

LOUDON'S
NATURAL HISTORY.

POPULAR DESCRIPTIONS, TALES, AND
ANECDOTES

OF MORE THAN

FIVE HUNDRED ANIMALS.

A NEW EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

BY

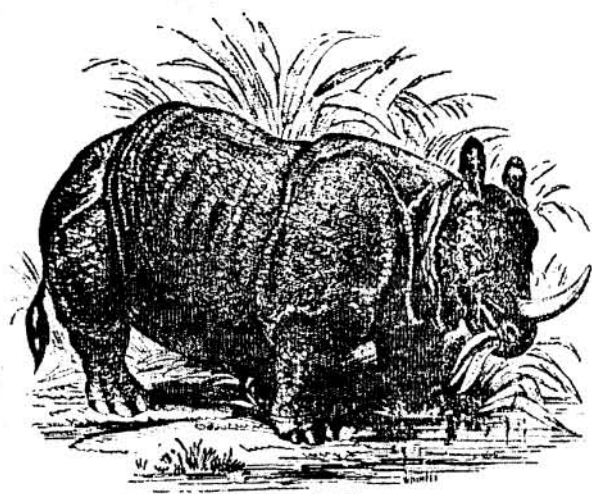
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LONDON: GEORGE BELL AND SONS, YORK STREET,
COVENT GARDEN.

1839.

Net 1/6

instant that it comes into the world, flies to the water for shelter, if pursued; a circumstance which has been noticed as a remarkable instance of pure instinct. Fine specimens of this remarkable animal are to be seen in the Zoological Gardens in London; and in Paris they have been known to breed twice, but on both occasions the mother destroyed her offspring, either intentionally or by accident. The Hippopotamus is supposed to be the Behemoth of the Scripture. See Job, chap. xl.



THE INDIAN RHINOCEROS, (*Rhinoceros unicornis*,)

So called because of the horn on his nose, is bred in India, is of a dark slate-colour, and nearly as large as the elephant, as he measures about twelve feet in length, but has short legs. His skin, which is not penetrable by any ordinary weapon, is folded upon his body, in the manner represented in the figure above: his eyes are small and half closed, and the horn on his nose is attached to the skin only. In confinement he often wears it to a mere stump, by rubbing it against his crib. He is perfectly indocile and untractable; a natural

enemy to the elephant, to whom he often gives battle, and is said never to go out of his way, but to endeavour to destroy whatever obstacles present themselves, rather than turn about. He lives on the coarsest vegetables, and frequents the banks of rivers, and marshy grounds; his hoofs are divided into four, and he grunts like a hog, which he resembles in many other particulars. The female produces but one at a time, and during the first month her young are not bigger than a large dog. The Rhinoceros is supposed by some to be the Unicorn of holy writ, and possesses all the properties ascribed to that animal,—rage, untamableness, great swiftness, and immense strength. It was known to the Romans in very early times. Augustus introduced one into the shows, on his triumph over Cleopatra. Some Rhinoceroses have two horns.



THE COMMON OR DOMESTIC HOG, (*Sus scrofa*),
DIFFERS chiefly from the wild animal in having smaller
tusks, and large and pendant ears. Of all domestic