

In Hume's *Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds*, this Barbet is described as common in the Thoungyin Valley, and in the *Fauna of British India* as found in Tenasserim only, so the area in which it occurs appears to be very restricted. The distinctive mark is the verditer blue band across the vertex, instead of black as in *C. asiatica*, with the forehead and rest of the crown crimson.

I also obtained specimens of *Baza lophotes* (F. 1251), the Black-crested Baza; *Terpsiphone affinis* (F. 599), the Burmese Paradise Flycatcher, and saw Peacock-Pheasants, Silver Pheasants Francolin, Partridges, Jungle-Fowl and Bustard Quail at various places on the route.

Mr. Gairdner, I am told, obtained specimens of *Cissa chinensis* and *Cyanops davisoni* in 1912 from near the Tenasserim boundary. There appears to be a little doubt as to what the note of *Cyanops davisoni* is, and it will be interesting to know whether the monotonous trisyllabic note, so well known by those who have camped near the Tenasserim boundary, belongs to this bird.

J. F. KEDDIE.

July, 1914.

NO. XII.—OCCURRENCE OF THE KRAIT (*BUNGARUS CANDIDUS*) AND THE SMALL-SPOTTED CORAL SNAKE (*CALLOPHIS MACULICEPS*) IN SIAM. A NEW COLOR VARIETY OF THE LATTER.

I mentioned in the last number of the *Journal* (p. 7), that certain species of poisonous snakes, would, on account of their known distribution, be no doubt ultimately found in Siam. Two of that list have since been shown to exist here.

*Bungarus candidus*. I am indebted to Mrs. Collins for this snake, caught in one of the bungalows at Sriracha. Male. Total length, 850 mm., tail 100. Ventrals 220. Subcaudals 47. Color. Twenty broad white bands upon the body and seven upon the tail, each one with a fair amount of black mottling occupying the middle two-fourths. Tail below mottled with grey. The stomach contained an earth snake (*Typhlops braminus*).

*Callophis maculiceps*. I have examined no less than 8 specimens from various parts of Siam, as the appended list will show, so

that it would appear to be not uncommon and widely distributed, at any rate in Central Siam. This species is known to extend into Burma and Indo-China and southwards into the Malay Peninsula. In the latter region it is extremely rare (Boulenger), whilst in Burma it is uncommon (Wall).

	Locality.	Total length in mm.	Tail.	Costals throughout.	Ventrals.	Subcaud.	
1.	Koh Si Chang	263	23	13	180	24	4 infralabials touch anterior chin-shields. Tail below thickly spotted with black.
2.	Sriracha	325	35	„	187	30	5 infralabials touch anterior chin-shields.
3.	„	288	23	„	186	23	Tail immaculate below, except for the usual bands.
4.	Pak Jong	465	35	„	198	24	Alt. 800 ft. R. side, 8 upper labials, due to division of 3rd, 5 infralabials touch anterior chin-shields on R. side, 4 on L. side. Had eaten an earth snake <i>Typhlops nigroalbus</i> .
5.	Kanburi	213	18	„	181	22	5 infralabials touch anterior chin-shields. Tail thickly spotted below.
6.	Lopburi	285	25	„	189	22	4 infralabials touch anterior chin-shields.
7.	Nong Kai Ploi	260	25	„	173	25	5 infralabials touch anterior chin-shields.
8.	Paknampo	220	20	„	175	24	R. side 6 upper labials, due to fusion of 6 and 7. 5 infralabials touch anterior chin-shields.

Nos. 1—5 have the usual series of small black dots down the back and do not differ from the recognized description, except that they have in addition a very faint, dark, vertebral line.

Nos. 7—8 constitute a new color variety, similar to the var. *univirgatus* of the allied *Callophis maclellandi* (Maclelland's Coral Snake).

*Color.* Above, light yellowish-brown, without dorsal spots, but with a conspicuous black vertebral line running the whole length of the body and tail, as well as the usual tail bands. Head and neck black, with a pale yellowish line along each upper lip, interrupted below the eye. Belly coral pink. Tail below, more or less thickly spotted with black.

No. 6 is intermediate between the two forms. The usual dorsal dots are present as well as the conspicuous vertebral line.

Mr. Boulenger (*Cat. Snakes, and Fauna Malay Pen.*) gives the number of ventrals shields as varying from 205-247. The difference in the number in the Siamese specimens is noteworthy.

Major Wall (*Poison. Terrest. Sn. Brit. Ind.*) in his supplementary characters of identification says:—Anterior sublinguals touch 4 infra-labials. The difference in the Siamese specimens will again be noted.

*Typhlops nigroalbus* found in the stomach of No. 4 has not yet been recorded from Siam, although I have seen specimens from other parts of the country.

I am indebted to Mr. Boulenger for identifying this species.

MALCOLM SMITH.

July, 1914.

#### No. XIII.—SLUGGISHNESS OF A PYTHON.

While working on a hilltop of some 250 metres elevation recently, the coolies discovered a python curled up in a small cavity formed by big, loose boulders. The cavity was too small for a man to enter and since the gall bladder was required to make medicine, they finally decided to build a fire of glowing embers in the cavity and roast him out. The snake, however, preferred to roast rather than face his enemies, who were waiting round the entrance with boulders and axes. After some half hour's time he was so stupefied with smoke that a noose was cast over his head and he was ignominiously hauled out—offering little resistance.

It was found that the body was burnt in several places and the skin blistered. The python measured just over 4 metres and was