

3869

## WHITE RHINOS ARRIVE IN THE U.S.A.

By Richard J. Reynolds

During August and September 1962, no less than 11 examples of the Southern White Rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) arrived in America. On August 28, 1962 the freighter "Lombok" arrived at the port of New York with 5 examples; 1-2 were destined for the Milwaukee County Zoological Park and the remaining pair for the Chicago Zoological Park, Brookfield, Illinois. The shipment also included a trio of female African elephants for Milwaukee.

The animals, in their crates, were loaded on a flat bed truck for their journey to Chicago and Milwaukee, arriving at their respective zoos on August 30, 1962.

On September 4, 1962 the ship "African Star" arrived at the port of New York from Dakar with 3-3 white rhinos. One pair was delivered that day to the New York Zoological Park, another pair was sent to the San Diego Zoological Park, arriving there on September 8th, and the last pair went to the Catskill Game Farm, Catskill, New York where they become the first rhinos ever shown at this fast-growing game farm.

Thus, at present there are 15 white rhinos in the U.S.A., there being one pair of the northern variety (*Ceratotherium simum cottoni*) at The National Zoo, Washington and another pair at St. Louis Zoo. (References: Marvin Jones, Arlington, Va., 4 Oct. 1962; *The Milwaukee Journal*, 29 and 31 Aug. 1962; *Chicago Daily Tribune*, 1 Sept. 1962; and *New York Times*, 5 Sept. 1962.)

## PRIMATES

a journal of primatology.

"Primates" is a journal of primatology to publish the scientific papers on ecology, sociology, psychology, behavior, evolution, morphology, physiology and diseases of the non-human primates.

"Primates" is published by the Japan Monkey Center (address: 55, Kurisu, Inuyama-shi, Aichi-ken, Japan); the first issue of this paper was published in 1957; the first volume was published in Japanese with an English summary. Since volume 2, this magazine has had financial aid from the Rockefeller Foundation, and is now printed in the English language.

In the two numbers of the second volume just published, are the following interesting articles:

Vol. 2 No. 1

Kawai, M. & Mizuhara, H. An Ecological Study of the Wild Mountain Gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla beringei*) — Report of the JMC 2nd Gorilla Expedition 1959. (42 pp.).

Kawamura, S. The Process of Sub-culture Propagation among Japanese Macaques. (18 pp.).

Itani, J. Paternal Care in the Wild Japanese Monkey, *Macaca fuscata fuscata*. (33 pp.).

Vol. 2 No. 2

Sugiyama, Y. On the Division of a Natural Troop of Japanese Monkey at Takasakiyama. (40 pp.).

Furuya, Y. An Example of Fission of a Natural Troop of Japanese Monkey at Cagyusan. (42 pp.).

Kawai, M. A Field Experiment on the Process of Group Formation in the Japanese Monkey (*Macaca fuscata*), and the Releasing of the Group at Ohirayama. (75 pp.).

The price of each number is US\$ 3.00.

## THE PRENTICE PARK ZOO

by James R. Tuttle

The Prentice Park Zoo in Santa Cruz, California, U.S.A. celebrated its first ten years by hatching and rearing two Flamingos. The three pair of adults built three nests, two pair laid in June, both eggs hatched and the young were reared.

The parents are full-winged and are the largest birds in a flying cage shared by other waterfowl, doves, game birds, and larger song birds.

The diet of the Flamingos consists of dampened dog biscuit meal, boiled rice and bone meal. They also eat some of the grain and greens fed to the other birds.

Mammals at the zoo range in size from the Ground Squirrel to the Black Bear, the greatest rarity being in the primates: the prize pair of monkeys are the Pluto Guenons.

The Cebus cage contains fifteen Black-capped Cebus and two Grey Cebus; many of the Black-capped have been born in the large colony and young of several ages can usually be seen. Other primates raised have been several Mexican Spider Monkeys, a Guinea Baboon, and a White-handed Gibbon.

The Prentice Park Zoo usually exhibits about thirty species of mammals, forty-five species of birds, and two species of reptiles. The head keeper of this zoo is Jack Lynch.