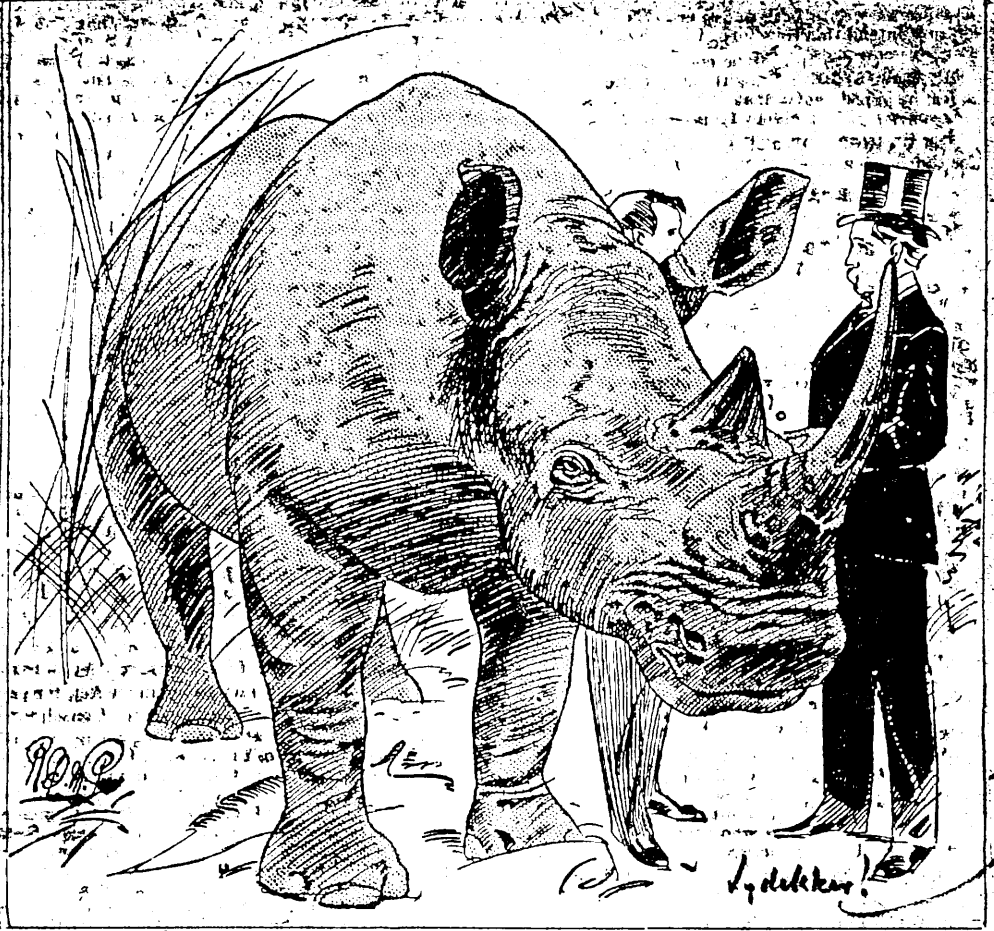


RHINOCEROS

showing in his shop, in a remarkably fine specimen of the description, requires a good deal of the first place the rhinoceros is muddy brown, and as recon-structed consists of a plaster cast over it. The reproduction shows to the wrinkles in the skin about the throat. Rhinoceros Simus, known as Burchell's rhinoceros, was discovered by him at Latakoo, and is not quite extinct. Some years ago Selous shot a specimen in the interior of the Cape Town Colony, which was shot by him while hunting with Mr. Selous. A specimen of this kind was published, Mr. R. T. Coryndon in July, 1893. All naturally looking for the arrival of the rhinoceros were dispatched from Salisbury in a waggon. On account of the fact that the skins were cut up, which has made the rhinoceros one of the greatest rarities in the world, the rhinoceros is to form part of the British Museum, and it is entirely due to the enthusiasm of Mr. Rothschild's collection as a specimen is now exhibited. The rhinoceros, which has been long a desideratum, has been secured by the Natural History Museum, the first complete specimen in the collection.



A "WHITE RHINOCEROS": THE FIRST COMPLETE SPECIMEN EVER SHOWN IN THIS COUNTRY. (See page 10.)

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See "Field", Apr. 14, 1894, p. 536
 S.S. - 1894, p. 329
 XVIII.

and it would be ⁷⁴ gone

Rhinoceros simus

New Court, Reg. Sept. 20, 1894
 St. Twithin's Lane, 155
 London 26th Oct 1894
 E.C.

Received of Mr. F. Harmer
 the sum of one hundred and
 fifty pounds in payment
 for a Rhinoceros skeleton
 £150=

Walter Rothschild



1894

The Daily Graphic, Friday, 13 April, 1894

p.10

A white rhinoceros.

Mr Rowland Ward is showing in his shop in Piccadilly just now a remarkably fine specimen of the white rhinoceros. The description requires a good deal of qualification. In the first place the rhinoceros is not white, but a very muddy brown, and as reconstructed by the naturalist consists of a plaster covered frame with a skin over it. The reproduction is, however, exact down to the wrinkles in the brute's heavy jaw and throat. Rhinoceros Simus, as it is called, is also known as Burchell's Rhinoceros, because that gentleman discovered him at Latakoo. It has now become nearly if not quite extinct. Some ten years since Mr. F.C. Selous shot a specimen in Mashonaland, which he gave to the Cape Town Museum, and beyond one other which was shot by the late Mr. J.S. Jameson while hunting with Mr. Selous, no authentic records of any specimen of this rare animal have been published. Mr. R.T. Coryndon shot two specimens early in July 1893. All naturalists and sportsmen anxiously looked for the arrival of the specimens, which was dispatched from Salisbury last December by special waggon. On account of the weight of the specimens the skins were cut up into several pieces, which has made the work of modelling them one of the greatest difficulty. The largest rhinoceros is to form part of the collection at the Tring Museum, and it is entirely owing to the Hon. Walter Rothschild's enthusiasm as a collector that this specimen is now exhibited. The remaining one, which is not yet completed, has been acquired by the trustees of the Natural History Museum, and will be the first complete specimen ever exhibited in our national collection.

Figure with caption:

A "white rhinoceros": the first complete specimen ever shown in this country.