



THE LIPS OF RHINOCEROS are a surer guide to their kind than the colour, the white rhinoceros (*right*) having squarer lips than the black rhinoceros (*left*); the colours of the two are not much different.

throwing up a jet of water. This is the process known as spouting.

Apart from the cetacean characteristics, and its size (20in.) which indicates that it is probably a dolphin, there are several other features, some of which can be seen in the photograph, which indicate clearly that it is a mammalian skull, rather than that of a bird or fish, as perhaps may be thought at first glance.

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AN ADDER ATTACKS

SIR,—Finding a line of snares set by a local poacher, when we lived on the edge of Exmoor, I sent my son, aged 10, with



TWO RHINOCEROS

SIR,—The photographs (*above*) show a young black rhinoceros, which is on the left, and a mature white rhinoceros. It can be seen that the names are confusing because there is little difference in colour between the two kinds. However, they may easily be identified because the black rhinoceros is prehensile-lipped while the white rhinoceros is square-lipped.

Black rhino are still fairly numerous. They are unpredictable creatures with poor eyesight and hearing, but a well-developed sense of smell. White rhinoceros are rare and may be encountered only in the Hluhluwe Reserve, in Zululand, and isolated areas north and west of Lake Albert. They are less aggressive than the black species, and feed entirely on grass rather than on the thorn bush and roots eaten by black rhino. Both kinds weigh more than a ton. Rhino horns are fibrous and are not constructed of bone as is often believed.

H. C. ZIEGLER
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STONES FOR MILLS

SIR,—The Derbyshire moors have many surprises, this being particularly true of

phenomenon and generally regarded as such by most rowing people, it is of interest to note that the balance of the 10 years immediately pre-war was six to four in favour of The Thames.

Mr. Garton considers that in more than 75 per cent. of the years the margin is eight seconds or less—which is correct, but he proceeds to say this is rather less than two lengths—he should have said rather more than two lengths which is a very different class of result.

To take another aspect of this interesting matter, it is noteworthy that the Ladies' record of 1.56/3.13/6.43 was set in 1949 and only the Barrier record has subsequently been equalled—once by Eton in 1960 and by three crews, including Queens, this year. The Thames record was lowered in 1953, 1960 and again this year to 1.53/3.11/6.37 and that in a race won by nearly two lengths.

Finally, had it been possible to arrange a meeting, I do not believe any towpath critic could envisage Queens beating National Provincial Bank this year or Lady Margaret Boat Club beating University of London last year.

FERRIS, Chesham, Surrey.

REX BATE