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GUIDE TO THE GARDENS
OF
THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF LONDON.

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Twentieth Edition,

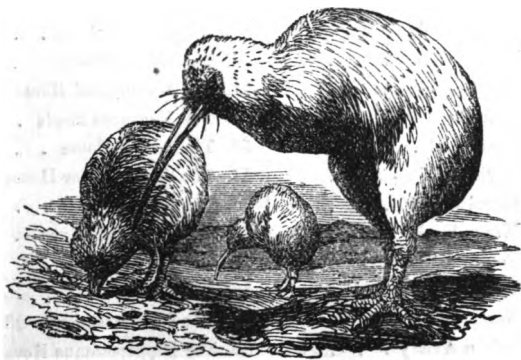
CORRECTED ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT OF THE GARDENS,

BY

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THE KIWI (p. 53).

2 LONDON:

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AND AT THE SOCIETY'S GARDENS IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

1867.

56. THE ELEPHANT HOUSE.

The Indian Elephant. (*Elephas indicus*).—The species of Elephant now existing in the world are two in number, the African Elephant (*Elephas africanus*) being very distinct from the Indian, as will be seen at once on comparing together the Society's specimens of these two animals. The African Elephants are at present lodged in the Eland house (see p. 55).

The adult female Indian Elephant now in the Society's possession was imported from India in 1851, being then quite a calf and suckled by its mother. The young male of the same species was liberally presented to the Society, in September, 1863, by C. H. R. Cocq, Esq., by whom it was imported from Southern India.

The Indian Rhinoceros. (*Rhinoceros unicornis*).—Africa produces at least three species of Rhinoceros, which are all found in the southern portion of the continent, and have been figured by Dr. Andrew Smith in his Illustrations of the Zoology of that country. One of them also inhabits North-Eastern Africa. All the African Rhinoceroses have two horns. In Asia, a two-horned species—the Sumatran Rhinoceros—is found in Sumatra, and of the two single-horned species, one, the *Rhinoceros sondaicus*, occurs in Java and Borneo, and the present—the Indian Rhinoceros—in continental India only, hardly extending eastwards as far as Burmah. All the living Rhinoceroses which have hitherto been brought to Europe are of this latter species: the difficulty of capturing the African animals having up to this time deprived us of the opportunity of illustrating their peculiarities. The Society's full-grown specimen, which is a female, was purchased in 1851. The male was received from Calcutta in July, 1864.

57. THE DEER SHEDS.

In this newly erected row of sheds are assembled a series of Deer from various parts of the Old World. Amongst them we may notice the following species:

The Barbary Deer (*Cervus barbarus*) is the representative of our Red Deer on the southern shores of the Mediterranean. The Stag at present possessed by the Society was presented by the Viscount Hill, having been selected from the fine herd of this Deer which adorn the park at Hawkstone.

The Formosan Deer. (*Cervus taiwanus*).—A male of this beautiful Spotted Deer was received from Robert Swinhoe, Esq., H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul in the Chinese Island of Formosa, in December, 1861, and was the first individual of the species received in Europe, either alive or dead. Additional examples of the same species have been subsequently obtained. The Formosan Deer appears to be allied to the Japanese Deer (*Cervus sika*), but is easily distinguished by its superior size and different markings. Before Mr. Swinhoe's first arrival in Formosa, nothing was known of the zoology of this island, which indeed has been seldom visited by Europeans.

The Manchurian Deer. (*Cervus manchuricus*).—This is another newly-discovered species of Deer from Eastern Asia, of which at present the Society possesses only the male here exhibited. This individual was procured for the Society by Mr. Swinhoe in 1864, and is from Newchang, in Northern China. It belongs to the same spotted group as the Formosan Deer, but is much larger in size.