

William IV. One said to have been bred between Mountain Zebra and Donkey, the other between Burchell's Zebra and Donkey. One died 10.3.1840.	9	5	9
" " S.2.1847.	16	5	7
3. ♂, gelding. Bred in South Africa between male Zebra and pony mare. London Z. G.: presented 19.7.1902 by King Edward VII., died 11.7.1918	15	11	22
4. <i>Equus asiaticus</i> ♂ × <i>Equus zebra</i> ♀. In France (R. I. Pocock, 1911, p. 990)	14	0	0
5. ♀. Jardin des Plantes, Paris: <i>Equus chapmani</i> ♂ × <i>Equus zebra</i> ♀, born 2.5.1903, living 18.5.1930	27	0	16 and left alive.
6. ♀. Jardin des Plantes, Paris: <i>Equus kiang</i> ♂ × <i>Equus burchellii</i> ♀, born 6.6.1875, died 8.10.1907	32	4	2
7. ♀. Jardin des Plantes, Paris: <i>Equus kiang</i> ♂ × <i>Equus caballus</i> ♀, "Hémione hybridé de Jument de Tarbes," born 14.5.1869, died 23.2.1906	36	9	9

Family RHINOCEROTIDAE.

No explanation can be offered as to why Rhinoceroses are so difficult to keep alive in captivity, or why no menagerie has yet succeeded in establishing a "breeding pair," as is done so often with Giraffes and Hippopotamuses. It might be imagined that a Rhinoceros would be an easier animal to keep in a northern zoological garden than either a Giraffe or a Hippopotamus.

Though most Rhinoceroses lead, in captivity, short lives of less than ten years, there is no doubt that these animals have great potential longevity, as is proved by those examples that have lived to thirty, and even to over forty years. Actually twenty-seven selected individuals show an average life of almost twenty-two years. The numbers are too small to form a definite idea of the relative lengths of life of the sexes; as far as they go they point to equality.

The following table contains particulars concerning the four species of Rhinoceroses, that are seen, from time to time, in menageries:—

Great Indian Rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros unicornis*.

	Years	months	days.	
1. ♂. London Z. G.: purchased, when said to be about four years old, 24.5.1834; died 19.9.1849	15	3	25	age c. 19 years.
2. ♂. London Z. G.: presented 9.6.1906, died 4.1.1924	17	6	25	
3. Trivandrum Z. G.: presumably of this species, but not definitely stated; received in March 1878, died 16.6.1900 (H. S. Ferguson, 1899-1900, p. 18).	At least	22	2	0
4. ♀. London Z. G.: purchased 17.7.1859, died 14.12.1873.	23	4	27	
5. Adelaide Z. G. (29th Annual Report, 1906-1907, p. 10)...	25	0	0	= sondaicus
6. Jardin des Plantes, Paris: early in 19th century (E. Oustalet, 1900, pp. 378, 379)	25	0	0	
7. ♂. "Tom." London Z. G.: presented 25.12.1886, died 30.12.1911	25	0	5	
8. Philadelphia Z. G.: 13.3.1875-3.1.1901 (C. E. Brown, 1925, p. 266)	25	9	20	

9. Hamburg 7.5.: purchased in 1871 for £ 650, killed 12.6.1923 on account of a wound on the back

28	5	12
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10. ♂. Bellemeuse 7.5. March 1870, purchased 20.6.1871.

died during 1904	At least	28	6	10
11. Kept in Katmandoo (B. H. Hodgson, 1834, p. 98)	35	0	0	
12. Berlin Z. G.: received 1872, living in 1908	36	0	0	
13. ♂. Antwerp Z. G.: died 7.9.1898	Circa	40	0	0
14. ♂. "Jim." London Z. G.: presented 25.7.1864, died 6.12.1904	40	4	11	
15. Kept in Bengal (Sanyal, 1892, p. 131)	Circa	47	0	0

Sondaic Rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros sondaicus*.

	Years	months	days.
1. ♂. London Z. G.: purchased 7.3.1874, died 23.1.1885	10	10	16
2. Calcutta Z. G. (Sanyal, 1892, p. 131)	Over 14	0	0

Asiatic Two-horned Rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros sumatrensis*.

	Years	months	days.	
1. <i>lasiotis</i> . Calcutta Z. G. (Sanyal, 1872, p. 132)	Circa	10	0	0
2. ♀. Madras Z. G. (S. S. Flower, 1914, p. 73)	"	14	0	0 and left alive.
3. ♂. <i>lasiotis</i> . London Z. G.: 27.4.1886-22.11.1910	24	6	25	
4. ♀. "Begum." Type of <i>lasiotis</i> . Captured in January 1868, sixteen hours' march south of Chittagong. She was then considered to be "adult" or "at least two years old." She arrived London Z. G. 14.2.1872, and died 31.8.1900, after 28 years 6 months 16 days there	32	7	0	age c. 35 years.

Black Rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros bicornis*.

	Years	months	days.	
1. ♂. London Z. G.: presented 19.5.1911, died 20.7.1924	13	2	1	
2. ♂. Obtained, when quite young, 12.2.1868, near Kassala, in the eastern Sudan, by Signor Casanova. London Z. G.: purchased 11.9.1868, died 12.4.1891	22	7	1	age c. 23½ years.

Family TAPIRIDAE.

The majority of Tapirs live less than six years in captivity; eighteen individuals who have survived for over seven years give an average of 15 years 1 month 10 days. Their potential longevity is at least thirty years. Females may be expected to live rather longer than males.

Both the Malay Tapir, *Tapirus indicus*, and the Brazilian Tapir, *Tapirus terrestris* (*Tapirus americanus*), will breed and rear their young with success in Europe.

A Tapir, but of what species is not stated, once lived for twenty-three years in the Trivandrum Z. G. (H. S. Ferguson, 1900-1901, p. 17).

The longest records for Malay Tapirs in the London Z. G. are of a pair purchased 22.6.1912; the male died 9.1.1922, 9 years 6 months 17 days; the female died 8.9.1923, after 11 years 2 months 16 days.

Seven records of the Brazilian Tapir living to over fifteen years:—

	Years	months	days.
1. ♂. London Z. G.: presented 1.5.1884, died 1.1.1900	15	8	0
2. ♂. National Zool. Park, Washington, D.C., 19.5.1899-17.9.1917 (N. Hollister, 1919, p. 71)	18	3	28

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