

THE AFRICAN GLEN,

FROM THE COLOSSEUM, LONDON, NOW EXHIBITING

AT THE

ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 37 BOWERY,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. W. J. & H. HANINGTON.

A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

SCENERY OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENT OF GRAHAM'S TOWN,
THE GREAT KARROO OR DESERT, CAPE TOWN,
TABLE BAY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

AND A HIGHLY FINISHED

PANORAMIC PAINTING

OF THE MOUNTAINOUS SCENERY IN THE INTERIOR OF SOUTH AFRICA, TOGETHER
WITH AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF RARE AND VALUABLE

Specimens of Natural History,

COLLECTED FOR THE MOST PART IN THE INTERIOR OF SOUTHERN AFRICA,
BY A. STEEDMAN, DURING A RESIDENCE OF TEN YEARS
IN THAT COUNTRY.

Embellished with Original Engravings on Wood, by J. Allanson.

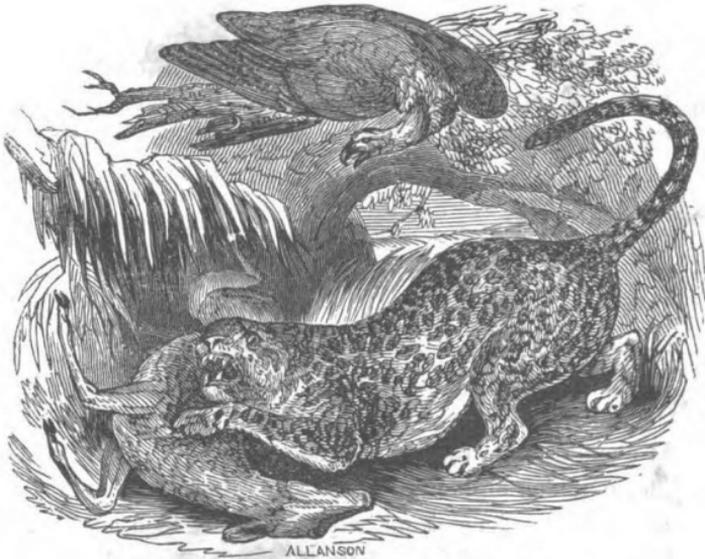
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THE AFRICAN GLEN.



“ The victor’s fangs are in his veins,
His flanks are streaked with sanguine stains;
His panting breast in foam and gore
Is bathed—he reels—his race is o’er!—
He falls—and with convulsive throes,
Resigns his throat to the raging foe ;
Who revels amidst his dying moans :—
While, gathering round to pick his bones,
The vultures watch, in gaunt array,
Till the gorged leopard quits his prey.”

The name of Africa is associated with ideas that at once awaken feelings of the deepest and most powerful nature. Its mighty rivers, which take their rise in impenetrable solitudes—its immense deserts of burning sand, where even the camel dies of thirst—its pestilential clime, which daunts the spirit of adventure, and seems to bid defiance to the efforts of the most intrepid travellers—the wild and degraded character of its inhabitants—the many valuable lives that have been sacrificed in exploring its central regions—and last of all, the unhappy fate of the bold and enterprising Lander—all conspire to fill the mind with sentiments at once painful and interesting.

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The collector of this exhibition resided many years in Southern Africa—traversed its vast solitudes—and collected numerous specimens of its productions in natural history, which he has endeavoured to combine with the scenery of the country, and by this novel arrangement to bring before the eye of the spectator the leading features of those far-off regions.

The entrance represents the interior of a native hut, from which is seen a distant view of the Orange River—the Nile of Southern Africa, winding its mighty course through the mountains towards the Western Ocean.

On its banks,—

“ Each brilliant bird that wings the air is seen ;
 Gay sparkling loories, such as gleam between
 The crimson blossoms of the coral tree
 In the warm Isles of India’s sunny sea :
 Mecca’s blue sacred pigeon, and the thrush
 Of Hindostan, whose holy warblings gush
 At evening from the tall pagoda’s top.
 Those golden birds that, in the spice time, drop
 About the gardens, drunk with the sweet food
 Whose scent hath lur’d them o’er the summer flood,
 And those that under Araby’s soft sun
 Build their high nests of budding cinnamon ;—
 In short, all rare and beauteous things that fly
 Through the pure element here calmly lie,
 Sleeping in light, like the green birds that dwell
 In Eden’s radiant fields of asphodel.”—MOORE.

To the trees overhanging the Orange river are suspended several nests of the Weaver Bird, (*Plocens Pensilis*)—

“ The slender sprays above the flood
 Suspend the Loxia’s callow brood,
 In cradle-nests, with porch below,
 Secure from wing’d or creeping foe,
 (Weasel, or hawk, or writhing snake,)
 Wild waving as the breezes wake ;
 Like ripe fruit, hanging, fair to see,
 Upon the rich pomegranate tree.”—PRINGLE.

The first object which attracts the eye on entering the Glen is a view of the new British settlement of Graham's Town in South Africa—the spot selected for the location of the emigrants who arrived in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, from England, in 1820, at which period this flourishing memorial of British enterprise and perseverance was an obscure village. It is now the principal town of the eastern province of the colony, and consists of six hundred houses, from the humble cottage to the stately mansion, displaying little uniformity of arrangement, yet rendered pleasing by the gardens and cultivated grounds with which the different edifices are intermingled. In the middle of the principal street stands St. George's Church, a plain Gothic building, forming one of the most prominent objects to the eye of the stranger on entering the town. It also contains chapels belonging to the Wesleyan, Baptist, and Independent connexions, public and infant schools, a gaol, a reading-room, two tanneries, two subscription libraries, a printing office, and many other useful establishments. At a short distance from the town, on an adjacent hill, stand the military barracks, in which a detachment of the Cape Mounted Rifle Corps is stationed. The attention given to education in this district reflects the highest credit on the inhabitants in general.

In 1819, the Caffers, who then resided on the frontiers of this settlement, made a desperate attack upon the town from the surrounding mountains, and with such determination, that they were not repulsed until fourteen hundred of their number had been slain on the field of action. Since that period no further attempt has been made upon Graham's Town, although fears were entertained for its safety at the commencement of the recent Caffer irruption, when the inhabitants were thrown into a state of the greatest excitement and alarm, in consequence of the Caffers taking possession of the surrounding country, and committing the most dreadful acts of barbarity on those who fell into their hands. Martial law was proclaimed throughout the district, picquets of the inhabitants were kept vigilantly on the watch, night and day, and the church was occupied as a military depôt, and as a refuge for the women and children.

Peace, however, has since been concluded with the Caffers, who have placed themselves under the British government, and have thus become British subjects. From the latest accounts received from the colony, the settlement appears to be rapidly recovering from the effects of this most disastrous invasion.

The figures in the foreground of the picture represent a group of Hottentots and Caffers.

The gazelles and other antelopes in front of the painting abound in the immediate neighbourhood: a description of their character and habits will be found in this Catalogue, corresponding with the numbers affixed.

Passing down the Glen, the spectator is surrounded by animals and birds peculiar to South Africa, which are so placed amidst wild and rocky scenery as to produce the effect of life. The hyæna, tiger, and other animals are seen in their dens, busied in the work of destruction, while the various rapacious birds, such as eagles, vultures, &c., are seizing and devouring their prey amidst the mountains. On one side is represented a view of the Great Karroo, an extensive tract of uninhabitable desert, about three hundred miles in length, by eighty in breadth, situated between the Zwart and Sneeuw-bergen (Black and Snow Mountains), within the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. The only vegetation that relieves the eye is a few low stunted bushes, with occasional patches of succulent ice-plants, thinly scattered over a sandy and parched soil, composed principally of red, ponderous iron-stone. Ant-hills of an elliptical figure, three or four feet in height, sure indications of sterility, extend over the vast surface. Several *Ant-eaters*, *Orycteropus Capensis*, and the Secretary Falcon, or Snake-Eater, are represented in the foreground of the picture. Herds of Gnus, Quaggas, Spring-boks, the most beautiful of gazelles, Harte-beests, Gems-boks, and various species of antelopes, are seen gracefully bounding over this wide extent of country: while troops of ostriches, the camel-bird of the desert, are scouring the arid plain. The nest of the ostrich, scooped out of the sand, as represented in the foreground, is frequently found to contain from twenty to forty eggs, which prove a valuable prize to the wanderer in the desert.

“ Afar in the Desert I love to ride,
 With the silent Bush-boy alone by my side :
 O'er the brown Karroo, where the bleating cry
 Of the spring-bok's fawn sounds plaintively ;
 Where the zebra wantonly tosses his mane,
 In fields seldom cheer'd by the dew or the rain ;
 And the stately koodoo exultingly bounds,
 Undisturb'd by the bay of the hunter's hounds ;

And the timorous quagga's wild whistling neigh
 Is heard by the fountain at fall of day ;
 And the fleet-footed ostrich over the waste
 Speeds like a horseman who travels in haste ;
 For she hies away to the home of her rest,
 Where she and her mate have scooped their nest,
 Far hid from the pitiless plunderer's view,
 In the pathless depths of the parch'd Karroo."

The view which next presents itself is that of Cape Town and Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope.



The remarkable land of Table Mountain, with its mighty wall of rock, rises about 3500 feet above the level of the sea, and forms a bold and gigantic background to the town which, with its flat-roofed houses and parallel streets, lies stretched along the valley to the very verge of the sea, enclosed by three mountains forming an amphitheatre, the greatest diameter being about a mile and a half from the foot of the mountain. On the left is the Devil's Hill; and to the right are seen the parched and shrubless sides of the Lion's Rump, abruptly contrasting with the clear blue ocean, the surf of which breaks along the beach.

The Sugar Loaf, or Lion's Head, shoots into the sky like the fragment of some enormous pillar: here the Dutch formerly erected their

signal-post, which is now removed to the summit of the Lion's Rump, where there has been a signal-house erected to observe and notify to the town below, the approach of vessels towards the bay.

The landing-place is a wooden jetty or pier, which is situated immediately under the guns of the castle,—a pentagonal fortification of great strength. The ramparts run out a considerable distance to the left.

The Parade is a level, rectangular, open space, surrounded by a triple row of fir-trees; its length is some six hundred paces by two hundred and fifty. On the opposite side stands the barrack, a strong and substantial building erected by the Dutch.

The three batteries seen skirting the beach are called the Chavone, the Amsterdam, and the Roggy Bay, affording a strong protection to the town.

“Among all the foreign colonies that I have visited, I have found no residence so agreeable as the Cape. The neatness and conveniency of the houses, the salubrity of the climate, and the grandeur of the adjacent mountains, make Cape Town, except during the prevalence of the south-east winds, a most desirable place of abode; and the many beautiful rides and well-sheltered country residences in the neighbourhood render the adjoining country always delightful. To a person possessing a taste for the sublime, the scenery here could not fail to interest: if fond of plants, the infinite variety of species found close even to the town would afford him endless amusement.”*

Leaving this, the spectator enters an immense cavern, at the extremity of which a splendid panoramic painting of African scenery bursts upon the view, presenting in rich and glowing colours the beauties of an Oriental clime.

This painting is intended to represent various views in the interior of Southern Africa, extending along the eastern coast to about 31° south latitude, and between 27° and 28° east longitude, and is part of a large belt of country, called Caffer-land, bounded on the south by the Keiskamma River, and on the west by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the tribes called Tambookies and Mantatees, while its interior boundaries are less accurately known. It is a land of hills and valleys, much better watered than most countries of Southern Africa; and, in many respects, reminds the traveller of the descriptions given of the lovely valleys of Judæa, although not equal to that land of sacred story.

* Salt's Journal.

The appearance of the country, as the painting indicates, abounds in bold and magnificent scenery, with rich and fertile soil; yet no vine or olive grows on the banks of its rivers, nor does the lemon or orange tree flourish in its groves; but shrubs, heaths, and wild aromatic flowers, in bright and glowing colours, lie scattered in rich and luxuriant profusion over the face of the whole country, presenting

“The solitude of vast extent, untouched by hand of art,
Where Nature sows herself, and reaps her crops.”

The heat of the climate is tempered by the vicinity of the sea and mountains, by the abundance of wood and water; and the produce of the soil affords subsistence to man and beast. It is only occasionally, however, in the low grounds, that lie along the sides of rivers or brooks, that cultivation is at all observable. The natives are still in the pastoral state, and cattle is their only riches; they have no sheep, and but few goats. The chief support of the people is milk, millet, and the flesh of their oxen; together with animals killed in the chase. They are divided into tribes, with each its separate chief, and inferior captains. The only characteristic distinction in the appearance of a chief, is that he wears a leopard-skin kaross; and his residence is distinguished from that of the people by the tail of an elephant suspended at the entrance of the cattle-kraal. The land is cultivated by the women; and the men are occupied in hunting, in looking after their cattle, or in warfare.

The picture, which covers upwards of a thousand feet of canvass, was painted by T. M. Baynes, Esq., from drawings taken on the spot; and although not one distinct and entire scene, yet each separate view comprises an accurate delineation of the particular place presented. In the foreground, a wounded elephant is seen attacking its pursuers, which circumstance occurred in March, 1828.

John Throckway, an Englishman, accompanied by his Hottentot servant, was out shooting in the forest, and falling in with a herd of elephants, they fired, and wounded a female. On seeing it fall, the Hottentot supposed that it was dead, but, on his approach, the animal rose and rushed furiously towards him; he threw himself instantly on the ground, and the enraged elephant passed him by, tearing up and scattering the trees in its progress; but darting into the covert where

Thrackway stood in the act of reloading his gun, it knocked him down, and thrust one of its tusks through his thigh; then lifting him up with its trunk, dashed him about with the greatest violence, and trampling upon him, finished the work of destruction. When the mangled body was discovered, it presented the most appalling spectacle.

On the left of the picture, in the distance, is seen the Chumie Missionary Station, belonging to the Glasgow Missionary Society.

The village is situated at the foot of the Chumie mountain, the sides of which are thickly covered with wood and flowering shrubs, forming a bold and splendid back-ground to this delightful settlement, which derives its name from a river that takes its rise in the valley, and flows into the Keiskamma. The buildings consist of two rows of small cottages, at the upper end of which stands the church and mission houses, presenting an agreeable object to the eye, amidst the wild and uncultivated scenery around. The forest abounds with a variety of birds of the most beautiful plumage; amongst which are the golden cuckoo, *Cuculus Cupurus*; the bush lory, *Trogon Narina*; the Cape lory, *Corythaix Persa*, &c. &c.

The next object in the distance is the Missionary Station of Wesleyville, belonging to the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

This station is situated amongst the tribes of Pato, Kama, and Congo, and may be considered, from its situation, to be of great importance to the thickly populated country around. The tribe numbers from seven to eight thousand souls, and is considered one of the richest and most powerful on the borders of the colony.

These three chiefs have embraced Christianity, and refused to join the other tribes in their attack upon the colony. At a council of war, Pato stated he had been called a coward by the hostile chiefs for not joining them, but declared that a *coward* he would remain, as he was determined not to fight against the English, and that he would go out for ever from amongst the chiefs who should engage in the attack upon the colonists; his brothers fully concurred with him in this determination, and showed the greatest zeal in protecting the colonists, even at the risk of their own lives and property.

The site of the Mission village is on the brow of a gently sloping hill, on an elevated part of which stands the Mission-house, a neatly-

thatched dwelling, commanding a very pleasing and delightful prospect. A silvery stream meanders through the valley, watering as it flows the patches of cultivated ground which lie stretched along its banks below. In front of the house, on the opposite side of the river, near the ford, a rich cluster of elegant and graceful trees, clothed with beauteous foliage, rises from the edge of a steep bank, and overhangs the pellucid stream,—while a ridge of wild and rocky scenery, thickly interspersed with a variety of shrubs and flowery plants, extends to the right, and at this point intercepts the view. In the opposite direction the eye roams with delight over an extensive tract of land, affording fine pasturage to the cattle, and within a convenient distance from the missionary station.*

Messrs. Schoon and M'Luckie, in 1829, penetrated about 200 miles to the north-east of Litakou, where they found a large tree containing seventeen conical huts, used as dormitories, being beyond the reach of the lions, which, since the incursion of the Mantatees, when so many thousands of persons were massacred, have become very numerous in the neighbourhood, and destructive to human life. The branches of these trees are supported by forked sticks or poles, and there are three tiers or platforms on which the huts are constructed. The lowest is nine feet from the ground, and holds ten huts; the second, about eight feet high, has three huts; and the upper story, if it may be so called, contains four. The ascent to these is made by notches cut in the supporting poles, and the huts are built with twigs thatched with straw, and will contain two persons conveniently. On a former excursion these travellers visited several deserted villages built in a similar manner between the Moriqa and Leutlecan rivers, as well as in other places. These, however, are erected on stakes instead of trees, about eight feet from the ground, and about forty feet square, in some places larger, and contained about seventy or eighty huts. The inhabitants sit under the shade of these platforms during the day, and retire at night to the upper surface. †

To the right of the above-described tree is represented the massacre of an English party, who were proceeding to Port Natal, in August,

* This station, as well as that of the Chumie, were both destroyed by the hostile Caffers during the recent irruption. The missionaries escaped into the colonies.

† See "Wanderings and Adventures in the Interior of Southern Africa."

1829, and had reached the residence of a warlike tribe, under the chief Queto. He received them with apparent cordiality, ordering some cattle to be slaughtered for their entertainment; but they had not been his guests many hours before a material change was observable in his deportment. It is generally supposed that he wished to prevent their proceeding to Natal, from an apprehension that it might be productive of danger to himself and to his tribe, as it was known that they were well provided with arms and ammunition, which might be turned against himself by the chief Dingaan, from whom he had revolted.

A native interpreter attached to the party succeeded in effecting his escape by boldly fighting his way through the midst of the tribe, and is represented in the picture at some little distance from the tent, firing upon his pursuers, three of whom he shot. On reaching the mountain, and casting a look on the murderous scene, he beheld the hut in which he had left his unhappy comrades, enveloped in flames, and heard the explosion of their muskets as the fire reached them in its devastation, while on the ground near the tent lay the mutilated remains of his master, with the bodies of two others of the party. The horses belonging to the party are seen, either lying speared on the ground, or bounding over the hills, as if alarmed at the wild shouts of the savage horde, glutting themselves with the blood of their unfortunate victims.

An assembly of Caffer chiefs, with their attendant warriors, rain-makers, messengers, &c., of the various tribes inhabiting the interior of the country from the borders of the Cape colony to Port Natal.

A marauding party are seen descending a footpath in the mountain as if with the intention of attacking the cattle-kraal, while another tribe are rushing in haste to protect it.

On the opposite side of the river a party of native hunters are watching the approach of elephants to the water; others at some little distance below are engaged throwing the assagay at an hippopotamus.

Immediately above the preceding is the collector's travelling wagon ascending a kloof, or pass in the mountains. The Thorny Mimosa, a very elegant tree, on which the Giraffe feeds, is seen in the foreground, from which are suspended several of the hanging nests of the Weaver Bird.

On leaving the cavern, the spectator will observe amidst the mountainous scenery a party of wandering Bushmen.

The term *Bushmen*, or *Bosjesmen*, has been applied to these people by the European colonists, in consequence of their wandering habits of life. Their abodes are in the most barren and desolate parts of the interior of the country, amidst mountains and inaccessible rocks; they subsist on such wild animals as they can procure in the chase, and in times of scarcity on bulbous roots, locusts, and the larvæ of ants.

“No festive board invites his famish'd form,
 Nor roof to shelter from th' impending storm;
 But the grey rock a shelvy structure rears,
 Its moss-grown cavern of a thousand years;
 There his worn hands a scanty meal prepare
 Of hard-sought bulbs—a coarse and bitter fare:
 Repast unsocial, where his plaintive voice
 And hollow eye were never known rejoice;
 But his quick ear, for ever on the watch,
 Cautiously eager ev'ry sound to catch,
 Starts at the breeze—the herald of his fear,
 While his quick hand convulsive grasps the spear.
 Such his best hours of ease; and thus are sped
 Whole days of danger—nights of ceaseless dread.”

The *Bushmen* are of low stature; four feet six inches being the average height of the men, and about four feet that of the women. Their only covering consists of a dirty sheep-skin *kaross* flung over the shoulder. They are usually armed with a javelin or *assagay*, and a bow with poisoned arrows. The quiver which contains their arrows is made of the trunk of a small tree, and is suspended at their back. They sometimes place their arrows round their brows—it has been said to strike terror into their enemies, as well as for the convenience of immediate use. These weapons are about two feet long, formed of a slender reed, at the top of which is attached a slight piece of the leg-bone of the ostrich, three or four inches in length, and on this is fastened a sharp iron point, barbed and covered with the most deadly poison; an inch below the point are fastened transversely two pieces of sharp pointed quill, forming a second barb, which not only renders the weapon more difficult to extract, but, by lacerating the flesh, causes a greater absorption of the poison. This they obtain from plants indigenous to

the country, as well as from the "Cobra di Capello," and other venomous snakes. Thus do these small and apparently insignificant weapons become extremely formidable and destructive.

"If your eyes are not fatigued," said my cousin, "I should like to have your opinion of the style in which Baynes has executed his panoramic painting of the Caffree country, traversed by Andrew Steedman, in 1828 and 1829. We shall also behold some of your dangerous acquaintances as large as life—

'For all around, the glen to grace,
Are trophies of the war or chase;
Here grins the wolf, as when he died;
And there the wild cat's brindled hide,'

stands stuffed in *statu quo* amongst boars, tigers, vultures, and a whole congress of *feræ naturæ*, proofs of the prowess of our traveller amongst the highways and byeways of South Africa."

"With all my heart," said I. "Though, if the artist has faithfully copied the warm hazy mist that veils the face of nature in that region nine days out of ten (particularly when you want to get a view), we might as well be looking at Southwark through a City fog."

We entered accordingly, and found ourselves in a "Glen," the gloom and narrowness of which sometimes placed us in startling juxtaposition with fangs, tusks, beaks, and glistening eye-balls. At one side the crouching lion was seen stealing on his unwary visitors; at another the hyæna seemed prepared to snatch a prey for himself, without respect to persons; here the leopard pounced on the antelope, and the secretary bird grappled with the venomous snake; the crocodile crawled up out of its reeds, with extended jaws, to devour his nervous visitors; the baboon descended from his bough, and stretched forth his inhuman fingers to mock at us; rude weapons and ruder amulets for the war of witchcraft hung around—

"Wi' mair o' horrible an' awfu,
Which e'en to name would be unlawfu'."

"There," said I, "is a striking view of Table Bay and Cape Town. 'The Devil's table-cloth,' as the sailors term that fleecy cloud descending over the sides of that flat-topped mountain, is just laid, preparatory

to such a squall as drove our East Indiaman on shore from moorings in the bay, where I, for my sins, was on board, with no better stay than broad-palmed anchors of my own choice, as you have heard already. Now let us penetrate to Caffreland. Very well, indeed! This climate is really refreshing. That elegant tree in the foreground, on which hangs the ingeniously secure nests of the weaver bird, is the thorny mimosa, on which the camelopard browses: it stands out beautifully true to nature. There we behold a couple of specimens of the dangerous sports of the South: an elephant selling his life dearly, even to the well-armed European; and a Hippopotamus rashly plunging on the spears of the natives. In the distance we have incidents of retribution; one lion in the covert preparing to spring upon a herd of buffaloes, and another chasing the copper-coloured lords of the creation to their nest-like huts in the boughs of that large tree. Here we have an illustrative group of the savages on *terra-firma* to the right: Caffres and Hottentots, brown and black, chiefs and warriors. Those two particularly ill-looking fellows, I recognize as priests, whose peculiar business it is to make rain for the tribe, if the wind happens to be in a favourable quarter. Above them we have the immense waggons *en route*, in the fashion of the Dutch colonists, drawn by its half-score of oxen, with a convoy of boors."—*Pen and Ink views of the Metropolis, No. 6*—from the *London Morning Post*.



DESCRIPTION
OF THE
ANIMALS IN THE AFRICAN GLEN.



“Wouldst thou view the lion’s den ?
Search afar from haunts of men ;
Where the reed-encircled fountain
Oozes from the rocky mountain,
By its verdure far descried,
’Mid the desert brown and wide.
Close beside the sedgy brim,
Couchant lurks the lion grim,
Waiting till the close of day
Brings again the destined prey.”—PRINGLE.

1. GEMS-BOK.—MALE. 2. GEMS-BOK.—FEMALE. *Antelope Oryx.*

It is an agreeable consideration to the thinking mind, that time, in its steady progress, reveals circumstances and events that tend to elucidate what has been hid from the prying curiosity of man for ages, and to render probable what, in despair of finding out, has been consigned to the regions of fancy and of fable.

Of all the fabulous animals of antiquity, whether produced by the fertile and unrestrained imagination of the Persians and Egyptians, or by the more chaste and classic taste of the Greeks, the unicorn is undoubtedly the most celebrated, and has, in the most remarkable degree, attracted the attention and research of the moderns. So strongly are the form and idea of this creature engraved in our minds, even from

our earliest infancy, that it requires some degree of effort to persuade ourselves of its actual non-existence; and it is even with regret that we learn that this peaceful being is the mere creature of fancy. It is not therefore surprising that the most celebrated zoologists and philosophers of modern times, Pallas, Camper, and Cuvier, have not disdained to investigate the origin and circumstances of this pleasing fiction, and to search among the productions of nature for the actual animal which suggested the idea of the unicorn. On all hands, this is admitted to have been the oryx, an animal somewhat larger than an ass, with cloven hoofs, very long straight horns, a short erect mane, of which the hair is reversed, or grows in an opposite direction from that of all other animals, a light sandy-brown colour, often approaching to pale-grey, with shining black marks on the face and cheeks, and a black switch tail,—characters which render this animal particularly remarkable, and which have been accurately described by Appian and other ancient authors. This compound of the characters of the horse and the goat, the horns and cloven hoofs of the one, and the erect mane, general form, and long switch tail of the other, is exactly what ancient and modern writers and painters have represented as uniting in the unicorn. A single glance at the magnificent specimens of the oryx contained in the present collection will convince the spectator how small is the difference between the production of nature and that of human invention, or rather how slight are the alterations which have been made in the characters of the oryx in order to represent the unicorn. And it is an incontestable fact that even these alterations were gradual, and that the first idea of the unicorn arose simply from the representation of an oryx drawn in profile on the monuments of ancient Egypt and Persia. The sculptors of these figures, being ignorant of the art of perspective, could only represent a single horn in their profile, though the animal actually possessed two; and these figures being afterwards described with all their errors of drawing and perspective by Ctesias, Herodotus, and other travellers, as the representations of existing animals, the idea became universal among the ancients, that Africa and India produced unicorns, which are sometimes represented as horned asses, and sometimes as a large species of goat, with a horn in the centre of the forehead. The Cartazonon of the ancient Persians, figured on the monuments of Persepolis, and described by Ælian, is of the former description, viz. a wild ass with a long horn growing from the centre of the forehead; and the idea is in every respect so perfectly applicable to the oryx represented in profile, that there cannot be the slightest doubt respecting its origin. The size and proportions, the sandy grey colour, the clean and graceful limbs and carriage, the erect mane and switch tail, are characters common both to the wild ass and to the oryx; and when it is remembered that both these animals are inhabitants of the deserts of Central Africa, and that, though figured by native Persians, the descriptions of these figures were made and carried into Europe by stranger Greeks, it will be readily admitted that the misnomer of horned ass, and the idea of the unicorn, were but the natural results of the imperfection of the representation, and the ignorance and credulity of their describers. Chance may also probably have con-

tributed to strengthen the idea of the actual existence of the unicorn, if it did not originally give rise to it. It is well known in Southern Africa that the oryx is a most dangerous animal to attack; he defends himself resolutely with his long straight horns, and with such success that the lion himself dreads to encounter him, and never ventures upon the attack unless irresistibly compelled by the cravings of hunger; even then his temerity often costs him his life, and both combatants have been not unfrequently found dead together from mutual wounds. During the rutting season also, the males never meet without fighting; and as during these encounters it frequently happens that one or both lose a horn, it is not at all unlikely that individuals thus mutilated, (like the pair seen at Mecca by Belon,) and which from the courage and quarrelsome disposition of the animals, must be sufficiently numerous, confirmed the idea of the unicorn which had been first taken from imperfect representations. The classic taste of the Greeks, having thus got hold of the idea of the unicorn, modified it so as to suit their own conceptions of its attributes of strength and agility; the limbs were lengthened, the heavy asinine proportions were reduced, the head was bent in the attitude of attack, and the horn, instead of growing backwards in the plane of the face, was represented as perpendicular to it, and springing directly out of the forehead. Such is the description of the fictitious animal still represented in the royal arms of England, and such seems to have been the origin and progress of the idea as originating in ancient Persia, and finally spreading over western Europe. The unicorn of the royal arms is, in all respects, the Cartazonon, or horned ass, of the Persians, only differing in more slender and graceful proportions; and those who compare the specimens of the oryx here exhibited with the beautiful specimen of the Dziggai, or wild ass of Persia, in the gardens of the London Zoological Society, will readily perceive the great similarity of those two animals, and excuse the impropriety of nomenclature by which the unskilled travellers of ancient Greece came to represent the oryx as a horned ass.*

4. ANTILOPE ELLIPSIPRYMNUMS.--NEW SPECIES. *Steedman's Antelope.*

This magnificent animal, which is ENTIRELY NEW to science, and of which the present is the only specimen ever seen in Europe or America, was procured by the original proprietor of this exhibition from the interior of South Africa. It is an inhabitant of the country of the Bechuanas, and probably extends far into the interior of Central Africa. It is an extremely vicious animal when pursued.

It was exhibited at a meeting of the Zoological Society, London, on the 9th of April, 1833, where it attracted the universal attention of the

* The specimens now exhibited were shot by the collector, in a desert country, in 29° north latitude, and between 23° and 24° east longitude.

The male, on finding he was pursued, turned about and ran at the Hottentot who was the nearest in pursuit of him, and would certainly have overtaken him had he not been well mounted.

members, by the singularity of its characters, and the elegance of its proportions. Its entire length, from the muzzle to the root of the tail, is seven feet four inches; its height, from the hoof to the tip of the horn, seven feet three inches; to the shoulder, three feet ten inches; the length of its horn on the curve, two feet six inches; and their distance at the points, one foot ten inches and a half. In its general form and proportions, it more nearly resembles the *A. Leucophæa* and *A. Equina* of modern naturalists than any other species of ruminant; but it is readily distinguished from these animals, by the curvature of the horns bending regularly forwards instead of backwards; by the hair along the spine and back of the neck being reversed, or running in a contrary direction to that of the other part of the body; but, above all, by the singular and regular ellipse of milk-white hair, which passes over the croup, down the posterior face of the hips, and between the thighs, having the tail in its superior focus, vividly contrasting with the dark vinous-brown colour of the surrounding parts. This singular mark, which has never been observed in any other animal, has suggested the specific name of *Ellipsiprymnus*, which, from expressing a character altogether peculiar to this new and undescribed animal, readily distinguishes it from all other species with which it might by possibility be confounded.

5. KOEDOE.—FEMALE. *Antilope Strepsiceros.*

The koedoes live singly or in pairs, in the woody districts of the eastern part of the Cape colony, in Caffraria, and about the sources of the Great, or Orange River, feeding on shrubs and the young shoots of trees; but they are daily becoming more scarce. They are very powerful and active animals, bounding with great force to a considerable height; but, like the rest of those antelopes which are lower behind than before, they are not very fleet when pursued by dogs. The male, naturally bold, soon stands at bay, and defends itself with spirit. The horns of the male are elegantly formed, and sometimes exceed three feet in length; yet, notwithstanding, it is a lover of the thorny brakes on the river banks, and takes to the water immediately on being pursued.

6. HARTE-BEEST. *Antilope Caama.*

The harte-beest is an animal usually found in the plains, in small herds of from five to eight together. They are very quick sighted, and disappear on the least alarm. The mode adopted by the natives in obtaining them is as follows:—They muster a strong party; form themselves into a half-circle, covering an immense extent of land; then gradually close in upon the game, until they have completely surrounded it, when some of the party give way, causing an opening, the animals rush out of their enclosure, and are then speared by those who happen to be the nearest to them.

7. RIET-BOK, OR REED-BUCK. *Antilope Eleotragus.*

So named in consequence of living entirely amongst the reeds in marshy places; and hence may be perceived the peculiar adaptation of

its horns for forcing its way through the thick jungle in which it resides. It is a scarce antelope, seldom to be met with, and now only in distant parts of the interior. It is called by the Bechuanas "paala."

8. **DUIKER-BOK.—MALE.** 9. **DUIKER-BOK,—FEMALE.**
10. **DUIKER-BOK,—YOUNG.** *Antilope Mergens.*

Gazelle, called duiker, or diver, by the colonists, on account of its peculiar mode of plunging among the bushes when startled or pursued. It is to this animal Mr. Pringle alludes in his poem on South Africa :—

"And the duiker, at my tread,
Sudden lifts his startled head ;
Then dives affrighted in the brake,
Like wild duck in the reedy lake."

11. **BOSCH-BOK, OR BUSH BUCK.** 12. **FEMALE BOSCH-BOK.** 13. **YOUNG BOSCH-BOK.** *Antilope Sylvatica.*

This antelope lives entirely in the thick forests ; but at the dawn of day it leaves its sylvan retreat, and is to be seen feeding in the valleys and adjacent plains. The male is very bold, and butts with great violence. Their flesh is considered fine eating.

14. **THE BLAUW-BOK, OR LITTLE BLUE ANTELOPE.**
15. **FEMALE BLAUW-BOK.** 16. **YOUNG FEMALE BLAUW-BOK.** *Antilope Pygmæa.*

This is the smallest and most elegant of all the antelope tribe, inhabits the woods, and lives among the thick underwood. Nothing can surpass the pace and agility with which this beautiful little animal bounds along through the shady avenues of the primeval forests of South Africa,—now skipping over some opposing shrub—now diving beneath the rank vegetation, butting at each other with their tiny horns, and playing a thousand innocent and amusing gambols. They are very eagerly sought after by the Caffers, for the purpose of making caps for their females, as it is the custom of that nation to present their wives, at the time of marriage, with a head-dress made from the skin of these animals, formed into a sort of bag, the hair worn inside ; while the outside, which is allowed to fall down over the back of the head, is decorated with small beads of various colours. It is very difficult to prevail upon them to part with this cap, as they consider it a sort of sacred gift. Naturalists have here a favourable opportunity of verifying the observations of M. M. Lichenstien and F. Cuvier, by observing that the female has horns, which differ only from those of the male in being smaller—a fact of which naturalists were long ignorant, and which has consequently produced great confusion in the accounts of some late writers on the subject. Those now exhibited are both full-grown animals.

17. **KLIP-SPRINGER, OR MOUNTAIN GOAT.** 18. **FEMALE KLIP-SPRINGER.** 18*. **MALE KLIP-SPRINGER.** *Antilope Oreotragus.*

There is, perhaps, no creature in the vast economy of the animal kingdom which exhibits a greater display of infinite wisdom, in its pe-

cular adaptation for its mode and habits of life, than this little quadruped now under consideration. Its colour so closely resembles that of the rocks amongst which it is found, that, unless in the act of moving, it will elude the observation of the most vigilant sportsman; and even when discovered will defy the approach of his dogs, in its surprising leaps from cliff to cliff; and in order that it may accomplish this without injury to itself, it is provided with hoofs of an extraordinary description, differing from those of all other antelopes. The hair is of an equal length all over the body, and is quill-like, dry, and spiral, standing off the skin, and thus forming a natural pad to protect the body from the bruises it would otherwise receive from the violence with which it must frequently come in contact with the projecting rocks. Its abode is confined to mountainous regions and inaccessible crags; and it will walk with perfect composure along the giddy brinks of the most awful precipices, which it ascends and descends with wonderful care and precision.

19. REE-BOK. *A. Capreolus and A. Villosa.*

These antelopes inhabit mountainous countries, and are generally found in pairs. They are very swift, running with wonderful rapidity, by lengthened stretches, close to the ground, so as to seem to glide over the mountains, like a mist before the wind; and, favoured by the indistinct colour of the fur, are immediately out of sight.

20. GRYS-BOK. 21. FEMALE GRYS-BOK AND YOUNG.

21*. FEMALE GRYS-BOK. *A. Melanotis, or A. Grisea.*

Found amongst the bushes on most of the plains within the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

22. SPRING-BOK, OR GAZELLE SPRING-BUCK.—MALE.

23. FEMALE GAZELLE AND YOUNG. *A. Euchore.*

The spring-bok has been frequently mentioned with admiration by travellers and naturalists; but the immense migratory swarms of these animals, which occasionally pour themselves like a deluge from the Bushmen territory upon the northern frontier of the colony, have never been so vividly described as by Captain Stockenstrom, who remarks,—"It is scarcely possible for a person passing over some of the extensive tracts of the interior, and admiring that elegant antelope, the spring-bok, thinly scattered over the plains, and bounding in playful innocence, to figure to himself that these ornaments of the desert can often become as destructive as the locusts themselves. The incredible numbers which sometimes pour in from the north, during protracted droughts, distress the farmer inconceivably. Any attempt at numerical computation would be vain: and, by trying to come near the truth, the writer would subject himself, in the eyes of those who have no knowledge of the country, to a suspicion that he was availing himself of a traveller's assumed privilege: yet it is well known in the interior, that, on the approach of the trek-bokken, (as these migratory swarms are called,) the grazier makes up his mind to look for pasture for his flocks

elsewhere, and considers himself entirely dispossessed of his lands until heavy rain falls. Every attempt to save the cultivated fields, if they be not enclosed by high and thick hedges, proves abortive. Heaps of dry manure, the fuel of the Sneeuw-bergen, and other parts, are placed close to each other round the fields, and set on fire in the evening, so as to cause a dense smoke, by which it is hoped the antelopes will be deterred from their inroads; but the dawn of day exposes the inefficacy of the precaution, by showing the lands, which appeared proud of their promising verdure the evening before, covered with thousands, and reaped level with the ground. Instances have been known of some of those prodigious droves passing through flocks of sheep, and numbers of the latter, carried along with the torrent, being lost to their owners, and becoming a prey to the wild beasts. As long as these droughts last, their inroads and depredations continue; and the havoc committed upon them is of course great, as they constitute the food of all classes; but no sooner do the rains fall than they disappear, and in a few days become as scarce on the northern borders as in the more protected districts."

24. BONTE-BOK.—MALE AND FEMALE. *A. Pyarga.*

26. STEEN-BOK. *A. Tragulus.*

A most beautiful and delicate little antelope. It abounds throughout the colony of the Cape, where it is daily shot as game. It frequently falls a prey to rapacious animals and birds, and is here represented as struggling with an eagle.

27. A LEOPARD WITH ITS PREY.

28. AFRICAN LION.

29. GNU, OR WILD BEAST OF THE COLONISTS. 30. YOUNG GNU. *Antilope Gnu.*

These animals are found in vast numbers on the parched and arid plains of South Africa, in herds of from fifteen to twenty. They generally retreat when pursued; but if wounded, they become very furious, as the writer has had frequent opportunities of witnessing; and, on one occasion, was himself attacked while crossing these wide and extended plains, by an old male gnu, which had been driven out of the herd. The animal approached with great violence;—on being fired at he stumbled; but, recovering himself, came on with redoubled fury, snorting and tearing up the ground; and had it not been for the timely assistance of a servant who was on the spot, it might have proved an unpleasant adventure. Mr. Thompson relates the following amusing anecdote:—

"A gentleman and his friend were hunting gnus on the plains, and one having been wounded by a musket-ball, gave chase to one of the individuals, and was gaining fast upon him, when all at once he disappeared, by tumbling into an ant-eater's hole, which was concealed by

long grass. There he lay for some time secure from the enraged animal, which, after searching for him in vain, scampered off in another direction; nor could his friend, who was galloping up to his assistance, conceive what had become of him, until he saw, to his great satisfaction and amusement, his head cautiously emerging from the bowels of the earth."

The late Baron Cuvier has shown that the gnu was the animal of which the ancients related so many fables, under the name of *Katoblepas* or *Katoblepsa*, and which, from the time of Ælian, was not known in Europe till about the end of the last century.

31. CAMELOPARD. *Giraffe*.

This specimen is remarkable as being probably the youngest of this extraordinary quadruped ever seen in Europe or America, its height from the foot to the top of the head being only 6½ feet, while that of the adult animal often exceeds 18 feet. These animals are found on the open plains of Central and Southern Africa, in small troops of six or ten individuals; they feed principally upon the various dwarf species of acacia which grow abundantly in the arid deserts; are gentle and timid in disposition; and though formerly found within the boundaries of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, have not for many years past been known to pass the Gareip or Orange River, which separates it from the country of the Bechuanas and Koras. It is a remarkable fact that, when this animal walks, it does not move the feet diagonally like all other quadrupeds, but first moves the fore and hind feet of the same side, and then the opposite pair alternately, or the pace which is usually called an amble in horses. This singular pace was observed by the ancients, who were well acquainted with the camelopard, and is expressly mentioned by Heliodorus. The name of giraffe, by which the animal is now most commonly known, is derived from its Arabic name *zerapha*, the elegant or graceful, and is the same as our common word *seraph*, used in Scripture to designate a peculiar order of the angelic hierarchy.

32. AARD-VARK, OR GREAT AFRICAN ANT-EATER. *Orycteropus Capensis*.

This is the only species of this curious genus with which zoologists are at present acquainted, and is called "innagu" by the Kora Caffers, and "goup" by the Hottentots. It is an animal extremely common in some parts of Southern Africa, though, from its nocturnal habits and extreme timidity, it is not so frequently seen as many animals which are in reality scarcer. Its colonial name of aard-vark, or earth-pig, by which it is known among the Dutch inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, is derived, as well from its habit of burrowing, as from the general similarity of appearance which it bears, at first sight, to a small short-legged pig. This animal lives entirely upon ants, which abound in many parts of South Africa: the mounds which these insects raise are of an elliptical form, from three to four feet high, having the appearance of bee-hives; and so numerous are those gigantic ant-hills in

some parts, that they are frequently seen extending over the plains as far as the eye can reach, and so close together that the traveller's waggon can with difficulty pass between them. Wherever ant-hills abound, the aard-vark is sure to be found at no great distance. He constructs a deep burrow in the immediate vicinity of his food, and changes his residence only after he has exhausted his resources. The facility with which he burrows beneath the surface of the earth is said to be almost inconceivable. On the approach of night he sallies forth in search of food, and repairing to the nearest inhabited ant-hill, scratches a hole in the side of it just sufficient to admit his long snout. Here, after having previously ascertained that there is no danger of interruption, he lies down, and inserting his long slender tongue into the breach, entraps the ants, which, like those of our own country, fly to defend their dwellings upon the first alarm, and mounting upon the tongue of the aard-vark, get entangled in a glutinous saliva, and are swallowed by whole scores at a time.

33. ELEPHANT. *Elephas Africanus.*

It is only within these last thirty years that the elephants of India and Africa have been compared with one another, and found to be as different in species as the sheep is from the goat, or the horse from the ass. The size and habits of both these wonderful quadrupeds are nearly the same, but they differ by many external marks which are easily recognizable. The ears of the African elephant are much larger, for instance, than those of the Indian; in the latter case they are of a moderate size; in the former they are quite enormous, and cover the whole shoulder of the animal. The tusks of the African elephant are in general larger than those of the Indian, particularly in the females. The white ridges of enamel which mark the crowns of the molar teeth are lozenge-shaped in the one, and run in irregular, wavy, parallel lines across the surface of the tooth in the other; and, finally, the Asiatic elephant has five hoofs on the fore feet and four on the hind, whilst the African has only four on the fore feet and three on the hind. Since the time of the Ptolemies, no nation has had sufficient enterprise to domesticate the African elephant or to apply it to the purposes of war; though the Egyptians of that period, and, before their time, the Carthaginians and Numidians, used them for that purpose exactly as the Asiatic species is at present used in the East. It even appears probable that they bred in a domestic state among these people, a fact which has never been witnessed in modern days. According to the testimony of Pliny and other ancient writers, they were formerly abundant in the forests of Barbary and Mauritania; at present, however, they are only found to the south of the Great Desert; but the enormous quantities of ivory which are annually brought to Europe from the interior of Africa, announce the countless multitudes of them which must exist in these remote and unexplored countries. Formerly they were found within the boundaries of the Cape colony, but have been so much hunted of late years that they have retired beyond the frontiers, and are only to be found at present to the west of the Great Fish River, which separates the European settlements from Cafferland.

34. SPOTTED HYÆNA, or TIGER WOLF. 35. FEMALE TIGER WOLF and YOUNG, Killing a Fawn. *Hyæna Capensis.*

This animal is a much more voracious and formidable monster in the interior of South Africa than it is in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is naturally shy, and retreats at the approach of man. This may be accounted for in consequence of the frequent wars which occur between the various tribes. As they never bury their dead, after a battle, the bodies lie scattered over the plains, and soon find a sepulchre in the voracious maw of the hyæna.

These animals are so bold and fierce in that part of the country, that of an evening the natives are under the necessity of securing the entrance of their huts to protect themselves against a nocturnal visit from these marauders.

36. SPRING HAAS—JERBOA—OR LEAPING HARE. 37. YOUNG DITTO. *Helamys Capensis.*

This singular animal is found in many parts of the interior of S. Africa.

It burrows in the earth, never leaving its retreat during the day. The hind feet are twice as long as the fore pair, enabling it to take surprising leaps; whence it has derived its name.

38. BABYROUSSA.—*Sus Babyroussa*

The babyroussa is not an inhabitant of South Africa, but comes from the great Indian islands Borneo, Sumatra, and Celebes, where it lives in large herds like the wild hog of Europe, roaming through the forests, and feeding upon roots and fallen fruits. Perfect specimens of this animal are very rare in cabinets of natural history, though their skulls are sufficiently common. We believe the present to be the only specimen in this country. It is highly interesting to observe the singular manner in which the tusks of the upper jaw grow upwards, contrary to the general rule among all other animals, piercing right through the upper lip, and curling into the form of circular horns, for which indeed they have been often mistaken. The Indians relate, that, when these animals sleep, they suspend themselves from the lower branches of the trees by means of these spiral tusks; and some of the older travellers, to give the greater credibility to the story, have even maintained that the babyroussa had no joints in his legs, and was therefore obliged to sleep in this position from being unable to lie down. This, and the many other fables which have been related of this animal, may be disproved by the examination of the present individual.

39. CAPE TIGER,—MALE. *Felix Pardus.*

This animal is represented as having just killed an antelope, which lies bleeding under him; and the ferocity of his nature is finely displayed in the act of snarling at a vulture immediately above him, which appears anxious to participate in his prey.

40. CYNICTIS STEEDMANII. In Glass Case.

This singular little quadruped, hitherto unknown to zoologists, was lately described at the Zoological Society London, by whom the spe-

cific name of *Steedmanii* was conferred upon it, out of compliment to the collector of this exhibition, who first discovered and introduced it to the knowledge of the scientific world. It belongs to the family of *Viverra*; but in its zoological characters differs so essentially from all described species of that family, and presents characters so peculiar and appropriate, as to form the type of a new and distinct genus, of which, at present, it is the only known species. The teeth are similar to those of the civets, paradoxures, and other viverræ in general, but the feet are completely digitigrade, the heel highly elevated, and the toes five on the fore, and only four on the hind feet, characters in which it differs essentially from all these animals, and which approximate it more nearly to the dogs and foxes. The generic name *cynictis*, from the two Greek words *κυν* a dog, and *ικτις* a weasel or ferret, is intended to express this combination of characters, signifying an animal intermediate between a dog, or fox, and ferret. It is found in the eastern parts of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and in Caffraria; burrows in the earth, and lives upon small animals.

41. INDIAN TAPIR. *Tapirus Indicus*.

The first intelligence of the existence of the tapir in Sumatra, was given to the government of Fort Marlborough, at Bencoolen, in 1772, by Mr. Whalfeldt, who was employed in making a survey of the coast. He considered it to be the hippopotamus, and described it by that name, but the drawing which accompanied the report identifies it with the tapir. After this, the animal was not noticed for a considerable time. But, in 1805, when Sir Stamford Raffles arrived at Penang, he was informed that, a short time before, in the government of Sir George Leith, the natives had caught an animal which was, in every respect, the model of an elephant, only of diminutive size. Unfortunately it was brought from Queda to Penang during the governor's absence, and dying before his return, the servants threw its body into the sea. On a subsequent visit made by Sir Stamford Raffles to Malacca, he made particular inquiries as to the new animal, and from the answers he received he felt little doubt that it was not a miniature elephant, but a tapir. Indeed, on showing the natives a drawing of the American tapir they seemed at once to recognize it. The result of later investigations was quite conclusive on this point; and, in 1818, there was in the menagerie at Calcutta a living tapir sent from Bencoolen, and Major Farquhar had, about the same time, sent to the Asiatic Society a stuffed specimen and a head, with a paper descriptive of the animal, and giving an account of the discovery. From these an account of the animal, with a drawing, was prepared by M. Diard, and sent to his friends in Paris, where, in March, 1819, M. Frederick Cuvier published it in his great work on the "Mammalia of the Menageries in Paris."

42. CROCODILE.

This is a new species—the first that has been brought to this country from South Africa. It measures 14 feet long and 4½ round. The favourite food of the crocodile is flesh in a putrid condition, and if not pressed by hunger, he buries the victim he has destroyed, beneath the

water, that it may acquire the degree of decomposition consonant to his taste. Floating carrion, dogs and animals that come to the edge of the water to drink, or attempt to swim across, and fishes, are the chief means of his subsistence; to which, in India, may be added the human bodies which, after death, are consigned to the sacred waters of the Ganges. Although sometimes carried inland by floods, the crocodile seldom advances far on shore in pursuit of his prey; in the water alone his great powers are displayed in their terrific energy. On land, escape is by no means difficult; his legs are ill-formed for running, and the vertebræ of his neck are so adapted to each other by the addition of little false ribs, as to render a lateral motion difficult, and the turning out of a strait line not to be accomplished without describing a considerable compass. Dampier relates that, when in the Bay of Campeachy, as he passed through a swamp, he stumbled over an alligator. He called out loudly for assistance, but his companions ran away. Recovering himself, he fell over another, and again over a third, but they did not molest him. Hasselquist states that, in Upper Egypt, it often devours the women who come to draw water from the Nile, and the children who play on the banks.

43. ECHIDNA SPINOSA.—In Glass Case.

This singular animal, perhaps the most extraordinary that has ever been discovered, is an inhabitant of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, where it feeds upon ants, and spends the winter months in a state of torpor, like the hedgehogs of more northern latitudes. The echidna, according to the opinion of the best naturalists, is intermediate between quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles, partaking strongly of the nature and habits of all three. It has the general outward form and four legs of a quadruped, but its internal anatomy is more like that of a lizard; it does not bring forth its young alive like other quadrupeds, but lays eggs and hatches them like a bird; and, which is still more extraordinary, nature has provided it with lactiferous glands, so that, after the young are hatched, the mother suckles them like ordinary quadrupeds! On the hind feet also there is a sharp horny spur, like that of a cock, which is pierced throughout its length with a small tube, through which the animal injects a deadly poison into the wounds which it inflicts upon those who incautiously molest it.

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| 44. Monkey. <i>Jacchus Vulgaris</i> .
On the tree in glass case. | 49. Puff Adder; male. |
| 45. Blue-faced Monkey. <i>Cercopithecus Pygerithrus</i> . | 50. " " female. This is one of the most venomous of the African reptiles. |
| 46. Lion Ape. <i>Jacchus</i> . In glass case. | 51. Various Specimens of Snakes, about the Glen. |
| 47. Small South American Ant-eater. <i>Myrmecophaga Didactyla</i> . In glass case. | 52. Various Spec. of Cape Moles. |
| 48. Various Specimens of Guanas from the interior of S. Africa. | 53. Grey Ichneumon. <i>Viverra Caffer</i> . |
| | 54. Pangolin. New Species and very curious. |

54*. TEMMINCK'S PANGOLIN. *Manis Temminckii*.

A very curious and probably unique specimen of a singular animal which has been partially described in Holland. Dr. Smuts, the describer, named it in honour of the distinguished naturalist under whom he had studied while pursuing his courses at Leyden. His materials were only a skeleton, and some of the scaly plates with which, like the other pangolins, this species is covered. The greatest peculiarity of this one is the shortness of the head, as compared with the ordinary dimensions of that part in the other pangolins; it bears nearly the same proportion to that of other species as the head of the weasel-headed-armadillo does to that of the six-banded, and thus shows a relation of parallelism, or analogy between the species of the armadilloes and pangolins, quite in accordance with the remarkable affinity of their outward form, and of the hardened and scaly cases by which they are protected against external force. The great breadth of the body is another peculiarity of this animal; and so is the breadth of its tail, which is at the base as broad as the body, and is much less narrow towards its extremity, than in the other pangolins. The shortness of the skull and the breadth of the transverse processes of the caudal-vertebræ are circumstances strongly insisted on by Dr. Smuts in his account of his skeleton; and it is these characters that lead to the identification of his animal with the present. His skeleton was dug up in the regions beyond Latakoo, and is now preserved in the Leyden Museum.

The present very perfect specimen was obtained in the neighbourhood of the same country, but of its habits little is known.

It would appear from the marks of fire on the scaly surface of the back, that it had been burnt out of its abode,

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| 55. Wild Cat, male. <i>Felis Nigripes</i> | 57. Zorilla. <i>Mustela Zorilla</i> . |
| 56. " " female. " " | 58. Genet. <i>Viverra Genetta</i> . Musk Cat. Running off with a bird. |
| Found in the bushes and mountains of South Africa, and very destructive to birds and small animals. | 59. Porcupine. <i>Histrix Cristata</i> . A very fine specimen. |
| | 60. Porcupine—young. |

61. CAPE JACKAL; MALE. 62. CAPE JACKAL; FEMALE. *Canis Mesomelas*.

"So when the lion quits the fell repast,
Next prowls the wolf, the filthy jackal last:
Flesh, limbs, and blood, the former make their own,
The last base brute securely gnaws the bone."

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| 63. Large African Bull-frog. | 65. An African Squirrel, |
| 64. " " " Female and Young. Both of the numbers are in glass case. | 66. A Land Tortoise, |
| | 67. Two Fresh-water Turtles. In glass case. |

68. SMALL HEDGE-HOG—In Glass Case.—NEW SPECIES.

This little animal was taken in the interior of South Africa by the collector of this exhibition, and was exhibited at the scientific meeting

of the Zoological Society, London, on the 11th of December, 1832, and named "Erinaceus Frontalis," by E. T. Bennett, Esq., Secretary to the Society.

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| 69. Blue-faced Monkey, of Africa. | rendered formidable by its strength. |
| 70. Ditto. A young specimen. | 74. The Raccoon. |
| 71. Long-armed White Ape. | 75. The African Hare. |
| 72. The Little Wild Man of the Woods, or Howling Monkey. | 79. Masked Hog. <i>Sus larvatus</i> . |
| 73. The Rib-nosed Baboon. This species is sometimes found the height of four or five feet; it is exceedingly vicious, and | 80. Honey Weasel. <i>Ratelus Mellivora</i> . Feeds on wild honey. |
| | 82. Coati Mundi. |
| | 83. Hawk and Ichneumon, fighting |

84. A LEOPARD SPRINGING UPON AN ANTELOPE,

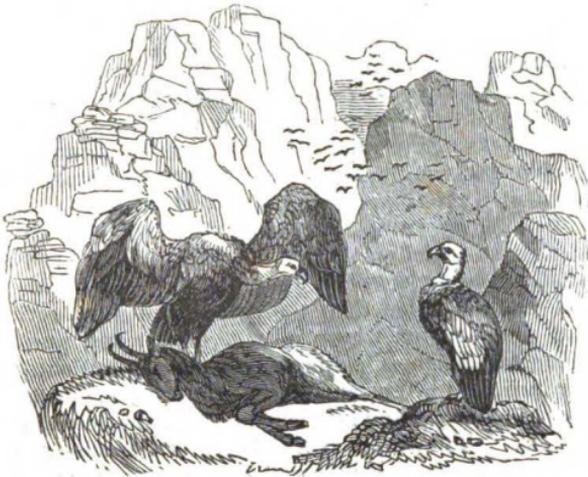
Which appears writhing in agony under the power of its destroyer.

The following thirteen specimens have been added to the original collection.

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| 347. Sloths. | 352. Mouse Hunt and Dove. |
| 348. Honey Weasel. | 353. African Hare. |
| 349. Grey Ichneumon. | 354. Little Porcupine. |
| 350. Torilla. | 355. Squirrel. |
| 351. Cape Mole. | 356. Musk Cat. |
| | 357. Tiger Wolf. |
| | 358. Young Haas. |
| | 359. Young Tiger Wolf. |



BIRDS.



“Bird of the broad and sweeping wing,
Thy home is high in heaven,
Where wide the storms their banners fling,
And the tempest clouds are driven
Thy throne is on the mountain-top,—
Thy fields the boundless air;
And hoary peaks that proudly prop
The skies, thy dwellings are.
Thou sittest like a thing of light
Amid the noontide blaze;—
The midway sun is clear and bright.—
It cannot dim thy gaze.”

THIS collection is particularly distinguished for its elegant and splendid specimens of the different varieties of the Birds of Paradise, and for possessing a greater number than are to be found in any of the Museums in England or America.

The plumage of birds is peculiar to their order of creation, and is always a pleasurable object both to sight and touch, and remarkable for the skill and delicacy of its composition and structure. In the equatorial regions it is more rich and splendid in its colours; yet always harmonizing in its most contrasted tints, and in its lights and shades. The effect is sometimes gorgeous but never tawdry. In all its combinations and lustres it gratifies the cultivated taste, and when extensively studied, enlarges the conceptions of the imagination by its elaborate diversity.

Many of the narratives of the older naturalists are little more than amusing fables. To deduce the leading characteristics of an animal from a minute investigation of its physical construction,—to watch its

habits with anxious solicitude in its native haunts, formed no part of the care of those who compiled books of natural history a century or two ago. Whatever was imperfectly known was immediately made the subject of a tale of wonder. The old accounts of the Birds of Paradise are striking examples of this disposition to substitute invention for reality. Now and then some traveller brought to Europe the skin of a beautiful race of birds, of whose habits he knew nothing except what he learned from the natives who collected them. Their plumage was of the most brilliant lustre; some were covered over their breast and back with tippets of the richest hues, others had long delicate lines of feathers, prolonged from beneath their wings, or branching from the head; and most of these trappings appeared too fragile for any use, and incapable of bearing up against the rude winds which visit the earth. The specimens also which came to Europe were deprived of feet;—fancy had thus ample materials to work upon. These birds, tender as the dove, and more brilliant than the peacock, were described as the inhabitants of some region where all was beauty and purity,—where no storms ever ruffled their plumage,—where they floated about on never-tiring wings, in a bright and balmy atmosphere, incapable of resting from their happy flight, and nourished only by the dews and perfumes of a cloudless sky. They were called Birds of Paradise; and the few specimens that Europeans saw were supposed to have accidentally visited some sunny spot of our world, rich with flowers and spices, but not their true abiding place. Such were the tales that the old writers of natural history adopted, and to which even scientific persons appeared to give belief, when they named one of the species “*Paradisæa apoda*,” the feetless bird of Paradise.

The absence of feet in all the specimens brought to Europe gave rise to the fable that the birds of Paradise had no power of alighting, and were always on the wing; their migratory habits may probably also have given some colour to this tale. At the nutmeg season, they come in flights from the southern isles to India; and Tavernier says, “the strength of the nutmeg so intoxicates them, that they fall dead drunk to the earth.”

- 85. *Paradisæa Apoda*.—The Common Bird of Paradise.
- 86. “ *Regia*—King Bird of Paradise.
- 87. “ *Magnificus*—Magnificent Bird of Paradise.
- 88. “ *Ruber*—Red Bird of Paradise.
- 89. “ *Gularis*. Gorge d’Or—Grand Gorget Bird of Paradise.
- 90. “ *Sexsetaces*—Six-shafted Bird of Paradise.
- 91. “ *Epimachus Erythrorhynchus* Bird of Paradise.
- 92. “ *Magnificus*—Grand Promerops Bird of Paradise.
- 93. “ *Regia*—Rifle Green Bird of Paradise.

94. *AQUILA VULTURINA*.—MALE. *Black Eagle*.

- 95. *BLACK EAGLE*.—FEMALE.—Represented in the act of killing the Antelope *Tragulus*.
- 96. *FALCO SUPERBUS*.—MALE. *Superb Eagle*.—Represented as struggling with the male *Grys-bok*.
- 97. *FALCO SUPERBUS*.—FEMALE.

98. GYAETUS BARBATUS.

This ferocious and magnificent eagle is the largest bird of prey of the Old World.

It inhabits the mountains of Switzerland, of the Tyrol, and of Hungary; is common in Egypt, and passes from the north to the south of Africa. It preys on young deer, lambs, and other quadrupeds. By the Dutch it is called the "Laemer Vanger," or lamb-catcher. The present specimen was shot in the interior of South Africa in the act of seizing a lamb.

99. VULTURE.—*Vulture Fulvus*.—COMMON VULTURE.

The true vultures are distinguished by the following characters:—The beak is strong and hooked, but more elongated than in the eagles; their head and neck are denuded of feathers, which would have been inconvenient in the highest degree, from the nature of their food and the manner of taking it, as they often half bury themselves in the putrescent mass, which, were the neck covered with feathers, would clot them together, so as to make them any thing but a comfortable clothing. The skin, also, on the breast, over the crop, or stomach, is more or less bare, being at most covered with down or short close feathers. The legs are moderately strong, but the feet are unarmed with the formidable talons of the eagle, and incapable of tearing or lacerating a living victim, or carrying it into the air. Indeed they seldom attempt to carry away their carrion food, but remain by it for hours or even days, gorging till they are quite unable to fly, or to exert themselves to get out of the way of an enemy. Their wings are of great length; the general plumage consists of stiff but large feathers, overlying each other so as to form in some species a shot-proof armour. Round the bottom of the neck there is generally a ruff of soft or slender feathers, within which they can withdraw the neck, and even the greatest part of the head; in this position, motionless as statues, they remain for days when gorged with their food.

Mr. Steedman, the late proprietor of this collection has seen hundreds of these birds together, and has remarked, while crossing the Karroo or desert, that immediately on an animal being shot, they have appeared in vast numbers, hovering in the air, ready to pounce upon their prey, though, previous to shooting it, not a bird was to be seen in the clear and widely-extended regions of the air.

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| 100. <i>Vultur Auricularis</i> . Black Vulture | 114. <i>Columba Guinæa</i> . Bush Doves. |
| 101. <i>Vultur Changouin</i> . Shot on the banks of the Orange or Gareip River. | 115. <i>Perdix Levaillantii</i> ; male. Red-wing Partridge. |
| 102. <i>Circaetus Pectoralis</i> . Killing a Hare. | 116. Ditto. Female. |
| 103. Huppard. Crowned Eagle killing a Pheasant. | 117. <i>Procellaria Capensis</i> . Cape, or Sea Pigeon. |
| 104. <i>Circus Musicus</i> . Blue Hawk. | 118. <i>Pelicanus Bassanus</i> . |
| 105. Nisus Fachiro, (Male) Spotted Hawk. | 119. <i>Colymbus Coronatus</i> . Crowned Diver. |
| 106. <i>Circus Carnivorus</i> . Vlei Valk. | 120. <i>Plotus Levaillantii</i> . |
| 107. Brown Eagles; Male & Female. | 121. <i>Coracias Africanus</i> . |
| 108. <i>Falco Russifrons</i> ; " " | 122. <i>Columba Torquata</i> . |
| 109. " <i>Peregrinus</i> , " " | 123. <i>Ibis Ruber</i> . Scarlet Ibis. |
| 110. <i>Buteo Jackal</i> . Jackal Hawk. Killing a partridge. | 124. <i>Le Bateleur</i> ; Male. Short-Tailed Eagle. |
| 111. <i>Circus Niger</i> . Black Falcon. | 125. Ditto. Female. |
| 112. <i>Bubo Capensis</i> . Horned Owl. | 126. <i>Ibis</i> . Glossy Ibis. |
| 113. <i>Fulica Porphyria</i> . Blue Water-fowl. | 127. <i>Psittacus Erythrocephala</i> . |
| | 128. <i>Pelecanus Onocrotalus</i> . |
| | 129. <i>Umbre</i> . <i>Scopus Umbretta</i> . |
| | 130. <i>Ardea Cinerea</i> . |

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| 131. Ardea Egretta; Male. | 144. Tetrao Coturnix. Quail. |
| 132. Ardea Egretta; Female. | 145. Alauda Africana. Lark. |
| 133. Ardea Minuta. | 146. Gallinula Fulicaria. Water-hen. |
| 134. Pelecanus Cormorant. | 147. Corvus Piliaris. Crow. |
| 135. Hæmatopus Niger. | 148. Ardea Minor. |
| 136. Rhynchæa Capensis. Male, Female, and Young. | 149. Ardea Africana. |
| 137. Scolopax Major. | 150. Merops Apiaster. |
| 138. Perdix Rouge Queue. Red-wing Partridge. | 151. Little Blue Honey-sucker. |
| 139. Francolinus Clamosus. Cape Pheasant. | 152. Podargus. New South Wales. |
| 140. Francolinus Africanus. Red-wing Partridge. | 153. Corythaix Persa; |
| 141. Charadrius Coronatus. The Plover. | 154. Alcedo Maxima. Great Kingfisher. |
| 142. Pitta Brevis. | 155. Alcedo Pica. Mottled " |
| 143. Cedicnemus Crepitans—Dick-kop. Stone Curlew. | 156. Alcedo Martin Bleu. Blue " |
| 144. Anthropoides Balearica. Male. The Caffre, or Crowned Crane. | 157. Alcedo Cristata. Crested " |
| 145. Ditto. Female. Natives of Africa. The Romans received them from the Balearic Islands, whence their name. It is considered as a sacred bird by the Caffres on the Eastern coast, who call it "Maham;" and if a Caffre is known to kill one of these fowls, he is obliged to sacrifice a calf or a young ox in atonement. | 158. Loxia Padda. |
| 146. Anthropoides Stanleyii. Blue Crane. | 159. Columba Capensis. |
| 147. Grus Paradisæa. | 160. Bird of Paradise. |
| 148. Ciconia Viol. Black Stork. | 161. Lamprotornis Auratus. |
| 149. Otis Coleii; Male. African Bustard. | 162. Strix. Very scarce. |
| 150. " " Female. do. [and. | |
| 151. " Ruficollis; Male. do. | 174. " New Species; Male. Karroo Korhaan. do. |
| 152. " " Female. do. | 175. " New Sp'c's; Female. Karroo Korhaan. do. |
| 153. " Torquata; Male. do. | 176. " Afer; Male. do. |
| 154. " " Female. do. | 177. " " Female. do. |
| | 178. " New Species; Male. do. |
| | 179. " " Female. do. |
| | 180. Ardea Cinerea. Great Heron. |
| | 181. Ardea Purpurea. Red Heron. |
| | 182. Tantalus Ibis. Mud Ibis. |

90. SACRED IBIS. *Ibis Religiosa.*

It is but within the last few years that this bird, so celebrated among the ancients, and held in such reverence by the Egyptians, has become identified; naturalists having long mistaken others entirely different for that which was once so well known as the most sacred of all sacred animals. The Ibis was a bird to which the ancient Egyptians rendered religious homage; it was reared with solicitude in their temples;—"wandered unmolested through their towns;" and its "murderer, although he had involuntarily become so, was punished with death." The most exalted virtues were attributed to it; and after its death it was embalmed with all the honours and respect which children were accustomed to pay to a deceased parent. The general plumage is a clear and spotless white, with the exception of the tips of the quill feathers, which are glossy black, with violet reflections; as are also the last four secondaries, which have the barbs singularly elongated, and silky, so as to form a graceful plume hanging down over the wings and tail, and presenting an effective contrast to the purity of the rest of the plumage.

183. IBIS RUBER—SCARLET IBIS.

183*. IBIS CALVA.—BALD IBIS.

Called by the Cape colonists Wild Turkey; they build in the clefts, on the tops of very high mountains,—feed in low, marshy grounds,—and are gregarious. Their plumage is particularly beautiful,

184. *Himantopus*. Long-legged Plover.
 185. *Buceros Abyssinicus*. This specimen was shot in the Chumie mountain in Caffraria.
 186. Bucesos; from Natal—new species
 187. *Otis Ruficolis*.
 188. *Passer Capensis*.
 189. Penguins. A pair.
 190. *Columba Arquatrix*. Male.
 191. “ “ Female.
 192. *Vidua Payennensis*.
 193. *Psittacula*.
 194. *Pterocles Namaqua*. Namaqua Partridge.
 195. *Cuculus Auratus*. Golden Cuckoo.
 196. *Cinnyris Aurifrons*, Black Sugar Bird. Sun Bird.
 197. *Cinnyris Famosa*. Green Sugar Bird.
 198. *Loxia Padda*.

199. *Loxia Gros Bec*.
 200. *Trogon Narina*. Bush Lory.
 201. *Colymbus Minor*. Small Crebe.
 202. *Muscicapa Paradisæa*.
 203. *Columba Capensis*. Cape Dove.
 204. *Merops Apiaster*. The Mountain Swallow.
 205. *Rallus Aquaticus*.
 206. *Oriolus*.
 207. *Lanius*.
 208. *Tetrao Coturnix*.
 209. *Lanius Collaris*.
 210. *Alcedo Max*.
 211. *Cursorius Gallicus*.
 212. Five Ostriches. *Struthio Camelus*
 213. *Rhynchæa Capensis*. Painted Snipe.
 214. *Gallinula Baillonii*.
 215. do. do.
 216. *Pterocles Namaquai*.
 217. *Hæmatopus Ostralegus*.

218. FLAMINGO. *Phænicopterus Ruber*.

This magnificent bird at once strikes the eye for the brilliancy of its plumage, but it falls far short of its original beauty, which may convey some faint idea of the splendour of these tall and stately birds as seen in the glowing rays of a tropical sun. In the bays along the coast of South Africa, they line the beach in flocks of some thousands, presenting an appearance not unlike a detachment of soldiers as seen at a distance.

219. FLAMINGO.—NEW SPECIES.

When in full plumage, the colour of this beautiful bird is extremely rich and brilliant, being roseate on the back, and of a fine deep scarlet on the wings, the quill feathers of the wings being jet black.

220. INDICATOR.

While riding through a forest, on the frontiers of Caffraria, with an African farmer, one of these interesting little birds came hovering over our heads, making an extraordinary noise, and then flying a short distance, returned again, evidently wishing us to follow it, but the boor did not feel so disposed, as he informed the writer that he was induced to do some short time previously, in the expectation of finding honey; but on pushing through the thick brushwood, which enveloped the trunk of a tree, over which the indicator kept fluttering, the glare of an immense leopard burst upon his view; at the same instant the animal made a spring, and, to his no small gratification, disappeared, without offering him any violence, for his sudden and unceremonious intrusion,

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| 221. <i>Rhamphastos Araçari</i> . | 231. <i>Hemipodius Hottentottus</i> . |
| 222. <i>Joterus</i> “ | 232. <i>Loxia Orixy</i> , |
| 223. <i>Picus</i> “ | 233. <i>Passer Orixy</i> . |
| 224. <i>Epimachus</i> . | 234. <i>Ampelis Rubricollis</i> . |
| 225. <i>Columba</i> . | 235. <i>Columba Purpurea</i> . |
| 226. <i>Charadrius</i> . | 236. do. do. |
| 227. <i>Cassicus Cristatus</i> . | 237. <i>Cuculus, Petit Myn Vrouw</i> |
| 228. <i>Cuculus Senegalensis</i> . Senegal Cuckoo. | 238. <i>Elanus Melanopterus</i> . |
| 229. <i>Pipra</i> . Manakin. | 239. <i>Dacelo</i> . New Species. |
| 230. <i>Lanius Colaris</i> . | 240. <i>Pelecanus</i> . |
| | 241. do. |

242. *Merops*.
 243. *Cuculus*.
 244. *Cuculus Solitarius*.
 245. *Galbula*.
 246. " *Viridis*.
 247. *Prionites Momota*.
 248. *Turdus Longicaudus*.
 249. *Xanthornus*.
 250. *Caprimulgus Torquatus*.
 251. *Coracias Senegalensis*.
 252. *Upupa Capensis*.
 253. *Merops Cuveis*. Bee-eater.
 254. *Buphaga Africana*.
 255. *Rhamphoraba Brasilea*.
 256. *Lanius Barbaru*.
 257. do. *Boul Boul*.
 258. do. do. do.
 259. *Columba*.—*Bush Dove*.
 260. *Psittacara*.
 261. " *Pennantii*.
 262. *Collurio Orientalis*.
 263. *Collurio Capensis*.
 264. *Grebe*.
 265. *Psittacula*.
 266. *Columba Purpurea*.
 267. *Corythax Steedmanii*.
 268. *Sterna*.
 269. *Coracias Variegata*.
 270. *Psittacara Alexandri*.
 271. *Lanius Zeilonus*.
 272. *Cinnyris Aurifrons*.
 273. *Merops Minollus*.
 274. *Vidua Regia*.
 275. *Vidua Longicauda*.
 276. *Saxicola*.
 277. *Psittacula*. Male.
 278. do. Female.
 279. *Turdus*.
 280. *Coracias*.
 281. *Simia Rosalia*.
 282. *Lanius Collaris*.
 283. *Upupa Promerops*.
 284. *Alcedo Capensis*.
 285. *Cormorant*.
 286. *Glareola Torquata*.
 287. *Jacamar*.
 288. *Merops*.
 289. *Gallinula*.
 290. *Peregrine Falcon*.
 291. *Cuculus Class*.
 292. do. do.
 293. do. do.
 294. *Cuculus Auratus*; male. Golden Cuckoo.
 295. *Cuculus Auratus*; female.
 296. *Cuculus Copurus*; male.
 297. *Cuculus Copurus*; female.
 298. *Trochilus Cirochloris*.
 299. *Sterna*.
 300. *Alanda Africana*.
 301. *Alcedo*.—*New Species, from Natal, on the East coast of Africa*.
 302. *Columba*.
 303. *Trochilus Pella*.
 304. do. do.
 305. *Cinnyris Famosa*. Sun Bird.
 306. *Loixa*.
 307. do.
 308. do.
 309. *Loixa Astrild*.
 310. *Lorius*. Blue Mountain Lory.
 311. *Concal*. *Centropus*.
 312. *Concul*. *Centropus*. Madagascar. New Species.
 313. *Xanthornis*.
 314. *Cormorant*.
 315. *Anas*. Rare.
 316. *Phaeton*. *Tropic Bird*.
 317. *Trogon Pavoninus*. Mexico.
 318. *Trochilus*. *Humming Bird*.
 319. *Tanagra Picta*.—*Painted Tanagra*.
 320. *Centropus*. *New Species*.
 321. *Ampelus Caruleus*. Chatterer.
 322. *Secretary Falcon*. *Gypegeranus Serpentarius*. Snake Eater.
 323. *Osprey*. *Pandæon Haliæatus*. Fishing Eagle.
 324. *Darter*.
 325. *Diomedea Exulans*. Albatross.
 326. *Gigantic Petrel*.
 327. *Xanthornus*.
 328. *Pica Vagabunda*. Wandering Crow.
 329. *Colaptes Arutus*. Golden-winged Woodpecker.
 330. *Regent Bird*.
 331. *Green Lory*.
 332. *Azure Warbler*.
 333. *Mellisujah*. Honeysucker.
 334. *Jacana*. *Parra*.
 335. *The Little Love Bird*.
 336. *Otis*. Great African Bustard.
 337. *Huppe Col*. Humming Bird.
 338. *Orflamme*. "
 339. *Saphir Emerald*. "
 340. *Emeraud*. "
 341. *Groffray*. "
 342. *Pit Pit Bleu*. "
 343. *Columba Magnifica*. Magnificent Dove. This beautiful bird is from the new settlement of the Swan River.
 344. *Chinese Golden Pheasant*. *Phasianus Pictus*.
 345. *Chinese Silver or Pencil Pheasant*. *Phasianus Nyctemerus*.
 346. *The Little Hottentot Quail*.