

*G. H. ...*

NARRATIVE  
OF THE  
VOYAGE OF H.M.S. SAMARANG,

DURING THE YEARS 1843-46;

EMPLOYED SURVEYING THE ISLANDS OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO;

ACCOMPANIED BY A BRIEF

VOCABULARY OF THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES.

Published under the Authority of the Lords Commissioners  
of the Admiralty.

BY

CAPTAIN SIR EDWARD BELCHER, R.N., C.B.,

F.R.A.S., F.G.S., &c.

COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION.

WITH

NOTES ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE ISLANDS,

BY ARTHUR ADAMS, ASSISTANT-SURGEON, R.N.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

REEVE, BENHAM, AND REEVE, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.

1848.

heaped up in the axils of branches, somewhat in the form of flattened cylinders and compressed cones.

As might naturally be expected from the circumstance of the island comprising the vast chain of the Oriental Archipelago lying within the tropics, the equinoctial line extending nearly through the centre, the animals peculiar to the entire group partake of a certain uniformity of character; many islands having, however, certain well marked varieties of animals peculiar to their own Fauna. Borneo, like the other islands, may be said to bear the same relation in its animal and vegetable productions to India, as the West Indian Islands do to America; but Borneo, occupying a more central position between the zoological regions of Hindostan and Malacca on the one hand, and of Australia on the other, has more large quadrupeds than New Guinea, but at the same time fewer forms which are peculiar to the Australian Fauna. The Dutch, however, have ascertained the existence of several species of those anomalous mammals, the Tree Kangaroos (*Dendrolegus*) in Borneo, the Pteromys will represent Petaurista, and I have seen a small Gerbil which might represent the Kangaroos on the one hand, and the *Gerbillus Indicus* on the part of Hindostan. Herds of Elephants are stated to tramp the vast unexplored forests of the promontory of Unsang, although during our visits to that part of the coast no traces of those huge Pachyderms were reported to have been seen; but as the Elephant has been found in Sumatra, and as the Indian Tapir exists in Borneo, the probability is that the Elephant may some day be discovered. The researches of Messrs. Diard, Korthals, and Müller, have ascertained the existence of a species of Rhinoceros, but it is uncertain

whether it belongs to the two-horned species of Sumatra, or the one-horned species found in Java; the Leopard of Borneo appears to be the *Felis macrocelis*, although the existence of a much larger carnivorous quadruped may be inferred from the long sharp canine teeth worn in the ears of the Orang Sagai, and which appeared to me to have belonged to an animal nearly as large as the Royal Tiger, a variety of which, indeed, is found both in Java and Sumatra. The Dyaks, in explaining their mode of killing this tiger by surrounding him in great numbers, and then shooting him with sumpits or poisoned arrows, described him as being large and fierce, and living among the mountains. Mr. Brooke has ascertained the existence of three species of Orang Utans in Borneo; namely, the *Simia Wurbii* or Mias Pappan, the *Simia Morio* or the Mias Kassar, and the Mias Rambai, which he states is either the *Simia Abellii*, or a fourth species; he observes, moreover, that "the existence of the Sumatran Orang in Borneo is by no means impossible." The Wou-Wou of Borneo is of a darker colour than the Javanese species, and has been named *Hylobates concolor* or *H. Harlanii*; it is represented in India by the Great Gibbon or *Hylobates albimanus*. Among other quadrumanous animals peculiar to this great island, may be mentioned the *Semnopithecus nasicus* or Proboscis Monkey, the *Semn. auratus* and *Semn. cristatus*, and the *Inous nemestrinus*; Borneo swarms, however, with monkeys, among which doubtless are many undescribed species. The *Tarsius* or the *Didelphis macrotarsus* of Gmelin, is an inhabitant of this island, thereby connecting it to the Fauna of the Moluccas; and *Sciurus bicolor*, *S. nigrovittatus*, *S.*