

esting to learn if any readers of this Journal have noticed the occurrence of the sore, in any other locality and can give information as to its cause.

P. R. KEMP.

January, 1914.

[This curious sore upon the necks of Sambar is not unknown. Major Evans in his book, *Big Game Shooting in Upper Burma* (1910) speaks of it, and states positively that it occurs in all Sambar and at all times (presumably in Burma and India). He considers it to be of parasitic origin. It does not appear to be found upon animals in captivity.—Eds.]

No. III.—A CASE OF TRIPLETS IN AN ELEPHANT.

The case of an elephant giving birth to triplets, has, I believe, never yet been known, so I think the following instance should be recorded.

There is no note of the date of impregnation. The elephant was first reported in calf in October 1912, when she would be evidently well on in pregnancy, and on October 27th of the following year gave birth to three male calves, of which one was still-born and the other two only survived until November 8th and 9th, respectively. Everything was done to bring them up, but the mother would not look after them and kicked them off whenever they came to suckle. If let loose she would run away from them.

Of the calves born alive, one was normal and one very small. Me Hean, the mother, is 7ft 4 ins. in height and is a young elephant probably about 25 years old. She has never to my knowledge calved before.

Triplets are entirely unknown in the writer's experience and Lt. Col. Evans, the Indian Government expert, quotes no instance of even twins in his standard work *Elephants and their Diseases*. I believe, however, the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation had a case of twins in Muang Prae district a year or two ago.

D. F. MACFIE.

CHIENGMAI, December 18th, 1913.

No. IV. DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS IN SIAM.

I should like to ask through your columns for information on the following points, some of which I feel sure must be known to members of the Society up-country.

1. What is the eastern range of the Gaur or Sladang. (*Bos gaurus*) the Gayal (*B. frontalis*) and the Banting (*B. sondaicus*)?

To which of the two last does the Siamese name $\overset{\sim}{\text{ก}}\overset{\text{๑}}{\text{ก}}\overset{\text{๑}}{\text{ก}}$ refer, as there seems to be some doubt on the matter.

2. Blanford, in the *Fauna of British India*, states that the young of Sambar are never spotted at any time of their existence.