

CATALOGUE

OF THE

SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM:

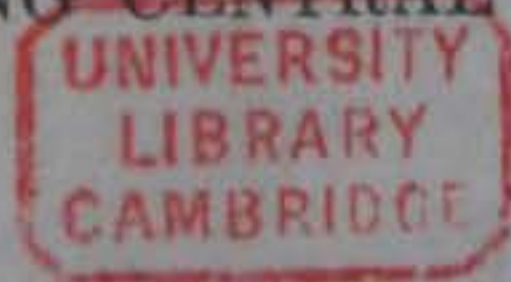
NOW EXHIBITING IN

THE EGYPTIAN HALL,

PICCADILLY.

THE PROPERTY OF A SOCIETY ENTITLED

“THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ASSOCIATION FOR
EXPLORING CENTRAL AFRICA.”



THIS CATALOGUE MAY BE HAD AT THE HALL,

OR OF

SMITH, ELDER AND CO., 65, CORNHILL.

1837

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

INTRODUCTION.

IN submitting this Catalogue to the Public, as in some degree descriptive of, at least, a portion of the COLLECTION, it is not intended to offer any details beyond such as it may reasonably be supposed will be both intelligible and interesting to visitors in general,—more important and strictly scientific remarks being necessarily reserved for publication in another form.

But though strictly speaking, such details as are furnished may be all that is required for the information of visitors, so far as the Exhibition is directly and alone concerned, yet the Society feels a special anxiety to interest the Public in its proceedings, as, without a more extended patronage, its objects are not likely to be accomplished; and it is therefore deemed necessary to show that its views are praiseworthy, and directed purely to the promotion of public benefit, as the most fitting mode of claiming that patronage. It may, therefore, not be out of place here to make the Public aware of the origin of the Society, its objects, and the steps which have already been taken towards obtaining the means of accomplishing the latter; and this, probably, cannot be more briefly or appropriately done than by quoting the following extracts from the Society's records:—

5th June, 1833. *Resolved*—That it appears to the present Meeting desirable that an Association should be formed in Cape Town, for the promotion of African Discovery, to be called “The Cape of Good Hope Association for Exploring Central Africa;” and that an endeavour shall be made to raise the necessary funds by subscription.

Resolved—That as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have entered their names to warrant the Provisional Committee now formed in expecting to raise sufficient funds, a General Meeting be called to elect a Committee of Organization.

Resolved—That the object of this Society be the acquisition of

knowledge relative to the Geography, Natural History, and Commercial Resources of the Interior, and of the Social Condition of its Inhabitants.

The Provisional Committee having seen good reason to anticipate public support—£537 having been subscribed within a few days—a General Meeting was called for the 24th of June, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, G.C.B. in the Chair.

At this Meeting the following Resolutions, among others, were passed:—

Resolved—That a Standing Committee of Management be forthwith elected, and that from its number a Sub-Committee of Five be appointed to regulate the details of the projected enterprise.

Resolved—That the Sub-Committee shall immediately seek persons qualified for the various duties of the Expedition to be sent out and order from England such of the requisite instruments, &c. as cannot be procured in the colony.

May, 1834.—The Sub-Committee having reported that it had obtained the services of the persons necessary to compose the party—*all of whom were volunteers*—and that the necessary instruments, &c. had arrived, it was

Resolved—As the funds are now sufficient for the projected enterprise, the party shall leave Graff-Reynett in the next month.

The Expedition having returned to Cape Town, a General Meeting of the Association was held on the 19th of May, 1836.

Sir JOHN HERSCHELL, in the Chair.

Among the Resolutions passed at this Meeting, were the following:—

Resolved—That the successful return of the present Expedition, holds out so favourable a prospect of future discovery, that it is expedient that this Association should not be dissolved, but should con-

tinue to exist as a permanent * institution, for the further prosecution of its original object.

Resolved—That, however the COLLECTIONS may now, or hereafter, be disposed of, their produce shall be held by the shareholders as a permanent fund for the support of ulterior operations, subject to existing claims.



On the 23d of March, at a Meeting of the Committee, it was

Resolved—That the more valuable and interesting portions of the Collections made by the late Expedition shall be reserved and forwarded to Europe for exhibition, to augment, if possible, the existing fund, and thereby enable the Association to pursue its original object, with a vigour which could not be expected were its supplies to depend wholly upon the voluntary contributions of the colonists, however liberal they might be.

* When the Society was originally instituted, it was not intended that it should exist beyond the return of the Expedition.

CATALOGUE,

&c.

1.—RHINOCEROS KETLOA. *

As regards natural history, the discovery of this animal is probably one of the most important and interesting results of the expedition. Previous to June, 1835, this species of Rhinoceros was not known—no doubt, from it never having approached the confines of the colony; though there is reason to believe that individual specimens occasionally travelled as far south as Lattakoo; the kind of horns peculiar to it having reached the Cape, and even England, from that quarter. In that country, however, the occurrence of this animal must have been rare, as the natives thereabout have no name for it; and when questioned as to the number of species, never made mention of a third. This is the very opposite to what was experienced among the inhabitants of the countries in which it more commonly occurs, who, when questioned on the subject, invariably mentioned three by name, viz. Ketloa, Boreli, and Mohoohoo.

Among those which are to be regarded as wanderers, the specimen in the present collection may be classed; it having been shot about 180 miles N.E. of Lattakoo, but considerably south of the country to which the species appears more directly to belong. It was upon that occasion that the expedition first became acquainted with the name of Ketloa, which was only familiar even there to some few persons who had formerly resided more to the northward; but on the expedition penetrating to the northward of Kurrichane, every person was found conversant with the name, and able to direct to situations where the animal was to be found.

Few made mention of the Ketloa without at the same time showing an inclination to observe upon its character; and those who had sufficient confidence in the party to venture a remark upon a native chief then awfully oppressing that part of the country, spoke of the man and the animal as alike to be feared for their ferocity, and equally dangerous to the former inhabitants of that district.

In many points the Rhinoceros Ketloa bears considerable resemblance to No. 2.; yet there are differences sufficiently palpable to enable even persons not very conversant in judging of the fine shades of

* All the species thus marked were first discovered by the Expedition; and descriptions of them were published at Cape Town in June, 1836.

distinction between species readily to discover that it is distinct; such as the great length of the second horn, the more elongated and slender head, the form of the hunch on the shoulder, &c. Besides these differences, which are palpable to all, the naturalist is enabled to discover various others; the most important of which is the difference of dentition.

The form of the upper lip led those of the party who were acquainted with No. 2, to infer that, like it, the present specimen must feed upon under-wood; an inference which was completely justified by the statements of the natives when questioned upon the subject.

As the party advanced northward, the Ketloa became more common, though it never occurred in so great numbers as either of the other species; and it was only on one occasion that so many as seven were seen together, though the occurrence of such a number was by no means uncommon in the cases of the other two. From its having been considered of importance to ascertain the relative proportions of the three species, directions were given to the hunters to make a daily statement of the numbers they had seen of each; and it was thus found that only sixty-eight of the Ketloa were seen in the course of the journey, a number far short of that of either of the others. The interest that the discovery of this new species excited, led to the making of minute inquiries as to animals of this genus; and the expedition had sufficient reason to believe, from the replies to constant questions, that two other species existed farther in the interior, one of which was described as being somewhat like the Ketloa, and having two horns, the other as differing in many respects, and having only one horn.

The probability of obtaining both of these, should a second party be sent out to make extended researches, will, it is to be hoped, be a stimulus to all persons zealous for the advancement of natural history, to exert themselves to the utmost, to enable the Cape Association to continue its exertions.

2.—RHINOCEROS AFRICANUS.

The Black Rhinoceros of the Cape colonists, has long been known to inhabit Southern Africa, and is the most widely diffused of the three species. It was formerly common, even in the neighbourhood of Cape Town, and in the old records of the colony one is mentioned as having been found suffocated in one of the quicksands of the Salt River, not more than a mile from where the town now stands. At present it is rarely found west of the Great Fish River, or south of the Orange River.

In its mode of feeding it resembles the foregoing species; and, like it, seizes, and gathers into its mouth, the small twigs which constitute its food with its elongated and flexible upper lip.

Though less fierce than the preceding animal, it is sufficiently formidable to ensure the respect of travellers or persons benighted in districts where it occurs; and from its apparent aversion to fire, towards which it rushes, it is dangerous for individuals passing the night in the

wooded districts to go to rest without a watchman. Even the presence of a watchman is not always sufficient to ensure safety as it has been known to rush with such rapidity upon a military party lodged among the bush covering the banks of the Great Fish River, that before the men could be aroused, it had severely injured two of them, tossed about and broken several guns, and completely scattered the burning wood.

The specimen now before the reader is rather more than half the size of the adult animal.

3.—RHINOCEROS SIMUS.

When full grown, the White Rhinoceros, as this species is called, is rather larger than either of the other two, and the front horn sometimes exceeds three feet in length. It was first described by Mr. Burchell, and a head of one was brought to England by Mr. Campbell, who has given a figure to represent it in his last travels in Southern Africa. It resorts more than the preceding species to the open plains; the consequence, no doubt, of its food being grass,—a fact that might be inferred from its having the upper lip square, instead of pointed, as is the case with those that feed on shrubs.

In disposition, also, this differs from the other species, being so much more gentle, that it is looked upon by the natives without the same degree of fear which is inspired by the other two.

* * The flesh of all the three species is esteemed wholesome food by the natives, who dig pit-falls for them in situations to which they are known to resort; and sometimes, though rarely with success, attempt even to kill them with the assigai or spear. In style of motion they are all alike, and so awkward that their swiftness is to be appreciated not by directly watching the animal itself but by fixing the eye upon some two points between which it careers.

The hide is generally about an inch thick, and so compact that a leaden ball will not pierce it; hence, to kill them, it has been found necessary to add to the lead a considerable proportion of tin. The hunter who would boast of killing one of these creatures at a single shot must hit it immediately behind the ear or the shoulder; and if this be not accomplished and the sportsman be pursued by the enraged animal, which will often happen, then his best chance of escape is either to step aside suddenly from his course and pass behind a bush, or by a well directed shot to break one of its legs.

As they are animals which depend much upon smell for their existence and safety, it is necessary to advance upon them from the leeward side, if it be an object to get close without being discovered. In pursuit they also trust for guidance to the same sense, and they may be heard forcibly inspiring the air when they have lost the scent of the object they were following. The ticks and insects with which they are covered furnish for them another source of intelligence, inasmuch as they attract a number of birds which sit quietly picking them off, when nothing strange is in sight, but fly away when any object excites their fear. So well does the Rhinoceros understand this, that he proceeds feeding with the greatest confidence while the birds continue perched upon his back, but the moment they fly, the huge animal raises his head, and turns it in all directions to catch the scent. Whether he accomplishes that or not, he generally feels so uncertain of his position that he moves to some other locality.

The young animal shows all the ferocity of the adult, but the party inferred from what took place after the capture of one of the second species, that this ferocity speedily succumbs to the power of hunger.

When the animal in question was first procured, it butted violently at every one within its reach, though it was not much larger than a half-grown pig; but after being fastened up during the night, it was on the following morning extremely mild, and quietly indicated its want of food. Subsequently it followed those who were in the habit of noticing it, and even shewed signs of attachment to them; a remarkable change, as when first separated from its mother it was so savage that it actually butted for some minutes against a tree in which one of the hunters had sought shelter from the fury of the old animal.

All the African species have two horns, for which the party could neither perceive, nor hear of, any other purpose than that of weapons of defence. It is true that they were sometimes seen to plough up the earth for several paces with the front horn, but with what object it was not possible to discover.

Nos. 2. and 3. appeared to occur in nearly equal proportions, but No. 1. was much less common, only sixty-eight individuals of that species having been seen by the expedition. Taking the three into consideration it may, without exaggeration, be said that in some situations well fitted for their residence, about one hundred, or one hundred and fifty individuals, were seen in the course of a day's journey.

4.—HIPPOPOTAMUS CAPENSIS.

The Sea Cow of the Cape colonists; it was formerly found in most of the large rivers of Southern Africa. It is now almost extinct within the colony, the firing of the hunters having scared away those which escaped death; but great numbers are still found in the rivers of those parts in which the use of fire-arms is wholly, or almost unknown.

They seem to prefer the sea to the fresh-water rivers for their abode, during the day, in situations where they have the choice.

They feed on grass, and chiefly during the night; retiring at day-break to the water, where they remain until the dusk again invites them forth to graze.

Unless when their own safety, or that of their young is threatened, the Hippopotami are so timid that they betake themselves to the water at the mere approach of mankind; but if attacked and wounded in the water, they often swim to the hunters' boat, rise suddenly beneath it, and seriously damage, if not destroy it. Their flesh is much in request as food, both among the natives and the colonists; and the epicures of Cape Town do not disdain to use their influence with the country farmers to obtain a preference in the matter of *Sea Cows' Speck*, as the fat which lies immediately under the skin, is called, when salted and dried.

The Hippopotami are usually captured by means of pitfalls formed along the banks of rivers, and which are daily covered with fresh grass, that no withered appearance may excite the animal's suspicion. It unfortunately happens that this artifice sometimes deceives the horses and oxen of travellers, as more than once happened to the expedition, some of whose oxen were killed, and others seriously injured, by falling into these pits.

The present specimen is scarcely more than half-grown, in which state the animal is far more difficult to obtain than when adult.

5.—ANTELOPE EQUINUS.

This is the Roan Antelope of the colonists, and the Tahaiti of the Bechuanas. It was formerly found in numbers not much to the north of the present limits of the colony, but has gradually retired before the hunters, and its chief residence now is to the north of the Kurrichane, where herds of from six to twelve are often to be seen upon the slopes and summits of the small hills. They fly from man with a swiftness indicative of great timidity; but if wounded and brought to bay, will defend themselves with a determination which makes them really dangerous.

Their flesh is used as food, when better cannot be obtained; it has a rank flavour, and is inferior to that of most of the South African Antelopes.

6.—ANTELOPE ELLIPSIPRYMNUS. (MALE.)

It is but a few years since this fine species was first introduced to the notice of naturalists by Mr. Ogilby, who became acquainted with it through a specimen exhibited in the African Glen. Like the foregoing species, it is met with in small herds, but prefers the banks of rivers to dry and hilly situations, and is not known to have occurred south of 26°. It is very timid, and in flying from the hunters even rushes into and crosses rapid rivers; and from that circumstance, in addition to its usually resorting to the vicinity of water, the natives call it the Water Bok, in accordance with their custom of naming all animals that are new to them from some characteristic of form, disposition, or resort.

The flesh of this species is held in no esteem as food; the smell of it being rank and pungent, and the taste but little less so.

7.—ANTELOPE ELLIPSYPRYMNUS. (FEMALE.)

8.—ANTELOPE TAURINA.

The Brindled or Black-tailed Gnu, and the second species of the genus which has been found in South Africa. The Nu Gariep, or Black River, appears to form the limit of its southern range; and though herds often feed almost upon the very banks of that stream, yet not an individual has been known to cross, a circumstance the more remarkable, as the common species (*Catoblepas* Gnu) regularly passes it by, for the northern districts of the colony.

In manner it appears more ferocious than it really is. It will approach the hunter as if about to do battle with him, and then scamper from him with as much alacrity as the most timid animal that flies at his first glance. It is met with in considerable herds in

the more extensive plains north of the Orange River, and when alarmed each herd decamps in long regular files.

The flesh of this species, in common with the other, is much sought after as food, both by the natives and by such colonists as obtain permission to cross the boundaries of the colony for the purpose of hunting, and is considered both wholesome and palatable. The Bechuanas use the skins for their cloaks or mantles.

9.—THE YOUNG OF THE PRECEDING.

10.—ANTELOPE CAAMA.

This, the Hartebeest, has rather an extended range, being found in the colony, as well as almost every where between it and the Tropic of Capricorn. In the former locality, however, it is now only found in the extensive flats bordering upon the Caffre frontier.

The movements of this animal, as may be judged from its form, are ungraceful, and give a notion of great exertion. Even when started from a resting place, it moves as though wearied; yet when urged to its best speed by pursuit, it shows no want of either agility or endurance.

11.—ANTELOPE LUNATA.

The Bastard Hartebeest of the Cape colonists; its resemblance to No. 6, will at once explain its name to all who are conversant with South African phraseology;—the most remarkable difference between the two is in the form and direction of the horns.

Though this species is not known to occur so far south as the colony, yet it is tolerably abundant in the neighbourhood of Lattakoo, and very much more so between 26° and the Tropic of Capricorn. In the latter locality, especially, it is found, like the Hartebeest, in herds of from six to ten, or even more, individuals; and chiefly frequents flat and wooded districts.

Where fire-arms are used, or where the necessities of the natives have made them indefatigable in the chase, the Bastard Hartebeest is vigilant and shy; but in situations where it has been left in comparative peace, it regards the approach of man with curiosity, almost unmixed with fear; just discontinuing to feed, and raising its head to gaze, but never attempting to fly, unless he approach very close.

In its quality as human food it is fully as valuable as the preceding.

12.—ANTELOPE EUCHORE.

This is the Antelope known at the Cape by the name of the Spring Bok, and is so called on account of the springs that it takes, not

only when pursued, but also, occasionally, as its ordinary pace. These Spring Boks are found throughout the whole of Southern Africa, but in no part so numerous as in the colony, the north eastern division of which they traverse in herds of thousands, devouring every thing green which they meet with in their course. They remain in the colony only a portion of the year, and it is during that season that the Lion is most frequently found there, doubtless in order to prey upon them.

Vast numbers of Spring Boks are killed by the colonists and natives, and the more prudent of both dry their flesh as store for a season of comparative scarcity.

13.—THE YOUNG OF THE PRECEDING.

14.—ANTELOPE MELAMPUS.

The Pellah of the Bechuanas. This Antelope does not extend farther south than Lattakoo, and even in that neighbourhood it has been seen only in, comparatively speaking, small herds. Its favourite residence is the wooded country north of Kurrichane, and there it occurs in herds equally as large as those of the Spring Bok are more to the southward. It is far less shy than the latter, which is probably attributable to its being hunted with less efficient arms; but no doubt it will become equally timid, when fire-arms are generally used in the country which it inhabits. Of this, in fact, the Expedition had proof in several districts, where even its comparatively limited operations seem to have impressed the animal with the danger of over confidence.

As has already been remarked, it frequents wooded districts; and it feeds there upon grass, or the more delicate twigs of the brushwood, and, like the Spring Bok, congregates in enormous herds.

When startled they generally move off in perfect files, and will not diverge far from the course they at first adopt, even to avoid a man, a circumstance which renders them an easy prey to the hunter who carries fire-arms. With this trait in the animal's character the natives were so well acquainted, that they advised the hunters of the Expedition to place themselves in position, and then proceeded to startle the herds so as to cause them to take that direction.

While the Expedition was in the country inhabited by the Pellah, it furnished the chief portion of its support. Such was the confidence of the animals, that great numbers might have been shot had it been necessary; and many were shot by the party, for the purpose of relieving the more distressed among the natives, who eagerly solicited such aid, and accompanied the Expedition for the sole purpose of being thus relieved from the pangs of hunger.

15.—THE FEMALE OF THE PRECEDING.

16.—THE YOUNG MALE OF THE PRECEDING.

17.—ANTELOPE ELEOTRAGUS.

This Antelope, which was formerly not rare in the colony, has by this time been utterly extirpated by the hunters, an occurrence not to be attributed to any pains taken to hunt this species in particular, but to the circumstance of its sheltering itself in the reeds of marshes, and in the grass of damp flats, in which it lies close, until actually put up by the hunter, or his dogs, and even then rarely running beyond musket range. From its resorting to such spots as those just mentioned, it is known amongst the colonists by the name of Riet or Reed Bok.

18.—ANTELOPE LALANDII.

This animal is well known to the Europeans at the Cape of Good Hope as the ROOYE RIEE Bok. It inhabits the rugged slopes of high mountains, and the summits of those of less elevation, both in the eastern districts of the colony and in the country between it and the Tropic of Capricorn. It occurs in small herds, which are becoming less and less numerous, particularly in the colony, as must be the case where no law exists to limit the activity of the hunter. This species, however, has held its place better than many others, from the difficulty of access to its haunts, and the chances of escape which these afford when the animal is actually discovered.

19.—ANTELOPE BURCHELLII.

This Antelope is always found frequenting districts more or less densely covered with underwood; and, though it is rare in the colony, it is not uncommon in Caffreland, and the country north of the Orange River. When interrupted in feeding, or when pursued by dogs, it springs with considerable activity over such bushes as may stand in its course, and generally endeavours to plunge into the closest thickets for concealment; a practice which it follows in common with several other species of the genus found in South Africa, and which has obtained for them all the local names of *Duiker Boks*.

20.—FEMALE OF THE PRECEDING.

21.—ANTELOPE NATALENSIS.

The place which *Cephalopus Perpusillus*, or the Little Blue Antelope, occupies in the forests of the colony, and those immediately adjoining it on the eastern coast, is held by this species in the forests about Port Natal, and the country more to the eastward. It is never known, under

any circumstances, to leave such situations, and specimens are only to be obtained by individuals who are willing to encounter the inconvenience of making their way through the thick brushwood, which, in the places of their resort, blocks up the intervals between the larger trees. The hunter will be most successful who will sit patiently in a favourable spot until the animals approach, or, if already there, lose all suspicion and resume feeding. Should he be inclined to trust to other means he must be extremely quick in the use of his gun, for, when disturbed, they are, from the nature of their haunts, scarcely to be seen for a moment as they rush from one thicket to another.

When grass sufficient for their wants does not occur in the situations they inhabit, they feed, with apparently equal satisfaction, upon the young shoots of trees and the more delicate twigs of the smaller shrubs.

22.—ANTELOPE RUPESTRIS.

The *Stein Bok* of the Cape colonists. This Antelope has both favourite feeding and resting places, so that when driven from those, it returns as speedily as possible; hence, when it is chased and lost, the hunters repair immediately to where it was started, and beat the neighbourhood afresh. It occasionally crosses pools or streams of water, to avoid leaving its scent, and it even lies down in the former till the dogs have passed.

23.—ANTELOPE SCOPARIA.

This is a young specimen, and considerably smaller than the full grown animal, which is now rarely found in the colony. The continuous swards of tall grass in which the Ourebi, as this species of Antelope is called, delights to live, are chiefly near the sea-coast, in which neighbourhood the animals are mostly to be found. The country of the Amakosa Caffres formerly abounded with them, but at present the only tract in which they occur in any abundance is between the Umzimvoobo River and Port Natal, where, also the exertions of the hunters are rapidly diminishing their numbers.

24.—EQUUS BURCHELLII.

This is the young of a species intermediate between the common South African Quaga, and the Zebra, which was found occurring in herds in every district north of the Orange River, visited by the expedition. In the districts south of the river, on the other hand, it is very rarely met with, its place in the colony being supplied by the *Equus Quaga* of Linnæus. It is an animal that admits of being tamed to a certain extent with considerable facility, and occasionally a half do-

mesticated specimen is exposed for sale at Cape Town, with a rider on its back. The persons, however, who have had most opportunities of becoming acquainted with its character, regard it, even in the most tractable state to which it has yet been reduced, as wicked, treacherous, obstinate, and fickle.

25.—PHASCOCHLERUS AFRICANUS.

The *Vlacke Vark* of the Cape colonists. When disturbed in its retreats, and more especially when hunted, it is a very dangerous animal; for though it will not turn out of its way to give chase, it will, if brought to bay, or directly encountered during its flight, use its formidable tusks with great ferocity; and it has been known to cut with one stroke completely through the fleshy part of a man's thigh.

In the frontier districts of the colony, where some few are still to be found, they rarely venture to seek their food during the day; but in the countries inhabited by natives, who are destitute of the efficient arms of the colonists, they are at all times to be met, though their favourite feeding times are early in the morning and late in the evening, or even during the night, especially in moon-light.

The flesh of the Wild Pig is used as food by the colonists, the Hotentots, and the Bechuanas; but not by the Coast Caffres, who are much more particular as to what they eat than any of the other natives of South Africa, and regard as an inferior class all persons who consume as food the articles they reject.

26.—MANIS TEMMINCKII.

Only one species of this genus is known to inhabit Southern Africa, and but one individual of that species has been met with in the colony during the memory of any of the present inhabitants:—that one was procured a little to the south of the Orange River, and was kept alive for some time by one of the colonial magistrates. Immediately to the north of the Orange River it is not so unfrequent, and formerly it occurred in considerable abundance about Lattakoo; but at present it is not to be obtained in any numbers south of Kurrichane. Even in the country where it most abounds it is difficult to procure specimens, from the circumstance of its chiefly seeking its food during the night. Hence, only two specimens were obtained by the expedition, and those through the agency of the natives, who required some persuasion to give them up, owing to their practice of burning them in their cattle kraals, under the belief that so doing averts diseases, and renders their cows more productive. Their food consists chiefly of ants, and to obtain these they insert the tongue, which is covered with a glutinous matter, into the ant-hills which abound in the districts they inhabit, and withdraw them as soon as they become covered with the desired insects; which operation they repeat until their appetite is satiated.

27.—HYÆNA MACULATA.

There are two species of Hyæna in South Africa. No. 27 is the spotted species, or Tiger Wolf of the colonists, and is more numerous and more widely diffused than the other species, which has the name of the Strand, or Coast Wolf, and is also more voracious and destructive, not only devouring such animals as it chances to find dead, but also carrying off the smaller ones from the farmers' pens during the night; and often succeeding in killing or mutilating such of the larger kinds as have not been secured before dusk.

Sickly animals are less liable to suffer from the voracity of this creature than those that are in full health; the latter, by their rapid flight, inspiring their enemy with a courage of which by nature he is destitute, whereas the sickly face him and thus intimidate him from attacks which might be successful if made. So anxious is he for the flight of the animals, as a preliminary to his attack, that he uses all the grimace and threatening he can command to induce them to run, and never dares to attack them unless they do so.

The character of this Hyæna makes his destruction an object of no small importance to the farmers, whose ingenious snares for him call forth amazing cunning and dexterity on the part of the animal to render them of no avail. The more common methods employed against beasts of prey—such as spring-guns, traps, &c., do not succeed in his case. During his nocturnal wanderings he minutely examines every object that presents itself to his notice with which he is not perfectly familiar; and if he see reason to suspect that it can injure him, he will turn back and make his way in an opposite direction. Thus, cords, or leather thongs, which are often laid across the foot-paths the Hyæna is accustomed to travel upon, and which are attached to the triggers of loaded guns, with the design that his contact with the thong may cause the discharge of the gun in his direction, are very carefully examined by him, and the usual result of his examination is his deciding against trusting himself in contact with them. The farmers have so often observed this result, that they now very rarely attempt his destruction by this means, but occasionally succeed by substituting for cords the delicate stems of creeping plants, which are regarded by him without suspicion until he has actually suffered through them. Many other ingenious methods, suggested by the necessity of the case, have been adopted by the farmers for the destruction of Hyænas, but a description of them, though elsewhere desirable, would here be out of place.

This species seldom, if ever, moves abroad during the day, but passes that period in a state of repose either in holes in the ground, or in retired situations densely covered with bush. Night is his favourite season for seeking his food; and towards night-fall his howlings are regularly heard, announcing to the various animals the approach of their voracious enemy, and thus enabling many of them to escape his wiles. The propensity this beast has for howling seems, therefore, to be disadvantageous to him, and if his almost continuous noise be not intended to put the animals upon which he preys upon their guard,

its actual purpose is scarcely conceivable. Some have surmised it to be his call to creatures of his own species; but that this is not the case is certain from the fact, that Hyænas are heard to utter their supposed call, even while *separating* from each other farther and farther as each cry is uttered; in addition to which it may be remarked that it is contrary to the habit of this animal to hunt in company, or even to congregate in large numbers, save when assembled by the temptation of an abundance of carrion. A still farther proof that the Hyæna's cry is not a friendly call to his own species, may be found in the fact that, when individual Hyænas have found a dead animal, they *cease* to utter their melancholy howl, as if in fear of calling participators of their feast.

Till lately, Hyænas were in the habit of paying nightly visits to the streets of Cape Town, and were regarded as very useful in carrying away the animal refuse which might otherwise have been disagreeable. This, however, no longer occurs, partly, perhaps, from better regulations now existing in the town, and partly from the number of these animals having very greatly decreased. Even now, however, individual Hyænas occasionally approach the town, and their howlings are sometimes heard under Table Mountain, and in other directions, during the nights. In the countries inhabited by the Caffres they are very numerous and daring, generally approaching the villages during the night, and attempting, either by strength or stratagem, to pass the wattles by which the houses are defended. If they be thus far successful, they next endeavour to enter the houses, which they sometimes accomplish, in which case they not unfrequently carry off some young child of the family. Scars and marks on various parts of the body often testify to the traveller how dangerous a foe the natives have in this animal.

28.—FELIS CAFFRA.

In whatever direction South Africa has yet been explored, specimens of this cat have been met with. It exhibits certain fixed peculiarities which unequivocally constitute it a distinct species from the Domestic Cat, which is occasionally found wild in the colony, and with which the former has sometimes been erroneously confounded. It possesses a full share of the ferocity of the Feline tribe; and dogs which have once had a specimen of its pugnacious will and power show a considerable degree of caution in encountering it a second time. It is frequently found in such flats as chance to be covered with long grass, or with a moderate growth of brushwood; and when disturbed by the approach of men or dogs, usually seeks shelter in thickets, or the burrows of other animals. It preys upon small quadrupeds and birds, and is an especial enemy to those of the latter which have their nests upon the ground.

29.—GENETTA TIGRINA.

Though this animal does not belong to the feline tribe, it possesses

so many analagous characters as to have obtained the name of Musk Cat. When irritated it emits a strong musky odour, and when touched leaves that odour upon the hand, or whatever else has been in immediate contact with it. It proves very troublesome to the Cape peasants, entering into their poultry roosts during the night, and carrying off their fowls.

30.—GENETTA FELINA.

This species belongs to the same genus as the last, and has the same local name, and nearly the same characters. Its chief resort is in the interior, where it is keenly hunted by the natives, to supply materials for Carosses, several of which, formed of its skin, are to be found in the collection.

31.—CANIS CAAMA.

Several species of the Fox tribe exist in southern Africa; the present species is the smallest that has yet been discovered. Some few individuals of this species are to be met within the limits of the colony, but its favourite residence seems to be more to the northward; though there it is daily becoming less and less numerous, owing to the skins being much in request among the natives as a covering for the cold season. So important an article are these skins considered, that many of the Bechuanas are solely employed in hunting the animals down with dogs, or laying snares in the places to which they are known to resort.

In common with other Foxes, this is a great enemy to birds which lay their eggs upon the ground; and its movements in particular are closely watched by the ostrich during the laying season.

When the Caama has surmounted all obstacles to procuring the eggs, he has to encounter the difficulty of getting at their contents; but even for this difficulty his cunning finds an expedient,—that, namely, of pushing them forcibly along the ground until they come into contact with some substance hard enough to break them,—when the contents are very speedily disposed of.

The natives, from having observed the anxiety of the Ostrich to keep this animal from robbing her nest, avail themselves of the fact to lure the bird to its destruction. Seeing that it runs to the nest the instant that a Fox appears, they fasten a dog near it, and conceal themselves close by; and the Ostrich, on approaching to drive away the supposed Fox, is frequently shot by the concealed hunter.

32.—GALAGO MAHOLI.

This is the only species of the Lemur family which has yet been found in Africa to the south of the Line, and was only met with by the expedition close to the Tropic. All the examples seen by the party were discovered in the trees which skirted the banks of the

Marikwa and the Limpopo rivers; and they always endeavoured to conceal themselves, or escape from the hunters, either by running to and fro among the branches, or by leaping from tree to tree. Various attempts were made to obtain a living specimen, but the number and closeness of the trees invariably made these attempts unsuccessful; and in some instances the anxiety to take the animal alive afforded it time to escape altogether. Two or three individuals, indeed, being shot with fine dust-shot, were for a time preserved alive, but unfortunately died of their wounds. Though extremely timid, these individuals showed so much docility that there can be no doubt, had they lived, that they would have been completely tamed.

Being a nocturnal animal it was rarely seen before the dusk of evening, a circumstance which materially increased the difficulty of taking it alive. No opportunity occurred of ascertaining the nature of its food; the stomach of each of the specimens obtained being found entirely empty; and the natives professed to be unacquainted with the articles upon which it feeds. It constructs for itself a nest of soft grass in the fork of two branches of a tree, and in that it lodges and sleeps during the day, and there also rears its young.

33.—SCIURUS CEPAPI.

This is the second species of Squirrel which has been found in South Africa, and all the specimens which were obtained were found upon trees beside the banks of rivers towards the Tropic. It seems principally to seek its food during the night; not a specimen having been seen by any member of the expedition until after sunset, from which time the number that appeared kept gradually increasing until dark. In the stomachs of several, some decomposed vegetable matter was observed.

34.—BATHYERGUS MARITIMUS.

The range of this animal, which is called *Duin Mol* by the Cape colonists, is rather limited; and it is never found but in deserts of loose sand. In such places it burrows with great facility, and throws up numbers of large hillocks; and the spaces between them are so undermined by its tortuous passages, that it is difficult, and even dangerous, to pass over a country so circumstanced, especially on horseback. The hillocks and subterranean burrows, above alluded to, are formed by the animals while in search of bulbs and other vegetable matters, which form their food.

In temper they are very savage; they bite with great severity, and when accidentally discovered moving on the surface of the ground, they show no disposition to fly, but draw themselves up, with open mouths, prepared to act upon the defensive.

They have great strength of jaw; and, on a stick or other hard substance being put into their mouths, they grasp it with such determination, and so perseveringly maintain their hold, that they may be carried thus suspended, for some distance.

More of them are to be found in the sand flats immediately bordering on Cape Town than in all the other districts of South Africa yet explored.

35.—BATHYERGUS CAPENSIS.

This is a second species of the same genus as the last. It has a much more extensive range, and is not so exclusively an inhabitant of sandy soils; being not unfrequently found in gardens and grounds which are firm and clayey. It lives upon the same kind of food as the last-mentioned; burrows, and raises hillocks in the same way. From its being much smaller it is better able to avoid detection, and is, consequently, very mischievous when it infests gardens, removing the bulbs and the roots of vegetables in its subterranean wanderings, and sometimes completely disfiguring both kitchen and flower gardens.

As it is thus injurious, many plans are practised for its destruction. The trap is sometimes used as for moles in Europe; but a far more effectual mode is that of removing the earth from the latest formed hillock. The creature being annoyed by the unusual light, approaches the hole, and is instantly speared by the gardener, who awaits it there. In some extensive grounds a man is kept almost solely for this occupation.

36.—BATHYERGUS CÆCUTIENS.

This belongs to the same genus as the two last, and though long known to the Cape colonists, it is, comparatively speaking, but lately that naturalists have raised it to the rank of a species; having long only classed it as a variety of the last. Its claims to distinction, however, are well founded; even its mere habitation would bespeak its difference, as it rarely occurs in districts frequented by either of the others. It is partial to cultivated grounds, and, though not met with in any numbers near Cape Town, it is frequent in gardens in the eastern districts of the colony.

It is never marked with the white spots on the head, which are so readily observed in the last species. What has been stated of the habits and disposition of the preceding may be equally applied to this.

37.—RYZÆNA CAPENSIS; MEER KAT.

38.—CYNICTIS STEADMANII; RED MUIHOND.

39.—CYNICTIS OGILBYII; DITTO.

40.—MANGUSTA URINATRIX; BLACK MUIHOND.

41.—MANGUSTA CAFFRA; GREY MUIHOND.

- 42.—MANGUSTA RATLAMUCHI.
- 43.—MANGUSTA CAUUI.
- 44.—HYRAX CAPENSIS; CAPE DAMAN, OR DASSIE.
- 45.—GRAPHIURUS CAPENSIS.
- 46.—MYOXUS MURINUS; DORMOUSE.
- 47.—OTOMYS TYPICUS.
- 48.—OTOMYS ALBICAUDATUS.
- 49.—EURYOTIS IRRORATA.
- 50.—EURYOTIS UNISULCATUS.
- 51.—EURYOTIS BRANTSII.
- 52.—MUS PUMILIO.
- 53.—DENDROMYS TYPICUS.
- 54.—DENDROMYS MELANOTIS.
- 55.—GERBILLUS AFER; NACHTMUIS.
- 56.—GERBILLUS AURICULARIS; DITTO.
- 57.—GERBILLUS NAMAQUENSIS.
- 58.—PETROMYS TYPICUS.
- 59.—MACROSCELIDES TYPICUS.
- 60.—MACROSCELIDES RUPESTRIS.
- 61.—MACROSCELIDES INTUFI.
- 62.—MACROSCELIDES BRACHYRYNCHUS.

63.—VULTUR KOLBII.

The *White Ass Vogel*, or carrion bird, of the Dutch colonists.

64.—VULTUR AURICULARIS.

The *Black Ass Vogel* of the Dutch colonists.

65.—VULTUR OCCIPITALIS.

The *White-winged Ass Vogel* of the Dutch colonists, by whom it is considered as a very rare bird. It is abundant, however, about Lattakoo, and from thence at least as far as the Tropic.

* * The three foregoing birds feed exclusively upon carrion. The *Vultur Kolbii*, though not the most powerful, is by far the most courageous species, and while it is feeding neither of the others will venture to approach its prey.

The number of that species, too, is very great, as compared with the other two, hundreds of them appearing wherever there is carrion to attract them. So numerous are they, indeed, that when an Ox, a Horse, or other large quadruped, lies dead, they assemble in hundreds, and in a few hours the whole of the carcass is consumed. At such time many of these rapacious birds may be observed so exceedingly gorged, as to be quite unable to fly, when they may be beaten to death with sticks; but their assailants run the hazard of being severely wounded with the strong beaks of the birds, which, even in this state, will defend themselves with the greatest vigour.

66.—NEOPHRON PERCNOPTERUS.

This is a young bird;—the plumage of the adult is white. The species is very generally diffused throughout the colony, and the districts immediately bordering upon it; but further inland it seems to give precedence to the following. In the colony it generally visits the farm-homesteads once or twice daily, and may be seen walking around the buildings, picking up whatever offal it can find.

67.—NEOPHRON CARUNCULATUS.

Two or three individuals of this species have been shot upon the frontiers of the colony; but its occurrence there is so rare that it may be described as proper to the interior, where, contrary to the custom of the last, it congregates in considerable numbers.

* * The *Neophrons*, as if conscious of their comparative weakness, seek for food in situations to which the Vultures do not resort; both species frequenting the immediate neighbourhood of human habitations, or places where travelling parties halt to refresh. Near the latter they often sit close to the encampment for hours together, waiting the departure of the travellers, when they repair to the fires, and pick up whatever animal refuse they can find.

68.—GYPAETUS BARBATUS.

The *Bearded Eagle*, as this species is called at the Cape, inhabits Africa in common with Europe. It preys partly upon living animals, and partly upon carrion.

69.—AQUILA BELLICOSA.

This beautiful Eagle is rather rare in South Africa, and it is only found in wooded districts. It preys upon small quadrupeds, and has been known to pounce upon small Antelopes, and carry them off entire to its nest.

70.—AQUILA VULTURINA.

This species resorts exclusively to high rugged mountains, where it preys upon the Hyrax Capensis—the *Dassie* of the Cape colonists,—No. 44 of this catalogue.

71.—AQUILA RAPAX.

This species, though it principally preys on living creatures, does not wholly reject carrion, being frequently one of the first birds that approaches a dead animal.

72.—HALIAËTUS VOCIFER.

This is the fishing Eagle of the Cape colonists, and is only met with in the neighbourhood of the sea, or upon the banks of large rivers.

73.—HELOTARSUS TYPICUS.

When flying, this bird appears to be almost tail-less. Like No. 71, it feeds only in part upon living animals.

74.—CIRCAËTUS PECTORALIS.

Few of the birds of prey undergo so many changes in plumage, before they arrive at maturity, as this species does; the five specimens marked with this number will show this.

75.—GYMNOGENYS CAPENSIS.

This is an extremely rare bird in South Africa, and but very few specimens have been procured; indeed, it is doubtful if more than the

present, and one in the Zoological Society's Museum, have as yet reached Europe.

76.—ACCIPITER POLYZONUS.

* 77.—ACCIPITER POLYZONOIDES.

78.—ACCIPITER NIGER.

79.—ACCIPITER GABAR.

80.—ACCIPITER TACHIRO.

81.—ACCIPITER MINULUS.

82.—ACCIPITER RUFIVENTRIS.

83.—ASTUR MUSICUS.

84.—ASTUR MELANOLEUCUS; BLACK AND WHITE GOS-HAWK.

85.—MILVUS PARASITICUS; CAPE KITE.

This bird is the *Kuicken Deif*, or Chicken-stealer, of the Dutch colonists, and only appears in South Africa during the summer season. It resorts to inhabited places, and, as its name implies, is very destructive to young chickens. Everywhere it is bold; but it is especially so in districts into which fire arms have not as yet been introduced, where it will pounce down and seize pieces of flesh from the hands of children, or even grown persons. It feeds in part upon carrion, and many individuals are often seen congregated together upon dead carcasses.

86.—ELANUS MELANOPTERUS; BLACK-WINGED SWALLOW-HAWK.

87.—BUTEO JACKAL; RED-TAILED BUZZARD.

This has the name of *Jackal* bird, from its uttering a cry somewhat similar to that of the small quadrupeds called *Jackalls* at the Cape. The *Jackal* bird abounds throughout South Africa.

88.—BUTEO TACHARDUS; SPOTTED BUZZARD.

89.—BUTAETES LESSONII.

90.—CIRCUS RANIVORUS; HARRIER HAWK.

Several species of this genus inhabit Southern Africa, but this is the most generally diffused. It resorts to marshy situations, and preys upon small quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, &c. In these situations also it constructs its nest among the long grass or reeds.

91.—CIRCUS MAURUS; BLACK AND WHITE HARRIER.

92.—CIRCUS SWAINSONII; SWAINSON'S HARRIER.

93.—CIRCUS LE VAILLANTII; LE VAILLANT'S HARRIER.

94.—FALCO PEREGRINUS.

This bird, though it does not exhibit exactly the plumage of the Peregrine Hawk of Europe, yet approaches it so closely, that it might be considered as attempting too great a refinement to class it as a different species.

95.—FALCO BIARMICUS; BIARMIC FALCON.

96.—FALCO CHICQUERA; RUFOUS-NECKED FALCON.

97.—FALCO RUPICOLUS; ROCK FALCON.

98.—FALCO RUPICOLOIDES.

99.—FALCO SUBBUTIO; HOBBY.

100.—FALCO SWAINSONII; SWAINSON'S HAWK.

101.—STRIX FLAMMEA; WHITE OWL.

102.—STRIX CAPENSIS.

103.—NOCTUA WOODFORDII; WOODFORD'S OWL.

104.—NOCTUA PERLATA; AFRICAN PASSERINE OWL.

105.—SCOPS CAPENSIS; CAPE, SCOPS OWL.

106.—OTUS LEUCOTIS; WHITE-EARED OWL.

The specimen contained in this collection is, perhaps, the only one that has yet been found in South Africa, and was shot by the Expedition close to the Tropic. From all accounts its head-quarters will be found in North Africa, many specimens having already arrived in Europe from Senegal.

107.—OTUS MACULOSUS.

108.—OTUS CAPENSIS; CAPE MARSH OWL.

109.—BUBO LACTEA; WHITE EAGLE OWL.

110.—BUBO CAPENSIS; CAPE EAGLE OWL.

111.—LANIUS COLLARIS.

At the Cape this bird is called the Fiscal, from its habit of impaling such reptiles, small birds, &c. as it is able to destroy. When thorns do not occur for this purpose, it contrives to suspend them from the forked branches of trees, thus seeming, to the fancy of the Dutch, to hold among the lower orders of the creation the same place as the Government Officer, called the *Fiscal*, formerly held among the colonists.

112.—LANIUS COLLAROIDES.

This species, as the name implies, bears a strong resemblance to the last; so much so, that the observer who omits to notice the white stripes in front of the eyes would probably at once regard it as the same bird. It was first found by the Expedition near Lattakoo, and there only in such numbers as gave reason to infer its head-quarters to be in a country not yet explored.

113.—LANIUS COLLURIO; RED-BACKED SHRIKE.

* 114.—EUROCEPHALUS ANGUITIMENS.

Owing to this bird being remarkably shy, specimens were at first procured with difficulty by the Expedition, though small flights of them were frequently observed. Subsequently, however, it was remarked, that where one chanced to fall wounded, its companions continued hovering about and approaching it until it was removed. This suggested the plan of fixing one with a string by way of decoy; and a concealed hunter was thus sometimes enabled to kill ten or twelve in succession, without having occasion to move from his hiding-place.

115.—TELOPHONUS COLLARIS; BAC-BAKERI.

116.—NILAUS CAPENSIS.

117.—MELACONOTUS; BULBUL.

118.—MELACONOTUS ATROCOCCINEUS.

* 119.—MELACONOTUS SIMILIS.

* 120.—MELACONOTUS AUSTRALIS.

* 121.—PRIONOPS TALACOMA.

122.—DICRURUS FORFICATUS.

123.—ANDROPADUS VOCIFERUS.

124.—PHYLLASTREPHUS CAPENSIS.

* 125.—PETROCINCLA CAPENSIS.

126.—PETROCINCLA PERSPICAX.

127.—COSSYPHA VOCIFERA.

128.—MERULA OLIVACEA.

* 129.—MERULA LEBONYANA.

* 130.—MERULA LITSITSIRUPA.

131.—MERULA OBSCURA.

Only a very few individuals of the last species were seen by the Expedition, towards the sources of the Orange River; whence it may be inferred that it chiefly occurs more to the eastward.

132.—CHÆTOPS BURCHELLII.

133.—CRATEROPUS BICOLOR.

* 134.—CRATEROPUS JARDINEII.

135.—TIMALIA AFRICANA.

136.—ORIOLOUS RADIATUS.

137.—ORIOLOUS COSINUS.

138.—GRILLIVORA SAULARIS.

139.—THAMNOBIA RUFIVENTER.

140.—SAXICOLA RUBICOLA; STONE CHAT.

141.—SAXICOLA FAMILIARIS.

- 142.—SAXICOLA FORMICIVORA.
- 143.—SAXICOLA VIGILANS.
- 144.—SAXICOLA LEVAILLANTII.
- 145.—SAXICOLA MONTANA.
- 146.—SAXICOLA BAROICA.
- 147.—SAXICOLA FIMBRIATA.
- * 148.—ERYTHROPYGIA PECTORALIS.
- * 149.—ERYTHROPYGIA PÆNA.
- 150.—BESSONORNIS HUMERALIS.
- 151.—BESSONORNIS PECTORALIS.
- * 152.—HEMIPTERYX PALLIDA; PINE PINE.
- 153.—DRYMOICA MACROWRA; COTTON BIRD.
- 154.—DRYMOICA FULVICAPILLA; PINE PINE.
- 155.—DRYMOICA SUBFLAVA.
- 156.—DRYMOICA OCULARIUS.
- * 157.—DRYMOICA PECTORALIS.
- 158.—DRYMOICA ZONURA; PINE PINE.
- 159.—ZOSTEROPS LEUCOPS; WHITE EYE.
- 160.—ÆGITHALUS CAPENSIS.
- 161.—PARUS NIGER.
- 162.—PARUS CINERESCENS.
- 163.—MOTACILLA LEVAILLANTII; LEVAILLANT'S WAGTAIL.
- * 164.—PLATYSTIERA TYPICA; PRIVIT.
- 165.—PLATYSTIERA PRISTINARIA; MOLENAR.
- 166.—MUSCICAPA GRISOLA; GREY FLYCATCHER.

167.—ACRIDOTHERES CARUNCULATUS; LOCUST BIRD.

* 168.—LAMPROTORNIS CAPENSIS.

169.—LAMPROTORNIS SUBSOLITARIUS.

170.—LAMPROTORNIS MORIO; RED-WINGED SHREW.

171.—LAMPROTORNIS BICOLOR.

172.—LAMPROTORNIS LEUCOGASTER.

173.—MEGALOPTERUS AUSTRALIS.

174.—BUBALORNIS NIGER.

This bird feeds with avidity upon the parasitic insects which abound on the South African Buffalo, and likewise performs for it the same service which the *Buphaga* does for the Rhinoceros.

175.—VIDUA REGIA; WIDOW BIRD.

176.—VIDUA SERENA.

177.—EUPLECTES ORYX.

178.—EUPLECTES CAPENSIS.

* 179.—EUPLECTES TAHA.

The last five birds moult twice in the same year. The male in winter has nearly the same coloured plumage as the female; but in the summer it is very different, being generally of vivid tints. The three last, in common with the Weaver Birds, suspend their nests from reeds, or the branches of trees, and are generally found about the edges of rivers, lakes, or marshes.

180.—PLOCEUS ABYSSINICUS; WEAVER BIRD.

181.—PLOCEUS AURIFRONS; DITTO.

182.—PLOCEUS SPILONOTUS; DITTO.

183.—PLOCEUS OCULARIUS; DITTO.

184.—PLOCEUS SUBAUREUS; DITTO.

* 185.—PLOCEUS TAHATALI

- * 186.—*PLOCEUS OBSCURUS*.
- * 187.—*AMADINA ERYTHROCEPHALA*; RED-HEADED
BENGALY.
- 188.—*ESTRILDA ASTRILD*.
- 189.—*ESTRILDA GRANATINA*.
- * 190.—*ESTRILDA LIPINIANI*.
- 191.—*ESTRILDA BENGALUS*.
- 192.—*ESTRILDA SENEGALA*.
- * 193.—*ESTRILDA VIEILLOTHI*.
- 194.—*ESTRILDA MELANOTIS*.
- 195.—*SPERMESTES POLYZONA*.
- 196.—*PYTILIA ELEGANS*.
- 197.—*PYRGITA ARCUATA*; CAPE SPARROW.
- * 198.—*PYRGITA MOTTENSIS*; LATTAKOO SPARROW.
- 199.—*PYRGITA SIMPLEX*.
- * 200.—*PLOCEPASSER MAHALI*.
- 201.—*EMBERIZA CAPENSIS*; CAPE BUNTING.
- 202.—*EMBERIZA FLAVIVENTRIS*.
- * 203.—*EMBERIZA IMPETWANI*.
- * 204.—*EMBERIZA TAHAPISI*.
- 205.—*PYRRHULAUDA VERTICALIS*.
- 206.—*PYRRHULAUDA AUSTRALIS*.
- 207.—*PYRRHULAUDA LEUCOTIS*.
- 208.—*CRITHAGRA SULPHURATA*.
- 209.—*CRITHAGRA SELBYII*.

- 210.—CRITHAGRA BUTYRACEA.
 211.—CRITHAGRA CHRYSOPYGIA.
 212.—CRITHAGRA ALARIO.
 213.—CRITHAGRA CANICOLLIS.
 * 214.—CRITHAGRA ATROIULARIS.
 * 215.—CRITHAGRA CHRYSOGASTER.
 * 216.—CRITHAGRA GULARIS.
 217.—PYRENESTES FRONTALIS.
 218.—COLIUS STRIATUS; CAPE COLLY.
 219.—COLIUS LEUCONOTUS; WHITE-BACKED COLLY.
 220.—COLIUS CARUNCULATUS.
 * 221.—COLIPHIMUS CONCOLOR.
 222.—CHIZAERHIS VARIEGATA.
 223.—MUSOPHAGA VIOLACEA; PLANTAIN-EATER.
 224.—BUCEROS NASUTUS; HORNBILL.
 225. BUCEROS ERYTHORHYNCHUS; DITTO.
 226.—PSITTACUS INFUSCATUS; CAPE PARROT.
 227.—PSITTACUS MEYERII; MEYER'S PARROT.
 228.—PICUS CAPENSIS; CAPE WOODPECKER.
 229.—PICUS NUBICUS.
 230.—PICUS FULVISCAPUS.
 231.—PICUS BIARMICUS.
 * 232.—CHRYSOPTILUS BENNETTI.
 * 233.—CHRYSOPTILUS ABINGONI.
 * 234.—POLYSTICTE QUOPOPA.

235.—BUCCO NANUS.

* 236.—BUCCO NANOIDES

237.—POGONIAS SULCIROSTRIS.

238.—POGONIAS PERSONATUS.

239.—POGONIAS NIGER.

240.—YUNX PECTORALIS.

241.—CINNYRIS FAMOSA.

242.—CINNYRIS AFER.

243.—CINNYRIS AMYTHESTINA.

* 244.—CINNYRIS MARIQUENSIS.

* 245.—CINNYRIS LALATALA.

This and the four preceding are called Sugar Birds, from their being supposed to feed upon the saccharine juice found in the corollas of flowers. It is insects, however, and not sugar, they are in quest of when they introduce their bills into flowers.

246.—BUPHAGA AFRICANA.

247.—BUPHAGA ERYTHRORYNCHA.

This and the preceding are the birds stated to feed upon the insects which abound on the Rhinoceros.—Vide page 9.

248.—CHALCITES CUPREUS; GOLDEN CUCKOO.

249.—CHALCITES AURATUS; DEDERIC CUCKOO.

250.—CHALCITES KLAASHI.

251.—CUCULUS CLAMOSUS.

252.—CUCULUS SOLITARIUS.

253.—EDOLIUS GLANDARIUS.

254.—EDOLIUS ATER.

- 255.—EDOLIUS LEVAILLIANTII.
- 256.—CENTROPUS SENEGALENSIS.
- 257.—INDICATOR MAJOR.
- 258.—INDICATOR ALBIROSTRIS.
- 259.—PTILOTURUS CAPENSIS.
- 260.—IRRISOR CAPENSIS; LAUGHING BIRD.
- 261.—RHINOPOMASTES CYANOMELAS.
- 262.—UPAPA MINOR; HOOPOE.
- 263.—MEROPS APIASTER; BEE-EATER.
- * 264.—MEROPS BULLOCKOIDES; DITTO.
- 265.—MEROPS MINULUS; DITTO.
- 266.—CORACIAS GARRULA; ROLLER.
- * 267.—CORACIAS NUCHALIS.
- 268.—CORACIAS ANGOLENSIS.
- 269.—HALYCON ATRICAPILLA.
- 270.—HALYCON PYGMÆUS.
- 271.—ALCEDO SEMITORQUATA; KING-FISHER.
- 272.—ALCEDO CRISTATA; CRESTED KING-FISHER.
- 273.—CAPRIMULGUS PECTORALIS.

This is the *Night Hawk* of the Cape colonists. About dusk it leaves the thicket in which it usually passes the day, and hunts for insects till light returns. The traveller who may be proceeding along the high road, often finds in this bird a temporary companion; by short flights it frequently advances before him for a considerable distance.

- * 274.—FRANCOLINUS SWAINSONII; FRANCOLIN.
- * 275.—FRANCOLINUS LECHOHO; DITTO.
- * 276.—PERDIX LEVAILLANTOIDES; PARTRIDGE.

* 277.—PERDIX SEPHÆNA ; PARTRIDGE.

* 278.—PERDIX COQUI ; DITTO.

* 279.—ORTYGIS LEPURANA ; SAND QUAIL.

280.—PTEROCLES TACHYPTES ; NAMAQUA PARTRIDGE.

281.—PTEROCLES BICINCTUS.

* 282.—PTEROCLES VARIEGATUS.

* 283.—PTEROCLES GUTTURALIS.

284.—OTIS KORI ; BUSTARD.

285.—OTIS COLEII ; DITTO.

286.—OTIS AFER ; DITTO.

287.—OTIS AFROIDES ; DITTO.

288.—OTIS VEROXII ; DITTO.

289.—OTIS VIGORSII ; DITTO.

* 290.—OTIS RUFICRISTA ; DITTO.

291.—STRUTHIO CAMELUS ; OSTRICH (*young*).

292.—COLUMBA ARQUATRIX ; BUSH PIGEON.

293.—COLUMBA GUINEA ; ROCK PIGEON.

294.—COLUMBA LARVATA.

295.—COLUMBA BICINCTA.

296.—COLUMBA AFRA.

297.—COLUMBA CAPENSIS.

298.—ARDEA MAJOR.

299.—ARDEA CAPENSIS.

300.—ARDEA PURPUREA.

301.—ARDEA GOLIATH.

* 302.—*CANCROPHAGUS GUTTURALIS*.

303.—*CICONIA NIGRA*.

304.—*CICONIA UMBELLATA*.

305.—*BALEARICA PAVONINA*; KAFFIR CRANE.

This bird is held sacred by the Kaffirs bordering upon the Cape colony; and if one should happen to be killed, even by accident, a Calf, or young Cow, must be slaughtered as an atonement.

306.—*GRUS CARUNCULATA*.

307.—*PHENICOPTERUS RUBER*; FLAMINGO.

308.—*IBIS RELIGIOSA*.

309.—*SCOPUS UMBRETTA*; TUFTED UMBER.

310.—*HEMATOPUS CAPENSIS*; CAPE OYSTER CATCHER.

311.—*PORPHYRIO SMARAGNOTUS*.

312.—*FULICA CHLOROPUS*.

313.—*RALLUS CERULESCENS*.

314.—*PORZANA NIGRA*.

315.—*PORZANA BAILLONII*.

316.—*RHYNCHÆA CAPENSIS*.

317.—*CECICNEMUS CREPITANS*.

318.—*HIMANTOPUS CANDIDUS*.

319.—*PLECTROPTERUS GAMBENSIS*.

320.—*BERNICLA CANA*.

321.—*RHYNCHASPIS CLYPEATA*.

322.—*RHYNCHASPIS CAPENSIS*; SLOBBER DUCK.

323.—*ANAS FLAVIROSTRIS*; GEEL BEC.

324.—*ANAS SPARSA*.

- 325.—*QUERQUEDULA ERYTHORYNCHIA*.
- 326.—*QUERQUEDULA CAPENSIS*.
- 327.—*QUERQUEDULA HOTTENTOTA*.
- 328.—*CLANGULA LEUCONOTUS*.
- 329.—*OXYURA MACCOA*.
- 330.—*FULIGULA CAPENSIS*.
- 331.—*FULIGULA LATERALIS*.
- 332.—*DIOMEDIA FULIGINOSA*; ALBATROS.
- 333.—*DIOMEDIA MELANOPHRYS*; DITTO.
- 334.—*DIOMEDIA CHLORORHYNCHUS*; DITTO.
- 335.—*PROCELLARIA GIGANTEA*; GIANTIC PETREL.
- 336.—*PROCELLARIA GLACIALOIDES*.
- 337.—*PROCELLARIA CAPENSIS*.
- 338.—*PUFFINUS EQUINOCTIALIS*.
- 339.—*PUFFINUS CINEREUS*.

SPECIMENS OF THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES OF THE NATIVE TRIBES.

1. A CAROSS or mantle.
2. Apron.
3. Cap.
4. Shoes.

* * The above articles constitute the regular dress of the native men during the winter season; the mode of wearing them will be best understood by reference to the figure.

The CAROSS, or mantle, is formed of the skins of Antelopes, when intended for summer wear; and of those of Foxes, Cats, or Gennets, when intended to be worn in the winter. In both cases the skins are subjected to a rude kind of tanning by means of astringent roots; and to this process, in the case of those skins which are intended solely for summer wear, is added that of removing the hair.

The winter Caross is formed of from twenty to thirty skins, which, after being tanned, are neatly sewn together, as seen in the specimens before the reader.

The Caross is thrown loosely over the shoulders, except in particularly cold weather, when it is drawn closely round the whole body.

Excepting that the cap is wholly discontinued during the summer, and the Caross, as above-mentioned, made with less aptitude to retain the heat, there is no difference between the clothing in the summer, and that in the winter.

A tuft of Ostrich feathers is substituted in the summer for the cap.

5. Shoes.
6. Caross of the native women.
7. Petticoat.
8. Apron.
9. Cap.

* * These articles constitute the dress of the women during the cold season, and differ so little from the men's dress, whether in the material or manufacture, as to require no additional remark.

10. Leather and bark waistbands.
11. Ditto of hide.
12. Scent-bottle.
13. Ivory armlets.
14. Necklaces of beads, said to have been obtained from the western coast, in the direction of Benguela.
15. Ivory and bone ornaments, often attached to necklaces.
16. Ditto.
17. Ditto of seeds.
18. Ditto of seeds and beads.
19. Necklaces formed of the backbones of small quadrupeds or
rds.

20. Bracelets of Cameleopards' hair, and rings for the legs of ditto, and brass wire.
21. Copper ear-rings.
22. Bracelets of various metals
23. Snuff-box.
24. Ditto.
25. Ditto.
26. Wooden and bone whistles—used in starting game, making signals, and, also, in charming away thunder.
27. Bag of plaited bark.
28. Ditto, for smaller articles.
29. Bag used for fermenting milk.
30. Leathern ditto, for various articles.
31. Table-spoons—two wood and one horn.
32. Ladle for distributing boiled corn, &c.
33. Leathern corn-basket.
34. Small leather basket.
35. Earthen pot for common cooking.
36. Milk-jar.
37. Wooden bowl for corn, &c.
38. Seive for straining beer.
39. Corn-basket.
40. Ditto.
41. Wooden drinking vessel.
42. Spoons.
43. Beer-basket.
44. Snuff-box.
45. Pomatum vessel.
46. Ear-rings.
47. Young woman's sash.
48. Head ornaments.
49. Bracelets.
50. Razor.
51. Pocket handkerchief.
52. Blacksmith's bellows.
53. Woman's stays.
54. A pillow.

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