

No. V. On a New Race of *Callosciurus atrodorsalis* (Gray),  
from North Siam.

By H. C. ROBINSON & R. C. WROUGHTON.

(Reprinted from Journ. F. M. S. Museum, VII, p. 91).

*Callosciurus atrodorsalis zimneensis*, subsp. nov.

*Type.* Adult female (skin and skull), British Museum No. 9, 10, 11, 20. Collected at Chiengmai, North Siam, on 12th April 1908 by Mr. T. H. Lyle and presented to the National Museum. Collector's Number 245.

*Diagnosis.* A local form of *C. atrodorsalis*, in which the dorsal patch is almost obsolete and the rufous undersurface broken by a patch, coloured like the back, on the throat, chest and a narrowing area of the abdomen.

*Colour.* General colour above the usual olivaceous grizzle, the dorsal black patch almost obsolete; below the throat chest and a wedged area, extending to at least half the length of the abdomen coloured like the flanks, the remainder nearly hazel. Face like back with no trace of the bright colouring so characteristic of typical *C. a. atrodorsalis*. Hands and feet finely grizzled, at least as dark as the back. Tail rather as in *C. caniceps concolor* than in *C. atrodorsalis*, i.e., the fulvous shading of the hairs so common in the latter almost entirely absent in this form.

*Dimensions.* Extenal dimensions of the type, taken in the flesh; head and body, 217; tail, 205; hindfoot, 49; ear, 21 mm.

Skull: Greatest length, 55; basilar length, 42; zygomatic breadth, 32; nasals 17; diastema, 12; upper-molar series, 10.6 mm.

*Remarks.* A fine series of 12 specimens, all with one exception taken between 700 and 1,000 feet in altitude, is quite constant in showing the obsolescence of the black dorsal patch and equally so in the encroachment of the dorsal colouring on the throat, chest and anterior abdomen. An individual taken at Muang Pai on the Salwin watershed shows intergradation with other forms from British Burma.

No. VI. Occurrence of the Pied Imperial Pigeon (*Myristicivora bicolor*) in the Gulf of Siam.

In March of this year three Pied Imperial Pigeons visited Koh Phai (Siamese, Koh=Island) in the Inner Gulf of Siam. They were the first birds of this species seen by me during two years residence there, or indeed in any other part of Siam, and were extremely shy and difficult to approach, as they frequented the hill-tops only. I succeeded, after a week, in obtaining a shot on the 25th March, and secured one bird which I preserved and have given to Mr. W. J. F. Williamson. The other two made off in a south-westerly direction and were not seen again. They appeared to me to fly more rapidly than





A two-headed Snake (*Homalopsis buccata*).



Nest of Hamadryad (*Naia bungarus*).

other pigeons. When freshly killed, the white portions of the plumage were of a beautiful satin-like appearance.

C. H. FORTY.

May, 1917.

[This is an interesting occurrence, as it is only the second record of this bird from Siam, and represents a considerable extension of its range. According to Mr. H. C. Robinson (Journ. F. M. S. Mus. Vol. V, p. 140) the Pied Imperial Pigeon swarms on the southern islands of the Malay Peninsula at certain seasons of the year, but he failed to meet with it during his expedition in 1913 to the mainland and islands of the district of Bandon, in Peninsular Siam, as he had evidently expected to do. Subsequently, in May 1915, H. R. H. the Prince of Chumpon saw and obtained a solitary specimen in the same part of the country as Mr. Robinson had visited—*vide* Vol. II, p. 61 of this Journal. Koh Phai, which lies in latitude 12° 55' N. and longitude 100° 35' E, is about 280 miles N. N. E. of Bandon. Eds.]

#### No. VII. A Hamadryad's Nest.

The accompanying photograph of the nest of a Hamadryad (*Naiá bungarus*) which I obtained last year, may be of interest to your readers. It was found early in June in the Upper Me Ing, Muang Prayow in a clump of bamboos, close to a small stream. The nest at first sight appeared to be nothing more than an ordinary heap of leaves, as the eggs were entirely covered up and hidden from sight. For the purposes of the photograph they have been partly exposed. Altogether they were 32 in number, the young ones inside being nearly fully developed, and with the white bands upon the body showing very clearly. My men told me they had seen the parent snakes at the nest the day before, but there was no sign of them either when I arrived, or afterwards, and as far as I know they had not been killed.

H. W. JOYNSON.

Jan., 1917.

#### No. VIII. A Two-headed Snake.

Through the kindness of Mr. Lawson, I obtained last year, an interesting specimen of a common water snake (*Homalopsis buccata*) showing two well developed heads. The owner of the snake, a Siamese, who had kept it alive for some time, stated that it ate fish regularly, devouring alternately with each head. Dissection, however, showed this procedure to have been impossible, the extra head (the lower one in the photograph), although perfect in all its external characters, was merely attached to the main trunk as regards its more important anatomical structures.

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