

Museum, records the specimens of reptiles and amphibians received at that institution from Siam as a result of the efforts of Dr. Hugh M. Smith during the years 1923 to 1929. The collections were made incidentally during travels in all parts of Siam in connection with fishery investigations, and were supplemented by specimens received from friends and associates. Layang Gaddi, the indefatigable Dyak collector employed by the museum, was directly responsible for a large number of specimens.

The paper enumerates 130 species, of which 30 are frogs and toads, 1 a caecilian, 2 crocodiles, 37 lizards, 53 snakes, and 7 turtles. Two frogs, 4 lizards, and 1 snake had been previously described by Miss Cochran as new, and the paper includes the description of one additional new species of lizard, *Leiopisma pranensis*, of which the type came from Pran, while a paratype was collected on Doi Angka.

Two specimens of the frog *Rana latopal mata* taken on Doi Angka are the first Siamese records for the species; and a blind snake (*Typhlops floweri*) that had been swallowed by another snake (*Xenopeltis unicolor*) in Bangkok is the first specimen reported since Boulenger described the species in 1899 from an unknown Siamese locality.

H. M. S.

A. K. Contributions to the Flora of Siam. Additamenta XXVII and XXVIII Kew Bull. Misc. Inform., 1930 pp. 161-174, and pp. 313-327.

The 27th in the series of lists of new species of Siamese plants published in the Kew Bulletin, contains the descriptions of 24 species. Miss Geddes is the author of two of these and Mr. C. H. Wright of one, the others are by Professor Craib. The 24 species are divided among 11 genera, as follows: *Pygeum* (1), *Pyrus* (1), *Terminalia* (1), *Combretum* (3), *Quisqualis* (1), *Eugenia* (9), *Barringtonia* (2), *Osbeckia* (2), *Otanthera* (1), *Chirita* (2) and *Polypodium* (1). The two species of *Chirita* (*C. capitis* and *C. oculata*) were described from living plants raised from seed sent from Siam. One of them, *C. capitis*, comes from Bangkok, where it is not uncommon on ruined buildings, and is noteworthy for its dark purple, violet-like flowers. The fern, *Polypodium Garrettii*, was described by Mr. C. H. Wright from specimens collected on Doi Angka by Mr. H. B. Garrett.

In the same number of the Kew Bulletin, but not in the above list, Dr. Hill describes a new species of *Strychnos*, *Strychnos silvicola*, found on Kaw Tao, Kaw Pa-ngan, Kaw Samui and several places in the peninsula. Dr. Hill changes the name of another Siamese species of *Strychnos* to *Strychnos choropetala*. It was first described as *S. viridiflora*, but this name was found later to be preoccupied by

a species from the Belgian Congo.

The 28th list accounts for 26 new species, with the exception of one, *Lagerstroemia Noei*, from the Korat area. They are all in the family Melastomaceae, and include 1 species of *Melastoma*, 3 of *Oxyspora*, 2 of *Allomorpha*, 3 of *Phaulanthus*, 4 of *Sonerila*, 2 of *Marumia*, 3 of *Medinilla*, and 7 of *Memecylon*. The majority of these novelties come from the Peninsula, or the islands off its coast, a region particularly rich in melastomaceous plants. Miss Geddes is the author of three of these species, the rest are by Professor Craib.

A. K.

OBITUARY.

ERYL SMITH.

We record with deep regret the death, on January 25th last, of Mrs. Malcolm Smith, as the result of a motor accident in London.

The Medical Directory gives the following particulars of her medical career:—

“Smith, Mrs. Eryl Malcolm (née Glynn), Glyndyl, Bangor, N. Wales, and Bangkok, Siam—M. B., B. S. Lond. 1918; M. R. C. S. Eng., L. R. C. P. Lond. 1918 (Lond. Sch. Med. Wom.); late att. R. A. M. C. Malta.”

Mrs. Malcolm Smith came out with her husband to Siam in the later part of 1921, and soon identified herself with the Natural History Society of Siam, before which she gave, in August 1922, a demonstration on her favourite subject, ferns. Although keenly interested in all branches of natural history, she worked, while in Siam, chiefly at flowering plants and ferns. The following plants have been named after her:—

Rinorea Smithiae Craib.

Miliusa Smithiae Craib

Begonia Smithiae Geddes

She accompanied her husband on collecting trips to Nakon Sritamarat, P. Siam (1922); Hainan (1923); Bockor, Cambodia (1924); Celebes (1925). On all these trips she collected mostly flowering plants and ferns; but in Hainan she also made a small collection of butterflies, two of which (*Taxila dora hainana* Ril. & Godf., and *Tajuria malcolmii* Ril. & Godf.) proved new to science.

On returning to England in 1926 with her husband, she devoted the whole of her spare time to the study of ferns. On the retirement last year of Mr. C. H. Wright of Kew, who had specialised in ferns, Mrs. Malcolm Smith voluntarily took up the work of identifying the ferns in that Institution.

A paper by her “On a collection of Ferns from Kaw Tao, Surat” was published in Vol. VIII No. 1 of this Supplement. Mrs.