

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

No. I. Two Vipers new to Siam.

While on a visit last year to Kanburi, Dr. Kerr's native collector secured a single specimen of a viper, *Trimeresurus puniceus* Boie, which has not before been found in Siam. This snake is fairly common in the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, its most northerly recorded range being Perak. Kanburi therefore is a considerable extension of its distribution. The specimen has been presented to the British Museum of Natural History.

Another well known Malayan viper which is new to Siam is *Trimeresurus sumatranus* Raffles. A specimen was obtained in Patani just after the publication of my article on the Poisonous Land Snakes of Siam which appeared in Vol. VI of this Journal.

MALCOLM SMITH.

March, 1928.

No. II. The late Mr. Roebelen as a Zoological Collector.

The obituary notice of the late Mr. Carl Roebelen in the last number of the Supplement (Vol. VII, p. 132) makes no mention of his activities as a zoological collector. Mr. J. R. le B. Tomlin has recently informed me that Möllendorff wrote a paper (P. Z. S., London, 1894) on a collection of shells made by Mr. Roebelen on Kaw Samui in 1888 and 1892. Some twenty new species were described in this paper. It is possible that Mr. Roebelen also collected other zoological material, of which we have so far no knowledge.

A. KERR.

No. III. Anguillid Eels in Siamese Waters.

Eels of the genus *Anguilla* which are so abundant and commercially important on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of Europe and the Atlantic Coast of North America are very uncommon in the waters of Siam. No species has heretofore been recorded from this country, and only two specimens have come under the writer's notice.

One of these, taken in Klong Bangkapi in September, 1926, was exhibited alive in Bangkok as an "electric eel", advertized with a flaming poster. The owner would not permit handling, and identification as to species was impossible. In April, 1928, however, the fish died, and an examination of the preserved specimen was made June 8, 1928. It was 64 cm. long and extremely emaciated, having evidently been subjected to slow starvation. It proved to be *Anguilla australis*, a species first described by Sir John Richardson in 1841.

The second specimen of the same species, from a fresh-water stream in Puket, was preserved in spirits and displayed by Corporal Scout Pien Chayadej at the Boy Scouts' National Jamboree held in