

Goddard 1970

of survival than if we had attempted hand rearing under sub-optimal conditions.

References

- BELLINGE, W. H. S. and WOODLEY, F. W. (1964). Some notes on the rearing of young African elephants. *E. Afr. Wildl. J.*, 2:71-74.
- CRANDALL, L. S. (1964). The Management of wild animals in captivity. *University of Chicago Press*.
- CRUDI, L. (1951). Conf. Int. Un. Dir. zool. gdns.
- LAWES, R. M. (1966). Age criteria for the African elephant, *Loxodonta africana*. *E. Afr. Wildl. J.*, 4:1-37.
- REUTHER, R. T. (1969). Growth and diet of young elephants in captivity. In *International Zoo Yearbook*, 9 (ed. J. Lucas). *Zoological Society of London*.

M. H. Woodford, MRCVS, N.U.T.A.E.,
P.O. Queen Elizabeth Park, Uganda, and
S. Trevor, P.O. Box 15033, Nairobi, Kenya.

A note on age at sexual maturity in wild black rhinoceros

Long-range and regular observations of known-age wild mammals, which can be identified with certainty, offer a unique opportunity to obtain essential biological data from a species. Vital population characters such as age at maturity, gestation period, calf interval, growth rate and age criteria may be determined from such a study. These characters may readily be obtained from mammals in zoological gardens. However, the artificial environment imposed by captivity presents limitations on their validity for population studies of the mammal under wholly natural conditions (Laws, 1968; Goddard, 1970).

The feral black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis* (L.)) population occupying the caldera of Ngorongoro in northern Tanzania was studied over a period of almost six consecutive years. During regular observations of this population a large volume of data was collected from identified known-age rhinoceros, including several records of age at sexual maturity. These records are presented in Table 1.

The population at Ngorongoro is considered to be stable (Goddard, 1967). The data presented suggest that black rhinoceros living under wild conditions attain sexual maturity at an earlier age than some specimens raised in zoological gardens (Goddard, 1967). It is possible that rhinoceros 3 and 4 may have mated at an earlier date; in these cases sexual maturity may have been attained at a younger age.

TABLE 1

No.	Sex	Birthday	Age at sexual maturity (y)	Remarks
1	♀	1961	4.7-5.7*	Produced ♀ calf Dec. 1967
2	♀	1961	3.8-5.0*	Produced ♂ calf Jan.-March 1967
3	♂	Oct. 1962	4.3	Mating 17.2.67
4	♀	Aug. 1963	4.5	Mating 3.2.68 Produced ♂ calf June 1969

* Assuming a gestation period of 15-18 months (Goddard, 1967)

References

- GODDARD, J. (1967). Home range, behaviour, and recruitment rates of two black rhinoceros populations. *E. Afr. Wildl. J.*, 5:133-150.
- GODDARD, J. (1970). Age criteria and vital statistics of a black rhinoceros population. *E. Afr. Wildl. J.*, 8:105-121.
- LAWES, R. M. (1968). Dentition and ageing of the hippopotamus. *E. Afr. Wildl. J.*, 6:19-52.

J. Goddard, Luangwa Valley Project, P.O. Box 37, Chipata, Zambia.

Albino buffalo weaver

Reynolds (1968) reported two observations of partially albinistic birds in Tanzania. To these, the following record from Tsavo National Park (East), Kenya, may be added.

On 16th August, 1969 my wife and I saw a flock of red-billed buffalo weavers (*Bubalornis niger* Smith) containing a wholly white individual. It appeared to be fully integrated into the flock, participating in its flying manoeuvres like any other member. The white bird was most conspicuous in flight, contrasting sharply with the rest of the flock. As the birds alighted on a tree, it was possible to recognize that the albino had a dull red bill like the normal birds. The colour of the eyes could not be ascertained.

Despite later checks in the same area (c. 15 km N. of Park Headquarters along the road to Lugard's Falls) the above observation remained the only one.

Reference

- REYNOLDS, J. F. (1968). Two cases of albinism in Tanzanian birds. *E. Afr. Wildl. J.* 6:144-145.

Walter Leuthold, Tsavo Research Project, P.O. Box 14, Voi, Kenya.