

THE 630.1.6.85.3
CYCLOPÆDIA OF INDIA
AND OF ~~Ad. 17. 23~~
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN ASIA,

Commercial, Industrial, and Scientific;

*PRODUCTS OF THE MINERAL, VEGETABLE, AND ANIMAL KINGDOMS, USEFUL
ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.*

BY

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emigrated from Makran to Cutch Gandava at different periods, and to have become incorporated with the Jat cultivators. The minor Rhind tribes residing in the north-eastern hills of Saharawan are the—

Kallui, at Lup.	Mandarari, at Rodbar.
Kuchik, at Kirta.	Pugh, at Kajuri.
Pushku, at Johan.	

The Gurehani inhabit Harand, and south of these are the predatory but nearly independent Mazari tribe. The Maghazzi are subdivided into four principal families or clans, of which the Butani of Jell are the most important, and give the chief or sirdar to the whole. They boast of being able to muster 2000 fighting men, and between them and the Rhind a blood-feud long existed. The Maghazzi and Rhind are alike addicted to the use of ardent spirits, opium, and bhang. The Bugti are on the west bank of the Indus near Shikarpur in the east of Lehrat.

RHINIDÆ, a family of fishes. Rhina squatina, L., occurs in all seas.

RHINOBATIDÆ, a family of fishes, as under :

Rhynchobatus ancylostomus, Bl., Schn., E. Indies.
 R. Djeddensis, Forsk., Red Sea, Indian Ocean, Archipelago.
 Rhinobatus thoini, Lacép., Archipelago.
 R. spinosus, Gthr.
 R. halavi, Forsk., China, Red Sea.
 R. granulatus, Cuv., E. Indies, Archipelago, Australia.
 R. Philippi, M. and H.
 R. obtusus, M. and H., E. Indies.
 R. Schlegelii, M. and H., Japan and China Seas.
 R. Banksii, M. and H., Australia.
 R. columnæ, M. and H., Indian and Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean.
 R. Blochii, M. and H., Cape.
 R. brevirostris, M. and H., S. Australia.
 Trygonorhina fasciata, M. and H., Australia.

RHINOCEROS, a genus of mammals belonging to the family Rhinocerotidæ, of which four or five species occur in Africa and in the East Indies.—R. Indicus, the great Indian rhinoceros; R. Sondaicus, the lesser Indian rhinoceros; and R. Sumatranus of Assam, Sandoway, and Sumatra. The rhinoceros was in Sind and the Panjab at least as late as Jordanus' time, and in Peshawur province 200 years later, to the time of Baber. The rhinoceros has been found fossil in Ava and Perim. Rhinoceros' hide is made into shields, sword handles, and ramrods, and its horn into goblets and drinking cups. Mr. Blyth has identified the two-horned rhinoceros of the Tenasserim Provinces with Rh. Crossii, Gray, and he refers the species to Rh. Sumatranus, auctorum, which attains a development of horn hitherto unsuspected. The skull of a one-horned rhinoceros shot by Dr. Hook near Tavoy Point, where there is a small isolated colony of the species, is that of Rh. Indicus and not Rh. Sondaicus. Seemingly all the species of rhinoceros attack the watch-fires of travellers. Fine horns of the Asiatic two-horned rhinoceros are difficult to procure, as they are bought up at extravagant prices by the Chinese, who call them Si-koh and Si-niu-koh, and their skins Si-pi. The inhabitants of the forests of Chantaburi chase wild beasts with firearms and nets; but they attack the rhinoceros armed with solid bamboos, of which one end has been hardened by exposure to the fire and sharpened. By loud cries and clapping their hands, they invite the animal to meet them, which he is wont to do by rushing violently

upon them, opening and closing his wide mouth; they attack him in front, and drive the bamboo violently into his throat with surprising dexterity, taking flight on all sides. The animal, in its agony, throws itself on the ground, and, becoming exhausted by the effusion of blood and the extremity of its suffering, it soon becomes the prey of its courageous assailants. In their hunting expeditions, all the passages to a district are enclosed with nets, and fire being applied to the jungle, the wild animals are destroyed as they seek to escape. The hairy-eared rhinoceros is the Rhinoceros lasiotis. A nearly adult female specimen, 'Begum,' as she is called, was captured near Chittagong, in British Burma, by some officers employed in the Kheddah department for the capture of elephants. In January 1872 she was brought to England by Mr. W. Jamrach, a well-known dealer in living animals, and purchased by the Zoological Society for the sum of £1250. The skin of the rhinoceros is made into a jelly by the Chinese.

Rhinoceros horn is the Si-koh and Si-niu-koh of the Chinese. Cups are made of the horn, which are imported from India, Cochin-China, Siam, Sumatra, Sze-chuen, Kwei-chau, and Kansuh. The black and pointed horns are most esteemed.

Rhinoceros Indicus, Cuv., Blyth.

R. unicornis, L.	R. Asiaticus, Bluc.
R. inermis, Lep.	

Gor, ASSAM.	Ganda, Genra, . . . HIND.
Genda, Gonda, . . . HIND.	

The unwieldy great Indian rhinoceros, or small-horned rhinoceros, has one horn; it is found in the forest swamps and dense jungles at the foot of the Himalaya, in the Terai from Rohilkhand, in the Nepal Terai and Sikkim Terai from Bhutan to Nepal, but is most abundant in Assam and the Bhutan Doar. Its length is from 9 to 12 feet, and its height $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet; horn occasionally 2 feet. It is herbivorous.

Rhinoceros Sondaicus, Sol., Muller, Blyth.

R. Javanicus, F. Cuv.	Lesser Indian rhinoceros.
Warak, JAV.	Badak, MALAY.

This species has one horn, and is 7 or 8 feet long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet high. It inhabits the Bengal Sunderbuns in the forest tract along the Mabanadi river, and extending northwards towards Midnapur and on the northern edge of the Rajmahal Hills near the Ganges. It occurs also abundantly in Burma and through the Malayan Peninsula to Java and Borneo.

Rhinoceros Sumatranus, Rafles. R. Sumatrensis, Cuv. The Sumatran rhinoceros is not confined to that island, but occurs in the Indo-Chinese territories, in Assam, and from Sandoway, in lat. 23° N., to Sumatra. It has two horns. Dr. Oldham, while with the embassy to Ava, shot one which attacked his watch-fire.—Blyth in J. B. Soc.; Jerdon's Mammals; Horsfield, p. 195; Wallace's Archipelago; Ibn Batuta, iii. p. 100; Baber, pp. 292, 316; Journ. Asiat. Soc. i. tom. ix. p. 201; Potts de la Croix, Tamar, p. 158; Yule, Cathay, i. p. 194; Bowring's Siam, i. p. 26; Gray, P. Z. S. 1854; Phil. Tran., 1793; Smith's Chin. Mat. Med.

RHINOLOPHUS, a genus of bats of the subfamily Rhinolophinae. Several species occur in