

showed no clear-cut edge as in the case of old ones (they may have been damaged). The wings were covered with a sticky oily substance, especially in the folds.

The same author says that this species is probably a cave dweller and inhabitant of rock fissures; it is frequently found in old temples, cellars, and outhouses, etc., and that Blyth once observed it on the stem of a palm. My observations confirm this last statement, as the one secured at Vihar Lake was shot on the stem of a *Borassus* or 'Tadgola' palm. Referring to the specimens in the collection, I notice that Mr. Crump, one of the Society's collectors, found a bat of this species on a palm in Chanda, and Mr. Phillips, from Ceylon, also quotes two instances of his having secured specimens in the crown of coconut palms. There is also another statement made by Blanford which I wish to confirm, viz., that individuals in confinement can cling to vertical smooth surfaces and creep by means of the claws. As a general rule such progression is backwards and at an angle when on a flat or upright surface. When disturbed while hanging they move very quickly to either right or left as the case may be.

There are two noises usually produced by this species. One is an almost inaudible repeated 'tic-tic-tic,' etc., uttered when they are hanging together and the other a harsh screech uttered when caught or alarmed.

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C. McCANN

VII.—THE BREEDING OF THE INDIAN RHINOCEROS (*RHINOCEROS UNICORNIS*) IN CAPTIVITY

The following are some particulars kindly supplied by the Honorary Secretary of the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta, relating to a calf of the great one-horned Rhinoceros born in the Garden on October 9, 1925, which are interesting. Unfortunately the birth was somewhat premature and the calf survived a few hours only.

So far as could be ascertained from the Keeper, mating commenced on March 17, 1924 and continued till the end of that month. The period of gestation would therefore appear to be about nineteen months. Hodgson with his seventeen or eighteen months is therefore much nearer the mark than Desmarest who estimated it as under nine months!

The weight and dimensions of this calf are given as follows:—

(1) Body weight when born . . . . .	74 lbs.
(2) Length of head and body . . . . .	3' 2"
(3) Length of tail . . . . .	9½"
(4) Height at shoulder . . . . .	1' 11"

Hodgson gives the following measurements of a newly born animal of this species:—

Length (excluding tail?) . . . . .	3' 4"
Height . . . . .	2' 0"

and B. C. Ellison records the dimensions of a fully developed foetus taken from an animal shot during H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's shikar in Nepal, as under:—

Head and Body . . . . .	3' 4"
Tail . . . . .	9"
Girth . . . . .	2' 9"
Weight . . . . .	120 lbs.

It will be seen how closely the measurements agree in the case of all the three calves, and it might therefore be safe to accept them as average of a new-born calf.

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