

LIST

OF

THE ANIMALS

IN

THE GARDENS

OF THE

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY;)

*at London Gardens.*

WITH NOTICES RESPECTING THEM.

MAY, 1837.

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THIRTEENTH PUBLICATION.

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1837.

## SAMBUR DEER.

*Cervus Hippelaphus, Cuv.*

They are natives of the Continent of India.—Donors, the Queen, Capt. Fayerer, and Hon. D. Finch.

A little to the west of this Building is the Elephant House (51), occupied by the

## INDIAN ELEPHANT.

*Elephas Indicus, Cuv.*

The larger individual has been in the Society's possession more than six years. When it arrived in the Menagerie it was about eleven years old. Its increase in height since January 1832 has been upwards of 1 foot 8 inches. The smaller specimen, a female, was obtained during the last year.

The *Indian Elephant* inhabits the Islands as well as the Continent. It is distinct in its form, and in the structure of its teeth, from the *African Elephant*; a remarkable feature of which is its excessively large ears.

The measurements of the large one are as follows :

	Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.
To the centre of the back .....	8	5	Round hind-foot .....	4	0
"    wether ...	8	3	"    above ditto .....	3	1
"    rump .....	8	1	"    "    hock .....	2	9
Round the chest .....	12	10	"    thigh close to flank .....	5	7
"    middle of the body...	14	0	"    neck .....	9	1
"    flank .....	13	10	Over the crown of the head ...	10	0
Length of the trunk .....	6	5	Above the eyes .....	8	1
"    back .....	14	3	Round the base of trunk .....	3	11
"    tail .....	3	9	"    centre of ditto.....	2	5
Round the fore-foot .....	4	4½	"    end of ditto.....	1	0
"    below the knee.....	2	11	From the top of the ear to bottom	2	2
"    above ditto .....	3	5½	Breadth of ear .....	2	3
"    below the elbow .....	4	5	From top of shoulder-blade to	8	1
"    above ditto .....	5	10	rump .....		

Here is also a specimen of the

## INDIAN RHINOCEROS.

*Rhinoceros unicornis, Linn.* *Rhinoceros Indicus, Cuv.* One-horned *Rhinoceros, Penn.*

Obtained by the Society in the summer of 1834. It belongs to the one-horned species of the Peninsula of India, the only species of *Rhinoceros* that has in modern times been brought alive to Europe. The earliest of these modern arrivals was in the year 1513, and a rude engraving of it from a drawing made by Albert Durer, formed, during the two succeeding centuries, the only representation of the animal to which naturalists could refer. A second individual was brought to England in 1685; and four others arrived in Europe during the eighteenth century. Since the commencement of the nineteenth only one had made its appearance prior to the present year, in the progress of which no less than three individuals have been brought to England. The specimen exhibited is one of the largest that has been seen in this quarter of the globe, its measurements very nearly equalling those of the individual which died at Versailles in 1793, after a residence of 22 years. They are as follows :

	Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.
To the centre of the back .....	5	0	Round above knee.....	2	4½
Withers.....	5	2½	"    below the elbow .....	3	5
Rump .....	5	5½	"    hind foot .....	2	10
Round the chest .....	9	4	"    hind leg.....	1	11
"    middle of the body...	11	2.	"    above the hough .....	2	7
"    flank .....	9	7	Over the crown of head .....	5	4
Length of back from pole to tail	8	6	Above the eyes.....	5	0
"    of tail .....	2	4	Below ditto .....	3	5
"    of head .....	3	1	Round the base of ear .....	0	11½
Round fore-foot .....	3	0	Length of ear .....	1	0½
"    below the knee.....	1	10½	From top of shoulder-blade to	6	0½
			rump.....		

A habit which the animal has of constantly rubbing its horn against the sides of its den, prevents its attaining its natural dimensions.

During the day-time in the summer, one or other of these animals is usually allowed to range in the adjoining ELEPHANT'S PADDOCK and POND (51\*). They are very fond of bathing, and it is interesting to observe them in the bath. The depth of the pond at its extremity is ten feet.

At a short distance from this Building are the PECCARY STIES (52), where two species of these animals, both natives of South America, are usually to be seen. At present the Collection contains only the

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COLLARED PECCARY.

*Dicotyles torquatus*, *F. Cuv.*

*Peccaries* have been presented by Peter Ducane, Esq., and by Mrs. Fleming; and a pair, which was bred in this country, by Lord Rendlesham.

Here also are confined specimens of the

WILD BOAR.

*Sus Scrofa*, *Linn.*

Which belonged to the Royal Collection.

Opposite is the TAPIR HOUSE and POND (53), in which are contained

REIN DEER.

*Cervus tarandus*, *Linn.*

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HIMALAYA STAG.

*Cervus elaphoides*, *Hodgs.*

Himalaya Mountains.

Toward the western extremity of the North Garden is a House for the UNDER-KEEPERS (54), one of the rooms in which forms a Repository for the smaller and more delicate *Quadrupeds*. Among them are the following species.

RUFFED LEMUR.

*Lemur Macaco*, *Auct.*

A specimen was presented by Capt. Last.

BLACK-FRONTED LEMUR.

*Lemur nigrifrons*, *Geoff.*

Donors, Capt. Withycombe, and Samuel Lancaster, Esq.

All these *Lemurs* are natives of Madagascar, where they are supposed to supply the place of the Monkey tribe.—*Lemurs* have been presented to the Society at different times by Robert Barclay, Esq., William Hopkins, Esq., Dr. Stephenson, &c., &c.

SLENDER LEMUR.

*Loris gracilis*, *Geoffr.*

A native of India and the Indian Islands, wholly nocturnal in its habits, and feeding greedily on small live animals which it seizes with more agility than might be expected from the usual tardiness of its motions. In captivity it thrives very well on fruits and other vegetable substances.

KINKAJOUS.

*Cerculeptes caudivulvulus*, *Ill.*

From South America.

SQUIRREL FLYING OPOSSUM.

*Petaurus sciureus*, *Geoff.*

One of the *Marsupial Quadrupeds* of New Holland.—One presented by the Marchioness of Cleveland lived upwards of five years in the Menagerie.