

A COMPANION
TO THE
LONDON MUSEUM

AND
PANTHERION,

CONTAINING
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION

OF UPWARDS OF
FIFTEEN THOUSAND NATURAL AND FOREIGN
CURIOSITIES, ANTIQUITIES,

AND
PRODUCTIONS OF THE FINE ARTS;

NOW OPEN FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION IN

The Egyptian Temple,

PICCADILLY, LONDON,

By WILLIAM BULLOCK,

*Fellow of the Linnean Society of London, of the Wernerian Society of Natural
History of Edinburgh, and Honorary Member of the Dublin Society.*

O Nature! how in every charm supreme!
Whose volleys feast on raptures ever new,
O! for the voice and fire of Metaphis,
To sing thy glories with devotion due!

BEATTIE.

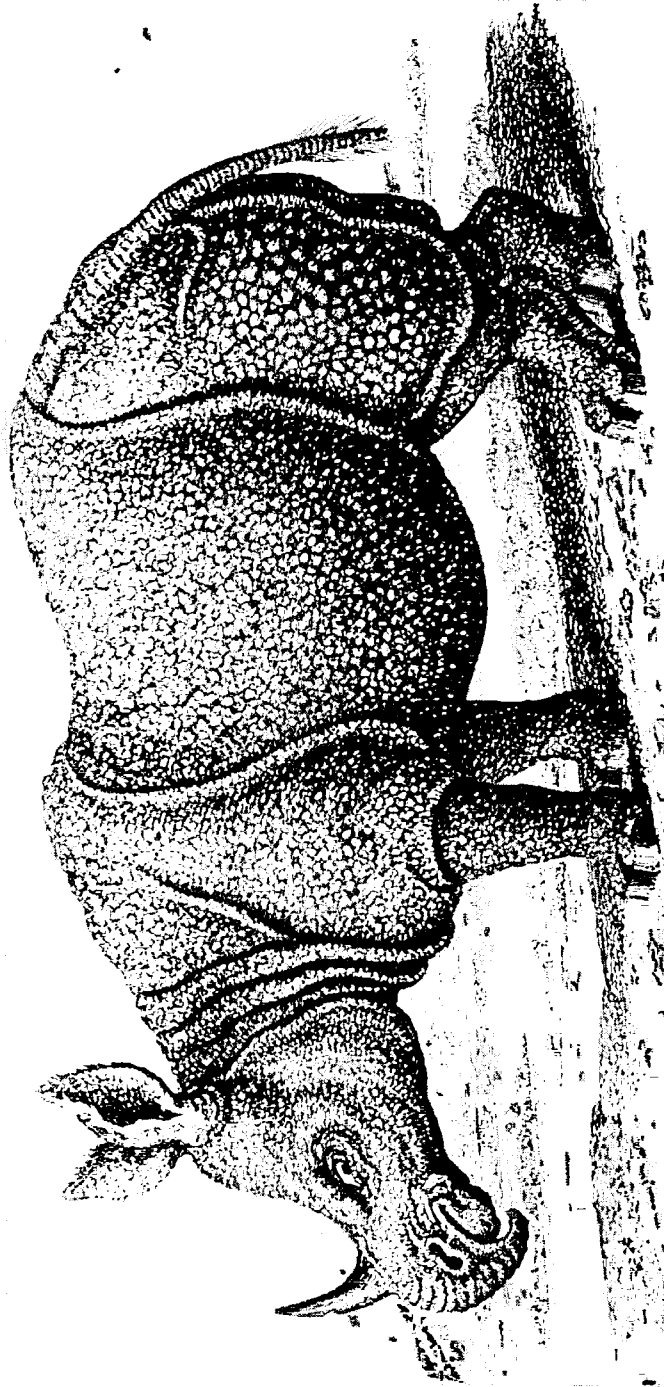
THE FIFTEENTH EDITION.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR,

BY WHITTINGHAM AND ROWLAND, GOSWELL STREET.

1813.



Alouatta
Pub. by W. H. & A. S. Townsend, Boston, Pa. 1841. April 1. 1841.

purpose: when it is surprised, it runs to its hole, or attempts to make a new one, which it does with great expedition, having strong claws on the fore feet, with which it adheres so firmly to the ground, that if it should be caught by the tail, whilst making its way into the earth, its resistance is so great that it will sometimes leave its tail in the hands of its pursuers; to avoid this the hunter has recourse to artifice, and by tickling it with a stick, it gives up its hold, and suffers itself to be taken alive. If no other means of escape be left, it rolls itself up within its covering, by drawing in the head and legs, and bringing the tail round them, as a band to connect them more forcibly together; in this situation it sometimes escapes by rolling itself over the edge of a precipice, and generally falls to the bottom unhurt.

Next to these is the huge *Rhinoceros* (*Rhinoceros Unicornis*), which may be considered as one of the most powerful of animals; in strength, indeed, he is inferior to none, and his bulk (says Bontius) equals the Elephant, but is lower only on account of the shortness of his legs. The length of the *Rhinoceros*, from head to tail, is usually twelve feet; and the circumference of the body nearly equals that length: its nose is armed with so hard and formidable a horn, that the Tiger will rather attack the Elephant whose proboscis he can lay hold of, than the *Rhinoceros*, which he cannot face without danger of having his bowels torn out by the defensive weapon of his adversary. The body and limbs of the *Rhinoceros* are covered with a skin so hard and impenetrable, that he fears neither the claws of the Tiger, nor the trunk of the Elephant. It is said to turn the edge of a scimitar, and to resist even the force of a musket-ball. The upper lip of the *Rhinoceros* is capable of great extension, and is so pliable that the animal can move it from side to side, twist it round a stick, collect its food, or seize with it any thing it would carry to its mouth. The *Rhinoceros*, without being ferocious or carnivorous, is totally untractable and rude: it seems at times to be subject

to paroxysms of fury. The one which the King of Portugal sent to the Pope in the year 1519, destroyed the vessel which transported it. Like the hog, the Rhinoceros wallows in the mire, is a solitary animal, and delights to rove near the banks of rivers. It is found in Bengal, Siam, China, and other countries of the East, where it feeds on the grossest herbs, preferring thistles and shrubs to the finest of pasturage. The female produces but one at a time, which during the first month exceeds not the size of a large dog: at the age of two years, the horn is not more than an inch long; at six years old, it is ten inches long, and grows to the length of three feet. From the peculiar construction of his eyes, the Rhinoceros can only see what is immediately before him. When he pursues any object, he proceeds always in a direct line, overturning any thing in his way. His sense of smelling is so acute, that his pursuers are obliged to avoid being to windward of him: they follow him at a distance, and watch till he lies down to sleep; they then approach and discharge their muskets into the lower part of his belly. The finest living Rhinoceros ever brought to Europe is now in Exeter 'Change.

A fine specimen of the *Elephant* (*Elephas Maximus*). This stupendous animal lived for many years in Exeter 'Change, and was remarkable for its docility and obedience to its keeper. For a further description of this identical animal, "see Wonders of Animated Nature," just published, p. 111.

Close to the Elephant commence those animals denominated by Linnæus, *Ferræ*, which contain all the beasts of prey.

1. In a low den is the *Wolf* from Hudson's Bay; (*Canus Lupus*). It is of an unusual size, and the colour is lighter than those of Europe.

2. *The Striped Hyæna*. (*C. Hyæna*.) A young animal from the Cape of Good Hope, little more than half its full size.