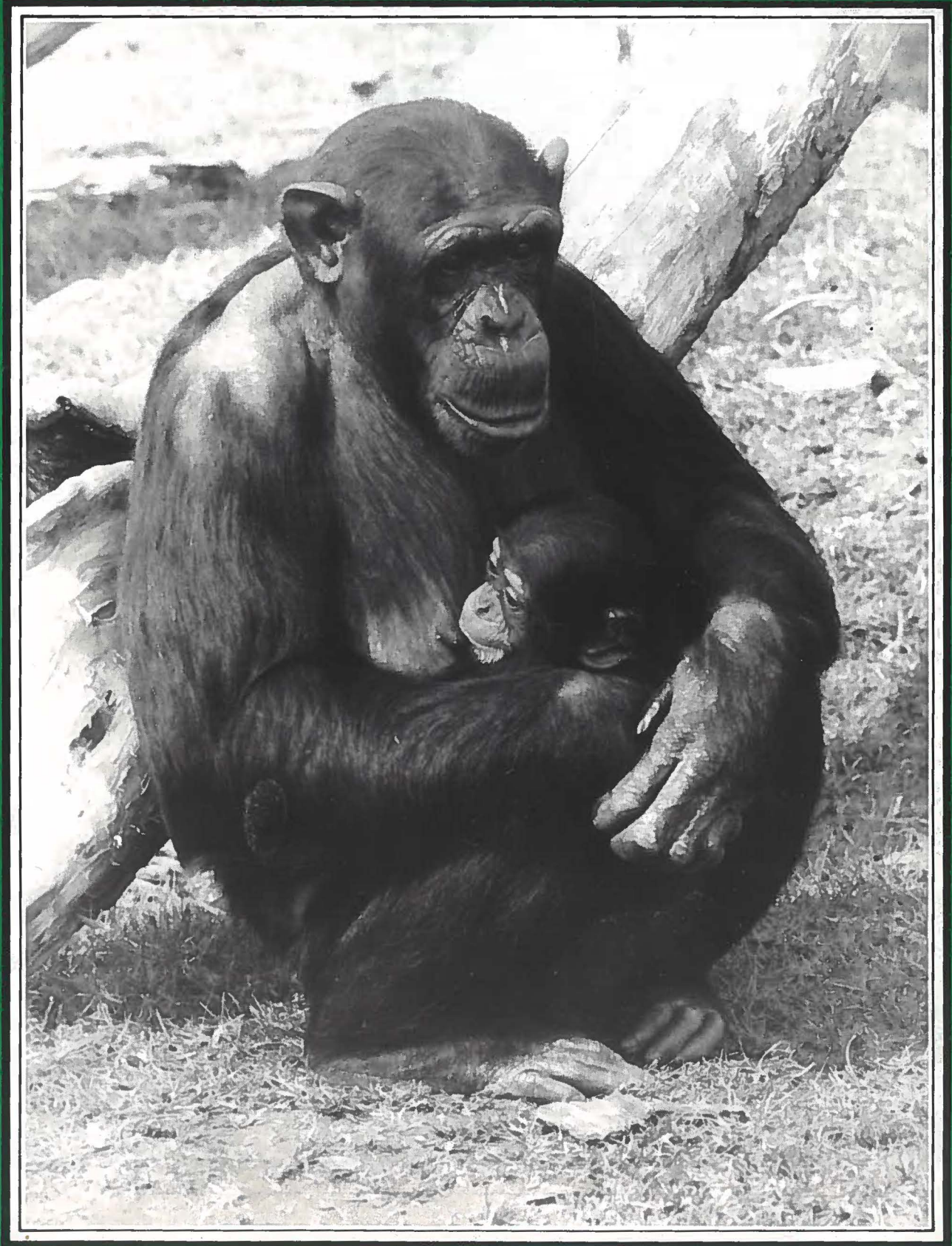


CHEZ NOUS



CHESTER ZOO NEWS

SUMMER 1987



Editorial

A big welcome to all new Members to the Society in January, and greetings to those Members who continue to support the Zoo through their Membership.

There is a general feeling of high spirits around the Zoo at present. After a successful second half of the year, we were able to announce that the Zoo made a net surplus for the year of £88,698 and ended the year with 732,991 visitors, which was 32,520 up on 1985.

However, it is not only what the figures show that is important; it is also the satisfaction from within of knowing that the year has been worthwhile. From the article written by Dr. Roger Wilkinson in this issue, you will see that the progress being made in the bird section goes from strength to strength, and there have been some "firsts" for the collection, as well as continued success with other species. With the plans being made for 1987, it is hoped that this year will see a consolidation of the breeding programmes established and described in the article from our Curator of Birds.

Other "firsts" include the returning of the Père David's Deer to China, and the reports so far suggest that this project is progressing well; and, on a lighter note from the mammal section, great excitement resulted from the birth of our first Collard Peccary. It would be impossible to note all the breeding successes here, but details

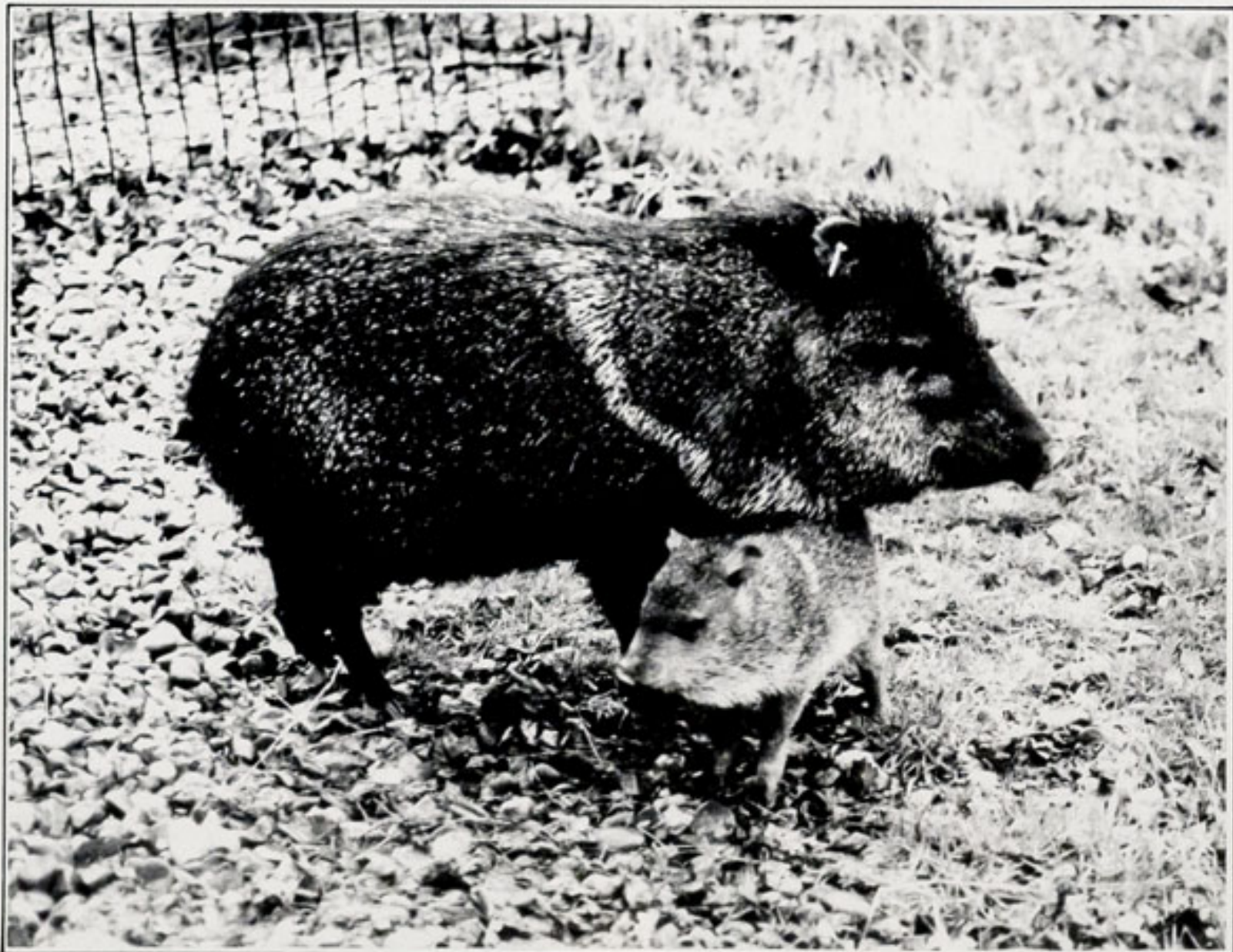
can be found in the Zoo's Annual Report, due out in the immediate future. However, we do feel that the general trend of improvements gives us good reason to be enthusiastic about the forthcoming year.

We also look forward to 1987 with plans and programmes for the spring Members' Meetings and some of the other events to which Members are invited.

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Front Cover: Great Eagle Owl
J. Whitworth



Baby Collard Peccary

Courtesy of Chester Chronicle

Birds—A Review of 1986

The highlight of 1985 was the hatching and hand-rearing of a female Andean Condor (*Vultur gryphus*). In 1986 this success was consolidated with the hand-rearing of two more Condors, both females. The first egg laid was once again smashed by the male, but we managed to remove the second and third eggs for artificial incubation. The last egg removed was replaced by a wooden dummy egg and both parents sat this for the full incubation period. Although we must always "play it by ear", this gives us more confidence in perhaps allowing the parents another attempt at natural incubation and rearing. The Bateleur Eagles (*Terathopius ecaudatus*) and Wedge-tailed Eagles (*Aquila audax*) both built nests. Copulation was frequently observed between the Bateleurs, but so far this has failed to signal egg-laying.



The 1986 Andean Condor Chicks

The Great Eagle Owls (*Bubo bubo*) raised two youngsters and, likewise, the Snowy Owls (*Nyctea scandiaca*). In both species the pairs that raised the two youngsters last year did the same this year. The second and more recently established pair of Snowy Owls made their first nesting attempt. The female Snowy Owl, received from Rotterdam in 1984 and paired with the five-year-old Edinburgh male, laid a single egg, which it then proceeded to ignore. The young female Great Eagle Owl hatched at Chester in late May 1985 laid its first egg at only ten months old. Not surprisingly, this very early breeding attempt was not successful—perhaps just as well, as it remained with its brother. We had not expected any breeding attempt so young, but must now exchange one of these siblings for an unrelated partner or surplus both these youngsters.

The African Spotted Eagle Owl (*Bubo africanus*), originally obtained from London Zoo in 1960, died after 26 years in the Zoo. This period of residence is unlikely to be equalled by the resident old lady of the Owls, the

female Vermiculated Fishing Owl (*Scotopelia bouvieri*). She was presented to the Zoo in 1969, having, I am told, flown on to a boat off the coast of West Africa. Repeated attempts to find her a mate met with no success and, now showing signs of senility, it looks extremely unlikely that she will be paired.

Two pairs of Barn Owls (*Tyto alba*) reared a total of nine chicks over the summer. Eight of these youngsters

were given to Dr. Carole Hackney, who, for a number of years, has been co-ordinating the release of these birds in Cheshire. These eight birds were released into the wild, as was the ninth chick. This latter bird was paired with one bred by Malcolm Ingham of Thurstaston, and the two released together on the Wirral. We hope that this co-ordinating breeding and release scheme may be successful in establishing more pairs of this beautiful ghost owl in Cheshire. All birds were rung with British Trust for Ornithology rings before release, so that their subsequent fates may be followed.

The most exotic of our Owls are the Spectacled Owls (*Pulsatrix perspicillata*). In 1984 we were thrilled when, for the first time at Chester, a youngster was reared by the pair that had previously been considered to be two females. Last year, this pair deserted their eggs and a single youngster hatched in the incubator died within hours of being helped from the egg. This year, the 1984 Chester-bred male Spectacled Owl was paired with an

older female and these hatched and reared a fine youngster. This success was rather soured by the death of that chick's grandmother in September—returning us to the cliff-edge situation of again having only a single breeding female.



Spectacled Owl Chick

The Lesser Vasa Parrots (*Corascopsis nigra nigra*) which reared two youngsters in 1985, went through all the motions of courtship and mating, and one pair even laid, but no chicks were reared. Although we believe that our previous success may have been related to social stimulation within the original group of six birds, we suspect that the balance has now changed, either because of a second pair entering breeding condition or because of leaving last year's two youngsters in the colony. One of the adult females had to be removed from the colony because of being harassed by other birds. This bird has now been re-integrated into the group and the two 1985 youngsters removed. If this re-establishment of the original group composition fails, then we may have to house the breeding pair separately.

The Blue-eyed Cockatoos (*Cactua ophthalmica*) foiled our attempts to remove their first clutch of eggs. These disappeared before we could take them. The second clutch was removed and one chick was hatched and hand-reared. The third clutch was left to the parents, but sadly no chicks were hatched by them. In 1984, the Yellow-billed Amazons (*Amazona collaria*), on loan from a private aviculturist, hatched but failed to rear a single chick, and this was repeated in their two clutches of 1985. It was therefore resolved to remove the eggs for incubation and hand-rearing in 1986. This resulted in two chicks being successfully reared from their first clutch at Chester

Zoo. We are again very grateful to Paul and Anne Morris for hand-rearing the Blue-eyed Cockatoos and the Yellow-billed Amazons. The Lilacine Amazons (*Amazona autumnalis lilacina*) have still, after four years at the Zoo, shown no interest in their nesting-boxes nor any signs of social interaction. We suspect that this may result from wild-caught parents taking a longer time to settle when brought into captivity.

Parent-reared psittacines included a female Red-sided Eclectus Parrot (*Eclectus roratus*), ten Maroon-tailed Conures (*Pyrrhura melanura*)—in two broods from one pair—and 11 Patagonian Conures (*Cyanoliseus patagonus*). The Patagonian Conures are kept in a colony system and the offspring were from four different pairs. As these Conures are not colour-rung, it is not easy to monitor all aspects of their behaviour. However, Andrew Woolham noted that, whilst only two birds were seen to enter the nest-box, the fledged young appeared to be fed by many members of the colony. Could co-operative breeding be a feature of the social organisation in wild Patagonian Conures? It is interesting to note that the first recorded observation of "helpers at the nest"—that is birds other than parents feeding young—in Spree Starlings (*Spree superbus*) was reported by Alfred Ezra in the *Avicultural Magazine* of 1924, following his observations on captive birds. Some 50 years later this was documented in the wild by Tom Huels, who studied the social behaviour and breeding biology of this species in Kenya. Perversely, we have not observed first-brood Sprees attempting to feed second-brood young in the nest. Indeed, one worry has been that our lack of consistency in rearing these birds may be related to young from early broods still demanding food from their parents when these are provisioning later nests. More research is needed on this topic.



Young Great Eagle Owl

K. W. Green, A.R.P.S.

Courtesy of J. Gwyn Jones

A recurrent problem with breeding Starlings and Corvids in captivity is the susceptibility, particularly of young birds, to Gapeworm (*Syngamus trachea*). This parasite is common in wild birds, especially Starlings (over 30 per cent of adult and 55 per cent of nestling wild Common Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) are infected). Infection can occur directly from Gapeworm eggs (either from the faeces of infected birds in the aviary or from those of wild birds) or indirectly by the birds consuming earthworms or other invertebrates, acting as secondary hosts. Despite regular disinfection of the aviaries and worming of the adult birds we have only partially controlled the problem. Young birds whilst still in the nest have been treated by presenting the worming agent (we use Panacur) injected into mealworms. The parents carry these to the young, but this method cannot guarantee that all young receive the correct dosage. Where possible, it is preferable to treat the nestlings directly, removing these from the nest for oral administration of the drug.

This year we were more successful in rearing Tropical Starlings and Mynahs in indoor aviaries (where *Syngamus* can be more effectively controlled and re-infection is much less likely than in outdoor enclosures). Rothschild's Mynahs (*Leucopsar rothschildi*) were reared by two different pairs. In both pairs the female parents were obtained through a dealer from Belgium and it is believed were themselves hand-reared. This does not appear to have affected their ability to rear their own young.

Long-tailed Glossy Starlings (*Lamprolornis caudatus*) reared young in the large free-flight area of the Tropical House. Other species successfully rearing chicks in the free-flight of the Tropical House included Red-cowled Cardinals (*Paroria dominicana*), Red-backed Mousebirds (*Colius castanotus*) and Java Sparrows (*Padda oryzivora*). The Fairy Bluebirds (*Irena puella*) nested and hatched a chick in a very public area of the Tropical House. Both the female parent and the chick disappeared before the latter fledged—we suspect that these may have been stolen. The Blue-grey Tanagers (*Thraupis episcopus*) nested inside one of the Oropendola (*Psarocolius wagleri*) nests hanging from the palm trees, and successfully fledged a single chick. However, the chick emerged from the nest very early and, sadly, failed to survive to independence.

Our experiences with Fire-tufted Barbets (*Psilopogon pyrolophus*) and Crimson-rumped Toucanets (*Aulacorhynchus haematopygus*) indicate constant observation must be maintained on the breeding pairs, as aggression between them is not uncommon. Ideally, two aviaries are needed for each breeding pair, to permit separation of male and female when necessary. This year the Toucanets reared a chick from the first clutch with no problems. This was removed after fledging, allowing the parents to start a second clutch, from which two chicks hatched. Shortly after these hatched, the female was found dead, circumstances indicating that she may have been killed by the previously unproblematical male. This male then reared the two chicks unaided. Similarly, after we suddenly lost our breeding female Fire-tufted Barbet, the male continued to rear the chicks unaided. Without knowledge of the social organisation and reproductive behaviour of these species in the wild, it is difficult to decide whether this aggression between the pair is normal or aberrant. Whatever, it is clear that

the breeding of these species requires far more in terms of observation and careful husbandry than many other birds.

Kookaburras, Kingfishers, Rollers, Hoopoes, Motmots, Bee-eaters and Hornbills are all included in the order Coraciformes. All are exciting birds in terms of colour, size, ornamentation or behaviour and, as such, are very popular zoo birds. We recently obtained two captive-bred Blue-crowned Motmots (*Momotus momota*) from Kilverstone and these have now established themselves in the free-flight of the Tropical House. Also two Wrinkled Hornbills (*Aceros corrugatus*) are new to the collection, having been placed at Chester on deposit by H.M. Customs and Excise. Hornbills are now well represented at Chester. The female Great Indian Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*), which laid for the first time in 1985, is now without a mate, but we hold pairs of Grey Hornbill (*Tockus nasutus*), Red-billed Hornbill (*Tockus erythrorhynchus*) and Trumpeter Hornbill (*Bycanistes bucinator*). The Grey Hornbills and the Red-billed Hornbills both showed great interest in breeding, going as far as to start mudding around the entrances of their nest-boxes.

The Kookaburras (*Dacelo novaeguineae*) were exceptionally prolific this year, with one pair rearing two broods each of three chicks, and a second pair rearing a single brood, also of three young. Although the first of these pairs reared chicks last year, when, incidentally, both parents were only two years old, this was the first successful breeding attempt for the second and older pair which were received as juveniles from Taronga Zoo in February 1981.



Kookaburra

K. W. Green, A.R.P.S.

The breeding pairs of Crowned Plovers (*Vanellus coronatus*) and Blacksmith's Plovers (*Vanellus armatus*) repeated last year's performances in laying multiple clutches of eggs over the year. Early clutches were removed for artificial incubation and rearing and later ones left for the parent Plovers to hatch and rear. Eight Crowned Plovers and seven Blacksmith's Plovers were reared to independence. However, we have still been unable to establish second pairs of either species.

Our Humboldt's Penguins (*Spheniscus humboldti*), although quite prolific in terms of egg-laying have not been very successful in rearing their own young. In 1985 only one chick was reared and so we decided either to remove eggs shortly before they hatched or remove recently-hatched chicks for hand-rearing. The first clutch of two eggs was removed a few days before hatching. One chick was hatched in the incubator but the other failed to hatch. Subsequently, all eggs were left to hatch



K. W. Green, A.R.P.S.

Night Heron

In the large mixed Heron aviary, adjacent to the Ape House, Sacred Ibis (*Threskiornis aethiopica*), Straw-necked Ibis (*Threskiornis spinicollis*), Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*) and Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) all nested. However, although both species of Ibis hatched chicks this year, only the Night Herons were successful in rearing their young. The young Night Heron reared this year has recently been sent, along with our group of Straw-necked Ibis, on loan to Thrigby Hall Wildlife Gardens. These moves were necessary in order to accommodate the endangered Waldrapp Ibis (*Gerroniticus eremita*) which have recently been received at Chester.

under the parents, then chicks removed after hatching. A total of 17 chicks were hatched, of which 16 were reared to independence. Two of these later died, but we consider that 14 surviving youngsters more than justifies the extra time and work involved in hand-rearing. Thanks are due mainly to Nick Manning for the extra hours put in on evening feeds (of liquidised fish) to the ever-hungry young Penguins.

Although we may never repeat the remarkable rearing of 11 Ostriches (*Struthio camelus*) in that dry, hot summer of 1984, we were pleased to rear two strong chicks to independence. Both are now at Haigh Hall



Emu Chicks

Country Park, Wigan, from whom we were grateful to receive five Emu (*Dromaius novaehollandiae*) eggs. Two of these eggs hatched at Chester and both chicks were successfully reared. Two Rheas (*Rhea americana*) and a dozen Chilean Tinamous (*Northoprocta perdicaria*) were also bred.

The artificial incubation and rearing of a Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone*) was, we believe, a first at Chester. The two male Red-crowned Cranes (*Grus japonensis*) received from Rotterdam in 1984 still await mates. The Demoiselle Crane (*Anthropoides virgo*) has now been paired, and the West African Crowned Cranes (*Balearica pavonina*) appear well settled in their new enclosure.

A pair of White-eared Pheasants (*Crossoptilon crossoptilon*) belonging to Jersey Zoo had been held at Chester since 1980, but, over the years 1981 to 1985, only infertile eggs were produced. Last year, we were able to exchange males with Jersey, and this year, for the first time, had fertile eggs, from which three chicks hatched and one was reared. That bird, a strong young male, is expected to be sent to Antwerp Zoo in the spring. Three Grey Peacock Pheasants (*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*) were reared, but our only remaining

female Palawan Peacock Pheasant (*Polyplectron emphanum*), hatched at Chester in 1984, may still not yet be old enough to breed.

The Black Swans (*Cygnus atratus*) had another good year and two of the six cygnets reared have now been given to Paignton Zoo. From this pair, received from the Wildfowl Trust at Slimbridge in 1978, a total of 26 young Black Swans have been reared and sent to other collections. The newly-acquired Hawaiian Geese (*Branta sandvicensis*) and Red-breasted Geese (*Branta ruficollis*) both laid for the first time this year. The Hawaiian Geese were left to sit on their own eggs, but failed to hatch any young. The Red-breasted Goose eggs were removed for artificial incubation, and four goslings reared. Other waterfowl reared included four Fulvous Tree Ducks (*Dendrocygna bicolor*), six Laysan Teal (*Anas platyrhynchos laysanensis*), three Chiloe Wigeon (*Anas sibilatrix*), five Carolina Ducks (*Aix sponsa*) and 24 Mandarin Ducks (*Aix galericulata*).

K. W. Green, A.R.P.S.



Blacksmith's Plover

K. W. Green, A.R.P.S.

Over the year, a total of over 240 birds of 49 species were reared. This exceeded both last year's figures and our expectations, and reflected the hard work once again put in by our Bird Keeping Staff and the members of the Animal Breeding Centre.



Red-breasted Geese

K. W. Green, A.R.P.S.

Animals—An Attempt to explain Latin Names

(OR A ROUGH GUIDE TO CLASSIFICATION)

Many years ago, I found it difficult to understand the reasoning behind a stern Latin master's insistence that I should study text books on what I thought was a dead language, when outside there were cricket bats and rugby balls to be played with. Had I known then what I know now, I might have studied just a little more, for, when applied to animals, the language becomes far more interesting.

The student of taxonomy is faced with a frightening array of Latin, Greek or a mixture of words grouping animals or plants into Phyla, classes, orders and families, which, before coming to Chester, meant very little to me—or perhaps to any other layman. Then, a fox was a fox, and a rabbit was a rabbit. Today, I know that *Vulpes* is Latin for "fox" and a rabbit received its complicated name *Oryctolagus cuniculus* from the Greek words *Oruter* and *Lagos* respectively, meaning a "tool for digging" and a "hare"—so it becomes a "digging hare". *Cuniculus* is Latin for "rabbit", and also for an "underground passage".

Carl von Linne, a Swedish botanist, 1707–1778, made the first real attempts to classify and name all living things, and, as a tribute, even his own name is known in the Latin form *Linnaeus*. Simply, his system was to give every living thing two names: the first a generic name (from *Genus*—Latin for birth or origin) and the second a specific name distinguishing it from others of the same genus. Normally, the generic name is a noun and the specific name an adjective. The Latin name is often followed by the name of its discoverer.

Linnaeus probably chose Latin for his work as it was then the international language of scholars, which meant that it would be read more internationally, and, whilst today it is of the first importance to be able to give an animal its familiar name, it is nice to know that *Giraffa camelopardalis* (or a "Camel marked like a Leopard") is in fact a Giraffe, and really do not require a great knowledge of Latin or Greek to be able to translate many of these given names.

Usually, an animal's generic name is given by some back-room zoologist studying anatomy, followed by its specific name, frequently in honour of the discoverer; hence *Okapia johnstoni*, after the explorer Sir Henry Johnson, who first found the Okapi in 1900; or more often a description of the animal such as *Hydropotes inermis*, which is the Chinese Water Deer, "*inermis*" being the Latin for "unarmed" (it does not have antlers) and "*Hydropotes*" "a lover of water".

Some names do tend to mislead the translator, rather like the mentioned Giraffe, which is neither a Camel nor a Leopard, and the Prairie Marmot, *Cynomys*—Greek for "Dog" and "Mouse", though obviously neither, and the Chimpanzee, "*Pan troglodytes*, which needs quite a stretch of the imagination to believe that he is like the Greek god of Arcadia, living in a cave.

From time to time naming is taken a stage further,

when we get a sub-species. Basically the same as the species, there is a slight difference, be it from a different geographical location or having developed some different characteristic. An example is our Black-faced Spider Monkey, *Ateles paniscus chamek*. *Ateles* (Greek meaning "not complete") Spider Monkeys do not normally have thumbs; *paniscus*—a small edition of the god Pan; and *chamek*—being added by the explorer Humboldt to the species name in 1812.

The main divisions of the animal kingdom are Phyla, which separate tiny single-cell animals from sponges, worms, molluscs, insects and the 27th group—which includes ourselves—*Chordata*. The Phyla is divided into smaller groups or classes, then into smaller groups again called "orders". Of the 19 different orders, 11 are represented in the Zoo.

From here the orders are divided into families, and the names become easy to recognise—scientific name ends with "*-idae*"; for example, the cat family becomes "*Felidae*" and the horse family "*Equidae*".

To recap, to give a Scottish Wildcat the full treatment, it would be separated into the following divisions:—

Phyla—*Chordata*. Greek for "strung", in this case a tough, elastic tissue developing into a spinal column in vertebrates.

Class—*Mammalia*. The only animals with true hairs and feeding young from mammary glands, from Latin "*mamma*", a breast.

Order—*Carnivora*. Meaning "flesh-eating".

Family—*Felidae*. From Latin "*feles*", a cat.

Genus—*Felis*.

Species—*Silvestris*. Latin, "belonging to the woods".



Scottish Wildcat

Keith Freeburn, Mel Grundy's

This all may appear to be a complicated method of naming an animal, but in some ways it is invaluable. Often on my desk is a list from a foreign zoo of their surplus stock, and I have no way of knowing what a "*Sumpflusche*" is until I see that it is also known as *Felis chaus*, internationally known as a Jungle Cat; or a "*Hirschziegenantilopen*", but followed by *Antilope cervicapra* it immediately becomes a Blackbuck. I hope that some will already have recognised "*cervicapra*" as being "half deer and half goat".

This article is certainly not intended to be a lesson in Latin, but written in the hope that it will create a little more interest in the classification of our animals.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
DEPARTMENT OF CONTINUING
EDUCATION**

The University of Liverpool Department of Continuing Education, in collaboration with the Workers' Education Authority, are pleased to announce that they are having a "One-Day School" on **Carnivores**, to be held at **Chester Zoo**, on:—

**SATURDAY, 23rd MAY, 1987, 9.30 a.m. to
5.00 p.m.**

The programme for the day is as follows:—

- 9.30–10.30 a.m. Classification of the Carnivores
by Dr. John Manning,
Zoology Department,
University of Liverpool
- 10.30–10.45 a.m. Coffee
- 10.45–12.00 noon Conservation and Management
by Mr. N. Ellerton, Curator of Mammals, Chester Zoo
- 12.00– 1.00 p.m. Lunch
- 1.00– 3.00 p.m. Viewing the Collection,
with Mr. N. Ellerton
- 3.00– 3.15 p.m. Tea
- 3.15– 4.30 p.m. Behaviour
by Dr. J. Manning
- 4.30– 5.00 p.m. Discussion

Further details and enrolment forms can be obtained from:—

The Director of Continuing Education
Studies
University of Liverpool
P.O. Box 147
Liverpool L69 3BX
Telephone 051-709 6022 (ext. 2778/2779).

The cost of the day will be £7.90 (£4.90 if you are registered unemployed, full-time student, State retirement pensioner or in receipt of other long-term benefit), which is inclusive of admission to the Zoo, and tea and coffee.



THE NORTH WEST GROUP OF THE

**Fauna & Flora
Preservation Society**

**F.F.P.S.
North West**

Spring Programme

The last meeting until the autumn of the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society will take place at the Zoo on:—

**TUESDAY, 31st MARCH 1987
at 7.00 p.m. (for 7.30 p.m.)**

This will be a unique opportunity to listen to **Mike Salisbury**, Producer of the magnificent B.B.C. three-part documentary called *Kingdom of the Ice Bear*, talking and showing a spectacular video (first public showing) on the subject of:—

**THE MAKING OF THE
"KINGDOM OF THE ICE BEAR"**

Mike Salisbury, who, together with B.B.C. cameraman Hugh Miles, spent two years making 16 expeditions to the Arctic in order to collect the material for this beautiful production, has also produced such popular series as *Life on Earth* and co-produced the recent six-part B.B.C. series on *Introducing Animal Behaviour*.

Following the huge success of the last F.F.P.S. meeting, it would be helpful if tickets are ordered/reserved in advance from the F.F.P.S. or from the Zoo (Penny Rudd), although some tickets will be available at the door. As usual, a light buffet and wine is included in the price, which will be £3.50.



Keith Freeburn, Mel Grundy's

Members' News

MEMBERS' BUFFET LUNCH

SATURDAY, 11th APRIL, 1987

The Director will give his annual review of the Zoo's progress on Saturday, 11th April, 1987.

It is customary to hold a buffet lunch for Members in the Oakfield Restaurant at 12.30 p.m., before this meeting, and tickets are now available from me, price £5.50 each (to include one glass of wine). Numbers for the buffet will be limited to 100, and admission will be by ticket only.

Those who wish to attend should contact me at the Zoo as soon as possible, stating their name, membership number, address and enclosing a cheque or postal order for the relevant amount. Please enclose a stamped, addressed envelope for the return of tickets.

Members not attending the lunch are very welcome to attend the review, which will start at 2.30 p.m. in the Lecture Hall.

DIRECTOR'S SUMMER WALKABOUTS

Following the popular walkabouts of last year, Dr. Brambell will be giving conducted tours of various sections of the collection during the summer. On each occasion, a different part of the Zoo will be toured and the Curator in charge of that section will also be available to answer questions.

The tours will take place on the following dates:—

Thursday, 18th June, 1987
Wednesday, 1st July, 1987
Tuesday, 28th July, 1987.

Tours will start at 7.00 p.m. and Members interested in attending should meet at the cross-roads between the Canal Bridge and the Bird House.

Maureen Allsopp
Membership Secretary

Junior Members' Field Trips and Meetings 1987

FOSSIL-HUNTING EXPEDITION Saturday, 25th April 1987

We will be visiting Moneyash Quarry in Derbyshire in search of fossils. This is a disused quarry set in the hills, and we were lucky to find many different kinds of fossils on our last trip. **Over tens invited.**

● PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS IS A CHANGE OF DATE

The bus will leave the Staff Car Park at 9.30 a.m., returning around 5.00 p.m.

AINSDALE NATURE RESERVE

Saturday, 23rd May 1987

This is an unusual chance to be shown around this important nature reserve by one of the Wardens. The Reserve is near Southport and has some species only found in this one area of the country. We will be keeping an eye open for toads and lizards, as well as the many rare plants which live among the sand-dunes in this area. It will be a strenuous day's walking. **Over tens invited.**

The bus will leave the Staff Car Park at 9.30 a.m., returning around 5.00 p.m.

DAY HELPING A KEEPER

Saturday, 20th June 1987

Groups will be sent to various sections in the Zoo to help Keepers and see what their jobs can involve. Unfortunately, we have to limit this event to **over 12-year-olds**. Old clothes and "wellies" essential.

Please meet **outside the Oakfield at 11.00 a.m.**; ends around 4.00 p.m.

We may try to arrange a tour of the Zoo for younger Juniors on this day—keep an eye on 'Chez Nous' for further details.

SPONSORED WALK ALONG THE SANDSTONE TRAIL

Saturday, 25th July 1987

Rather than a bazaar, this year we have decided to have an eight-mile sponsored walk along a very scenic part of the Sandstone Trail in Cheshire. All those **over eights** who think they can manage the hilly walk are welcome to join us. We will probably split into a few groups. Ideas about what to raise money for will be welcome at the Conference in February.

The bus will leave the Staff Car Park at 9.30 a.m., returning around 4.00 p.m.

PLEASE NOTE

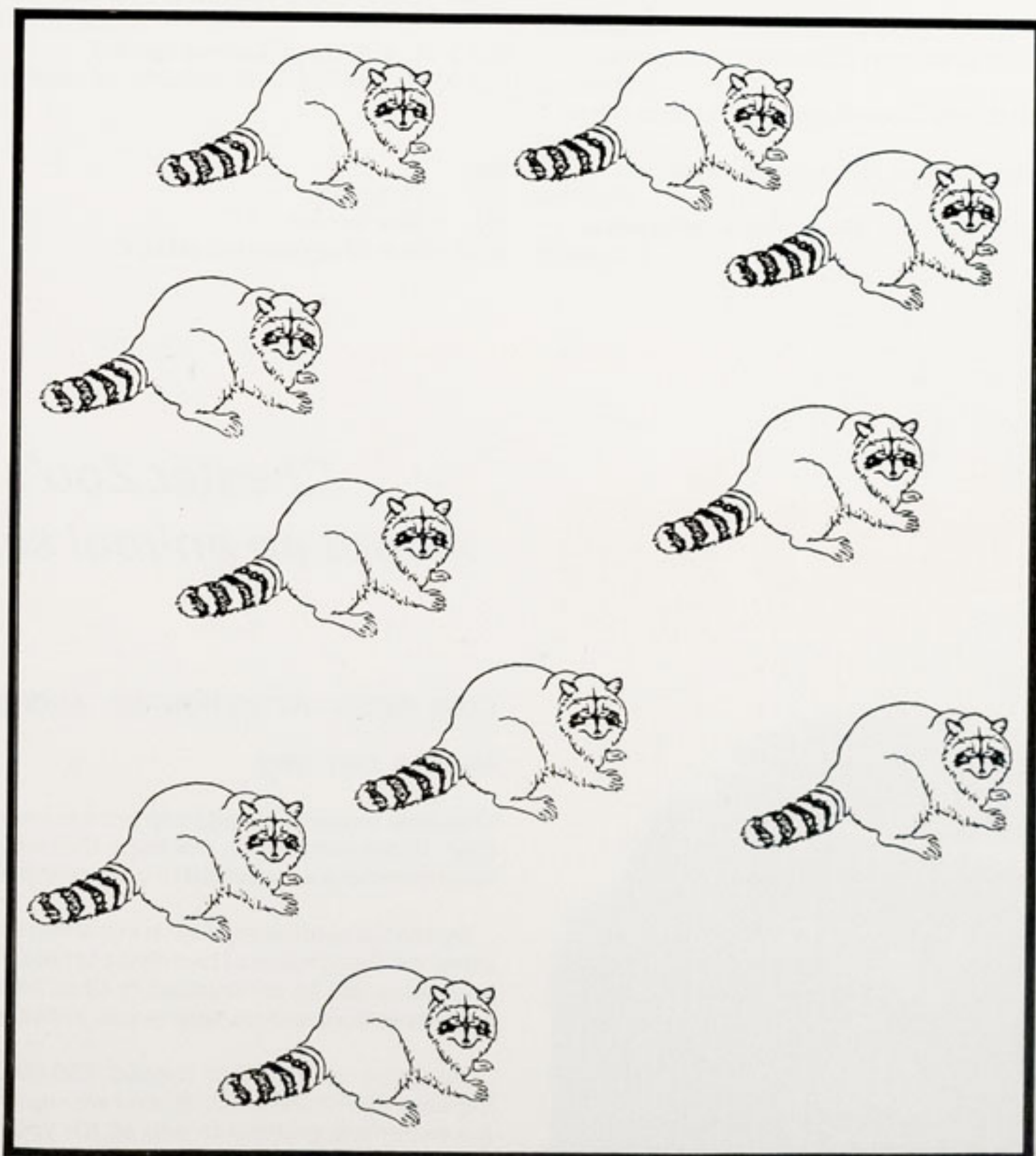
For those trips which involve either a bus or provision of food, a charge will have to be made in order for us to cover basic costs. This will be collected on the day, and will vary according to the distance to be travelled/food provided.

Bookings must be made for ALL events. Please ring me at the Zoo not more than two weeks before an event if you would like to attend. Places may be limited.

This list is provisional and, in exceptional circumstances, we may have to alter the dates and times of some of the trips, so please keep an eye on the listing in Chez Nous to keep up-to-date.

Penny Rudd (Mrs.)
Junior Members' Club

Which three straight lines divide the rectangle into five parts, each containing two Raccoons?



Arrivals and Births

| | | | |
|-------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 0.1 | Celebes Macaque (<i>Macaca niger</i>) | Received from Paignton Zoo | |
| 1.0 | Ocelot (<i>Felis pardalis</i>) | Received from R. Keilbart | |
| 1.0.1 | Blackbuck (<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>) | Birth | |
| 0.0.3 | Coypu (<i>Myocastor coypus</i>) | Birth | |
| 2.0 | Red Lechwe (<i>Kobus leche</i>) | Received from Czechoslovakia | |
| 2.0 | Guanaco (<i>Lama guanicoe</i>) | Birth | |
| 0.0.2 | Porcupine (<i>Hystrix cristata</i>) | Birth | |
| 0.0.2 | White-lipped Tamarin (<i>Saguinus labiatus</i>) | Birth | |
| 0.1.1 | Eland (<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>) | Birth | |
| 0.0.1 | Rodrigues Fruit Bat (<i>Pteropus rodricensis</i>) | Birth | |
| 1.1 | Little Black Bustard (<i>Eupodotis afra</i>) | Received from Paignton Zoo | |
| 2.2 | Bar-tailed Cuckoo Dove (<i>Macropygia unchall</i>) | Received from Paignton Zoo | |
| 1.1 | Emerald Dove (<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>) | Received from Paignton Zoo | |
| 1.0 | Red Lory (<i>Eos bornea</i>) | Received from Paignton Zoo | |
| 0.0.2 | Hill Mynah (<i>Gracula neligiosa</i>) | Presented | |
| 0.0.1 | Humboldt's Penguin (<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>) | Hatched | |
| 0.0.1 | Red and White Crake (<i>Laterallus leucopyrrhus</i>) | Received | |
| 0.0.1 | Blue-grey Tanager (<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>) | Hatched | |
| 0.0.1 | Patagonian Conure (<i>Cyanoliseus patagonus</i>) | Exchange | |
| 1.1 | Wrinkled Hornbill (<i>Aceros corrugatus</i>) | On deposit from H.M. Customs & Excise | |
| 1.0 | Chestnut-breasted Teal (<i>Anas castanea</i>) | Received from N. Manning | |
| 0.1 | Himalayan Monal (<i>Lophophorus impeyanus</i>) | Received from W. Harrison | |
| 0.2 | Californian Quail (<i>Lophortyx californica</i>) | Received from G. Smith | |
| 0.0.2 | Hartlaub's Touraco (<i>Tauraco hartlaubi</i>) | Received from C. Vince | |
| 1.1 | White-winged Wood Duck (<i>Cairina scutalata</i>) | Received from Martin Mere | |
| 1.1 | Zebra Finch (<i>Poephila guttata</i>) | Received | |
| 0.1 | Musschenbroek's Lorikeet (<i>Neopsittacus musschenbroekii</i>) | Exchange | |
| 0.0.1 | Mountain Witch Dove (<i>Geotrygon versicolor</i>) | Hatched | |
| 0.0.4 | Duyvembodes Lory (<i>Chalcopsitta duivenbodei</i>) | Received | |
| 0.0.4 | Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>) | In transit to Paignton Zoo | |
| 0.0.3 | Eyed Lizard (<i>Lacerta lepida</i>) | Hatched | |
| 0.0.1 | Red-tailed Racer (<i>Elaphe oxycephala</i>) | Presented | |

Key

1.0 = One male

0.1 = One female

0.0.1 = One of undetermined sex

adopta
MAMMAL · BIRD OR REPTILE



Chester Zoo's Adopt an animal scheme

STOP PRESS—ATTENTION ALL ADOPTERS

ADOPTA DAY 1987

This year we have decided to hold our annual "Adopta Day" in the autumn, in the hope that we will avoid the ice and snow you have had to endure in previous years!

Due to the continued growth in the number of adopters, there will be a choice of two dates for the event this year, and these will be announced in *Chez Nous* a little later on—invitations will be sent to you in the normal way.

Adoption money just topped £30,000 for 1986 (an increase of £10,000 on 1985) and we—and the animals—are extremely grateful to you all for your generosity in helping us to meet our feeding bills which amount to over £140,000 per annum.

Maureen Allsopp (Mrs.)
Animal Adoption Secretary