

SHORTER NOTICES

MAMMALS OF NORTHERN RHODESIA. By W. F. H. ANSELL. The Government Printer, Box 136. Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. 12s. 6d.

This valuable addition to the text-books on the vertebrate fauna of Southern Africa is by an authority on Central African mammals.

The Systematic List has been compiled with commendable thoroughness and care, and is comprehensive without being unwieldy. It includes notes on—distribution, habitat, habits, diet and breeding; an indication of size; popular and native names; and useful keys to assist in identification. It is preceded by an informative introduction; topographical, zoogeographical and ecological notes; and brief regional definitions. There is a synopsis of “rejected” species and the reasons therefore; and also a list of “possible” additions, with appropriate explanation. As is customary in publications of this nature, there is a “Gazetteer of Localities”, and a list of “References”. There are 17 distribution maps of species, and a very clear map of the territory inside the back cover. Seven beautiful coloured plates, depicting 19 species, are the work of Pierre Dandelot (of Paris), the well-known mammal artist.

This is a reference work which can be highly recommended, especially to students of African mammals.

ECOLOGICAL STUDIES OF MAMMALS, BIRDS, REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS IN THE EASTERN BELGIAN CONGO. By KAI CURRY-LINDAHL. Royal Museum of Central Africa: Tervuren, Belgium. 200 Belgian francs.

Part I of Dr. Curry-Lindahl's interesting and well-illustrated reports upon his expeditions to the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi was published in 1956. It dealt with mammals, reptiles and amphibians. We now welcome Part II dealing with birds, and look forward to the General Account which is promised us when Part III is published.

A STUDY OF THE GAME OF THE SERENGETI PLAINS. By M. and B. GRZIMEK.

This paper is the scientific counterpart of *Serengeti Shall Not Die*, which was reviewed in the last *Oryx*. It deals in part with methods of capturing ungulates and with their subsequent marking, but is mainly concerned with the migrations of the plains animals as seen in the years of observation. It suggests