

No. V. Second Occurrence of a Copepod Parasite (*Argulus*) on Fighting Fish.

In the Natural History Supplement of the Journal of the Siam Society, Vol. VII, No. 1, 1927, Dr. Charles B. Wilson notes the finding in Siam of a parasitic copepod, *Argulus indicus*, first described from Java by Dr. Max Weber in 1892. Dr. Weber indicated no host, but the Siamese specimen was from the dorsal surface of a fighting-fish. It is now possible to record a second specimen, taken at Bangkok May 20, 1928, from the head of a fighting-fish (*Betta splendens*); it is a female, 4.5 mm. long and 3.5 mm. wide.

It may be pointed out that on the plate in Dr. Wilson's article referred to the legend incorrectly reads "*Argulus indicus*, new species."

H. M. SMITH.

REVIEWS.

Contributions to the Flora of Siam. Additamentum XXIV.

Kew Bulletin, 1928, No. 2, pp. 62-72.

Some Siamese Begonias. Gardeners' Chronicle, LXXXIII (1928), pp. 66-67.

Some New Siamese Plants. Gardeners' Chronicle, LXXXIII (1928), p. 140.

Professor Craib has recently published the twenty-fourth of the lists of new Siamese plants, which have been appearing in the Kew Bulletin since 1913, when the first of the series was published. The bulk of these new species has been described by Professor Craib himself, a few are due to other authors. The present contribution contains the descriptions of eighteen new species, eleven of which are by Professor Craib, the other seven by one of his pupils, Miss Geddes. Among these species may be mentioned *Sindora fusca*, a lofty tree from Pattani, of some value for its timber; *Acacia Meeboldii*, a woody climber from Langsuan, remarkable for the size of its leaflets; *Altingia siamensis*, a tree from Doi Duan, Chiengrai Province, the first recorded Siamese representative of the genus, whose best known species is *A. excelsa*, a tree yielding a fragrant balsam; and *Sonerila gracilis*, a delicate little flower from Dr. Eryl Smith's collection on Kao Luang, Nakawn Sritamarat.

The two papers in the Gardeners' Chronicle contain descriptions of new species, based on living Siamese plants cultivated by Professor Craib in the Cruickshank Botanic Garden, Aberdeen. The first deals with five species of *Begonia*, all of which are regarded as desirable acquisitions to cultivation. One of them, *Begonia murina*, from Kanburi Province, has received an Award of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society. It is thought, however, that *Begonia Putii*, discovered by Nai Put on Doi Chiengdao, will prove the hardiest of the five.

The second paper in the Gardeners' Chronicle describes two species of *Chirita* and two of *Sonerila*. The two species of *Chirita*