

# Oryx

The International Journal of Conservation

The original paper was published in the *Journal of the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire* (1903-1925 and 1926-1950) or in *Oryx*, the journal of Fauna and Flora International (from 1951).

The website of the journal is (from 2008):

<http://www.oryxthejournal.org/>

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The Society was founded in 1903 as the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire, and subsequently named the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society. Fauna & Flora International is conserving the planet's threatened species and ecosystems – with the people and communities who depend on them.

Oryx - The International Journal of Conservation, is now published quarterly by Cambridge University Press on behalf of Fauna & Flora International. It is a leading scientific journal of biodiversity conservation, conservation policy and sustainable use, with a particular interest in material that has the potential to improve conservation management and practice.

The website, <http://www.oryxthejournal.org/>, plays a vital role in the journal's capacity-building work. Amongst the site's many attributes is a compendium of sources of free software for researchers and details of how to access Oryx at reduced rates or for free in developing countries. The website also includes extracts from Oryx issues 10, 25 and 50 years ago, and a gallery of research photographs that provide a fascinating insight into the places, species and people described in the journal.

The [Rhino Resource Center](#) posted this PDF in June 2009. We are grateful for the permission.

bians, reptiles, molluscs and crustaceans have been added to birds and mammals in the ban on trading in a species that is protected in one state but not in another. This is the ban that has been badly needed to save the Florida alligators, which have been poached in enormous numbers and smuggled into neighbouring states where they were not protected. It is now illegal in *all* states to deal in all protected wildlife taken in *any* state, thus destroying some of the incentive for poaching. On the international level it is hoped that there will be the same disincentive. We would now like to see the Board of Trade in Britain taking a leaf out of the American book. Here we have not yet even succeeded in getting a ban on the import of the wool of vicuña—a highly endangered species—which Peru has asked us to do.

A suggestion that reached the FPS recently that the proboscis monkey, which occurs only in Borneo, is becoming rare, seems to be without foundation except in Sarawak. There, although protected, numbers

**Proboscis  
Monkey in  
Borneo**

estimated at about 2000 are believed to be dropping, due largely to deforestation and illegal hunting. In Sabah it is absolutely protected and not decreasing, and in Brunei it is plentiful, mainly in the coastal areas of the Brunei Bay. In an article in *ORYX*, August 1965, Tom Harrison described how in Sabah 'this unique and splendid monkey . . . almost ignores the many motor boats and even speed boats which thread the coastal labyrinth of mangrove swamp, where it has further increased and is now locally abundant and tame'. In Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo) it is 'abundant.'

For the future of the Javan rhino in its last refuge in Indonesia's Ujung Kulon reserve, the most important discovery made last year by the two Swiss biologists working there, Drs Rudolf and Lotte Schenkel, was

**More Young  
Javan  
Rhinos**

that there were four or five young and immature rhinos in the reserve. They actually saw one calf, which they estimated to be less than a year old, with its mother, and found fresh tracks of another thought to be less than three months old. The previous year they had seen the footprints of two young animals, one of about a year and the other three to five months old (*ORYX*, December 1968). Their census of the total number of rhinos in the reserve was also higher than in 1968: a maximum of 34 and a minimum of 22, compared with 29 and 20 respectively in 1968, and 28 and 21 in 1967. It looks as if the protection measures that have been taken, in which the FPS has had a hand, are having effect. These include the provision of two boats (essential for getting to the reserve)—the first supplied by FPS out of the Revolving Fund; the re-organisation of the game guards, and management of the sanctuary based on the Schenkels' ecological surveys. The work is now supported by the Basel Patronage Committee for Ujung Kulon, whose president, Professor Geigy, is a WWF trustee.