

county or place in the United Kingdom, in which the offender shall be apprehended or be in custody, in the same manner in all respects as if they had been actually committed in that county or place; and in any information or conviction for any such offence, the offence may be averred to have been committed "on the high seas," and in Scotland any offence committed against this Act on the sea-coast, or at sea beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of any sheriff or justice of the peace, shall be held to have been committed in any county abutting on such sea-coast, or adjoining such sea, and may be tried and punished accordingly.

5. Where any offence under this Act is committed in or upon any waters forming the boundary between any two counties, districts of quarter sessions or petty sessions, such offence may be prosecuted before any justice or justices of the peace or sheriff in either of such counties or districts.

*Schedule.*—Avocet, bittern, blackcap, chiffchaff, coot, creeper, crossbill, cuckoo, curlew, dotterel, dunbird, dunlin, flycatcher, godwit, goldencrested wren, goldfinch, greenshank, hawfinch or grosbeak, hedgesparrow, kingfisher, landrail, lapwing, mallard, martin, moor (or water) hen, nightingale, nightjar, nuthatch, owl, oxbird, peewit, phalarope, pipit, plover, plover's-page, pochard, purre, quail, redpoll, redshank, redstart, robin redbreast, ruff and reeve, sanderling, sand grouse, sandpiper, sealark, shoveller, siskin, snipe, spoonbill, stint, stone curlew, stonechat, stonehatch, summer snipe, swallow, swan, swift, teal, thicknee, titmouse (longtailed), titmouse (bearded), wagtail, warbler (Dartford), warbler (reed), warbler (sedge), whaup, wheatear, whinchat, whimbrel, wigeon, woodcock, wild duck, wood lark, woodpecker, wood wren, wren, wryneck.

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**Another Rhinoceros at the Zoological Gardens.**—In the May number of the 'Zoologist' (S. S. 3057) I recorded the arrival of a rhinoceros at the Zoological Gardens. It was reported to have been captured at Chittagong, and to be identical with a species described by Sir Stamford Raffles under the name of "Rhinoceros Sumatranus," and was therefore announced under that name in the 'Zoologist.' It now appears that the name was given prematurely, that it is a species previously unknown to Science, and unnamed, and it is proposed to call it "Rhinoceros lasiotis," on account, I presume, of the fringe of long hairs on the margin of its ears. During the last fortnight another hairy rhinoceros has arrived from the East, and

this, like the former, but I trust more correctly, is supposed to be the *Rhinoceros Sumatranus*. We have now four species of rhinoceros in the Gardens, 1, *Unicornis* (Asiatic); 2, *Bicornis* (African); 3, *Sumatranus* (Asiatic); and 4, *lasiotis* (Asiatic). Two others, *Sondaicus* (Asiatic) and *Simus* (African) are known to exist.—*Edward Newman*.

**Death of the Chinese Stag at the Zoological Gardens.**—I am sorry to have to record the death of the Chinese stag (*Cervus Davidianus*): it died a week back of severe inflammation in the intestines. I have prepared a few pages on this stag and the new rhinoceros, which I hope may appear in the October 'Zoologist' and prove interesting to my readers.—*E. Newman*.

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**Ornithological Notes from Guernsey.**—Swifts have been very numerous this year; as a rule, they are by no means common birds with us; a few hang about the cliffs, but never come into the town: this year, however, they have been seen in the streets. On the 13th of May, in the evening, I noticed a flock of swifts, about seven, flying over the field close to the house. It was a very wet evening. They were flying high: I watched them for some time. May 14th.—The swifts were not to be seen in the morning, but in the evening they came again: it was a wet evening. 15th.—Saw the swifts again in the evening. After flying about for some time they went off to the north, and have not appeared again since: it was a very fine day. I saw some swifts in Couch's shop; he said they had been shot out of a large flock, and that they were so numerous that they could almost have been knocked down with stones. June 1st.—Noticed two house martins; these are seldom seen. I wonder if the granite soil has anything to do with it; perhaps it is more difficult for them to get the mud they like for their nests, and this wet summer might have made it easier for them. 8th.—The weather has been bad; I noticed that just before it leaves off raining the swallows and house martins, for they are plentiful now, begin to be very busy catching food. While it rained continuously these birds did not appear; and though it might be raining hard when they came from their hiding-place, yet in about ten minutes after they came out the sun was sure to be shining. I suppose there must be some sort of fly or insect that is only to be found when it is going to leave off raining. I have seen several spotted flycatchers. 14th.—Saw some choughs on the cliffs. The gulls are more numerous since the Protection Act has been enforced here. I watched a curiously-marked swallow feeding its young in the nest: all round its head was a line of white, like the frill of a cap.—*C. B. Carey; Candie, Guernsey*.

**Spotted Flycatcher.**—July 15th.—A pair of flycatchers have reared their young in a nest close to my window. If wholly undisturbed, the parent birds when feeding their young appear never to utter any note; and, though now