

ENCYCLOPÆDIA METROPOLITANA;

OR,

UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY OF KNOWLEDGE,

On an Original Plan:

COMPRISING THE TWOFOLD ADVANTAGE OF

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND AN ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT,

WITH APPROPRIATE ENGRAVINGS.

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RHINO- tubercles; terminal caudal fin lancet-shaped; ventral
BATUS. near the pectoral fins; skin of the body smooth; upper
RHINO- surface light brown, spotted with dusky, and dotted with
CEROS. bluish-white; under surface white in front, and flesh-
colour mingled with white behind. This fish is caught
during the wet season in the Bibiribi river in Brazil;
its flesh is not eaten; but Marcgrave mentions that the
fishers say, if it be eaten, the persons feeding on it be-
come half stupid for three hours, and then recover with-
out assistance. It gives a slight shock like electricity,
causing a crackling in the joints if the limb is touched
with one hand; and if taken hold of in the middle, pro-
duces a general tremor of the limbs.

R. Granulatus, Cuv. Is another species, the skin of
which is granular, like shagreen.

See Bloch, *Ichthyologia a Schneider*; Forskael, *De-
scriptiones Animalium, &c. in Itinere Orientali*; Russel,
Fishes of the Coromandel Coast; Marcgrave, *Historia
Rerum Naturalium Brasiliæ*.

RHINOBATUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous*
insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, clavate,
twelve-jointed, short, moderately stout, placed towards
the apex of the rostrum; the two basal joints of the fun-
culus slightly elongate, obconic, the remainder short,
somewhat nodose, the last being broadest; club elongate-
ovate, slightly acute; head produced in front into a

rather slendered or little bent rostrum, which is longer than
the thorax, this last is conic, with the base very much
bisinuated; the outer produced opposite to the scutellum;
elytra broad, ovate, slightly convex, obtuse; *scutellum*
minute; legs rather stout; *femora* thickened, unarmed;
tibiæ with a minute hook at the tip, within; *tarsi* te-
tramerous.

Type of the genus, *Curculio planus*, Fabricius; *Cur-
ebeneus*, Donovan, *Britt. Ins.* vol. xv. pl. 549. fig. 2. A
native of Europe and of Britain.

RHINOCEROS, Fr. *rhinoceros*; It. *rinoceronte*;
Sp. *rinoceronte*; Lat. *rhinoceros*; Gr. *ῥινόκερως*, from
ῥίς, the nose, and *κέρας*, a horn.

See the Quotation from Pliny.

For there is no beast but hath his enemy; as the cony the polcat,
a sheepe the wolfe, the elephant the *rhinoceros*; and so of other
beasts the like.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. p. 519. *M. John Hawkins.*

In the same solemnities of Pompey, as many times else, was
shewed a *rhinoceros*, with one horne and no more, and the same is
in his snout or muzzle.

Holland. Plinie, book viii. ch. xx.

On high-rai'd decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go;
Such port the elephant bears, and so defy'd
By the *rhinoceros* her unequal foe.

Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

RHINOCEROS.

RHINOCEROS, from the Greek, as above, Lin.
Rhinoceros, Pen. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals be-
longing to the family *Multungula*, order *Pachydermata*,
class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth either deficient or
two in each jaw, or four in each jaw; no cuspid teeth;
molar seven on a side in each jaw, compound and tuber-
cular, and when the crowns are worn, the surface of the
upper teeth exhibits scattered and slightly prominent
ridges, that of the lower small double crescents, and on
the hindmost triple crescents; muzzle elongated, and
the upper lip lengthened and movable; 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.

The animals forming this genus are of heavy pro-
portions, and two of them are next in size to the Ele-
phant. Their neck is very short, and the body stands
higher on the limbs than in either Elephant or Hippo-
tamus, 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. It ex-
hibits some remarkable folds, as if divided into distinct
pieces; these are principally noticed behind the head,
upon the shoulders, and the rump; in those species in
which the skin is loose they are seen beneath the neck
and across the upper part of the limbs, but where it is
more close the folds of the shoulder and the rump are
merely indicated on the sides. 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 pen-

dent, terminating in a point, and very movable, so as to
render it a prehensile organ, which the animal employs in
cropping the branches of trees or shrubs. The number
of incisive teeth varies; in some species there are none,
in others two in each jaw, in which case they are of very
large size; in some there are four in each jaw, and when
this occurs, the middle two in the upper are very large,
and are supported on their outer side by a very small
one, whilst on the contrary, in the lower jaw, the middle
two are much smaller than the outer teeth; the sixth and
seventh molars are the largest, and the others diminish
in size as they pass forwards.

The most remarkable character, however, of this genus
is the horn or horns upon its nose; they are not deci-
duous, 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 irre-
gular, 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, and especially on a shrub
called the Rhinoceros bush, *Stæbe Rhinocerotis*; also upon

RHINO-
BATUS.
RHINO-
CEROS.

RHINO-
CEROS.

the roots of plants, (particularly the stinking *Stapelia*, which has an insipid but cool and watery taste,) which it probably roots up with its nose. Sparrman's relation, on the authority of the Hottentots, that the African species uses the second horn for grubbing up roots, is not probable, if, as there can be little doubt, the first horn is incapable of being turned aside, although he is disposed to believe that assertion also. These animals are of a morose disposition and extremely shy; formerly they were not uncommon in the marshes near Cape Town, but as civilization has advanced they have retired into less frequented districts. They are liable to the attacks of the larger animals of the Cat kind, and it is said also contend with the Elephant; they defend themselves with their horn, and endeavour to rip up the belly of their enemy. They must be divided into two sections.

a. *With one horn.*

R. Indicus, Cuv.; *Rhin. Unicornis*, Lin.; *Indian Rhinoceros*. Nine feet six inches in length, and four feet eight inches in height. The head triangular, but shortened, and, as it were, truncated in front; upper lip pointed; from the forehead in front of the ear commences a fold of the skin, which passes down a little behind the lower jaw. The skin very thick, tubercular, and nearly bare, forming large folds, the bottom of which are flesh-coloured and very soft; on the neck are two of these folds, the first of which, four inches deep, forms a kind of collar beneath the neck, and the second descends in front of the shoulders, and joins with a longitudinal fold which begins near the wither; one very large fold envelopes the whole upper part of the trunk, commencing behind the shoulder and extending down to the armpit, where it becomes transverse, and a second completes the covering of the trunk towards the rump, thicker on the sides than at the upper part, and passing a little forward on the flanks where it terminates; another fold covers the front of the thigh and the outer surface of the leg; and upon either side of the root of the tail is another which is connected with a piece by the side of the vent, joining below with the covering of the leg. The ears and tail are furnished with a few stiff, smooth bristles, and a small number of woolly hairs are scattered over different parts of the body. The general colour of the animal is deep grey tinged with violet. It is a native of India, and 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, even to the dung, 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.

Pennant considers it to be the *Unicorn* of Scripture, and the Indian Ass, *ὁ Ἰνδικὸς ὄνος* of Aristotle, although that author speaks of it as having only single hoofs as well as a single horn; for, on reference to Ælian, book iv. ch. lii., the Indian Ass is there mentioned as having a horn on its forehead which, used as a drinking cup, possesses the same marvellous power, as an antidote against poison and as a curative against disease, ascribed to the horns of the Rhinoceros.

These animals were occasionally exhibited in ancient Rome. Pliny, in his *Natural History*, book viii. ch. xx.,

says, "At the same Games (those of Pompey the Great) was exhibited a Rhinoceros with one horn on its nose, such as I have often seen." But Dion Cassius, in his *History of Rome*, states, they were not exhibited till some time after, *viz.*, at Augustus Cæsar's triumph over Cleopatra; he says, "Many wild beasts also and other animals, and among them the Rhinoceros and Hippopotamus, were then first seen and slain at Rome." Strabo also in his *Geography*, book xvii., when speaking of Arabia, says, "This Country also produces the most powerful Leopards and *Rhinoceroses*, which, as Artemidorus says, are scarcely exceeded in length by the Elephant; and one he saw at Alexandria was almost as tall. But the one which I saw was not of a boxwood colour, but like the Elephant. Its size was that of a Bull, and in shape it resembled a Hog, especially the snout, except the nose, because upon it is a curved horn, the hardest of all bones; this it uses as an organ of offence as the Boar uses its tusks. It has two callosities like the folds of a Dragon, which surround the body from the back to the belly; one inclines towards the crest, and the other towards the loins. What I have related I have myself seen." Of the Rhinoceroses which have appeared in more recent times in Europe, the *first* was sent to Emanuel, King of Portugal, in 1512, and by him forwarded to the Pope; on the voyage, however, it is stated that the animal from some cause became violently irritated and drove in the sides of the vessel; the *second* was brought to England in 1685; the *third* in 1739, and the *fourth* in 1741, were paraded over the greater part of Europe; the *fifth* lived in the Menagerie at Versailles from 1771 to 1793; the *sixth*, sent over for the Emperor of Germany, died in London in 1800; the *seventh* was exhibited in Paris about 1817; two were brought to London in the Spring of 1834, one of which is still in the Gardens of the Zoological Society: and all these were of this species with a single horn.

R. Sondaicus, G. Cuv.; *Javanese Rhinoceros*. It does not appear to be yet ascertained what the actual size of the adult of this species is. The first described, *viz.*, that sent by M. Diard and Duvancel to the French Museum, was a female, the length of which was only five feet five inches and a half, and its height three feet. The second, described by Dr. Horsfield, was nine feet long and four feet three inches high, at the time he saw it, but in four years subsequent it had attained the height of five feet and seven inches. It has a single horn. The head is of a triangular form, and much attenuated to the muzzle; the upper lip is very much lengthened, and the sides of the head marked with protuberances similar to those on the body, but there are no roughnesses or folds. The body is of a lengthened form, and the legs elevated in proportion. The folds less rough or prominent than in the preceding species, those of the neck comparatively smaller, and the posterior fold, which has an oblique direction towards the spine, is less extended. The thick covering of the body is divided on its surface into small tubercles or many-sided plates, having a few short, bristly hairs rising from a depression in their centre. The ears are edged with a row of long, stiff, close-set bristles, and the under surface of the tail throughout its whole length is similarly bristled. This species is found only in Java, where it is known by the name of *Warak*; but in the Western parts of the island and by the Malays it is called *Badak*. It is not confined to any particular district, although most numerous on the Western side of the island, but ranges from the level

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CEROS.

of the sea to the summits of mountains of great elevation, but it prefers high situations. They are gregarious in many parts, where the vegetation is luxuriant and at a distance from human habitations. Its retreats are discovered by deeply excavated passages which it forms along the declivities of mountains, and which, says Dr. Horsfield, are occasionally of great depth and extent. It is not unfrequently met with in the wilds by both Europeans and natives, but no instance is mentioned of its showing any disposition to make an attack. Its manners are comparatively mild, probably because, from its being the largest animal in the island, it is not liable to be roused by contentions with the Elephant, as in many parts of India. A young animal of this species was brought to the Residence at Magellan in 1815 or 1816; it soon became domesticated, and allowed itself to be carried in a kind of cart to the Capital of Surakarta, where it was kept in a large area bounded by a ditch three feet in width, at the entrance to the palace; and although harassed by the visits of the populace it never showed either uneasiness or anger. Branches of trees, shrubs, and twining plants were provided for its food, from which it preferred a species of *Cissus* and the small twigs of a native fig-tree; but plantains were its favourite food. It required large quantities of water; and when not feeding, or undisturbed, it commonly placed itself in the large hollows made by its own weight in the soft earth of its boundary. As it increased in size, the width of the ditch was insufficient to confine it, and it would sally out and destroy the plantations of fruit trees and vegetables by which the habitations of the natives are surrounded; but it showed no inclination to injure any one, and was as readily driven back to its inclosure as a Buffalo.

b. *With two Horns.*

R. Africanus, Cuv.; *R. Bicornis*, Lin.; *le Rhinoceros d'Afrique*, Buff.; *le R. Bicornie*, Camper.; *African Rhinoceros*. About the size of the Indian species, being eleven feet and six inches long, and seven feet high. It has no incisive teeth. The skin is very thick, scabrous, and knotty, but without any perceptible folds, and is almost entirely free from hair, except some black ones an inch in length on the edges of the ears, a few between the horns, and some around as well as beneath and at the tip of the tail. The colour of the skin is ashy, except in the groin, where it is less thick, nearly smooth, and flesh-coloured. 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, and is now but rarely met with. It feeds on the boughs of trees, which it bites into small pieces, also on succulent plants, especially the stinking *Stapelia*, and a species of *Stæbe* called *S. Rhinocerotis*. The smallness and sunken state of its eyes are considered to render its vision indistinct, but, if such be the case, it is amply compensated by the acuteness of its organs of scent and hearing: "at the least noise, therefore, more than usual," says Sparrman, "this creature, taking up the alarm and pricking up its ears, stands clapping with them and listening. Above all things one must take care, even when one is at a great distance, not to get to

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the windward of it; for in that case it seldom fails directly to follow the scent and attack the object of its pursuit." Whatever it meets with in its course, men, oxen, or waggons, it overturns and tramples, but it holds on its way and does not return to the attack. The Hottentot hunters formerly used to steal on it whilst asleep and give it several wounds at once, after which they followed its track for some days till, exhausted by loss of blood, it dropped down and died. But at other times they used two or three poisoned darts, which materially shortened the length of their pursuit. According to Burchell's account, however, they now shoot them with ball; but their smell is so keen that, even at a great distance, they scent the approach of man, and at the first suspicion betake themselves to flight. It is, therefore, only by coming up to them against the wind that they can be got at within musket-shot; but this must be done with the greatest caution, as their hearing is so acute that the least noise in the bushes disturbs and puts them to flight. Sometimes, however, when thus disturbed, they become enraged and assail their pursuer, running directly at him; this attack the hunter, if cool avoids by slipping aside, and gains time to reload his musket whilst the animal turns, which it does slowly and with difficulty, and gets sight of him again. Its flesh is eaten, and, Burchell says, is excellent, and has much the taste of beef. Of its skin the Hottentots make their shamboks or whips, which are strips of three or more feet in length, rounded to the thickness of a man's finger and tapering towards the top; this manufacture is not peculiar to the Cape, but is well known in North Africa, and forms an article of trade under the name of *Corbage*. Cups are made from the horns. This, or at least one species of the two-horned Rhinoceroses, was known to the Romans; one example of it is figured on the famous Prænestine pavement, and another on a coin of Domitian. Pausanias, in his *Description of Greece*, mentions it twice; in the Vth book he says, "the Æthiopian oxen have horns on the nose;" and in the IXth book, "I have also seen the Æthiopian oxen, which are called *Rhinoceroses*, from their having one horn at the extremity of the nose, and a little higher up a second, which, however, is not so large; but on the skull they have no horns." And Cosmas Ægyptius, who visited Æthiopia during the reign of Justinian, mentions in the second volume that the species there found have the same number of horns. That it was exhibited at Rome in the Games can hardly be doubted, as Martial, in his twenty-second Epigram, speaks of it as *Rhinoceros cornu gemino*.

*Namque gravem gemino cornu sic extulit urrum,
Jactat, ut impositus taurus in astra pilas.*

And Dion Cassius, lib. ii., says, that Augustus Cæsar exhibited a Rhinoceros (most probably of this species) in his triumph over Cleopatra.

R. Simus, Burchell; *Flat-nosed Rhinoceros*. Rather more than eleven feet in length, and the tail twenty-five inches; it is said, by Burchell, to differ from the African species already described in the truncated and expanded form of the nose and upper lip; the skin is entirely devoid of hair and has not any folds. According to the same writer, the Negroes and Hottentots consider the two animals as distinct, and apply to them different names; besides which, they say this species feeds only on grass, whilst the others eat the branches of trees and bushes. It is found in the interior of Southern Africa, and was first found about the 26th degree of latitude,

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in the vast plains which during the greater part of the year are arid. It every day frequents the springs, not merely to drink, but also to roll itself in the clay, so as to defend its skin against the scorching heat of the sun. Cuvier does not consider this a distinct species.

R. Sumatrensis, Cuv.; *Sumatran Rhinoceros*, Bell. Seven feet four inches in length and four feet in height. The head is proportionally longer in this than in any other species. Dr. Bell states that it has but two incisive teeth in each jaw; this, however, Sir S. Raffles says is incorrect, as it has two smaller ones in each jaw, placed one on the outer side of each large tooth; they very soon, however, drop out, and hence has arisen Dr. Bell's mistake. The skin is neither divided into plates, as in the Indian species, although there are some folds on the neck, shoulders, and haunches, nor is it so thick, but it is still harsh and black, and covered with coarse, short fur of the same colour. The ears are small, pointed, and edged with short black hairs. The first horn is nine inches long, arched backwards, and connected by a ridge with the base of the second, which is four inches in length, of a pyramidal shape, and placed just before and between the eyes. The female differs only in having shorter horns, and in the skin folds being less distinct. It is a native of Sumatra, but is not bold, as one of large size has been seen to run away from a single wild dog.

Of this genus four fossil species have been discovered, which are distinct from any of those now known to exist.

R. Tichorhinus, Pall.; *Le Rhinoceros de Sibérie*, Cuv.; *Siberian Rhinoceros*. Its size was much greater than that of the African species; its head very long, and sup-

porting two very long horns, the first of which rested on a large bony vault formed by the junction of the bones of the nose, which were supported below by a bony plate, a structure not exhibited in any living species; and it had no incisive teeth in either jaw. Its bones are very common in Siberia, and are found mingled with those of the *Elephas Primigenius*; but they have also been met with at Chatham, in various parts of Germany, and also in France. A whole animal, however, with the skin and all the soft parts, was found, in the year 1771, frozen in the mud on the banks of the river Wiluj, which empties itself into the Lena, and it was covered with thick fur, especially about the legs.

R. Leptorhinus, Cuv.; *Slender-nosed Rhinoceros*. About the size of the African Rhinoceros; its nose furnished with two horns; the muzzle much more slender, and nasal bones more delicate than in the African. It is found in the valley of the Arno.

R. Minimus, Cuv.; *Smallest Rhinoceros*. About the size of a Hog, and having incisive teeth in both jaws. It was found, in 1821, at Saint Laureat, near the town of Moissac, in France.

R. Incisivus, Cuv.; *Incisive Rhinoceros*. Its size equal to that of the Siberian species, but distinguished from it by having incisive teeth. Specimens of its teeth were first found in Germany.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, and *Ossemens Fossiles*; Sparrman, *Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope*; Pennant, *History of Quadrupeds*; Horsfield, *Zoological Researches*; Burchell, *Travels in Southern Africa*.

RHINO-
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RHINOCYLLUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* very short, thick, twelve-jointed, articulations transverse, somewhat perfoliated, and a little constricted, gradually increasing in stoutness to the apex, club ovate, four-articulate, the articulations closely united; head produced in front into a short, thick, angulated, deflexed rostrum; eyes ovate, narrowed beneath; *thorax* somewhat conic, deeply bisinuated behind; *scutellum* very minute; *elytra* oblong, nearly linear, convex, each rounded at the base; legs stout; *tibiæ* armed within at the apex into a minute hook; *tarsi* tetramerous, the penultimate joint bilobed.

Type of the genus, *Curculio thaumaturgus*, Rossi, &c. A very numerous genus; one species of which (the type) inhabits England, and another, *R. antidontalgicus*, has been the subject of a large quarto, by an Italian physician, in which its virtues as a remedy for the toothache are set forth to a marvellous extent.

RHINODES, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* not geniculated; twelve-jointed, arising from the middle of the rostrum, curved, the basal joint elongate-clavate, the second short, robust, obconic, the third smaller, the five following robust, somewhat cup-shaped, gradually thickening to the club, which is four-articulate, elongate-ovate, and acuminate; head produced in front into a nearly straight, cylindrical, shortish rostrum; eyes large, approximating; *thorax* somewhat truncate behind; *elytra* nearly cylindrical, convex, a little truncate in front; legs moderate; *femora*

simple, slightly toothed; *tibiæ* with a minute hook at the apex within; *tarsi* tetramerous.

Type of the genus, *Curculio pruni*, Linnæus. Stephens, *Illust. Britt. Ent. (Mandibulata)*, vol. iii. p. 164. Three species, of which two are British, and frequent cherry and plum trees.

RHINOLOPHUS, from the Greek *ρῖν*, a nose, and *λόφος*, a crest, Geoffr.; *Horseshoe Bat*, Pen. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Cheiroptera*, order *Sarcophaga*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth, two in the upper jaw; in the movable intermaxillary bone frequently deciduous, and four in the lower jaw, short and trifid; cuspid teeth long, conical, and distinct; molar five on a side in each jaw, or five on a side in the upper and six in the lower jaw, the anterior false and one or two pointed; the others pointed and tritorial; muzzle obtuse; nose furnished with a very complicated membranaceous apparatus; that part of it in front of the nostrils always assuming a horseshoe form, that behind varying in figure according to the species, and the nostrils themselves being funnel-shaped; auricles large, simple, and unprovided with opercules; body furnished with digital, lumbar, and anal membranes, which are not covered with hair; upon the breast two teats furnished with milk tubes, and upon the pubes two warts without milk tubes; the joint of the first finger is single, short, and rudimentary, the others have but two joints; tail contained in the anal membrane, and generally not extending beyond it.

This genus belongs to the Insectivorous tribe of Bats,