

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

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GENERAL GUIDE

WITH PLANS AND VIEWS OF THE BUILDING,
AND FIFTY-EIGHT ILLUSTRATIONS

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and their recent and extinct allies, the former represented by the Okapi of Central Africa (fig. 14, p. 41), should come here; but, as already mentioned, it has been found convenient to remove the Giraffe group into the east corridor of the central hall. In the adjacent wall-case stands the Prongbuck or Pronghorn Antelope (fig. 35), the sole living representative of a family characterised by the circumstance that the horns have hollow sheaths which are branched and shed annually. Next in



FIG. 35.—PRONGBUCK OR PRONGHORN ANTELOPE (*Antilocapra americana*).

order come the Antelopes, a large number of which are placed in the corridors outside the gallery. This series, it may be remarked, is particularly fine, and, in fact, unique. At the last bay on the right side of the gallery the visitor reaches the Goats; and in the "pavilion," at the west end of the gallery, he comes to the Sheep, Musk-Oxen, and Oxen, of which there is a magnificent display, both as regards mounted specimens and horns. Many of the cases in the middle of the gallery and

the bays have been fitted with artificial ground-work, one of the most striking being the European Reindeer case, for which the materials were brought from Norway.

Continuing our survey down the left side of the gallery, the bay next the pavilion and an adjacent case in the middle line contain the Zebras, Wild Asses and the Wild Horse, among which is a specimen of the extinct Quagga. Following this are the Rhinoceroses and Tapirs, some of the former being exhibited in the middle of the gallery. Adult specimens of all the living species except the one-horned *Rhinoceros sondaicus* of Java are exhibited. The cut (fig. 36) shows the form of the head and the number of the horns in three members of the group.

Hyraxes.

In a small case by themselves are exhibited the Hyraxes, which represent a subordinal group of Ungulates. In this place should come the Elephants (Proboscidea), but it has been found



FIG. 36.—HEADS OF THE WHITE RHINOCEROS (*Africanus simus*, a), BLACK RHINOCEROS (*R. bicornis*, b), AND GREAT INDIAN RHINOCEROS (*R. unicornis*, c).