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147. Durga Slaying the Buffalo Demon from Central India, 10th century, brownish sandstone. Brooklyn Museum of Art, 1994.199.5, gift of Mr and Mrs Paul E Mannheim, New York. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Brooklyn Museum of Art, New York
148. Durga Slaying the Buffalo Demon. Isolated stele from Puruliya, West Bengal, late 11th–12th century. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: ASI, 1910–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
149. Durga Slaying the Buffalo Demon from Karnataka, 11th–mid 14th century. Photograph: ASI, 1880–1910, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
150. Durga Rides towards the Buffalo-headed Demon. Wall of the Varaha Cave, Mammalapuram, Tamil Nadu, 7th–mid 8th century, granite. Photograph: A. van der Geer
151. Durga Kills the Buffalo-headed Demon. Stele from Mukhed in West Bengal or Bangladesh, 10th–13th century. Indian Museum, 6314, Calcutta. Photograph: ASI, 1911–1912, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
152. Korravai standing on a buffalo-head, Mammalapuram, Tamil Nadu, 7th–mid 8th century, granite. Above: Trimurti temple. Below: Adipurishvara temple. Photographs: ASI, 1917–1918 and 1910–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
153. Steles of Korravai standing on a buffalo-head. Left: Pakkam, Tamil Nadu, 9th–12th century. Right: Polonnaruwa, Sri Lanka, c. 993–1070. National Museum, Colombo. Photographs: ASI,

- 1910–1930 and Platee ltd Colombo, A-45, 1900–1905, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
154. Stele of Korravai standing on a buffalo head in a niche of the Airavateshvara temple at Darasuram, Tamil Nadu, mid-12th century. Photograph: courtesy Vicky Robinson
155. Animals Pay Hommage to the Bodhi Tree. Eastern gateway of the Great Stupa, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: IO List 1900, 2373, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
156. Bhima approaches Bakasura by buffalo cart. Amriteshvara temple, Amritapura, Karnataka, c. 1196, soapstone. Photograph: Gerard Fockema, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

#### THE BACTRIAN CAMEL AND THE DROMEDARY

157. Bactrian camel (*Camelus bactrianus*) in summer coat. Burgers Zoo, Arnhem, the Netherlands. Photograph: A. van der Geer
158. The dromedary or Arabian camel (*Camelus dromedarius*). Thar desert, Rajasthan. Photograph: courtesy A. Kamphorst
159. The Buddhist winter goddess Hemantadevi on her Bactrian camel. Bairhatta, Dinajpur District, Bangladesh, 8th–12th century. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: ASI, 1933–1934, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
160. Ringstone from Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, 1st–3rd century. Photograph: Mathura Museum, 1935–1936, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
161. Pair of Bactrian camels with riders on the junction of the central architrave with the vertical post. Eastern gateway, Great Stupa, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Patrik M. Loeff
162. Transport of the Relics of the Buddha, Greater Gandhara, Pakistan, schist. Above: two friezes from Sahri-Bahlol, 4th–5th century, Peshawar Museum. Below: stupa drum from Sikri, mid 1st–4th century. Central Museum, 1258, Lahore. Photographs: ASI FC 1909–1910 and ASI 1885–190, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
163. The dromedary as draught animal, Rajasthan. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst

164. Pastoralists with their dromedaries in the Thar desert, Rajasthan. Photograph: courtesy A. Kamphorst
165. Plinth decoration with a dromedary caravan. Jain temple, Mandor, Rajasthan, 13th–16th century. Photograph: ASI, 1910–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
166. War caravan of dromedaries and horses on a plinth of one of the Chandella temples at Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh, 11th century, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy JumpingITA

#### THE GOLDEN JACKAL

167. The golden jackal (*Canis aureus*). Zoological Museum La Specola, Florence, Italy. Photograph: A. van der Geer
168. Stele of the emaciated Chamunda and her jackals from eastern India, 11th–12th century. National Museum, 63.939, New Delhi. Photograph: courtesy Hideyuki Kamon
169. Stele of Chamunda and her jackal and owl from Bihar, c. 900. British Museum, London. Photograph: courtesy Kate Underwood
170. A panel with the seven mother-goddesses (*saptamatrikas*). Siddheshvara Temple, Haveri, Karnataka, 10th–12th century. Photograph: ASI WC, 3394, 1909–1910, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
171. Two Jackal-Headed Yoginis from Central India, 10th–11th century, sandstone. Staatliche Kunstsammlungen, I.5922, Berlin, Germany. Photograph: A. van der Geer
172. Frieze with the Story of the Geese and the Turtle. Tripurantakeshvara temple, Belgavi, Karnataka, c. 1070. Photograph: Gerard Foekema, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
173. Frieze with the Story of the Jackal at the Ram Fight. Tripurantakeshvara temple, Belgavi, Karnataka, c. 1070. Photograph: Gerard Foekema, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
174. Coping stone with the Story of Jackal the Arbiter. Bharhut, Madhya Pradesh, c. 100 B.C.E., sandstone. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: IO List 1900, 1075, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
175. Medallion with the Story of the Bull and the Wolf. Bharhut, Madhya Pradesh, c. 100 B.C.E., sandstone. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: IO List 1900, 1085, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands



## THE DOMESTIC DOG

176. A typical Indian village dog (*Canis familiaris*), Rajasthan. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst
177. Figurine of a dog. Mohenjo-daro, Pakistan, c. 2,300–1,750 B.C.E. National Museum, DK 4732, New Delhi. Photograph: DGA 1928–1929, 511, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
178. The Rajasthani folk-god Devanarayana with two Bhairos. Rajasthani bazaar print, c. 1999. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst
179. Detail of Bhairava's dog, Hoysaleswara Temple, Karnataka, c. 1121, soapstone. Photograph: Gerard Foekema, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
180. Isolated stele of Bhairava with his dog from Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, 11th–12th century, granolith. Robert Gedon Collection, 322, Munich, Germany. Photograph A. van der Geer
181. Isolated stele of Bhairava with his dog from Tamil Nadu, 12th–13th century, granite. Linden Museum, SA 01266L, Stuttgart, Germany. Photograph: A. van der Geer
182. Bhairava with his dog in a niche of the Patteshvaram Shiva temple, southwest of Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu, 16th century, granite. Photograph: courtesy Sendil Kumaran Visvalingam
183. Three-headed form of Kartikeya (?) from Central India, 9th–10th century, sandstone. Brooklyn Museum of Art, 1994.199.1, New York. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Brooklyn Museum of Art, New York
184. The Buddhist fertility goddess Vasudhara. Greater Gandhara, 1st–4th century. Central Museum, 94–343, Lahore. Photograph: IM List 1900, 1868–1897, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
185. Stele of Revanta at hunt from Bihar, 8th–12th century. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: courtesy Kyle Brannic
186. Stele of Revanta at hunt from Sonapur, Orissa, c. 10th century. Photograph: S. Saraswati, 1935, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
187. Coping stone with the Story of Bodhi the Great. Bharhut, Madhya Pradesh, c. 100 B.C.E., sandstone. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: IO List 1900, 1082, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
188. Frieze with the Story of the White Dog Barking at the Buddha. Greater Gandhara, 1st–4th century. Central Museum, Lahore.

- Photograph: ASI, 1910–130, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
189. Fragment of the Story of the White Dog Barking at the Buddha. Jamalgarhi, Greater Gandhara, 3rd–4th century. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: IM List 1900, 996, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
190. Attack by Mara's Army. Greater Gandhara, 3rd century, schist. Staatliche Kunstsammlungen, MIKI 10.198, Berlin, Germany. Above: overview. Below: detail with a dog. Photographs: A. van der Geer

#### THE DOMESTIC GOAT

191. Short-haired white milk goats (*Capra hircus*). Photograph: A. van der Geer
192. Black-brown goat with pendulous ears, Nepal. Photograph: courtesy Dirk Borchers
193. Above and below, left: pairs of goats with riders on the gateways, Great Stupa, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Above: northern gateway, central architrave. Photograph: courtesy Zach Hessler. Below, left: eastern gateway, lower architrave. Photograph: IO List 1900, 2373, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
194. Scene with a speaking goat on a railing pillar of the Mahabodhi temple, Bodhgaya, Bihar, 1st century B.C.E. or later, sandstone. Photograph: IM List 1900, 55, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
195. Fragment of a larger panel with the Attack by Mara's Army. Greater Gandhara, 1st–4th century. Central Museum, 543, Lahore. Photograph: ASI, 1885–1897, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
196. Relief with the goat-headed Jain god Naigamesha. Kankali Tila, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, 1st–3rd century. State Museum, J 626, Lucknow. Photograph: ASI, 1908–1909, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
197. Architrave with the seven mother-goddesses (*saptamatrikas*) and Naigamesha. Katra mound, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, 10th–13th century. State Museum, H83, Lucknow. Photograph: ASI, 1910–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

## THE WILD GOATS

198. The ibex (*Capra sibirica*) with its square horns. Diorama of the Field Museum for Natural History, Chicago. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Field Museum, Chicago
199. The bezoar goat (*Capra aegagrus*) with its flattened horns. Diorama of the Natural History Museum of Crete, Heraklion, Crete, Greece. Photograph: A. van der Geer
200. The Nilgiri tahr (*Hemitragus hylocrius*) or Nilgiri ibex with its very small horns. Eravikulam National Park, Kerala. Photograph: courtesy Shankar Subramanian
201. Worshipped ibex head at Leh, Jammu and Kashmir, 1909. Photograph: ASI FC, 560, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
202. The markhor (*Capra falconeri*) with its impressive horns. Wilhelma Zoo, Stuttgart, Germany. Photograph: courtesy Volker Wurst
203. Horns of ibexes, blue sheep, chamois and deer antlers as charms against the evil eye. Hadimba temple, Nepal. Photograph: courtesy Chiels Liu
204. Rock-carving of a bezoar hunt. Dongga, between Chanigund and Shimsha Kharbu, Kashmir. Above: overview. Below: detail showing wild goats. Photograph: ASI FC, 609, 1909, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
205. Seal with a worshipping scene and a markhor. Mohenjo-daro, Pakistan, c. 2,100–1,750 B.C.E., steatite. National Museum, DK 6847, Karachi. Photograph: ASI DGA 1928–1929, 620, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
206. Unidentified scene with a goat and several human figures. Mohenjo-daro, Pakistan, c. 2,100–1,750 B.C.E., steatite. National Museum, New Delhi. Photography © The John C. and Susan L. Huntington Archive of Buddhist and Related Art, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA
207. Decorative band with a tahr and wild elephants on a crossbar of the outer railing of the stupa of Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh, 1st B.C.E.–2nd century, limestone. Government Museum, Chennai. Photograph: Musée Guimet, Paris, 62609, 1900–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

## THE SAMBAR DEER

208. Sambar stag with doe and young (*Cervus unicolor*). Diorama of the Field Museum for Natural History, Chicago. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Field Museum, Chicago
209. Sambar herd in Jim Corbett National Park, Uttaranchal. Photograph: courtesy N. Kamphorst
210. Sambar antlers, ibex and wild sheep horns as charms against the evil eye. Hadimba temple, Nepal. Photograph: courtesy Chiels Liu
211. Pair of antlered lions on the western gateway to the Great Stupa at Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: courtesy A. Kamphorst
212. Two details of the Story of Prince Vessantara on the lower architrave of the northern gateway, inner view. Great Stupa, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Left: central part of the architrave. Right: right end of the architrave. Photograph: courtesy A. Kamphorst
213. Two details with sambar deer on the rock-boulder illustrating Arjuna's Penance . Mammalapuram, Tamil Nadu, 7th–mid 8th century, granite. Photographs: ASI SC, D429 and D423, 1912–1913, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
214. Story of the Worst Evil on a railing pillar found in the Yamuna River at Surajghat, Saptarshi Tila, 1st century B.C.E. Government Museum, 15.586, Mathura. Photograph: W. Goosens, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
215. Story of the Deer on a railing pillar medallion. Bharhut, Madhya Pradesh, c. 100 B.C.E. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: IO List 1900, 1044, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
216. Vayu with his stag. Kotah Region, Rajasthan, c. 875–900, sandstone. Brooklyn Museum of Art, 86.183.3, New York. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Brooklyn Museum of Art
217. Erotic scene with a stag. Sas-Bahu temples (see below) near the Eklingji temple, Nagda, Rajasthan, 10th century, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst
218. The larger of the two Sas-Bahu temples Nagda. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst

## THE RED DOG OR DHOLE

219. The red dog or dhole (*Cuon alpinus*). Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh. Photograph: courtesy Chris Morgan
220. Unidentified story (*Asilakkhana Jataka?*) on a railing coping stone from Bharhut, Madhya Pradesh, c. 100 B.C.E., sandstone. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: IO List 1900, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

## THE INDIAN OR ASIAN ELEPHANT

221. The Indian elephant (*Elephas maximus*). Bronx Zoo, New York. Photograph: A. van der Geer
222. Herd of wild elephants in Jim Corbett Natural Reserve, Uttaranchal. Photograph: courtesy N. Kamphorst
223. Elephants taking a bath. Nepal. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst
224. Jaipur State elephant at Ambar Fort, 1900–1920. Photograph: Clifton and Co, Bombay, 1900–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
225. A temple elephant at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. Photograph: Paul Veltman and Antje Brunt
226. Transport means with a simple wooden seat, Chitwan National Park, Nepal. Photograph: courtesy Paul Billinger
227. Seal with an elephant from Mohenjo-daro, Pakistan, 2300–1750 B.C.E., steatite. National Museum, Karachi. Photograph: ASI, 1925–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
228. The Dream of Queen Maya. Bharhut, Madhya Pradesh, c. 100 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: ASI, 1909–1910, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
229. The Dream of Queen Maya. Greater Gandhara, 2nd–3rd century. Staatliche Kunstsammlungen, Berlin, Germany. Photograph: A. van der Geer
230. The Dream of Queen Maya. Sikri, Pakistan, mid-1st–4th century, schist. Central Museum, Lahore. Photograph: ASI, 1900–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
231. The Dream of Queen Maya. Stupa 9, Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, 3rd–4th century, limestone. Site Museum, Nagarjunakonda.

- Photograph: ASI, 1929–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
232. The Transport of the White Elephant. Stupa 3, Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, 3rd–4th century, limestone. Site Museum, Nagarjunakonda. Photograph: ASI, 1928–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
233. Young elephant in the procession hall, Arunachaleswar Temple, Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu. Photograph: courtesy Sue Magee
234. Panel with Life Scenes of the Buddha. Sarnath, Madhya Pradesh, 4th–6th century. Photograph: ASI, 1922–1925, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
235. Dream of Queen Kaushalya. Upper Shivalaya temple, Badami, Karnataka, 6th–9th century, red sandstone. Photograph: Gerard Foekema, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
236. Gateway to a Hindu temple with elephants in a lotus pond (above) and Gajalakshmi (below). Aihole, Karnataka, late 6th–early 8th century. Photograph: ASI, 1910–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
237. Elephants at the shore. Detail of Arjuna's Penance. Mammalapuram, Tamil Nadu, 7th–mid 8th century, granite. Photograph: ASI SC, 1900–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
238. Bathing elephants at the Naga Pokuna, Tisawewa Lake, Isurumuni, c. 6th–10th century. Photograph: ASC, 767, 1922–1923, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
239. Lakshmi Being Bathed by Elephants. Gateway to the Great Stupa at Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Zach Hessler
240. Lakshmi Being Bathed by Elephants. Cave 1, Badami, Karnataka, late 6th century, red sandstone. Photograph: ASI, 1921–1922, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
241. Lakshmi Being Bathed by Elephants above the *yaksha* on railing pillar 91 of the Mahabodhi temple, Bodhgaya, Bihar, 1st B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: ASI, 1900–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
242. Lakshmi Being Bathed by Elephants from Bargadhi, Bangladesh, 8th–12th century. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: ASI, 1905–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
243. Life-size rock-cut wall relief with Gajalakshmi. Varaha Cave, Mammalapuram, Tamil Nadu, 7th–mid 8th century, granite. Photograph: ASI, D434, 1912–1913, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

244. Life-size rock-cut wall relief with Gajalakshmi. Adipurishvara or Adivaraha Cave, Mammalapuram, Tamil Nadu, late 7th century, granite. Photograph: ASI, 1910–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
245. Shiva Killing the Elephant Demon. Hoysaleswara temple, Halebid, Karnataka, mid-12th century, soapstone. Photograph: courtesy Paul Veltman and Antje Brunt
246. Shiva Killing the Elephant Demon. Chennakeshava temple, Belur, Karnataka, mid-12th century, soapstone. Photograph: courtesy Sriram Lakshminarayanan
247. Krishna Killing the Elephant (?) on a plinth at Mandor, Rajasthan, 10th–14th century. Photograph: ASI, 1908–1909, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
248. Frieze with the Story of the Buddha Taming the Mad Elephant Nalagiri. Greater Gandhara, 1st–4th century, schist. Central Museum, Lahore. Photograph: ASI, 1900–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
249. Buddha Taming the Mad Elephant. Greater Gandhara, 1st–4th century, schist. Victoria and Albert Museum, London, UK. Photograph: ASI, 1920–1940, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
250. Buddha Taming the Mad Elephant Nalagiri. Panel C2, Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, 3rd–4th century, limestone. Site Museum, Nagarjunakonda. Photograph: ASI, 1927–1928, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
251. Buddha Taming the Mad Elephant Nalagiri. Cross-bar from Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh, 1st B.C.E.–2nd century, limestone. Government Museum, Chennai. Photograph: ASI, 1900–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
252. Buddha Taming the Mad Elephant Nalagiri. Goli, Andhra Pradesh, 3rd century limestone. Government Museum, Chennai. Photograph: ASI, 1926–1929, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
253. Buddha Taming the Mad Elephant. *Ayaka* platform of stupa 9, Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, 3rd–4th century, limestone. Site Museum, Nagarjunakonda. Photograph: ASI, 1928–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
254. India, Bihar, Stele with Buddhas and Tara, Pala period, 10th century, Black chlorite, 76.2 × 44.5 × 17.8 cm, Private Collection, 80.1965, The Art Institute of Chicago. Photography © The Art Institute of Chicago. Inset: Detail of the stele with Buddhas and

- Tara, showing a miniature version of Nalagiri, the tamed elephant, with a wheel on its back. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Art Institute of Chicago, New York
255. Wall panel with the Story of Vishnu Rescues the Elephant King. Northern wall of the Vishnu (= Dashavatara) temple, Deogarh, Madhya Pradesh, early 6th century, sandstone. Photograph: ASI, 1920–1940, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
256. Vishnu Rescues the Elephant King. Northern wall of a later Vishnu temple, Deogarh, Madhya Pradesh, 8th century, sandstone. Photograph: ASI, 1900–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
257. Vishnu Rescues the Elephant King. Bucheshvara temple, Koravangala, Karnataka, 11th-mid 14th century. Photograph: ASI, 1900–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
258. The Story of the Six-tusked Elephant. Upper architrave of the northern gateway, inner view, of the Great Stupa, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: IO List 1900, 1881–1883, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
259. The Story of the Six-tusked Elephant. Medallion of a cross-bar of the outer railing, Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh, mid-2nd century. Government Museum, Chennai. Photograph: ASI, 1911–1912, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
260. The Story of the Six-tusked Elephant. *Ayaka* frieze from Goli, Andhra Pradesh, c. 250, limestone. Government Museum, Chennai. Photograph: ASI, 1926–1929, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
261. Coping stone with the Story of the Lotus Stalk. Bharhut, Madhya Pradesh, c. 100 B.C.E., sandstone. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: IO List 1900, 1075, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
262. Medallion with the Story of Tikutiko Chakamo. Bharhut, Madhya Pradesh, c. 100 B.C.E., sandstone. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: IO List 1900, 1028, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
263. Temple pillar illustrating the capturing of wild elephants in a *nagavana* (elephant forest). Bhubaneswar, Orissa, c. 8th century, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Rita Willaert
264. Elephants Worship the Stupa. Lower architrave of the eastern gateway at Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: ASI, 1915–1925, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands



265. Story of Self-defeating Forethought on the Tripurantakeshvara temple at Belgavi, Karnataka, c. 1070, soapstone. Photograph: Gerard Fockema, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
266. Mara's Army on the western gateway of the Great Stupa at Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: courtesy A. Kamphorst
267. An elephant and its rider coming back from war. Architrave of the gateway to the Great Stupa, Sanchi, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Patrik M. Loeff
268. Panel with *Mahabharata* episodes on the northern wall of the main hall of the Kailashanatha temple or Cave 16, Ellora, Maharashtra, 8th–9th century, basalt. Photograph: courtesy Ken S. Wilson
269. Two temple plinths with series of war elephants, Karnataka. Above: Santinatha basti, Kadambahalli, 11th–mid 14th century. Below: Hoysaleshvara temple, Halebid, mid-12th century, soapstone. Photographs: Gerard Fockema (above) and ASI WC, 1900–1920 (below), courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
270. Life-sized elephant statues outside the Sun Temple at Konarak, Orissa, 13th century, khondalite. Photograph: anonymous photographer, c. 1970
271. Body-grasping war elephants on the plinths of the Chandella temples at Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh, 10th–11th century, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Chiels Liu
272. Elephant statue at the Delhi Gate of the Red Fort of Old Delhi, built in 1903 by Lord Curzon after the originals of 1638–1648 that were destroyed by Aurangzeb. Photograph: H.R. Mirza and Sons, Delhi, 1903–1930 15, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
273. Elephant statue at Orchha fort, Madhya Pradesh, 17th century, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Dingeman Steijn
274. Elephant statue at Jaipur Fort, Rajasthan, early 18th century, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Chiels Liu
275. Rashtrapati Bhavan, formerly the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, 1931, designed by Edwin Lutyens. Photograph: courtesy Dey Alexander
276. A series of life-sized elephants and two miniature elephants above the heads of door guardians flanking the entrance of the Buddhist rock-cut cave at Pitalkhora, Maharashtra, c. 100 B.C.E., volcanic trap rock. Photograph: A. van der Geer

277. Elephant emerging from the rock at Ajanta, Maharashtra, late 5th–early 6th century. Photograph: courtesy Mark Kobayashi-Hillary
278. Elephant as pillars, alternated with a lion attacking an elephant. Kailashanatha temple or Cave 16 at Ellora, Maharashtra, 8th–9th century, basalt. Photograph: courtesy Ken S. Wilson
279. Elephants carrying the superstructure of the northern gateway of the Great Stupa, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: courtesy A. Kamphorst
280. Abacus with walking elephant. Free-standing pillar with lion capital from Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh, 3rd B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: ASI NC, 1269, 1911–1912, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
281. Moonstone at the Abhayagiri Vihara, Anuradhapura, c. 5th century, granulite. Photograph: Platee Ltd Colombo, 1900–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
282. Elephant statues in the corridor of the Luna-vasahi, Mount Abu, Rajasthan, 1232–1248, built by minister Tejapala, marble. Photograph: ASI, 1900–1901, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
283. Memorial stone with an elephant and three satis—women who were burnt alive on the funeral pyre of their husband—found near a Jain temple at Hampi, Karnataka, unknown date, granite. Photograph: ASI, 1916–1917, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
284. Indra sitting on his elephant. Indra Sabha Cave, Ellora, Maharashtra, 10th century, basalt. Photograph: courtesy Mark Kobayashi-Hillary
285. Elephant statue at Sahadeva’s shrine, Panchapandavarathas, Mammalapuram, Tamil Nadu, 7th–mid 8th century, granite. Photograph: ASI SC, 1912–1913, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
286. Stele of the mother-goddess Indrani with her elephant. North India, 6th–8th century. Photograph: ASI, 1919–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
287. Stele of the mother-goddess Indrani with her elephant. North India, 8th–early 11th century. Musée National des Arts Asiatiques Guimet, Paris. Photograph: ASI, 1920–1940, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

288. The mother-goddess Indrani with her elephant on the pedestal. Jajpur, Orissa, c. 950–1300. Photograph: ASI, 1919–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
289. The mother-goddess Indrani sitting on her elephant. Satna, Madhya Pradesh, 8th–early 11th century, sandstone. Photograph: ASI, 1920–1940, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
290. The mother-goddess Indrani sitting on her elephant. Paogachha, Bangladesh, 8th–12th century. Varendra Research Museum, 656, Rajshahi, Bangladesh. Photograph: Varendra Research Museum, 1925–1926, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
291. Yaksha Gangita standing on an elephant. Railing pillar before transport to the Indian Museum, Calcutta. Bharhut, Madhya Pradesh, c. 100 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: IM List 1900, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
292. Dancing Ganesha from Central India, 10th century, sandstone. Brooklyn Museum, L68.35.1, Lent by Anthony A. Manheim, New York, USA. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Brooklyn Museum of Art, New York
293. Dancing Ganesha in a niche of the back wall of the Devi Jagadambi temple, Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh, early 11th C.E., sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Chiels Liu
294. Sitting Ganesha with his rat on the pedestal. Eastern India, 10th century, basalt. National Museum, 60.1300, New Delhi. Photograph: courtesy Hideyuki Kamon
295. Dancing Ganesha as column decoration in the Hall of the Thousand Pillars, Minakshi-Sundareshvara temple complex, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, 17th century, granite. Photograph: courtesy Paul Bilinger

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296. The Marwari or Mewari breed of Rajasthan, the famous war horse of the Rajputs. Photograph: courtesy Snehal Patel
297. The Spiti breed of the Himalayas, ideal as pack animal at high mountain passes. Photograph: courtesy Joe Burton
298. A mixed breed revealing a certain amount of Arabian or Kathiawari blood. Mussorie, Himanchal Pradesh. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst

299. The English thoroughbred mare Coquette, Chennai, 1925. Photograph: E.H. Hunt, 1925, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
300. The groom's horse is given some sweets by the bride's family at a Rajasthani wedding ceremony. Photograph: courtesy Dewang Modi, India
301. Clay horses are found on altars for local deities in the Thar desert, Rajasthan, 20th century. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst
302. Abacus of a free-standing pillar, Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh, 3rd B.C.E., polished sandstone. Photograph: ASI NC, 1265, 1911–1912, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
303. Two horse-riders on a corner of the eastern gateway, Bharhut, Madhya Pradesh, c. 100 B.C.E., sandstone. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: IO List 1900, 1062 and 1478, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
304. Horse capital of the western *vahaldaka*, Kantakachetiya stupa, Mihintale, Sri Lanka, 2nd–1st B.C.E. Photograph: ASC, 1910–1911, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
305. Horse rider on a column. Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh, 2nd B.C.E. Archaeological Museum, DG 4, Sarnath. Photograph: ASI DGA, 462, 1906–1907, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
306. Pair of horse riders on the southern gateway, outer view, of the Great Stupa, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: courtesy A. Kamphorst
307. Frieze with the Transport of the Buddha's Relics. Shahr-i-Bahlol, Greater Gandhara, Pakistan, 1st–4th century, schist. Peshawar Museum. Photograph: ASI DGA, 1909–1910, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
308. Sport scene with nude riders from Greater Gandhara, Pakistan, 1st–4th century, schist. Photograph: Musée Guimet, Paris, 1900–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
309. Birth of the fowl Kanthaka. Greater Gandhara, Pakistan, 1st–4th century, schist. National Museum, 1966, Karachi. Photograph: ASI NC, 1432, 1912–1913, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
310. Return of the Buddha's horse Kanthaka and his servant Chandaka. Greater Gandhara, Pakistan, 3rd century, schist. Central Museum, Lahore. Photograph: courtesy Scott Christian
311. Great Departure of the Buddha on his steed Kanthaka. Greater Gandhara, Pakistan, 1st–4th century, schist. Indian Museum,

- 5043, Calcutta. Photograph: ASI DGA, 1909–1910, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
312. Statue of the horse of Samudra Gupta at Khairigarh, Uttar Pradesh, 4th–6th century. State Museum, M219, Lucknow. Photograph: ASI, 1908–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
313. Stele of the god of hunt Revanta on his horse. Northern India, 9th–10th century, sandstone. Linden Museum, Stuttgart, Germany. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy Linden Museum, Stuttgart
314. Stele of the god of hunt Revanta. Ghatnagar, Bangladesh, 10th–13th century. Varendra Research Museum, 726, Rajshahi, Bangladesh. Photograph: Varendra Research Museum, 1927–1928, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
315. Stele of the sun god Surya on his chariot drawn by seven horses. Bangladesh, 8th–12th century, basalt. Varendra Research Museum, 1475, Rajshahi, Bangladesh. Photograph: ASI, 1932–1933, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
316. Marichi, the Buddhist goddess of dawn, on a chariot drawn by seven horses. Bodhgaya, Bihar, 9th century, grey sandstone. Above: detail of the pedestal showing the seven uproaring horses. Below: overview of the stele. Staatliche Kunstsammlungen, Berlin, Germany. Photograph: A. van der Geer
317. Free-standing horse statues outside the Sun Temple at Konarak, Orissa, c. 1238–1258, sandstone. Photograph: anonymous photographer, c. 1970
318. Detail of one of the rearing horses, showing the wide-open mouth. Horse *mandapa*, Shrirangam temple complex, Tamil Nadu, 17th century, granite. Photograph: courtesy Byron Aihara
319. Panel with a horse and an elephant from Govardhan, Uttar Pradesh, c. 1600. Government Museum, S 43, Mathura. Photograph: ASI NC Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Lahore 1319, 1911–1912, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
320. Attack by Mara's Army. Architrave of the southern gateway, Great Stupa, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: courtesy A. Kamphorst
321. Frieze with the Transport of the Relics of the Buddha. Kankali Tila near Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, 1st–3rd century, sandstone. State Museum, J 535, Lucknow. Photograph: ASI DGA, 383–692, 1908–1909, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

322. *Mahabharata* scenes on columns of the Virupaksha temple at Pattadakal, Karnataka, c. 733–744, sandstone. Photographs: ASI 1874–1900, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
323. Combat scene on panel C5 of the *ayaka* frieze at Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, 3rd–4th century, limestone. Site Museum, Nagarjunakonda. Photograph: ASI, 1927–1928, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
324. Hero stone in the memory of Sri Godadadeva from Dumad, Gujarat, inscription dated to 1298. Baroda Museum. Photograph: ASI, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
325. Hero stone dedicated to Pabuji, Rajasthan. Kolu, new shrine, c. 1987, herostone itself 18th–19th century, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst
326. Hero stone dedicated to Pabuji, Rajasthan. Kher, 17th–18th century, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst
327. Hero stone dedicated to twin folk-gods, Keru, Rajasthan, c. 14th–15th century, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst
328. Votive relief in honour of the oriental god Kaka(s)bos, Palace of the Knights, Rhodes, Greece, 3rd–4th century, limestone. Photograph: A. van der Geer
329. Great Departure of the Buddha. Greater Gandhara, northern Pakistan, 1st–4th century, schist. Staatliche Sammlungen, Berlin, Germany. Photograph: A. van der Geer
330. Krishna Fights the Horse Demon. Unspecified Hindu temple, Paharpur, Bangladesh, 8th–12th century. Photograph: ASI, 1925–1934, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
331. Erotic scene involving a mare on the plinth of the Lakshmana Temple at Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh, c. 930–950, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Ja-Yeon Jeong

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332. Detail of the head of a khur, showing the lack of a forelock. Diorama of the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany. Photograph: A. van der Geer
333. The *Valahassa Jataka* on a railing pillar from Bhuteshvara near Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, 1st–3rd century, sandstone. Indian Museum, A 24946, Calcutta. Photograph: ASI, 1910–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

334. Running horses or khurs on a domeslab of stupa 2, Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, 3rd–4th century, limestone. Site Museum, Nagarjunakonda. Photograph: ASI SC, 1928–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

## THE SMALL CATS

335. The desert cat (*Felis libyca*). Zoological Museum, National Museum of Natural History, Kiev, Ukraine. Photograph: courtesy E.M. Pisanets
336. Skins of three wild cat species from South Asia. Above: the leopard cat (*Felis bengalensis*), Assam, AMNH(M) 186957. Centre: the jungle cat (*F. chaus*), Nilgiri Hills, AMNH(M) 163140. Below: the fishing cat (*F. viverrina*), Bangladesh, AMNH(M) 244437. American Museum of Natural History, Department of Mammalogy, New York. Photograph: G. Lyras, courtesy The American Museum of Natural History, New York
337. Frieze with the seven mother-goddesses (*saptamatrikas*) with Shashthi as third figure from the left. North India, c. 950–c. 1300. British Museum, London, UK. Photograph: ASI, 1920–1940, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
338. Story of the Rooster and the Cat on a coping stone from Bharhut, Madhya Pradesh, c. 100 B.C.E., sandstone. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: IO List 1900, 1973, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

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339. The Indian giant squirrel (*Ratufa indica*). Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany. Photograph: A. van der Geer
340. The giant flying squirrel (*Petaurista petaurista*). Zoological Museum La Specola, Florence, Italy. Photograph: A. van der Geer
341. Medallion with the Story of the Monkey King. Railing pillar from Bharhut, Madhya Pradesh, c. 100 B.C.E., sandstone. Indian Museum, 407, Calcutta. Photograph: IO List 1900, 1033, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
342. Reverse side of a *yakshi* stele. Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, 1st–3rd century, sandstone. Government Museum, Mathura. Below: overview

of the front side, amongst other sculptures. Photographs: ASI, 1905–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

#### THE INDIAN GAZELLE OR CHINKARA

343. The chinkara or Indian gazelle (*Gazella bennetti*), buck with doe. Diorama of the Field Museum for Natural History, Chicago. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Field Museum, Chicago
344. Detail of the pedestal of next figure. Brooklyn Museum of Art, 86.227.24, gift of the Ernest Erickson Foundation, New York.
345. Seated Buddha torso from Andhra Pradesh, probably Nagarjunakonda, late 3rd century, pale green limestone. For detail of the pedestal, see previous figure. Brooklyn Museum of Art, 86.227.24, gift of the Ernest Erickson Foundation, New York. Photographs: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Brooklyn Museum of Art, New York
346. Medallion with the Story of The Buddha Visiting the Shakyas. Railing pillar from Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh, 1st–2nd century, limestone. Government Museum, Chennai. Photograph: ASI SC, B162, 1916–1917, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
347. Buddha Visiting the Shakyas. Panel from Stupa 9, Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, 3rd-th century, limestone. Site Museum, Nagarjunakonda. Photograph: ASI SC, 1928–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
348. Buddha Visiting the Resort of Naga Apalala in the Himalayas. Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, 3rd–4th century, limestone. Photograph: ASI SC, B533, 1930–1934, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

#### THE GIRAFFE

349. The giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*). Diorama of the Field Museum for Natural History, Chicago, USA. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Field Museum, Chicago
350. Roman, Section of a Mosaic Floor, Late Imperial Period (5th century C.E.), Stone, mosaic, 170.8 × 167 cm, Gift of Mrs. Robert B. Mayer, 1993.345, The Art Institute of Chicago. Photography © The Art Institute of Chicago



351. Young dromedary browsing a tree. Rajasthan. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst

## THE MONGOOSE

352. The common or grey mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsi*). Zoological Museum, National Museum of Natural History, Kiev, Ukraine. Photograph: courtesy E.M. Pisanets
353. The common mongoose preying upon a snake. Field Museum of Natural History, 34854, Chicago, USA. Photograph: A. Goswami, courtesy The Field Museum, Chicago
354. Skin of the common mongoose, India. American Museum of Natural History, Department of Mammalogy, AMNH(M) 70006, New York. Photograph: G. Lyras, courtesy The American Museum of Natural History
355. Panel with the Visit to the Indrashailagruha Cave, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, 1st–3rd century, sandstone. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: ASI DGA, 1909–1910, 61, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
356. Stele of Jambhala, the Buddhist god of riches, holding a mongoose. Kurkihar near Bodhgaya, Bihar, 10th century. Indian Museum, A 24139, Calcutta. Photograph: ASI, 1905–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
357. Stele of Kubera, the Hindu god of riches, holding a mongoose. Yogyakarta, Java, 13th–16th century. Photograph: Isidore van Kinsbergen, 1865, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
358. Kubera/Jambhala with jewel-spitting mongoose. Satna, Madhya Pradesh, 8th–early 11th century, sandstone. Indian Museum, 6499, Calcutta. Photograph: ASI, 1920–1940, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
359. Kubera with money bag instead of a mongoose. Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh, 4th–6th century, sandstone. Archaeological Museum, Dd1, Sarnath. Photograph: ASI, 1910–1911, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
360. Kubera with money bag. Saheth-Maheth, Uttar Pradesh, 6th–8th century. Photograph: ASI, 1907–1908, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
361. Jambhala holding an unclear object, likely either a money bag or a mongoose. Stele from Ghasikundi, Bengal, late 12th century.

Indian Museum, 4571, Calcutta. Photograph: ASI, 1914–1915, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

#### THE GIBBON OR HOOLOCK

362. The white-browed gibbon or hoolock (*Hylobates hoolock*). Diorama of the Field Museum for Natural History, Chicago, USA. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Field Museum, Chicago
363. Stele with the Story of The Monkey Offering Honey to the Buddha. Bihar, 10th century. Indian Museum, N.S. 2074/A25150, Calcutta. Photograph: ASI, 1910–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

#### THE INDIAN HARE

364. The Indian hare (*Lepus nigricollis*). National Museum of Natural History Naturalis, Leiden, the Netherlands. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy Naturalis, Leiden
365. Seal impression in baked clay, Harappa, Pakistan, 2,300–1,750 B.C.E. Photograph: ASI, 1930–1933, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
366. Panel with the Story of the Hare on the Moon. Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, 3rd–4th century, limestone. Site Museum, Nagarjunakonda. Photograph: ASI SC, 1929–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
367. Story of the Hare on the Moon. Goli, Andhra Pradesh, 3rd century, limestone. Government Museum, Chennai. Photograph: ASI, 1926–1929, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

#### THE INDIAN OTTERS

368. The smooth Indian otter (*Lutrogale perspicillata*). Sungai Buloh Wetland Reserve, Thailand. Photograph: courtesy Lip Kee Yap
369. The common otter (*Lutra lutra*). Naturmuseum Basel, Basel, Switzerland. Photograph: A. van der Geer
370. Shiva and Parvati Sitting Together. South-western wall of the southern *navaranga* of the Hoysaleswara Temple at Halebid,

Karnataka, mid-12th century, soapstone. An otter is present below Parvati. Photograph: Gerard Foekema, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

371. Ravana Lifting Up Mount Kailasha. Kedareshvara temple, north side of *navaranga*, Nuggihalli, Karnataka, c. 1219. Photograph: Gerard Foekema, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

## THE MACAQUES

372. Several macaque species of South Asia. Above: rhesus monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*) in Rajasthan. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst. Below, left: bonnet macaques (*M. radiata*), mother and child showing “bonnet”. California, Primate Center. Photograph: courtesy Susan Clarke/WPRC AV Archives 004272. Below, right: liontail macaque (*M. silenus*). Field Museum for Natural History, Chicago. Photograph: Anjali Goswami, courtesy The Field Museum
373. Group of grooming Japanese macaques (*Macaca fuscata*). Monkey jungle, Miami, Florida. Photograph: courtesy Roy Fontaine/WPRC AV Archives 002063
374. Statue of fur-picking bonnet macaques at Mammalapuram, Tamil Nadu, 7th–mid 8th century, granite. Photograph: ASI SC, D461, 1912–1913, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
375. Detail of a panel of the Miracle of Sravasti from Greater Gandhara, Pakistan, 1st–4th century, schist. County Museum, Los Angeles. Photograph: ASI, 1900–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
377. Story of the Monkey King. Panel G 3–4 of the *ayaka* frieze of stupa 6, Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, 3rd–4th century, limestone. Photograph: ASI SC, 1928–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
376. Panel with the Story of the Monkey King. Right jamb of the western gateway to the Great Stupa at Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50–25 B.C.E. Photograph: courtesy Susannah Stevens
378. Coping stone with the Story of the Monkeys and the Gardener. Bharhut, Madhya Pradesh, c. 100 B.C.E., sandstone. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: IO List 1900, 1079, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

379. Story of the Flying Buddha on panel D2 of the *ayaka* frieze, Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, 3rd–4th century, limestone. Site Museum, Nagarjunakonda. Photograph: ASI, 1928–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
381. Story of the Monkey and the Crocodile. Tripurantakeshvara temple, Belgami, Karnataka, c. 1070. Photograph: Gerard Foekema, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
380. Panel with the Story of the Monkey Offering Honey to the Buddha. Northern gateway, west pillar, east side, Great Stupa, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Zach Hessler
382. Hanuman Goes To Lanka. Baghbhairava temple, Bhaktapur, Nepal, 16th century. Photography © The John C. and Susan L. Huntington Archive of Buddhist and Related Art, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA
383. Hanuman Meets Rama. Panel from Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh, 4th–6th century. Archaeological Museum, Sarnath. Photograph: ASI, 1910–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
384. Loving couple disturbed by a monkey on the north vestibule of the Lakshmana temple, Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh, c. 930–950, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Christine Mounier

## THE SLOTH BEAR

385. The sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*). Zoological Museum La Specola, Florence, Italy. Photograph: A. van der Geer
386. The red panda or cat bear (*Ailurus fulgens*). Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoo, Darjeeling, West Bengal. Photograph: courtesy Chiels Liu
387. Statuette of a sloth bear. Mathura region, Uttar Pradesh, 1st–3rd century, mottled red sandstone. Government Museum, Mathura. Left: front view. Right: reverse. Photograph: ASI, 1905–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
388. Detail of a *Ramayana* relief with the bear Jambavan, Andhra Pradesh, c. 1900, wood. Naturmuseum, Basel, Switzerland. Photograph: A. van der Geer

## THE INDIAN MUNTJAC OR BARKING DEER

389. The Indian muntjac (*Muntiacus muntjak*). Diorama of the Field Museum for Natural History, Chicago, USA. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Field Museum, Chicago
390. A muntjac crossing a lane in Jim Corbett Natural Park, Uttaranchal. Photograph: courtesy N. Kamphorst

## THE HOUSE MOUSE

391. The common house mouse (*Mus musculus*). Naturmuseum, Basel, Switzerland. Photograph: A. van der Geer
392. Story of the Mice as detail of the monolithic relief of Arjuna's Penance, Mammalapuram, Tamil Nadu, 7th–mid 8th century, granite. Photograph: ASI SC, D428, 1912–1913, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

## THE DOMESTIC AND WILD SHEEP

393. Pastoralists with their domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*) on the move in Rajasthan. Photograph: courtesy A. Kamphorst
394. Sheep hold their heads together to prevent overheating. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst
395. Wild sheep of the Indian subcontinent, the argali or nayan (*Ovis ammon*). Diorama, Field Museum for Natural History, Chicago, USA. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Field Museum, Chicago
396. Blue sheep or bharal (*Pseudois nayaur*). Museum für Naturkunde, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany. Photograph: A. van der Geer
397. Agni and his spouse Savitri riding their ram. Tarappa Gudi temple, Aihole, Karnataka, 7th–8th century, sandstone. Photograph: ASI, 1908–1909, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
398. Stele of Agni on his ram from Rudrapur, Uttaranchal, 8th–early 11th century. State Museum, H91, Luckow. Photograph: ASI, 1900–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
399. Steles of Agni on his ram. Above, left: Part of a set of eight guardians (*ashthadikpalas*), Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 975–1025, Orissa

- State Museum. Above, right: Patharpunja, Orissa, 10th century, black stone. State Archaeological Museum of Bengal, Calcutta. Photography © The John C. and Susan L. Huntington Archive of Buddhist and Related Art, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA. Below, left and right: British Museum, London UK, unknown origin and date. Photograph: British Museum, 1920–1940, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
400. Agni on his ram from Bangladesh or West Bengal, 10th century, black stone. Ashutosh Museum, collection P.C. Nahar, Calcutta. Photograph: ASI, 1920–1940, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
401. Sheep-headed bracket figure. Chennakeshava temple, Belur, Karnataka, c. 1117, soapstone. Photograph: Byron Aihara
402. Siddhartha Going To School on a ram. Stupa drum, Greater Gandhara, Pakistan, 1st–4th century, schist. Central Museum, 125, Lahore. Photograph: ASI, 1871–1897, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
403. Story of the Ram that Laughed and Wept. Panel C6 of the *ayaka* frieze, Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, 3rd–4th century, limestone. Site Museum, Nagarjunkonda. Photograph: ASI SC, 1928–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
404. Story of the Leather Garment on a coping stone from Bharhut, Madhya Pradesh, c. 100 B.C.E., sandstone. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: IO List 1900, 1081, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
405. Two pedestals of Hariti with nude children playing with a sheep, Greater Gandhara, Pakistan, schist. Above: Sahri-Bahlol, 4th–5th century. Peshawar Museum. Below: 1st–4th century. Photographs: ASI FC, 1906–1907, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
406. Loose capital with nude children and a sheep. Terrain of the Roman agora, Athens, Greece, c. 2nd century B.C.E.–2nd century C.E., marble. Photograph: courtesy Carmen Heijstee
407. Erotic scene with a sheep. Tripurantakeshvara temple, Belgami, Karnataka, c. 1070. Photograph: Gerard Foekema, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

## THE INDIAN LION

408. A male lion (*Panthera leo*), showing its long-haired manes. The Indian variety of the species has a scantier mane than the African variety. Bronx Zoo, New York, USA. Photograph: A. van der Geer
409. The earliest Indian lion statuette. Mohenjo-daro, Indus Valley, Pakistan, c. 2,300–1,750 B.C.E., steatite. National Museum, Karachi. Photograph: ASI, 1925–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
410. Fragment of a steatite seal with the hindquarters of a lion, recognised by its whisked tail. Mohenjo-daro, Indus Valley, Pakistan, 2,300–1,750 B.C.E. Photograph: ASI, 447, 1925–1926 447, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
411. Terracotta amulet with a lion, a figure in a tree, and two figures uprooting trees. Mohenjo-daro, Indus Valley, Pakistan, 2,300–1,750 B.C.E. Photograph: ASI, 1930–1931, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
412. The lion capital from Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh, 3rd century B.C.E., polished sandstone. Archaeological Museum, Sarnath. Photograph: ASI NC, 1263, 1911–1912, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
413. Pakistan (Ancient Gandhara), Stupa Reliquary, c. 200, Gray schist, 30.5 × 19.7 × 19.1 cm, The James W. and Marilyn Alsdorf Collection, 2006.18, The Art Institute of Chicago. Photography © The Art Institute of Chicago
414. Three friezes with running lions from Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh, 3rd–4th century, limestone. Site Museum, Nagarjunakonda. Above: panel F3, stupa 3. Centre: panel D1, stupa 3. Below: drum panel, stupa 2. Photographs: ASI SC B535 1930–1934, ASI 1928–1930 and ASI 1930–1934, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
415. Marcus' lion, Palace of the Knights, Rhodes, Greece, c. 1400, based on Roman examples, 1st–4th century. Photograph: A. van der Geer
416. Lion series as decoration on the plinth of the Kedareshvara temple, Halebid, Karnataka, c. 1219, soapstone. Photograph: Gerard Fockema, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
417. Royal emblem of Raja Prithvi Singh on the Hanuman temple, Chamba, Himachal Pradesh, mid-17th century. Photograph:

- Hermann Goetz, 1939–1947, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
418. Detail of Maitreya's pedestal from Kharki, Greater Gandhara, Pakistan, 1st–3rd century, grey schist. Central Archaeological Museum, 569, Lahore. Photograph: ASI, 1910–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
419. Isolated pedestal of a Jain Tirthankara, with two lions, a buffalo-headed figure, possibly Yama, to the left and a female figure to the right. Deogarh, Uttar Pradesh, 6th century, sandstone. Photograph: ASI, 1914–1915, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
420. Parshvanatha Tirthankara from Rajasthan, 10th–11th century, sandstone. Linden Museum, SA.017271, Stuttgart, Germany. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy Linden Museum, Stuttgart
421. Vrishabhanatha Tirthankara from Saheth-Maheth, Uttar Pradesh, 12th century. Photograph: ASI, 1907–1908, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
422. Stele of Tara with a lion pedestal. Bengal, 10th century, grey schist. Brooklyn Museum of Art, 76.179.5, gift of Martha M. Green, New York. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Brooklyn Museum of Art, New York
423. The Goddess Durga with Two Lions, Southern Uttar Pradesh, c. 850–900, sandstone. Brooklyn Museum of Art, 79.254.2, anonymous gift, New York. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Brooklyn Museum of Art, New York
424. Ambika stele from Gujarat or Rajasthan, 8th–early 11th century, Baroda Museum. Photograph: ASI, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
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462. Killing a tiger. Pier of the Sheshagiri mandapa of the Ranganatha temple, Shrirangam, Tamil Nadu, late 16th century, granite. Photograph: courtesy Byron Aihara. Below: overview. Photograph: © 2006 Y. Giridhar Appaji Nag <giridhar@appaji.net>

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graphs: Above: © The John C. and Susan L. Huntington Archive of Buddhist and Related Art, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA. Below: ASI, 1925–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

470. Cylinder seal from Tell Asmar, Iraq, c. 2000–1800 B.C.E., glazed steatite. Indian Museum, IM 14674, Calcutta. Photograph: ASI, 1925–1930, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

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478. Hanuman Captures Ravana. Sheshagirirayar, Shrirangam, Tamil Nadu, late 16th century, granite. Photograph: courtesy Byron Aihara
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481. Hanuman Standing Peacefully. Undavalli Cave, Andhra Pradesh, 7th–8th century, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Brock Henderson
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498. Varaha Rescues the Earth. Keshava temple, Belur, Karnataka, c. 1117, soapstone. Photograph: courtesy Matthew Logelin
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501. Three-headed form of Vishnu with a boar and lion head. Sas Bahu temple at Nagda near Udaipur, Rajasthan, 10th century, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Fairouz Hammache
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century, granite. Photograph: ASI, 1900–1920, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

#### THE ASIAN OR SADDLE-BACKED TAPIR

510. The Asian or saddle-backed tapir (*Tapirus indicus*). Diorama of the Field Museum for Natural History, Chicago. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Field Museum, Chicago
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513. Overview of the complete coping stone. Photography: © The John C. and Susan L. Huntington Archive of Buddhist and Related Art, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA

#### THE FOUR-HORNED ANTELOPE OR CHOUSINGHA

514. The chousingha or four-horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*). Diorama of the Field Museum for Natural History, Chicago, USA. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Field Museum, Chicago
515. Hunting scene with a fleeing four-horned antelope on a frieze from Greater Gandhara, Pakistan, 1st–4th century. Indian Museum, IM 5130, Calcutta. Photograph: ASI, 1911–1916, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
516. Panel illustrating the Story of the Indrashailaguha Visit. A pair of four-horned antelopes is present above the Buddha to the left. Lorian Tangai, Greater Gandhara, Pakistan, c. 50–250, schist. Indian Museum, Calcutta. Photograph: ASI DGA, 1909–1910 60, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands

## THE INDIAN FOXES

517. The common or red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*). Diorama of the Naturmuseum, Basel, Switzerland. Photograph: A. van der Geer

## THE MISSING SPECIES (NOT FOUND DEPICTED IN STONE)

518. Flying foxes (*Pteropus giganteus*), the largest Indian bats, roosting in a tree. Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh. Photograph: courtesy Zach Hessler
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520. Varuna, the Hindu god of waters, on his *makara*, Karnataka, 8th century, trap rock. Prince of Wales museum, Mumbai. Photograph: ASI, 1921–1925, courtesy Kern Institute, Leiden, the Netherlands
521. The cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), the fastest cat on Earth. Bronx Zoo, New York. Photograph: A. van der Geer
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523. The striped hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*). National Natural History Museum Naturalis, Leiden, the Netherlands. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy Naturalis, Leiden
524. The scaly anteater (*Manis pentadactyla*), one of the most remarkable South Asian animals. Zoological Museum La Specola, Florence, Italy. Photograph: A. van der Geer
525. A donkey (*Equus asinus*) differs from a horse by its erect mane, stiff tail, large ears, and stripes along its back and over the shoulder. Udaipur, Rajasthan. Photograph: courtesy Paul Veltman and Antje Brunt
526. Donkeys are typical for poor households. Orissa. Photograph: anonymous photographer, c. 1970

## CONCLUSION

527. The huge rock-boulder representing the myth of Arjuna's Penance abounds in carvings of wild animals, not just elephants and lions, but also small deer and mice. Mammalapuram, Tamil Nadu, 7th–mid 8th century, granite. Photograph: courtesy M. Blafkin
528. Detail of Arjuna's Penance showing the elephant family and the Story of the Mice. Photograph: A. van der Geer

## COLOUR PLATES

1. The blackbuck or Indian antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*). Diorama of the Field Museum for Natural History, Chicago. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Field Museum, Chicago
2. A mother-goddess dancing on a blackbuck. Mukteshvara temple, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, 10th century. She might be somehow linked to the martial goddesses of victory Korravai (Tamil Nadu) and Karni Mata (Rajasthan). Photograph: courtesy Rita Willaert
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4. Heramba, a five-headed manifestation of the elephant-headed god Ganesha standing on two rats. Funeral ghats of Bhaktapur, Nepal. Photograph: courtesy Ron Layters
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7. Common house rats running along a plinth as sculpted on the same Karni Mata temple at Deshnok, early 20th century, white marble. Photograph: courtesy Edvar van Daalen
8. Giant monolithic statue of Nandi, the bull mount of the Hindu god Shiva. Chamundi Hills, Mysore, Karnataka, 1659–1672, granite. Photograph: courtesy Paul Billinger

9. Yama, the god of death, with his buffalo standing in one of the numerous niches of the Chandella temples at Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh, 10th–11th century, sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Dingeman Steijn
10. Durga rides towards the buffalo-headed demon. Cave 16 or Kailashanatha temple, Ellora, Maharashtra, 8th–9th century, basalt. Photograph: courtesy Arup Kumar Datta
11. Domestic goats are found all over South Asia, but especially so in the north. Female long-haired goat with mixed colours taking advantage of the shadow of a complex of buildings around a desert well, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst
12. Pair of goats with riders at the junction of the central architrave with the vertical post. Gateway to the Great Stupa, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Manu Narayan
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16. Elephant caryatids at the Karni Mata temple at Deshnok, Rajasthan, early 20th century, marble. Photograph: courtesy Edvar van Daalen
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18. Riding an elephant. Northern gateway of the Great Stupa, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: courtesy A. Kamphorst
19. Dancing Ganesha on the Chennakeshava temple at Belur, Karnataka, 12th century, soapstone. Photograph: courtesy Sriram Lakshminarayanan
20. Shiva Killing the Elephant Demon at Belur, Karnataka, 12th century, soapstone. Photograph: courtesy Sriram Lakshminarayanan

21. Indra and Sachi on their elephant are fighting for Parijata. Western hall of the Lakshminarasimha temple at Nuggihalla, Karnataka, c. 1246, soapstone. Photograph: courtesy Sriram Lakshminarayanan
22. An elephant sprays water over its back. Railing medallion of the northeast quadrant, Small Stupa or Stupa 2, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 100 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Patrik M. Loeff
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25. Hero stones dedicated to Pabuji in a small shrine at Kolu, Rajasthan, on the occasion of Navaratri, 17th–18th century, yellow sandstone and white marble. Photograph: courtesy J. Kamphorst
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27. Great Departure of the Buddha. Greater Gandhara, northern Pakistan, 2nd–3rd century, schist. Linden Museum, SA 38184, Stuttgart, Germany. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy Linden Museum, Stuttgart, Germany
28. A small group of Indian khurs or wild asses (*Equus hemionus*), close relatives of the domestic horse. Little Rann of Kutch, Gujarat. Photograph: courtesy A. Kamphorst
29. The five-striped Indian palm squirrel (*Funambulus pennanti*), Jodhpur, Rajasthan. Photograph: courtesy Paul Billinger
30. Panel with so-called foreign delegation with a giraffe on the platform of the *jagamohana*, south side, upper series. Sun Temple, Konarak, Orissa, c. 1238–1258. The strange, long-necked animal to the right is, however, best explained as a young dromedary. Dromedaries were exotic animals at that period in south-eastern India. Photograph: courtesy James Thomas Allen
31. Portrait of an Indian lion (*Panthera leo*), showing the rosette pattern of its coat. Nandankanan Zoo, Orissa. Photograph: courtesy Arup Datta
32. A pair of winged lions on the vertical post of the western gateway. Great Stupa, Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: Patrik M. Loeff
33. Lion capitals as decoration of the southern gateway of the Great Stupa at Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh. General outer view, c. 50–25 B.C.E., sandstone. Photograph: courtesy A. Kamphorst

34. Panel with a depiction of a stupa with surrounding railing, gateway and pillars with lion capitals. Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh, 3rd–4th century, limestone. Government Museum, Chennai. Photograph: courtesy Soham Pablo
35. The lion of Dionysus in a Bacchanalian scene from Greater Gandhara, Pakistan, 2nd–3rd century, schist. Linden Museum, SA.31527, Stuttgart. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy Linden Museum, Stuttgart
36. Statue of Vishnu's Man-Lion incarnation (Lakshmi-Narasimha or Ugra-Narasimha) wearing a yogic belt around his knees. Hampi, Karnataka, c. 1528, granite. Photograph: courtesy Paul Veltman and Antje Brunt
37. Statue of a sleeping lion outside the Karni Mata temple at Deshnok, Rajasthan, early 20th century, white marble. Photograph: courtesy Steve Brown
38. Shala fighting the lion. Paired doorway statue at the Keshava temple, Belur, Karnataka, c. 1117, soapstone. Photograph: courtesy Anita Moorjani
39. The great Indian one-horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*). Amersfoort Zoo, the Netherlands. Photograph: courtesy Arjan Haverkamp
40. Pairs of animals (sloth bears, human-faced lions, rhinoceroses, horses and guardians with dogs) flanking the steps leading towards the brick podium of the Nyata Poul or Siddhi Lakshmi temple at Bhaktapur, Nepal, 17th century. Photograph: courtesy Ron Layters
41. A family group of common langurs or Hanuman monkeys (*Semnopithecus entellus*) at Mandor, Rajasthan. Photograph: courtesy Antje Brunt and Paul Veltman
42. A *Ramayana* episode: Hanuman goes to Lanka. Hampi, Karnataka, 16th century, granite. Photograph: courtesy Brad Herman
43. Rural steles in honour of Hanuman in a small shrine at Sajjanganharh, Maharashtra, unknown date, painted stone. Only the long tail reveals that this is the monkey god Hanuman. Photograph: courtesy Maitreya Borayin Larios
44. Rural stele with Hanuman along the road at Dholpur, Rajasthan. Photograph: courtesy Ed Sentner
45. A family group of wild boars searching for food on the coast of Daman, north-western India. Photograph: courtesy Skot!
46. Vishnu in his Boar Incarnation Rescuing the Earth. Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu, 7th–mid 8th century, granite. Photograph: courtesy Gunther Groenewege

47. Vishnu in his Boar Incarnation Rescuing the Earth. Stele at Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh, 11th century, beige sandstone. Photograph: courtesy Dingeman Steijn
48. Vishnu and His Avatars, Eastern India, 11th century, black schist. Brooklyn Museum of Art, 1991.244, Gift of Dr. David R. Nalin, New York. Photograph: A. van der Geer, courtesy The Brooklyn Museum of Art, New York
49. Stele of the boar-headed Buddhist goddess of dawn Marichi or Vajravarahi on her boar chariot from West Bengal or Bangladesh, 11th century, chlorit-graphit schist. Staatliches Museum für Völkerkunde, L115, Munich. Above: detail of the pedestal, showing the boars. Below: overview. Photographs: A. van der Geer