

NOTES AND NEWS

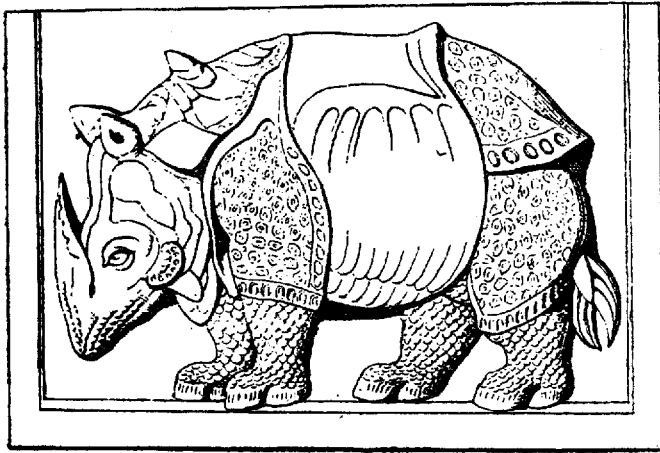
the period of the various forms of Java fossil lominids, the possibility of significant Borneo finds of this type cannot be ignored.

In Malaya, Java, Sumatra, Indo-China and elsewhere archaeological work is now in eclipse.

Sarawak is one of the very few countries in South-east Asia where it is still safe to excavate in outlying places, and where native co-operation is generous and consistent.

THE CLASSICAL RHINOCEROS AGAIN

In an article on the Classical Rhinoceros which appeared in *ANTIQUITY*, Vol. xxiv, June 1950, I referred on p. 67 (note 16) to a marble relief 'from Pompeii' figured in *Die Antike Tierwelt* by Otto Keller (Leipsic, 1909, Vol. I, p. 387-8, fig. 135), showing an Indian rhinoceros. Keller gives in two passages the provenance as Pompeii and although



'POMPEJANISCHES RELIEF'

the drawing did not look at all like an antique I accepted his authority. I now find that this relief, which is, as Keller says, in the Naples Museum, is recognised as being a copy of Durer's well-known engraving of an Indian rhinoceros, done in 1515, and reproduced above. So far as I can learn, a Pompeian origin has never been claimed for it by anybody except Otto Keller. With this relief disappears the only shadow of concrete evidence that the Indian rhinoceros was known in Italy.

W. F. GOWERS.

THE ORIGIN OF MAIZE*

The internationality of knowledge is exemplified by Mlle. G. Mimeur's review of the current origin-of-maize controversy (*Rev. Internatle. de Botanique Appliquée et d' Agric. Tropicale*, Vol. 29, 1949, pp. 366-377). She states the various hypotheses: maize is derived from (1) teosinte (*Euchlaena*); (2) a wild pod corn (*Zea mays*); (3) a

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