

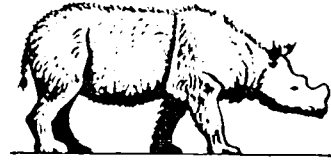
7. Responsibilities.

A description and organization diagram will be presented to demonstrate how the functions of park management are to be carried out by individual staff members as well as to specify their hierarchical relationship. In large parks or in cases where topography clearly requires that key park functions be separated into geographic units, it is useful to establish districts to give responsibilities for the management of local areas. In order to carry out the functions required for operating the park, the following types of personnel are employed:

- Management: The *manager* is the director of a given park; he is the leader of the park staff and must integrate, coordinate and stimulate them to achieve the objectives for which he is responsible. He must deal with other government agencies and organizations and local leaders, and must present and defend the image and overall programme of the park.
- Protection: The *park guards* are responsible for the protection of park resources and park visitors. They deal directly with the visiting public introducing them to the park and guiding them to enjoy their activities in ways compatible with overall park policy and regulations. They spend a great deal of their time in the interior of the park where they represent both law enforcement as well as the key source of information to the visitor.
- Interpretation: The *interpreter* is responsible for the information, orientation and educational aspects of the park. He "interprets" the values and features of the park and presents them to the park visitor in a manner which can be appreciated at all levels of language and culture.
- Maintenance: The *maintenance specialist* is responsible for the proper functioning and upkeep of all park installations and facilities.
- Administration: The *Administrative officer* is responsible for the overall operational aspects of the park. He works closely under the park manager and reports to him on the execution of park projects, financial status, personnel and inventories of equipment and supplies.

Appendices.

Appendices include: maps (topographical, water resources, vegetation etc.), description of boundaries, park rules, time schedules and finances of the programs, list of equipment, checklists of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, and plants, a list of references, and all other data which contribute to the better understanding of the area to be managed. JHK.



DICERORHINUS SUMATRENSIS OR DIDERMOCERUS SUMATRENSIS?

by Nico J. van Strien

In zoological publications of the last decades both names are used for one and the same animal - the Sumatran or Asiatic two-horned rhinoceros. *Dicerorhinus* is most frequently used, especially by palaeontologists dealing with fossil relatives of this small, hairy rhino. The name *Didermocerus* is very popular among zoologists in SE Asia. The respective supporters of *Didermocerus* and *Dicerorhinus* each claim that they are using the correct name and have good arguments for doing so.

In general the oldest, correctly published name will be the valid name for a certain species. To decide what is correct and what is valid, a number of rules are laid down in an International Code and an International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is instituted to decide in matters of conflict.

In this case, the name *Didermocerus* was published prior to *Dicerorhinus*, but the latter was universally used until 1951. In that year Ellerman and Morrison-Scott rehabilitated the older, but almost forgotten, *Didermocerus*, and a number of zoologists followed their example.

On the other hand, many others refused to change the name that had been common usage for so many years. Doubt was also expressed about the validity of the publication of *Didermocerus*, since this name first appeared in a sales catalogue of a zoological collection. From then on, both names were used in literature.

In 1967, Boylan brought this confusing and impractical situation under the attention of the International Commission and asked it to decide in this matter. A survey of the recent usage of both names was made, the comments of specialists were heard and in 1974 a final advise to the Commission was published.

It was concluded, that *Didermocerus* was indeed validly published, but that this name has to be suppressed in favour of *Dicerorhinus*, because of the prevailing usage. So the right name for the Sumatran rhinoceros is *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*, (Fischer), 1814. It is hoped that the other name will become extinct before the Sumatran rhino itself, but that is a different story.