

beautiful species appears to be nearest to the Chinese *D. marmorea* Leech, but distinguished especially by the broad white outline of the reniform stigma. It is also a smaller insect." Besides the technical description, Professor Cockerell gives a critical note on the genera *Daseochaeta*, *Diptera*, and *Diphtherocoma*.

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No. IV. Dispersal of Fruit by Wind.

The following observations are of some interest, as, though it is well known that certain fruit can be carried considerable distances by wind, there are insufficient observations as to how far they actually are carried in nature.

Fruit of *Hopea odorata* (takien) and *Dipterocarpus alatus* (yang). In Chaiyapum Province last February, while camped near a stream along which these trees were growing, a sudden and strong wind-squall came up. Swarms of fruit from both species of tree whirled through the air, crossing a patch of rice field towards some deciduous forest that lay on the other side. Some of the fruit seemed to rise as they flew. In the deciduous forest there were no trees of either takien or yang. The next morning some fruit of both the *Dipterocarpus* and the *Hopea* were found within the border of the deciduous forest. The furthest found had travelled about 270 metres (300 yards). This is considerably further than the distance given in 'The Dispersal of Plants throughout the World,' by Ridley. That author there states "I have seen these *Dipterocarps* in fruit during as violent a wind storm as we have ever known, and even then the fruit did not fly 100 yards."

Fruit of *Pterocarpus* sp. (pradu). In Muang Lôi Province there is a flat-topped mountain, Kao Krading, about 1,200 metres (4,000 feet) in height. When walking over this plateau, which is open and grassy, I twice came across the fruit of a *Pterocarpus* lying on the ground. No trees of *Pterocarpus* were seen on the plateau, or in fact anywhere on the mountain above an altitude of 900 metres. The probability is, therefore, that these fruit had been carried up at least 300 metres (1,000 feet), as well as some way over the plateau. No doubt the forest fires at that time of the year, February, often caused strong upward currents of heated air,

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Bangkok, May 29th, 1931.

No. V. Habitat of Schomburgk's Deer.

In a note in the Journal of the Natural History Society of Siam, Vol. IV, p. 105, Mr. Boden Kloss draws attention to a reference by Major Seidenfaden, in the Journal of the Siam Society, Vol. XIII, Part 3, pp. 49,50, to Schomburgk's deer. There Major Seidenfaden, in speaking of the *Kha Dong Luang* inhabiting the jungle on the