alleged species, and am unable to distinguish any important difference between them. His birds, Cambayensis and Asiatica, are equal to one another in dimensions, and both larger than mine by one-sixth.

These little partridges, called from their size "bush quail" by sportsmen, are tolerably common in the jungly tracts of India—off the alluvium, to the south and west of the Ganges and Bhagiruttee. In the more arid parts of Singbhoom, in Bankoora, Mednipoor, Hazaribagh, Beerbhoom, and Chota Nagpoor, they are pretty numerous. They prefer stony, gravelly places, amongst thorny bushes, such as the jujube or bair; or tracts of the ground Saul, Assun, and Folis; congregating in coveys of eight to a dozen under thickets, whence of an evening they emerge into adjacent fields, meadows, and clumps of grass to feed. They lie very close, suffering themselves to be almost trodden upon, and then rise at once out of some small bush, with a piping whistle and such a sudden start and whirr, instantly flying off to all parts of the compass—including sometimes a close shave of the sportsman's countenance—that a more difficult bird to hit could nowhere be found, especially as their flight is prodigiously rapid, and directed so as barely to skim the upper twigs of the bushes. They do not go far, but when once down are hardly ever flushed again till they have reunited; this they lose as little time as possible in doing, running like mice through the herbage to some central spot, where the oldest cock bird of the covey is piping all hands together. Although so gregarious and sociable, these birds are very quarrelsome, and their extreme pugnacity leads to their easy capture. The mode of taking them is precisely the same as that which has been already described with regard to the grey partridge (Ortygornis ponticeriana), of which bird the bush quail is in habits almost the exact counterpart. Blowing upon it excites the same fury as in the grey partridge. It would be curious to know whether this singular trait is found amongst other game birds. The bush quails fight with even greater rancour, and certainly with greater clamour, than the greys, and it is not infrequent to noose every one in the jungle before the trapper has finished his operations in one spot. This mode of catching the "Lawa" is one of the commonest amusements of the zemindars, or native chiefs, of Singbhoom, and I have witnessed it myself on several occasions at Khursawa, Seraikela, and other towns of that country. Bush quail are not often caught by hawking, as the Oorias do not care to trust their trained sparrow-hawks (chickras and beeras) so much amongst the jungle. For the table they are hard and tasteless, and they are valued by the natives chiefly for their fighting qualities, which do not appear to degenerate even after long confinement.

The so-called P. cambayensis is stated by Jerdon to be distributed extensively throughout India, from the level of the sea up to five thousand feet elevation. In the south of India it is chiefly found in the more wooded districts of Malabar, Mysore, the Eastern Ghâts, and the various hill ranges of the peninsula. In Central India it ranges as far as the northern slopes of the Rajmahal, Monghir, and Mirzapoor hills. Hodgson includes it amongst his birds of Nepal as being found in the sub-Himalaya, bordering the Terais. It is common to the north-west provinces of India, but is not known to exist in Lower Bengal, nor in any country east of the Ganges. In Upper India the bush quail would seem to be more numerous than in the countries I have met it in. A writer in the "Bengal Sporting Magazine," vol. xi., says that: "They are very abundant in the plains of Upper India; indeed, in some places, scarcely any other game is to be had. According to my observations they are not migratory, but pair and breed about the same time as the rain quail (Coturnix coromandelica) in the rains. During this period the plumage of the male is really handsome. I have seen the parent birds leading forth their young, exactly as a partridge would. A covey in my garden never fails me for breaking in my setters."

As regards P. asiatica its habitat, according to Jerdon, is limited to India south of the Nerbudda, and this feature in the history of the birds would be conclusive in distinguishing the two species were there additional traits by which to know one from the other.

The bush quail with which I am acquainted breeds during the cold weather, usually towards its close, laying six to eight or ten eggs of a reddish tawny colour in a flat nest or layer of grass, concealed in the heart of some bush. Jerdon says nothing of the eggs of his P. cambayensis.

The third species of bush quail is one with which I am personally unacquainted. It is

### Perdicula Erythrorhyncha (Sykes).

The "Koknee lawa" of some shikarees.

It is of the same size as the preceding species. The cock bird has the crown of the head black, front of forehead white, continued in a band over the eye, upper part rich olive brown, with most of the feathers ended and bordered black, so as to form crescents or lunules. Scapulars, coverts, and secondary quills, with large black patches, and a few pale, tawny, transverse lines; shafts also pale tawny. Primaries dark red brown, with brown bars, the inner webs plain brown. Tail brown with black spots, and narrowly barred pale yellowish. Chin white, bordered with black; rest of lower parts reddish or pale rusty, melting into olive brown on sides of neck, and with a few black spots on breast, which are largest on the sides of the breast and of the neck. Flanks with large spots of black tipped with white. Iris, yellowish brown; bill and legs fine red.

The hen has the frontal and superciliary band and chin and face rufous, where the cock is white, and the head brown instead of black.

This bird appears to be confined to the high lands of Southern India, along the ghats from the Wynaad to Poona, in the Neelgirrees and Coorg. In the Neelgirrees Jerdon says it is abundant, frequenting bushy ground and patches of ferns on the hill sides, or in the valleys. At Ootacamund it comes into the station, entering the gardens; and, says the same author, may be watched from the windows, running actively about, picking up seeds and insects. They are said frequently to fall victims to the stealthy pounce of some house cat. They congregate in coveys, or bevies, rising all together like the "Lawa," but with less whirr, from their plumage being softer.

The style of colouring and the more open manners of this bird are distinct enough from the ordinary bush quail, to countenance Gould's separating it, under the generic name of Micro perdix. It has been described by Col. Sykes, who met with it in the Valley of Karich, and by Mr W. Elliot in the intervening ranges of Dharwar.

These birds, being such perfect little partridges, form an admirably graduated link between those birds and the true quails, of which I propose to treat in my next paper. ORNITHOGNOMON.

## CATERPILLARS AND BIRDS.

Sir,—May I be permitted to ask the co-operation of your readers in making some observations during the coming spring and summer, which are of great interest to Mr Darwin and myself. I will first state what observations are wanted, and then explain briefly why they are wanted. A number of our smaller birds devour quantities of caterpillars, but there is reason to suspect that they do not eat all alike. Now we want direct evidence as to which species they eat and which they reject. This may be obtained in two ways. Those who keep insectivorous birds, such as thrushes, robins, or any of the warblers (or any other that will eat caterpillars), may offer them all the kinds they can obtain, and carefully note (1) which they eat, (2) which they refuse to touch, and (3) which they seize but reject. If the name of the caterpillar cannot be ascertained, a short description of its more prominent characters will do very well, such as whether it is hairy or smooth, and what are its chief colours, especially distinguishing such as are green or brown from such as are of bright and conspicuous colours, as yellow, red, or black. The food plant of the caterpillar should also be stated when known. Those who do not keep birds, but have a garden much frequented by birds, may put all the caterpillars they can find in a soup plate or other vessel, which must be placed in a larger vessel of water, so that the creatures cannot escape, and then after a few hours note which have been taken and which left. If the vessel could be placed where it might be watched from a window, so that the kind of birds which took them could also be noted, the experiment would be still more complete. A third set of observations might be made on young fowls, turkeys, guineafowls, pheasants, &c., in exactly the same manner.

Now the purport of these observations is to ascertain the law which has determined the colouration of caterpillars. The analogy of many other insects leads us to believe that all those which are green or brown, or of such speckled or mottled tints as to resemble closely the leaf or bark of the plant on which they feed, or the substance on which they usually repose, are thus to some degree protected from the attacks of birds and other enemies. We should expect, therefore, that all which are thus protected would be greedily eaten by birds whenever they can find them. But there are other caterpillars which seem coloured on purpose to be conspicuous, and it is very important to know whether they have another kind of protection, altogether independent of disguise, such as a disagreeable odour and taste. If they are thus protected, so that the majority of birds will never eat them, we can understand that to get the full benefit of this protection they should be easily recognised, should have some outward character by which birds would soon learn to know them and thus let them alone; because if birds could not tell the eatable from the uneatable till they had seized and tasted them, the protection would be of no avail, a growing caterpillar being so delicate that a wound is certain death. If, therefore, the eatable caterpillars derive a partial protection from their obscure and imitative colouring, then we can understand that it would be an advantage to the uneatable kinds to be well distinguished from them by bright and conspicuous colours.

I may add that this question has an important bearing on the whole theory of the origin of the colours of animals, and especially of insects. I hope many of your readers may be thereby induced to make such observations as I have indicated, and if they will kindly send me their notes at the end of the summer, or earlier, I will undertake to compare and tabulate the whole, and to make known the results, whether they confirm or refute the theory here indicated. ALFRED R. WALLACE.

9, St. Mark's-crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.

## BRITISH SERICICULTURE.

Sir,—About this season it not unfrequently happens that cocoons of various species of silkworms are sent or brought over by our countrymen from Japan, China, India, &c. Desultory attempts are made to rear and perpetuate these species in this country, but, from lack of experience and skill in tending the young brood, no success is registered. Yet the greatest attention is paid in France and other European countries to the introduction and acclimatisation of new species of silk-producing Bombyces. The great dearth of silk, caused by the ravages of an epidemic among the silkworms for the last ten years, has incited strenuous endeavours, fostered by the French and Dutch Governments, to introduce new and healthy races of the mulberry worm, and naturalise other hardier races brought from similar climates. Already in Europe, and even in England, the Bombyx cynthia, feeding on the Ailanthus glandulosa, is acclimatised; attempts have been made, but hitherto without success, to rear the valuable Japanese oak-feeding Bombyx Yama-mai. There are many other species which might be tried in this country with a fair chance of success. Three species from North America—Bombyx Cecropia, Polyphemus, and Promethea; several species from the Himalayas—Bombyx Huttoni, Actias selene, Antheraea Roylei; and Bombyx Pernyi, an oak feeder, from North China, might all be introduced. Of this last species I have received, through the kindness of Dr. Hooker, Director of Kew Gardens, thirty-one cocoons, sent from Newchang by H.M. Consul, Mr Taylor Meadows. I trust the attempt to rear this valuable race may be successful.

May I beg leave, through the medium of your columns, to offer my services to take care of and endeavour to rear a progeny from any cocoons or eggs coming from foreign climates at all resembling our own? The greater the number of cocoons of any one species concentrated in skilful hands, the greater the chance of ultimate success. It is possible that others may possess cocoons of this species, B. Pernyi; if so we might mutually gain valuable information by communication, and help each other in rearing a progeny; and so also with other species. It is high time, when France and other European Governments are devoting much attention to the naturalisation of these new races, that we should bestir ourselves, especially as our opportunities of intercourse with foreign countries and means of obtaining foreign species are infinitely great. Hence, I repeat, I shall be glad to receive and do my best to rear any cocoons sent to me, and being a member of the Entomological Society, and a prize essayist for two years on the oak-feeding silkworm, B. Yama-mai, and on the ailanthus-feeding B. Cynthia, I may claim to have devoted some time and thought to this novel and important subject. I will also gladly correspond with those who wish for further information on the subject. I would, in conclusion, beg of my countrymen who are resident in foreign climates similar to our own to collect and send me or some other English friend any cocoons of silk-producing Bombyces that they come across, that a trial may be made to rear them, taking care, however, to note and ascertain the name of the tree or plant on which the caterpillar feeds, and to send over, if possible, dried leaves and seeds of the same. ALEXANDER WALLACE, M.D.

Colchester, March 20.

## ACCLIMATISATION IN AUSTRALIA.

Sir,—Last week our friend Mr Youl sent you an extract to show how well the trout were doing at the Antipodes, and what good hopes we had of the crowning of his great achievement in the return of the salmon from the sea, large fish having been seen leaping in the Derwent.

Your readers will perhaps be glad to hear of other successes of a similar though minor character; and the subjoined testimony to the usefulness of "the little bird" in his new home may possibly soften the hearts of some of our more enthusiastic patrons of the Sparrow Club delusion. In this hope I send you a letter written to the president of our Victorian society by the gardener at one of the villas near Melbourne. E. W. WILSON.

Dec. 31, 1866.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of the sparrows introduced by the Acclimatisation Society in destroying the host of caterpillars which have been making such devastation amongst the vines, shrubs, and trees in the districts around Melbourne during the past month.

A few weeks ago a portion of our grounds was literally swarming with these destroyers, and I dreaded the havoc that must ensue to our choice and valuable collection of young trees; fortunately, before any injury was done the sparrows came to our aid, not in scores but in hundreds, and so completely destroyed the invaders that in less than ten days very few of them were to be seen; and at the present moment the sparrows may be seen all day long following up the trail of the caterpillars, and ravenously destroying the last remnants of the army that may have before escaped their vigilance.

You will also be pleased to hear that the sparrows have found a very valuable auxiliary in the chaffinches, which are becoming numerous in our grounds, assisting in destroying the larvae of destructive insects, and delighting us with their song; also that the hares turned loose by the Acclimatisation Society have become naturalised in our grass paddocks, and are becoming numerous; as many as eight and ten of all ages may be seen any morning or evening sporting on the outskirts of our shrubbery and pleasure grounds, and frequently on the lawn in front of the house.

These facts must convince the most sceptical that, where proper care is bestowed and means employed to protect these introductions for a few years, the time will very soon come when the song of the British warblers will be heard in every wood, and when there will be sport for the true sportsman in every field.

## NOTES AND QUESTIONS ON NATURAL HISTORY.

SUPPOSED IMMIGRATION OF FRENCH PARTRIDGES.—In corroboration of the idea of the gentleman who has picked up a French partridge on the sea shore, I can give some further evidence that may show that the birds do immigrate over the sea. Within the last few weeks no less than four, at different times, have been picked up on the beach here, totally exhausted and powerless to fly. It is a rare occurrence to find a French partridge in this immediate neighbourhood; indeed, during the last ten seasons I have not shot more than three on a thousand acres. Does it not seem remarkable that these birds should be found thus if they have not come from abroad?—W. W. TURNER (Seaford, Sussex).

A PIED BLACKBIRD.—Whilst rambling amongst some plantations in the immediate neighbourhood of this place, on Sunday last, it was my good fortune to see a most remarkable pied blackbird. He was a grand old cock with a handsome orange-red beak, and was tame enough to allow me to admire him quietly at a distance of about ten paces. On the back of his head was a patch of nearly pure white about as large as a shilling. The joint of each wing was covered by a clearly-defined spot of pure white, and several of the flight feathers of each wing were also white. His breast I did not see, but all the remainder of his plumage was of that fine, bright black so often seen on the old cocks of this species.—J. S., jun. (Oulton, Cheshire, March 20).

THE VIRGINIAN COLIN.—From the correspondence and questions which have just appeared in THE FIELD upon the subject of the introduction of American game into this country, I imagine that some of your readers cannot be aware that the question was ably taken up not quite ten years ago by Mr W. Lort, then of Great Heath, near Tisbury, who strongly advocated increasing the list of British birds of sport by the addition of two American game birds. The first letter from Mr Lort on the subject appears in THE FIELD of May 2, 1857 (vol. ix.). This letter was followed by others from the same experienced correspondent, and also from Col. Whyte and several others, all of whom appeared to view the proposal with favour, and as one likely to succeed. If your readers will refer to that correspondence, they will find this interesting question fully discussed.—NEMO.

BROWN-HOODED GULL.—The following note on the change in the plumage of the brown-hooded gull (L. ridibundus) may be interesting to some, as showing the manner of putting on the summer hood. The bird was shot on the 8th inst. Bill and eyelids arterial blood red (the summer colour of the adult), a triangular patch of white covering front part of head and top of forehead; feathers at base of upper mandible white, a black patch above gape of bill on either side, feathers between gape and eye a mixture of the two colours; sides of head and cheeks blackish, the dark extending round back of head, where it is intermixed with white, and showing the edge of the hood; chin and throat white; all the dark feathers are young ones, and also some of the white; basal part of feathers of side of neck delicate pink; this colour suffused over the whole of the under surface, but not present in the primary quills, as I have seen it in the autumn.—SEAGULL (Shoeburyness).

OCCURRENCE OF THE AVOCET NEAR WEYMOUTH.—I have this day had an opportunity of examining a specimen (in the flesh) of the Avocet—R. avocetta, Linn. It was shot yesterday (March 19) by Capt. Pretor, of Belfield House, and is now in the hands of Mr R. Rolls, of Weymouth, for preservation. It is an adult male, and in excellent plumage. Capt. Pretor met with the bird in the Fleetwater, an inlet of the sea estuary from Portland Roads in a westerly direction, and separated from the West Bay by the Chine Beach. This inlet, from Abbotsbury to Wickeroll, has many small streams emptying into its waters. At low water much mud land is uncovered, and with small rills threading the mud in various directions. At the western end is situated the swannery, and also the decoy, the property of the Earl of Ilchester. It is an excellent feeding ground for wading birds. I am sorry to say that, in this case at least, the avocet did not visit Dorsetshire willingly. I attribute its appearance to the continued hurricanes from the eastward that we have lately experienced, and fully expect to hear of many rare birds on the eastern coasts. I hear that a hoopoe has been killed here, but I have not yet seen it, although I believe it to be a fact.—WILLIAM THOMPSON (Weymouth, March 20).

## ANSWERS.

LANDRAIL IN JANUARY.—In answer to Mr Storland's inquiry in THE FIELD of March 9, I have to say that the landrail when flushed flew very strongly. Its plumage was bright, and it had no appearance of any hurt or anything of that kind. But I must say that it felt and seemed lighter in weight and less in size than those I have shot in August.—JAS. HERRIOT (Northfield, Ayton, N.B.)

THE PORPOISE.—In reply to W. H. M., I may say there is no special way of capturing porpoises round our coasts. They are, however, not unfrequently taken in the mackerel nets by chance, at the present season off the coast near Plymouth and more west, for a very large number of boats from the more eastern counties assemble at Plymouth and Penzance for the mackerel fishery, and there are consequently many miles of net in the water at the same time. I have heard that they have been known to take a bait, but cannot call to mind any authenticated instance.—J. C. WILCOCKS (Guernsey).

HORNS OF THE AXIS DEER.—In answer to J. F.'s inquiry in THE FIELD of Dec. 15, inviting the experiences of others, let me give him mine. While out elephant hunting in the Nepaulese forests, I used frequently to come across spotted deer. There is no place in India where there are so many spotted deer as under the Himalayas, the other side of the Sardar Nuddee. I have seen six or eight large herds in a morning. If you went up quietly towards them on a pad elephant you could go within ten yards, as they are so accustomed to see wild elephants that they take no notice of you, unless you speak, when it is laughable to see their confusion. I had plenty of opportunities of watching them, and I never used to shoot them unless a particularly fine pair of antlers attracted my fancy, or else a curiously deformed pair. I have shot them with three points on the brow antler. My experience is this: In February a very few bucks still retained their antlers; by March they were all dropped; May saw most of the horns in velvet; July, August, and September some had perfect horns, some the velvet was hanging in strips, and in some the horns had not hardened; November and December they all had perfect horns. During the months of April and May my elephants have sometimes picked up five or six antlers of all sizes, sometimes large, oftener small, together with the horns of the hog deer and the Bara singha. The mahouts never neglected picking up the horns, and the elephants were so accustomed to do it, that they would stop at a horn, and on the word being given hand it up to the mahout, or trunk it up rather. I hardly ever picked up a sambur horn, while hog deer, spotted deer, and Bara singha were very common; this was because the sambur is a much scarcer animal than it is in Central India. Some of the spotted deer horns would rather have astonished J. F. I expect, and as he is now going home to England, I can let him know where he can see them, if he likes. One word more and I have done. In Assam I have never seen a spotted deer; the hog deer and Bara singha and sambur abound.—CHARLES H. COOK (Lieut., Bengal Staff Corps).

ROOKS' NESTS.—This is only the third season that my rookery has been in existence. A portion of it occupies four very large old sycamores near the house, and the remainder is situated in some elm and ash trees at a little distance. The former are the most conveniently situated for observation, and last spring I noticed that only two of the nests they contained had survived the winter gales. This year I observed in January that out of about twenty nests in these sycamores, only four remained, more or less shattered by the wind. In February the rooks began to frequent the trees, and sometimes remained about them during most of the day, but I could not observe any change in these four nests. During the late cold weather I have not seen much of the rooks, as they only visited the trees early in the morning; but on the 11th of March I noticed that two of the nests had disappeared, and the third was reduced to a few sticks, which also were gone on the 12th. My gardener, to whom I pointed out the circumstance, was surprised, as he said the rooks were busy building a fortnight ago. I searched under the trees to ascertain whether he was correct, and found recent twigs, both of sycamore and other kinds, under the tree in which the one remaining nest is situated. On the 14th I found a new nest commenced, which is further advanced to-day (15th), though the rooks are still absent during most of the day. In the rest of the rookery the nests that survived the winter seemed to have suffered less than those in the sycamores, and I have never observed any decrease in their number since the rooks returned to them; but they now look as if they had been repaired, and seem more perfect than they were a month ago. It seems, therefore, most likely, as some correspondents have already suggested, that when the rooks return to their nests in February they repair such as have their foundations unshaken, but pull down those that have been too much injured to be trusted for another season. This explanation suits my case exactly, for the rectangular arrangement of the branches in the aged sycamores makes it very difficult to fix a nest securely amongst them, as has been shown by the result of the last two winters, while the more acute forking of the elm and ash branches gives a better hold for interlacing the framework of the nest. There cannot be the slightest doubt that in most rookeries many well established nests are occupied for a series of successive years.—P. S. W.

—— It appears from the letters that have lately appeared in THE FIELD that the poor rooks come in for a much less share of ingenuity in their economy (or rather ecodomy) than they really possess. Cannot we allow them a share of something more than a blind instinct, and permit them to use live or dead sticks, repair or pull down and rebuild their nests as occasion requires, and as appears to be certainly their mode of proceeding? There are three rookeries here, at which nidification begins at three different periods. The first is in a sheltered valley, and is confined almost entirely to the top of a tall straight-stemmed ash, on which last year there were forty-two nests; these are the earliest, followed a few days later by the rooks at No. 2; the third and largest is in a very exposed plantation on the edge of the moor, 600 feet above the valley, and here building rarely commences till eggs are laid below, and I have heard young rooks in the nests as late as July. Many of the nests have, from age, become dense flat masses, in which grass, ferns, and even seedling beeches may be seen growing. The rooks keep adding to the top year by year, and an occasional pair of starlings and titmice nest in the foundations; at last a S.W. gale upsets the mass, the nests are begun the following spring, and in time grow together as before. I believe the rooks, and indeed many of the Corvidae for twenty miles round, roost here in winter, when after the first mild days in February a great parliament is held, and the members finally leave for their proper rookeries. While the rooks, ravens, crows, and jackdaws roost here the starlings may be seen flying from all quarters to a thick plantation of spruce firs, a few miles to the south, where they cling to the branches in many thousands. It may interest your readers to hear that at rookery No. 1 an autumnal brood is still occasionally reared (Yarrell, vol. ii., p. 80), and I take it the repair of nests at that period of the year is merely a sign of an abnormal desire for nidification induced by temperature or some other influence unknown to us.—ARUNDO.

DEATH OF AN ELEPHANT IN ENGLAND.—A large male elephant belonging to Manders's Menagerie recently died at Wrexham, and was dissected at Bootle. The body was brought to Liverpool on Saturday last, being conveyed by railway. It has been purchased for the Derby Museum, where it is intended to place the skeleton; the skin will be stuffed in the usual way. The dissection was performed under the direction of Dr. Davies and Mr G. Hoyes. There were also present Mr Moore, curator of the Derby Museum; Mr Stevenson, secretary to Mr Manders; Mr Turner, curator at the Royal Institution, &c. From the post mortem examination it appeared that the animal had died from a rupture of one or more of the vessels of the omentum. The animal was fourteen years old, and stood 9ft. 10in. in height; his weight was about 4 tons 15cwt. He was regarded as a very fine specimen of the Asiatic species of elephant.

# BILLIARDS.

## BILLIARD MATCHES AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

A SERIES OF BILLIARD MATCHES have been played at Oxford between players, past and present resident members of Oxford University, which have afforded much gratification to those of the billiard public who witnessed them; and on each occasion there was a goodly number present. The first single match took place on the evening of Friday, the 15th inst., between Mr W. E. Stokes, of Queen's College, and also of the Cocoa Tree Club, St. James's (non-resident), and W. W. Rodger, of Exeter College (resident). It was played at Russell's Subscription Rooms, Oriel-street, the number being 500 up in each match. This was a most exciting contest, and the many fine strokes and points from the cue of each elicited much admiration, but at the finish Mr Rodger came off victorious, winning with two points only.

The next match came off on Saturday afternoon, the 16th inst., at Eylis and Beechey's rooms, High-street, and was played by the above Mr Rodger and Mr W. E. Watts-Russell (residents), on the one part, and also by the above Mr Stokes and Mr R. D. Walker, of Brasenose College and of Southgate (non-residents) on the other part. The first part of the match was quite against the residents, but as soon as Mr Rodger got into his cue play and splendidly made a break for 41 the game became more equal, and was so continued until the score showed 115 each. Each party tried most energetically to have the lead, which they alternately took, and the play was pretty level until 400 had been made, when the young ones (residents) made several good breaks, and amidst great applause won by 52 points. The winners will represent Oxford against Cambridge, in London, during the boat-race week, if the match should come off, but it appears there are some doubts about its doing so. The last match was between the non-residing parties in the first match, and was played on the Saturday evening at Eylis and Beechey's rooms. The result was that Mr Stokes reversed the victory obtained by Mr Rodger the day previously, by heading him 51 points at the finish.