

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

galloping back quite close to us, so that my coolies thought of trying to catch it, but it soon made off after its mother, going at a great pace. An hour or two later, we saw what I believed to be the same herd, or part of it, at a distance of about 150 yards. They were then four in number and I did not notice the fawn, so possibly the mother and fawn were resting elsewhere. They were all does. On the 24th February 1907, a few miles north of Nawng Pla Duk station on the Southern Railway, in approximate Lat. $13^{\circ} 55'$ Long. $99^{\circ} 55'$ also in Ratburi Muang, I saw a female "lamang."

These deer frequent grassy plains, and at that time considerable areas in the district last mentioned were covered with coarse grass from 6 to 10 feet high, which afforded excellent cover and shade, more especially as there was a fair proportion of trees growing in the grass jungle. I fancy that most of this area has since been brought under cultivation. It was being rapidly settled at that time. The district around Chawm Bung does not seem very suitable for these deer, as it is more or less closely covered with tree-jungle, and the grass in the glades is short and sparse in the dry season. These deer cannot live far from water. In recent years the plain of Chawm Bung itself has been largely brought under cultivation. Formerly it would have furnished an ideal haunt for these deer. There has also been an enormous increase in the number of people who enter this district in the dry season for the purpose of cutting timber. This is taken out in bullock carts and used for building purposes, railway sleepers, fish traps in the gulf, &c. The wood-cutters do a certain amount of game shooting by sitting up over waterholes, and as the "lamang" cannot go long without water, or travel far in the hot season to get it, it seems to me probable that this deer may have been almost, if not quite, exterminated by now on the west side of the Meklawng River by this method of shooting.

I was informed in the present year that, in the district of Choraké Sampan in the Province of Nakawn Chaisi, which is just north of Muang Kanburi, in Ratburi Province, the "lamang" occasionally enter and feed on the rice crops during the wet season.

I have heard it stated that no "lamang" are found west of the Menam Chao Praya. From what I have stated this is evidently not so. Apart from that, these deer were found until recent years in patches of high grass-jungle between the railway and the river, north of Lopburi

in Krung Kao Province, approximate Lat. $14^{\circ} 55'$, where I saw them on more than one occasion in the year 1906. Since then some of this jungle has been brought under cultivation, possibly all of it. I was told that, in the dry season of the year 1906, a "lamang" stag, impelled by thirst, actually ran down in the day time into the water in a railway borrow pit close to Ban Mi station and market, on the railway above Lopburi, and was mobbed by the local people and killed by knives and sticks. I see no reason why "lamang" should not be found on the west of the Menam Chao Praya in this latitude, as I believe there is country on that side suitable for their existence.

A. J. IRWIN.

Bangkok,
15th July, 1914.

No. IV.—NOTE ON TWO RARE MAMMALS, BERDMORE'S
RAT (*HAPALOMYS LONGICAUDATUS*) AND
FEA'S MUNTJAC (*CERVULUS FEÆ*).

Hapalomys longicaudatus. Berdmore's Rat. In January when clearing bamboo jungle to form a camp, a specimen of this rat was paralyzed by a blow on the back, and drowned in spirit in order to preserve all vermin. Dr. Rankin took it home, and Mr. Oldfield Thomas has identified the rat as *H. longicaudatus*, previously only known by specimens from Burma and Tavoy. This rat may be known by the flat nail on the hallux, which appears to be partly opposable, and by the teeth which, to quote Blanford, "differ all from other *Muridae* in having the tubercles of the anterior lower molar triserially arranged."

The dimensions of the living specimen were: Length 6.4 in. Tail 8.4 in. Hind foot 1 in. Ear from orifice 55 in. Vibrissae black, 1.5 in. long.

The fur was dense and soft, of a warm brown colour, lighter on nose and cheeks and with blackish hairs intermixed on forehead and back. Tail, thinly haired with white at the tip. All lower surfaces white from chin to vent. Feet, dirty pink. Found in uninhabited bamboo and teak jungle on the Quaa Noi river, N. Lat. $14^{\circ} 22'$.