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*, *Diphtera*, and *Diphtherocoma*.

W. R. S. LADELL.

Bangkok, June 1931.

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,

A. KERR.

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

slopes of Pu Kio, goes on to mention "that rare animal, Schomburgk's deer, which is living just in this region." I have not been able to confirm Major Seidenfaden's information. During a recent visit to this mountain, when I spent some days on it, and travelled nearly halfway round it, I made enquiries from several hunters about this deer, but none of them had any knowledge of the animal.

A. KERR.

Bangkok, May 29th, 1931.

No. VI. Sounds following Earthquake.

I was on a rather narrow ridge of Doi Dawk (near Doi Angka) at the time, 1-45 A.M., 4th December, 1930, elevation approximately 5,300 feet, in a tent, with only a general idea of direction. The shaking of my camp-bed woke me up, and one of the elephants trumpeted. The shake was followed, perhaps four minutes later, by a series, about four, of very distinct low, booming sounds, each less in volume than the preceding one. Hearing the men discussing it, I got up and asked their opinion about the sounds. The only Karen in camp said it was the "Phi Doi Luang", Doi Luang (Angka) lying approximately NE. The cook thought it was more to the East. I heard the view that it could have nothing to do with falling trees, and it certainly had not: also, the sounds came from a much greater distance than Angka. Enquiring of the priests at Wat Chawm Tawng on December 5th., they said they had heard the sounds to the East.

H. B. GARRETT.

Chiengmai, April 9th, 1931.

No. VII. An Edible Larva (*Zeuzera coffeae*).

There is some satisfaction in finding that a pest can be turned to useful purposes, as in the case of the coffee-borer (*Zeuzera coffeae*). The larva of this moth tunnels in the branches of a number of different plants. In Volume VII, p. 103, of this Supplement, Major W. R. S. Ladell records it as attacking kapok and *Sesbania Roxburghii*. The latter is an annual, shrubby-looking, leguminous plant, known as 'sano' (โสน), growing in wet places in the rains. It has yellow flowers, which open about mid-day. Though this plant is not, as far as I know, cultivated, it yields two edible products. One is the flowers, which are eaten; raw, pickled or made into an omelette. The other is the larvae of *Zeuzera coffeae*, which live within its stem and branches. These larvae, known as 'duang sano', are, when fully grown, collected for eating purposes. Ayuthia is the province where they are chiefly obtained, sano being very plentiful along the river there. There is some trade in the larvae, which are sent down to Bangkok alive. The season for them is about September and October. They