

absence of a dry season.

With the opinion of the author that little beyond systematic work has been attempted, agreement is offered, but this condition must apply to vast tracts, if not to the greater part of the world.

As a serious account of "biological opportunities" the article must be considered as being so incomplete as to be misleading; should it, however, inspire others to publish a guide to the work accomplished and in progress, it will have served a useful purpose.

A. M.

Bulletin of the Raffles Museum, Singapore, Straits Settlements. No. 5, August, 1931; No. 6, December, 1931.

While most of the numerous articles in these bulletins do not relate directly to Siam, all of them have an appeal to persons interested in the zoology of Siam. Among the more important papers in the August number is one by Dr. Malcolm A. Smith on "The Herpetology of Mt. Kinabalu, North Borneo, 13,445 ft.", with descriptions of four new frogs and two new snakes. C. Boden Kloss gives "Further Records of the One-horned Rhinoceros in the Malay States," and publishes a photograph of an excellently mounted head of a Perak example of this rare and vanishing animal. The principal article in the December issue is "On a Collection of Mammals from the Lowlands and Islands of North Borneo," by F. N. Chasen and C. Boden Kloss, in which nine forms of weasel, mouse deer, squirrels, rats, and tree shrews are described. The extraordinary richness of the cricket fauna of the Malay Peninsula is illustrated by a paper by Dr. L. Chopard in which 74 forms are noted, many from Peninsular Siam. These issues fully maintain the high scientific standard and typographic excellence of this noteworthy publication.

H. M. S.

EDITORIAL.

Since the publication of the last number of the Supplement, the Natural History Section has suffered great losses in the departure from Siam of three of its active members—Dr. A. F. G. Kerr, late director-general of the Agricultural Research Department in the Ministry of Commerce and Communications; Mr. A. Marcan, late director of the Government Laboratory in Bangkok; and Mr. C. J. Aagaard, late mechanical engineer to the water-works at Samsen, Bangkok.

Dr. A. F. G. KERR, B. A., M. B., F. L. S.

Dr. Kerr came to Siam in 1901, entered government service in 1903, and retired on pension in March, 1932. Nearly twenty years of his service were spent at Chiangmai where he held the post of medical officer of health and during those years he devoted the whole of his leisure to the study of the plants of Siam. In 1920 he