

Rhinoceros Shedding their Horns.—At a recent meeting of the Zoological Society, Mr Blyth stated that he had been informed that a rhinoceros in the menagerie at Moscow had shed its horn. We know that the horn of the rhinoceros is nothing more than an agglutinated mass of hairs; and there is nothing more extraordinary in an old rhinoceros shedding its horn than an old man becoming bald. Mr. Blyth mentioned that in Tenasserim he had seen old rhinoceroses with very small horns; and it occurred to him as not impossible that those might have shed their old horns, and that the horns they bore were young ones just grown.

Greenland.—Edward Whympre and Robert Brown have returned from their expedition to that country, made during the summer of 1867, although, from causes “beyond their own control” (such as the death of the dogs, sickness of the natives, and lateness of the season—vide *Athenæum* Dec. 7th) they have not made such geographical discoveries as would otherwise have ensued, yet they have added considerably to our knowledge of Greenland; and the scientific member of the party (Mr Brown) has made not a few observations in all departments of science, and considerable collections of plants and animals. The plants comprise some 5000 specimens of flowering plants, ferns, and fern allies, musci, jungermannæ, hepaticæ, lichens, fungi, algæ (fresh water and marine), diatomaceæ, desmidiæ, &c., containing a number of interesting and new species. The zoological collections consist chiefly of a number of skeletons and skulls of cetacea and seals of different species, birds, fishes (a few) crustacea, annelidæ, echinodermata; insects (consisting of a number of lepidoptera, hymenoptera, coleoptera, arachnidæ, neuroptera, diptera, and suctona) mollusca, zoophytes, &c. In addition to these, both gentlemen have brought home a good collection of the tertiary fossil plants of the Wargatz, of which region Mr Brown has made a geological survey, and many astronomical observations for positions, flint implements, &c., all of which we shall hear more about in good time; and, as both travellers propose giving an account of their labours in an extended form, we shall reserve any further remarks. In Greenland there are some officers of the Royal Greenland Company (a monopoly of the government) who are interested in natural history; and we may mention, as residents at present in the country, Dr Rink (the eminent geologist), and the inspector of South Greenland, Herr Districtlæge Pfaff, Jakobshavn, Dr Rudolph, Upernavik, and Messrs Anderson, Bolbroe, Hansen, and Neilsen (colonibestyners or governors of the districts of Ritenbenk, Egedesmende, Godhavn, and Sakkertoppen, respectively) as collectors of zoological specimens. Chevalier C. S. M. Olrik, Director of the Royal Company at Copenhagen (and so well known to the expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, as being for many years Royal Inspector of North Greenland), through whom all communications ought to be addressed, is also an enthusiastic naturalist.

New Vermifuge.—It is well known that amongst the diseases to which the natives of Abyssinia are especially subject, is that caused by the troublesome *Tænia sotium*. For the cure of this scourge the flowers of a plant known as Koussou, the (*Brayera Anthelmintica*, Kth.) are in great request. These flowers have long been acknowledged, even by European practitioners, as a most effectual remedy; but another has lately come to our notice, specimens of which have been received at the Kew Museum, from Mr Calvert the Consul at Alexandria. This remedy has been used, it is said successfully, in