

GUIDE TO THE GARDENS  
OF  
THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF LONDON.

Fortieth Edition.

CORRECTED ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT OF THE GARDENS

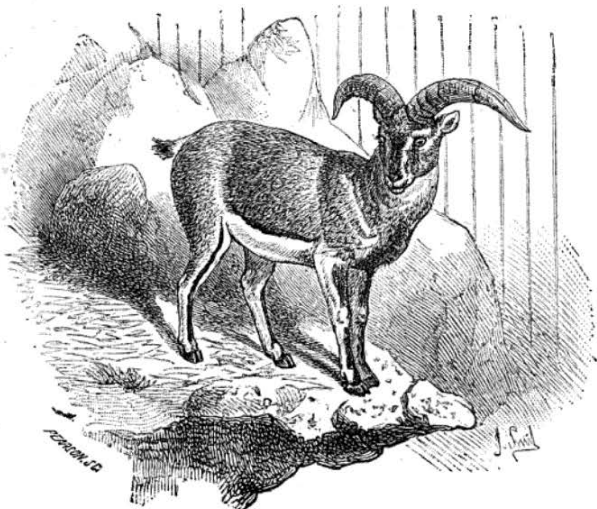
BY

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THE BURRHEL SHEEP (see p. 18).

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AND AT THE SOCIETY'S GARDENS IN THE REGENT'S PARK.

1886.

There is also at one end of the house a series of FINCHES and WEAVER-BIRDS arranged in pairs in separate cages, which it is hoped to make more extensive.



BIRD OF PARADISE.

## 56. THE ELEPHANT HOUSE.

This large building has been constructed to contain the Society's series of Elephants and Rhinoceroses. These are as follows:—

**The Indian Elephant.** (*Elephas indicus*).—This well-known animal is at present represented by a fine pair brought home by the Prince of Wales from his Indian tour in 1875-6. The male (*Jung Perchad*) was presented to the Prince by Sir Salar Jung Bahawdur, and the female (*Suffa Culli*) by H.H. the Maharejah of Bulrampore. The latter was born on the 23rd April, 1871, in the Maharejah's Kheddah.

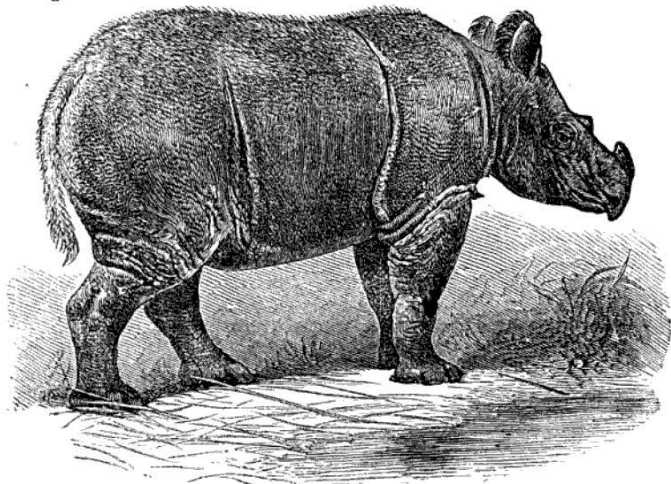
**The African Elephant.** (*Elephas africanus*).—The present representatives of this species are a young male (*Solomon*), sent as a present to the Queen by the King of Abyssinia in 1884, and another young male (*Jingo*) obtained in 1882. The African Elephant is usually larger in size than the Asiatic species. The head is rounded, the front is convex instead of concave, the ears are much larger, and the general physiognomy is quite different from that of the Indian Elephant. The African Elephant is not now known to be used in a tamed state, although there is no doubt

that the Carthaginians availed themselves of the services of this species in former days, and the Elephants exhibited in the Roman Arenas are known to have been African. The tusks of the adult males of this species are very large, and of great value. They are imported to England in large quantities from different parts of the African continent, in the unexplored interior of which this huge animal is still met with in abundance.

**The African Black Rhinoceros.** (*R. bicornis*.)—Two very distinct forms of Rhinoceros are found in Africa, commonly called the Black Rhinoceros and the White Rhinoceros. The White Rhinoceros is known by its pale colour, its very long anterior horn, and its square, short-lipped mouth, which induced Mr. Burchell to name it *Rhinoceros simus*. In the Black Rhinoceros, which, however, is not really black, as will be seen by examination of the present specimen, but flesh-coloured, the upper lip is produced and slightly prehensile. The White Rhinoceros is a grass-eater, and inhabits the more open districts, while the Black Rhinoceros resorts to the forests, and feeds much on shrubs and small branches. The Society's African Rhinoceros, which was the first specimen of this animal brought to Europe since the days of the Romans, was captured in Upper Nubia, near Casalá, in February, 1868.

**The Indian Rhinoceros.** (*Rhinoceros unicornis*.)—The larger Indian Rhinoceros, with a single horn on its nose, is found in Assam and Nepaul, in the great forest district which fringes the base of the Himalayas. It is a huge unwieldy creature, covered with a thick skin, which lies in massive folds on different parts of the body. It is purely herbivorous, and quite inoffensive in a state of nature, unless attacked.

**The Sumatran Rhinoceros** (*R. sumatrensis*) is a two-horned Asiatic species, which inhabit Sumatra, Borneo, and the Malay Peninsula. The Society have recently acquired a fine pair of this Rhinoceros—the first pair of any species of this genus that have lived together in the Menagerie.



HAIRY-EARED RHINOCEROS.

**The Hairy-eared Rhinoceros.** (*R. lasiotis*.)—Of this Rhinoceros

which is nearly allied to the Sumatran, an adult female is in the Society's collection. "Begum," as she is called, was captured near Chittagong, in British Burmah, by some officers employed in the *Kheddah* department of the Indian Army—that is, on the capture of Wild Elephants. In January, 1872, she was brought to England by Mr. W. Jamrach, a well-known dealer in living animals, and purchased by the Society. A young male of the same species has been recently received in exchange from the Zoological Gardens of Calcutta.

### 57. THE DEER SHEDS.

In this row of sheds are assembled a series of Deer from various parts of the Old World. Amongst them we may notice—



THE MULE DEER.

**The Mule Deer.** (*Cariacus macrotis*).—The Mule Deer, so called from its long erect ears somewhat resembling those of a mule, is a well-known inhabitant of the prairies of the far West. For their specimens of this fine Deer, the Society are indebted to the exertions of Dr. J. D. Caton, one of their Corresponding Members.

### 58. THE BEAVER POND.

This pond and the surrounding inclosure are usually tenanted by a pair or more of Canadian Beavers (*Castor canadensis*), which have done remarkably well in this locality. The sagacity and social polity of these animals are well known, and every one has read of the wonderful works they execute in preparing their dams and houses of earth and sticks.