

Naturalis Historia

Natural History

VI. 173 [Adulis]

maximum hic emporium Trogodytarum, etiam Aethiopum - abest a Ptolemaide II dierum navigatione; deferunt plurimum ebur, rhinocerotum cornua, hippopotamiorum coria, chelium testudinum, sphingia, mancipia.

Hier ist ein sehr grosser Handelsplatz der Trogodyten und auch der Aethiopen; er ist wei Tagesreisen zu Schiff von Ptolemais [theron] entfernt; sie bringen dorthin große Mengen an Elfenbein, Rhinoceros hörnern, Flußpferdhauten, Schilkrotenpanzern, Affen und Sklaven.

VI. 185

herbas circa Meroen demum viridiores, silvarumque aliquid apparuisse et rhinocerotum elephantorumque vestigia.

Erst in der Nähe von Meroe wird das Gras grüner, und es zeigten sich etwas Wald, sowie Spuren von Nashörnern und Elefanten.

VIII. xxix. 71

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.

At the same games [of Pompey the Great] there was also a rhinoceros with one horn on the nose such as had often been seen. Another bred here to fight matches with an elephant gets ready for battle by filing its horn 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.

VIII. xxx. 72 [Aethiopia]

Indicos boves unicornes tricornesque.

Ethiopia produces ... Indian oxen with one and with three horns.

VIII. xxxi. 76

In India et boves solidis unguis, unicornes, ... Asperrimam autem feram monocerotem, reliquo corpore equo similem, capitem cervo, pedibus elephanto, cauda apro, magitu gravi, uno cornu nigro media fronte cubitorum duum eminente. Hanc feram vivam negant capi.

Plinius p.2

He says that in india there are also oxen with solid hoofs and one horn ... 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.

X. lxxxiii. 173

Coitus aversis elephantis, camelis, tigribus, lyncibus, rhinoceroti, leoni, dasypodi, cuniculus, quibus aversa genitalia.

Species with the genital organs behind them, elephants, camels, tigers, lynxes, the rhinoceros, the lion, the hairy-footed and the common rabbit couple back to back.

XII. 31 [about medicine called Lycion]

Indi in utribus camelorum aut rhinocerotum id mittunt.

Die Inder senden das in Lederschläuchen aus Kamel- oder Rhinoceroshaut.

XVIII. 2

atque arbore exacuant limentque cornua elephantum et uri, saxo rhinocerotum, utroque apri dentium sicas, ...

Und wenngleich Elefanten und Ure ihre Hörner an einem Baum schärfen und wetzen, die Nashörner an einem Felsen, die Eber ihre Gewehre sowohl an dem einen als auch dem anderen ...