

Loeb Classical Library

vol. 353

first printed 1940

pp. 1-ix, 1-616

PLINY

NATURAL HISTORY

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION
IN TEN VOLUMES

VOLUME III

LIBRI VIII-XI

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LONDON

WILLIAM HEINEMANN LTD

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

MOMLXVII

1967

- 66 Tigrim Hyrcani et Indi ferunt, animal velocitatis tremendae, et maxime cognitae dum capitur totus eius fetus, qui semper numerosus est. ab insidiante rapitur equo quam maxime pernici, atque in recentes subinde transfertur. at ubi vacuum cubile reperit feta (maribus enim subolis cura non est) fertur praiceps odore vestigans. raptor adpropinquante fremitu abicit unum ex catulis. tollit illa morsu et pondere etiam ocior acta remeat iterumque consequitur, ac subinde donec in navem regresso irrita feritas saevit in litore.
- 67 XXVI. Camelos inter armenta pascit oriens, quarum duo genera, Bactriae et Arabiae, differunt, quod illae bina habent tubera in dorso, hae singula et sub pectore alterum cui incumbant: dentium superiore ordine ut boves carent in utroque genere. omnes autem iumentorum ministeriis dorso funguntur atque etiam equitatus in proeliis; velocitas infra equos.¹
- 68 sed cuique mensura sicuti vires; nec ultra adsuetum procedit spatium, nec plus instituto onere recipit. odium adversus equos gerunt naturale. sitim et quadriduo tolerant, implenturque cum bibendi occasio est et in praeteritum et in futurum, obturbata proculcatione prius aqua: aliter potu non gaudent. vivunt quinquagenis annis, quaedam et centenis;

¹ *Dellefsen*: inter equos (ut equos *Mayhoff*).

Hyrcania and India produce the tiger, an animal of terrific speed, which is most noticeable when the whole of its litter, which is always numerous, is being captured. The litter is taken by a man lying in wait with the swiftest horse obtainable, and is transferred successively to fresh horses. But when the mother tiger finds the lair empty (for the males do not look after their young) she rushes off at headlong speed, tracking them by scent. The captor when her roar approaches throws away one of the cubs. She snatches it up in her mouth, and returns and resumes the pursuit at even a faster pace owing to her burden, and so on in succession until the hunter has regained the ship and her ferocity rages vainly on the shore.

XXVI. The East pastures camels among its flocks of cattle; of these there are two kinds, the Bactrian and the Arabian, which differ in that the former have two humps on the back and the latter one, with a second hump beneath the chest on which they can rest their weight; but both kinds resemble oxen in having no teeth in the upper jaw. All however perform the services of beasts of burden, and also of cavalry in battles; their speed is below that of horses. But the two kinds differ in dimensions, as also in strength; and a camel will not travel beyond its customary march, nor carry more than the regulation load. They possess an innate hatred for horses. They can endure thirst for as much as four days, and when they have an opportunity they replenish themselves both for the past interval and for the future, stirring up the water by trampling with their fore feet before they drink—otherwise they do not enjoy the draught. They live for fifty years, some even

Tiger hunting.

The camel and the dromedary.

utcumque rabiem et ipsae sentiunt. castrandi genus etiam feminas quae bello praeparantur inventum est: fortiores ita fiunt coitu negato.

- 69 XXVII. Harum aliqua similitudo in duo transfer-
tur animalia. nabun Aethiopes vocant collo similem
equo, pedibus et cruribus bovi, camelo capite, albis
maculis, rutilum colorem distinguentibus, unde
appellata camelopardalis, dictatoris Caesaris circensi-
bus ludis primum visa Romae. ex eo subinde
cernitur aspectu magis quam feritate conspicua, quare
etiam ovis ferae nomen invenit.
- 70 XXVIII. Pompei Magni primum ludi ostenderunt
chama, quem Galli rufum vocabant, effigie lupi,
pardorum maculis, iidem ex Aethiopia quas vocant
cephos,¹ quarum pedes posteriores pedibus humanis
et cruribus, priores manibus fuere similes. hoc
animal postea Roma non vidit.
- 71 XXIX. Isdem ludis et rhinoceros unius in nare
cornus, qualis saepe visus. alter hic genitus hostis
elephanto cornu ad saxa limato praeparat se pugnae,
in dimicatione alvum maxime petens, quam scit
esse molliorem. longitudo ei par, crura multo
breviora, color buxeus.
- 72 XXX. Lynxas vulgo frequentes et sphingas fusco
pilo, mammis in pectore geminis, Aethiopia generat,
multaque alia monstris similia, pinnatos equos et
cornibus armatos quos pegasos vocant, crocotas

¹ *κρηπος* Hardouin & Diodoro.

for a hundred; although even camels are liable to rabies. A method has been discovered of gelding even the females intended for war; this by denying them intercourse increases their strength.

XXVII. Some resemblance to these is passed on to two animals. The Ethiopians give the name of *nabun* to one that has a neck like a horse, feet and legs like an ox, and a head like a camel, and is of a ruddy colour picked out with white spots, owing to which it is called a camelopard^a; it was first seen at Rome at the games in the Circus given by Caesar when dictator. From this it has subsequently been recognized to be more remarkable for appearance than for ferocity, and consequently it has also got the name of 'wild sheep.'

XXVIII. The games^b of Pompey the Great first displayed the *chama*, which the Gauls used to call the lynx, with the shape of a wolf and leopard's spots; the same show exhibited what they call *cephi*^c from Ethiopia, which have hind feet resembling the feet of a man and legs and fore feet like hands. Rome has not seen this animal subsequently.

XXIX. At the same games there was also a rhinoceros with one horn^d on the nose such as has often been seen. Another bred here to fight matches with an elephant gets ready for battle by filing its horns on rocks, and in the encounter goes specially for the belly, which it knows to be softer. It equals an elephant in length, but its legs are much shorter, and it is the colour of box-wood.

XXX. Ethiopia produces lynxes in great numbers, and sphinxes^e with brown hair and a pair of udders on the breast, and many other monstrosities—winged horses armed with horns, called *pegasi*, hyenas like a

^a The giraffe.

^b 55 B.C.

^c Possibly baboons.

^d The Indian species. The African has two horns.

^e Unidentified.

velut ex cane lupoque conceptos, omnia dentibus frangentes protinusque devorata conficientes ventre, cercopithecus nigris capitibus, pilo asini et dissimiles ceteris voce, Indicos boves unicornes tricornesque, leucrocotam perniciosissimam feram asini fere magnitudine, clunibus cervinis, collo, cauda, pectore leonis, capite melium, bisulca ungula, ore ad aures usque
 73 rescisso, dentium locis osse perpetuo—hanc feram humanas voces tradunt imitari. apud eosdem et quae vocatur eale, magnitudine equi fluviatilis, cauda elephantis, colore nigra vel fulva, maxillis apri, maiora cubitalibus cornua habens mobilia quae alterna in pugna se¹ sistunt varieque² infesta aut
 74 obliqua, utcumque ratio monstravit. sed atrocissimos habet³ tauros silvestres maiores agrestibus, velocitate ante omnis, colore fulvos, oculis caeruleis, pilo in contrarium verso, rictu ad aures dehiscente, iuxta cornua mobilia; tergori duritia silicis omne respuens vulnus. feras omnis venantur, ipsi non aliter quam foveis capti feritate semper intereunt.
 75 apud eosdem⁴ nasci Ctesias scribit quam mantichoran appellat, triplici dentium ordine pectinatim coeuntium, facie et auriculis hominis, oculis glaucis, colore sanguineo, corpore leonis, cauda scorpionis modo spicula infigentem, vocis ut si misceatur fistulae

¹ se? add. *Mayhoff*.
² *Sillig*: varieque aut variatque.
³ habet add. *edd*.
⁴ apud Indos dein? *Mayhoff*.

* The rhinoceros again. † Another sort of hyena.
 • This mythical animal is used in heraldry, e.g. as the supporters of the shield of Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of King Henry VII.
⁴ Or possibly 'with horns equally mobile as the yale's'.

cross between a dog and a wolf, that break everything with their teeth, swallow it at a gulp and masticate it in the belly; tailed monkeys with black heads, ass's hair and a voice unlike that of any other species of ape; Indian oxen^a with one and with three horns; the *leucrocota*,^b swiftest of wild beasts, about the size of an ass, with a stag's haunches, a lion's neck, tail and breast, badger's head, cloven hoof, mouth opening right back to the ears, and ridges of bone in place of rows of teeth—this animal is reported to imitate the voices of human beings. Among the same people is also found the animal called the yale,^c the size of a hippopotamus, with an elephant's tail, of a black or tawny colour, with the jaws of a boar and movable horns more than a cubit in length which in a fight are erected alternately, and presented to the attack or sloped backward in turn as policy directs. But its fiercest animals are forest bulls, larger than the bulls of the field, surpassing all in speed, of a tawny colour, with blue eyes, hair turned backward, mouth gaping open to the ears, along with mobile horns^d; the hide has the hardness of flint, rejecting every wound. They hunt all wild animals, but themselves can only be caught in pits, and when caught always die game. Ctesias writes that in the same country^e is born the creature that he calls the *mantichora*,^f which has a triple row of teeth meeting like the teeth of a comb, the face and ears of a human being, grey eyes, a blood-red colour, a lion's body, inflicting stings with its tail in the manner of a scorpion, with a voice like

^a Perhaps the text should be altered to give 'next in the Indians' country.'
^f Fabulous.

et tubae concentus, velocitatis magnae, humani
76 corporis vel praecipue adpetentem. XXXI. in India
et boves solidis unguis unicornes, et feram nomine
axin hinnulei pelle, pluribus candidioribusque maculis,
sacrorum ¹ Liberi patris (Orsaei Indi simias candentes
toto corpore venantur), asperrimam autem feram
monocerotem, reliquo corpore equo similem, capite
cervo, pedibus elephanto, cauda apro, mugitu gravi,
uno cornu nigro media fronte cubitorum duum
eminente. hanc feram vivam negant capi.

77 XXXII. Apud Hesperios Aethiopas fons est Nigris,
ut plerique existimavere, Nili caput, ut argumenta
quae diximus persuadent. iuxta hunc fera appella-
tur catoblepas, modica alioqui ceterisque membris
iners, caput tantum praegrave aegre ferens, id ²
deiectum semper in terram, alias internicio humani
generis, omnibus qui oculos eius videre confestim
expirantibus.

78 XXXIII. Eadem et basilisci serpentis est vis.
Cyrenaica hunc generat provincia, duodecim non
amplius digitorum magnitudine, candida in capite
macula ut quodam diademate insignem. sibilo
omnis fugat serpentes, nec flexu multiplici ut reliquae
corpore impellit sed celsus et erectus in medio incedens.

¹ sacram *edd.*
² ideo? *Mayhoff.*

* Again an echo of the rhinoceros, confused with the ante-
lope; and the same hybrid in a more lurid shape recurs below
in the unicorn.

^b Possibly a spotted deer of India.

* Mayhoff notes that this sentence looks as if wrongly
inserted here.

^d N.W. Africa (nowhere near the Nile).

* 'The downward-looker,' perhaps the gnu.

the sound of a pan-pipe blended with a trumpet, of
great speed, with a special appetite for human
flesh. XXXI. He says that in India there are also *Fauna of*
oxen with solid hoofs and one horn,^a and a wild animal *India.*
named axis,^b with the hide of a fawn but with more
spots and whiter ones, belonging to the ritual of
Father Liber (the Orsaeian Indians hunt monkeys
that are a bright white all over the body)^c; but that
the fiercest animal is the unicorn, which in the rest
of the body resembles a horse, but in the head a
stag, in the feet an elephant, and in the tail a boar,
and has a deep bellow, and a single black horn three
feet long projecting from the middle of the forehead.
They say that it is impossible to capture this animal
alive.

XXXII. In Western Ethiopia^d there is a spring, *Fauna of*
the Nigris, which most people have supposed to be *N.W.*
the source of the Nile, as they try to prove by the *Africa.*
arguments that we have stated. In its neighbour-
hood there is an animal called the *catoblepas*,^e in other
respects of moderate size and inactive with the rest
of its limbs, only with a very heavy head which it
carries with difficulty—it is always hanging down to
the ground; otherwise it is deadly to the human race,
as all who see its eyes expire immediately.

XXXIII. The basilisk^f serpent also has the same *The*
power. It is a native of the province of Cyrenaica, *basilisk.*
not more than 12 inches long, and adorned with
a bright white marking on the head like a sort of
diadem. It routs all snakes with its hiss, and does
not move its body forward in manifold coils like the
other snakes but advancing with its middle raised
high. It kills bushes not only by its touch but also

^f An imaginary monster.