Labeobarbus is a mid-sized ray-finned fish genus in the family Cyprinidae. Its species are widely distributed throughout eastern Africa and especially southern Africa, but also in Lake Tana in Ethiopia. A common name, in particular for the southern species, is **yellowfish**. The scientific name refers to the fact that these large barbs recall the fairly closely related "carps" in the genus *Labeo* in size and shape. As far as can be told, all *Labeobarbus* species are hexaploid.[1] One species, *L. microbarbis* from Rwanda, is known to have gone extinct in recent times.

Systematics

Like many other "barbs", it was long included in *Barbus*. It appears to be a fairly close relative of the typical barbels and relatives – the genus *Barbus* proper – but closer still to the large Near Eastern species nowadays separated in *Carasobarbus*. *Barbus* has been split to account for the improved phylogenetic knowledge which indicated it was highly paraphyletic in its wide circumscription; it may be that *Carasobarbus* and some other closely related "barbs" (e.g. *Labeobarbus reinii*) are now included in *Labeobarbus* to avoid a profusion of very small genera.[2]

The taxonomy of many species in the "wastebin genus" *Barbus* has recently been re-evaluated. Though hybrid introgression may confound studies based in mtDNA data alone, a number of these species appear to be so closely related to *Labeobarbus* as to warrant inclusion in the present genus outright, irrespective of whether *Carasobarbus* is considered distinct or not. These include *L. ethiopicus*.[2]

There are two subspecies of white rhinoceros: the southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) and the northern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum cottoni*). As of 2013, the southern subspecies has a wild population of 20,405—making them the most abundant rhino subspecies in the world.

The northern subspecies is critically endangered, with all that is known to remain being two captive females. There is no conclusive explanation of the name "white rhinoceros". A popular idea that "white" is a distortion of either the Afrikaans word *wyd* or the Dutch word *wijd* (or its other possible spellings *whyde*, *weit*, etc.,), meaning "wide" and referring to the rhino's square lips, is not supported by linguistic studies.[12][13]

The white rhino has an immense body and large head, a short neck and broad chest. Females weigh 1,600 kg (3,500 lb) and males 2,400 kg (5,300 lb). The head-and-body length is 3.5–4.6 m (11–15 ft) and the shoulder height is 1.8–2 m (5.9–6.6 ft). On its snout it has two horns. The front horn is larger than the other horn and averages 90 cm (35 in) in length and can reach 150 cm (59 in). The white rhinoceros also has a prominent muscular hump that supports its relatively large head. The colour of this animal can range from yellowish brown to slate grey. Most of its body hair is found on the ear fringes and tail bristles, with the rest distributed rather sparsely over the rest of the body. White rhinos have the distinctive flat broad mouth that is used for grazing.[

The first Unix shell was the Thompson shell, *sh*, written by Ken Thompson at Bell Labs and distributed with Versions 1 through 6 of Unix, from 1971 to 1975.[3] Though rudimentary by modern standards, it introduced many of the basic features common to all later Unix shells, including piping, simple control structures using `if` and `goto`, and filename wildcarding. Though not in current use, it is still available as part of some Ancient UNIX systems.
It was modeled after the Multics shell, developed in 1965 by American software engineer Glenda Schroeder. Schroeder's Multics shell was itself modeled after the RUNCOM program Louis Pouzin showed to the Multics Team. The "rc" suffix on some Unix configuration files (for example, ".vimrc"), is a remnant of the RUNCOM ancestry of Unix shells.[1][4]
The PWB shell or Mashey shell, *sh*, was an upward-compatible version of the Thompson shell, augmented by John Mashey and others and distributed with the Programmer's Workbench UNIX, circa 1975–1977. It focused on making shell programming practical, especially in large shared computing centers. It added shell variables (precursors of environment variables, including the search path mechanism that evolved into $PATH), user-executable shell scripts, and interrupt-handling. Control structures were extended from if/goto to if/then/else/endif, switch/breaksw/endsw, and while/end/break/continue. As shell programming became widespread, these external commands were incorporated into the shell itself for performance.
But the most widely distributed and influential of the early Unix shells were the Bourne shell and the C shell. Both shells have been used as the coding base and model for many derivative and work-alike shells with extended feature sets.[5]