

with which I am familiar. My brother and I saw an animal in the Klong Suan Mak which we both felt sure was a jackal. However I have never heard the cry of a jackal, which cannot be mistaken, during 15 years residence in Siam.

G. F. WESTON ELWES.

March, 1914.

[There appears to be no doubt that the jackal is widely, although locally, distributed throughout this country. Eds.]

No. II.—SEASONAL OILY SECRETION IN GAUR
OR SELADANG.

On entering a narrow valley in January, 1914, the Karen guide informed me that it was the habitat of a bull Gaur (*Bos gaurus*)—notorious for some 10 years past, and which never ran away but frequently chased man. While on the march I was fortunate enough to meet the animal and shoot him, and he certainly bore out what the Karen had said in not running away, though, possibly owing to the disadvantage of position, he made no attempt to come up the steep bank at us.

The animal had ample warning of my approach, as two coolies, having got ahead of me, dropped their loads and ran back on seeing the great beast standing in the stream and staring up at them. I was followed by some 30 coolies in pretty close order and all were conversing fairly loudly. The 8-bore was brought up from the rear of the line and I went forward to where the men had dropped their loads, but from that point could only get a head shot, so went on some 8 metres and had an easy shot at the flank at 20 metres distance.

The 2 oz. ball, entering high on the right side, passed through the heart and out on the other side, missing all bones I believe, though I did not wait to see the animal cut up.

On being hit he crashed through the elephant grass on the far bank, and died some 20 metres only from the spot at which he had previously stood.

The whole neck and shoulders were covered with an oily secretion, making the black hair of the neck glisten, and the scrotum and inguinal region were dirty orange yellow, and also very greasy.

The whole body skin was greasy, but not markedly so, as were the neck and parts just referred to.

The Karen guide stated this was the period of "musth"; but I was not previously aware, nor have I anywhere read, that any Bovine has a "musth" period, and should be glad to know whether any members have shot Gaur in this state, and also, whether January is the breeding season. Both the domestic buffalo and cattle of the country breed in March.

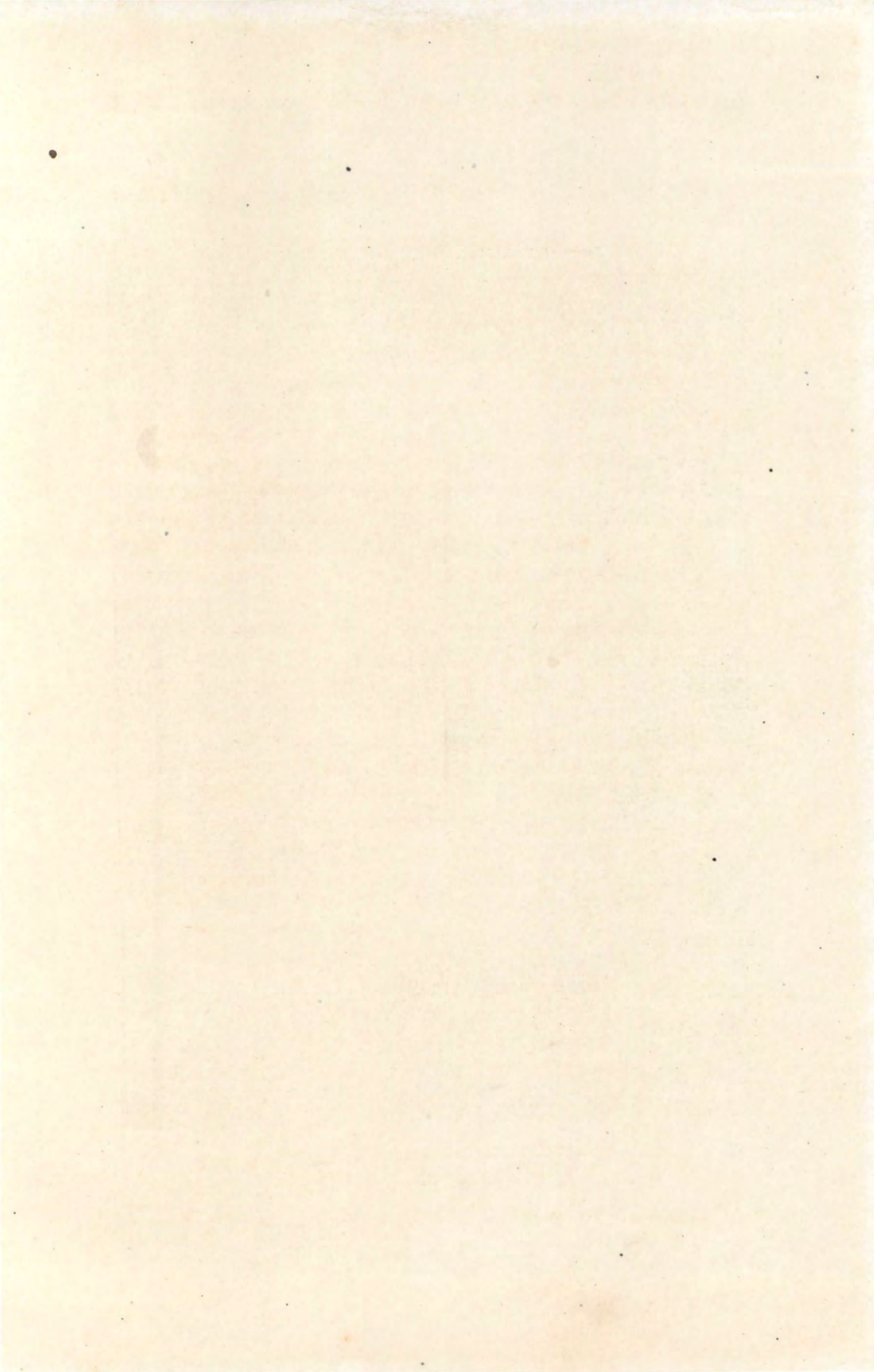
Since the skull of this animal is bigger than that recorded by Blanford (*Fauna B. I.*) and the horns are flatter and less curved, and also have a greater tip to tip splay, than any recorded by Rowland Ward (*Records of Big Game, 1907*), it may be of interest to give a full description of this animal, more especially as Lydekker (*Game Animals of India, 1907*), speaks of Burmese and Malayan varieties which differ in some respects from the typical *Bos gaurus* of India.

Height. At the shoulder 174.2 cm. (69 in.)

Length. Nose to root of tail 265 cm. (102 in.); Tail 100 cm. (39 in.); the total length thus being 141 in. against 148 in. recorded by Ward. Girth 277 cm. (109 in.). Other measurements taken were: Frontal ridge to tip of nose 60 cm. (23.6 in.). Ear 32 cm. (13 in.). Knee to tip of hoof 55 cm. Hock to tip of hoof 66 cm.

Colour. Face and cheeks black and thickly covered with short hair, intermixed on the central line beneath lower jaw with hairs up to 2.5 in. long. Poll, frontal ridge and forehead to upper level of eyes, light sandy or dirty white, the hair being upwards of 2 in. in length on the forehead. This colour graded into dark brown and merged with the black below the eyes. There was no band of tawny above the naked muzzle, nor did I notice the long hair on the throat figured by Lydekker for the Burmese variety, or the presence of a dewlap. The lips were fringed with hair of creamy-white, brownish-yellow being intermixed beneath lower lip. The upper inners of ears were fringed with long hairs of dirty white and golden yellow. Remainder of body, thinly haired, very dark brown. Tail black with long reddish-grey hairs intermixed. The legs from above the knees and hocks downwards, greyish-white, the creases behind the joints being reddish-white.

Dimensions of Skull. Basal length 19.3 in. Zygomatic breadth 9.95 in.





Head and Horns of Gaur
(*Bos Gaurus*)

Dimensions of the horns, in inches, together with some others, which I quote for comparison :—

	Widest outside span	Circumference at base	Tip to tip	Widest inside span	Length on curve	Locality
1.	42.95	16.4	38.1	38.8	25.4	Siam N. Lat. 14° 25'.
2.	41.—	20.—	34.5	36.5	27.—	Siam.
3.	31.7	18.5	13.45	24.3	28.3	Siam, Ratburi.
4.	—	17.75	28.5	39.0	29.5	Siam.

No. 1 is the upper one in the illustration, and is the one described in this article. It was obtained within 10 miles of the Tenasserim boundary. No. 3, the lower one illustrated, is in the possession of Dr. Malcolm Smith and was obtained in the same Province of Ratburi though probably south of where I shot No. 1.

Nos. 2 and 4 are the only heads which Rowland Ward records from Siam:—No. 2 in the possession of Mr. J. H. Thurston and No. 4 in that of Mr. A. Waley.

K. G. GAIRDNER.

June, 1914,

No. III.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE "LAMANG" DEER (*CERVUS ELDI PLATYCEROS*.)

In his paper on the Fauna and Flora of Ratburi and Petchburi, which appeared in Vol. I. No. I. of this *Journal*, Mr. K. G. Gairdner writes: "At present two *Cervidae* only are known from this district, the Barking Deer (*Cervulus muntjac*) and the Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*)." To these must be added *Cervus eldi*, known in Siam as the "lamang" and in Burma as the "thamin," which Mr. Gairdner has apparently not come across in the district referred to. The Siamese variety of this deer is a distinct race, known as *C. eldi platyceros*. It undoubtedly occurs, or was found until recently, in Ratburi Province. On the 29th March 1908, in the neighbourhood of Chawm Bung, a swampy plain having an area of about three square miles, approximate Lat. 13° 40,' Long. 99° 35,' in the Muang of Ratburi, I came across a herd of six, including a fawn. The latter was about the size of a three-quarter grown Barking Deer. It separated at first from the herd, which when first seen was about 200 yards off, and came