

(1189)

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PAMPHLETS  
ON  
LIVERPOOL  
Vol. 4

LIST

OF

THE ANIMALS

IN THE

LIVERPOOL

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

WITH

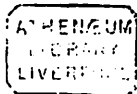
NOTICES RESPECTING THEM.

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LIVERPOOL:

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1834.



In the same building, or grazing in the lawn convenient thereto, is

THE BRAHMIN BULL. (Native of the East Indies.)

*Bos taurus bos Indicus.*

This animal is held in great veneration by the Hindoos, who dedicate temples to its worship, and inflict the punishment of death on those that are known to injure it.

THE INDIAN RHINOCEROS. (A Male.)

*Rhinoceros Indicus, Linn.*

Next to the elephant the rhinoceros is the most powerful of animals. It is usually found twelve feet long from the tip of the nose to the insertion of the tail; from five to six feet high, and the circumference of its body is nearly equal to its length. It is therefore equal to the elephant in bulk, and if it appears much smaller to the eye, the reason is, that its legs are much shorter. Its head is furnished with a horn growing from the snout, sometimes five feet long; and, but for this, it would have the appearance of the head of a hog; the upper lip, however, is much longer in proportion, ends in a point, is very pliable, serves to collect its food, and deliver it into the mouth; the ears are large, erect, and pointed; the eyes are small and piercing; the skin is naked, rough, knotty, and lying upon the body in folds, after a very peculiar fashion; there are two folds very remarkable, one above the shoulders, and another over the rump; the skin is so thick as to turn the edge of a scimitar, and to resist a musket-ball; the belly hangs low; the legs are short, strong, and thick, and the hoof is divided into three parts, each pointing forward.

Such is the general outline of an animal that appears chiefly formidable from the horn growing from its snout, and formed rather for war than with a propensity to engage. This horn is sometimes found from three to three feet and a half long, growing from the solid bone, and so disposed as to be managed to the greatest advantage. It is composed of the most solid substance, and

pointed so as to inflict the most fatal wounds. The elephant, the boar, or the buffalo are obliged to strike transversely with their weapons; but the rhinoceros employs all his force with every blow, so that the tiger will more willingly attack any other animal of the forest, than one whose strength is so justly employed: indeed, there is no force which this terrible animal has to apprehend, defended on every side by a thick horny hide, which the claws of the lion or the tiger are unable to pierce, and armed before with a weapon that even the elephant does not choose to oppose. The combat between these two, the most formidable animals of the forest, must be very dreadful. Emanuel, king of Portugal, willing to try their strength, actually opposed them to each other, and the elephant was defeated. The age of these animals is not well known; it is said by some that they bring forth at three years old, and if we may reason from analogy, it is probable they seldom live above twenty.

The rhinoceros is a native of the deserts of Asia and Africa, and is usually found in those extensive forests that are frequented by the elephant and lion.

The present specimen is a remarkable fine lively animal, three years old, brought from India by Captain Pope, ship Duke of Northumberland.

It subsists entirely upon vegetable food similar to the elephant.

At the extremity of the Elephants' paddock, is the pond for small aquatic birds.

WHITE SPOONBILLS.

*P. leucorodia, Gm.*

All white, and a crest on the occiput. They are found throughout the eastern continent, where they build on high trees.

THE PINTAIL OR SEA PHEASANTS.

*An. acuta, Linn.*

THE HOOK-BILLED OR CHINESE DUCK.

*An. adunea, Linn.*