

armed with four tusks, two proceeding from the upper jaw, which turn upwards like a horn, sometimes nine inches long and five inches in circumference at the base; the other pair issuing from the lower jaw, projecting not more than three inches from the mouth, flat on the inside, and corresponding with another plain surface in the upper tusks. The Boshies men, Sparrman relates, say of this animal, "We had rather attack a lion in the plain than an African wild boar; for this, though much smaller, comes rushing on a man as swift as an arrow, and throwing him down snaps his legs in two, and rips up his belly before he can get to strike at it, and kill it with his javelin."\* They inhabit subterranean recesses; and turn up the earth very dexterously, probably by the aid of their tusks, in search of roots, which form their food.

The *Babiroussa*,† or *Babee rooso*, a name which signifies *Hog-deer*, given to this animal probably on account of its longer legs and slender form, is distinguished by a pair of long tusks from the upper jaw, which rising above the head, then turning down, form a semicircle, and have the appearance of horns, for which they have been mistaken. They are only found in the male, which is stated to use them as hooks to suspend himself to the branches of trees, thus resting his head, so as to sleep upright. As the animal feeds upon the leaves of the Banana and other trees, it is not improbable that these tusks may be used to pull down the branches.

The *Rhinoceros* is said to use its horn for digging up the roots of plants, which compose the principal portion of its food. I am speaking of the two-horned rhinoceros of Sparrman. The Hottentots and the colonists assert that this animal uses only its *second* or shortest horn for digging up roots, which appeared to him worn by friction, marks of which the anterior one never exhibited. When engaged in

\* Voyage, ii. 23.

† *Sus babyrussa*.