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**CATALOGUE**  
OF THE  
**WITT MUSEUM,**  
1849.

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**BEDFORD :**  
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127. Skull of the Goat —male.
128. Skull of the Leicester Sheep—female.
129. Skull of a Spanish breed of Sheep.
130. Skull of the Mouse Deer—female. } Vide No. 10, for  
 131. Skull of the Mouse Deer—male. } this animal.
132. Skull of a Rhinoceros that was shot near the Cape of Good Hope, the ball entered the right side of the jaw and after passing through the windpipe lodged in the opposite side.
133. Horn of a Rhinoceros, but not belonging to the foregoing specimen. In the more common Rhinoceros the horn is short and stumpy, and in one variety of the African Rhinoceros it is double, a short one is situate just above the other. The attachment of this horn to the enormous bones of the nose is interesting, being connected with them solely by strong ligamentous fibres, and not fitting on to a projection of bone as is the case in the horns of common cattle. The wise provision of this union is obvious—the horn of the Rhinoceros is its only weapon of defence—it is a powerful beast and it is accustomed to use its horn in uprooting trees, &c., if this were a bony process, it might be accidentally broken off, but by the yielding nature of these ligaments, the animal is warned how far he may exert his enormous strength without doing himself such irreparable injury.
134. Skull of the Hippopotamus, from the Cape of Good Hope.
135. Skull of the English Hog—male.
136. Skull of the English Hog—female.

137. Skull of the Ethiopian Hog, from the Cape of Good Hope. The grinding teeth of this animal are worthy of notice.
138. Skull of the Babirossa, from Java.
139. Skull of a large Porpoise, caught in the fishing nets on the coast of Singapore in the year 1827.
140. Skull of a Porpoise, caught at Terra Del Fuego.
141. Skull of the common Alligator of India, caught at Pulo-Penang in the Straits of Malacca.
142. Skull of the Bottled-nosed Alligator from India. The joint of the jaw in the Alligator is worthy of notice. In man and all animals, where the legs are longer than the jaws, the lower jaw is the moving power, and at the joint, a projection of the lower jaw is received into a corresponding cavity in the upper, but in the Alligator the reverse of this is the fact; the reason of this provision is obvious, from the shortness of the legs and the great length of the jaws in the Alligator, the animal would not be able to open its mouth if it had been furnished with the ordinary joint.
143. Skull of the large Singapore Turtle. This animal from which this specimen was taken weighed five cwt. The cavity where the brain is lodged is capable of holding only about an ounce weight of brain.
144. Skull of the common West Indian Turtle.
145. Skull of the common Frog.
146. Skull of the common Toad.
147. Skull of the common Snake.
148. An imperfect Skeleton of the common Blue Shark.