

often found their nests in summer."—ED.]

**GROOVED FLANKS OF AFRICAN RHINOCEROS**—The illustration in the *Field* of Aug. 5 last, showing the corrugated nature of the skin on the flanks of a black rhinoceros now in the Zoological Gardens, is interesting for the reason that the furrows are particularly pronounced and well marked. I think these corrugated examples are not so uncommon as Mr Pocock supposes, for I have several times met with such animals in East Africa. [Mr Pocock subsequently admitted this in the *Field* of Aug. 19.—ED.] I have in my possession a photo of a female rhinoceros so marked, which was shot just under the west side of the Aberdare range where it borders the Kinankop plateau. Another photo of a female, shot about the same time, but on the eastern side of the same range, shows no vestige of such oblique lines; indeed, the skin is particularly smooth and sleek. Although I have seen several of the furrowed kind in British East Africa, I do not recollect having met with one in any other part of the continent, and, to the best of my belief, of several hundred white rhinos seen at different times not a single one showed these marks. On one occasion I noticed that the skin between the furrows was as hard and inflexible as if it had been backed by strips of board. It would be impossible to cut the usual sjambok strips from any part of such an animal except immediately alongside the spine. On several occasions I have noticed wounds, or the scars of wounds, presumably inflicted by a horn. These are generally more or less perpendicular gashes. In one instance the gash was so long, straight, and clean cut that it did not seem possible that it could have been caused by a single rip with a horn, for it extended from nearly the centre of the back to well under the belly. Had there been a similar gash on the other side the hide would have been in two separate pieces, with the exception of a few inches over the spine and a few on the belly.—C. H. S.