN GOAT.

(Hircus Aegægrus.)

No. 28.—LLAMA, or PERUVIAN GIRAFFE.

(Lama Peruviana.)

PRESENTED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

These animals are found in the most elevated localities of Batavia and Northern Chili. They are extremely active and surefooted in their mountain home, and being equally timid and wary, are seldom captured in a living state. This specimen is certainly the finest ever exhibited.

No. 29.—Brindled Gnu or Horned Horse

(Connochetes Gorgon.)

FROM CENTRAL AFRICA.

The formation of these animals is of the most striking character. The heads resemble those of the buffalo; the neck is gracefully arched, and surmounted by a long flowing mane, and, in conjunction with their bodies and tails evidently betoken the horse, whilst their feet are those of the Antelope. They are singularly scarce, but may be occasionally found in small herds, grazing in the wild ponchas, or feeding grounds, in certainly the wildest and most solitary districts in Central Africa.

No. 30.—One of those Rare and Wonderful Animals, the

GREAT ONE-HORNED INDIAN RHINOCEROS

(Rhinoceros Unicornis.)

OR UNICORN OF THE ANCIENTS.

Brought over in the ship "Alumbagh," and landed in London. May

1876 given to the British Museum in Scotland.