of the exact distribution of the fly in this country. wild. EUSTACE R. BANKES. The Rectory, Corfe Castle, Dorset. nests nagmorn be THE WHITE RHINOCEROS IN ZULULAND. go of SIR,-My attention has recently been directed to one or two letters the published in some of the home papers, in which a Mr Lacy refuses to but believe that the white rhinoceros (R. simus) shot by me last July was in a killed in Zululand, giving as his reason the statement that no specimen of this particular pachyderm has existed in the country for over a the quarter of a century. ond. tion Now the facts of the case are as follows: In July last Mr C. C. the Foxon (of the Zululand Police) and I left the N'konjeni Camp early one morning (I forget the exact date), arriving late the same day at Indusi's kraal, which is situated on the top of a ridge overlooking the low, fly-infested country that stretches from here to the sea. e 25, Here we formed our camp, it not being safe to take horses any M.P farther on account of the much-to-be-dreaded fly. The men of this stan are kraal are mostly keen hunters and expert inzimba (wild cat) trappers. of w and a short conversation with one or two of them soon convinced us that the reports as to the presence of R. simus were not unfounded. Leaving camp early next morning we proceeded, in an easterly e ns direction, down the ridge toward the junction of the Black and White Umfolosi rivers, some ten miles distant. The hunters who accompanied the t us from the kraal informed us that we might expect to find traces of rhinoceros as soon as we got on to the flat, and so, although we passed Drag many kuda, zebra, and rhebuck, we refrained from shooting at any for fear of startling our larger game. Once on the flat, we soon came on ADD rhino paths in the long grass, most having evidently been very recently used, and at once separated, Foxon following up a yesterday's Date. the spoor, while I made towards the only pool of water known in the , to that While resting awhile my shikari, "Ehla ingwe" (eat a leopard) tion descried something in the distance glistening a faint white in the sun. H. and on getting up and nearing it we made it out to be the bulky form of one of the huge pachyderms of which we were in search. A long stalk .. ventre-à-terre brought me to within a hundred yards of my victim. 6 and I at once planted a shot in her shoulder, on receiving which she ome immediately turned and charged, upon which I gave her another bullet in the neck, which caused her to swerve and run past me. ules Hastily reloading, I fired again, and had the intense gratification of seeing her sway, stumble on for a few yards, and then fall, with a mighty crash, stone dead. Next day I skinned her, cutting the hide f an in half longitudinally, and as soon as I could find means of conveyance carted the trophy off to Eshowe, whence Mr E. A. Brunner, of that place, acting as my agent, forwarded it to Durban en route for England, where the perfect specimen may shortly be viewed in the ules showroom of Mr R. Ward, of Piccadilly. are I may mention that, in a second trip, taken again in company with nla. Mr C. C. Foxon (than whom a keener sportsman does not exist), we saw five other specimens of R. simus, only one of which (a bull) was killed, though we might easily have added another to our bag, rds. C. R. VARNDELL. ule. NOTES AND QUERIES ON NATURAL HISTORY. WOODCOCK NESTING IN MONMOUTHSHIRE .- While riding rom in the Stanton Woods near Monmouth in the middle of Mon o

young Australian have, when reasted, is a dry, insipid stick in comparison with an English leveret, and that the most cunning devices as an article of food in any form.

The introduction of the English sparrow into America has been regarded as one of the greatest cursos ever inflicted upon a country by inconsiderate acclimitation. Not only have the song birds in many parts been exterminated by the sparrow, but the injury it has inflicted is acknowledged on all hands. Its extermination now is regarded as an impossive form of all hands. Its extermination move is regarded as an impossive form of the control of the co

common enemy, and resort is even had to poson to essen he actionappose, which was introduced into Jamains for the destruction of the rats that devoured the sugar canes, has proved an intoler-evil, not only to the sittlens and planters, but to the island as a le. It has exterminated all the ground-nesting wild birds that to hold the foremost place amongst the deliciacies of Jamaica, the edible land crabs that formerly issued in legions from the h. By destroying the birds it has produced a plagus of ticks and as los, which are almost intolerable more plaguage of the suppose; so that after the introduction, at a great expense of this nal, rewards are now offered for its extermination. But that is cleas.

imil, rewards are now offered for its extermination. But that belows, yet find domestinated animals that have turned wild he better that the property of the p

A PROTECTED AREA IN EPPING FOREST.

APROTECTED AREA IN EPPING FOREST.

AT the last field meeting of the Essex Naturalists Field C
Mr E. N. Buxton of Knighton, one of the verdecers of the for
propounded a scheme for the formation of a sanctaury in whice
would be the best way of giving some of the rarer denizes of
roses a chance of re-establishment. The rule of the committee
said, was a strict one in this respect: That nothing should
destroyed except by special order of the committee, and then
if proved to be injurious—thus, for instance, the roots, which as
the cross, and quarrel with them for sticks, are limited in numbe
then peace of mind of that colony; and the deer, when
rue complained of for enting the neighbour's clover, mus
cheeked. It occurred to him that this sanctaury of the for
of the adjoining proprietors, the birds most in need of protebeing those which are regarded by the gamekeepers, ricontents the Forest in this experiment, but for the sake of unan
ities. In if he would include all the proprietors whose
conclusions the same of the colony of the sake of the
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THE INDISCRIMINATE DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS

THE INDISCRIMINATE DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS:

the county of Westmoreland a law will come to force on June 25, and will remain in operation until June 25, 1900, to protect the eggs certain wild birds (together with the young). Amongst these are he perceptine, buzzard, hobby, merlin, kestrel, sparrow hawk, and ware, and this law appears to give much satisfaction to the majority the inhabitants of the districts where these birds breed, as for years are numbers also proved the state of the protect of the same period, as the killing of these is more destructive interest of the same period, as the killing of these is more destructive into the case of the parent birds thumestew assalso rendered legal for the same period, as the killing of these is more destructive into the case of the parent birds thumestew assalso rendered legal for the same period, as the killing of these is more destructive into the case of the parent birds and malarizating; and the buzzard formerly did so; but the Cautley Crag and Mallerstang; and the buzzard formerly did so; but the Cautley considered the same periods of the parent birds and discriminately about the contraction of the acts to to; but he has not replied to my letter. I trust that he county council will see its way to extend the same protection of the parent birds as to the young.

NAMENTAL MARINA

EQUINE HYBRIDS.

EQUINE HYBRIDS.

Stm.—As there seems to be an uncertainty in the minds of some copple whether mules will breed or not, a few words on this subject may not be out of place. Having travelled in countries where mules the bred, and having taken an interest in them, I have noticed their rest, and the state of the state o

mow that the foal was not her own, but one she had stelen frome mare.

It is a very unvise thing to let mules be any where near a her arase that have young foals with them, because very often mules, tallions and mares go nearly mad with excitement when they are a young foal for even a call; and they would kill it if great en a young foal should be a wind to the property of the pr

RONORE.

Sub-riand's book about mules and male breeding, and by the letters in the Field which have appeared since its publication. In 1992 persons more works at St. Loc., the whole which have appeared since its publication. In 1992 persons one works at St. Loc., the which will be the strength of the

THE FOREST-FLY.

SIR.—I concluded that, when Mr Morsan Evans, in the recond sentence that I quoted, wrote that this fly was not found "beyond the limits of the forest," he was referring to the county of Hants only; but one point intended to be conveyed by my remarks was that if, as I firmly believe to be the case, the range of the fly extends uninterruptedly through the New Forest westward nearly to Dor-chester, then it does occur in that strip of Hampshire which lies beyond the western limit of the Forest; for the toundary line in the Forest does not coincide with that of the country. If in S.B. hester, then it does occur at the constraint of the boundary has be Forest does not coincide with that of the county. Mr Evary rest assured that the fly referred to by me as existing in Sorset is identical with the New Forest species, which was abject of his article; and the one of which a few examples waken years ago at Glarvilles Wootton will doubtless have been have overloaded any distinctions between it and the lippobesca equina. Mr Mansel-Pleydell will be interested to I hat the forest Hy still exists on Corfe Common. When writing revious note I doubted its regular occurrence there, being unable to mind any instances of our horses having been attacked by then being ridden or driven across the common; but I now he one more that it is often found on horses turn there, though it is certainly nothing like as plentful as one tregularly occurs elsewhere on the southern side of the bills, the regulary occurs elsewhere on the southern side of the bills, the specimens are often carried for miles, by horse accustomers are often carried for miles, by horse accustom before they are noticed. Now that Mr Evans has arouse the matter, it is carnestly to be hoped that we may get a of the exact distribution of the fly in this country.

The Rectory, Corfe Cantle.

THE WHITE RHINOCEROS IN ZULULAND

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NOTES AND QUERIES ON NATURAL HISTORY. NOLES AND AUGILES ON MATURAL INSIGHT.

WOODCOCK NESTING IN MONMOUTHSHIRE—While riding the Stanton Woods, near Monmouth, in the middle of May, a condock of the up just under up larves a ness, dropping again at once, and the stanton with the stanton of the stanto

BIRDS (Leven, Fife, N. B.).

HOPPG IN SHROPSHIRE.—A few weeks ago one of my men rescued the body of a hoopee from a hawk (which from the description given scene to have been a sparrow hawk). The carcase was very much mangled, but I sent it to Mr Shaw, the naturalist in Strewabury, to be preserved. Is it not very unusual to see a hoopee in Stropshire?—W. J. S. Barbers-Stakksw (Bridgmorth). (The late Mr. W. E. Beckwith, in his account of "The Birds of Shropshire", and the state of th

the county.—Ed.]

ALPINE SWIFT IN MIDDLESEX.—It may interest your ornithological readers to know that I saw the Alpine swift (Cypselms melba) at Staines on May 19. There can be no doubtas to the correct identification, for this bird, when once seen, cannot be mistaken for any other. It was in company with several common swifts.—E. E. PETITIT. Simon this species was first noticed at Dover in Agusst, 1839, some thirty intances of fits occurrence in this country have been recorded at long interval. The second of the control of the second of the

as reported in the Field of July 29 in that year.—ED.,
PHEASANT NESTING IN A TREE.—Within the last ten days:
have had a pheasant hatch off in an oak tree. The nest was 21ft
from the ground. All the eggs (twelve in number) were hatched out
and four young birds were found dead at the foot of the tree, the
remainder I hope escaping. I have never known the commol
pheasant to nest in a tree, but I believe that other kinds do some
times. Perhaps you will kindly let me know.—H. W. E. [Instance
of pheasants no ting in trees are not so in the Tegetheries of work of
Pheasants (and edition, p. 10), the height from the ground varyin
from 9ft, to 25ft. Other cases will be found referred to in the Zoole
eist for 1894, no. 227, 266.—EB.

pist for 1894, pp. 227, 208.—En.]

The MOTE OF THE BUTTLESS.—A correspondent sals if anymany and the properties of the notes, and the properties of the notes and the properties of the properties o

something like that of the great bustard, reminded one also of the sound produced by a tap on a big drum.—For some months past a portable pump has been leauning against a corner formed by the portable pump has been leauning against a corner formed by the potting sheds and the wall of one of the greenhouses here. There is certainly more traffic past this particular spot than in any other part which was born in a near built in the inside of the pump. The only access to the next was through the long spont, exactly fin. in diameter, and it was curious to see the unerring precision with which the birds, flying at ordinary speed, would go straight into the spout without first settling on it. The spout is not large enough to allow of their entering with wings spread, so they took a regular "leader" into it with wings closed as they went in; but in coming out they hopped to the mouth of the spout and then spread their wings. The accompanying photograph, taken by my coachman, shows the position obliged for the photograph, is which it would have been well if the birds had appeared. This position for a tit's nest is not unprecedented, and this stumer we have had several reports (as, indeed, we do annually) of tits nesting in letter-boxes, &c.—Eb.]

WILD DUCK NESTING IN A TREE.—Never having seen or

birds had appeared. This position for a tit's nest is not unprecedent and this summer we have had sevent reports (as, indeed, we annually) of tits nesting in letter-boxes, &c.—Eb., annually) of tits nesting in letter-boxes, &c.—Eb., and the sevent are still the sevent and the

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
NAGERIE, REGENT'S PARK, FROM JUNE 3 TO JUNE 9. How obtained. Where located in the Gardens. Presented by Mr R. Edmeades Born in the Me-tagerie Presented by Mr J. T. Gorun Presented by Miss L. Panther House 1 Rhesus Monkey (Macacus rhesus) 9
1 Red Deer (Cervus elaphus) 5
1 Herring Gull (Larus argentatus)
1 Camphell's Monkey
West Afric bell's Monkey d Skinks Lower Egypt Sepoid Skink (Chal-Sepoid Skilla Culard Cides sepoides "Defenciess" Lizard Cidgama incrmis Disdemed (Zamenis diadema) Moila Snakes (Celopeltis moilensis) † Egyptian Eryx (Eryx Lower Egypt. Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto ... Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto sus Monkey (Maca-hesus) & Ind'a ... p-mouthed Enake Ditto ... montper crizans into myctorizans (Cerzonas ruber) 9 census ethiops e - nucket Stork Ditto ... West Africa Ditto White - necked Stork
Dissura episcopus)
Barraband's Parrakect
Polytelis barrabandi)
— Tree Frogs (Hyla
p. inc.)* Deposited Reptile House inc.)*
Hamadryads Ophioagus elaps)
gus Pheasant (Argus Ditto Ditto Bred in the Me- Pheasantry