On 27th September, 1962, J. B. Shenton watched a cheetah kill a young oribi *Ourebia oribi* Zimmermann on the Shakalonga Plain in the Kafue National Park and has recorded the incident in *Puku*, 1, 1963: 8. This oribi was a juvenile female carrying all its deciduous dentition and with one permanent molar in the lower jaw fully erupted and one molar erupting in the upper jaw. It is believed therefore to have been somewhere between three and five months old. Minute canine teeth were present in the upper jaw; both were set out at an angle to the jaw and both were loose. They would undoubtedly have been shed at an early age. No trace of the presence of canines is visible in the nineteen other oribi skulls examined.

On 23rd July, 1964, C. W. Benson found a wildebeest *Connochaetes taurinus* Burchell calf on the Liuwa Plain in Barotseland which had probably been killed by wild dogs. Its sex is unknown. It had one permanent tooth fully erupted in each jaw and would be about ten months old, assuming the calving season to be September as in the Kafue National Park. Again very small canines are present in the upper jaw though they protrude only a few millimetres and are not loose. This is the only case of upper jaw canines seen in nearly eighty skulls examined.

Both these examples were in juvenile animals. The angle of the teeth in the oribi was such that they could not possibly have been functional. They were already loose with no sign of replacement. The canines in the wildebeest, though small, were set firm in the jaw and at least had the appearance of being useful teeth.

All skulls mentioned are stored in the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum.—B. L. MITCHELL.

[Ansell, 1960, *Mammals of Northern Rhodesia*, 61, recorded a new-born male oribi with small upper canines.—*Ed.*]

DATA FROM A FEMALE RHINOCEROS AND FOETUS (*DICEROS BICORNIS* LINN.) FROM THE FORT JAMESON DISTRICT

On 5th October, 1964, a pregnant rhinoceros cow had to be destroyed in the Chipengali area, some fifty-five miles north-east of Fort Jameson, locus 1332–B–2.

The animal appeared to be in good condition, though there was a large raw sore about six inches in diameter on the throat (not shoulder), and old scars from several similar wounds on the sides. There was one pair of well developed inguinal mammae, about one and a half inches long. The udder was dry.

Flesh measurements were:

Total length (between pegs)	11 ft. 0 ins.
Tail (anus to tip)	2 ft. 2 ins.
Head and body (by subtraction)	8 ft. 10 ins.
Height at withers, approximately	4 ft. 8 ins.
Anterior horn (along front curve)	1 ft. 0½ ins.
Posterior horn (along front curve)	0 ft. 6½ ins.

The following method of weighing was used. The carcase was rolled on to its back and the legs, head and neck cut off. The body was then opened and the complete digestive tract, viscera, and uterus removed. Body fluids and blood were collected in a four-gallon bucket. The body was then cut into pieces and all parts weighed, using a 400-lb. spring balance. The gross weight thus obtained was 1,965 lb.

Next the pieces were further subdivided and re-weighed to give details of individual organs (Table I). The difference of 31 lb. in gross weight is doubtless accounted for by loss of fluids and evaporation during the second weighing. The connective tissue from the digestive tract was removed and measurements made of the various segments (Table II).

This cow had not attained full permanent dentition. The third lower molars were just cutting through the gums, and the third upper molars just penetrating the jawbone.

The stomach contents were mainly finely chewed fruits of the sausage tree, *Kigelia pinnata*, some leaves of *Diplorhynchus condylocarpon*, and a little dry grass (unidentified).

The skull is now in the National Museum, Bulawayo, registered No. 22984.

TABLE I

Part of body	Weight in lb.	Notes
Red meat	798	All edible
Connective tissue	36	Mostly fat and mesentery.
Skeleton and skull	240	Including horns and brain.
Skin	296	Including soles of feet and ears
Digestive tract	68	
Digestive tract contents ...	297	
Heart	13	12 in. × 11 in.
Lungs	16	
Kidneys	7	9 in. × 7 in., (3 lb. 11 oz., and 3 lb. 7 oz. each)
Spleen	7	43 in. × 8½ in. (actual weight 6 lb. 11 oz.)
Liver	32	Five-lobed, 30 in. × 20 in., no gall bladder.
Uterus, foetus and fluids ...	49	
Blood and body fluids ...	75	Approx. nine gallons.
TOTAL	1,934	

TABLE II

Portion of digestive tract	Size
Oesophagus	36 in. long
Stomach	31 in. × 24 in.
Small intestine	38 ft. long
Large intestine and caecum ...	15 ft. long

The foetus was female, fully pigmented, and had soft yellowish soles to the feet. No hair was present, even on head or tail, but follicles were traceable over most of the body. The mammae were distinct, and the horn buds and skin folds well developed. Measurements and weights were: crown/rump 13½ ins.; head length, top of poll to muzzle, 6½ ins.; tail, from anus, 5¾ ins.; ear 1½ ins.; approximate height at withers 8 ins.; weight of foetus alone, 10 lb. 12 oz.; of placenta 2 lb. 3 oz.—V. J. WILSON and P. W. EDWARDS.