

(b) From a report by Senior Ranger I. C. Player, made in the Umfolozi Game Reserve, during January, 1960. Many interesting mammals were noticed at close quarters on the river banks during the course of an eight miles canoe patrol along the Black Umfolozi. At one point it was possible to paddle within a few feet of some sleeping Warthogs and browsing Bushbucks. But the most entertaining and unusual sight of all, was that of a female Bushbuck, a Warthog, a Grey Duiker and several Vervet Monkeys *Cercopithecus aethiops* all romping together on a sandbank. As the report said it was a brief and intimate look into a world about which we humans know very little.

12. MEETING OF RHINOS OF TWO SPECIES.

(a) From a report by Ranger N. A. Steele, made in the Hluhluwe Game Reserve, during January, 1957. One afternoon a face to face meeting between a Black Rhino *Diceros bicornis* and a Square-lipped Rhino *Ceratotherium simum* was watched. The animals had been feeding in close proximity to one another for some time, when the Black sauntered up to its larger relation. The two then touched noses and began a quiet and playful duelling with their horns. The Ranger went on to say that it is customary for the Black Rhino to give ground when a Square-lipped Rhino is encountered, but in this case it was the latter which steadily backed away; until it eventually turned off and left the Black one standing in possession of the site. The difference in size of the two species was commented upon; both were adults but the Black seemed to be little more than half the size of the Square-lipped individual.

(b) From a report by Ranger N. N. Deane, made in the Hluhluwe Game Reserve, during January, 1960. A long vigil from a vantage point on top of a ridge was rewarded by an opportunity to watch the interesting details of a meeting between three Black Rhinos *Diceros bicornis* and two Square-lipped Rhinos *Ceratotherium simum*. When first seen the two parties were feeding in the same general area with the Black Rhinos on the downwind side and gradually browsing away from their grazing relations. When about 200 yards distant, one of the Black turned and began to browse back towards the Square-lips, until it had got to within about 30 yards of them, when it began cautiously and deliberately to stalk the smaller of the two. The latter, hearing the quiet approach, in turn started moving slowly towards the Black cousin which, when the intervening distance was no more than fifteen yards made a sudden charge. Quite unperturbed the Square-lip stood its ground and the charge halted abruptly at about five paces, when the Black turned and moved away a little. Soon the Black started another stalk until the two stood facing one another at perhaps eight or ten paces, with a small clump of bush between them. The next development was a short charge by the Black Rhino through the bushes right up to the Square-lip, when the two animals stood with lowered heads and horns almost if not quite touching. At this point the Square-lip started to give ground backwards with the

Black following, but after a few minutes the Black casually strolled off and went browsing past both the Square-lips. During all this time the large Square-lip, a very big cow, was grazing peacefully not more than thirty yards away, and took no notice whatsoever of the disturbance. Also, whilst all this was going on, the other two Black Rhinos had browsed nearer, and when fairly close one of them performed in exactly the same way as the first. But this time the smaller Square-lip gave the impression of encouraging the Black ones, because it kept on moving slowly towards them. When a second Black made a short charge the Square-lip showed no signs of fear but merely met it with its head down, and then both animals took it in turns to move backwards or forwards, with their horns apparently just touching. Again the larger Square-lip took no part, and only evinced a faint interest when the second Black made a half hearted charge in her direction, but stopped at about fifteen yards and showed no intention of approaching nearer. This large cow Square-lipped Rhino was an enormous brute, and the Ranger reported that it made all three of the Black Rhinos look quite ridiculously small. At this point, and quite amazingly, all five animals moved off in the same direction, the three occupied with their browsing, and the two with their grazing. They continued in this way for quite one hundred yards before separating, and in concluding his observation the officer recorded that the meeting of the two species did not strike him as being in any way different from one between two Black Rhinos. On such occasions a similar brief show of strength and aggression precedes a peaceful acknowledgment by each of the presence of the other.

13. ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HYENA AND WARTHOGS.

From a report by Ranger N. N. Deane, made in the Hluhluwe Game Reserve, during October, 1955. For some days, evening visits were paid to, and observations carried out at a number of burrows, high up on a comparatively open hillside, known to be frequented by Hyenas *Crocuta crocuta*. On each occasion several Warthogs *Phacochoerus aethiopicus* were seen in front of the holes, often together with the Hyenas, and it was clearly and conclusively determined that as and when the Hyenas vacated their burrows and went off on their nocturnal prowlings, so did the Warthogs take up their residence for the night in the same holes.

14. PELICANS KILLED BY SHARKS.

(a) From a report by Ranger N. A. Steele, made at St. Lucia Estuary, during May, 1956. Something over 200 Pelicans *Pelecanus onocrotalus* seemed habitually to stay at the Estuary mouth during the month and whilst numbers of them were being watched swimming and fishing at the edge of the open sea, one was seen to be attacked by a shark as it submerged its head to feed. The shark did not succeed in taking the bird but it severed the unfortunate Pelican's jugular vein, killing it almost immediately; the corpse was thereupon washed ashore.