

"Kcs. VII", on June 29, 1959. The whale was a male, 36'1" in length taken at 35° 2' S. and 117° 58' E.

Advice has now been received from Dr. G. L. Kesteven, Assistant Chief (Fisheries) of the Division of Fisheries and Oceanography, C.S.I.R.O., that the whale had been marked by the Russians on February 2, 1959, at 63° 47' S. and 111° 49' E. At the time of its recovery, therefore, the whale was slightly over 2,000 miles from, and almost due north of, its point of marking.

#### TAMMAR RESEARCH TO AID CANADIAN CARIBOU.

Mr. J. P. Kelsall, a biologist of the Canadian Wildlife Service, in a recent radio statement said that he believed that research being carried out into the habits of Australian wallabies would help the preservation of Canada's dwindling herds of caribou. In association with the Department of Zoology of the University of Western Australia, Mr. Kelsall is making a study of the effects of the environment on the evolution of the tammar, a small wallaby found on Garden and other offshore islands as well as on the mainland. Research methods pioneered by graduate students at the Western Australian University have brought new facts to bear on the preservation of native animals, Mr. Kelsall said. He added that he would carry out similar research on the caribou when he returned to Canada in August of this year. Canadians, he concluded, killed about 100,000 caribou a year for meat and his Government was concerned at the rapid decline in the herds.