

bouring houses, the snake being seen by servants on several occasions. In October of this year it was caught while crushing a cat at one of the houses and killed. It was 12 feet long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest diameter.

A. G. ELLIS, M. D.

No. VI. Occurrence of the Fin-Foot near Lampang.

On November 11, 1930, I obtained a specimen of the fin-foot (*Heliopais personata*) in a small, shallow marsh about fifteen miles along the Lampang-Chiengrai road. The bird was swimming slowly and was probably searching for food. It was a female in full plumage and had the following dimensions: Total length 520 mm.; wing 257 mm.; tail 112 mm.; tarsus 88 mm.; gape 54 mm. Previous Siamese records which I have been able to find for this bird are Pattani, 1899 (Proceedings Zoological Society of London, 1901); Koh Pa-ngan, 1913 (Journal Federated Malay States, 1915); and Chantaboon, 1917 (Journal of Natural History Society of Siam, III, 1918). The specimen now recorded may prove to be the first from northern Siam.¹

LUANG S. VIJAKICH.

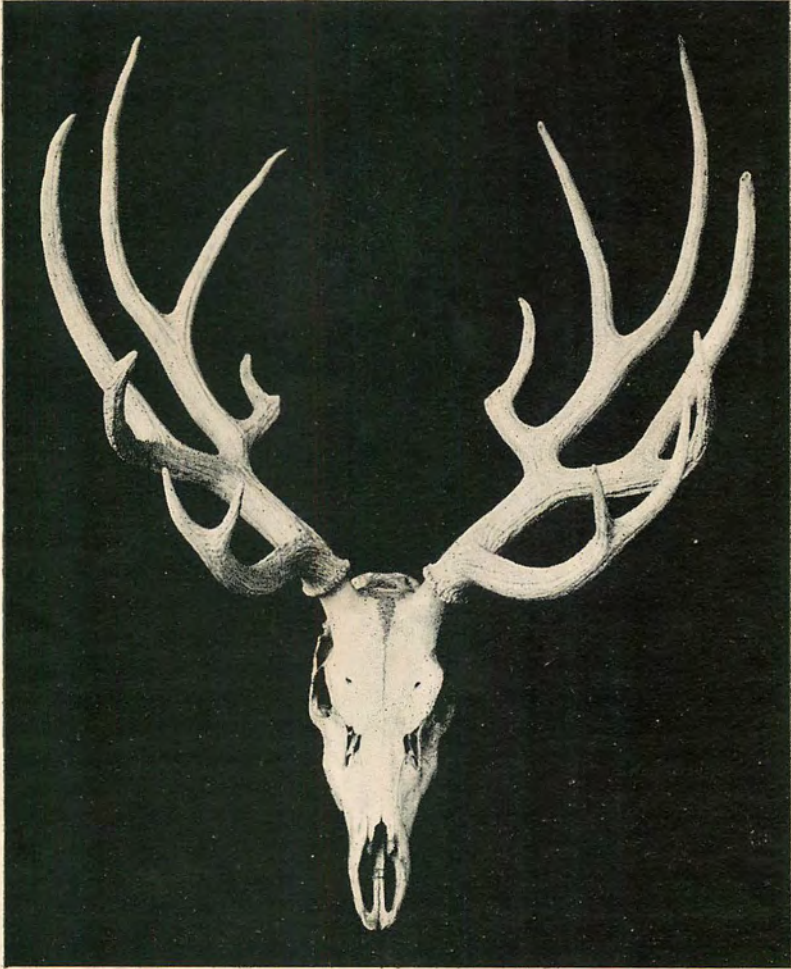
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NEW YORK,
January 25, 1934.

No. VII. Forked Brow-Tines in Antlers of a Schomburgk Deer.

In his article, "Some Notes on *Cervus schomburgki*", which appeared in the Journal of Natural History Society of Siam, Vol. III, No. 1, 1918, Mr. P. R. Kemp remarks: "In all the numerous heads examined by me I have never come across a single case of the forked brow tine of which Blyth and Lydekker make mention, nor can I learn of other observers in this country having ever met with this peculiarity." The accompanying photograph of a head of a Schomburgk deer carrying antlers with forked brow-tines may therefore be of interest to Mr. Kemp and others who have not seen such a case before.

According to the present owner, a Bangkok resident, the skull shown in the photograph has been in the possession of his family for at least seventy years, but it is not known from which part of this country it was originally obtained.

¹ Another specimen of this rare bird was taken on the Pran River, Peninsular Siam, June 5, 1928. This specimen is in the United States National Museum.—EDITOR.



Antlers of a Schomburgk Deer showing Forked Brow-tines.

The forking of brow-tines in the horns of the Schomburgk deer seems a very rare feature, the present being the only instance so far observed by the writer.

PHYA WINIT WANANDORN.

Bangkok, August, 1934.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SECTION.

21ST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

This meeting was held on August 10, 1933, with Dr. Hugh M. Smith, the leader of the section, in the chair. Owing to a very heavy rain the attendance was small, and in consequence the projected programme was not adhered to, and papers by Dr. Smith and Mr. C. J. House were postponed. The time was profitably occupied in the exhibition and discussion of specimens.

Nai Ariant Mangikul gave an interesting talk on the paddy cut-worm *Cirphis unipuncta*. This pest becomes of importance periodically and sometimes causes great devastation. Last year some 30,000 rai were completely destroyed by the caterpillars of this moth. Nai Ariant showed live moths, caterpillars of various ages, and the chalcidoid parasites that keep the pest in check.

Dr. Smith showed an attractive series of small aquaria containing native species of fishes suitable for the ornamentation of home, office, school or shop window. Especially showy were the pla hang deng (*Labeo bicolor*), two kinds of pla siew (*Rasbora*), and pla kang lai (*Puntius sumatranus*), all from Bung Borapet, together with pla krim (*Ctenops vittatus*), pla hua takua (*Panchax panchax*), and several other small forms from local waters.

He exhibited also a peculiar coiled land snail (*Rhiostoma*), one of the opisthopores, which has developed a remarkable feature for obtaining air while the shell remains tightly closed during periods of drought. A breathing pore on a long tube some distance behind the main entrance admits air but is so small that desiccation of the soft parts is prevented. This particular species, recently described, is as yet known only from Kao Sabap near Chantabun and from Sam Roi Yot. Several smaller species occur in various parts of Siam.

Dr. Smith also showed a bird (*Serilophus lunatus elizabethae*) previously unknown in Siam, collected on a recent holiday trip in the Khun Tan Mountains. This bird is a beautiful member of the family of broadbills.

Nai Boon Chuay Indrambarya, of the Department of Fisheries, showed some excellent dissections he had made of three types of air-breathing fishes, pla duk (*Clarias batrachus*), pla mor (*Anabas testudineus*), and pla cheet (*Saccobranchus fossilis*), and explained the accessory respiratory apparatus in each. Especially noteworthy was the demonstration of the hollow tube extending the entire length of