

Details of 7 specimens as follows:—

	Locality.	Total length in mm.	Tail.	COSTALS			Ventrals.	Subcaudals.	Upper labials.
				2 heads-lengths behind head.	Mid-body.	2 heads-lengths before vent.			
1.	Bangtaphan	315	30	23.	21.	17.	160	38	7 and 7
2.	„	420	45	23.	21.	17.	160	37	7 and 8
3.	„	175	20	23.	21.	17.	159	37	8 and 8
4.	„	390	—	21.	21.	17.	150	48	7 and 8
5.	Nong Kai Ploi	790	90	22.	21.	17.	154	40	7 and 8
6.	„	248	28	21.	21.	19.	160	35	7 and 7
7.	Kumpawapi	240	25	21.	21.	17.	160	37	7 and 8

Their markings show but little variation. Above, they are light or dark brown in color, with a faint pinkish tinge, and mottled and clouded in varying degrees with darker. The vertebral line, and the large triangular spots on either side of it, so characteristic of this snake are, in the majority, jet black (instead of dark brown) and have, when the snake has just cast its skin, a handsome, velvet-like appearance.

At Bangtaphan this snake is known as “ngu maaw sao,” and at Nong Kai Ploi as “ngu kãbã.” The former title may, however, be given to any snake with large prominent spots upon the body.

MALCOLM SMITH.

January 31, 1914.

No X.—LARGE BANDED KRAIT.

An unusually large specimen of the Banded Krait (*Bungarus fasciatus*) was recently killed in the compound of the Bangkok Nursing Home. It was trodden upon by the house coolie when going out to fetch water after dark, and was promptly dispatched by the remainder of the staff, who came to his assistance. The enlarged tip of the tail was unfortunately missing, but allowing 20 mm. for this, it measured, without stretching, 2,020 mm. (6 ft. 7½ in.) in total length, the tail

being 150 mm. Ventrals 212, sub-costals (allowing 6 for the missing portion) 35.

The only instance I can find of a Banded Krait larger than the above was recorded in the *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, 31st October, 1911. It was killed at Koderma, E. I. Ry., by Mr. Hayes, a Mine Manager, and measured 7 ft. in length.

MALCOLM SMITH.

September, 1913.

No. XI.—NOTE ON AN INLAND SEA CAVE IN MUANG PRAN.

In a country where such excessive upheavals of the earth's crust took place in early geological times, and where we have now comparatively recent deposits lying close to the very oldest igneous rocks, it is not surprising that some evidences have been discovered of present day land movement.

I have for some time held the opinion that the whole of this Peninsula is gradually tilting from East to West, and the following note gives, I think, further strength to my theory.

At Muang Pran, where I was surveying last season, there is a hill known as Sam Roi Yot (300 Points). It is an isolated mass of limestone, rising vertically from the plain, at a distance of two miles from the coast. Seen from a distance, it has all the appearance of an island, the surrounding plain lying very low. On the seaward side there are springs of fresh water, and the land is taken up with gardens. On the land side is a large swamp, which dries up in the hot season, leaving a winding stream of brackish water. The soil is salt and only suitable for growing coconuts and long grass. At the southern end of the mass, on the landward side, I found a cave and the general overhanging appearance of sea erosion on the rock. The cave is at present well above the high water sea level, but was reached by the fresh water flood of 1912. Viewed from the top of the hill, the ground shows the distinct form of an old sea beach which is not now reached by the high water spring tides.

On the whole I conclude that Sam Roi Yot was at some not very distant date surrounded by the sea, and what I observed tends to show that the hill has risen. My conclusion is further strengthened by the general silting up which is found upon the shore of this coast, whilst the opposite coast in Trang does not show the same effect, but appears rather to be sinking—thus showing a tilt of the Peninsula towards the West.

S. W. MASTERMAN.

November, 30, 1913.

[Since we naturally expect to find stream-erosion caves in limestone, it should be carefully ascertained whether there are any traces of an old cave stream. It would be interesting also to learn if any other evidence is forthcoming to support Mr. Masterman's theory of this land movement.—Eds.]