

THE LIVING WORLD.

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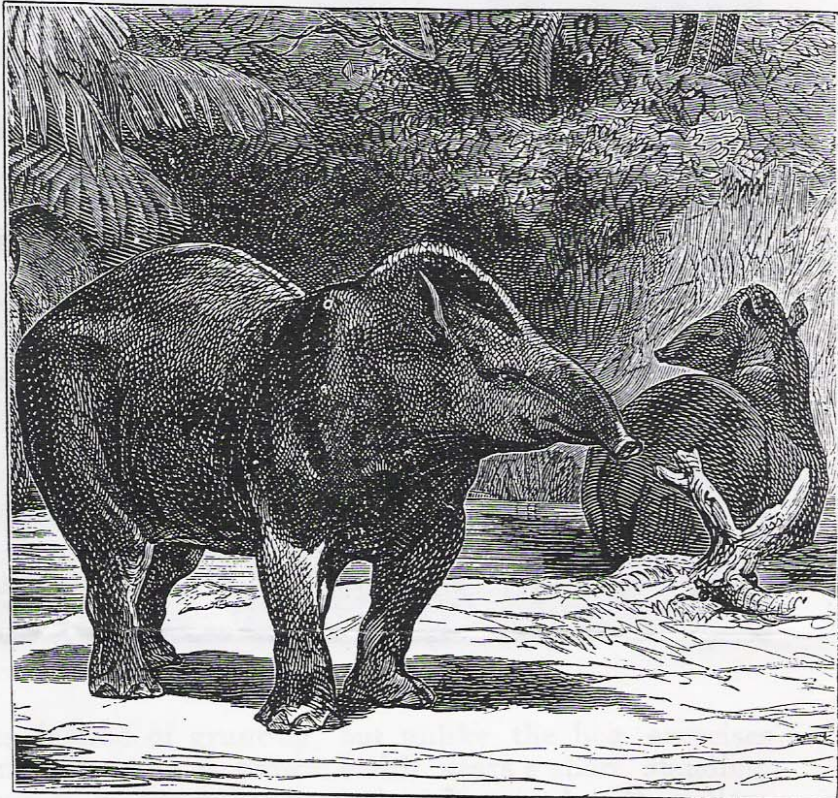
returned in entire ignorance of what had been described in prose. Yet Addison was an intelligent man, whose outfit, partial as it was, far exceeded that of most modern travellers. What can be the significance of a visit to the field of Waterloo for one who does not know the great events to which this battle was the close? What possible interest can Westminster Abbey have to a visitor ignorant of all that makes it so significant as the resting-place of England's vanished heroes? But with guidance no greater than I can hope to furnish here, the reader will find that, having something to see with, as well as to look at, that which before was wearisome will become the source of active pleasure.

The *Nesodon* as yet exists for us only in the shape of skull and teeth, but it seems that he must have been a smaller species, more nearly approaching the hoofed-animals.

UNGULATES.—TAPIRS AND RHINOCEROSSES.

We have now reached the order of Hoof Animals, or Ungulates (*Ungulata*). The hoof is hardened and of modified skin, which forms a case for the last joint, and serves

as a substitute for the soles or pads found in the elephant. The *ungulates* walk upon the ends of their toes, and hence the usefulness, if not the cause, of their conformation. The *ungulates* are subdivided according as they have one toe or two: those which live on dry ground having one toe, and those which live in marshes, two. The *ungulates* illustrate the method by which these changes are brought about in nature. First, in locomotion upon ground, the middle toe received most of the



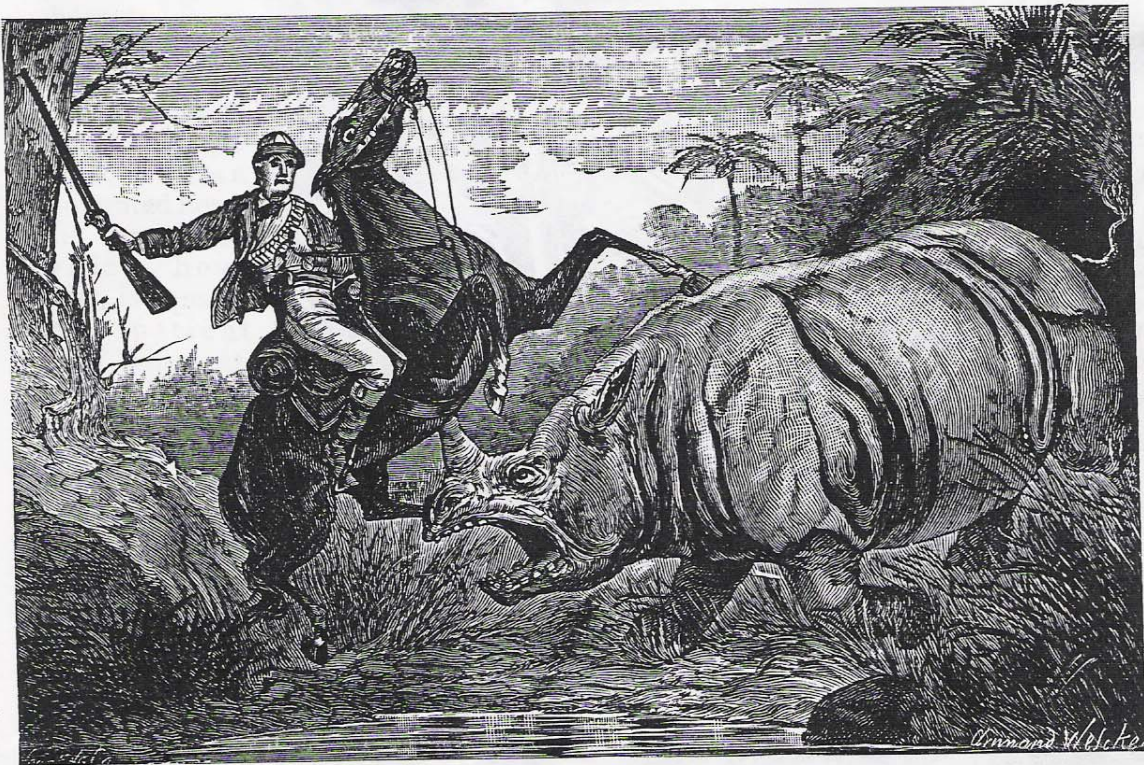
TAPIR.

burden and developed at the expense of the others, which, as they became more and more useless, grew more and more rudimentary.

The *Odd-toed Ungulates* (*Perissodactyla*) have the axis passing through the third toe (if there be so many as three or more than three). They are large-sized animals, thick skinned, have sparse if any hair, and their skulls are elongated. The earliest fossil form is called *phenacodon*, which was succeeded by the *lophiodontidæ* and the *calicotheriidæ*. These animals show the reduction

to three toes, and the beginning of the change from tubercular teeth to the crescent pattern of the horse. Then come the *palæotheridæ* and the original rhinoceroses. These have but three toes, which indicate an approaching diminution of number.

The Tapir stands between the elephant and the hog. The American Tapir, or Mborebi (*Tapirus americanus*, or *terrestris*), is found abundantly in the South American tropical forests. It keeps near the water, of which it is very fond, and contrary to the popular idea in regard to the swine family, it is an excellent diver and swimmer. Its height is about four feet, and its build is proportionately strong. Its hide is a protection, as it rushes through thorns and brambles. It is naturally peaceful, but if wounded becomes aggressive



HUNTER ATTACKED BY A WHITE RHINOCEROS.

and dangerous. It whistles instead of grunting, but unlike the hog exercises its vocal powers but seldom. Its color is brown, and it wears a short, standing, black mane. While young it is generally spotted and striped with yellow. It is susceptible of domestication, but its size and active curiosity are adverse to its becoming a favorite and a pet. Its habits are nocturnal, and it remains true to the single mate which it has selected.

The Central American Tapir (*Elasmognathus bairdi*) is black or blackish-brown; the cheeks and sides of the neck, red; the chest, throat and chin, gray. It exceeds in size the American tapir.

The European Tapir, Malayan Tapir, or Kuda-ayer (*Tapirus indicus* or *malayanus*), has its body so clothed in white as to suggest its having run off

with some one's clothes-line, or its being engaged for a sheet and pillow-case party. The deep black of the rest of the body renders the contrast quite startling. It has no mane, but triumphs over its American congener by possessing a much longer proboscis, as well as in size. It is not a swimmer.

The **White Rhinoceros** (*Rhinoceros simus*) is nocturnal in its habits, about six and a half feet in length, acute of hearing, keen-scented, near-sighted. Its speed, when hurried, is greater than a man's and less than a horse's. It wears two horns, of which the front one is straight, flat, and from a foot and a half to four feet in length, while the posterior one is much shorter. It is one of two white species, is larger than the black species, has an elongated head, the muzzle of which, however, is square. It is patient even when attacked, unless it has young to protect. On one such occasion a rhinoceros turned, thrust its horns into the belly of a horse, and having thrown it off of its feet retreated without attacking the hunter. It has Africa as its habitat.



INDIAN RHINOCEROS.

The **Long-horned White Rhinoceros** (*Rhinoceros oswellii*) is rare, and is found only far in the interior of Africa. The front horn is curved forward, so as to enable it the better to tear up the ground, an exercise in which it often indulges. It is sufficiently long for manufacture into various weapons and walking canes. Though the rhinoceros may be found in company with others, this association is purely accidental, as it is in no sense gregarious.

The **Keitloa, Equal-horned, or Blue Rhinoceros** (*Rhinoceros keitloa*), though smaller than the white, charges an enemy without waiting to be attacked.