

But never would any experienced man—or beast—mistake the white shimmer for anything but zebra, or the queer patches of colour for anything but game. And when he had approached to within a half mile or so he could plainly see the individual animals.

We have already discussed night appearances—which may be day appearances to the lion. And the lion hunts by scent as well as by sight.

As a fact, by the way, which may be applied as the reader will: Mr. Thayer says the longitudinal body stripes on such beasts as the Thompson's, Grant's and Roberts' gazelle bring these animals under the working of this theory. They break up the monochrome, and tend to make them more visible. This is not so. The Roberts' gazelle just east of Olgoss are of mixed characteristics. In some the body stripe has so faded as to be almost indistinguishable. In every light the latter type were less visible than the former.

This leaves the situation rather anomalous. If a beast is of a broken pattern he is less visible in certain circumstances than a monochromatic beast; if an animal is coloured in countershaded monochrome he is, in certain other circumstances, less visible than a striped or spotted or variegated beast.

The apparent contradiction can be lessened, however, by the reflection again, that no beast, of whatever colour, is always invisible; that "concealing coloration" seems, in the case of larger game animals, not so much to conceal all members of a species absolutely, as to *tend* to render the individuals likely to be overlooked in favour of the more conspicuous. It is possible that *both* the variegated and the monochrome