

Pogonia plicata was found at the ruined bungalow of Mr. Erskine above the Waterfall Gardens (abandoned about 60 to 70 years ago).

Arundina speciosa and *Arundina Philippii*, were found on the top of the old Quarry near the entrance to the Gardens. They may be self-sown from the plants cultivated in the Gardens; but both are likely to be lost when the secondary jungle in which they are found becomes overgrown with *Gleichenia*, etc.

With regard to *Renanthera arachnitis*, I find that it escaped the notice of the old collectors. It was found unexpectedly by me in the valley of Ayer Etam Hill on large boulders forming the boundary between two plantations, and apparently is indigenous.

Phalaenopsis esmeralda, known as regards the western side of the Peninsula only to grow near the coasts of Lankawi was unexpectedly found on Kedah Peak at about 2000 feet above sea level.

Dendrobium ericaeflorum and *Thunia alba*. These occur in the Himalayas and the latter as far south as Lower Burmah: but this is the first time that they have been collected in the Malay Peninsula. Their occurrence illustrates Mr. Ridley's remark that the flora of India travels as far as Kedah Peak.

Cymbidium Munronianum, *Cymbidium Finlaysonianum*, var. *atropurpureum*, *Bulbophyllum fascinator*, and *Eria ochracea* were found on the isolated hill in Setol known as Bukit Bunga. They are new to Malaya and are not mentioned by Mr. Ridley in his Materials for a flora of the Malayan Peninsula. The *Eria* and *Bulbophyllum fascinator* were found by me and forwarded to the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, through Mr. Derry. In the Kew Bulletin, 1909, page 366 they are referred to as probably from Siam: the exact locality is Setol.

Monochoria vaginalis, occurs at Jenun in a very handsome form, the raceme of deep blue flowers being six inches long and more, while the blades of the leaves are so narrow as not to obscure it. This form has been introduced into the Waterfall Gardens.

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A Skipper Trapped in a flower of *Dipladenia Harrisii*.

In the Botanic Gardens on November 1st, 1915, a skipper, *Hyarotis adrastus*, was observed struggling in a flower of *Dipladenia Harrisii*. It was obviously held by its proboscis. Investigation showed that the insect seeking for honey had managed to pass this organ in between the corolla wall and the exceedingly pilose outer surface of the cone of anthers and could not extract it again.

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