

THE
ANIMAL KINGDOM,
OR
ZOOLOGICAL SYSTEM,

OF THE CELEBRATED
SIR CHARLES LINNÆUS;

CLASS I.
MAMMALIA:

CONTAINING
A COMPLETE SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTION, ARRANGEMENT, AND NOMENCLATURE, OF ALL THE KNOWN SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF THE MAMMALIA,
OR ANIMALS WHICH GIVE SUCK TO THEIR YOUNG;

BEING A TRANSLATION OF THAT PART OF THE
SYSTEMA NATURÆ,
AS LATELY PUBLISHED, WITH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS,
BY PROFESSOR GMELIN, OF GOETTINGEN.

TOGETHER WITH
NUMEROUS ADDITIONS FROM MORE RECENT ZOOLOGICAL WRITERS,
AND ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPERPLATES:

By ROBERT KERR, F.R. & A.S.S.E.
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, AND OF THE ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY,
AND SURGEON TO THE ORPHAN HOSPITAL OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR J. MURRAY, No. 32. FLEET-STREET;
AND
R. FAULDER, No. 42. NEW BOND STREET.

1792.

2. Two-horned Rhinoceros.—2. *Rhinoceros bicornis*. 2.

Has two horns.

Syst. Nat. ed. x. p. 56. n. 2. Sparman, act. Holm. 1778, trim. 4. n. 5. D^o. voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, 4to, London, 1784, vol. ii. 96. pl. 3. Martial, spect. epig. 22. Phil. transf. abr. ix. 100. & xi. 910. Phil. transf. lvi. 32. t. 11. Kolben, ii. 101. Flacourt, Madagaf. 395. Lobo, Abyf. 230. Bruce, Abyf. v. 85. & fig. Penn. hist. of quad. n. 66. pl. xv.

Inhabits Africa.—The bones of this animal, as we are lately assured by Pallas, are often found buried even in the north of Russia. This species or variety, is formerly mentioned by Pausanias and Martial, is represented on the Prenestine pavement, and on a coin of the Roman Emperor Domitian, and is described by Cosmas Ægyptius, who travelled into Ethiopia, in the sixth century, under the reign of Justinian. The difference between this and the former species can scarcely be attributed to age or sex; though Dr Gmelin seems hardly to consider them as different species. The flesh resembles that of the hog; and the viscera are similar to those of the horse; it has no gall-bladder, and no fore-teeth; the second horn is situated above the first, or nasal horn, nearer the fore-head. A variety of this species, having three horns, occurs very rarely; the third horn being only a kind of excrescence from one of the other two.

If both Sparman and Bruce are faithful in their representations of the Rhinoceros with two horns, the animals they describe are, by no means of the same species: The figure given by Mr Bruce exactly corresponds with the description already given of the one-horned Rhinoceros in every thing but the additional horn, so that, *mutatis mutandis*, it may serve for either; on the contrary, the figure given by Sparman differs totally from that of the one-horned species, for the remarkable folds on the skin are entirely wanting: Sparman has the good fortune to have the authenticity of his representation not a little strengthened by the figures of two Rhinoceroses, each with two horns, one on the Prenestine pavement, and another on a medal of Domitian, in both of which the skin is smooth. I am therefore forced to believe that the Abyssinian Rhinoceros, as represented by Mr. Bruce, is only a variety of the Asiatic, or one-horned kind, while that of Sparman is a distinctly different species.—T.

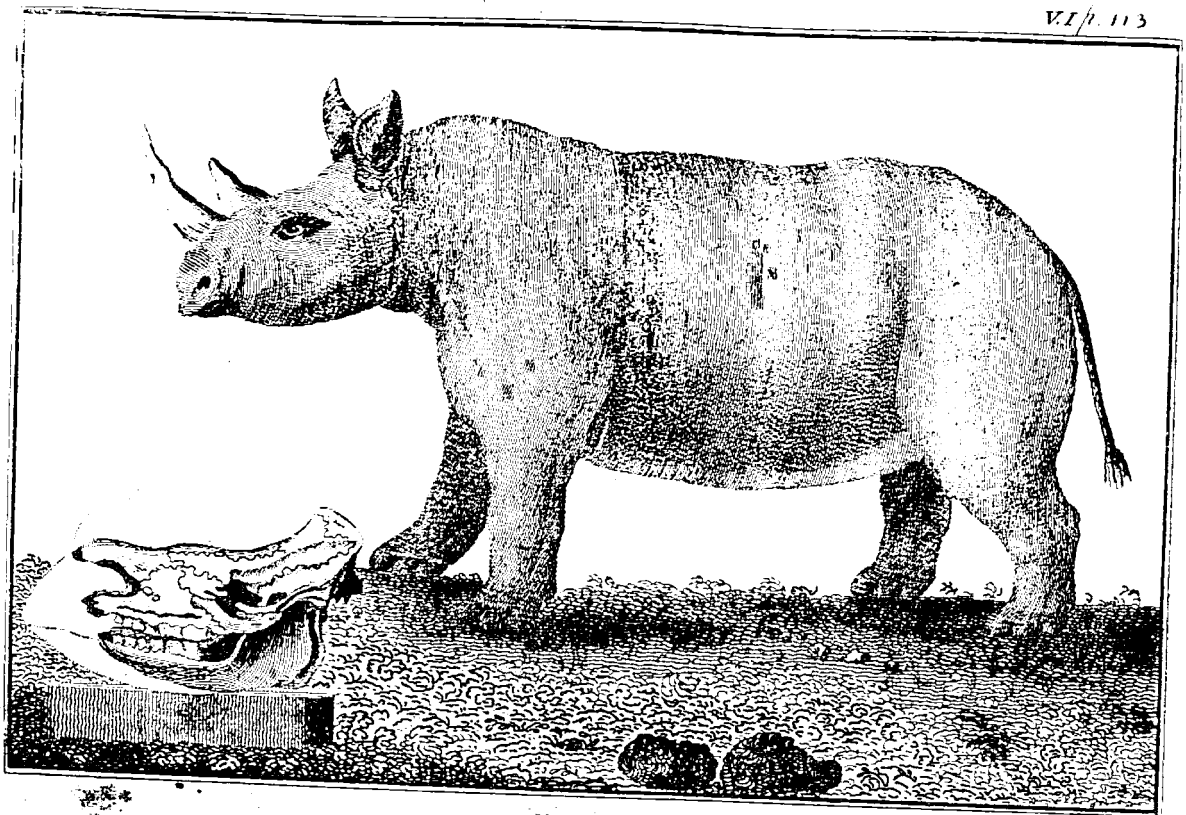
X. SUKOTYRO.—*SUKOTYRUS*.

Has a horn on each side of the head close to the orbits.

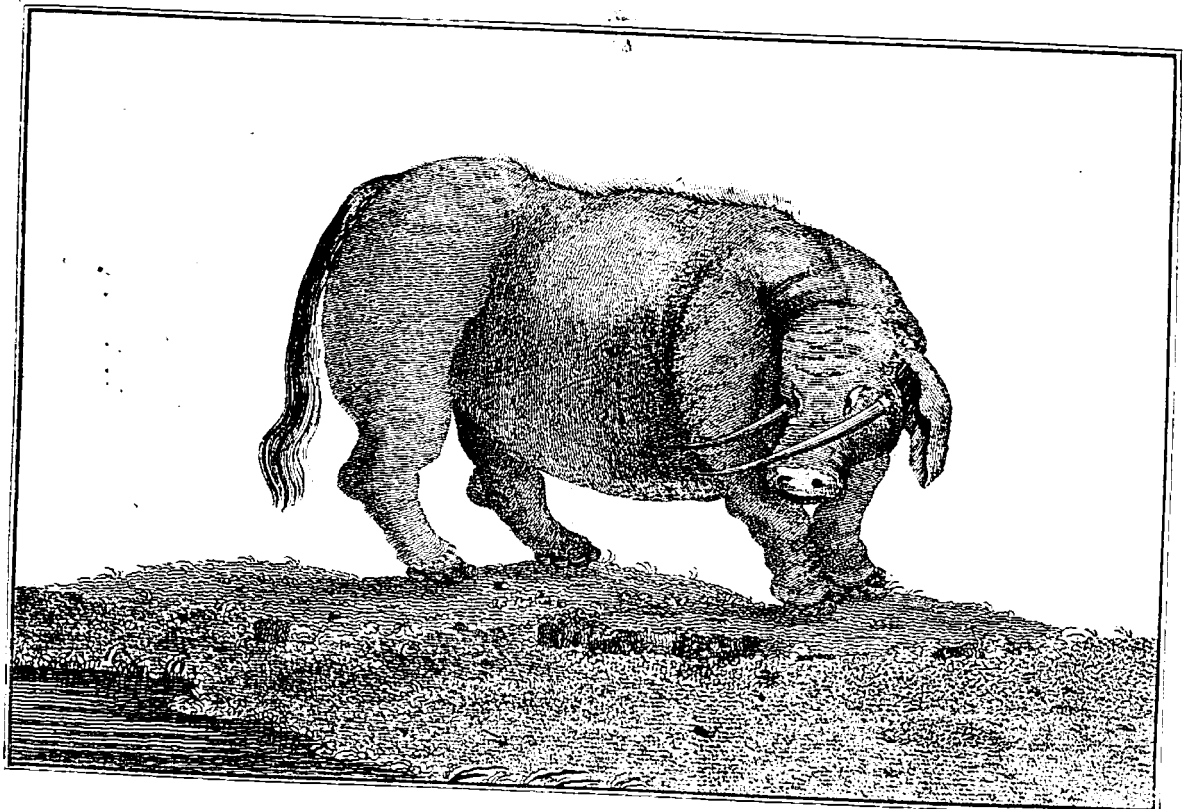
1. Javan Sukotyro.—*Sukotyris indicus*.

Has a short, narrow, upright mane, along the back, from the back of the head to the rump. Nieuhoff, voy. to India, in Churchill's coll. ii. 360. & fig.

Inhabits the Island of Java.—The Sukotyro, as the Chinese call it, is a very odd shaped beast; it is of the bigness of a large ox, with a snout like a hog, having two long rough ears, and a thick bushy tail; the eyes are placed upright in the head, quite different from other beasts; on the sides of the head, next to the eyes, stand two long horns, or rather teeth, not quite so thick as those of the Elephant; it feeds on herbage, and is but seldom taken. This is the description given by Mr Nieuhoff.



Nº 162



Nº 163

J. Archer sc.

Inhabits America.—Is about the size of an ordinary cat, and weighs seven pounds: Was fed on flesh and milk, and refused grain or fruits.

IX. RHINOCEROS.—9. *RHINOCEROS*. 36.

Has a solid, persistent, conical horn, situated on the nose, and not adhering to the bone.

161

1. One-horned Rhinoceros.—1. *Rhinoceros unicornis*. 1.

Has only one horn.

Gefn. quad. 842. Raj. quad. 122. Klein, quad. 26. Grew, mus. 29. Worm. mus. 336. Briff. quad. 78. Parsons, in phil. trans. xlii. 523. Edw. av. tab. 221. f. 2. Plin. l. viii. c. 20. Knorr, delic. ii. 110. t. K. X. Albin. tab. musc. 4. 8. Schreber, ii. 44. tab. lxxviii. Br. mus. Ashm. mus. Lever. mus. Sm. Buff. vi. 92. pl. clxiv. Penn. hist. of quad. n. 67.

Inhabits between and near the Tropics, in marshy places, being found in Bengal, Siam, Cochin-China, Quangsi in China, in the islands of Java and Sumatra, and in Africa.—This animal is mentioned in the book of Job under the name of *Reem*, and was not unfrequently exhibited in the public fights of animals in the Roman games; yet was unknown in Europe during a long series of years, no specimens having been seen before the sixteenth century. It lives on thorns and other spinous plants, and is fond of wallowing in the mire; may be tamed in some degree, and becomes mild, unless when provoked; but, when enraged, will even overturn trees with its violence. The male voids his urine and copulates backwards: The sight of this animal is weak, but its hearing, and sense of smelling, are remarkably acute: In stature and magnitude of body, except that the legs are shorter, this animal equals the elephant, but falls vastly behind in sagacity and docility: In form, in manners, and in its grunting voice, it comes nearer to the Hog genus, especially the Ethiopian species. The skin is so hard that it resists the effect of arrows, swords, or even of musket balls, which rebound from it without doing injury; it is entirely naked, except the tail and ears; it is divided by several folds, or transverse plaits, which are very conspicuous and regular in their situation; 1st, behind the head; 2d, on the shoulders; 3d, from the back down the loins, before the thighs, and along the belly; 4th, cross the thighs: These allow of motion to the skin, which is hard and inflexible like a shell or coat of armour; the inside of the plaits being composed of a very soft pliable skin; the skin on the belly is soft, like that within the plaits; the flesh is coarse, spongy, and hardly eatable; the tongue is soft and smooth; the horn is fibrous in its texture, surrounded with coarse hair at the root, is conical, and tapers to a sharp point, and is sometimes three feet long: In adults there are no fore-teeth, but, in young animals, a few solitary straggling cutting teeth are found, which stand at considerable distances from each other; the feet have each three hoofs, which are placed on the fore part; the tail is small, narrowing towards the point, and only reaches to about the middle of the hind legs.