# THE NATURALIST.

THE NEW RHINOCEROS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL

THE NEW RHINGEROS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

AS MANY AS FOUR DISTINCT SPECIES of rhinceror may now be seen in the gardens of the Zoological Society Regent's Park; and of the four strongly marked subtypes of form which are represented by the known existing species of the group and which are recognised by distinct names by Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, three are illustrated by those four species which was returned by the known existing species of the group and which are recognised by distinct names by Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, three are illustrated by those four species which was returned by the four existing genera of the family Rhinocerotide, as and saided by Dr. Gray, two are Asiatic and the behind the shoulded based on the control of the second hours as single masal horn, and a thick tessellated hide deviked by several strongly marked folds; the tother has a second horn posterior to and not contiguous with the masal horn and the hilde is much thinner, and is less divided by conspicuous folds. In both forms of African rhinoceros is restricted by Dr. Gray to the single-horned species, which are clad as if in a core of mail. In these the upper hip is represented as if in a core of the control of the single-horned species, which are clad as if in a core of the control of the single-horned species, which are clad as if in a core of the control of the single-horned species, which are clad as if in a core of the control of the single-horned species, which are clad as if in a core of the control of the con

stated throughout, whereas in the argor theor are diagnosses; shoulders and haunches, which are there much larger than great one-horned rhinoecros (R. indicus seu unicormis) is that thich people in Europe are most familiar, and it is represented superb full-grown pair at this time living in the Zoologies where the superb full-grown pair at this time living in the Zoologies and set the full state of the Eastern Himalaya; and it is spaticularly numerous in liley of Assam, whence the young are not uncommonly brought the Irawadi river to Calcutta, and are thence shipped to the control of the Carrow hills in Eastern Bengal; and one slike of the Garrow hills in Eastern Bengal; and one silled not long ago in the Purneeah district, as attested by its sicons, which are given in the Oriental Byorting Magazine for July, 1871, p. 305. The skin of that individual was do the Government Museum at Calcutta. See javanious much more extensive geographical distribution, but, though the continuation of the Carrow hills of the Carr

FIELD NOTES OF A NATURALIST IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE FIRST THING that strikes the attention of the naturalist in New Zealand is the extraordinary character of its fauna. Unlike that of any other country of equal extent on the face of the globe, there is an almost entire absence of mammalia, the only exceptions being a small rat, which is now well nigh extinct, and two species of bats. It is true that the seas surrounding New Zealand are inhabited by whales and other cetaceans, and that the southern coasts are more or less frequented by seals of various experiences of the control of the co