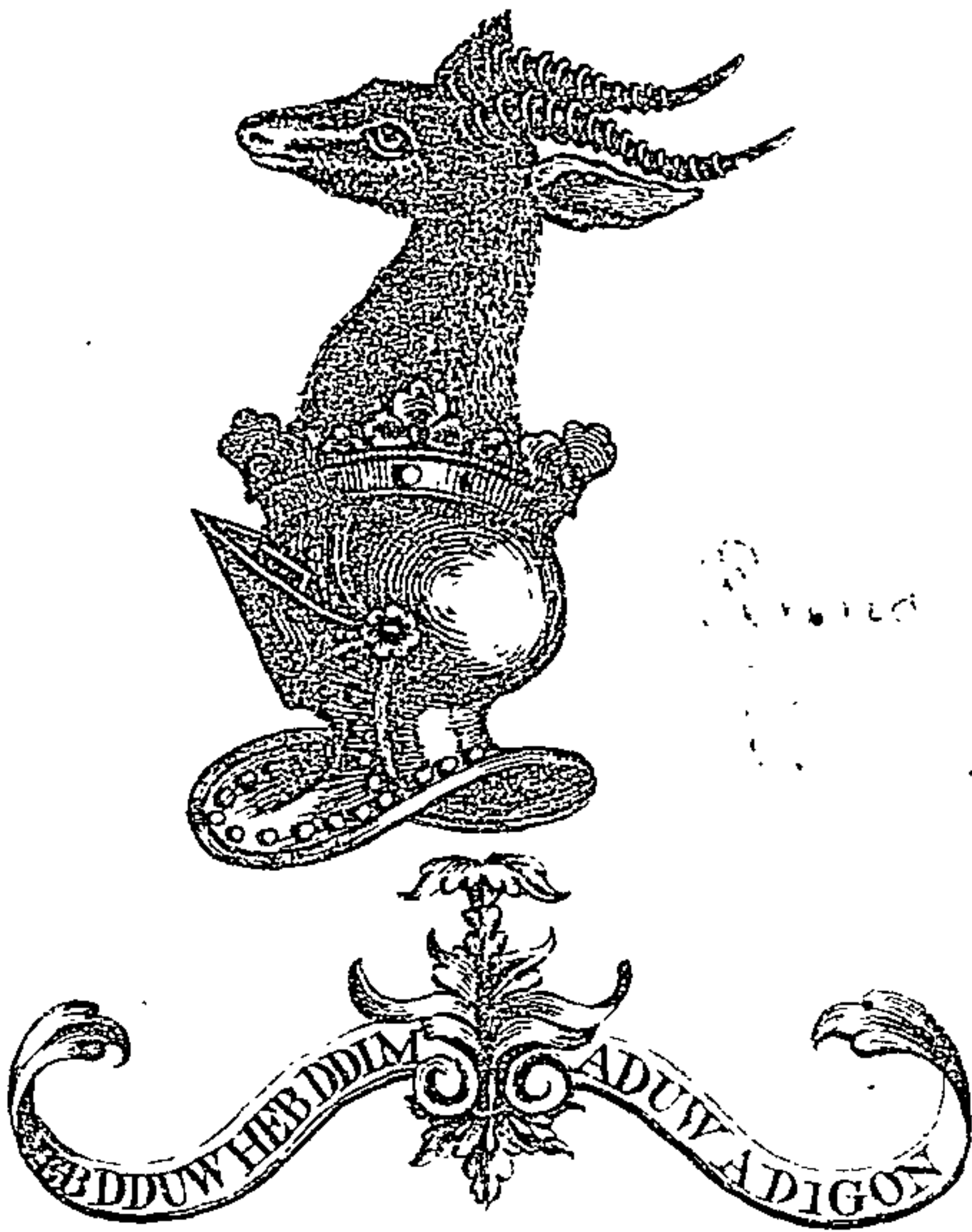


SYNOPSIS
of
QUADRUPEDS



CHESTER
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MDCCLXXI.

M. Griffiths Del.

R. Murray Sc.

With one, sometimes two, large horns on the nose.
Each hoof cloven into three parts.

XI. RHINO-
CEROS.

Rhinoceros. *Plinii lib. viii. c. 20.*
Ciner quad. 842. Raii syn. quad.
122. Klein quad. 26. Grew's mu-
seum, 29. Worm mus. 336. de Buf-
fon, xi. 174. tab. vii. Brisson quad.
75. Ft. Tr. Abr. ix. 93. Kolben II.
101.
Rhinoceros or Abbados. *Linfect-*

tan Itin. 56. Purchas's Pilgr. II.
1001. 1773. Bontius India. 50.
Borri hist. Cochinchina. 797. Voy.
Congo Churchill I. 668. Du Halde
China. I. 120. Faunul Sinens.
Rhinoceros unicornis. *Lin. syst.*
104. Edw. 221. Br. mus. Asbm.
mus.

58. ONE-
HORNED.

Two horned. *Ursus cornu*
gemino. Martial spectac. ep. 22.
Ft. Tr. Abr. ix. 100. xi. 910.
Ft. Tr. col. LVI. 32. tab. 2.

Flacourt hist. Madag. 395. de Buffon
xi. 186. Lobo Abijs. 230.
Rhinoceros bicornis. *Lin. syst.*
104. Br. mus.

Rh. with a single horn, placed near the end of the nose, sometimes three feet and a half long, black, and smooth: the upper lip long, hangs over the lower, ends in a point, is very pliable, and serves to collect its food, and deliver it into the mouth: the nostrils placed transversely: the ears large, erect, pointed: eyes small and dull: the skin naked, rough, or tuberculated, lying about the neck in vast folds; there is another fold from the shoulders to the forelegs; another from the hind part of the back to the thighs: the skin so thick and so strong as to turn the edge of a scymeter, and resist a musket ball: slender, flattened at the end, covered on the sides with very stiff thick black hairs: the belly hangs low: the legs short, strong and thick: the hoofs divided into three parts, each pointing forward.

Those

Those which have been brought to *Europe* have been young and small: *Bontius* says, that in respect to bulk of body, they equal the elephant, but are lower on account of the shortness of the legs.

Inhabits *Bengal*, *Siam*, *Cochin-China*, *Quangsi* in *China*, the isles of *Java*, and *Sumatra*, *Congo*, *Angola*, *Æthiopia*, and the country as low as the *Cape*: loves shady forests, the neighbourhood of rivers, and marshy places: fond of wallowing in mire like the hog; is said by that means to give shelter in the folds of its skin to scorpions, centipes, and other insects. Is a solitary animal: brings one young at a time, very sollicitous about it: quiet and inoffensive; but provoked, furious: very swift, and very dangerous: I knew a gentleman who had his belly ripped up by one, but survived the wound. Is dull of sight; but has a most exquisite scent: feeds on vegetables, particularly shrubs, broom, and thistles: grunts like a hog: is said to consort with the tiger; a fable, founded on their common attachment to the sides of rivers, and on that account are sometimes found near each other. Are said when it has flung down a man, to lick the flesh quite from the bone with its rough tongue; this very doubtful; that which wounded the gentleman retired instantly after the stroke.

Its flesh is eaten; *Kolben* says it is very good: the skin, the flesh, hoofs, teeth, and very dung, used in *India* medicinally; the horn is in great repute as an antidote against poison*, especially that of a

* It was not every horn that had this virtue: some were held very cheap, while others take a vast price.

virgin *Abbada*; cups are made of them. Found sometimes with * double horns: *Martial* alludes to a variety of this kind by his *Ursus cornu gemino*.

Is the unicorn of HOLY WRIT, and of the antients; the *Oryx* and *Indian* afs of *Aristotle* **, who says it has but one horn; his informers might well compare the clumsy shape of the *Rhinoceros* to that of an afs, so that the philosopher might easily be induced to pronounce it a whole footed animal. This was also the *bos unicornis* and *fera monoceros* of *Pliny* †; both were of *India*, the same country with this animal; and in his account of the *monoceros*, he exactly describes the great black horn and the hog-like tail. The unicorn of HOLY WRIT has all the properties of the *Rhinoceros*, rage, untameableness, great swiftness, and great strength.

It was known to the *Romans* in very early times: its figure is among the animals of the *Prænestine* pavement. *Augustus* introduced one into the shews ‡, on his triumph over *Cleopatra*; and there is extant a coin of *Domitian*, with a double-horned *Rhinoceros* on it §.

The combats between the Elephant and *Rhinoceros*, a fable, derived from *Pliny*.

* *Hamilton*, in his voyage to the *East Indies*, I. 8. says, that he saw brought from *Natal*, in *Africa*, three horns growing from one base; the longest 18, the next 12, and the third 8 inches long.

** *Hist. An. lib. II. c. 1.*

† *Lib. viii. c. 21.*

‡ *Dion. Cassius, lib. 51.*

§ *Pt. Tr. xi. 913.*