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THE
Herbert Hoover
MALAYAN PENINSULA

EMBRACING

*Its History, Manners and Customs of the
Inhabitants, Politics, Natural History &c.
from its earliest Records,*

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ILLUSTRATED

BY CHARTS AND LINE ENGRAVINGS

FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

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CHAPTER I.

Geographical position of the Malayan Peninsula—Distribution of the Siamese, Malays, and Aborigines in it—Names of the principal Malayan States.—General remarks on the aboriginal tribes.—Malayan Legends relative to them.—Their habits and customs.—Method of destroying wild elephants.—Of catching the rhinoceros.—Mode of barter carried on between them and the Malays.—Description of the Orang Laut with observations on anthropophagy.—Traditions, superstitions, and ceremonies prevalent amongst the aborigines—Sri Turi Buwana founds Singapura—succeeded by Paduka Pekaram Wira—Reign of Sri Rama Wikaram.—Reign of Sri Maharajah.—Sri Iskander Shah ascends the throne.—Betrayed by his father-in-law, Sang Ranjuna Tapa, to the Javanese, and escapes to Moar with the loss of his kingdom.—Founds the city of Malacca.—succeeded by Rajah Besar Moodah ;—by Rajah Tengah, and Rajah Kichil Besar, who, on embracing the Musselman faith, assumes the title of Sulthaun Mahomed-Shah.—Reigns of other native princes.—Proofs that Malacca was not tributary to Siam.—The Portuguese, under Albuquerque, conquer Malacca.—Different contests between the Portuguese and native powers.—The Dutch wrest Malacca from the Portuguese.

THE best authorities have laid down the geographical limits of the Malayan Peninsula as being comprized within the Latitudes of 8d. 27m., or, according to Horsburgh, 8d. 09m. north, corresponding to the northernmost point of the neighbouring island of Junk Ceylon, and 1d. 22m. north, which is the latitude in which point Romania, its south eastern extremity, lies.

The Siamese, however, who until 1821 had no footing in the Peninsula to the southward of the river Traang which lies in 7d. 20m. north, have now extended their empire as far as Kedah in 6d. 6m. north. The Malays possess the coasts on either side from 7d. north to Point Romania, either as independent states, tributaries, or subjects; the interior parts to the northward are occupied by the Patani race, whilst in a more southerly direction, amongst the forests and chain of hills in the interior, the singular aborigines, known by the name of Semang, are still to be met with, although gradually disappearing in proportion to the inroads of an increasing and comparatively civilized population. The principal Malayan states of the peninsula may be said to consist of Kedah, Perak, Salengor, Malacca, Johol, Sungei Ujong, Rumbow, Johor, including Pahang and Packanja, Tringano, Callantan, and Patani.

In those rapid and numerous revolutions incident in some measure to all states, but more particularly to infant ones, these divisions have been subject to various alterations of geographical limits and political influence; and, as European powers have acted a conspicuous part in the drama of the peninsula, it is impossible in a detailed account to omit the neighbouring settlements of Java, Rhio, Singapore, and Prince of Wales' Island, so far as they are found mixed up with its affairs.

The original inhabitants of the peninsula, to whom allusion has been already made under the designation of Semangs, have been often treated of by preceding authors, but by far the fullest

account of them is to be met with in a work which, from the paucity of copies printed, has had but a limited circulation, and which will therefore be interesting to the general reader. The groundwork, consequently, of the following description of this singular race is drawn from Mr. Anderson's work, upon which I have grafted a few observations of my own, being, of course, responsible for the language and sentiments of those passages which are not guarded by inverted commas.

The physiologist would find his labour amply rewarded if his investigations led him to any satisfactory result as to the origin of this race, whose crisped and woolly locks, depressed noses, prominent and thick lips, and sooty colour, bear a striking resemblance to the African features, but their dwarfish stature and ill proportioned figure destroy the similitude. At Perak, the principal tin country, and also in the interior of Malacca and Rumbow, there is another race of aborigines, who are better formed and have long lank black hair and fairer complexion than the Semangs of Kedah. They are also somewhat more civilized, and speak a different dialect. Those of Malacca are known by the name of Jokong, or Jacoon, whilst the others are termed, Orang Bukit, or Semang, people of the hills; Orang Laut, people of the sea, or Orang Benua, people of the plains, according to the place of their residence. Mr. Anderson says that the word *Benua* is not applied to any particular class but is of general use, signifying, country, or region. He then states as follows; "Mr. Marsden asserts that *benua* is a

“ genuine Malay word, signifying country, region,
 “ land, and that a slight variation of the word, as
 “ whennua, or fennua, is found in the Bisayan
 “ dialects of the Philippines and the languages
 “ of the South Sea Islands; bearing a precisely
 “ similar signification. In my enquiries amongst
 “ the Malays I have not been able, however, to
 “ discover that the term, Orang Benua, (which is
 “ literally aborigines, or people of the land,) is
 “ ever applied to any particular race of the Ma-
 “ layan peninsula, the supposed aboriginal tribes
 “ being styled Sakei or Orang Bukit, Orang
 “ Laut, and Semang. According to the Malay-
 “ an legends, indeed, there is a race of wild
 “ people said to be found in the interior of
 “ Burnam, the boundary between the states of
 “ Perak and Salengor, designated Tuah Benua
 “ (e) by the Salengorians, and known at Kedah
 “ by the name of Mawas. They are represent-

(e) “ In the history of Sumatra there is a description of two races of
 “ wild people on that island called Orang Kubu, and Orang Gugu, the
 “ latter of whom seems to correspond with the description of the Bilian
 “ of the peninsula. ‘ In the course of my enquiries amongst the natives,’
 “ observes Mr. Marsden, ‘ concerning the aborigines of the Island, I have
 “ been informed of two different species of people dispersed in the woods,
 “ and avoiding all communication with other inhabitants. These they
 “ call Orang Kubu, and Orang Gugu. The former are said to be pretty
 “ numerous, especially in that part of the country, which lies between
 “ Palembang and Jambi; some have at times been caught, and kept as
 “ slaves in Labun, and a man of that place is now married to a tolerably
 “ handsome Kubu girl, who was carried off by a party that discovered
 “ their huts. They have a language quite peculiar to themselves, and
 “ they eat promiscuously whatever the woods afford, as deer, elephants,
 “ rhinoceros, wild hogs, snakes, or monkeys. The Gugus are much scarcer
 “ than these, differing in little but the use of speech from the Orang
 “ Utan, of Borneo, their bodies being covered with long hair. There
 “ have not been above two or three instances of their being met with
 “ by people of Labun (from whom my information is derived) and one of
 “ these was entrapped many years ago, in much the same manner as the
 “ carpenter in Pilpay’s fables caught the monkey. He had children by
 “ a Labun woman, which also were more hairy than the common race
 “ but the third generation are not to be distinguished from others. The
 “ reader will bestow what measure of faith he thinks due to this relation,
 “ the veracity of which I do not pretend to vouch for. It has probably
 “ some foundation in truth but is exaggerated in the circumstances.”
 History of Sumatra Page 41.

“ ed as bearing a strong resemblance to the ma-
 “ wa, or long armed gibbon, and, instead, of hav-
 “ ing a bone in the lower part of the arm, they
 “ have a piece of sharp iron which serves the
 “ double purpose of an arm and a cleaver for cut-
 “ ing wood. There is another savage race, ac-
 “ cording to the Malays, called Bilian, who are
 “ covered with hair, and have nails of extraordi-
 “ nary length. Their principal occupation is said
 “ to be tending the tygers, which are their pe-
 “ culiar flock, as the buffaloes are of the Malays.
 “ In rainy nights they are represented by the Ma-
 “ lays as sometimes coming to their residence,
 “ and demanding fire, which those who are ac-
 “ quainted with their savage disposition hand
 “ them upon the point of a sumpit, or arrow tube,
 “ or at the extremity of a sword, as, were the
 “ person to present it with his hand, he would
 “ inevitably be seized and devoured by the sa-
 “ vage monster, a fate which the credulous Ma-
 “ lay firmly believes has befallen many.”

This account of the piece of sharp iron instead
 of a fore-arm strongly reminds the reader of the
 ancient misapprehension which gave rise to the
 belief of the existence of Centaurs and Lapithæ
 and is to be traced to the same source. The
 Mawas, and the Malays, mutually apprehensive
 of each other, fly directly that accident brings
 them into so unwelcome a presence, and the
 Malay, in the hasty and terrified glance which
 he casts upon a form which his untutored mind
 has already invested with imaginary horrors, mis-
 takes the cleaver for the arm that wields it.
 Essentially migratory as are the habits of the

Mawas, they are seldom to be met with divested of the chopper which is requisite either to clear a narrow pathway through the jungle, or construct a rude and temporary dwelling either amidst the embowering branches of the giants of the forest, or on the giddy verge of some beetling precipice. The sumpit is a long narrow tube, nine or ten feet long, and, as the reed is very slight and unable to sustain its own weight, it is enclosed in a hollow bamboo of the same length. The bamboo, or case, is rudely ornamented with intersecting lines cut upon it, and the Semangs use this weapon with astonishing facility and dexterity. They blow either arrows or clay pellets through it with great force and accuracy of aim ; the former are generally poisoned with Ipoh, a deadly vegetable juice extracted from various trees, and with the latter a Jacoon, who was at Malacca in 1833, asserted that he had killed a man at the distance of forty yards.

Their eye sight, naturally quick, is rendered acute in the extreme, from their finding their subsistence entirely amongst the wild denizens of the forest, and the productions of inanimate nature, whilst their vigilance is ever required in order to guard against their stumbling on the lair of the tyger, or disturbing the numerous snakes lurking in the luxuriant brushwood. The latter, the elephant, the rhinoceros, monkey, rats, and the numerous feathered race, furnish them with their animal food, and they ascend the trees either in pursuit of these, or in avoidance of their enemies, with all the agility of monkies. Unfettered as their limbs are by the use of garments, their sole

clothing consisting of a piece of the inner bark of a tree passing round their loins, and even this frequently laid aside as an useless incumbrance, their bodies have acquired a pliability and nerve utterly unattainable even by savages somewhat more advanced towards civilization than themselves, and which are inseparably annexed to their condition. The Semang does not however depend entirely on the acuteness of his vision and the agility of his limbs for his subsistence, for Mr. Anderson says, " Their mode of destroying " elephants, in order to procure the ivory, or " their flesh, is most extraordinary and ingenious. " They lay in wait in small parties of two or " three when they have perceived any elephants " ascend a hill, and as they descend again, which " they usually do at a slow pace, plucking the " branches as they move along, while the hind " legs are up lifted, the Semang, cautiously ap- " proaching behind, drives a sharp pointed bam- " boo, or piece of neebong which has been previ- " ously well hardened in the fire, and touched with " poison into the sole of the elephant's foot, with " all his force, which effectually lames the animal " and most commonly causes him to fall, when the " whole party rushes upon him with sharp spears " and pointed sticks and soon dispatch him. The " rhinoceros they obtain with even less difficulty. " This animal which is of solitary habits, is found " frequently in marshy places, with its whole " body immersed in the mud and part of the " head only projecting. The Malays call them " Baduk Tapa or the recluse rhinoceros: to- " wards the close of the rainy season, they are

“ said to bury themselves in this manner in dif-
 “ ferent places, and upon the dry weather setting
 “ in, and from the powerful effects of a vertical
 “ sun, the mud becomes hard and crusted, and
 “ the rhinoceros cannot effect its escape without
 “ considerable difficulty and exertion. The Se-
 “ mangs prepare themselves with large quantities
 “ of combustible materials with which they quiet-
 “ ly approach the animal, who is aroused from
 “ his reverie by an immense fire, which being
 “ kept well supplied by the Semangs with fresh
 “ fuel, soon completes his destruction, and renders
 “ him in a fit state to make a meal of. The pro-
 “ jecting horn on the snout is carefully preserved,
 “ being supposed to be possessed of medicinal
 “ properties and highly prized by the Malays,
 “ to whom they barter it for their tobacco, &c.”

The usual method of barter prevailing between
 the Malays and these aboriginal tribes is for the
 former to bring their commodities, consisting chief-
 ly of coarse cloths, tobacco and knives, to any open
 space in the vicinity of the places known to be the
 resort of the Semangs, and retire to a convenient
 distance as soon as they have deposited them.
 The Semangs then approach, and, having selected
 such articles as they either fancy or require, bear
 them off, leaving in their room whatever they may
 deem an equivalent: this consists chiefly of ele-
 phant's teeth, gahru, * dammar, † canes, ratans,
 &c.; of which, from their ignorance of the value
 which they bear in the market, they always leave

* *Aloexylum agallochum*, Lour. or the lignum aloes. It is a perfum-
 ed wood and principally employed in burning incense in the religious
 edifices and private houses of the Chinese.

† Dammar is a resinous substance extracted from various trees and
 well known all over the east.

an ample return. A few, however, who have partially overcome their timidity, and occasionally ventured to approach the Malayan villages, have speedily learned to profit by the superstitious fears of their new acquaintance, and parted with medicinal vegetable preparations at a high and exorbitant rate. That a people living entirely in the woods should become possessed of a general knowledge of the sanatory virtues of the different trees and shrubs by which they are surrounded from their efficacy in healing their own simple diseases, and that they should regard them as charms is to be expected; and that their remedies should prove inefficient to remove those inveterate disorders produced by the more artificial mode of civilized life is no argument against the probability of this untutored race yet revealing to us many medicinal shrubs which will prove highly valuable in compounds.

The Orang Laut are another tribe residing, as their name implies, (Orang Laut, men of the sea) entirely on the sea shore and subsisting upon the fish which they strike with the spear: like all people whose diet is composed wholly of fish, they have a squalid and wretched appearance, being covered with scorbutic eruptions. They live principally in canoes, and are supposed by Mr. Anderson to be the ichthyophagi of the East of Herodotus, and he appears to think that Dr. Leyden has given that title to the Battas of Sumatra and thus states his argument. "They are certainly the ichthyophagi of the East as they subsist wholly upon fish. Dr. Leyden supposes the Battas of Sumatra to

“ be the ichthyophagi described by Herodotus ;
 “ but there are several circumstances in his des-
 “ cription which would seem to contradict such a
 “ supposition. The same author also, in allud-
 “ ing to the Batta anthropophagi, or cannibals
 “ of Sumatra, says. (h) ‘ This inhuman custom
 “ is not however without a precedent in history,
 “ for Herodotus positively asserts that the Paday,
 “ or Padaoi, about five hundred years before our
 “ æra, were not only addicted to the eating of
 “ raw flesh, but accustomed to kill and eat their
 “ relations when they grew old. Now it is curious
 “ that Batta or Battay, for the name is written
 “ both ways, seems to be the very word which,
 “ in Greek, is rendered Padaoi, the letter p being
 “ almost always pronounced b among several of
 “ the Indo-Chinese nations, as in the word Pali
 “ which is almost always pronounced Bali. The
 “ following is the account which Herodotus gives
 “ us of the Paday or Padaoi, ‘ “ *another Indian nati-
 “ on, who dwell to the eastward of these, (the Indian
 “ ichthyophagi) are of nomadic habits, and eat raw
 “ flesh ; They are called Paday, and are said to
 “ practice such customs as the following ; whoever
 “ of the community, be it man or woman, happens to
 “ fall sick, his most familiar friends, if it is a man,
 “ kill him, saying that by his pining in sickness,
 “ his flesh will be spoiled for them, and, though he
 “ deny that he is sick, they do not attend to him, but
 “ put him to death and feast on him. When a wo-
 “ man falls sick, she is treated in like manner by
 “ her most intimate female associates. They also
 “ sacrifice and feast on him who arrives at old age*

“ (h) On the language and literature of the Indo Chinese nations As.
 Res. Vol. 10. pages 202, 203.”

“ *and this is the reason that so few ever attain it, for they kill every one who falls sick, before that period.*”⁽ⁱ⁾ Although this account corresponds in some particulars with the habits of the Battas, yet it differs materially in others. The Battas, it is well known, inhabit the central parts of Sumatra and but rarely approach the sea shore. They could not therefore be termed ichthyophagi, as they scarcely see fish. The Orang Laut of the present day are not known to be addicted to cannibalism, though it is extremely probable they were in former times, as they yet retain all the characteristics of the most savage life. They rove about from one island to another, and are found in greatest numbers about the Lancavy groups of islands opposite Kedah and in the straits of Singapore and Dryon.*

I have been particular in thus quoting the whole of Mr. Anderson's argument, because it appears to me that he has misunderstood Dr. Leyden. The latter gentleman, so far from confounding the Paday or Battas with the ichthyophagi, calls the former “ *another Indian nation who dwell to the eastward of these (the Indian ichthyophagi)*” and he further states as follows. “ The Batta language, which I regard as the most ancient language of Sumatra, is used by the *Batta* tribes, who chiefly occupy the *centre* of that island. The singularity of their manners, and, in particular, the horrid custom of anthropophagy practiced by a nation, in other respects more civilized than

(i) Herodotus Liber 3. S. 99.

* Anderson's *Considerations relative to the Malayan Peninsula*, Appendix pp. 35, 36.

the Malays by whom they are *surrounded*, has attracted the attention of Europeans from the time of the earliest voyages", &c. These Indian ichthyophagi, then, of Herodotus are clearly indicated as having in his æra inhabited the *western* coast of Sumatra, or, in other words, that portion of it which first became known to foreign adventurers. As this experienced an influx of more civilized visitors, the Orang Laut gradually disappeared, either retiring more easterly to the Lancavy group, or numerically diminishing in consequence of that law of nature by which the savage tribes dwindle and decay in the neighbourhood of industry and arts; a principle which we see operating at the present day in the wilds of America. That the Orang Laut were ever addicted to cannibalism there is no shadow of proof, while the probabilities verge towards the opposite conclusion. Whenever a race has become so degraded as to adopt anthropophagous habits, we cannot expect the extirpation of so barbarous a custom until a marked amelioration has been effected in its morals. Now, except in the article of food, the ichthyophagi are considerably lower than the Battas in the scale of intelligence and civilization.

It is a singular circumstance and worthy of record that no nation or tribe, however degraded, is entirely ignorant of Natural religion, and we accordingly find in even these poor tribes, who appear little superior to the higher order of apes (*the Orang Utan*)* except in an imperfect gift of speech, the immortal principle dimly peering

* *Orang Utan* means in Malayese, wild man.

through their deep mental obscurity, inasmuch as they pay an unmeaning worship to the sun, or "kiss their hand to the moon walking in brightness." The Batta tribes have even a little more twilight afforded them, for they seem to have a faint tradition of the deluge existing among them, as their aversion to the sea arises from their supposing it to be the residence of evil spirits, who would destroy them should they approach too near to it. The Menangkabows of Sumatra, again, who are the primitive Malayan race, have a distinct tradition of the landing of Noah's ark "at * Palembang, or a small island near it, named Lanca Pura (probably the small island of Luce Pura,)" "attended with the circumstance of the dry land being first discovered by the resting upon it of a bird, '*Perapati*', is (literally a pigeon, that flew from the vessel.)" Thus even in these dark regions, "God has not left himself without witness."

Their marriage ceremony is as follows. When a young woman has allowed a man to pay his addresses to her, the parties proceed to a hillock round which she runs three times, pursued by him; and, if he succeed in catching her before the termination of the chace, she becomes his wife, but not otherwise.

When a woman is in labor, the Jacoons take a round piece of wood, which they fasten at both ends in a shed. The woman is laid upon this, with her face downward, pressing upon the abdomen, until the child is born. Meanwhile, the husband kindles a fire before her, which is supposed

* Anderson's Cons. rel. to the Malayan Pen. App. P. 33.

to be of essential service, and performs the office of midwife: after the child is born, the woman is put close to the fire. Polygamy is not allowed and is punishable. They name their children simply from the tree under which they happen to be brought forth. They bury their dead.

They have neither a King nor a Chief, except that title be applied to a person called Puyung, who decides on every case laid before him, and whose opinion is invariably adopted. Having no religion, they are destitute of Priests, their only teacher being the Puyung, who instructs them in all matters pertaining to sorcery, evil spirits, ghosts, &c, in which they firmly believe.

From the Jacoons sprang the Sakei, the Udei, and Rayat, tribes. The language of the whole four is the same, and a specimen of it, which has been furnished me kindly by a friend, is here subjoined.

A LIST OF SEMANG WORDS.

EXTERNAL OBJECTS.

ENGLISH	MALAY	SEMANG
Sun..... ..	mata hari	médkáta
Moon.....,.....	bulan	bulan
Stars..... ..	bintang	poolo-e
Sky.....,.....	langit	langit
Ground..... ..	tanah	tanah
Tree..... ..	pohon	jo-ho
House.....,.....	rumah	rumah
Hut..... ..	pondok	yi,eh
Leaf..... ..	daun kayu	léh
Wood.....,.....	kayu	jo-ho
Food..... ..	makan-an	inchih
Rice..... ..	bras	bi-as
Water....., ..	ayer	hó
Stone.....,.....	batu	botu'k
Hill.....,.....,,	bukit	midap
Mountain.... ..	gunong	midap
River.....,.....	sungei	gir-bauh

Rivulet.....	anak sungei	wang ba-tauh
Forest.....	hutan	te-o
Wood.....	Rimba	bluké
Person.....	orang	mé'h
Man.....	laki laki	teh
Woman.....	perempuan	mabé
Horse.....	kuda	kuda
Cow.....	lumbu	lumbu
Hog (wild)....	babi hutan	jélan
Fowl.....	ayam	monok
Bird.....	burong	kau-au
Dog.....	anjing	woh
Deer.....	rusa	sok
Mouse deer	pelandok	panchék
Fire.....	api	has
Wind.....	angin	angin
A Storm	ribut	boha
Rain.....	hujan	hujan
Lightning ..	kilat	kilat
Monkey.....	munyit	jauh
Bow	panna	lo-i
Arrow.....	anak panah	lámaka
Sword.....	pädang	pädang
Medicine	ubat	ubat
Tiger.. ..	harimaw	chinnih
Rhinoceros..	badak	agap
Elephant.....	gaja	gaja
Ivory.....	gading	bäläh
Gold.....	amas	amas
Silver.....	perak	perak
Iron.....	besi	desi
Money.....	wang	wang
Light.....	trang	hn, hai
Darkness....	glap	tundout
Father.....	bapa	shah
Mother.....	mak	bäh
Son.....	anak laki laki	wang tongkal
Daughter..	.. anak perempuan	wang mabé
Master..	.. tuan	{ this relation is not }
Servant..	.. hamba	{ known among them. }
Companion..	.. kawau	goen
Anger..	.. marah	chínching
Love..	.. sayang	sa-ing
Fear..	.. ketakutan	undang
Shadow..	.. bayang	kälbo
Fish..	.. ikan	ikan
Cat..	.. kucing	kuching
Rat..	.. tikus	tikus
Boat..	.. prau	sampau

Knife....	....pisau	pukep
Clothes..	....pakien	bübbüt
A lie..	.....bohung	plí-au
Fruit..	.....buah, huah-an	böh
Male..	....jantan	tongkal
Female....	....betina	madé
Attributes. ..		
Good....	..baik	abu-an
Bad....	....jahat	makit,
Great....	....bäsar	naba ^h
Small....	....kecil	halék
Tall-high..	..tinggi	majü ^h
Low..	..rendah	mächis
Young....	.....mudah	anck, kejā ^h
Old.,....	.....tua	bedok
Long....	....panjang	bokít
Short....	....pendék	cheno,id
Slow....	....lambat	saquirei
Strong..	....kuat	säsöh
Weak..	....semah leteh	bubo,arnib
Handsome....	....bagus	haban
Ugly..	....buruk	paban
Wrong.....	....salah	ple-au
Hard..	.....kras	käk
Soft..	.....lumbot	séken
Sick....	.....sakit	mej ^h
Well (in health)..	sumboh	ged ^h ngent
Day..	.....hari	cha,hā ^h
Night..	....malam	tunbot
A week..	....tuju hari	tujuh patam
A month..	....sa bulan	sabulan
A year..	....sa tahun	sa taun
Morning..	..pagi pagi	gag ^h
Mid day..	....tengah hari	girp-rat
Evening..	....pätang	yoop

The Semang have no names for the days of the week.

Parts of the body

Head....	....kapala	ko-i
Eyes....	.....mata	mét
Nose....	..hidong	mah
Mouth..	....mulut	läud
Tongue..	....lidah	létik
Chin..	....dagu	ung-kwo
Teeth..	.....gigi	lamo-ing
Lips..	....b ^h dir	säbak
Neck..	....léher	ngot
Shoulders..	....bahü	kap weh
Breast..	..dada	sop
Belly..	....prut	koot

Thigh..	....pahū	bālah
Knee..	....lutut	krotong
Leg..	..betis	balang
Foot..	....kaki	chan
Toe..	....jari kaki	tak a'hchan
Heel..	....tumit	doodol
Arms..	.....langan	bāling
Hands..	..tangan	toong
Fingers..	....jari tangan	taka'h toong
Back..	.....blakang	ki-ah
Ears.....	....talinga	pol
Hair.....	.....rambut	sak

The numerals are the same as those used by the Malay.

Verbs.

To be..	.....ada	mo-ah
To go..	.....purgi	chi-ūp
To walk..	....jalan	chi-ap
To run..	....lari	dāh
To stand..	....berdiri	ki-ei
To sit..	.....dudok	ngak
To sleep....	....tidor	te'ik
To eat....	....makan	chiah
To drink..	....m _u num	hoh
To do....	....buat	buat
To hurt..	..buru	hād
To catch..	....tangkap	chép
To make..	....bnat	buat
To work....	....kārija	k _u ja
To hear..	....dangar	ting _u
To speak..	....barkata	choh
To live..	....hidop	gāmas
To die..	....mati	kabus
To fly....	....terbang	kapo-ēi
To cry..	..menangis	j _u m
To ask for.....	..minta	hāgoh
To give.....	..bri kasih	k _u
To bring..	.....Bawa	jing-ing
To fight....	....barkalai	hool
To murder..	....bunoh	bunoh
To war..	....burprang	parang
To see..	.....tengok	déng
To hold....	....pegang	chap
To be afraid..	....takut	[anteung
To love..	..sayang	sa-ing
To inhabit.....	....diam	ya,an
To wash..	..busoh	basoh
To clean..	....chuchi	chuchi
To bathe..	..mandi	jél _u

grasping an ear or two at a time and closing the fist, the ears are cut off and transferred to a basket, which is generally carried on the left hip. This method is so sure that no ears are left behind for the gleaner, and, although not so rapid as the wholesale work of the sickle, is yet by no means so tedious as might be expected, long habit having imparted considerable dexterity.

This mode of reaping appears to be the most ancient one that has ever been practiced, for we find it distinctly mentioned in the book of Job, where that holy man, alluding to the sure and speedy destruction of the ungodly, however numerous, says, "They are exalted for a little while, but are gone and brought low, ; they are taken out of the way as all other and *cut off as the tops of the ears of corn.*" Job. 24. 24.

The stubble is left standing, and, should the proprietor of the field have buffaloes, these are turned into it with the double purpose of finding them with provender, and causing the refuse to be trodden down into manure. If the owner be too poor to have cattle, the stubble is generally fired in order to effect the latter object, and to clear the ground for another crop. The natural productions of Ojong Salang are as follows ; amongst quadrupeds are to be found the Tiger, the Elephant, the Rhinoceros, the Elk, the Deer, the Bear, and the wild Hog, or the *Babirusa* * of the Malays, and the *Babyrousa* of Buffon. The birds are numerous, and will be found under the head of the Ornithology of the Peninsula, although

* *Babi*, a pig, and *rusa*, wild, or belonging to the forests.

I am not prepared to state what species are to be found in Oojong Salang. As I have traced different species of birds up nearly to the latitude of the island, the result of my researches has led me to the conclusion that very little variety in the animal creation obtains within the limits assigned to this work, and the whole of the Natural History of the Peninsula, as far as it may be in my power to detail it, will be represented in one chapter exclusively devoted to the purpose.

I may, however, mention that the shores of Oojong Salang yield abundance of shell-fish, amongst which may be enumerated the pearl oyster, the common oyster, the hammer oyster, the common crab, the king crab, muscles, painted shells, and, though last both in order and appearance, yet holding a high rank not only in commerce but also in the estimation of the epicure, the sea slug, or *Biche de mer*. There are three varieties of this slug, the white, red, and black, unless, as appears by no means improbable, the three are the same animal, the color varying according to the age and condition of the slug, the quality of the food, season of the year, and other adventitious circumstances. Of these varieties, the black is in most esteem, fetching from 20 to 30 dollars per picul in the China market, whilst the red obtains but from seven to sixteen, according to the depth of its color, and the white only five.

The edible birds' nests, or Mera de Pastro, form another important article of commerce. These are found in the caves on the different is-

CHAP. XIII.

The Natural History, embracing the different classes, interspersed with anecdotes and remarks—Botany.

IN entering upon the Natural History of the Malayan Peninsula, I do not mean to present the following list of the animal and vegetable kingdoms as being by any means complete, but I trust that the catalogue, here exhibited, will not be found destitute of interest. Where specimens have appeared to me to be new, I have ventured, although with extreme diffidence, to nomenclate them. Should others, more acquainted with the subject than I profess to be, point out any error, I shall receive the correction with thankfulness, my object being to disseminate knowledge—not to perpetuate error. The new species will be found principally in the department of Ornithology, and that branch of Herpetology, which naturalists have denominated Ophidian, from its treating upon snakes. I do not propose to confine myself to the systematic arrangement, which is indispensably requisite in a work of reference, but intend simply to give the names of various animals together with the synonymes of the most celebrated authors, and a general description of the habits, &c, of each. This plan will divest this portion of the work of the dryness of details so tedious to the general reader. Those who wish for the latter can consult the authors referred to in the foot notes.

The first species of the ape tribe, which is to be found in the Peninsula, is the *Troglodytes Niger* of M. Desmarest,* and the *Simia Troglodytes* of Linnæus†, better known to English readers as the Chimpanzé.

This animal presents a striking similarity, in external conformation, to the human figure. It stands about three feet high, and is covered profusely with long black hair, that on the hind head and shoulders being considerably longer than the rest. The head rounded, and skin of the face dark. The facial angle, or that formed by a line drawn from the forehead to the muzzle, and another from the muzzle to the bottom of the ear, is 50°. The Chimpanzé is destitute of a tail, cheek pouches, and intermaxillary bones. The haunches are naked, but not callous. The arms reach nearly to the knees, so as to be nearly proportioned to the legs when the animal goes on all fours. The hair on the fore arm is reversed, pointing to the elbows instead of to the wrist. The hands and legs from the wrists and ancles are covered with light brown hair, the terminal line of the black hair being well defined so as to give an appearance of white gloves and stockings. The face is encircled with a white beard.

The Chimpanzé is capable of receiving a considerable degree of education, and can make use of a stick to assist its steps. It is met with in troops of about a hundred each in various parts of the Malayan Archipelago: those in the Peninsula generally delight in the deep woods which clothe

* Stark's Elements of Natural History. Vol. 1. p. 41.

† Turton's System of Nature, Vol. 1. p. 10.

If this exercise of authority have any foundation in fact, it tends to confirm the opinion of the animal being in full vigor.

I would therefore subdivide this tribe into the two following. viz.

1st. *Pithecus satyrus*, Desm. (Synonime, *Simia satyrus*, 2. Lin.) The Great orang utan.

2d. *Pongo Wombii*, Desm. (Synonime *Simia satyrus* 3. Lin.) The Lesser orang utan, or Pongo.

Pithecus lar, Desm, (Synonime, *Simia lar*, Lin.) the Gibbon, or Long armed ape. The fur of this species is black, and the face surrounded with a ruff of grey hairs, causing the countenance to assume the appearance of extreme age and decrepitude. When the animal is erect, the arms nearly touch the ground. Height about sixteen inches. Callosities on the buttocks.

This animal is extremely common in the forests of the Malayan Peninsula, which re-echo with their plaintive whooping, as the boughs bend under the successive springs of the retreating troops scared by the unwonted sound of the traveller's footsteps. In confinement it is mild and melancholy, deprecating ill treatment in a most beseeching manner, but never attempting to revenge it.

A smaller variety of the Gibbon is also to be met with in Malacca, termed by Desmarest *Pithecus variegatus*, corresponding with the *Simia lar*, Var. of Linnæus. This is a third less than the one just described, and its fur is variegated with grey brown and dark grey.

P. syndactylus; Desm. (Synonimes, *Simia syndactyla*, Raffles—*Siamang*, Malayese). The Sia-

mang. The fur is very woolly, and of a deep black colour—Throat naked. the thumb and fore finger of the posterior hand united at the second joint, whence its name.

This species of Gibbon is found in large troops, which are each governed by a chief. In the cool of the morning and evening, they utter hideous outcries, but are perfectly silent during the heat of the day. They drink by immersing the hand in water, and then sucking the moisture from their fingers. They are easily tamed, but their timidity can never be wholly overcome, even by the most continued kind treatment.

P. agilis, Desm. (Synonime, *Hylobates agilis*, F. Cuvier). The Active gibbon. Fur brown, back yellow, and forehead extremely low. Face of the male bluish black ; of the female, brown.

These differ from the preceding in their habits, being found in couples, instead of in troops. They are remarkably active in their movements, but not distinguished by much intelligence.

I pass over the three next *genera*, as, although I have no doubt that several species in these families, which are common in Sumatra and Java, are to be found in the peninsula, they have not passed under my own observation.

Macacus, properly so called.—Tail more or less long.

M *Sinicus*, Desm. (Synonime, *Simia Sinica*, Lin.) Chinese monkey. Tailed, beardless. Fore top horizontal, and diverging from the centre of the head to the circumference, giving it the appearance of a Mandarin's cap.

This monkey is about the size of a cat, the tail

the fur of the species now under consideration consists chiefly of brown, interspersed with soft and hoary, or greyish colored, hairs, which are also sprinkled on the upper surface of the membrane. The inside of the latter is fibrous and nearly naked. The tail long, slender, and hairy. Toes five on each foot, armed with acute, crooked, and slender claws. Head long, fox shaped—Mouth and teeth small—ears rounded, small, and membranaceous—Mammæ two, pectoral.

Nocturnal in its habits, it is seldom seen before sunset, when it springs from tree to tree, in search of its food which consists of insects and small birds. When the animal makes these leaps, it expands the membrane in order to support the body by the resistance of the air: it always alights, however, lower than the place it started from, owing to the insufficiency of this resistance to thoroughly buoy up the weight of its body, and it would, at the termination of a few successive leaps, find itself on the ground, were it not every now and then to run up the trunk on which it alights. The one which fell into my possession in 1832, had a young one clinging to the breast, and, owing to this incumbrance, and the closeness of the pursuit which deprived her of the opportunity of climbing, was speedily a prisoner. Both she and her young one, however, made a vigorous resistance, emitting sharp and unpleasant cries at the same time, and were not easily secured even with the assistance of two or three Europeans.

Pteropus Javanicus, Desm. Leschenault. (Synonyme, *Vespertilio vampyrus*, Var. 3 Lin). The Javanese bat, *Kulowang*, in Malayese. This is the lar-

gest of the bat *genus*, the body measuring from 9 inches to a foot in length, and the spread of the wings being fully five feet. It is destitute of a tail. The upper part of the neck is of a dusky red hue, and the remainder of the fur black, intermingled with a few white hairs. It is gregarious, and may be seen hanging in clusters from the extremities of the boughs of a tree in most parts of the Peninsula. They fly very high and evenly, quitting their retreats about an hour before sunset, and winging their way in an easterly direction, far above the tops of the loftiest trees. About an hour after sunrise they return in the same manner to their nocturnal retreat, and apparently accomplish at least four or five miles each trip without halting, a flock of them migrating thus regularly every evening from Sebang to Taboo, whence they returned the following morning. From the extreme height at which they soar, they are inaccessible by small shot, and the only one that I ever saw killed was shot at Bell's Stockade in December 1832 by an officer of the 23d Madras light infantry with a single ball. As it was shot through the heart, it fell perpendicularly, but the distance between the sportsman and the spot where it impinged was a hundred measured yards, so that, taking its extreme height into consideration, it could have been little less than double that range from the sportsman.

P. rostratus. Horsfield, Desm. The Dog-bat of Java. Fur pale brown. Body three inches—spread of the wings eleven inches.

Cephalotes pallassii, Geoff. Desm. (Syn. *Vespertilio cephalotes*, Lin.) The Malacca Bat. Three inches and a half long; spread of the wings fourteen inches. Fur above cinereous, beneath, whitish.

Besides the foregoing, there are several species of bats, but, as their habits present nothing peculiar, I pass on to the consideration of the *Eriaceus Malaccensis*, Lin. Desm. (Synonime, *Hystrix brachyura*, Lin), The Malacca hedgehog.

This animal is about eight inches long, and is armed with very long spines pointing parallel to each other. From it is procured the bezoar, known by the name of *Piedra del porco*.

Ursus Malayanus, Raffles. The Malay bear. This species is covered with smooth black fur, having a heart shaped patch of yellowish white on the throat. It is very abundant amongst the low ranges of wooded hills in the Peninsula, a great number of which have been called by the Malays *Bukit Bruan*, or Bear's Hill, in consequence of their resorting thither—It is singular that the *Bruan* of the Malays should so closely assimilate in sound with our term Bruin. They are savage, and not to be trusted.

Mustela nudipes, the Java ferret. This animal is about eleven inches long, and its fur is a brilliant golden yellow, with the exception of the forehead and tip of the tail which are yellowish white. The soles of the feet are naked, whence its name,

Mephitis Javanensis, Desm. (Syn. *Telagon*, F. Cuv.) The Javan mephitic weasel. The whole of this tribe derive their defence from the power of ejecting an intolerably fetid liquid from their body.

Body about 16 inches long. Fur deep brown; forehead with a white spot, extended into a dorsal line. Tail very short, and covered with long hair. The *Lutra leptonyx* of Dr. Horsfield is also an inhabitant of the Peninsula, and appears to be either the *Viverra zibetha* of Linnæus, or closely allied to it.

Viverra musanga, Raffles. The Musang. Fur variegated with ash-color and black: faint black stripes on the back. Head, feet, and tail, black, point of the muzzle white. Stands about the height of a cat, but the body is considerably longer. Fierce and untameable. Emits a strong and sickening smell of musk, especially when irritated, and is very destructive to poultry.

Felis tigris. The Tiger. This animal is too well known to require any description—It is abundant in the Peninsula, but appears to be somewhat less bold than it is in the more arid climate of India.

Felis melas, Peron and Lesueur. (Synonyme *Melas*, Cuv.) Spotted black tiger—Fur dusky black, spotted with deeper black—Eyes silvery grey, nearly white—About two feet and a half high. This is one of the most ferocious of the species, and very much dreaded by the Malays. Providentially it is comparatively rare, only one, a cub, having been brought into Malacca in the course of three years. Although not much larger than a common cat, he was so exceedingly savage that, after having had him in my possession for a few days, I was obliged to have him strangled.

Felis Javanensis. Cuv. Desm. Javan tiger cat. Fur silvery grey, or grey brown above—beneath white. Four rows of elongated spots along the

sides—Head streaked longitudinally with brown and white—white lunule at the base of each ear. Tail and legs darker than the body—The former shortish, straight, obtuse—Size of the common cat, and resembles in most particulars the *felis Bengalensis*. Fierce.

Sciurus bicolor. Desm. Gmelin. The Java squirrel—Fur above deep brown or blackish; below, clear fawn color, with a white longitudinal stripe dividing the two colors—Eyes encircled with black—Ears not pencilled—About a foot long—Tail the same, distichous. This is a beautiful species of squirrel, but the one which I had in my possession resisted every attempt to tame it.

Sciurus badjing, Gmel. (Synonime, *Sciurus flavus*, Pennant), the Plantain squirrel. Color throughout pale yellow—Size the same as the last; gentle and easy tamed—This species is considered by Mr. Stark not to be well established, and he therefore merely mentions the name without including it in his classification. As, however, I procured a live specimen in the interior of the Peninsula, and kept it for some weeks, I have restored it to its proper place in the catalogue.

Besides the above, there are three or four varieties of flying squirrels, viz. the *Pteromys petaurista* of Desmarest, or *Sciurus petaurista* of Gmelin and Pallas, about seventeen inches long; the *P. nitidus* of Desmarest, which is a slight variety of the preceding; the *P. sagitta* of the same author, or *Sciurus sagitta* of Gmelin, the Javan flying squirrel, six inches long; &c.

Mus Javanus, Desm. (Synonime, *Mus pilor-*

ides, Lin.), The Musk cavy. Body above tawny, beneath white—Tail long, scaly, truncate—nine inches long—tail four inches. The cavy grunts something like a hog, and, from the looseness and toughness of its skin, and the length of its foreteeth, which are cuneiform, makes a vigorous resistance when attacked by even three or four dogs—These teeth are about an inch long, and fully as much is imbedded in the jaw. When removed from the socket, the shape of the tooth is about a third of a circle. They are harmless and inoffensive, living principally upon the bamboo, which they cut down with great rapidity, and are known to the Malays by a name signifying Bamboo Rat.

Manis crassicaudata, Geoff. (Synonimes, *M. macroura*, Desm—*M. pentadactyla*, Lin.)—Short tailed manis—This animal is about two feet long, and has the body covered with imbricate triangular scales; those on the back form eleven longitudinal and parallel rows. The tail shorter than the body—The manis erects its scales when irritated, and defends itself, when attacked, by rolling up its body into the form of a ball, presenting a defence on every side by means of its pointed scales.

The *Manis Javanicus* of Desmarest differs principally from the foregoing in being only two thirds of the size, and having *seventeen* rows of longitudinal scales on the back.

Elephas Indicus (Synonime, *Elephas maximus*, Lin)—The Asiatic elephant. This animal inhabits the forests of the Malayan Peninsula in considerable numbers.

Sus babyrussia, Lin. The Wild hog. The name of this species is derived from two Malay words, viz. *babi*, hog, and *rusa*, wild. It is very abundant throughout the Peninsula, but its tusks are smaller, and its disposition less ferocious, than those of the wild hog of Continental India. It can be shot on foot with little or no danger, hunting being totally impracticable from the nature of the country, and its flesh is remarkably tender and delicious.

The *Rhinoceros Sumatrensis*, or Sumatran rhinoceros, is also an inhabitant of the Peninsula.

Tapirus Malayanus, Raffles. The Malayan tapir is to be found in the interior, but it is a very scarce animal. The nose of this singular quadruped is elongated into a moveable proboscis which, unlike that of the elephant, is unfurnished with a digital process. The fur is black, with a broad white patch on the posterior part. The Tapir is gentle and easily tamed. Sleeps during the day, and feeds at night on water melons, gourds, pasture, &c.

Neither the horse nor the ass are indigenious to the Peninsula, and those of the former to be met with are either Java or Achin ponies imported annually for the use of the wealthier class of inhabitants.

Of the deer species there is the *Moschus Javanicus* of M. Desmarest, or the *Kantchil*, which is a beautiful little animal, not larger than a rabbit, and having legs about the thickness of a tobacco pipe. The fur is a deep red brown on the back, and white on the belly. Three white streaks under the throat—It is very abundant, and the flesh strongly resembles that of a rabbit.

The *Cervus muntjac* of M. Desmarest is also an inhabitant of the Peninsula.

Neither goats nor sheep, although both have been introduced, can be said to be indigenous to the soil, nor do the latter thrive as well in this part of the world as they do in Continental India.

Bos Arnee, Shaw, The Buffaloe, *Karbau* in Malayese. Great numbers of buffaloes are domesticated in the Peninsula, but I have never met with any wild ones. They are not nearly so savage as those of the Burman empire.

This is the most useful animal possessed by the Malays, and is employed by them for every purpose of draught and agriculture. The young afford them a very good substitute for beef, and the flock is maintained at very little expense. From the extreme harshness and dryness of the skin, the buffaloe suffers much during the heat of the day; and is consequently hardly ever worked at that time, but allowed to luxuriate, immersed all but the head, in a stagnant pool. It is extremely sluggish, not moving much above a mile an hour.

The domestic ox is unknown as an original inhabitant of the Malayan Peninsula. A few bullocks and cows have been introduced, but they do not thrive very well on the main. Those on the island of Pinang appear to fatten better. Having in the few foregoing pages, given a summary of the Mammalia of the Straits, as far as they have passed under my own observation, I now come to the consideration of the Ornithological department.

It would swell these pages to an extent greater than it is contemplated, were I to detail at length

the whole of the varied Ornithology of the Peninsula; I shall therefore content myself with a simple enumeration of this department, dwelling only on the more remarkable specimens.

Amongst the eagle tribe, we find the *Falco Severus*, Horsfield, Javan falcon. This bird is about twelve inches long. The body is ash brown, spotted and waved with darker and black. Greater wing coverts varied with black, brown, and pale brown. Arrow spot on the throat white, outer quill feathers barred, and outer tail feathers tipped with white. Middle claw serrate.

Falco Malayensis, Tem. Malayan eagle. Plumage sooty brown. Irregular whitish bands at the base of the wing feathers, and white lunules on the inside of the tail feathers.

The Hornbill tribe, to which we now come, is one of the most curious of nature's wonders, and no less than five species are procurable in the Peninsula. The first of these is,

The *Buceros rhinoceros* of Linnæus, or the Rhinoceros hornbill. It is about the size of a hen turkey, but slenderer in the body, and the plumage is totally black, with the exception of the tail, which is tipped with white. The bill is ten inches long, surmounted with a hollow protuberance, eight inches long, and curved backwards.

What the precise use of this appendage is I am unable to say, but I think it not improbable that a communication exists between it and the *larynx*, producing the shrill and grating cry uttered by the bird, which is heard when it is soaring even at a great height. The Hornbills build on the tops of the loftiest trees, and are extremely

shy, seldom permitting the sportsman to approach within range. When taken alive, they make a strenuous resistance with their long and powerful wings. The other species are, the *Buceros monoceros*, Shaw, (Synonyme, *B. Malabaricus*, Latham), the Unicorn hornbill; the *B. galeatus*, Lath. the Galeated, or Helmeted, hornbill, and the other two I conceive to be new species, and shall therefore describe them.

The first of these I shall term *Buceros rugosus* or the Wrinkled hornbill. This species is two feet and a half long. Body, wings, and tail, black, with the exception of the cheeks, shoulders, & throat, which are dirty white mixed with cinereous. One third of the tail from the tip smoky white, helmet and pouch-like protuberance under the throat crimson, the former furrowed with three deep indentations. Upper mandible yellowish brown inclining to white at the tip, and chipped at the edges; the base half of the lower mandible ochraceous, and transversely caniculate; remainder of the mandible dirty white.

The second new species which I have ventured to nomenclate is the *Buceros lugubris*, or Melancholy hornbill. This species is two feet long, having the bill very much hooked, destitute of a helmet, and of a reddish yellow. Head, neck, throat, belly, and vent, white, slightly sprinkled with black. Body, wings, and tail, black, the latter tipped with white. This bird is melancholy in its disposition but, withal, voracious in its habits. I had one in confinement for some time, feeding it principally on plantains, which it devoured

greedily, and never attempted to escape from its perch. I destroyed it on account of the filth and stench which it generated.

Amongst the pheasant tribe, Malacca boasts of the *Argus giganticus* of Temminck, or the *Phasianus argus* of Linnæus, the Argus pheasant, so justly celebrated for its superb plumage. Including the two long tail feathers, the male measures five feet three inches in length. The secondary quill feathers are brilliant with ocellate spots, (whence the name of Argus is given to the bird,) and are manufactured into fans by the Chinese. Like the rest of the pheasant tribe, it is a remarkably shy bird.

There are also the *Phasianus ignitus*, or Fire-backed pheasant, which is a very handsome bird, about the size of a barn door fowl, and the *Phasianus nycthemerus*, or Pencilled pheasant. This last is, however, a very rare bird. The *Coturnix coronatus* of Temminck, or the Malacca partridge, is a very handsome bird, having a chesnut crest on the occiput, the body being generally of a dark violet colour, and the back and rump of a dark shining green. Its flesh resembles that of the European partridge in flavor, and the bird can be kept in confinement. The *Coturnix textilis*, or common Indian quail—the Chinese quail, *Tetrao Sinensis*, Lin.—the *Tetrao viridis*, or Green quail—the *Charadrius pluvialis*, Lin. or Golden plover—the *Charadrius hiaticula*, Lin. or Ringed plover—the *Arenaria vulgaris*, or Common sand lark—the *Gallinago media*, or Common snipe—the *Gallinago media*, or *Scolopax gallinula* Lin. the Jack snipe—the *Scolopax Sinensis*, or Chinese, or painted,

snipe—*Anas boschas*, the Wild duck—the Common, and the Whistling, teal, and a species of the *Phæopus*, or Whimbrel, complete the game of the Peninsula.

There are two species of bittern to be met with, viz; the *Ardea stellaris*, or *Botaneus stellaris*, the Common bittern, and the *Botaneus lentiginosa*, or Freckled bittern: they are, however, both rare birds. There is also the *Ardea flavicollis*, or Yellow necked heron.

A large and very elegantly plumaged bird is the *Porphyrio viridis*, the *Ayam ayer** of the Malays, or the Malacca Water hen, (Synonimes, *Porphyrio hyacinthinus*, Tem.—*Gallinula porphyrio*, Lath—*Fulica porphyrio*, Lin). Body above green with a purple gloss, beneath violet—Bill, legs, and front, red.

Rallus Philippensis, the Philippine rail—the *Rallus phænicurus*, or the Red tailed rail, the *Rallus striatus*, or Streaked rail, and the *Plotus melanogaster*, or Javan darter, are also numbered amongst the birds of the Peninsula—This last is to be met with in great numbers between Ching and Malim, five miles from Malacca, in the swampy ground which for the greatest portion of the year is overflowed by the river—It is 3 feet, 3 inches long, and obtains its name from the celerity with which it darts its long serpentine neck forward, in the act of seizing any of the finny tribe, on whom it preys. Its plumage is by no means destitute of elegance.

Mergus, the Merganser, a plain and dusky plumaged bird—*Coracias Orientalis*, the Oriental roller.—the *Nectarinea longirostra*, or Long billed

* From, *Ayama fowl*, and *Ayer*, water.

creeper—the *Certhia viridis*, or Green creeper—The *Picus martius* or Greater black woodpecker—*Picus flavicans*, or Yellow woodpecker—*Picus Malaccensis*, or Malacca woodpecker—the *Picus galeatus*, or crested woodpecker, and *Picus minor*, or the lesser spotted woodpecker, may also be enumerated.

There are numerous varieties of Kingfishers; the *Alcedo collaris*, or Collared kingfisher—the *Alcedo atricapilla*, or Blackcapped kingfisher—the *Alcedo Smyrnensis*, var. 2, or Smyrna kingfisher—the *Alcedo tridactyla*, or Three toed kingfisher—a variety of the *Alcedo leucocephala*, or Blue headed kingfisher, differing in being blue barred with black above—cheeks, nape, and orbits of the eyes chesnut; beneath, pale rufous—a variety of the *Alcedo maculata*, or Spotted kingfisher, differing in being brown barred with black, above—and the *Alcedo cristata*, or Crested kingfisher.

There are three splendid species of the Barbet tribe, viz, the *Bucco Javensis* of Horsfield, or the Javan barbet—the *Bucco versicolor* of Temminck, or Many colored barbet and the *Bucco gularis* of Reinwardt, or Blue throated barbet. They are all three remarkable for splendor and brilliancy of plumage.

The *Ploceus Philippinus*, Tem. or (*Loxia Major Lin*) The Philippine weaver, and the *Ploceus pensilis* Tem, (*Loxia prasina Lin*) or Pensile weaver, are both common in the Peninsula, and the latter is remarkable for the elegance of its plumage. The nest of the former is composed of the fibres of leaves, and grass, and is curiously con-

structed in the shape of a long cylinder, swelling out globosely in the centre, which portion forms the apartment wherein the eggs are laid—One end of the cylinder is attached to the end of a branch, which generally either impends over water, or is nearly inaccessible from some other cause, and the other, or lower, extremity is furnished with a small aperture, which forms the only entrance, and effectually secures the young from the depredations of the numerous snakes, who would otherwise prey upon them.

There are several species of flycatcher amongst which may be enumerated the *Muscicapa atricapilla*, or Pied flycatcher; the *Edolius Malabarius* of Temminck, the *Lanius* of Shaw, or the Malabar shrike; and a new and beautiful species, as it appears to me, which I have ventured to term *Muscicapa cyanea*, or Ultramarine flycatcher—Its body, head, wings, and tail are velvet glossy black—front, crest, scapulars, back, and tail coverts, are of a most beautiful and brilliant ultra-marine blue—Tail shortish, cuneated. Legs and bill black—Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Female greenish ash, head, scapulars, and tail coverts, sprinkled with ultra marine blue. Wings and tail brown with a slight steel blue gloss. These birds abound in the woods of Sebang and the whole tribe enliven the solitude by their restless movements and noisy cries.

A variety of the *Coccyzus navius*, of Temminck or the Brown cuckoo, is a denizen of the woods. It differs only in the tail having a black bar near the extremity, and being tipped with white.

Few countries boast such a variety of the pige-

on tribe; the following species may be enumerated: *Columba indica*, or Green winged pigeon—*Columba viridis*, or Green turtle—*Columba Malaccensis*, or Malacca turtle—*Columba turtur*, or turtle dove—*Columba vernans*, or Green pigeon—*Columba ænea*, or Nutmeg pigeon—*Columba cristata*, or Lesser crowned pigeon—*Columba migratoria*, or Passenger pigeon—*Columba lacernulata*—*Columba striata*, Barred turtle, and *Columba jambu*, or *Jambu* pigeon, which is a remarkably handsome bird with a blossom colored head of the hue of the *jambu* fruit, whence its name.

There are several species of parrots indigenous to the Peninsula, but the most beautiful varieties of Lories and Cockatoos are imported from Java and the Moluccas. The native ones are the *Psittacus Malaccensis*, or Malacca parrot—the *Psittacus galgulus*, or Sapphire parrot, which suspends itself by one foot when it sleeps—the *Psittacus purpuratus*, or Purple tailed parrot, and the *Psittacus erythrocephalus*, or Blossom headed parrot.

The *Rupicola viridis*, of Temminck, or the *Calypotomena* of Raffles, is distinguished by the vivid and glossy green of its plumage, heightened as it is by the contrast of three broad black bands.—The *Trogon fasciatus*, or Fasciated curucui—the *Paradisea regia*, or King bird of Paradise—the *Nectarinea Javanica*, or Javan humming bird, and a very minute species, which I shall distinguish by the name of *Nectarinea ignita*, or Firebacked humming bird—This beautiful little thing is only two inches long—cheeks black—chin and beneath white—crest, back, and tail coverts,

bright red—wings, and tail black—lesser wing coverts with a purplish gloss. The *Oriolus galbula*, or Golden oriole—The *Trogon sulphureus*, or Sulphur curucui—differs only from the *Trogon Sulphureus* of Spix in having the back glossy copper coloured instead of glossy green—the *Samprotorius gularis* of Temminck, or *Paradisea gularis* of Latham, or Golden throated bird of Paradise—the *Hirundo Panayana* or Panayan swallow,—these, and several other species of the feathered creation, flash their splendid plumage in the sun, or make the deeply shaded woods re-echo with their song.

Of Chelonian reptiles those found in the Peninsula are the *Cistuda Amboinensis*, or Amboina freshwater turtle—the *Chelonia Mydas*, or Green turtle, which is very abundant and esteemed a great delicacy, and the *Chelonia imbricata*, or Hawk's bill turtle, which is not so common.

Of the Saurian order there is the *Alligator sclerops* of Cuvier, the *Alligator lacerta* of Linnæus, or the Common alligator, which infests the rivers and sea shores in great numbers, and may be seen occasionally swimming up and down the Straits at the distance of half a mile, or more, from the shore—the *Monitor elegans*, or Elegant monitor lizard—the *Lacerta viridis*, or green lizard—the *Dracolineatus*, (*D. volans*, Lin.) or flying dragon—the *Gecko guttatus*, or Spotted gecko, and the *Gecko tuberculatus*, or the Tokay, so called from the sound which it emits, and which must be familiar to the ears of every one who has sojourned in the Berman empire.

Of snakes the following may be enumerated—

the *Coluber lebetinus*, which is exceedingly poisonous, and causes death by inducing an unconquerable sleep—the *Platurus laticaudatus* of Cuvier, or *Hydrus colubrinus*, a poisonous water snake which is met with in the seas—these are the only poisonous ones which have passed under my observation. The *Coluber tigrinus*, or Tiger snake, is one of the most brilliant of the species, being striped like a tiger as its name imports, and the head being beautifully variegated with yellow marks resembling Persian characters; and along the belly runs a chain of bright scarlet spots, every four being disposed in diamond squares—the *Coluber porphyriacus*—the *Coluber purpurascens*—the *Coluber Maderensis*—the *Coluber schokari*,—the *Coluber ahetula*, or Whip snake---the *Pseudoboa lineata* of Cuvier, or *Boa lineata* of Shaw, and the following three, which I could not class by means of “Gmelin’s System”, and which, from my not having “Stark’s Elements” at hand at the time of examination, and not having the specimens by me now, I am equally at a loss to arrange; viz. *Coluber*——; this snake is six feet long---plates of the belly 161, scales under the tail 59---pale yellowish brown---sides marked with equilateral triangular white spots placed equidistant from each other---inhabits the jungles of the Peninsula;---*Coluber*——; plates of the belly 184---scales under the tail 34—length 3 feet eight inches—body thick---above, bluish black, beneath white---scales of the back hexangular with paler edges;---*Coluber*——; plates of the belly 172, scales under the tail 125---two feet long, slender—tail $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole length, tapering—above,

brown ash, with a black stripe leading from the eye to the shoulder—a few minute bluish green specks intermingled with the stripe—a white stripe along each side growing yellowish towards the head—beneath white, terminated on each side by a black filiform line. The *Augnis hepaticus* is also found in the woods.

The *Zygæna vulgaris*, or Hammer headed shark, is caught in great abundance, and exposed in the markets, constituting the food of a large proportion of the lower orders—the *Pristis cirratus* or Cirrated saw fish—several species of the Sclerodermi family, which are eaten by the natives, although their flesh is not in great esteem—the *Clupea Chinensis*, or Indian sprat, and a great variety of others: those, however, most in esteem for European tables are the *Pleuronectes bilineatus* or Indian sole—the Black and White pomfret---the *Polyne-mus paradiseus*, or *Ikan kuru*,---the seer fish, &c. all of which are remarkably fine.

Of shell fish there are but few varieties, and of those the only edible ones are oysters,* crabs, the common, and the land, or violet---the cockle, and the muscle. The *Monoculos cyclops*, which is a singular sea insect, having a bivalve shell about a foot in diameter, is eaten by the lower orders. Prawns are in abundance.

The *Cancer bernhardus* or Hermit crab, is remarkable for its habits. This little animal takes up its abode in any empty univalve shell, which continues to form its habitation, until its encreasing size renders it necessary for it to abandon it

* Crabs, of course, belong to the Crustaceous class of Invertebral animals, as oysters do to the Conchiferous class, but I introduce them here by the term shell fish as they are designated in common parlance.

for a larger. It often happens that it fixes upon one already tenanted by another of its species, and a desperate struggle ensues, which is rarely discontinued until either one or both be disabled.

The few shells that are to be found on the beach in the Straits are small and common, such as the *Solen truncatus*, or Truncated razor sheath---the *Mya nicobarica*, or Nicobar trough shell, or gaper ---the *Venus decussata*, or Decussated Venus---the *Murex tribulus*, or Thorny woodcock---the *Murex rana*, or Frog murex---the *Mytilus plicatus*, or Plaited muscle,---the *Trochus indicus*, or Indian top, and *Auris midæ voluta*, Midas's ear volute.

The Entomology of the Straits presents a wide field for the naturalist, but several circumstances prevented my turning my attention to it. The few specimens that I had an opportunity of noticing are, as follows, the Atlas moth---the *Papilio memnon*, or Memnon butterfly---the *Papilio pamnon*, or Pamnon butterfly---the *Locusta citrofolia*, or Lemonleaved locust---the *Phyllium siccifolia*, or Walking leaf---the *Scarabæus rhinoceros*, or Rhinoceros beetle---the *Libellula clavata*, or Clubshaped dragon fly, and the *Libellula tricolora*, or Tricolored dragon fly.

The botany of the Straits embraces a vast variety of fruit and timber trees. Amongst the former may be enumerated the *Mangusteen*---the *Dookoo*---the *Rambutan*---the *Lanseh*---the *Tampooie* ---the *Tampoonie*---the *Mango*, the *Durian*, and a vast variety of other fruits, embracing upwards of a hundred species. Sugar cane is a favorite plant of the Malays, which they cultivate and eat raw in great quantities: there are eleven varieties of bamboos and seventeen of rattans. Of

flowering shrubs and trees there are the *Anggrek*, or *Epidendrium*, generally known to Europeans as the Scorpion flower, and termed by the Malays *Bunga kasturi* from its musky odor---the *Sangklaapa*, (*Gardenia flore simplice*)---the *Angsaka* (*Flamma sylvarum peregrina*)---the *Angsanna* (*Pterocarpus draco*)---the *Champaka*---the *Gandasuli*---the *Malor*---the *Malor susun*---the *Malor utan*---the *Sandal*, &c. &c. Timber trees are abundant, of which the principal are the *Jati bunga*, or Teak, the *Chingal*---the *Sanei*---the *Meranti*---the *Medang lilin*---the *Medang lebar daun*---the *Medang kaladi*---the *Medang ramangi*---the *Medang payong*---the *Medang tetur*---the *Medang tijar*---the *Medang gatal*---the *Temusu mas*---the *Temama batu*---the *Albam tandok*---the *Bungor*---the *Rangas*, or redwood---the *Mirbow*, a very hard and heavy wood, the tree being easily recognized by the viridity of its stem---the *Bintangor batu* or Red poon---the *Bintangor bunga*, or White poon---the *Arang*, or Black wood, and the *Temusutaik karbau*.

Finis.