tusks. From government officials with whom I was traveling I learned that a herd of at least 200 elephants ranges over the vast grassy plain extending southward from near Nakon Sritamarat almost to Singora on the west side of the Inland Sea and practically from the Gulf of Siam to the high mountains in the west. This plain, sintable for rice growing, is entirely uncultivated owing to the ravages of the elephants. I do not see how the theory of an isolated herd in a restricted area, resulting in the development of a distinct variety of elephant, can be maintained, but it would be highly desirable to make a critical anatomical examination of the elephants of this region.

Hugh M. Smith.

Bangkok, October 1924.

No. II. A New Bird from Siam.

Among a few birds incidentally collected by me on Koh Chang in April, 1924, a specimen of babbler of the genus Pellorneum has proved to represent a quite distinct form previously unrecognized. The species has been described under the name *Pellorneum smithi* by Mr. J. H. Riley, of the United States National Museum, in the Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington (vol. 37, p. 129-130, October 21, 1924). The species, of which the type is an adult female, resembles *Pellorneum ruficeps subochraceum*, but the upper parts, flanks, and streaks on the chest are much darker. The describer makes the following remarks on the relations of this species:

"Count Gyldenstolpe (Ibis, 1920, 481) records only two races of Pellorneum for Siam: Pellorneum ruficeps subochraceum Swinhoe and Pellorneum ruficeps minus Hume. Of the former the U. S. National Museum possesses a good series, but the latter is not represented. Various descriptions of Hume's form which have been consulted do not agree with Pellorneum smithi, nor does the plate (Cat. Birds Br. Museum, 7, 1883, pl. 13, fig. 1) of Pellorneum intermedius Sharpe which Oates (Fauna British India, Birds, 1, 1889, 141) puts in the synonymy of Pellorneum minus. If the plate and descriptions are anywhere near correct, Pellorneum smithi is a much darker bird and lacks the streaks on the hind neck."

HUGH M. SMITH.

Bangkok, June 18, 1925.

No. III. A Fossil Crab from Siam.

During a visit to Koh Chang in 1924 I obtained specimens of a fossil crab imbedded in a very hard matrix of bluish gray, calcareous clay. The specimens came from semi-cleared land on the

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