



George H. Manwaring S.S. Shaw

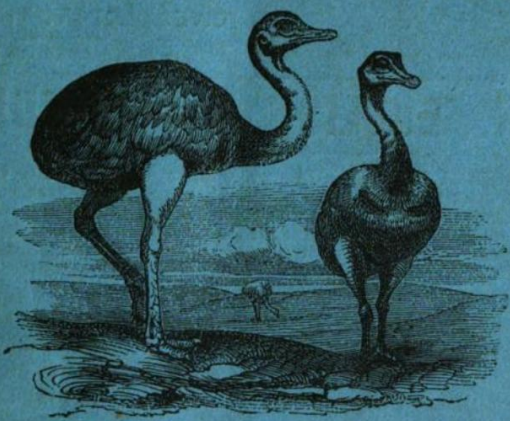
The only Edition authorized by the Society.

GUIDE TO THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

CORRECTED ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT OF
THE GARDENS,

BY

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AMERICAN RHEA.

LONDON :
BRADBURY, AGNEW, & CO., 10, BOUVERIE STREET,
AND AT THE SOCIETY'S GARDENS IN THE REGENT'S PARK.
1875.

[Price Sixpence.]

developed in a sheath which soon bursts, but apparently without inclination to use them, its powerful feet giving it ample means of locomotion at once. Early in the afternoon, the young bird retires to the mound again, and is partially covered up for the night by the assiduous father, but at a diminished depth as compared with the circle of eggs from which it emerged in the morning. On the third day, the nestling is capable of strong flight, and on one occasion one of them, being accidentally alarmed, actually forced itself, while on the wing, through the strong netting which covered the inclosure. The account of the habits of the Talegalla, given by Mr. Gould in his "Birds of Australia," in 1842, strange as it appeared at the time, is thus perfectly verified in every respect.

52. THE MARKHORES' HOUSE.

The Markhore. (*Capra megaceros*).—A male of this scarce species of Wild Goat, which inhabits the Sulimani range of Afghanistan, was in the Society's Menagerie some years since, and is correctly figured in the second series of "Zoological Sketches." The pair at present belonging to the collection were presented in the autumn of 1866 by Major F. R. Pollock, Commissioner at Peshawur. They have bred several times in the Society's Gardens, and may be now seen accompanied by their kids.

53. THE REFRESHMENT STALL.

Here light refreshments are sold, the principal refreshment rooms being on the other side of the Gardens. (See p. 42.)

54. THE CROWS' CAGES.

This row of cages is appropriated to various representatives of the Corvine family, or Crows, amongst which will be noticed the Piping-Crows of Australia, the American Crow, the Cornish Chough, and the Alpine Chough, besides examples of most of our native species.

55. THE PARROT HOUSE.

The collection of Parrots is remarkably rich, and will bear comparison with any in Europe. There are nearly eighty species now living in this house, among which some of the most remarkable are the Ganga Cockatoo (*Callocephalon galeatum*) of Australia, and the Kaka Parrot (*Nestor hypopolius*) of New Zealand.

In addition to the Parrots, several other forms of extreme interest will be found in this house, among which the TOUCANS (*Ramphastos carinatus* and *R. toco*), and the GRAKLES are conspicuous.

The collection of Australian Finches is likewise very attractive, embracing seven or eight species of those neat little birds—many of them of great brilliancy. For several of them the Society is indebted to the liberality of Alfred Denison, Esq., F.Z.S.

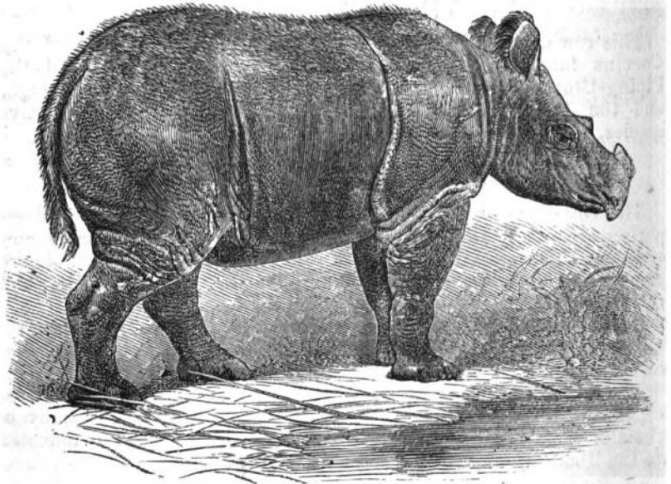
56. THE ELEPHANT HOUSE.

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

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. It is held by some authorities that there are two species of Black Rhinoceros—the true *R. bicornis* and the Keitloa; but this is not yet proved. The Society's African Rhinoceros, which is the first specimen of this animal that has been brought to Europe since the days of the Romans, was captured in Upper Nubia, near Casalá, in February, 1868, by the Arabs of the Beni-Ammer tribe, and arrived in the Gardens on the 11th of September following.

The Javan Rhinoceros (*R. sondaicus*) is a smaller representative of the Indian Rhinoceros, which is found in Java, and, it is said, also in the Malay peninsula and Sunderbans of Bengal. The young male of this species lately acquired by the Society is believed to be the only individual of this form in Europe. It is readily distinguishable from its larger brother by the difference in the folds of the neck, more granulated skin, and smaller dimensions.

The Hairy-eared Rhinoceros. (*Rhinoceros lasiotis*).—Of this new Rhinoceros a nearly adult female specimen has lately been added



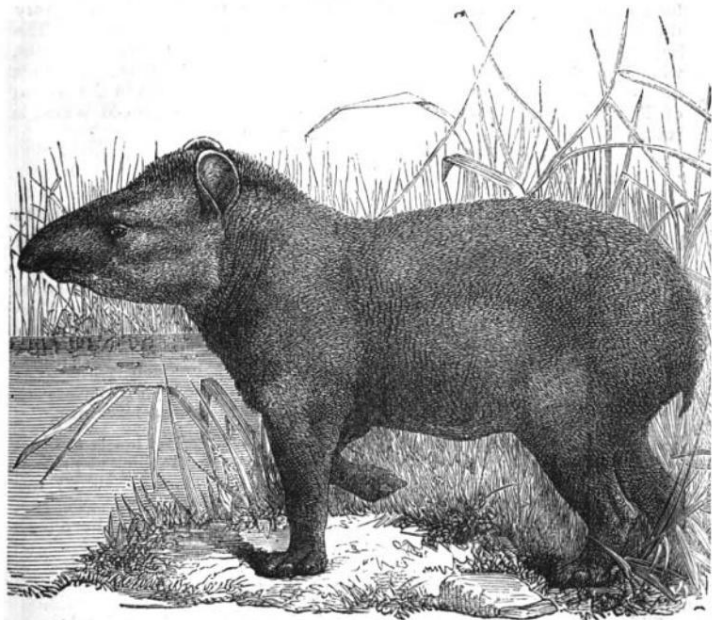
THE HAIRY-EARED RHINOCEROS.

to the Society's collection. "Begum," as she is called, was captured near Chittagong, in British Burmah, about four years ago, by some officers

employed in the *Kheddah* department of the Indian Army—that is, on the capture of 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 for the sum of 1,250*l.* The Sumatran Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sumatrensis*) is a nearly allied species, of which the Society unfortunately lost their example last year. It is the only other Asiatic species with two horns.

The Indian Elephant. (*Elephas indicus*.)—The species of Elephant now existing in the world are two in number, the African Elephant (*Elephas africanus*) being very distinct from the Indian, as will be seen at once on comparing together the Society's specimens of these two animals.

The adult female Indian Elephant now in the Society's possession was imported from India in 1851, being then quite a calf and suckled by its mother, and is, therefore, about 22 years old.



THE BRAZILIAN TAPIR (p. 52).

The African Elephant. (*Elephas africanus*.)—The large male African Elephant was acquired by exchange from the Jardin des Plantes of Paris, and is believed to be the first of this species ever brought alive to England. The younger female by his side was purchased in September, 1865. The African Elephant is usually less 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