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VOL. I.

*BIRDS OF ASIA*

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MAMMALIA.

INTRODUCTION TO MAMMALIA.

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caverns, and particularly in the Devonshire limestone formations ; molar teeth, &c., not unfrequently being washed up by the sea in Plymouth sound. At least nine species have been enumerated, and among these *Elephas mammoneus*, or *Primigenius*, has been found complete in the ice of Siberia, with hair on the body, and tusks nine feet in length.

Besides these, in a former zoology, there existed in the same habitat with *Dinotheria*, *Tapirs* and *Mastodons*, the nearly allied genera, called *Tetra-caulodon* and *Anthracotherium*.

We place next to the *Proboscidens*, the *Pachyderms*, with four tusk-like lower incisors.

Genus **HIPPOPOTAMUS**, or River Horse, is pre-eminently aquatic ; having the head so shaped that the nostrils, eyes, and ears, can be protruded above the surface without showing any other part of the animal. For description of the living species we refer to Volume Fifth as before, where the probability of the Cape species, *H. Capensis*, being different from the Senegal, *H. Senegalensis*, is discussed ; and the three known fossil, *H. major*, *H. mediis*, and *H. minor*, are likewise named.

In the next group the incisors vary, some having four in each jaw, and others none in either ; but all have three toes on all the feet.

Genus **RHINOCEROS**, containing the living species of *R. Indicus*, *R. Sumatranaus*, *R. Sondaicus* of Tenasserim and Indian Islands, and *R. Africanus*, and *R. Simus*, are described in Volume Fifth ; and *R. Keitloa*. — The White Rhinoceros, another

large species more recently described by Dr. Smith, possesses two lofty nasal horns, a pale whitish hide, and resides in the interior of Africa, beyond the boundaries of the Cape colony, where it seems two more undescribed species are known, one approximating in character to *Keitloa*, and the other of much more attenuated form, and bearing one horn, is affirmed to be the true unicorn, a species which Rüppel appears likewise to have heard of on the north side of the equator.

The fossil species are numerous, and much diversified in the structure of the skulls, in the presence or absence of lower incisors, and in the obliquity of the posterior surface of the cranium: some have the bony septum and nasal bones prolonged and firmly attached to the incisive, forming a fitting basis for enormous horns, far surpassing in solidity any of the existing species.

The species enumerated are, *R. tichorinus*, *R. in-*