

A  
SUPPLEMENT

TO

*Ephraim*  
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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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**RHAPSODOMANTIA**, *ῥαψωδομαντία*, among the antients, a species of divination performed with the works or rhapsodies of the poets, particularly Homer and Virgil, who were looked upon as divine and inspired persons; whence this kind of divination was called *sortes Homericæ* and *Virgilianæ*. *Potter*, *Archæol. Græc.* l. 2. c. 16. Tom. I. p. 333. See **Sortes**, *Cycl.*

**RHEEDIA**, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, so called from Mr. Van Rheed. The characters of the genus are these: the flower has no cup. It consists of four petals, which are of an oval figure, and are hollowed, and expanded wide open. The stamina are five filaments. The germen of the pistil is globose. The fruit is small, and of an oval figure. It is succulent, and consists only of one cell, and contains three very large seeds, which are of an oval oblong figure, and marked with strangely irregular lines, resembling several characters. *Linnaei Gener. Plant.* p. 523. *Plumier.* 18.

**RHEGMA**, a word used by the antients to express any breaking, or bursting of a soft part without a wound, but most frequently for abscesses breaking inwardly.

**RHENONES**, among the antient Germans, a kind of garment covering the shoulders and breast down to the middle. It was either entirely made of skins, or covered over with them; the long hair of which being outward, proved a good defence against rain. *Pitisc.* in voc.

**RHEO-STATICS**, is used by some for the statics, or the science of the equilibrium of fluids. *Castel. Math. Univ.* p. 73.

**RHEUMATISM** (*Cycl.*)—In obstinate *rheumatisms* small doses of emetic wine are much recommended by Dr. Huxham.

**RHEXIA**, in natural history, the name of a genus of plants, the characters of which are these. The perianthium consists of one leaf; it is of an oblong figure, tubular, inflated at the bottom, and divided into four segments at the mouth. It remains after the flower is fallen. The flower consists of four petals; they are of a roundish figure; they stand expanded, and are affixed to the cup. The stamina are eight capillary filaments longer than the cup. These are affixed to the cup, and are terminated by long drooping antheræ. The germen of the pistil is roundish, the style is simple, and of the length of the stamina. The stigma is somewhat thick and obtuse. The capsule is contained within the belly, or inflated part of the cup; it is roundish, composed of four valves, and containing four cells. This contains a number of roundish seeds. It is to be observed, that in some species of this genus the calyx is smooth, in others it has several hairs disposed in a stellated manner. *Linnaei Gen. Pl.* p. 161. *Pluknet*, f. 173. f. 4. *Gronovius.*

**RHINANTHUS**, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, the characters of which are these. The perianthium is roundish, but compressed, somewhat inflated and composed of one leaf, divided into four segments at the end. This is permanent, and does not fall with the flower. The flower is of the labiated kind, and consists of one petal. Its tube is of the length of the cup, its limb open but compressed at the base. The upper lip is hooded, compressed, marginated and narrow; the under lip is broad, flat, and obtuse, and lightly divided into three segments; the middle one somewhat larger than the rest. The stamina are four filaments, of the length of the upper lip of the flower, under which they are hid, two of them are somewhat shorter than the others. The antheræ are incumbent, and are bifid and hairy. The germen of the pistil is oval and compressed. The style is capillary, and of the length of the stamina, or somewhat more than that. The stigma is obtuse and bent. The fruit is an erect orbicular but compressed capsule, it is composed of two valves, and divided into two cells. The seeds are numerous, and of a flatted figure, and fall out by the opening of the capsule at its sides. *Linnaei Gen. Pl.* p. 282.

**RHINE** (*Cycl.*)—**RHINE**, in ichthyology, a name given by Aristotle, Appian, and most of the Greek writers to that species of the *squalus*, which we usually call the *squatina*; the *squat* of Isidore and Pliny. Artedi has distinguished this from all the other species of the *squalus*, by the having no pinna ani, and the mouth in the extremity of the snout.

**RHINECHITIS**, a name of a surgical instrument, used for syringing the nostrils.

**RHINGAU**, a name given by some authors to the *lavaretus*, a small fish, caught in the German lakes, and sent in pickle into many parts of the world. *Willughby's Hist. Pisc.* p. 183. See the article **LAVARETUS**.

**RHINOBATUS**, in zoology, the name of a flat cartilaginous fish, of the *squatina*, or *monk fish* kind, but differing from it in this, that the body is proportionably longer, and the head is more pointed; and the mouth is a great way below the end of the snout, and placed under the head. It is from three to four feet long, and is common in the Mediterranean, and brought to market in some parts of Naples. *Fab. Column.* p. 119.

**RHINOCEROS**, in zoology, the name of a genus of quadrupeds, so called from an horn growing on their nose. Of this genus there are only two known species. 1. The

*rhinoceros* with only one horn on its nose; and, 2. The *rhinoceros* with two horns.

In the year 1739 we had a young *rhinoceros* shewn in England, of which Dr. Parsons has given a very accurate account in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

The creature fed on rice, sugar, and hay; his keeper used to mix the rice and sugar in the following manner: seven pounds of rice and three pounds of sugar made the provision for one day; he eat this at three meals; and besides this he eat about a truss of hay every week, and a large quantity of greens that were brought to him, at different times, and of which he seemed more fond than of dried food. He drank often, and always swallowed a large quantity of water at a time. See *Tab. of Quadrupeds*, N<sup>o</sup> 13 and 14.

He appeared very peaceable in his temper, and bore to be handled on any part of his body, with great patience, except when he was hungry; but he was then always outrageous, as also when he was struck. His most violent passions, even on the last occasion, were however always immediately appeased by giving him victuals.

Notwithstanding the lumpish aspect, and heavy make of this creature, he would jump about very nimbly in his fits of passion, and often leap to a great height; and one common mark of his fury was the striking his head against the walls, or any thing else that was in the way, and this he would do with terrible violence. He was very apt to fall into these passions in a morning before his rice and sugar were given him, and from the whole he appeared quite untractable, and seemed able, in his passions, to have run so fast, as that a man on foot could not have escaped him.

This creature was two years old, and did not exceed a young heifer in height, but was remarkably broad and thick. His head was very large; and the hinder part of it, near the ears, remarkably elevated above the rest of the face, which was flat, and sunk down, in a remarkable manner in the middle, rising again toward the origin of the horn, but in a much smaller degree. The horn stands upon the nose of the animal as upon a sort of hill; and when the skeleton of the head is seen, that part of the skull on which the horn is fixed, is found to rise into a blunt cone, to answer to a cavity in the basis of the horn, which is very hard and solid; in other respects, having no manner of hollow, or core, like those of other quadrupeds. The horn in this young animal did not rise above an inch high from its tough basis, and was black and smooth at the top, but ragged downwards; and the determination of its growth is backward, not straight up; this is very evidently seen in the horns of old *rhinoceroses*, which are always curved in a considerable degree that way. If we consider the proportion of this animal's size, to the length of its horn, and thence carry the proportion to that between the large horns we see in the museums of the curious, we must suppose the animal of a very stupendous size, when at its full growth. *Phil. Trans.* N<sup>o</sup> 470. p. 530.

The sides of the under jaw, in this creature, stand very wide asunder, slanting outward to the lower edge, and backward to the neck; the edges turn outwards from this structure of the bones, and the head necessarily looks very large. That part of the head which reaches from the forepart of the horn to the upper lip may be called the nose; this is very thick, and bulky, and has a kind of circular sweep down towards the nostrils; on all this part there are a great number of rugæ or wrinkles.

The nostrils are situated very low, in the same direction with the opening of the mouth, and not more than an inch from it; and when viewed in a foreview, the whole nose, from the top of the horn to the verge of the lower lip, is shaped like a bell. The under lip is like that of an ox, but the upper more like that of a horse, and he uses it as that creature does, to gather up hay from the rack, or grass from the ground; but, with this superior advantage, that this creature has a power of extending this lip to six or seven inches in length from the nose, and there drawing it to a point; with this lip, thus extended, the creature is able to grasp a stick, or any small substance, and hold it extremely fast; and this power of prolonging the lips serves, in many purposes, to the same end as the trunk of that other unweildy animal the elephant.

The tongue of the *rhinoceros* is said to be so rough as to be able to rub a man's flesh off from the bones; but, in this young subject it was so soft, that it resembled that of a calf. It may possibly grow harder with age; but the story of its effects seems of a piece with the many other false marvels reported of this animal. The eyes are dull and sleepy, much like those of a hog in shape; he seldom opens them entirely; and it is to be observed, that they are situated nearer the nose than those of any other known quadruped. The ears are broad and thin toward the top, much like those of a hog; but they arise each from a narrow round base, with some wrinkles on it, which issues out of a sinus, as it were surrounded with a fleshy fold. The neck is very short, and has two folds, or wrinkles, wholly surrounding it, only that the anterior one is broken underneath; and has a flap hanging

hanging from it so deep, that it would contain a man's hand; from the middle of the posterior plica of the neck, there arises another, which passing backward, is lost before it reaches the body. The shoulders are thick and heavy, and have each a fold passing downward. The body is very large and thick, and stands out at the sides like that of a cow with calf. The legs are very thick and strong, they are round, and somewhat smaller downwards than in the upper part; and when the creature stands upright they bend inward at the knee, so that they are nothing like straight. In some quadrupeds the fetlock bends to the weight of the animal, but in this creature there is no appearance of any such bending, so that he seems to stand upon four stumps, especially when viewed behind. He has three hoofs upon each foot forward, but the back part is a great mass of flesh, rough like the rest of the skin; and the sole of the foot is very plump and callous in the surface, but easily yielding to the pressure from the softness of the subjacent flesh. Its shape is like that of a heart, with a blunt apex before, and a broad base behind. The tail is very small in proportion to the size of the animal, not exceeding seventeen or eighteen inches in length, and but thin or slender; it is very rough, and has a kind of twist or stricture towards the extremities, ending in a flat mass; this gave occasion to some authors to compare the whole tail to a spatula; on the sides of this flat part there grew a few short, but very thick and strong black hairs, but these grow much longer in the more advanced state of the creature; and are not round, like other hairs, but flat, like small pieces of whalebone. The creature has no other hair about it, except a very small quantity at the edge of the ears. See Tab. of Quadrupeds, No 13 and 14.

The penis of the male *rhinoceros* is of a very remarkable structure, being inclosed in two cases. The female differs in nothing from the male except in the pudenda, which are shaped like those of a cow.

The skin of the *rhinoceros* is thick, and seems almost impenetrable; it feels like a piece of board of half an inch thick. It is covered in all parts, more or less, with a sort of incrustations, resembling scales. These are small on the neck, and largest of all in the shoulders and hips; between the folds of this thick skin, the cuticle, which is left bare, is soft, and easily penetrable. The scabby incrustations of the skin have been called scales, by some writers; but this is a very wrong term, for they have nothing of the nature of scales, nor any thing of regularity in them.

The creature is of the retromingent, and therefore probably of the retrogenerative kind; the penis, when erect, is not more than nine, or at the utmost ten inches long, and is curved backward at the end. This was the description of the *rhinoceros* shewn in England at this time, and of all the others that have been seen in this part of the world as to the general characters; but though these creatures, which we have seen, have but one horn, it is very certain, that there is a species of *rhinoceros* which has two. Martial has mentioned a *rhinoceros*, as shewn in the amphitheatre at Rome, which had two horns; but his commentators supposing the copies erroneous, have been at great pains to alter it, so as to make it express what they had seen or heard of, that is a *rhinoceros* only with one horn: but it appears, from almost indisputable testimony, that there not only is in nature such a *rhinoceros* with two horns, but that such were shewn in the public sports at Rome, and therefore the text seems to have been very right, and the commentators in the wrong. The creatures we have seen have indeed only had one horn; and the accounts of travellers, and the great number of horns preserved in the cabinets of the curious, which are all single, seem to prove this; but though the *rhinoceroses* of Asia are all one horned, yet it is certain, that there is a kind found in Africa which has two horns, and not less certain, that the Romans had beasts from this last part of the world as well as the other. Peter Kolbe, in his voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, describes *rhinoceroses*, which he saw, and which had a horn on the nose, and another close behind it. Sir Hans Sloan's museum affords two horns of a *rhinoceros*, standing just as this author has described them, which are still fixed to the same integument; and we are convinced of the Romans being acquainted with this species, from a brass medal of Domitian, which has on it a *rhinoceros*, with two horns on the nose placed in this manner.

Redi, who has been very sagacious in discovering the falsity of many of the pretended medicines taken from animals, yet gives us, on the testimony of his own experience, an account of some very remarkable virtues in the parts of the *rhinoceros*. The blood he assures us is excellent in colics and in dysenteries. The decoction of the skin, he assures us, is a grand stomachic antidote, and the horns are very valuable and alexipharmic. Redi's Experience.

**RHINOCEROS avis**, the *rhinoceros bird*, a name given by authors to a species of Indian raven, called by others *corvus indicus cornutus*. The beak of which is frequently brought over into Europe.

It is a very ugly bird, and of a very rank smell. It much exceeds the European raven in bigness, and its head and neck

are very thick. Its eyes are very large, and its beak of a very remarkable figure, having a large and thick horn like protuberance on its upper part. The whole beak is bent like a bow, not hooked at the end like the beaks of the hawk, &c. It is of a yellowish white below, and on the upper part toward the head is of a fine gay red, and the rest of a yellowish white: the upper chap is ferrated. The horn grows out from the head with this and runs along it, and bends up at its extremity; its upper and under part are red, its middle yellow. The bird feeds on carrion, and the guts of dead animals. Aldrovand de Avibus.

**RHINOPTES**, a word used by the antients to express a person, who from an ulcer in the great canthus of the eye, laying open the passages to the nose, can see through his nostril.

**RHIPTASMOS**, a word used by the antients, to express a restlessness and frequent tossing about, a very common symptom in fevers.

**RHIZAGRA**, the name of a surgical instrument used to extract the stumps of teeth.

**RHIZOPHORA**, in botany, the name given by Linnæus to a genus of plants, described under the name of *mangles* by Plumier, the characters of which are these: the perianthium is erect, and is composed of one leaf, divided into four oblong segments. The flower is erect, and is composed of one petal, divided into four segments, and is shorter than the cup. The stamina are twelve erect filaments, alternately shorter one than the other, and the antheræ are small. The germen of the pistil is subulated; there is scarce any style; the stigma is acute, and the receptacle is of an oval figure; this becomes fleshy, and contains the base of the seed. The seed is single, and extremely long; it is of a clavated figure, and pointed at the end. There is some variation in the number of the stamina in this plant; they are always, however, of some number between eight and twelve, these being the highest and lowest extremes. Linnæi Gen. Pl. p. 207. Plumier Gen. 15. Hort. Mal. Vol. 6. p. 31, 32.

**RHODIOLA**, in botany, the name given by Linnæus to a genus of plants, commonly called *rhodia*. The characters of which are these: it produces two kinds of flowers, the one hermaphrodite, acting as male flowers; the other simply female. In the male flower, the cup is a concave erect perianthium, divided into four obtuse segments, and not falling with the petals. The flower consists of four petals, which are oblong, obtuse, erecto-patent, and twice as long as the segments of the cup: these fall soon after they are open: they have four erect nectaria, surrounded with a thin rim, and somewhat shorter than the cup. The stamina are eight pointed filaments, longer than the petals of the flower. The antheræ are simple. The pistil has four oblong and pointed germina. The styles and stigmata are very imperfect. The fruit that should succeed these is very abortive. In the female flower the cup is of the same kind with that of the male. The flower is composed of four rude, erect, and obtuse petals, of the same size with the segments of the cup, and remaining with it. The nectaria in this flower are the same with those of the male. The pistil has four oblong pointed germens, which go off into so many straight simple styles, crowned with obtuse stigmata. The fruit consists of four corniculated capsules, which are univalve, compressed inwards, and opening in that part. In these capsules are contained a number of seeds of a roundish shape. Linnæi Gen. Pl. p. 498.

**RHODITES lapis**, the *rose stone*, in natural history, the name given by authors to a kind of *astroites*, or *star-stone*, in which the figures more represent roses than stars: they are in both owing to coralloide bodies immersed in the stone; which, according to their various species, afford a different figure, when cut transversely, in the cutting the stone into plates for use. See **ASTROITES** and **STAR-stone**.

**RHODIUM marmor**, a name given by the antients to a marble brought from Rhodes; it was of a good white, but inferior to the Parian, and was used by the Romans in their public buildings, and sometimes in statuary.

**RHODOMELON**, a name given by the antients to a confection made of roses, quinces, and honey, used as a grateful astringent and detergent in many cases.

**RHODOPUS gallinula**, in zoology, a name given by some authors to the bird more usually known by the name *tringa*. Gesner de Avid. See the article **TRINGA**.

**RHOITES**, the name of a medicine among the antients, which is a sort of rob of the juice of pomegranates. Dioscorides describes it as the simple juice of the fruit, evaporated over the fire to the consistence of an extract; but Paulus Ægineta gives the receipt to be three parts juice of pomegranate, and one part honey, boiled to the evaporation of a third part. So that the *rhoites* of Dioscorides was a true rob of pomegranates; the other, rather honey of pomegranates, like our honey of roses.

**RHOMB**. See the article **RHOMBUS**, *Cycl.* and *Suppl.*

**RHOMBO**, the name of a peculiar fish of the *rhombus*, or turbot kind, called *rhombus aculeatus* by Aldrovand, Gesner, and other authors. It is a large fish, of an ash coloured green on the back, and white on the belly. It has no scales;

# QUADRUPEDS and SERPENTS



1  
*Leo,*  
*The Lion.*

2  
*Leona,*  
*The Lions.*

3  
*Ursa,*  
*The Bear.*

4  
*Lupus Cervinus,*  
*The Lynx, or Ounce.*

5  
*Catus Pardus,*  
*The Cat of the Mountain.*

6  
*Alce femina, A Female Elk.*

7  
*Gazella,*  
*The Antelope.*

8  
*Rupicapra,*  
*The Chamois.*

9  
*Cervus Canadensis,*  
*The Canada Stag.*

10  
*The Greenland-Buck,*  
*Cervus Spitzbergensis.*

11  
*Vacca Barbarica,*  
*The Barbary-Cow.*

12  
*Bubalus,*  
*The Buffalo.*

19  
*Lutra,*  
*The Otter.*

18  
*Castor,*  
*The Beaver.*

13  
*Rhinoceros.*

15  
*The Porcupine of*  
*Hudsons Bay.*

16  
*Dromedarius,*  
*The Dromedary.*

17  
*Animal Zibethicum,*  
*The Civet-Cat.*

20  
*Coati Mondé.*

21  
*Tatu-Apara,*  
*The long headed Armadilla.*

22  
*Martes,*  
*The Marten.*

23  
*Carigucia.*

24  
*Mustela,*  
*The Weasel.*

25  
*Hystrix,*  
*The Porcupine.*

26  
*Echinus,*  
*The hedge-hog.*

27  
*Mus alpinus, The Marmotte.*

28  
*Testudo,*  
*The Tortoise.*

29  
*Chamaleo,*  
*The Chameleon.*

30  
*Lacerta Viridis,*  
*The Green Lizard.*

31  
*Lacerta Chalcidica,*  
*The Seps.*

32  
*Aspides, Asps.*

33  
*Hæmorrhous.*

34  
*Lacertus Cyprius,*  
*The Cyprian Lizard.*

35  
*Americana,*  
*The Brazilian Lizard.*

36  
*Lacertus Tarantula dictus,*  
*The Tarantula Lizard.*

37  
*Boyuna.*