

Unfortunately the surveyor who procured the animal, kept only the skin without head or legs. He informed me that he had, in 1912, shot this animal in the Huè Sut Yhai in N. Lat 12°40.'

Sus cristatus. The Indian Wild Boar.

Some doubt has been expressed as to the identification of pig obtained in the Ratburi district; and pigs obtained in lower Tenasserim by the Bombay N. H. S. Mammal Survey have been classified as the smaller species viz:—*Sus jubatus*—the Tenasserim Wild Pig. Unfortunately the weights and measurements of these specimens are not given. The measurements of a boar and sow obtained in Ratburi district are given here, together with those given by Blanford for the Indian species, and it will be seen that Ratburi specimens are well up to the Indian—sows being constantly smaller than boars.

Fauna B.I.	Length	Height	Skull basal	Zygomatic	Weight.
Boar. } Petchaburi. } Boar. }	60 in.	28-36	13.75	7.3	200-300 lbs.
	57 in.	33 in.	—	—	estimated 300.
Sai Yoke. Sow.	52 in.	31½ in.	11.9 in.	5.4 in.	175 lbs.

Further skulls are desirable, with body measurements and weights if possible.

K. G. GAIRDNER.

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No. II.—NOTE ON SAMBAR (*CERVUS UNICOLOR*)
SHEDDING ITS HORNS.

As there seems to be considerable diversity of opinion as to how often sambar shed their horns, the following may be of interest.

A stag which was caught when a few months old and obtained by the present owner at the age of 2 years, has for the last four years while in his possession shed its horns annually in August.

The horns have not appreciably become bigger with each successive year, but this year they appear to show signs of being larger than before. In 1912 the left horn had an extra tine just above the brow tine, but this has not appeared since.

According the Blandford and Lydekker wild stags in India do not shed their horns regularly every season, and it would be interesting to know in what months sambar with fully developed horns have been shot in Siam.

P. A. R. BARRON.

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No. III.—A NEW SNAKE FOR BANGKOK.

Since completing my articles on the Snakes of Bangkok, another species has been added to the list, viz., *Lycodon laevis*, caught last month beneath some fire-wood at Bangkok Noi. The descriptions of this snake, taken no doubt from museum specimens, give the colour as being "dark brown above, with a whitish cross-band on the occiput

and others on the back, etc." In the Bangkok specimen, as with another from Den Chai, the only two which I have seen alive, these white cross-bands were, during life, of a bright lemon-yellow colour, whilst in the former also, a young specimen, the dark brown was pure black.

MALCOLM SMITH.

October, 1915.

No. IV.—ON THE BREEDING HABITS AND COLOUR CHANGES IN THE LIZARD, *CALOTES MYSTACEUS*.

A pair of these lizards, caught at Paknampo in January of last year, bred whilst in captivity, and afforded me an opportunity of observing their habits during this period. Like other species of the genus *Calotes* in confinement, they were extremely wild and shy, and would never allow themselves to be handled. They fed, however, freely on insects of all sorts. For the first six weeks of captivity, they were evidently too much disturbed to show any colour changes, and remained a mixture of dull greys and browns of varying shades.

The courtship, which was continued until the eggs were laid, was much the same as that described for *C. versicolor*, (Robinson, *P. Z. S.* p. 858. 1899.) and consisted for the most part in absurd bowings and noddings of the head. This was commenced by the male, and was usually, after a short time, responded to by the female. The pair invariably faced each other on these occasions, arching their backs and puffing out their throats to the full extent. The vivid hues assumed by the male (and slightly so by the female) during this performance, transformed him into a truly gorgeous creature. The head and fore-part of the body became of a light electric blue (sometimes green) colour, the gular pouch dark purple, whilst the pale stripe which borders the upper lip, and passes on to the shoulder, turned almost white, and stood out in strong contrast to its surroundings.

They were first observed *in copula* on May 9th, and after that were frequently seen together. On June 21st, I observed the female busy with the earth in the flower pot in the cage. She did not like being watched, and ceased operations as soon as she saw me, but by hiding behind a door I was enabled to observe the rest of the proceedings. The eggs had been already laid, and she was then engaged in covering them up, raking the earth over them with her fore-paws and hammering it down with her nose. The male, perched on a branch above, watched the performance with great interest, and I was surprised to see him, in the midst of it all, suddenly race down to his mate and engage her. She, finally, completed her task, smoothing the earth completely over at the spot, so that no traces were left to show that anything had been done there. I never saw her near the spot again, and she appeared to take no further interest in her progeny. The eggs were placed about 2 inches deep in the earth, and had the usual soft, white parchment-like covering. They were 7 in