The diagram shows the distribution of a group of birds, possibly vultures, across different regions. The regions are labeled as follows: Eland, Ewaso, Njihwa, and Emin Pala (shaded region). The diagram indicates that the birds are most concentrated in the shaded region, specifically in the area labeled Emin Pala. This suggests a high density of the bird population in this region. The distribution map provides insights into the habitat preferences and migration patterns of these birds, which can be critical for conservation efforts and wildlife management strategies.

**Summary**

The distribution of the bird group is concentrated in the shaded region, particularly in the Emin Pala area. This information can aid in the protection and management of these birds, ensuring their habitat is preserved.

**Figure 1. The distribution of the bird group in Northern Tanzania (shaded region)**
### Monthly Weather Data

**December 1993**

**Temperature**
- **Maximum**: 60°F
- **Minimum**: 30°F

**Precipitation**
- **Total**: 2.75 inches

**Average Temperature and Precipitation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Precipitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01/01/93</td>
<td>50°F</td>
<td>32°F</td>
<td>0.25 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/02/93</td>
<td>55°F</td>
<td>30°F</td>
<td>0.5 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/03/93</td>
<td>60°F</td>
<td>40°F</td>
<td>0.75 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/04/93</td>
<td>40°F</td>
<td>20°F</td>
<td>1.25 inches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

- **Following 1992, temperatures were recorded by a digital thermometer (Thermometer: Inland).**
- **Precipitation measurements were taken using a rain gauge.**

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**Discussion**

The December data shows a significant drop in temperature compared to previous months. The average maximum temperature for December was 52°F, while the minimum was 30°F, indicating a colder month. Precipitation was also notable with a total of 2.75 inches, exceeded only in the month of April. The data suggests a transition into winter conditions, with freezing temperatures and higher precipitation levels.
December 1995
During our recent exploratory mission to the planet, we discovered a new species of amphibian, which we have named *A. theos*. This discovery is significant because it expands our knowledge of amphibian diversity and could have implications for conservation efforts in the region. The species was found in a remote section of the rainforest, where it was previously undocumented. Our team, led by Dr. Jane Doe, has initiated a study to understand its ecological role and habitat requirements. This research is crucial for developing effective conservation strategies. We expect to publish our findings in the next issue of the Journal of Amphibian Research. Stay tuned for updates on this exciting discovery.