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said even to walk at the bottom of the water. On shore, they trot heavily but with considerable rapidity, and when two of them meet on solid ground they frequently fight ferociously, roaring up on their hind feet, and biting one another with great fury, so that, according to African travellers, it is rare to find a Hippopotamus which has not some of his teeth broken, or the scars of wounds upon his body. When not irritated, they appear to be quiet and inoffensive; but a very trifling irritation is sufficient to rouse their anger, when they attack the offender most furiously with their teeth; and a Hippopotamus which had been touched accidentally by a boat, has turned upon it and torn out several of the planks, so that it was with difficulty the crew got to shore. A Hippopotamus has also been known to kill some cattle which were tied up near his haunts, apparently without the slightest provocation.

The flesh of this unwieldy animal is said to be very good, and not unlike pork; it is in high esteem with the inhabitants of South Africa, both native and European. The feet, the tongue, and the tail are the favourite parts, and a thick layer of fat which covers the ribs is held in great esteem when salted and dried. It is called *Zeekoe-speck*; the name given to the Hippopotamus by the Dutch colonists being *Zeekoe*, or Sea-cow. The skin is cut into whips, which are highly prized, and the large canine teeth are sometimes used to furnish ivory. Two specimens of the Hippopotamus, a male and female, are now living in the gardens of the Zoological Society; the male was the first ever brought to Europe, at all events in modern times.

A second species of *Hippopotamus* (*H. senegalensis*), inhabiting the rivers of Western Africa has been described by some authors; but its distinctness from the old species still requires confirmation. The fossil remains of several species are found in different parts of the world, principally in Europe and Asia.

A fourth family is that of the *Rhinoceridae*, including the different species of Rhinoceros, which are nearly as bulky and unwieldy as the Hippopotamus, and, like that animal, are covered with a naked skin. The skin, however, in these animals, has a much rougher exterior than in the preceding family, and in some cases is laid in large folds, which give the creatures a curiously shielded appearance. The head is elongated and triangular, and from the upper surface of the muzzle there springs a single or double horn, composed of a solid mass of horny fibres, supported upon a broad bony protuberance of the nose. These horns are of considerable size, measuring frequently two feet and a half in length, and sometimes much more. They are of an elongated conical form, and usually more or less curved backwards; but in the British Museum there are two horns which are evidently curved in the opposite direction, and probably belonged to a species of which nothing further is

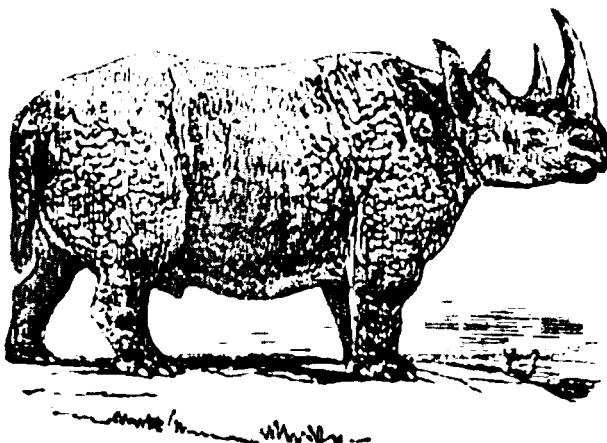


Fig. 330.—Two-horned Rhinoceros or Boréa (*Rhinoceros unicornis*).

at present known. The same collection contains another horn, which is more slender than usual, and curved backwards almost in a semicircle; all these have been described by Dr. Gray (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*). When two horns are present, they are placed one behind the other, and the hinder one is much shorter than the anterior. Only two sorts of teeth, incisors and molars, are found in the jaws, and of these the former sometimes fall out before the animal is full grown. The canines are entirely wanting. The molars are usually seven in number on each side of each jaw; their surface exhibits projecting lunite ridges. The body is very bulky, and is supported upon short, strong legs; the feet have three toes, which are only indicated externally by the hoofs.

These animals are found in the same regions of the Old World which are inhabited by the Elephants; they live like them in the forests, and feed upon herbage and the leafy twigs of trees and shrubs. They appear, as a general rule, to be peaceable animals, unless irritated; but in this case they charge with great fury upon their enemy, holding the head down, so as to present the point of the horn towards him. They are generally hunted merely for the sake of sport; but the natives of the countries inhabited by them kill them when they can, for the sake of the flesh; walking-sticks of great beauty are cut out of their thick hides, and their horns are worked into boxes and drinking-cups; to the latter of which the eastern nations attribute the power of indicating the presence of poison in any fluid that may be put into them.

Little more than twenty years ago only four living species belonging to this family were known, but the number has since been increased to seven; and Dr. Gray has very recently described the horns of what appear to be two other species, distinct from any of those previously described.

Of the seven species, two have only a single horn upon the nose, and both these are natives of the East Indies and its islands. The best known is the Indian Rhinoceros (*R. unicornis*), which appears to be the species with which the ancients were best acquainted. It is a huge, unwieldy creature, measuring twelve or thirteen feet in length, and covered with an excessively thick skin, which lies in broad folds upon different parts of the body. This is also the case with a second eastern species, the Javanese Rhinoceros (*R. sondaicus*), which appears to be confined to the island of Java. In this species the surface of the skin is covered with numerous pentagonal shields, which constitute the epidermis.

Of the two-horned species, one (*R. Sumatranus*) is found only in Sumatra; it is distinguished from the other Indian species by the comparative smoothness of its surface. The remainder are all inhabitants of Africa, and principally of the southern extremity of that continent, where they occur in considerable abundance. The best known of these is the Boréla (*R. bicornis*, *Fig. 330*). The bones of several species of this family have also been found in a fossil state.

The division of the *Zygodactyla*, in which the feet are formed of two hoofed toes available for walking, and two others placed at some little elevation on the back of the foot, includes only a single family, that of the *Suidæ*, or Swine, of which the common Hog may be taken as an example. In these animals the nose, although possessing considerable power of motion, is not produced into a proboscis, nor is it swelled up into a blunt rounded mass as in the *Hippopotamus*, but runs in a tapering cylindrical form to the extremity, where it is suddenly truncated. The tip is of a firm cartilaginous nature, and is principally employed in turning up the earth in search of