

GRAND
ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA

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ANIMATED NATURE

NEW YORK AND AUBURN.
MILLER, ORTON & MULLICAN.

GRAND
ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
ANIMATED NATURE.

EMBRACING A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE
DIFFERENT RACES OF MEN.

AND OF THE
CHARACTERISTIC HABITS AND MODES OF LIFE
OF THE VARIOUS

BEASTS, BIRDS, FISHES, INSECTS, REPTILES, AND MICROSCOPIC ANIMALCULA
OF THE GLOBE.

BEING A COMPLETE HISTORY
OF THE
ANIMAL KINGDOM.

BY JOHN FROST, L.L.D.

SEE through this Air, this Ocean, and this Earth,
All matter quick, and bursting into birth,
Above how high created life may go,
Around how wide, how deep extend below,
Vast chain of being which from God began,
* * * * * Man,
Beast, Bird, Fish, Insect, what no eye can see.

EMBELLISHED WITH THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY SPIRITED ILLUSTRATIONS,
REPRESENTING THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

NEW YORK AND AUBURN:
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Indian Rhinoceros.

THE genus Rhinoceros contains six well established species, which are confined to the hotter regions of the Old World, and are divided between Africa and India, including the islands of Sumatra and Java. Their general characteristics vary but little. All are remarkable for their massive forms, thick, knotty, and almost hairless skins, and for the fact that their eyes are placed nearer the nose than in any other quadrupeds.

The Indian Rhinoceros in his native regions leads a tranquil, indolent life, delighting to roll and wallow in the marshy borders of lakes and rivers. Though sluggish in its habitual movements, this animal, when roused is a formidable antagonist. During certain seasons it is dangerous to approach the Rhinoceros, and he furiously assails every animal that attracts his notice or ventures near his haunts, even the Elephant himself. The Indian Rhinoceros has but a single horn, and can easily be distinguished from the other species of the genus by the deep folds into which the coarse skin is gathered.



Rhinoceros attacking an Elephant.



Indian Rhinoceros.

The Javanese Rhinoceros is found nowhere but in the island of Java. Its general appearance is like that of the Indian species. It is, however, a smaller animal, and the folds of the skin are less numerous and less deep.

The White Rhinoceros is a native of Africa, and is the largest of the African species, being upwards of twelve feet in length, and six in height. Its general color is pale broccoli-brown. Its disposition is gentler than that of any other member of the Rhinoceros family. Like all the African species, it is furnished with two horns.



Javanese Rhinoceros.



White Rhinoceros.

THE RHINOCEROS.



Hunting the Black Rhinoceros

The Black Rhinoceros is extensively spread throughout the southern region of Africa. It differs from the Indian, not only in the possession of a double horn, but in the absence of massive folds of skin. The fore-horn is long, hard, and finely polished at the point; the hinder one short and conical. The general color of the animal is yellowish brown, with tints of purple on the sides of the head. His upper lip is long and capable of being lengthened out and used something like the Elephant's trunk. When pursued, and in fear, he possesses an astonishing degree of swiftness, considering his size, the apparent unwieldiness of his body, his great weight before, and the shortness of his legs. It is true that a horse can seldom come up with him, but this is owing to his cunning, and not his swiftness. He makes constantly from wood to wood, and forces himself into the thickest part of them. The trees that are frush, or dry, are broke down, like as with a cannon shot. Others that are more pliable, greener, or fuller of sap, are bent back by his weight and the velocity of his motions. And, after he has passed, restoring themselves to their natural position, they sweep the incautious pursuer and his horse, from the ground, and dash them to pieces against the surrounding trees.



Indian Rhinoceros.



Black Rhinoceros.

THE RHINOCEROS.



Rhinoceros Keitboa.

The Rhinoceros Keitboa greatly resembles the Black Rhinoceros in its habits and general appearance. The two horns, however, are of equal, or nearly equal length. When wounded, it will turn upon its pursuer. On one occasion Mr. Cumming, the hunter, came near losing his life by the assault of an enraged Rhinoceros.



Mr. Cumming chased by a Black Rhinoceros.