

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