

THE GEOGRAPHICAL



DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS.

WITH A STUDY OF THE RELATIONS OF LIVING AND EXTINCT
FAUNAS AS ELUCIDATING THE PAST CHANGES
OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

By ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE,

AUTHOR OF THE "MALAY ARCHIPELAGO," ETC.

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Europe and North America; while a still more ancient form of large size is found in the Lower Eocene of France and England, indicating an immense antiquity for this group of Mammalia. There are many other extinct forms connecting these with the Palæotheridæ, already noticed in chapter vi. (vol. i. pp. 119-125).

FAMILY 45.—RHINOCEROTIDÆ. (1 Genus, 9 Species.)

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.					
NEOTROPICAL SUB-REGION.	NEARCTIC SUB-REGION.	PALEARCTIC SUB-REGION.	ETHIOPIAN SUB-REGION.	ORIENTAL SUB-REGION.	AUSTRALIAN SUB-REGION.
LIVING SPECIES.					
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EXTINCT SPECIES.					
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Living Rhinoceroses are especially characteristic of Africa, with Northern and Malayan India. Four or perhaps five species, all two-horned, are found in Africa, where they range over the whole country south of the desert to the Cape of Good Hope. In the Oriental region there are also four or five species, which range from the forests at the foot of the Himalayas eastwards through Assam, Chittagong, and Siam, to Sumatra, Borneo and Java. Three of these are one-horned, the others found in Sumatra, and northwards to Pegu and Chittagong, two-horned. The Asiatic differ from the African species in some dental characters, but they are in other respects so much alike that they are not generally considered to form distinct genera. In his latest catalogue however (1873), Dr. Gray has four genera, *Rhinoceros* (4 species), and *Ceratotherium* (2 species), Asiatic; *Rhinaster* (2 species), and *Ceratotherium* (2 species), African.

Extinct Rhinocerotidæ.—Numerous species of *Rhinoceros* ranged over Europe and Asia from the Post-pliocene back to the Upper Miocene period, and in North America during the Pliocene period