

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ZOOLOGY.

The Engravings by J. W. Lowry and Thomas Landseer,

FROM

Original Drawings by Sowerby, Yarley, Holmes, Bone, Pyne, Lowry, and Charles Landseer ;

WITH DESCRIPTIVE LETTER-PRESS

EMBRACING

A Systematic View of the Animal Kingdom,

ACCORDING TO CUVIER.

WITH

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTES AND NARRATIVES SELECTED FROM THE WORKS OF RECENT NATURALISTS.



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Family—TRUNKLESS; *Eproboscifera*.

Destitute of the nasal elongation, or trunk, with which the former family is endowed.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES.

PLATE 16.

Genera.	Species.	Common Name.
Rhinoceros	Indicus	Indian Rhinoceros.
Tapirus	Americanus	American Tapir.
Hippopotamus	Amphibius	Hippopotamus.

Another genus of this family is the well-known *Sus*.

CHARACTERS OF THE GENERA.

1. RHINOCEROS (Gr. *ῥίς*, the nose, and *κέρας*, a horn). Incisive teeth either deficient, or two in each jaw, or four in each jaw; no cuspids; molar seven on a side in each jaw, compound and tubercular; muzzle elongated, and the upper lip lengthened and moveable; upon the nose are placed one or two solid horns; eyes small and high up; ears much shorter than the head, with funnel-shaped bases; body covered with thick, tough skin, sparingly beset with hairs; tail short; feet three-toed, their joints enveloped in the skin as far as the nails, which are short, rounded, upright, and face forwards.

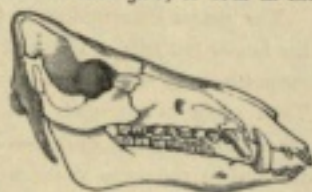
2. TAPIRUS. Incisive teeth six and cuspid, two in each jaw, the latter in the upper jaw very small; molar teeth on each side of the upper jaw seven, in the lower jaw six; upper lip and nose produced into a short, moveable, depending trunk, at the extremity of which are the broad transverse nostrils; ears of moderate size, oval; eyes small, dull; skin very tough, in two species covered thinly with close, smooth, short hair, in the third thickly with thick, long hair; neck in some species maned, in other not so; tail very short; two ventral tests; fore feet four-toed, hind feet three-toed, and the tips of all the toes enclosed in small hoofs.



Head of Tapir.

3. HIPPOPOTAMUS. Teeth not projecting beyond the lips, of which the upper is large and thick; incisive four in each jaw; molars six on each side in either jaw; ears of moderate size and pointed; body slightly studded with hairs; tail short; mammae ventral; feet four-toed, enveloped in skin and each bearing a small projecting nail.

4. *Sus* (Gr. *σῦς*, a hog). Incisive teeth six in each jaw, or four in the upper and six in the lower jaw; cuspid teeth differing in form and direction in different species; molar seven or five on a side in each jaw; snout long, truncated, and very moveable; eyes small; ears of moderate size, pointed; body covered with bristles more or less coarse; feet four-toed, the front two large and hoofed, the lateral hinder ones not reaching the ground; in some species there is only a single hind toe, and that on the inner side; tail short; tests ten.



Bear's Head.

EPROBOSCIFERA.—DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIES.

RHINOCEROS. The animals forming this genus are of heavy proportions, and two of them are next in size to the Elephant. Their neck is very short, and the body stands higher on the limbs than in either Elephant or Hippopotamus, although the belly is large and pendent; the tail is short, and not reaching so low even as the hocks. The skin is very thick and tough, resembling that of the Elephant, and sparingly covered with hair. The head is small in proportion to the animal's size, and of a triangular form. The aperture of the mouth small, and the upper lip pendent, terminating in a point, and very moveable, so as to render it a prehensile organ, which the animal employs in cropping the branches of trees or shrubs.

The most remarkable character, however, of this genus is the horn or horns upon its nose; they are not deciduous, nor have they any bony core, but are supported merely upon a projecting knob or process of the nose bones, which is received into a corresponding hollow at the base of the

horn. Its structure consists of coarse hairs matted together with horny substance; these coarse hairs are placed parallel to each other; their extreme points on the lower half, and especially on the hind part of the front horn and on the greater part of the hind one, project in many places, rendering the surface irregular, and in some parts giving it a rough feel like that of a brush; the upper part of the horn, on the contrary, is smooth and plain like that of Oxen. The length of the horn varies in different species; where there are two the anterior is always the longer.

This genus is found only in very warm climates in the old world, and not unfrequently where Elephants are met with. They prefer marshy districts, probably on account of the toughness of their hide, and are fond of wallowing in the mire like Pigs. They feed on the leaves and branches of trees.

These animals are divided into two sections: 1. Those with one horn; and, 2, those with two horns.

The *Indias Rhinoceros* (*R. Indicus*), also called the Unicorn. This animal is nine feet six inches in length, and four feet eight inches in height, and its general colour is deep grey tinged with violet. It lives in shady forests in the neighbourhood of rivers and marshy places. It grunts like a Hog; and after nine months' gestation brings one young at a birth, which is about three feet in length, and has a callosity indicating the situation of the future horn. Its flesh is eaten, and every part is esteemed medicinal; the horn especially is in great repute as an antidote against poison, and cups made of it are considered to possess the same virtues. (Plate 16.)

The Javanese Rhinoceros is another species.

Of the second class, the *African Rhinoceros* (*R. Africanus*) is a specimen. It is about eleven feet and six inches long, and seven feet high. It is distinguished from the Indian species by the absence of incisive teeth; by its second horn, which is of small size, conical, and compressed; and by its skin not having any folds. It is a native of Africa, and was formerly found in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, but, as civilization has advanced, it has retired into more sequestered districts.

Mr. Cumming thus describes the four species found in South Africa:—
“Of the Rhinoceros there are four varieties in South Africa, distinguished by the Bechuanas by the names of the *Burilé* or *Black Rhinoceros*, the *Keitloa* or two-horned *Black Rhinoceros*, the *Muchocho* or *Common White Rhinoceros*, and the *Kobaoba* or *Long-horned White Rhinoceros*. Both varieties of the Black Rhinoceros are extremely fierce and dangerous, and rush headlong and unprovoked at any object which attracts their attention. They never attain much fat, and their flesh is tough, and not much esteemed by the Bechuanas. Their food consists almost entirely of the thorny branches of the wait-a-bit thorns. Their horns are much shorter than those of the other varieties, seldom exceeding eighteen inches in length. They are finely polished with constant rubbing against the trees. The skull is remarkably formed, its most striking feature being the tremendous thick ossification in which it ends above the nostrils. It is on this mass that the horn is supported. The Black Rhinoceros is subject to paroxysms of unprovoked fury, often ploughing up the ground for several yards with its horn, and assaulting large bushes in the most violent manner. On these bushes they work for hours with their horns, at the same time snorting and blowing loudly, nor do they leave them in general until they have broken them into pieces. All the four varieties delight to roll and wallow in mud, with which their rugged hides are generally encrusted. Both varieties of the Black Rhinoceros are much smaller and more active than the White, and are so swift that a horse with a rider on his back can rarely overtake them. The two varieties of the White Rhinoceros are so similar in habits, that the description of one will serve for both; the principal difference consisting in the length and set of the anterior horn; that of the *Muchocho* averaging from two to three feet in length, and pointing backwards; while the horn of the *Kobaoba* often exceeds four feet in length, and inclines forward from the nose at an angle of 45°. The posterior horn of either species seldom exceed six or seven inches in length. The *Kobaoba* is the rarer of the two, and it is found very far in the interior, chiefly to the eastward of the Limpopo. Its horns are very valuable for loading-rods,

supplying a substance at once suitable for a sporting implement and excellent for the purpose. Both these varieties of Rhinoceros attain an enormous size, being the animals next in magnitude to the Elephant. They feed solely on grass, carry much fat, and their flesh is excellent, being preferable to beef. They are of a much milder and more inoffensive disposition than the Black Rhinoceros, rarely charging their pursuer."

Mr. Cumming had many close interviews with those animals; one instance of which he thus records:—"In the evening of the 28th I shot an old bull Koodoo. At night I watched the water near my camp with Kleinboy. After a long time had elapsed an enormous old bull Muchocho, or White Rhinoceros, came slowly on, and commenced drinking within fifteen yards of us, and next minute a large herd of zebras and blue wildebeest. It was long before the Muchocho would turn his side; when he did, we fired together, and away he went with zebras and wildebeests concealed in a cloud of dust. Next came an old bull Borèlé; we fired together, and he made off, blowing loudly, after charging round and round, seeking some object on which to wreak his vengeance. Next came another Borèlé, and he got two bullets into his person. The fourth that came was another old bull Muchocho; he ran forty yards and fell. And fifth came a cow Borèlé; she fell dead to the shots. Three other Rhinoceroses came about me, but I was too drowsy to watch any longer, and fell asleep."

TAPIRUS. The animals forming this genus have some resemblance to the Rhinoceros, at least in the thickness of their hide, which is often from two-thirds to three-fourths of an inch thick; but in their general form, except in standing higher on the legs, they are more akin to the hog kind, from which, however, they are distinguished by the small size of their cuspid teeth, which do not show like the projecting tusks of the boar; by the hair in some species forming a sort of mane, which extends from the forehead to the withers; but principally by the development of the upper lip and muzzle into a kind of short proboscis or trunk. This trunk though unsuited for performing the delicate offices to which the Elephant's trunk is so well adapted, is nevertheless of sufficient length to assist in gathering towards its mouth, as the reaper's arm does the corn towards the sickle, the vegetable food upon which principally it feeds. The Tapirs are shy, retired animals, living in the marshy parts of deep forests, from which they sally out at night, or during the earlier part of the day, in search of food. They feed principally upon fruit, sugar-canes, and on the buds and shoots of trees; but even when at large they are very voracious and feed indiscriminately upon whatever they meet with.

The *American Tapir* (*T. Americanus*) is about six feet in length from the tip of the trunk to the origin of the tail, and three feet eight inches high to the top of the shoulder. The female is larger than the male, and has often so much white hair as to give her a light roan colour; and in the Cayenne species she has not any mane, which, however, is distinct enough in the Brazilian. They feed on vegetables, and do great injury to the sugar plantations especially; several of them sallying forth together, or at least a whole family, as the young follow their dam for a long time. When anticipating danger they herd together, and although usually harmless, they become so fierce and bold that they seize hold of their enemy with their teeth and pull him down so as to tear him more easily. The inhabitants along the eastern coast of Brazil make use of the Tapir's flesh for food, which very much resembles pork. (Plate 16.)

Other species—the *Mountain Tapir* and the *Malay Tapir*.

HIPPOPOTAMUS—River Horse. Of this genus there is known but one living species (*H. Amphibius*), the size of which is equal, if not superior, to that of the Rhinoceros. The Hippopotamus has a very heavy, unwieldy form, the body being large and round, with the belly nearly touching the ground on account of the shortness of the legs, which are very thick, and terminated by large feet. The mouth is of great width, and the lips thick and broad, especially the upper; they are beset with stiff, short bristles. The teeth of the Hippopotamus are of a very close texture, and extremely white, and on this account are preferred to ivory by the dentists in the manufacture of artificial teeth. The colour of the Hippopotamus when it leaves the water is mouse colour, but when the animal

has become dry, the general colour is brownish black, a little lighter on the belly.

The Hippopotamus, when undisturbed, is a mild and gentle animal, extremely cautious and shy, and when ashore very timid, but in the water is a dangerous antagonist, more especially at pairing time, when he becomes very savage, and occasionally destroys passengers who have accidentally come upon him in crossing the fords.

The Hippopotamus is found only in Africa, and probably extended formerly over the whole of that continent, excepting those countries situate to the north-west of Mount Atlas; it is most common in Southern Africa, but even here is gradually being destroyed as civilization advances northward. In Lower Egypt, where it formerly existed, it is not now found, but only in Upper Egypt—nor is it very numerous here.

SUS—Swine. The animals forming this genus are repulsive, from their habitual disposition to wallowing in dirt and filth of all kinds, from their morose and often ferocious temper, and from their unsightly form and gait. Yet swine serve a most important purpose in the general economy of nature, devouring the refuse which other animals will not touch, and converting it into useful and valuable articles of food, and other purposes. Not, however, that it feeds indiscriminately, for where it has opportunity, it as readily selects those estates which are more suitable to it as other animals. The author of the "*Pan Suecicus*" has in the "*Amanitates Academicæ*" of Linnaeus proved this beyond contradiction, from a careful observation of the different kinds of vegetable food chosen or rejected by different domestic animals; for he found that, whilst the Ox eats 276 and rejects 218, the Sheep eats 387 and rejects 141, the Goat 449 and rejects 126, and the Horse 262 and rejects 212, the Hog eats 72 and refuses 171 plants. The females are usually very prolific, and litter once or twice a year, bringing from six to ten pigs at a farrow, to which they are strongly attached, and defend with as much courage as the male.

Swine are arranged into three sections, Hogs, Babyroussas, and Peccaries.

The first class embraces the *Common Hog* (*S. Scrofa*), from which have sprung five varieties:—The *Hog* (*S. Domesticus*), of which there are several breeds; the *Turkish Swine* (*S. Tursica*); the *Chinese Pig* (*S. Simensis*); the *Guinea Hog* (*S. Porcus*); and the *Single-toed Pig* (*S. Monogulus*).

The second class includes the genus *Barbarussa*, and the third the *Peccaries*.

The genus **PHACOCHEERUS** (Gr. φακός, a wart, and χοῖρος, swine), is of the family *Setigera*. These animals, commonly named *Eogalla*, have great resemblance to swine, but are more thick-set and clumsy in their make. Their snout is extremely broad and flat, and their eyes so close to each other that they can only see directly forwards; these, together with the wattle-like processes depending from the lower edge of the orbits of one species, give them a very ferocious aspect. Whilst young they are lively and good tempered, but as they arrive at their full age they become savage and prefer solitude. They are natives of Africa and feed on vegetable substances, grubbing up the earth in search of roots like Pigs.

Of the family *Laminiungia* we have two genera: *Lipura* (Gr. λιπούρα, wanting a tail), the existence of which is not yet established, and *Hyrax* (Gr. ἕξ or ὄξ, a pig), which seems to connect the clawed with the hoofed animals, the structure of its molar teeth resembling that of the Rhinoceros in miniature, and its plantigrade motion and general form with the *Canis*. There appears to be but one species (*H. Setosus*), the *Rock Badger of the Cape*; *Bristly Damian* or *Damian Israel*. They are about seventeen inches in length, are found in Abyssinia and Egypt, and are used as food by the Arabs of Mount Libanus and Arabia Petrea. Mr. Bruce is probably correct in his opinion that this is the animal mentioned in Psalm civ. 18, and in Proverbs, xxx. 26, under the name of *Conies*.

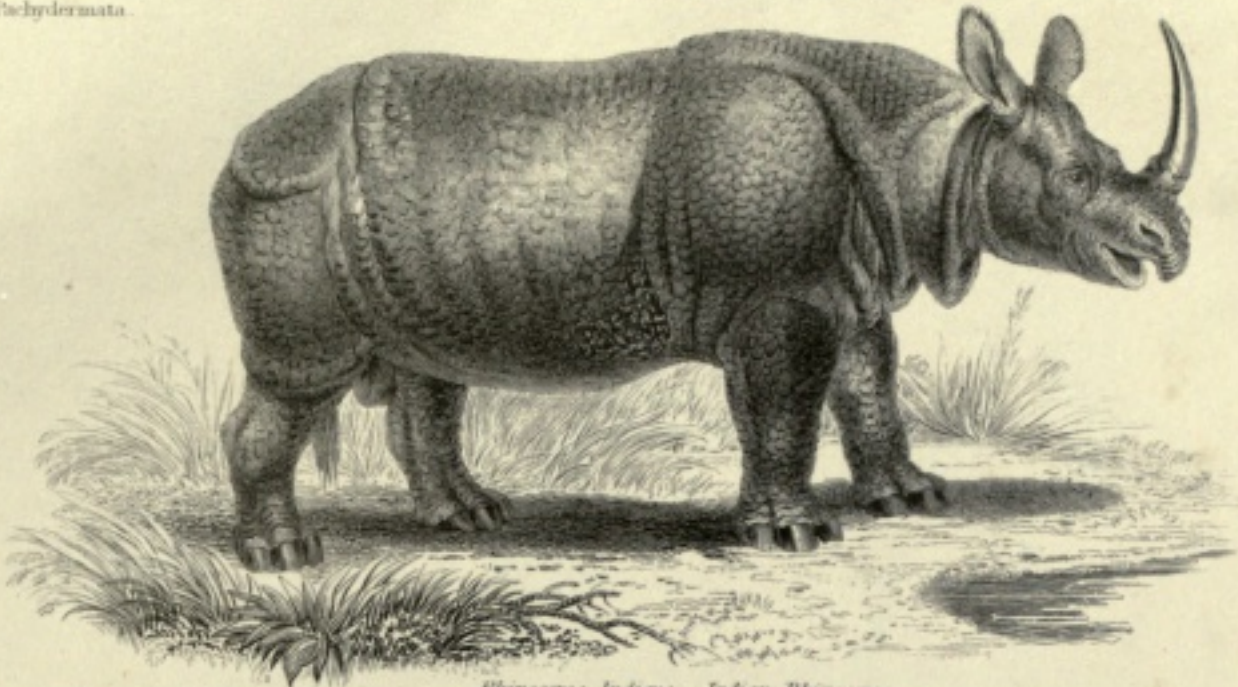
Of the family **NASUTA** there is one extinct genus—the *Palæotherium* (Gr. παλαιόν, ancient, and θηρίον, a beast), five species of which are enumerated by Cuvier, varying from the size of a hare to that of a horse.

MAMMALIA.

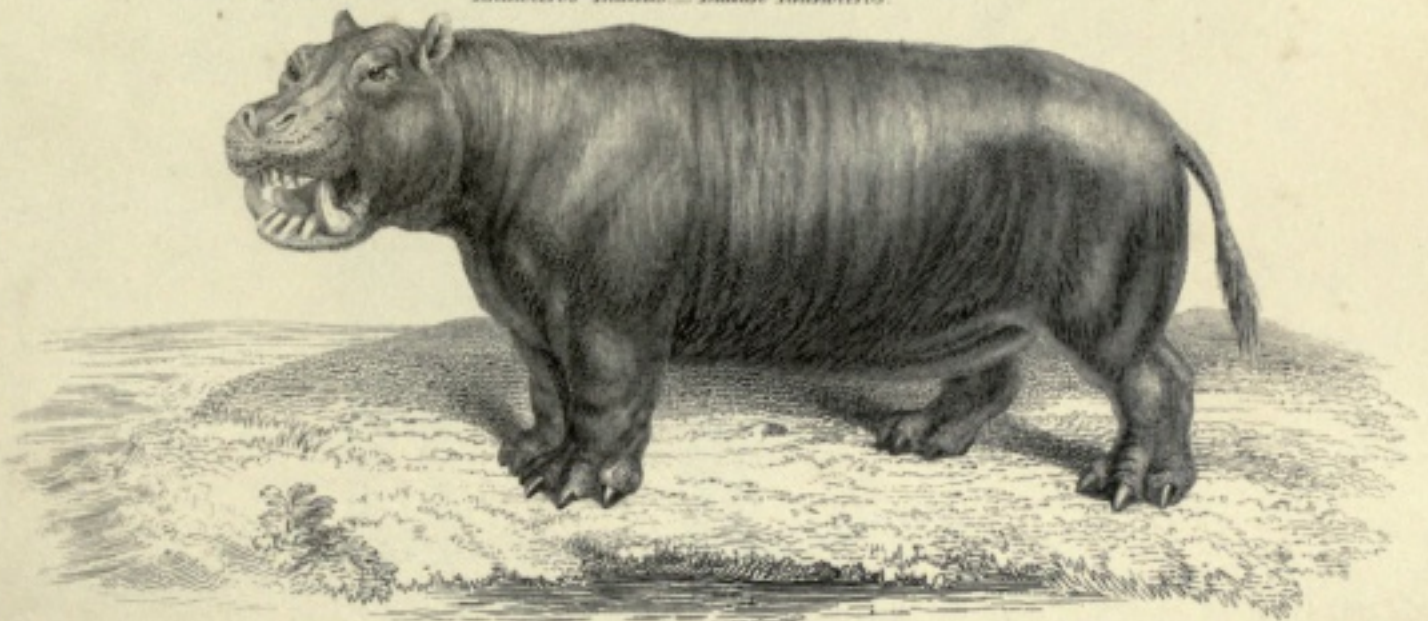
Genera. Rhinoceros, Hippopotamus, Tapirus.

Order Pachydermata.

Family Proboscifera.



Rhinoceros Indicus — Indian Rhinoceros.



Hippopotamus Amphibius — Hippopotamus.



Tapirus Americanus — American Tapir.

Chas. Lindner delin.

J. W. Leary sculp.