

With one, sometimes two, large horns on the nose. XI. RHINOCEROS.
Each hoof cloven into three parts.

- Rhinoceros. *Plinii lib. viii. c. 20.* *tan Itin. 56.* *Purchas's Pilgr. II.*
Gejner quad. 842. *Raii syn. quad. 1001.* *1773.* *Bontius India. 50.* 58. ONE-
122. *Klein quad. 26.* *Grew's mu-* *Borri hist. Cochin-Cbina. 797.* *Voy.* HORNED.
seum, 29. *Worm mus. 336.* *de Buf-* *Congo Churhill I. 668.* *Du Halde*
fon, xi. 174. tab. vii. *Briffon quad.* *China. I. 120.* *Faunul Sinens.*
78. *Pb. Tr. Abr. ix. 93.* *Kolben II.* *Rhinoceros unicornis. Lin. syst.*
101. *104.* *Edw. 221.* *Br. mus. Asbm.*
Rhinoceros or Abbados. *Linssect-* *mus.*
- ∞. Two horned. *Urfus cornu* *Flacourt hist. Madag. 395.* *de Buffon*
gemino. Martial spectac. ep. 22. *xi. 186.* *Lobo Abijs. 230.*
Pb. Tr. Abr. ix. 100. xi. 910. *Rhinoceros bicornis. Lin. syst.*
Pb. Tr. vol. LVI. 32. tab. 2. *104.* *Br. mus.*

Rh. with a single horn, placed near the end of the nose, sometimes three feet and a half long, black, and smooth: the upper lip long, hangs over the lower, ends in a point, is very pliable, and serves to collect its food, and deliver it into the mouth: the nostrils placed transversely: the ears large, erect, pointed: eyes small and dull: the skin naked, rough, or tuberculated, lying about the neck in vast folds; there is another fold from the shoulders to the forelegs; another from the hind part of the back to the thighs: the skin so thick and so strong as to turn the edge of a scymeter, and resist a musket ball: slender, flatted at the end, covered on the sides with very stiff thick black hairs: the belly hangs low: the legs short, strong and thick: the hoofs divided into three parts, each pointing forward.

Those

RHINOCEROS.

Those which have been brought to *Europe* have been young and small: *Bontius* says, that in respect to bulk of body, they equal the elephant, but are lower on account of the shortness of the legs.

Inhabits *Bengal*, *Siam*, *Cochin-China*, *Quangsi* in *China*, the isles of *Java*, and *Sumatra*, *Congo*, *Angola*, *Æthiopia*, and the country as low as the *Cape*: loves shady forests, the neighbourhood of rivers, and marshy places: fond of wallowing in mire like the hog; is said by that means to give shelter in the folds of its skin to scorpions, centipes, and other insects. Is a solitary animal: brings one young at a time, very sollicitous about it: quiet and inoffensive; but provoked, furious: very swift, and very dangerous: I knew a gentleman who had his belly ripped up by one, but survived the wound. Is dull of sight; but has a most exquisite scent: feeds on vegetables, particularly shrubs, broom, and thistles: grunts like a hog: is said to consort with the tiger; a fable, founded on their common attachment to the sides of rivers, and on that account are sometimes found near each other. Are said when it has flung down a man, to lick the flesh quite from the bone with its rough tongue; this very doubtfull; that which wounded the gentleman retired instantly after the stroke.

Its flesh is eaten; *Kolben* says it is very good: the skin, the flesh, hoofs, teeth, and very dung, used in *India* medicinally; the horn is in great repute as an antidote against poison*, especially that of a

* It was not every horn that had this virtue: some were held very cheap, while others take a vast price.

virgin *Abbada*; cups are made of them. Found sometimes with * double horns: *Martial* alludes to a variety of this kind by his *Ursus cornu gemino*.

Is the unicorn of HOLY WRIT, and of the antients; the *Oryx* and *Indian* as of *Aristotle* **, who says it has but one horn; his informers might well compare the clumsy shape of the *Rhinoceros* to that of an ass, so that the philosopher might easily be induced to pronounce it a whole footed animal. This was also the *bos unicornis* and *fera monoceros* of *Pliny* †; both were of *India*, the same country with this animal; and in his account of the *monoceros*, he exactly describes the great black horn and the hog-like tail. The unicorn of HOLY WRIT has all the properties of the *Rhinoceros*, rage, untameableness, great swiftness, and great strength.

It was known to the *Romans* in very early times: its figure is among the animals of the *Prænestine* pavement. *Augustus* introduced one into the shews ‡, on his triumph over *Cleopatra*; and there is extant a coin of *Domitian*, with a double-horned *Rhinoceros* on it §.

The combats between the Elephant and Rhinoceros, a fable, derived from *Pliny*.

* *Hamilton*, in his voyage to the *East Indies*, I. 8. says, that he saw brought from *Natal*, in *Africa*, three horns growing from one root; the longest 18, the next 12, and the third 8 inches long.

** *Hist. An. lib. II. c. 1.*

† *Lib. viii. c. 21.*

‡ *Dion. Cassius, lib. 51.*

§ *Pb. Tr. xi. 913.*