THE NATURALIST.

BURCHELL'S RHINOCKROS.

BURGERLL'S REINOCKEGS.

CREAT INTEREST has been carried amongst zoologists by the arrival in London of two perfects keletons and skins of the most guantic of the rinoceroses, namely, that which is known scientifically as R. stimus, and popularly, though errouseously, as the white rini-oserose. The specimens were both obtained by Mir Coryndon, who states the species had not been seen or heard of since 1892, when Mr Ayru and himself came across several specimens, two of which were shot. When Mr Coryndon described the shooting of these specimens in the Feld of May 20, 1833, in reviewed a commission to obtain if possible specimens for Mr Walter Bothschild's museum at Tring. Returning in the sensing winter to the north-casters portion of Mashou-land, where he the ught the species would be found, he discovered to his great delight the spoor of the B. simus, which is acally distinguished from that of the common history, cies, R. bictories. To quote his own description, as given in the Jfrican Review:

Suddenly I descried, fring down under a rise, facing no, and about a mile

saly distinguished from that of the common black sp. cies, R. bicormis, or quarts his own description, as given in the Jirican Review:
Suddenly I descried, Jring down under a rise, facing me, and about a mile, two great black thisps which I have to be while rhunced. The wind a them blowing from no in their direction, and my beciness was to get behind them. They hay so all 169 yards from theleosi gones thick bunk, to between them and the bunk was spech of long grass, fortunsiely left the bunk of the state of the state of the bunk of the bunk of the state of the state of the bunk of the bunk of the state of the state of the bunk of the bunk of the state of the state of the bunk of the bunk of the state of the state of the bunk of the bunk of the bunk of the bunk of the state of the state of the bunk of the bunk of the bunk of the state of the state of the bunk of the bunk of the state of the state of the bunk of the state of the

seer got up a ain. When I look seed me, up trees. They had proceed a final charge, and had proceed a final charge, and had proceed a final charge, and had be two rhinkow were magnificent rutes. They were both fully rows hulls, and each of them ma quite squal in built to two of an every language. They are the

and use and make. And upper to the second of the second of

ining it creatrial animais, with the exception of the elephant. It differs from the other species in baring a square upper lip: the large a square upper lip: the large as quare upper lip entire exception of trees and twigs into its month. The square upper lip enables it readily to obtain. It is only found in 'trics routh of the Zambesi river, and of late years has become extremely scarce-in fact, its extinct in cannot be far distant now that the country is opened up to sportsmen. The exact character of the head of the R. dissus is very strikingly shown in the engraving of the two heads reproduced from Mr Coryadon's own drawing, which he has most obligingly lest for the purpose. The broad, greater upper lip, some 9in. from side to cide, is readily upper lip of the other African species.

Now You have a striken an extracted of the specimen or outsined by Mr Coryadon—that intended for Mr Coryadon, and be expressed in the lipsum of firmeting it with Mr Coryadon, and be expressed in the lipsum of firmeting it with Mr Coryadon, and be expressed to the highly satisfied with the work of the tandermix! In order to the hope sint to the coast, it was found necessary to divide it into this hope sint to the coast, it was found necessary to divide it into this hope sint to the coast, it was found necessary to divide it into the hope and the limbs was divided into two equal portions by an incision which extended down the back and under the belly. Some idea of the difficulty of obtaining these animals may be inferred from the fact that this one had been repeatedly wounded by the natives. Mr Coryadon showed me old wounds in the skin, from undernead which he had cattracted in some cases leaden and in other non-conditions; hat none had penetrated much deeper than colonial strike the strike of the hope and the limbs was divided in two homes of the horizon of the hope and the lipsum of many lipsum of the hope and

ro horns.

Some acceedingly long laper horns were exhibited by Mr P. L., clater at a meeting of the Accelogical Society Lett par, which have on rise to a susption of the Accelogical Society Lett par, which have on rise to a susption of the acceloration of another species. This attrawill, however, he polably six target as Mr Coryadoc departs at week fr a taw praw; to to of exploration to the north of the reat late Tangauyika. During this period he purposed to collect not

only for the mireum of Mr Walter Rothschild, but also for the national collection. Now that Mr Selous has resigned active exploration, the mantle of this mighty hunter could hardly fall on more worthy the olders. W. B. Tructure its.

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACT (1890) AMENDMENT.

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACT (1880) AMERIDMENT.

On Wednesdry afternion the second reading of this bill was mored by Sir He bert Maxwell. Barr., M.P., who pointed out that it differed from a hill on the tame subject which the House of Comm as passed through all its stages has tyear, in that certain amendments made therein in the House of Lords are incorporated as alternative to the original provisions. Under the hill as it is now presumed county councils are empowered to apply for an order (1) for the prohibition of taking eggs within specified areas; (2) for the prohibition of taking the eggs of named species of birds; (3) for the addition of any bird not included in the schedule of the original Act to the said schedule. The following is the full text:

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bird not included in the schedule of the original act to the said subsedule. The following is the full test:

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W. col.; 13th, Chelmsford (C. Smoothy); Gh., March.
A.C. C. P.—April 3, Chelmsford (C. Smoothy); Gh., March.
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S. Keswick, Norwich (J. H. Green
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Eco.—March 21, 25, Keswick, Norwich (J. H. Green
Backloodeb, Conway (T. H. Wood); Bid. Harshynd
Backloodeb, Conway (T. H. Wood); Bid. Barshynd
Daries).
Daries (J. H. G. Barshy); Ab. Barshynd
Frost; 4th, Benkill, Sussex (J. Clira Conway)
4th, Worester (Ber. W. A. Faultney).
Tark (W. R. Bend); 7th, Barshyndol.
J. W. B.; 5th, Wood). Dorset (E. R. Banker); 18th
water, Isle of Wight (A. R. Samden).
Sibbon, Josford (T. M. Ward); 3th, Worseley
St., Brentwood (G. Brampton); 3th, Golden
St., Brentwood (G. Brampton); 3th, Green
St., Brentwood (G. Brampton); 3th, Green
La. J. Dasset); 3th, Dannow (J. W. Barshy);
Manystead, Berlet (H. W. R. Berwich); 3th, Green
La. J. C. Barshy, Thorston (St. Himpton)
10th, Goldalming (S. A. Davies); 10th, Liconom. 10th,
10th, Goldalming (S. A. Barshy); 10th, Brandel,
10th, Chelmsford (J. W. Mearres); 12th, 10th, 10th,

Bark II., Parbary); 6th, rea.

Parbary); 6th, rea.

Rool) W3, Lewes (J. H. Verrain);

(F. H. H. Guillemard); 10th, Godaining ib. Activities, 19th, Chelmidord (J. W. Mearres); 13th, Islad, Smarring, 19th, Chelmidord (J. W. Mearres); 13th, Islad, Smarring, 19th, Chelmidord (C. Ginsodry); 2dd, Smarring, 19th, Chelmidord, 19th, Chelmidord, 19th, Painesick, Glossovich, William Ware, — March 19th, Godaining (J. A. Daviel); 7th, Wood); 9th, Godaining (J. A. Daviel); 10th, Mindlesbroogh (T. A. L. thbouss), Welliam—April G. Slatend (B. A. Daviel); 7th, Welliam Saro (E. Bidwill); 7th, Broomfield, Shropshira (Brilliam Saro); 10th, Eshop Aneckhad (J. T. Frond); 10th, Eshop Aneckhad (J. T. Frond); 10th, Eshop Aneckhad (J. T. Frond); 10th, Eshop Aneckhad (R. Bidwill); 10th, Eshop Aneckhad (R. Bidwill); 10th, Shropshira (Brilliam); 10th, 19th, 19th,

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Seld Shropshire (Blet.
Bagot).
CHIPP-CHAPP. The most solvest this list is the good mony to the method arrival of the method arrival of the method. Although, as added hough, as state to of March 81, it is the of Manna at the best our fortene to me a cuckoo before Angli in mast your artistic, it is impossible to hater), it is impossible to hater), it is impossible to hater. that so many change rent parts of the correlation to have been ministrati-endores the against excellent field. M Gilbert White, who Gilbert White, which is grown grown and properly in grown Recording to the control of the contro must have some for fact. And it is a the wryncol, or-mate," as it is calle parts of the country, mame, should have the cuckoo mits can



NOTES AND QUI

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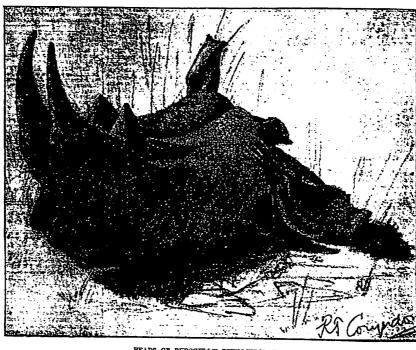
although a few instances of its having been found how with

boon recorded. We have just seen the which will

Act respected?—Bo.]

HUMMING-BIRD HAWW

been recorded. We have just soon one with a well-been chickenser of a pril 10. But why is not the Wild Bladt Chickenser of a pril 10. But why is not the Wild Bladt Chickenser of a pril 10. But why is not the Wild Bladt Chickenser of a pril 10. But why is not the Wild Bladt Chickenser of the control of the



HEADS OF BURCHELL'S RHINOCEROS (R. SIMUS), (From a Skotch of Mr R. T. Corra

circulating in or near that place; (i) by faing notices of the order in complements spots within and near each place in which the order operates and (c) in such other manners as the Secretary of State may direct known to the proble.

5. Any seminary that the problems, with a view to making the order known to the public.

5. Any seminary that the present of this Act, shill take or destroy to the care of our other person to take or destroy (a) the care of our wild kird within any area specified in the or destroy (a) the care of any species of wild kird named in the order skall, on one (b) the open of any species of wild kird named in the order skall, on one though two processes of the peace in England, Wales, or Irritand, o before the sheet in Socioland, forfeit and 1sq for every egg so taken or destroyed a sum act according case pound.

6. Any expension incurred by the owned of the process.

forficit and jay for every egg so taken or destroyed a sum not execute; oce pount,

6. Any expenses incurred by the ocumell of a county under this let may,

8. Any expenses incurred by the ocumell of a county under this let in the bearing of the Local Government Act, 1839, 31 & 12 Vict. c. 41; or, as far as respects Section, the Local Government (Sovernment (Sovernment Act, 1839, 32 & 19 Vict. c. 30, 32 &

I Teland, with the variety for the comment of the first of the sensitive files and the sensitive files files

ARRIVAL OF SUMMER BIRDS.

THE under mentioned dates are not to be regarded as the earliest which have noted this year, two previous lists having already appared in the Freid of March 31 a. d 4 yril."

MOUSE MATING—April 5. Lowiands. Taconton (T. Meyler).

BWALLOW—171 J., Swanage (J. Andrews): 5th. Chaster (T. H. D. March).

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BWALLOW—171 J., Swanage (J. Andrews): 5th. Chaster (T. H. D. Meyler).

BWALLOW—171 J. B. Wenney (J. Chelmsford (J. W. Moerre): 6th. Bash (A. Carellani): 6th. High Basnet (S. Morre): 9th. Selly Oak, Worlden (St. Meller M. H. Hagwel: 9th. Wohre, Beds (B. Webster): 11th. Whilesbourna. Warwick (F. C. Morrao): 12th. Andlem. Cheshind of H. Grices): 12th. Bromsfeld, Shropothire (Rev. L. H. G. P. W. Killowin): 12th. Bromsfeld, Shropothire (Rev. L. H. G. P. W. Killow): 12th. Bromsfeld, Shropothire (Rev. L. H. G. P. W. Killow): 12th. Witchelli; 9th. Kaswick, Novwich (G. H. Grices): 10th. Witchelli; 9th. Kaswick, Novwich (G. Smoothy): April mocchys. Warnick.—March 31, Chelmsford (C. Smoothy): April mocchys. Wells (W. A. Fon): 4th, Winderham. Surrey J. S. Bromwich): (Ch. Elizade (S. A. Davies): 7th. Bath (A. Fon): (E. R. Bankes): 10th, Nev Forest J. E. Kelsall).

THE NATURALIST.

BURCHELL'S RHINOCEROS.

GREAT INTEREST has been excited amongst zoologists by the arrival in London of two perfect skeletons and skins of the most gigantic of the rhinoceroses, namely, that which is known scientifically as R. simus, and popularly, though erroneously, as the white rhinoceros. The specimens were both obtained by Mr Coryndon, who states the species had not been seen or heard of since 1892, when Mr Ayre and himself came across several specimens, two of which were shot. When Mr Coryndon described the shooting of these specimens in the Field of May 20, 1893, he received a commission to obtain if possible specimens for Mr Walter Bothschild's museum at Tring. Returning in the ensuing winter to the north-eastern portion of Mashon land, where he th ught the species would be found, he discovered to his great delight the spoor of the R. simus, which is easily distinguished from that of the common black species, R. bicornis. To quote his own description, as given in the African Review:

Suddenly I descried, lying down under a rise, facing me, and about a mile off, two great black things which I knew to be white rhimocert. The wind was then blowing from me in their direction, and my business was to get was then blowing from me in their direction, and my ounness was an get up behind them. They lay alout led yirds from the lee of some thick hush, but between them and the bush was a ratch of long grass, fortunately left by the bush fires. Telling the "boy" to remain behind, I crawled up behind the grass. My difficulty, of course, was finding the two rhinos together. They are not dangerous animals except one gets in front of them after they are wounded. They trot surp isingly fast, and though not very keen sighted, have excellent scent and hearing. I reached the tuft of grass and looked through. I saw that the animals were evidently suspicious, and one of them had got up. As I knew that the other would soon rise too, I whited. Presently the other stood up, and then suddenly up went their ears, and I knew that they had "spotted" me. They stood towards me shoulder on.—The usual way to she it a rhino. (In that position) is, to hit him in the shoulder, which fractures the bone and prevents him getting away. As I wanted the animals for museum purposes, however, it was necessary to avoid, if possible, spoiling the skeleton. Before they had time to move I had shot them both in the lungs. No. 1 got away about a mile before I finished him with four bullets. No. 2 in the meantime had made off at a tremendous gallop down the valley, and had turned off up behind them. They lay at out 100 yards from the les of some thick bush a mile before I finished him with four bullets. No. 2 in the meantime had made off at a tremendous gallop down the valley, and had turned off into some thick bash. I doubled across, and, cutting off the corner, reachet the bush about 100 yards behind the rhino, who had been throwing up blood by the gallon. I followed his track for 500 yards, till he emerged from the bush on the other side into the open. Here, as he subsided into a trot, I was only fifty yards behind him. I was so blown that I did not dare to take a snap shot. I therefore leant my gun on a tree, and p anted two bullets close to the root of the tail. This finished him off. He went 200 yards into some bush, grunted heavily, sank down on his belly, and never got up axain. When I looked round I saw the boys, who had followed me, up trees. They had expected a final charge, and had takes precautionary measures.

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only for the museum of Mr Walter Rothschild, but also for the national collection.

Now that Mr Selons has resigned active exploration, the mantle of this mighty hunter could hardly fall on more worthy shoulders. W. B. TEGETREIEE.

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACT (1830) AMENDMENT.

On Wednesday afternoon the second reading of this bill was moved by Sir He bert Maxwell. Bart., M.P., who pointed out that it differed from a bill on the same subject which the House of Commins passed through all its stages last year, in that certain amendments made therein in the House of Lords are incorporated as alternative to the original provisions. Under the bill as it is now presented county councils are empowered to apply for an order 11.1. r the prohibition of taking eggs within specified areas; (2) for the prohibition of taking the eggs of named species of birds; (3) for the addition of any bird not included in the schedule of the original Act to the said schedule. The following is the full text:

A BILL TO AMEND THE WILD BEEDS PROTECTION ACT, 1880.
WHEREAS It is expedient to provide for the letter protection of certain species of wild birds in the United Kingdom: Be it therefore emacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by an i with the advice and coment of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Comment in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may for all purposes be cited as the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1884, and shall be construed as one with the Wild B.ris Protection Act, 1880 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Act", except as hereinafter provided.

2. A Secretary of State may, after the passing of this Act, upon applica-tion by the county council of any administrative county by order problems. (1) The taking or destroying of wild birds eggs in any year or years in any place or p aces within that county; or (2) the taking or destroying the eggs of any specified kind of wild birds within that county or part or parts thereof, as recommended by the said county council and set forth in the said order. (3) The application by the county council shall specify the limits of the place or places, or otherwise, the particular species of wild birds to which it is proposed that any prohibition in the order is to apply, and shall set forth the reasons on account of which the application is made. 3. A Secretary of State may, on the representation of the council of any administrative county, order that the principal Act shall apply within that county, or any part or parts thereof, to any species of wild kind not included in the schedule of that Act, as if that species of wild kind were

Act shall apply accordingly.

4. (1) The council of an administrative county shall in every year give public notice of any order under this Act which is in force in any place within their county during the three weeks p eceding the commencement of the period of the year during which the order operates. (2) Public notice under this section shall be given: (a) As regards each place in which an order operates, by advertising the order in two local newspapers.

included in the sch-dule of that Act, and on the making of such order that

Castellain, jun.); 7th, Richmond Park (A. H. Recht 9th, New Forest (W. A. Fox); 9th, Silten, Young) W. od); 13th, Chelmsford (C. Smoothy), 6th, Richard BLACKCAP.—April 3, Chelmsford (C. Smoothy); 6th, Richard

Davies).

CUCKOO.—March 21, 25, Keswick, Norwich (J. H. Guran)
Bodlandeb, Cenway (T. H. Wood); Elst, Hawkhurg:
Dickens); April 2, Hawkhurg: (W. E. Dickens);
Chelmsford (G. Smoothy); Srd, Ifield, near Grawley:
Frost); 4th, Bashill, Sussex (J. Oliver); 4th, Chadon;
Surrey (A. F. Parbury); 4th, Bath (A. Castellin, 4th, Worcester (Rev. W. A. Faulkner); 5th, Ashford, G. W. B.; 5th, Wool, Dornet (E. R. Rankes); 7th, wester, Isle of Wigat (A. R. Scandern); 7th, Bark (W. R. Bead); 7th, Barnataple (J. Parkeds)
Sibton, Yoxford (T. M. Ward); 8th, Worcester (T. H. Sch, Brentwood) (G. Brampton); 8th, Corfe (Galli) Stiton, 1 extern (1. m. watt); cm, worester [T. H. Sth, Brentwood (G. Brampton); Sth, Corfe (Jedis E. R. Bankes); Sth, Wolturn, Beds (B. Webster); Sth, Dunmow (J. W. Mennes); Sth, Dunmow (J. W. Mennes); Sth, Pulhomes nampstead, Berks (H. W. B. Berwick); St., Pulborner, (H. G. Pulling); St., Tiverton (Sir Kingston James), St., Swanage (J. Andrews); 9th, Lowes, Susson (J. H.) 19th, Godaloning (S. A. Pavies); 10th, Leicester (B. W. 11th, Wellesbourne, Warwick (F. B. Morgan); 11th, Will Surrey (J. S. Bromwich); 11th, Bromfield, Shropell, L. R. C. Bagot).

L. R. C. Bagot).
16HTINGALE. — April 4, Chelmsford (O. Smoothy).
Berkill, Sasses (J. Oliver); 8th, Chiddingfold, Surray.
Parbury; 8th, Flax Bourton, Somestet (O. Franciscon); 9th, Trumpington, 10th, Godalming (B. Aller, H. H. Guillemard); 10th, Godalming (B. Aller, H. Chelmsford (J. W. Meares); 12th, Ifield, Sagaran

LLOW WHEN.-March 29, Chelmsford (C. Smoothy) Bath (A. Uestel ain, jum.); 7th, Fainswick, Gloucetts Witchell); 7th, New Forcet (J. E. Kelsell); 8th, 1800 forcet (J. E. Kelsell); 8th, 1800 forcet (J. E. Kelsell); 8th, 1800 forcet (J. M. Wood); 9th, Godshming (S. A. Daviel Lith, Middlesbrough (T. A. L. fthouse), 11th, Middlesbrough (T. A. L. fthouse), 1800 forcet (E. Bisterell); 7th, Bromfield, Shropshire (Rev. Naze (E. Bisterell); 7th, Bromfield, Shropshire (Rev. Bagot); 10th, Bishop Auckland (J. T. Prud),

ELLOW WACTAIL.—April ;, Walton-on-the-Name (E. Billing) Godalming (S. A. Davies).

TUBLE DOVE.—April 10, New Forest (W. A. Fox).

BANDHARTIN.—April 12, Bromfield, Shropshire (Rev. Franch)

Bagot). SANDPIPER. April 19 in field, Shropshire (Rev. I. Bagoti,

CHIPP-CHAPP, Hard Chelmstord (f. 1997). The most police this list is the guaranteed of the market the carried of the casks the Although, as stated in the second in the sec been our fortune to see a cuckoo before Apr in must years seriou later), it is impossible to that so many cheevers rent parts of the count have been mistaken. excellent field Gilbert White, who ing upon Second (terr (which he doubted those has since been prove truel that



shoulder un. The usual way to she to a rhino ('n that position) is to hit him in the shoulder, which fractures the bone and prevents him getting sway. As I wasted the animals for museum purposes, however, it was necessary to avoid, if pessible, spoiling the skeleton. Before they had time to move I had shot them both in the lungs. No. I got away about a mile before I finished him with four bullets. No. 2 in the meantime had made off at a tremendous gallop down the valley, and had turned off into some thick bush. I doubled across, and, cutting off the corner, reache I the bush about 100 yards behind the rhino, who had been throwing up blood by the gallom. I followed his track for 200 yards, till he emerged from the bush on the other side into the open. Here, as he subsided into a trot, I was only fifty yards behind him. I was so blown that I did not acrot take a snap shot. I therefore leant my gun on a tree, and p anted two bullets close to the root of the tail. This finished him off. He went 200 yards into some bush, grunted heavily, sank down on his belly, and never got up a ain. Why I looked round I saw the boys, who had fol-

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Burchell's, or the squaremouthed rhinoceros, is very absurdly termed the white rhinoceros; for its dirty, dark slaty colour is even deeper than that of the better known African species, R. bicornis. It is difficult to account for this misnomer, although it has been suggested that, as the animal is more lacustrine in its habits, it may have been seen by the earlier settlers covered with dried mud or clay, which gave it a lighter colour; and hence its name. It is by far the largest of the whole group, and is undon tedly the heaviest of all living to restrial animals, with the exception of the elephant. It differs from the other species in having a square upper lip; that of the ordinary African rhingeros is pointed and prehensile, enabling it to pull

branches of trees and twigs into its month. The square-monthed species feeds entirely on grass, which its broad, square upper lip enables it readily to obtain. It is only found in 'frica south of the Zambesi river, and of lats years has become extremely scarce—in fact, its extinct n cannot be far distant now that the country is opened up to sportsmen. The exact character of the head of the R. simus is very strikingly shown in the engraving of the two heads reproduced from Mr Coryndon's own drawing, which he has most obligingly lent for the purpose. The broad, square upper lip, some 9in, from side to side, is readily distinguished, and is remarkably distinct from the pointed urchenile

said order. (3) The application by the county council shall specify the limits of the place or places, or otherwise the particular species of wild birds to which it is proposed that any prohibition in the order is to apply, and shall set forth the reasons on account of which the application is made.

3. A Secretary of State may, on the representation of the council of any administrative county, order that the principal Act shall apply within that county, or any part or parts thereof, to any species of wild bird not included in the schrödle of that Act, as if that species of wild bird not included in the schrödle of that Act, and on the making of such order that Act shall apply accordingly.

4. (1) The council of an administrative county shall in every year give public notice of any order under this Act which is in force in any place within their county during the three weeks p ecoding the commencement of the period of the year during which the order operates. ?? Public notice under this tection shall be given: (a) As regards each place in which an order operates, by advertising the order in two local new spapers

WILLOW WREN.—March 29, Chelmsford (C. Smoothy); J. Bath (A. Castel ain, jun.); 7th, Painswick, Glorgete, Witchell); 7th, New Forest (J. E. Keisell); 3th, 10th, 10th (7th, M. Wood); 9th, Godalming (S. A. David, C. M. Wood); 9th, Godalming (S. A. David, Lith, Middlesbrough (T. A. L. fthouse), 11th, Middlesbrough (T. A. L. fthouse), Wheatell, 2th, 10th, 1

YELLOW WAGTAIL.—April 7, Walton-on-the-Name (E. Bligger Godalming (S. A. Davies).

TUBILE DOVE.—April 10, New Forest (W. A. Fox).

BANDMARTIN.—April 12, Bromfield, Shropshire (Rev. J. Bagot).

SANDPIPER.—April 19 field, Shropshire (Rev. Bagot).

Chiff-chapp. He Chelmsford (C. 8 The most notices this list is the ger mony to the proje arrival of the cucking Although, as stated is seemed to eassi been our fortune to a cuckoo before Are in mest years ser later), it is impossible that so many observe rent parts of the com have been mistaken endorse the senting Gilbert White, who ing upon Scopoligi has since been promotived true) that woodeoc their young remarked XXXI., to Pennant); cour forbils me to a lutely that any fact! because I have never witness to such a fact with the cuckeo, candounce pels us to conclude that the so many observers bare must have some four fact. And it is the wryneck, or mate," as it is called parts of the country it name, should have see the cuckoo in its early this year. The swallow and the

The swallow and the gale have appeared usual time for their and this is the case and the redstart, tree puri.

NOTES AND QUI

HOOPOE IN KEN specimen of the loshot by the keeper morning (April'). The believes it has for neighbourhood for a as during the will.

quently heard a strange bird uttering a note which he resemb ing the whistle of a steam engine.—S. Then there been a hoopee, which has a note of a very different Morecver, this bird is a summer visitor, usually arrived although a few instances of its having been found here there is not not the which was been recorded. We have just seen one which was Chichester on April 10. But why is not the wild Birds Act respected —ED.

HEADS OF BURCHELL'S RHINOCEROS (R. SIMUS), (From a Sketch by Mr R. T. Coryndon.)

circulating in or near that place; (b) by fixing notices of the order in conspicuous spots within and near each place in which the order operates; and (c) in such other manner as the Secretary of State may direct, or as the courcil may think expedient, with a view to making the order known

to the public.

5. Any person who, after the passing of this Act, shall take or destroy or incite any other person to take or destroy (a) the eggs of any wild birds within any area specified in the order; or (i) the eggs of any species of wild bird named in the order shall, on conviction before any two justices of the peace in England, Walss, or Ireland, o tefore the sheriff in Scotland, forfeit and pay for every egg so taken or destroyed a sum not exceeding

HUMMING-BIRD HAWK-MOTH.—I saw a fine special

seven were engaged in carrying the bones and hides. The upper jaw al ne was a good load for one

Burchell's, or the squaremouthed rhinoceros, is very absurdly termed the white rhinoceros; for its dirty, dark slaty colour is even deeper than that of the better known African species. R. bicoruis. It is difficult to account for this misnomer, although it has been suggested that, as the animal is more lacustrine in its habits, it may have been seen by the earlier settlers covered with dried mud or clay, which gave it a lighter colour; and hence its name. It is by far the largest of the whole group, and is undon tedly the heaviest of all living to restrial animals, with the exception of the elephant. It differs from the other species in having a square upper lip; that of the ordinary African rhin-ceros is pointed and prehensile, enabling it to pull branches of trees and twigs

into its mouth. The square-mouthed species feeds entirely on grass, which its broad, square upper lip enables it readily to obtain. It is only found in frica south of the Zambesi river, and of late years has become extremely scarce—in fact, its extinct n cannot be far distant now that the country is opened up to sportsmen. The exact character of the head of the R. simus is very strikingly shown in the engraving of the two heads reproduced from Mr Coryndon's own drawing, which he has most obligingly lent for the purpose. The broad, square upper lip, some 9in. from side to side, is readily distinguished, and is remarkably distinct from the pointed, prehensile

upper lip of the other African species.

One of the specimens optained by Mr Coryndon—that intended for Mr Walter Roths hil 's museum at Tring—is now on view at Mr-Rowl nd Ward's studio in Piccadily; it has been mounted in an eminently satisfactory manner. I had the pleasure of inspecting it with Mr Coryndon, and he expressed himself highly satisfied with the work of the taxidermist. In order to bring this huge skin to the coast, it was found necessary to divide it into three parts. The skin of the head and neck constituted one part; that of the body and the limbs was divided into two equal portions by an incision which extended down the back and under the belly. Some idea of the difficulty of obtaining these animals may be inferred from the fact that this one had been repeatedly wounded by the natives. Mr Coryadon showed me old wounds in the skin, from underneath which he had extracted in some cases leaden and in other iron bullets; but none had penetrated much deeper than the skin Whether a living Rhinoceros simus will ever be obtained and exhibited in our zoological collections is a matter of considerable doubt. All the other species have been seen in our zoological gardens. Se eral specimens of the Indian one-horned Zoological Society, and it has been shown in the gardens of the Zoological Society, and it has been, so to speak, familiar to Europeans since the first specimen was sent to Emmanuel, king of Po tugal, in 1513. We have also had specimens of the Java rhinoceros, R. sondaicus, a species which has an extensive range in the east. A third species is the Sumatran rhinoceros (R. sumatrensia), from Malacca, which is two-horned; and there is a variety of it which is termed the hairy-eared rhinoceros (R. lasiotis); this comes from Chittigong These are all Asiatic; and then we have the African two horned R. bicornis, and a variety of it which is known as the K- itlos, which differs apparently only in the relative length of the

Some exceedingly long taper horns were exhibited by Mr P. L. Schater at a meeting of the Zcological Society last year, which have given rise to a suspicion of the existence of another species. This matter will, however, by protably set at rest, as Mr Corynden departs next week f ra (we years tour of exploration to the north of the great lake Tangauyika. During this period he purposes to collect not



HEADS OF BURCHELL'S RHINOCEROS (R. SIMUS). (From a Sketch by Mr R. T. Coryndon.)

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6. Any expenses incurred by the nuncil of a county under this Act may be defrayed by that council as expenses for general county purposes within the meaning of the Local Government Act, 1833, 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41; or, so far as respects Scotland, the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1882. 52 & '3 Tiet. c. 50.

7. (1) This Act shall apply to Scotland, with the substitution of the Secretary for Scotland for a Secretary of State. 2 This Act shall apply to Ireland, with the substituti n of the Lord Lieutenant for a Secretary of State, and of the grand jury for the control of an administrative county, and any expenses incurred in carrying this Act into effect in Ireland shall be defrayed out of grand jury cess.

In a discussion which followed, Mr T. Healy said he did not rise for the purpose of objecting, but he wished to knew what security they had that the Lords, who seemed to have peculiar views on the subject of wild birds, would not again introduce new provisions. On the question being put an objection was raised to the second reading. and it was consequently pos: poned.

ARRIVAL OF SUMMER BIRDS.

THE under mentioned dates are not to be regarded as the earliest which have been noted this year, two previous lists having already appeared in the Field of March 31 a. d April 7. HOUSE MARTIN.-April 5, Lowlands, Taunton (T. Meyler).

Swallow.—April 3, Swanage (J. Andrews); 5th, Chester (T. H. Thornely); 5th, Berryhead (Sir Kingston James, Bart.); 6th, New Forest (J. E. Kelsall); 6th, Chelmsford (J. W. Meares); New Forest (J. E. Aeissall); Oth, Uneimstord (J. W. Meares); 6th, Bath (A. Cas'ellain, jun.); 8th, High Barnet (S. Morse); 9th, Selly Oak, Worcestershire (J. H. Haguel: 9th, Webtarn, Beds (B. Webster); 11th, Wellesbourne. Warwick (F. C. Morgan); 12th, Audlem. Cheshire (C. W. Kellock, jun.); 12th, Bromfield, Shropshire (Rev. L. R C. Paget),

Dromnera, Suropanire (Nev. D. R. C. Raget).

REDSTART.—April 7, Bath (A. Castellain, jun.); 7th, Stroud (C. A. Witchell); 9th, Keswick, Norwich (G. H. Gurcey); 10th, Sibton, Toxford (T. M. Wood); 10th, Chelmaford (C. Smoothy). WRINECK.—March 31, Chelmsford (C. Smoothy); April 1, Malvern Wells (W. A. Fox); 4th, Wind'esham, Surrey J. S. Bromwich); 6th, Elstead (S. A. Davies); 5th Corfe Castle, Dorse; (E R. Bankes); 10th, Nev Forest (J. E. Kelsall). TREE PIPIT.—April 5, Ripley (S. A. Davies); 7th, Bath (A.

lutely that any fact to he because I have never been witness to such a fact !! So with the cuckoo, candour com pels us to conclude this whi so many observement strategy must have some four fact. And it is cure the wryneck, or mate," as it is cal parts of the country the cuckoo in its cort this year.

The swallow and gale have appear and this is the case at redstart, tree pipit. tail, and other small

NOTES AND OUR

HOOPOF IN KEN specimen of the ahot by the keeps morning (April 7). believes it has neighbourhood for

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HUMMING-BIRD HAWK-MOTH. - I saw a fine spec moth while walking through my sister's orchard house, hurst. The gardener and I attempted to catch it, but it at too active for us. I have never seen one so early in this party country, although it is not uncommon later in the realist weather is warmer. Our weather has been abnormally the appearance of Macroglessa stellatarum.—O. (Bridge Hall, Bury, Lauc.shire).

MORTALITY AMONGST SEAFOWL. -I have been account for the very large number of dead maon bills and ill which have been washed ashore on this (the Fife) coast-dw last month or two. Within a distance of about a quarter between Crail and Anstrucher, no fewer than twenty-forces were cat up, in all stages of decomposition. Can they have cambed to the very violent gales we have experienced that I do not see how otherwise to account for the occurrence FORTCNE (Barrsmuir, Crail, N.B.) The circumstance is 100 cedent d. From time to time we receive reports of large no guillemots, razor bills, and puffins being washed ashore affatt weather at sea .- Ep.

OTTER AWAY FROM WATER -I read with great interest Durham's letter on an otter being found away from the water. is by no means so very uncommon, as during a long experience otter Lunting I have frequently found them lying out in woods distance from the river, and in our mountainous distance in Comband the control of the control land they constantly go right away from the rivers and lates in the up amongst the rocks and boulders. This is more especially so in the breeding season, instinct, ro doubt, teaching them that that your are safer there than close to the view when they are liable to be are safer there than close to the river, where they are liable to be swept away by milder done swept away by sudden floods. I know one case very similar to that Mr Durham decaribes and definition of the contract of the co Mr Durham describes, where two otters were lying up in a dry drain mile; awar from a services and the latest awar from a latest moderate. miles away from any river or po: d. Fish are not absolutely necessary to the existence of otters, there are many other things they proud the content of the

HERON NESTING ON THE FARNE ISLANDS. -It may interest some of your readers to know that a pair of herons needed this spring amount of the other this spring among the boulder stones on the east end of the other Wideorens Wideorens. The nest was about St. 6in, in diameter, and was post posed of bleached sticks gathered from the inner Wideopens.