

LIST

OF

THE ANIMALS

IN THE

LIVERPOOL

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

WITH

NOTICES RESPECTING THEM.

LIVERPOOL :

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ADVERTISEMENT.

As the Collection is liable to continual change, from the transfer of specimens to more convenient quarters, from casualties, or other causes of removal from the Gardens, and from accessions, some irregularities may be observed in this List, notwithstanding the accuracy of the account at the time of its going to press. These will be corrected in the succeeding editions.



VISITORS ARE REQUESTED NOT TO TEASE THE ANIMALS.

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&c. &c. &c.

AFTER leaving the LODGES at the entrance of the Gardens, the visitors proceed down the right hand walk, which will lead them to the lower grounds. The first object that presents itself, is the large Pond and Pelican Cave, containing several fine

1. *Pelicans.*

Pelecanus Onocrotalus, Linn. Le Pelican, Buff.

Le Pelican blanc, Temm.

The Pelican is a native of Asia, Africa, and America. It was once also known in Europe, particularly in Russia, but it now seems to have deserted this part of the world. It dwells in marshy situations, on the banks of rivers and lakes, or the sea-coasts. It is one of the largest of the fifth order of birds (the swimmers,) and considerably exceeds the size of the swan, frequently measuring from five to six feet between the extremity of the bill and that of the tail, and from ten to twelve between the tips of the expanded wings. Its bill is nearly a foot and a half in length, and from an inch and a half to two inches broad, with a membranous pouch at the under side, capable of great dilation, and of containing, when stretched to its utmost extent, two or

153. *Hybrid Pheasants.*

Between the common pheasants and common poultry.

154. *Pied Pheasant.***155. *Common Pheasant.*****156. *The Red Partridge of Barbary.***

Perdix petrosa, Gm.—A very distinct species.

157. *The American Partridges.*

Perdix Marilanda.

158. *The Common Partridge.***159. *The Indian Quails.***

Presented by Captain Crichton, ship *Cordelia*.

160. *The Common Quails.*

Tetra Coturnix, Linn.

161. *The Green Indian Doves.*

Col. Indica.—Presented by Mr. Mainwaring, ship *Caledonia*; and Captain Fraser, ship *Planta*.

162. *The Ring Doves, or Cushats.*

Col. Patumbas, Linn. Le Colombin.

Presented by Captain Petrie, of the ship *Camilla*.

163. *The Turtle Doves.*

Col. turtur, Linn.—Presented by Mr. J. Harrison.

164. *The Partridge Pigeons.*

Columba montana.—Presented by Thomas Moss, Esq.

And at present

A Crown Crane and a Pair of American Gallinules.

The large building to the left is the Elephant house, in which are

165. *The Elephants.*

Elephas Indicus, Cuv. Male and female.

Elephants, even in a savage state, are peaceable and gentle creatures. They never attack any one except in defence of themselves or their companions. They generally march in troops, the oldest leading the van, the younger or lame ones keep in the middle, and those of a second rate as to age, walk in the rear; but they seldom march in this regular order except when they consider the journey dangerous, such as an expedition into cultivated parts, where they expect to meet with opposition. They are peculiarly fond of deep vallies and marshy grounds. They delight in drawing up

water in their trunks, and spouting it around them. They rarely enter into deep water, though well calculated for swimming, raising their trunks far above the surface, to enable them to breathe with ease. Their ordinary food is roots, herbs, leaves, the tender branches of trees, fruit and grain; but they abhor flesh or fish.

The Elephant, when tamed, is the most sagacious of all animals; though apparently so unwieldy. Buffon asserts that he can overtake a horse at full speed. He is said to be so susceptible of injury or insult, that he recollects an individual for many years, and never neglects an opportunity of revenge. It is well authenticated that some have lived one hundred and thirty years in a state of slavery, and it is believed that they will exist upwards of two hundred years in a free state.

The Elephant inhabits India, Cochin China, and some of the provinces of China, and most parts of Africa, to the south of the river Senegal and Ethiopia. In some parts of Africa they are fed upon by the natives, and the trunk is considered a delicate morsel. The hide, when dressed, is said to be proof against a musket ball. Large tusks are frequently found in the woods, but whether they are shed tusks, or the tusks of dead animals, has never been satisfactorily proved.

The largest of these Elephants is the "Rajah," son of "Sultan," the finest elephant in Calcutta. He arrived a short time since by the William Farleigh. He is very tractable, will go upon his knees to receive any person upon his back, carry them round his paddock, and then, at a given sign, kneel down to permit them to dismount. Three times round the small of the leg, measures the greatest height of the animal.

Poodah, the smaller one, is about ten years old, will ring the bell, pick up a sixpence, and perform a variety of tricks. It may be as well to remark that this is the first instance in Europe of a male and female elephant living amicably together.

166. *The Indian Rhinoceros.* (A Male.) Rhinoceros Indicus, Linn.

Next to the Elephant the Rhinoceros is the most powerful of animals. It is usually found 12 feet long from the tip of the nose to the insertion of the tail; from five to six feet high, and the circumference of its body is nearly equal to its length. It is therefore equal to

the Elephant in bulk, and if it appears much smaller to the eye, the reason is, that its legs are much shorter. Its head is furnished with a horn growing from the snout, sometimes three feet long; and, but for this, it would have the appearance of the head of a hog: the upper lip, however, is much longer in proportion, ends in a point, is very pliable, serves to collect its food, and deliver it into the mouth; the ears are large, erect, and pointed; the eyes are small and piercing; the skin is naked, rough, knotty, and lying upon the body in folds, after a very peculiar fashion; there are two folds very remarkable, one above the shoulders, and another over the rump; the skin is so thick as to turn the edge of a scimitar, and to resist a musket-ball; the belly hangs low; the legs are short, strong, and thick, and the hoof is divided into three parts, each pointing forward.

Such is the general outline of an animal that appears chiefly formidable from the horn growing from its snout, and formed rather for war than with a propensity to engage. This horn is sometimes found from three to three feet and a half long, growing from the solid bone, and so disposed as to be managed to the greatest advantage. It is composed of the most solid substance, and pointed so as to inflict the most fatal wounds. The elephant, the boar, or the buffalo are obliged to strike transversely with their weapons; but the rhinoceros employs all his force with every blow, so that the tiger will more willingly attack any other animal of the forest than one whose strength is so justly employed: indeed, there is no force which this terrible animal has to apprehend, defended on every side by a thick horny hide, which the claws of the lion or the tiger are unable to pierce, and armed before with a weapon that even the elephant does not choose to oppose. The combat between these two, the most formidable animals of the forest, must be very dreadful. Emanuel, king of Portugal, willing to try their strength, actually opposed them to each other, and the elephant was defeated. The age of these animals is not well known; it is said by some that they bring forth at three years old, and if we may reason from analogy, it is probable they seldom live above twenty.

The rhinoceros is a native of the deserts of Asia and Africa, and is usually found in those extensive forests that are frequented by the elephant and lion.

The present specimen is a remarkably fine lively animal, four years old, brought from India by Captain Pope, ship Duke of Northumberland. It subsists entirely upon vegetable food similar to the elephant.

167. *The One-humped Camel.*

Camelus dromedarius, Linn.

The Camel is found in the deserts of Arabia and Sahara. Their strength, docility, and endurance of privation peculiarly qualify them for carrying merchandize across these vast and sandy wastes. They are consequently called by the Arabs, the "ships of the desert." The caravans frequently consist of, at least, three thousand Camels, and several hundred men. It is asserted that the Bactrian species of camel will carry from one thousand to twelve hundred weight. The milk of the female is very useful to the Arabs as an article of food. The camel will frequently carry his rider a journey of thirty leagues in one day.

The visitor then turns to the left hand, and enters a large and newly-erected building, containing

168. *Nylgaus.* (Male and Female.)

Trago *Camelus, Linn.*

169. *The Alpaca.*

170. *Axis Deer.*

Cervus Axis, Cuv.—Native of India, and breeds well in this country. It resembles the *Fallow Deer* in its markings, but very distinct in the form of its horns. One presented by Captain Gill, of the ship *Mona*.

171. *Sambur Deer.*

Cervus Hippelaphus, Cuv.

172. *Pair of the Greater Kangaroos and Young.* (Male and Female.)

Macropus Major, Shaw; Didelphis gigantea, Cuv.

Brought over by Captain Cunmin, ship *Cabotia*.

They are the largest of New Holland animals, sometimes found six feet high; discovered by Captain Cook, in 1779, and now bred in Europe. The flesh is said to resemble venison. The young ones, which at birth are only an inch long, pass into the maternal pouch, even when they are old enough to graze, which they effect by stretching out their necks from the pouch while the mother herself is feeding. These animals