

the flight, either in time or space.

I have no suggestions to offer as to the reason, origin or goal of this flight.

A. KERR.

Bangkok, August 18, 1931.

No. XI. Note on the Mosquito *Anopheles vagus* in Siam.

The following letter was received from the late Dr. Louis Schapiro, Adviser in Public Health, about three months before his death; it was dated October 21, 1931:—

“The Journal of the Siam Society, Natural History Supplement, Vol. VIII, no. 3, carries a review on ‘Les moustiques de Cochinchine et de Sud-Annam’ stating that ‘the four species not found in Siam being.....and *Anopheles vagus*.’

“In the mosquito surveys recently made by the Department of Public Health in Bangkok we found that *A. vagus* formed 80% of the catch during the dry season and 50% during the rainy season.

“Lt. Col. A. J. Sinton collected larvae and mosquitoes in Siam during December 1930 which were identified by Barraud and Christophers,¹ reporting *A. vagus* caught at Bangkok; Patalung railway station; Rajburi railway station; Lampang railway station; and Chiangmai.”

The reviewer is indebted to Dr. Schapiro for drawing attention to the valuable paper referred to above which had not been published when the review was written. The quotation concerning *A. vagus* occurs in the course of comparison of the records of Barnes with those of the French worker Borel, since the former did not record *A. vagus* at all while the latter found it to be the most common anopheline species in Indochina. Barraud and Christophers refer to Barnes's paper which was published in Vol. VI of this Journal and clear up several obscure points. With regard to *A. vagus*, they say, “*A. rossii*, as shown by material now examined, must certainly apply to *A. vagus* and in part to *A. rossii* var. *malayensis*”.

The external characteristics of *A. vagus* and *A. rossii* are very similar and it is probable that they were not differentiated by many workers at the time when Dr. Barnes carried out his work on the Anophelines of Siam.

C. J. House.

No. XII. A New Bird for Siam.

There was taken in Bangkok in January, 1932, a female specimen of the pintail green pigeon *Sphenurus seimundi* (Robinson). The skin was sent for identification to the Raffles Museum Singapore, and the curator, Mr. F. N. Chasen, reported thereon as follows:

¹ “On a collection of Anopheline and Culicine mosquitoes from Siam.” By P. J. Barraud and S. R. Christophers. 1931. Record of the Malaria Survey of India, Vol. II, no. 2, pp. 269-285.