

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

are prepared for the table by frying.

I have to thank Mr. E. J. Godfrey for kindly identifying this moth for me.

A. KERR.

Bangkok, December 26th, 1930.

REVIEWS.

Reisen in Siam. By Dr. W. Credner. *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin*, 1928, Nr. 7/8, pp. 296-301.

Geographische Untersuchungen in Siam. By Dr. W. Credner. *Forschungen und Fortschritte*, November 1929.

The author of the above two papers will be well known to the members of the Siam Society from the very interesting paper, accompanied by a series of wonderful slides picturing the various types of Siamese landscapes, which he read last year before the Society (later published in the *Natural History Supplement to the Journal of the Siam Society*, Vol. VIII No. 1). The first of the above mentioned papers is a reprint from "*Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin*" while the second has been reprinted from "*Forschungen und Fortschritte*".

The author, originally a lecturer in Geography at the well known university of Kiel in North Germany, arrived in Siam during the month of October 1927 and spent nearly all his time from the day of his arrival until his departure, in April 1929, on travels through this country, many times on foot for considerable distances, in order to study "au fond" all pertaining to its geomorphology and geological structure, its climate and distribution of vegetation, which subjects combined alone can give a full and reliable picture of a country's physical features. From Siam Dr. Credner was called to China to take up a chair in Geography at the Sun Yat Sen University in Canton, which position he still occupies to-day.

Geology and physical geography have so far, not been the subject of much study in this country and before Dr. Credner came only two men had contributed—and that in part only—to that particular branch of science, namely the Swedish geologist Bertil Högbom and the American oil-geologist Wallace Lee, whose good work the author fully acknowledges. Dr. Credner is, however, the first to give us a general survey of the geomorphology of the whole area of the kingdom. The reports of his travels and the results arrived at through them are therefore so much the more welcome to all those who are interested in this fair and hospitable land of the Thai.

Dr. Credner undertook altogether six voyages through Siam. The first of these, which occupied the months of November and December 1927, was to the Circle of Ratburi in order to study the mountain types of that region. When going from the south, from the delta of the Meklong river, toward the north one passes first through the flat alluvial plains, thereafter meeting, what the author character-