

this suggestion, and should these species differ, to indicate the special points of variation between them.

E. CLARE.

## RHINOCEROS MUMMY FROM EASTERN GALICIA.

It is not a little remarkable that mummified carcasses of the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros, after having been known for more than a century from the frozen soil of Siberia, should have recently been discovered in the ozokerit deposits of Eastern Galicia. These discoveries were made in the neighbourhood of Starunia in the autumn of 1907, a mammoth carcass having been disinterred at a depth of about 8 metres early in October, while the body of a rhinoceros was found at a somewhat greater depth (13.6m.) on Nov. 6. Both specimens are now preserved in the natural history museum at Lemberg, where the skin of the rhinoceros has been set up. These carcasses are of considerable interest and importance, since they serve to show that the animals to which they belong agree in external characters with their Siberian representatives, previous comparisons having, of course, been restricted to the bones and teeth. In the case of the mammoth much of the woolly coat was found with the skin, but no trace of hair remained with the rhinoceros. Nevertheless, M. E. L. Niezabitowski, by whom these carcasses have been described recently in the International Bulletin of the Cracow Academy of Sciences, considers this to be an accidental loss, and, from the character of the skull, teeth, and other features he identifies the specimen with the woolly rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros antiquitatis*) of Siberia.

The skin of the Starunia rhinoceros is finely granulated, like that of its near relative, the living white rhinoceros (*R. simus*) of Africa. The head lacks the right ear and the under lip, and the right eye is likewise considerably damaged. Of both horns only the long fibres of the central portion have been preserved, the shorter external fibres, especially those of the base, having rotted away. The state of preservation of the head is very remarkable, not only the skin, but likewise the muscles, the eyeballs, the cartilages and mucous membrane of the nose, the mouth cavity, the tongue, larynx, &c., being more or less nearly perfect. The skull has, however, been rather badly crushed and distorted, owing to the pressure of the superincumbent earth, which must have been very great. From the same cause the left leg was detached from the shoulder-blade, and bent outwards into an unnatural position. The foot muscles are beautifully preserved, although the hoofs are lost.

So finely preserved is the specimen, that it has been possible to compare the external characters of the head with those of the white rhinoceros. Both species agree in the great relative length of the head, the broad, abruptly truncated upper lip, devoid of a prehensile appendage, the limitation of the backward extension of the gape of the mouth to a vertical line cutting the hind border of the nostril, the position of the eye, the hump on the neck, and the shortness of the limbs. The fossil species differs by its narrower muzzle, smaller and more pointed ears, and its hairy coat.

How many thousands or millions of years have elapsed since the woolly rhinoceros roamed the Galician plains M. Niezabitowski does not attempt to guess, but the accumulation of 13 metres of soil above its carcass implies an enormous antiquity. The range of the species extends from Siberia to North Africa; and the comparatively recent discovery that the living white rhinoceros exists a few degrees north of the Equator is a factor in connecting the distributional areas of these two closely allied animals.

## NOTES AND QUERIES ON NATURAL HISTORY.

**A WHITE-HEADED THRUSH.**—On June 11 when walking along the Kingston road at Eyreell, I saw a young thrush with

New

H  
the E  
that  
lying  
an old  
whet  
of hee  
Edmu  
two r  
with  
inve  
rid of  
nivor  
out of  
from  
Quad  
story,  
to sta  
stanti  
cow;  
suspe  
stick.  
respe

CA  
issue  
pony  
simila  
to my  
in-law  
symp  
bird  
about  
which  
in-law  
fields  
hear  
one o  
get to  
attra  
appea  
relin  
him i  
I may  
oak  
That  
for or  
two f  
event  
near

TH  
famil  
one o  
in al  
and t  
field.  
ing a  
flowe  
spho  
inces  
heard  
in th  
chan  
of yo  
flowe  
All i