

of the New Forest is the result of *gradual* ecological development. Today the Forest faces the possibility of rapid and radical change, both in its functions and its ecological structure'. It does indeed, and much of the pressure is from urban-orientated minds which are unaware of the wealth of wildlife so delicately balanced by maybe anachronistic, but undoubtedly sympathetic forms of land use. Let these people read this book and ponder before planning to disturb the ecological foundation of this wealth.

For the ecologist and naturalist it is a book that will sustain and interest, inform and invite many hours of fruitful discussion, an altogether worthy contribution to the literature in support of the philosophy behind European Conservation Year 1970.

P. F. GARTHWAITE

The Life of Primates, by Adolph Schultz. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 63s.

An interesting and readable account of the life of primates as seen by a physical anthropologist, this is not a book about conservation. In his concluding paragraph, however, he points out that the widespread deforestation in the warmer regions of the world, in order to gain new land in the competition for food, is ruthlessly restricting the habitats of other primates. Furthermore, primates are being used 'in staggering numbers' in modern research and for the production of vaccines. Lamentable as this may be, what mother with a sick child would protest against the slaughter even if she knew that the preparation of every four shots of anti-polio vaccine means the death of a monkey? The book deals with many aspects of the life of primates, especially the relation of structure to function, and includes a chapter on behaviour. It is illustrated with photographs, and embellished with numerous beautiful line drawings by the author who is an accomplished black-and-white artist. The final sentence warns that 'the most successful of all primates—man—is seriously interfering with the survival of the remaining nonhuman primates'. Survival in the wild must depend upon the conservation of appropriate reserved habitats; the supply of animals for research and the drug trade should be met by breeding primates in captivity on a large scale, an undertaking that will absorb large funds, much labour, and will need elaborate organisation, but cannot be started seriously too soon.

L. HARRISON MATTHEWS

Ecology and Behaviour of the Black Rhinoceros: A Field Study.
By R. Schenkel and L. Schenkel-Hulliger. Paul Parey, DM 28.

Of considerable interest to wildlife workers, and all those interested in conservation and natural history, this report is based on a short field study of the rhinoceros population in a small area of Tsavo National Park in Kenya, considered to be one of the last strongholds of distribution of the black rhinoceros. Parts of the park are undergoing progressive ecological change from *Commiphora* woodland to bush grassland and open grassland, initiated by tremendous elephant destruction of the woodland and aggravated by fire. The question is posed: whether or not the black rhinoceros can survive this transformation of its habitat.

The text is divided into two major sections: Ecology and Sociology and Behaviour, and concludes with a short summary. The first section includes five general sub-sections, dealing with the habitat in part of