

£5,000 if they would make the Meru Game Reserve a National Park before the end of 1966. We are glad to report the offer was accepted within a few days of the deadline.

ANGOLA

1246

Rhino and crocodile

The Council for the Protection of Nature in Angola has amended the Game Regulations so as to include the black rhinoceros among the animals accorded total protection. A five-year ban on the hunting of crocodiles has also been imposed.

ZAMBIA

Poaching problem

The Zambia Game Department estimates that approximately 200,000 wild animals are illegally slaughtered each year—equivalent to a loss of £1 million to the country. Particularly affected are the red lechwe and the black lechwe, of which there are only an estimated 24,000 and 4,000 respectively left. Armed men are now patrolling some areas following the murder of several officials by poaching groups.

TANZANIA

New safari lodges

The Commonwealth Development Corporation, the National Development Corporation, and United Transport (Overseas) Ltd. have joined in a venture to exploit the tourist potential of the Lake Manyara area in northern

Tanzania. They have taken over the Lake Manyara Hotel, and are building two lodges, one at Ngorongoro and the other at Seronera. The new company will be called Serengeti Safari Lodges Limited.

NEW GUINEA

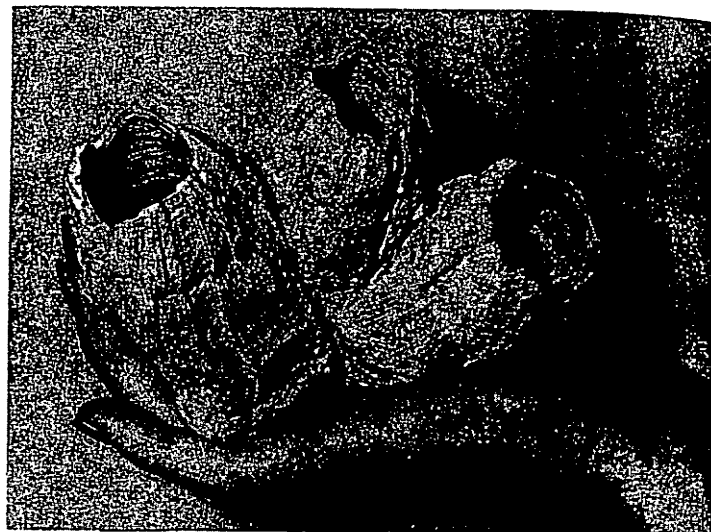
Pets problem

The plight of cats and dogs in Papua and New Guinea becomes more acute with the increasing number of emigrants to Australia. At present the pets must either be found new homes or be destroyed. The only way in which they may be allowed into Australia is after they have spent a quarantine period in Britain! This is naturally extremely expensive, and very upsetting for the pets, and the Australian government is being requested to set up its own quarantine centres.

MISCELLANEOUS

● The World Wildlife Fund is holding an International Congress 'Nature and Man' in Amsterdam from April 27-30, 1967. The purpose of the Congress is to create a wider interest in the aims of the Fund by stressing the importance of nature conservation in the long-term betterment of mankind, and by broadening the knowledge of the relationship between nature and man.

● The Annual General Meeting and conference of the Mammal Society of the British Isles will be held at Queen's University,



Most people who have slipped and fallen on rocks at the seaside have painful recollections of the jagged little acorn barnacles which encrust them. The largest British species, *Balanus perforatus*, is a little over one inch across, but in the tropics some of them grow to a much larger size.

Sr Jose M. Cei has sent us this photo of the parrot barnacle (*Balanus psittacus*) of the coast of Chile, one of the largest acorn barnacles known; three of them are shown held in a human hand. When they are alive the living internal parts are beautifully coloured in yellow, red, and violet

Belfast, from March 31 to April 3.

● The International Board of Trustees of the World Wildlife Fund recently elected several new members, including Dr Bernhard Grzimek, Director of Frankfurt Zoo, General Charles

Lindbergh, first man to fly the Atlantic solo, and Eugene Black, former President of the World Bank. The Board is thus made up at present of 18 personalities from Europe and the United States. Representatives from Asia and South America should be elected in the near future.

What Birds are Where

A regular report from ornithologist John Gooders

On Sunday 15 January 1967, and during the weeks on either side, bird-watchers tried to count all the ducks, geese, and swans in Europe, North Africa, and south-west Asia. This first International Wildfowl Census is the logical extension of the British wildfowl counts that were started in 1947, and have since 1954 been under the general aegis of the Wildfowl Trust.

The army of stalwart observers that count wildfowl on all the significant ponds, lakes, reservoirs, floods, marshes, and estuaries (totalling 2,000 places in all), who go out in all weathers on the nearest Sunday to the 15th of the month from October to March, had by 1963

produced the most intensive and complete set of data on wild animal populations yet achieved. There might be twelve to fifteen marsh harriers in England, a hundred or so wrynecks, three or four hundred bearded tits—but this is on a totally different scale to 13,000 barnacle geese, 50,000 pinkfeet, or 150,000 teal!

Ringling has shown that to think of wildfowl as 'British' is short-sighted, when an individual might spend part of the year anywhere from Siberia to Africa, and it is not surprising that international co-operation has such a long history.

An example of limited data giving a wrong impression is provided by the English figures for the Brent goose, which in 1955-57 numbered 7,000 and

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