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A LIST OF THE MAMMALS AT PRESENT KNOWN
TO INHABIT SIAM.

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Our knowledge of the Mammalian Fauna of Siam has increased much during the last few years and numerous additions have been made since Mr. Stanley S. Flower drew up his list "On the Mammalia of Siam and the Malay Peninsula", which was published in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London, 1900, pp. 306-379.

The compilation of a nominal list of the Mammals at present known to inhabit Siam may, therefore, be of some use, and no apology seems to be needed for publishing it. Many new forms have recently been added to the Fauna of Siam, but much work still remains to be done before a complete list may be drawn up. However, the author has tried to do his best to make the list as complete and up to date as possible.

A few brief remarks are attached to each species and subspecies, as to their geographical distribution in the country, and the divisions used are those drawn up and defined by Mr. C. Boden Kloss, though with some small additions.

No bulky list of synonyms has been added to each species, but some short references are given as to where the original descriptions are to be found, so that they may easily be looked up. The type localities are also mentioned, but as the older authors generally did not definitely state where their new forms were obtained, it has not been possible to ascertain the type localities of some of the species.

As has been already stated above, the work of naturalists during the last fifteen years, during which period there has been a great revival of interest in the Zoology of Siam and neighbouring countries, has added a considerable number of species now known to inhabit Siam. This number has also been increased by the discovery of geographical races in the adjacent islands that had hitherto remained unvisited.

At the moment of writing, the Mammal Fauna of Siam has swollen to a total of three hundred and four species and subspecies, but of these nearly sixty are Island races, found exclusively on the Islands of Salanga (Puket), Terntan, Pulau Adang, Pulau Rawi, etc., off the western coast of Peninsular Siam, and on others situated in the Gulf of Siam.

Quite a number of small Islands along the western coast of Peninsular Siam have not been visited and explored zoologically up to the present time, and on these several new insular races would most certainly be obtained if the localities were found worth while to be visited by a trained naturalist.

ORDER PRIMATES.

1. HYLOBATES PILEATUS Gray.

Hylobates pileatus, Gray, P.Z.S. 1861, p. 136. (Cambodia).

Recorded from South-eastern and Central Siam (Paknam Krabin).

2. HYLOBATES LAR (Linn.).

Homo lar, Linnaeus, Mantiss. Plant. 1771, Appendix, p. 521. (India).

Common in suitable localities throughout the whole country.

3. HYLOBATES LEUCOGENYS Ogilby.

Hylobates leucogenys, Ogilby, P.Z.S. 1840, p. 23. (Siam).

"Siam," without definite locality. No recent specimens have been obtained.

4. PRESBYTIS NEGLECTA KEATH Rob. & Kloss.

Presbytis neglecta keathi, Robinson & Kloss, Journ. F.M.S. Mus., IV, 1910, p. 174. (Ko-khan, Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Inhabits Peninsular Siam, where specimens have been recorded

from Bandon, Khao Wang Hip, Jalor, etc., extending northwards at least as far as the Province of Ratburi.

5. PRESBYTIS BARBEI Blyth.

Presbytis barbei, Blyth. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XVI, 1847, p. 734. (Ye, Tenasserim).

Hitherto only obtained in the Province of Ratburi.

6. PRESBYTIS PHAYREI (Blyth).

Semnopithecus phayrei, Blyth. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XVI, 1847, p. 733 (Arakan).

Only recorded from Ratburi, where specimens have been collected at Si-sa-wad, 14° 40' N. Lat.

7. PRESBYTIS OBSCURA FLAVICAUDA (Elliot).

Pygathrix flavicauda, Elliot. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXXVIII, 1910, p. 352. (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Inhabits Peninsular and South-western Siam at least north to Ratburi.

8. PRESBYTIS OBSCURA SMITHI Kloss.

Presbytis obscura smithi, Kloss. Journ. N. H. Soc. Siam, II, 1916, p. 5. (Klong Bang Lai, Patiyu, Peninsular Siam).

Hitherto only known from the type locality.

9. PRESBYTIS OBSCURA HALONIFER (Cantor).

Semnopithecus halonifer, Cantor. Proc. Linn. Soc., I, 1845, p. 235. (Malay Peninsula).

Obtained at Koh Pennan and in the mountain regions west of Koh Lak, South-western Siam.

10. PRESBYTIS OBSCURA CORVUS Miller.

Presbytis corvus, Miller. Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 61, No. 21, 1913, p. 27. (Pulau Terutau).

An Island race inhabiting Pulau Terutau, off the west coast of Peninsular Siam.

11. PRESBYTIS ROBINSONI Thos.

Presbytis robinsoni, Thomas. Abstr. P. Z. S. 1910, p. 25. (Ko-Keau, Trang Peninsular Siam).

Only known at present from Trang and Bandon, both situated in Peninsular Siam.

12. *PRESBYTIS SIAMENSIS* (Müll. & Schleg.).

Scenopithecus siamensis, Müll. & Schleg. Verhandl. Natur. Geschied. 1841, p. 60. (Siam).

Recorded at present only from Takhamen, in Central Siam, west of Bangkok. (Specimen preserved in the British Museum of Natural History).

13. *PRESBYTIS GERMAINI* (M. Edw.).

Scenopithecus germaini, M. Edw. Bull. Soc. Philom. 1876. (Cochin China).

Inhabits Eastern and South-eastern Siam, but extends westwards to the Province of Ratburi. (*vide* Gairdner).

14. *PRESBYTIS GERMAINI MANDIBULARIS* Kloss.

Presbytis germaini mandibularis, Kloss. P. Z. S. 1916, p. 32. (Koh Chang),

A slightly differentiated Island race inhabiting Koh Chang, off the coast of South-eastern Siam.

15. *PRESBYTIS CREPUSCULA* Elliot.

Presbytis crepuscula, Elliot. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) IV, 1909, p. 271. (Mooleyit, Tenasserim).

Found in the mountain regions of Northern Siam. It probably also inhabits the mountains on the boundary between Siam and Tenasserim, though no specimens from there have yet been obtained.

16. *PRESBYTIS CREPUSCULA WROUGHTONI* Elliot.

Presbytis crepuscula wroughtoni, Elliot. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) IV, 1909, p. 272. (Petchabun, Central Siam).

Only known from two specimens obtained in the type locality.

17. *MACACA NEMESTRINA ADUSTA* Miller.

Macaca adusta, Miller. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. XXIX, 1906, p. 559 (Champang, Tenasserim).

Met with in the Provinces of Ratburi and Petchaburi by Gairdner, but distribution still uncertain.

18. *MACACA ANDAMANENSIS* Bartlett.

Macaca andamanensis, Bartlett. Land and Water. III. 1869, p. 57. (Atakan).

Inhabits the whole of Siam, though its southern limits of range have not been ascertained.

19. *MACACA SIAMICA* Kloss.

Macaca siamica, Kloss. Journ. N. H. S. Siam. II, 1917, p. 247.
(Me Ping rapids below Chiengmai, Northern Siam.)

Northern Siam and Laos.

20. *MACACA ARCTOIDES RUFESCENS* Anders.

Macacus rufescens, Anderson. P. Z. S. 1872, p. 204. (Singapore?)

Recorded from Laos and Ratburi, and from Patelung, Peninsular Siam.

21. *MACACA ARCTOIDES HARMANDI* Trouess.

Macacus harmandi, Trouessart. Le Naturaliste, 1897, p. 10. (Mountains between Siam and Cambodia.)

The distribution of this form is still uncertain, but it may probably be found in South-eastern Siam.

22. *MACACA IRUS* Cuv.

Macacus irus, F. Cuv. Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, IV, 1818, p. 120.

The Crab-eating Monkey is widely distributed in Siam, and specimens have been recorded from Bangkok and the Chao Phya river (Central Siam), Koh Lak, Pak Klong Pran, Pak Nam Chumporn and Ratburi (S. W. Siam.), Sakerat (E. Siam.), Singora, Patani, Nawngchik and Jering (Peninsular Siam) and from the Islands of Koh Kut, Koh Chang, Koh Samui and Koh Pennan, all situated in the Gulf of Siam.

23. *MACACA CAPITALIS* (Elliot).

Pithecus capitalis, Elliot. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. XXXVIII, 1910, p. 350. (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

This form is as yet only known from the type locality.

ORDER PROSIMIAE.

24. *NYCTICEBUS COUCANG* (Bodd.).

Tardigradus coucang. Boddaert. Elench. Anim. 1784, p. 67.
(“Bengal.”)

Inhabits Northern Siam and Laos.

25. *NYCTICEBUS CINEREUS* M. Edw.

Nycticebus cinereus, M. Edw. Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris. VII, 1867, p. 161. (Siam.)

Found in Central Siam, from where it extends southwards at least as far as Koh Luk.

26. *NYCTICEBUS MALAIANUS* Anders.

Nycticebus tardigradus var. *malaianus*. Anders. Cat. Mamm. Ind. Mus. I, 1881, p. 95. (Malay Peninsula.)

Fairly common in Peninsular Siam, including the Island of Salanga (Puket).

ORDER CHIROPTERA.

SUBORDER MEGACHIROPTERA.

27. *ROUSETTUS LESCHENAULTI* (Desm.).

Pteropus leschenaulti, Desm. Encycl. Méth. Mamm. I, p. 110. No. 142. 1820. (Pondichery).

In the British Museum of Natural History there are specimens obtained in the Laos mountains by Mouhot.

28. *PTEROPUS LYLEI* K. And.

Pteropus lylei. K. Andersen. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) II, 1908, p. 367. (Bangkok).

Authentic specimens have only been recorded from Bangkok and from Petchaburi in South-western Siam.

29. *PTEROPUS HYPOMELANUS CONDORENSIS* Peters.

Pteropus condorensis, Peters. M. B. Akad. Berlin, 1869, p. 393. (Pulau Condor).

This species has recently been met with on Koh Mak and on Koh Rung. Otherwise it has only been recorded from "Siam" by some of the older authors, such as Horsfield, and now recently by K. Andersen.

30. *PTEROPUS VAMPIRUS MALACCENSIS* K. And.

Pteropus vampyrus malaccensis, K. Anderson. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) II, 1908, p. 368. (Pahang).

Obtained in different localities in Peninsular Siam, and on the Island of Koh Kut in the Gulf of Siam.

31. *PTEROPUS INTERMEDIUS* K. And.

Pteropus intermedius, K. Andersen. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) II, 1908, p. 368. (Amherst).

S. S. Flower met with this form on the Bangpakong river, and

Kloss obtained it at Krabin in Central Siam. Besides these records it has been collected at Trang, Peninsular Siam.

32. *CYNOPTERUS SPHINX SPHINX* (Vahl).

Vespertilio sphinx. Vahl. Skr. Nat. Selsk. IV, Heft I, 1797, p. 123. (Tranquebar).

Inhabits Northern Siam, from where it extends southwards at least as far as Patani in Peninsular Siam.

33. *CYNOPTERUS BRACHYOTIS BRACHYOTIS* (S. Müll.).

Pachysoma brachyotis, S. Müll. Tijd. Nat. Geschied, V, pt. I, 1838, p. 146. (Borneo).

Obtained at Koh Lak in South-western Siam and on several of the Islands in the Gulf of Siam, viz., Koh Mehsi, Koh Kra, Koh Klum and Koh Kut.

34. *CYNOPTERUS BRACHYOTIS ANGULATUS* Miller.

Cynopterus angulatus, Miller. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1898, p. 316. (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Recorded from Koh Lak (S. W. Siam) and from the district of Bandon (Peninsular Siam). Also found as far north as at Pak Koh and Chiangmai, and on some of the islands in the Gulf of Siam, such as Koh Chang, Koh Samui and Koh Pennan.

35. *CYNOPTERUS HARPAX* Thos. & Wrought.

Cynopterus (Nyctius) harpax, Thos. & Wrought. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) III. 1909, p. 439. (Semangko Pass).

In Siam this species has yet only been met with at Doi Vieng Par and Doi Par Sakeng in North-western Siam, but it probably inhabits the mountain regions of the whole country.

36. *EONYCTERIS SPELEA* (Dobs.).

Macroglossus speleus, Dobson. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 1871, pp. 105, 106. (Moulmein, Burma).

Found in Northern Siam where specimens have been collected at Nan.

37. *MACROGLOSSUS MINIMUS SOBRINUS* K. And.

Macroglossus minimus sobrinus, K. Anderson. Ann & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) VII. 1911, p. 642. (Perak).

Recorded from Patani in Peninsular Siam by Bonhote and Kloss. Otherwise it has been mentioned by several authors as an inhabitant of "Siam".

SUBORDER MICROCHIROPTERA.

38. RHINOLOPHUS COELOPHYLLUS Peters.

Rhinolophus coelophyllus, Peters. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 426. (Salween, Burma).

Hitherto only obtained and recorded by the present author from Koh Lak in South-western Siam.

39. RHINOLOPHUS LUCTUS Temm.

Rhinolophus luctus, Temm. Monogr. Mamm. II, 1835, pp. 24-26, pl. XXX. (Tapos, Java).

Gairdner has met with this species in the Province of Ratburi. Otherwise it has been recorded from "Siam" by Ponsarges.

40. RHINOLOPHUS TRIFOLIATUS Temm.

Rhinolophus trifolius, Temm. Monogr. Mamm. II, 1835, p. 27, pl. XXXI. (Java).

Of this widely spread species, authentic specimens have only been collected at Klong Wang Hip, Peninsular Siam.

41. RHINOLOPHUS MACROTIS SIAMENSIS Gyldenst.

Rhinolophus macrotis siamensis, Gyldenstolpe. Kungl. Sv. Vetenskapsakad. Handl. Bd. 57, No. 2 1917, p. 12. (Doi Par Sakeng, N. W. Siam).

Only two specimens of this form have been collected, both having been obtained at Doi Par Sakeng, a mountain situated in North-western Siam near the Burmese boundary.

42. RHINOLOPHUS PUSILLUS Temm.

Rhinolophus pusillus, Temm. Monogr. Mamm. II, 1835, pl. 29, fig. 8; pl. 32, figs. 22-23. (Java).

Recorded from Siam under the name of *R. minor* Horsfield. Specimens obtained at Koh Lak in South-western Siam and at Jalor in Peninsular Siam.

43. RHINOLOPHUS ROBINSONI K. And.

Rhinolophus robinsoni, K. Andersen. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) II, 1918, p. 375. (Khao Nawng, Bandon, Peninsular Siam).

This newly described species was obtained at Khao Kawng, Bandon, Peninsular Siam and was recorded under the name *R. borneensis* by Robinson & Kloss in their account of the Bandon collection (*vide* Journ. F. M. S. Mus. V, 1915, p. 116).

44. RHINOLOPHUS MALAYANUS Bonh.

Rhinolophus malayanus, Bonhote. Fascic. Malayensis Zool. Part I. 1903, p. 15.

Besides the type locality, this form has hitherto only been obtained at Koh Lak in South-western Siam.

45. RHINOLOPHUS AFFINIS SUPERANS K. And.

Rhinolophus affinis superans, K. Andersen. P. Z. S. 1905. II. p. 104. (Raheng).

Andersen mentions specimens from Trang in Peninsular Siam, and Bonhote records it from Jalor, in the same part of the country. According to Pousarges it inhabits "Siam."

46. HIPPOSIDEROS ARMIGER (Hodgs.).

Rhinolophus armiger, Hodgson. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, IV, 1835. p. 699. (Nepal).

Specimens of the typical form have been recorded from North-western Siam (Doi Par Sakeng and Nong Bea). It has also been recorded from Chantabun in South-eastern Siam and from Jalor in Peninsular Siam. The specimens from the southern localities may, however, belong to the race described by Andersen under the name *H. armiger debilis* (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) XVII, 1916, p. 37).

47. HIPPOSIDEROS LYLEI THOS.

Hipposideros lylei, Thomas. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) XII, 1913. p. 88. (Chiengdao Cave, Northern Siam).

This species has hitherto only been obtained at the type locality, but it probably inhabits the whole of Northern Siam.

48. HIPPOSIDEROS DIADEMA VICARIUS K. And.

Hipposideros diadema vicarius, K. Andersen. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) XVI, 1905, p. 499. (Niah Cave, Sarawak).

Authentic specimens of this race have been collected at Bang Nara, Patani, Peninsular Siam. The specimens mentioned by Bonhote from Biserat, Jalor (Patani), and by Flower from Bangkok, certainly belong to this same form.

49. HIPPOSIDEROS GENTILIS SINENSIS K. And.

Hipposideros gentilis sinensis, K. Andersen. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) II, 1918, p. 381. (Foochow, Fokien, China).

Newly described by Andersen and recorded by him from Siam. Specimens collected at Chiengmai, Northern Siam by the present

author, and formerly referred to *Hipposideros bicolor* Temm., belong to this new subspecies.

50. HIPPOSIDEROS GENTILIS ATROX K. And.

Hipposideros gentilis atrox, K. Andersen, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) II, 1918, p. 38. (Semangko Gap, Selangor).

This form has quite recently been described by Anderson on specimens from the Malay Peninsula, and it occurs in South-western and Peninsular Siam. The specimen collected by myself at Koh Lak was referred to *H. bicolor* Temm.

51. HIPPOSIDEROS BICOLOR Temm.

Hipposideros bicolor, Temm. Monogr. Mamm. II, 1835, p. 18. (Java).

Found in Peninsular Siam where specimens have been recorded from Bang Nara, Patani and Jalor.

52. HIPPOSIDEROS LARVATUS (Horsf.).

Rhinolophus larvatus, Horsfield. Zool. Res. in Java, 1824. (Java).

Obtained at Jalor, Patani; also recorded from "Siam" by Flower and Pousarges.

53. COELOPS FRITHI Blyth.

Coclops frithi, Blyth. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal. XVII, pl. I, 1848, p. 251. (Sundarbans, Bengal).

Authentic specimens have been collected at Chiengmai in Northern Siam. Recorded from "Siam" by Flower and from "Laos" by Pousarges.

54. COELOPS ROBINSONI Bonh.

Coclops robinsoni, Bonhote. Journ. F. M. S. Mus. III, 1908, p. 4. (Gunong Tahan).

Only recorded from Khao Nawng, Bandon, Peninsular Siam.

55. MEGADERMA SPASMA MINUS K. And.

Megaderma spasma minus, K. Anderson. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) II, 1918, p. 348. (Cambodia).

Obtained at Sukhothai in Northern Siam, but mentioned by Flower and Pousarges from "Siam" and "Laos" under the name of *Megaderma spasma*.

56. PETALIA TRAGATA K. And.

Petalia tragata, K. Anderson, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) X, 1912, p. 546. (Sarawak).

Recorded from Biserat and Jalor in Peninsular Siam.

57. *EPTESICUS PACHYOTIS* (Dobs.).

Vesperugo (Vesperus) pachyotis, Dobson, Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 1871, p. 213. (Khasia Hills).

Apparently confined to North-western Siam, where specimens have been obtained at Doi Par Sakeng.

58. *EPTESICUS DIMISSUS* Thos.

Eptesicus dimissus, Thomas, Journ. F. M. S. Mus. VII, 1916, p. 4, (Khao Nawng, Bandon, Peninsular Siam).

Hitherto only obtained from the type locality.

59. *TYLONYCTERIS FULVIDUS* (Blyth).

Scotophilus fulvidus, Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XXVIII, 1859, p. 293. (Shwegyen, Burma).

Obtained in North-western Siam among the mountains known as Doi Vieng Par.

60. *TYLONYCTERIS ROBUSTULA* Thos.

Tylonycteris robustula, Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) XV, 1915, p. 227. (Upper Sarawak, Borneo).

Originally described from Borneo, but also obtained at Doi Par Sakeng in North-western Siam.

61. *PIPISTRELLUS COROMANDRA* (Gray).

Scotophilus coromandra, Gray, Mag. Zool. & Bot. II, 1838, p. 498. (India).

Recorded from Nan in Northern Siam (under the name of *Pipistrellus abramus* Temm.), as well as from Biserat and Jalor in Peninsular Siam, so this species seems to be distributed throughout the country.

62. *HESPEROPTENUS BLANFORDI* Dobs.

Vesperugo (Hesperoptenus) blanfordi, Dobson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 1877, pt. 2, p. 312. (Tenasserim).

Hitherto only recorded from Khao Nawng, Bandon, Peninsular Siam.

63. *GLISCHROPIUS TYLOPIUS* Dobs.

Vesperugo (Glischropus) tylopius, Dobson, P. Z. S. 1875, p. 473. (N. Borneo).

Nothing is known about the occurrence of this bat in Siam

except that some specimens were obtained at Biserat and Jalor in Peninsular Siam.

64. SCOTOPHILUS KUHLLI Leach.

Scotophilus kuhlli, Leach. Trans. Linn. Soc. XIII, 1822, p. 71. (India?).

Apparently distributed throughout the whole country, as specimens have been collected in Northern as well as in Peninsular Siam.

65. SCOTOPHILUS BELANGERI (Is. Geoff.).

Vespertilio belangeri, Is. Geoff. in Bélanger, Voy. Zool. 1834, p. 87, pl. 3. (Pondichery, India).

According to Kloss (Journ. N. H. Soc. Siam, II, 1917, p. 301) this species has been obtained at Bangkok.

66. SCOTOPHILUS CASTANEUS (Horsf.).

Nyctirejus castaneus, Horsfield. Cat. Mamm. E. Ind. Coll. 1851, p. 38. (Malacca).

Occurs throughout the whole country, specimens having been collected near Chiengmai, Northern Siam, as well as in Patani and Jalor, Peninsular Siam.

67. SCOTOPHILUS GAIRDNERI Kloss.

Scotophilus gairdneri, Kloss. Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, II, 1917, p. 284. (Pakaampo, Central Siam).

Only known from the type specimen.

68. LEUCONOE ADVERSUS (Horsf.).

Vespertilio adversus, Horsfield. Zool. Res. in Java, 1824. (Java).

Mentioned from "Siam" by Flower and Ponsarges, but no recent specimens have been collected.

69. LEUCONOE HASSELLI (Temm.).

Vespertilio hasselli, Temm. Monogr. Mamm. II, 1835, p. 225. (Java).

According to Blanford (Fauna of British India, Mammalia) this species also inhabits Siam.

70. MYOTIS MURICOLA (Hodgs.).

Vespertilio muricola, Hodgson in Gray, Cat. Mamm. Nep. Thib. 1846, p. 4. (Nepal).

Apparently common throughout the whole country, especially in the southern districts, as it has been recorded from Bandon, Nawngchik

and Jalor in Peninsular Siam. Ponsarges also states that it inhabits the Laos country.

71. *MYOTIS EMARGINATUS* (Geoffr.).

Vespertilio emarginatus, Geoffr. Ann. du Muséum, VIII, 1906, p. 198.

Boulhote mentions this species as occurring in Biserat and Jalor, Peninsular Siam, but no recent specimens have been obtained in Siamese territory.

72. *KERIVOULA PICTA* (Pall.).

Vespertilio pictum, Pallas. Spicil. Zool. Fasc. III, p. 7. (Ceylon).

Obtained at Klong Rungsit, in Central Siam, according to Flower.

73. *KERIVOULA HARDWICKII* (Horsf.).

Vespertilio hardwickii, Horsfield. Zool. Res. in Java. 1824. (Java).

Hitherto only recorded from North-western Siam, where specimens have been collected at Hue Muang.

74. *KERIVOULA MINUTA* Miller.

Kerivoula minuta, Miller. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. vol. 50, 1898, p. 321. (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

A southern form and at present only known from the type locality.

75. *KERIVOULA BICOLOR* Thos.

Kerivoula bicolor, Thomas. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) XIV, 1904, p. 199. (Biserat, Jalor).

Hitherto only recorded from Peninsular Siam.

76. *PHONISCUS ATROX* Miller.

Phoniscus atrox, Miller. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XVIII, 1905, p. 229. (Kateman river, W. Sumatra).

Originally described from Sumatra, but a single specimen obtained at Klong Bang Lai, Patiyu, Peninsular Siam.

77. *MINIOPTERUS MEDIUS* Thos. & Wrought.

Miniopterus medius, Thomas & Wroughton. P. Z. S. 1909, p. 382. (Kalipoetjang, W. Java).

In Siam this bat has only been met with on the Island of Terutau, on the west coast of Peninsular Siam.

78. *EMBALLONURA MONTICOLA* Temm.

Emballonura monticola. Temm. Tijds. Natuurl. Geschied. V. 1839, p. 25, pl. II, figs. 1-2. (Munara Mts. Java).

Obtained at Khao Nawng, Bandon, Peninsular Siam.

79. *EMBALLONURA PENINSULARIS* Miller.

Emballonura peninsularis. Miller, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1898, p. 323. (Trang, Peninsular Siam.)

Inhabits Peninsular Siam, where specimens have been obtained at Trang, and at Khao Nawng in the district of Bandon.

80. *TAPHOZOUS MELANOPOGON* Temm.

Taphozous melanopogon. Temm. Monogr. Mamm. II, 1835, p. 287. (Java).

Pousarges records it from "Siam", and Flower obtained it at Bangkok, and at Chantabun, South-eastern Siam.

81. *TAPHOZOUS MELANOPOGON FRETENSIS* Thos.

Taphozous melanopogon fretensis. Thos. Journ. F. M. S. Mus. VII, 1916, p. 5. (Terutan Island).

An Island race found on the Islands of Terutau and Langkawi on the west coast of Peninsular Siam.

82. *TAPHOZOUS LEUCOPLEURUS ALBIPINNIS* Thos.

Taphozous longimanus albipinnis. Thomas. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist (7) II, 1898, p. 246. (Labuan.)

Hitherto only obtained at Jalor in Peninsular Siam.

83. *CHIROMELES TORQUATUS* Horsf.

Chiromeles torquatus. Horsfield, Zool Res. in Java 1821. (Java).

Found on Pulau Terutau, Peninsular Siam, and also recorded by Flower as inhabiting "Siam." *

* The following species of bats are also mentioned by Pousarges (Mission Pavie, Etudes diverses: Recherches sur l'Histoire Naturelle de l'Indo-Chine Orientale, III, Paris, 1904.) as inhabiting Siam, but as no recent specimens have been collected their occurrence within Siamese territory seems doubtful:—

<i>Rhinolophus acuminatus</i> Peters.....	Siam, Laos.
<i>Tylonycteris pachypus</i> Temm.....	Siam, Laos.
<i>Harpiocephalus cyclotis</i> Dobson.....	S. Siam.
<i>Chiropteron plicatus</i> Euel. Ham.....	Siam, Laos.

ORDER INSECTIVORA.

SUBORDER DERMOPTERA.

84. GALEOPTERUS TEMMINCKI PENINSULAE THOS.

Galeopterus peninsulae. Thomas. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) II, 1908, p. 303. (Semangko Pass, Selangor-Pahang boundary).

The Malayan race of the Flying Lemur only inhabits Southern and Peninsular Siam, where it is not uncommon: specimens have been collected at Patelung, Bandon and Bang Nara. Gairdner has also met with it in Ratburi, west of Bangkok, but its northern limits are still unknown.

85. GALEOPTERUS TEMMINCKI PUMILUS (Miller).

Galeopithecus pumilus. Miller. Smiths. Misc. Coll., vol. 45, 1903, p. 46. (Pulan Adang, Butang Islands, off the western coast of Peninsular Siam).

Exclusively found in the type locality, where it seems to be rather rare.

SUBORDER INSECTIVORA VERA.

86. DENDROGALE FRENATA (Gray).

Tupaia frenata, Gray. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) VI, 1860, p. 217. (Cambodia).

Hitherto only recorded from South-eastern Siam, where Kloss obtained specimens at Klóng Yai and Klóng Menao on the Franco-Siamese boundary.

87. TUPAIA BELANGERI BELANGERI (Wagn.).

Cladobates belangeri, Wagner in Schrebers Säugetiere, Suppl. II, 1841, p. 42. (Suiram, Burma).

Inhabits Central, South-eastern, Southern and Peninsular Siam, where it is quite common.

88. TUPAIA BELANGERI LAOTUM THOS.

Tupaia belangeri laotum, Thomas. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) XIII, 1914, p. 244. (Nau, Northern Siam).

Apparently distributed throughout Northern Siam. Specimens recorded from Chiengmai and Koon Tau, besides those from the type locality.

89. *TUPAIA CHINENSIS* Anders.

Tupaia chinensis, Anderson, Zool. Res. Western Yunnan Exp. 1879, p. 129. (Ponsee, Kakyen Hills).

Lyon, in this Monograph of the Tupaiidae, records specimens from Chiengmai, Nan and Muang Pai in Northern Siam. Southwards it extends at least as far as Raheng in Central Siam.

90. *TUPAIA SIAMENSIS* Gyldenst.

Tupaia siamensis, Gyldenstolpe, Kungl. Sv. Vetenskapsakad. Handl. Bd. 57, No. 2, 1917, p. 20. (Koh Lak, S. W. Siam).

Only known from the mountain regions westwards from Koh Lak in South-western Siam.

91. *TUPAIA CONCOLOR CONCOLOR* Bonh.

Tupaia concolor, Bonhote. Abstr. P. Z. S. 1907, p. 2. (Nha Trang, Annam).

Inhabits South-eastern Siam, where specimens have been collected at Ok Yam, Klong Yai and Klong Menao.

92. *TUPAIA CONCOLOR SINUS* Kloss.

Tupaia concolor sinus, Kloss. P. Z. S. 1916, p. 36. (Koh Chang).

An Island race inhabiting Koh Chang, off the coast of South-eastern Siam.

93. *TUPAIA GLIS WILKINSONI* Rob. & Kloss.

Tupaia ferruginea wilkinsoni, Robinson & Kloss, Journ. F. M. S. Mus. IV, 1911, p. 173. (Ko-khao, Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Found in Peninsular and South-western Siam north to Rathuri.

94. *TUPAIA FERRUGINEA ULTIMA* Rob. & Kloss.

Tupaia ferruginea ultima, Robinson & Kloss. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) XIII, 1914, p. 234. (Koh Pennan).

Inhabits the Island of Koh Pennan, off the eastern coast of Peninsular Siam.

95. *TUPAIA FERRUGINEA OPEROSA* Rob. & Kloss.

Tupaia ferruginea operosa, Robinson & Kloss. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) XIII, 1914, p. 233. (Koh Samui).

Obtained on the Island of Koh Samui, off the eastern coast of Peninsular Siam.

96. *TUPAIA LACERNATA* Thos. & Wrought.

Tupaia lacernata, Thomas & Wroughton. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) IV, 1909, p. 535. (Pulau Langkawi).

Also found on the adjacent Island of Terntau, on the western coast of Peninsular Siam.

97. *TUPAIA LACERNATA RAWIANA* Lyon.

Tupaia rarihana, Lyon, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XXIV, 1911, p. 167. (Pulau Rawi).

Originally described from Pulau Rawi, but also found on Pulau Adang, another of the Butang Islands, off the western coast of Peninsular Siam.

98. *GYMNURA GYMNURA MINOR* Lyon.

Gymnura gymnura minor, Lyon, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. XXXVI, 1909, p. 453, pls. 34, fig. 1. & 35, fig. 1. (Khao Nok Ram, Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Originally described from Trang but also obtained at Bang Nara, Patani, also in Peninsular Siam, Northern limits unknown.

99. *HYLOMYS SIAMENSIS* Kloss.

Hylomys siamensis, Kloss, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, II, 1916, p. 10. (Hinlap, Eastern Siam).

Only known from the type specimen.

100. *PACHYURA MURINA* (Linn.).

Sorex murinus, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. I, 1766, p. 75. (Java).

Recorded from Bangkok by Flower, but nothing else known about its occurrence in Siam.

101. *PACHYURA MALAYANA* Kloss

Pachyura malayana, Kloss, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, II, 1917, p. 282. (Bang Nara, Patani, Peninsular Siam).

Apparently a southern form but hitherto only obtained in the type locality.

102. *CROCIDURA FULIGINOSA* (Blyth).

Sorex fuliginosus, Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XXIV, 1855, p. 362. (Shwegyen, Burma).

Only recorded from Jalor, Patani, Peninsular Siam.

103. *CROCIDURA AAGAARDI* Kloss.

Crocidura aagaardi, Kloss, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, II, '917, p. 283. (Bang Nara, Patani, Peninsular Siam).

Besides the type specimen, it has only been met with and recorded from Biserat, also in Peninsular Siam (under the name of *Soriculus nigrescens*), in Bonhote's paper in the Proc. Zool. Soc 1900, p. 874.

104. *CROCIDURA NEGLIGENS* Rob. & Kloss.

Crocidura negligens, Robinson & Kloss. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) XIII. 1914, p. 232. (Koh Samui).

Inhabits Koh Samui, off the eastern coast of Peninsular Siam.

105. *PARASCAPTOR LEUCURA* (Blyth).

Talpa leucura, Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal XIX. 1850. p. 215. pl. IV. figs. I—Ia. (Cherra Unji)

Record from Western Siam by Pousargès, and recently obtained by Mr. Eisenhofer at Doi Nga Chang, south-east of Chiangmai in Northern Siam.

ORDER CARNIVORA.

106. *ARCTICOXUS THIBETANUS* (Cuv.).

Ursus tibetanus, Cuv. Hist. Nat. Mamm. 1821. pl. 213.

Though very little is known about the distribution of this bear in Siam, it seems to occur in the mountain regions of the whole country extending southwards at least to Ratburi. Also recorded from near Sisophon, Cambodia. Most common in the northern parts.

107. *HELARCTOS MALAYANUS* (Raffles).

Ursus malayanus, Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc. XIII. 1822. p. 254. (Sumatra).

Apparently rather common in suitable localities throughout the country, especially in the southern districts.

108. *MELURSUS URSINUS* (Shaw).

Bradypus ursinus, Shaw. Naturalist's Miscellany. II. 1791. pl. 58. (India).

The occurrence of the Sloth Bear in Siam is very doubtful, but Flower mentions it from the Laos country and from the Bangpakong river, the latter, however, with some reservation.

109. *ARCTONYX DICTATOR* Thos.

Arctonyx dictator, Thomas. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) V. 1910. p. 424. (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Apparently distributed throughout the whole country but most common in the southern parts, where specimens have been collected at various places such as Klong Wang Hip, Lamra (Trang), north through South-west Siam (Sai Yoke, Si-sa-wad) to Raheng. It has also been obtained near Sisophon, Cambodia, and Pousargès records a

Hog-badger from Northern Siam under the name of *A. collaris*, viz., the northern form.

110. *HELICHTIS PERSONATA* (Geoff.).

Melogale personata, Geoff. in Bélanger. Voy. Zool. 1834. p. 137, pl. V. (Rangoon, Burma).

An inhabitant of Northern Siam, but very little is known about its occurrence and distribution in Siam. Specimens recorded from Nan and Chiengmai.

111. *MARTES FLAVIGULA FLAVIGULA* (Bodd.).

Mustela flavigula, Boddart. Elench. Anim. 1785. p. 88. (Nepal).

The large typical race of the Indian Marten inhabits Northern Siam, specimens having been collected at Chiengmai, Doi Par Sakeng and Doi Vieng Par. To the south it is replaced by the allied races mentioned below.

112. *MARTES FLAVIGULA PENINSULARIS* (Bonh.).

Mustela flavigula peninsularis, Bonhote. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) VII. 1901. p. 346. (Bankachon, S. Tenasserim).

Inhabits Southern and Peninsular Siam, but northern limits unknown.

113. *MARTES FLAVIGULA INDOCHINENSIS* Kloss.

Martes flavigula indochinensis, Kloss. P. Z. S. 1916. p. 35. (Klong Menao, S.E. Siam).

Originally described from South-eastern Siam, but apparently distributed throughout the whole eastern part of the country where specimens have been collected at Lat Bua Kao.

114. *LUTRA BARANG* Cuv.

Lutra barang, F. Cuv. Diet. Sci. Nat. XXVII. 1823. p. 246. (Java).

Otters are not common in Siam and very little is known about their distribution. This species has been met with in Northern Siam (near Chiengsen), in North-western Siam (Meh Lua), near Bangkok, and in the district of Patelung in Peninsular Siam. Hence it seems to occur in the whole country.

115. *LUTRA SUMATRANA* (Gray).

Barangia sumatrana, Gray. P. Z. S. 1865, p. 123. (Sumatra).

As far as I know this species has hitherto only been obtained a few times in Peninsular Siam.

116. *AONYX CINEREA* (Illiger).

Lutra cinerea, Illiger, Abh. Akad. Berlin, 1811 (published 1815), p. 99. (Java).

The Small Clawless Otter, which is fairly common in the Malay Peninsula, has also been obtained a few times in Peninsular Siam, viz., at Patelung and Nawngelik.

117. *THOS AUREUS CRUESEMANNI* (Matschie).

Canis cruesmanni, Matschie, S. B. Gesch. Naturforsch. Berlin, 1900, p. 145. (Nong Bua, E. Siam).

The distribution and the occurrence of Jackals in Siam is still very imperfectly known and very few specimens have ever been collected. It seems to be rather rare and has only been observed by a few naturalists, and never in the Northern parts of the country. Recorded from South-western Siam (Ratburi and Hat Sanuk) and is said to occur in Muang Pran, but everywhere very rare.

118. *CUON RUTILANS* (S. Müll.).

Canis rutilans, S. Müll. Verhandl. Zool. Zoolg., 1839, pp. 27 & 51.

The wild Dog seems to be widely distributed in Siam through still imperfectly known. It seems, however, to be most common in the southern parts of the country, though it also occurs in the North.

119. *VIVERRA ZIBETHA PRUINOSA* (Wroughton).

Viverra zibetha pruinosa, Wroughton Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. XXIV, 1915, p. 64. (Thaget, Little Tenasserim river).

Inhabits Southern and Peninsular Siam at least north to Ratburi. It seems to be rather common, but it is uncertain if it also occurs in Northern Siam.

120. *VIVERRA MEGASPILA* Blyth.

Viverra megaspila, Blyth, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, XXXI, 1862, p. 331. (Burma).

The Burmese Civet occurs throughout Siam; it has been reported from Khao Pleung in the north as well as from Hat Sanuk in the south. It is, however, not so common as the other Civet.

121. *VIVERRICULA MALACCENSIS* (Gm.).

Viverra malaccensis, Gmelin, in Linn. Syst. Nat. I, 1788, p. 92. (Malaysia).

Confined to the southernmost parts of the country and apparently rare, as it has only been obtained in Siam at Patani.

122. LINSANG MACULOSUS (Blanf.).

Prionodon maculosus Blanford. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 1878 p. 71. (Tenasserim).

Hitherto only recorded from the Province of Ratburi, according to Gairdner.

123. HEMIGALUS DERBIANUS INCURSOR Thos.

Hemigalus derbianus incurzor. Thomas. Journ. Bombay Nat. His. Soc. XXIII. 1915 p. 613. (Bankachon, S. Tenasserim).

Obtained at Trang in Peninsular Siam.

124. ARCTOGALIDIA LEUCOTIS (Horsf.).

Paradoxurus leucotis. Horsfield. Cat. East Ind. Mus. 1851. p. 66.

Still imperfectly known, but obtained in the Dong Phya Fai in Eastern Siam, according to Flower.

125. ARCTOGALIDIA MAJOR Miller.

Arctogalidia major. Miller. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XIX. 1906. p. 25. (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Known from the type locality only.

126. PARADOXURUS HERMAPHRODITUS LAOTUM Gyldenst.

Paradoxurus hermaphroditus laotum. Gyldenstolpe. Kungl. Sv. Vetenskapsakad. Handl. Bd. 57. No. 2. 1917. p. 26. (Chienghai, N. Siam).

Inhabits Northern Siam, being replaced in the south by allied races.*

127. PARADOXURUS HERMAPHRODITUS RAVUS Miller.

Paradoxurus hermaphroditus rarus. Miller. Smiths. Misc. Coll. vol. 61. No. 21. 1913. p. 2. (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

A southern form inhabiting Southern, Peninsular and Central Siam, where it is quite common everywhere. Also found on the Islands of Koh Chang, Gulf of Siam, and Salanga (Puket), on the west coast of Peninsular Siam, but whether this or allied subspecies is uncertain.

* In the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, Vol. XXV. 1917. p. 51, Wroughton described a Palm Civet from Upper Burma under the name of *Paradoxurus birmanicus*. This form is, however, absolutely identical with *P. hermaphroditus laotum* Mihi, and as this form was described some months earlier, Wroughton's name becomes a synonym of that species.

128. PARADOXURUS HERMAPHRODITUS CANUS Miller.

Paradoxurus hermaphroditus canus, Miller. Smiths. Misc. Coll. vol. 61. No. 21. 1913, p. 5 (Pulau Terutau).

A slightly differentiated race inhabiting the Island of Terutau, on the western side of Peninsular Siam.

129. PARADOXURUS MINOR MINOR Bonh.

Paradoxurus minor, Benhote. Fasc. Malayenses Zool. Part I. 1903, p. 2. (Jalor).

Originally described from Jalor, Patani, but also found on the Islands of Koh Samui and Koh Penman, off the eastern coast of Peninsular Siam.

130. PARADOXURUS MINOR KUTENSIS Kloss.

Paradoxurus minor kutensis, Kloss. P.Z.S. 19. 6. p. 34. (Koh Kut).

An Island race inhabiting Koh Kut in the Gulf of Siam.

131. PAGUMA LEUCOMYSTAX ROBUSTUS (Miller).

Paradoxurus robustus, Miller. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XIX. 1906, p. 26. (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Inhabits Southern and Peninsular Siam. Specimens recorded from Nawngchik, Patani, Ban Koh Klap (Bandon) and Klong Wang Hip (Tung Song), besides those from the type locality.

132. ARCTICTIS BINTURONG BINTURONG (Raffles).

Pteropus binturong, Raffles. Trans. Linn. Soc. XIII. 1821, p. 253. (Malacca).

Specimens of the typical race of the Binturong have been recorded from Prachin in Central Siam. Otherwise nothing is known about its distribution in the country, where it seems to be rare.

133. ARCTICTIS GAIRDNERI Thos.

Arctictis gairdneri, Thomas. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) XVII. 1916, p. 270. (Sai Yoke, S. W. Siam).

This species has been described on a specimen collected by Gairdner at Sai Yoke in South-western Siam. It is distinguished from the typical form by its large size, but nothing is recorded about its distribution in the country.

134. MUNGOS SIAMENSIS Kloss.

Mungos siamensis, Kloss. Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam II. 1917, p. 215. (Muang Prae, N. Siam).

Specimens recorded from Lat Bua Kao in Eastern Siam, besides the type specimen. It seems, therefore, to inhabit Northern as well as Eastern Siam, but its southern limits are not known.

135. *MUNGOS EXILIS PENINSULAE* Schwarz.

Mungos exilis peninsulae, Schwarz, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) VI. 19.0. p. 23'. (Bangkok).

Recorded from Nan in Northern Siam as well as from several localities in the southern parts of the country. (Biserat, Jalor and Patani). As it is also found west of the Chao Praya river, it seems to occur throughout the whole country.

136. *MUNGOS URVA* (Hodgs.).

Gulo urva, Hodgson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, V. 1836. p. 238. (Himalayas.)

The Crab-Eating Mongoose is very common in South-western Siam, as, for instance, at Hat Sanuk near the Siam-Tenasserim boundary, and it has also been reported from Prachai in Eastern Siam.

137. *FELIS CHAUS AFFINIS* Gray.

Felis affinis, Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. I. pl. 3. 1830. (Gangootra).

Flower records it from "Siam" and Gairdner has met with it in the Province of Ratburi.

138. *FELIS DOMESTICA* Briss.

Felis domestica, Brisson, Quadrup, p. 191.

The Domestic House-Cat is commonly distributed in Siam.

139. *PANTHERA TIGRIS* (Linn.).

Felis tigris, Linn, Syst. Nat. I. 1766. p. 41. (Asia).

Common in suitable localities throughout the country, both on the plains and in the mountains.

140. *PANTHERA PARDUS VARIEGATA* (Wagn.).

Felis pardus var. *variegata*, Wagner in Schreb. Säuget. II. 1841. p. 483.

The Leopard is quite common over the whole country, even in the neighbourhood of towns and villages. The melanistic variety called the Black Panther seems to be more common in the Southern districts than in the north.

141. *NEOFELIS NEBULOSA* (Griffith).

Felis nebulosa, Griffith, Descript. Vert. 1821, p. 37.

The Clouded Leopard seems to be fairly common in the mountain forests of Northern Siam, but its distribution is still imperfectly known. Specimens have, however, been shot at Pa Hing, Pak Koh, and in the neighbourhood of Chiengmai.

142. *PROFELIS TEMMINCKII* (Vig. & Horsf.).

Felis temminckii, Vig. & Horsf. Zool. Journ. III. 1828, p. 451. (Sumatra).

The Golden Cat occurs throughout Northern and Central Siam, but its habits and distribution are almost unknown. In Siam specimens have been obtained in the neighbourhood of Chiengmai, at Pa Hing, and Raheng down to Rathuri, but it always seems to be rare.

143. *ZIBETHAILURUS VIVERRINA* (Bonn.).

Felis viverrina, Bonnet, P. Z. S. 1833, p. 68. (India).

Recorded from Paknam Krabin and Rathuri, Central Siam.

144. *PRIONAILURUS BENGALENSIS* (Kerr).

Felis bengalensis, Kerr, Animal Kingdom, 1792, p. 151.

The Leopard Cat apparently occurs throughout Siam. Specimens have been collected at Sakerat (Eastern Siam.), Tachin (Central Siam), Rathuri (S. W. Siam) and Kampong Jalor and Patelung (Peninsular Siam.)

145. *AILURUS PLANICEPS* (Vig. & Horsf.).

Felis planiceps, Vig. & Horsf. Zool. Journ. III. 1828, p. 450, pl. XII. (Sumatra).

A southern form hitherto only recorded from Bang Nara, Patani, Peninsular Siam.

ORDER RODENTIA.

146. *PETAURISTA PETAURISTA MELANOTUS* (Gray).

Pteromys melanotus, Gray, Mag. Nat. Hist. New series, I. 1837, p. 584. (Malay Peninsula).

Peninsular and Central Siam. Apparently not common.

147. *PETAURISTA PETAURISTA TERUTANUS* Lyon.

Petaurista terutans, Lyon, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XX, 1907, p. 17. (Pulan Terutan).

A slightly differentiated race found on the Island of Terutau.

148. *PETAURISTA PETAURISTA LYLEI* Bonh.

Petaurista lylei, Bonhote, P. Z. S. 1900. p. 192, pl. XVIII. (Doi Sutep, N. Siam).

Apparently the most common of the Large Flying Squirrels inhabiting Siam. Especially abundant in the North, where specimens have been obtained at Utaradit, north of Muang Prae, Pak Koh and Koon Tan, besides at the type locality.

149. *PETAURISTA PETAURISTA CICUR* Rob. & Kloss.

Petaurista nitida cicur, Robinson & Kloss. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) XIII. 1914. p. 223. (Ban Kok Klap, Bandon, Peninsular Siam).

Replaces the foregoing species in Peninsular and Southern Siam. Also recorded from Klong Wang Hip, Tung Song.

150. *PETAURISTA ANNAMENSIS BARRONI* Kloss.

Petaurista annamensis barroni, Kloss. Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam 11. 1916. p. 33. (Hup Bon, S. E. Siam).

Hitherto recorded from South-eastern and Central Siam (Pu Khao Sammün and the Nampat District in the Monthon of Pitsanulok).

151. *SCIUROPTERUS ALBONIGER* Hodgs.

Sciuropterus albouiger, Hodgson. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal V. 1836. p. 231. (Nepal)

Mentioned from "Siam" and "Laos" by Flower and Pousargès, but as no recent specimens have been collected, its distribution is still uncertain.

152. *HYLOPETES PHAYREI LAOTUM* (Thos.).

Sciuropterus phayrei laotum, Thomas, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc XXIII. 1914 p. 28. (Laos mountains and N. Siam).

Apparently an inhabitant of Northern Siam where specimens have been obtained at Nan. Bonhote records a specimen from Biserat in Jalor under the name of *Sciuropterus phayrei* (P. Z. S. 1900. p. 876, but whether it is this or an allied form is uncertain.

153. *HYLOPETES BELONE* (Thos.).

Sciuropterus belone, Thomas. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) 11. 1908. p. 305. (Pulau Terutau).

Hitherto only obtained on Terutau Island.

154. PETINOMYS PHIPSONI Thos.

Pteromys (Petinomys) phipsoni, Thomas. Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. XXIV. 1916. p. 432. (Tenasserim Town).

This small Flying Squirrel has up to the present time only been collected at Bang Nara, Patani, Peninsular Siam.

155. LARISCUS INSIGNIS JALORENSIS (Bonh.).

Funambulus insignis jalorensis, Bonhote. Fasc. Malayenses Zool, Part I. 1903. p. 25. (Bukit Besar, Nawngeliek).*

A southern form inhabiting Peninsular Siam where specimens have been collected at Kao Nawng, Kao Wang Hip, etc.

156. RHINOSCIURUS TUPAIODES Blyth.

Rhinosciurus tupaoides, Blyth. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal. XXIV. 1855. p. 477. (Singapore).

Inhabits Southern and Peninsular Siam. Specimens recorded from Kao Nawng, Ban Koh Klap and Bang Nara.

157. MENETES BERDMOREI MOUHOTII Gray.

Sciurus mouhotii, Gray. P. Z. S. 1861. p. 137. (Cambodia)

This race of Berdmore's Squirrel inhabits South-eastern Siam where it is rather common. Specimens collected at Lem Ngop, Klong Menao, Klong Yai, Ok Yam and Khao Sebah.

158. MENETES BERDMOREI KORATENSIS Gyldenst.

Menetes berdmorei koratensis, Gyldenstolpe. Kongl. Sv. Vetenskapsakad. Handl. Bd. 57. No. 2. 1917. p. 39. (Sakerat, E. Siam).

Inhabits the Korat plateau in Eastern Siam, and thus the districts north of the former race.

159. MENETES BERDMOREI CONSULARIS Thos.

Menetes berdmorei consularis Thomas. Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. XXIII. 1914. p. 21. (Nan, N. Siam).

A northern race and common in Northern Siam where specimens have been obtained at several localities, viz. at Muang Prae, Muang Nan, Nam Phi, Sukhotai, Muang Prom above Antong, Koon Tan, Chum Poo, Vang Num, etc.

* Gerrit Miller Jr. described in the Smiths. Misc. Coll. vol. 15. 1903. p. 25. a squirrel from Khow Sai Dow, Trang under the name of *Funambulus peninsulæ*. This form is, however, absolutely identical with *F. insignis jalorensis* Bonh. and as Bonhote's description was published a few weeks earlier his name will stand by the laws of priority.

160. MENETES BERDMOREI BERDMOREI (Blyth).

Sciurus berdmorei, Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XVIII, 1849, p. 603. (Thounggyen, Burma).

Specimens of the typical form of Berdmore's Squirrel have also been recorded from the following localities in Siam, viz., Ban Koh Klap (Bandon, Peninsular Siam), Klong Bang Lai (Patiyu, Peninsular Siam), Muang Pran (S. W. Siam), Krabin and Raheng (Central Siam). The specimens from Central Siam may, however, probably be referred to *M. b. consularis* Thos., but those collected in Peninsular and South-western Siam may possibly belong to the typical race, the range of which is given by Thomas to Rangoon, Martaban and neighbouring parts of Tenasserim, but before a careful examination of these specimens has been made no definite opinion of their relationship can be given.

161. MENETES BERDMOREI UMBROSUS Kloss.

Menetes berdmorei umbrosus, Kloss, P. Z. S. 1916, p. 49. (Koh Chang)

As Island race found on Koh Chang, off the coast of South-eastern Siam.

162. MENETES BERDMOREI RUFESCENS Kloss.

Menetes berdmorei rufescens, Kloss, P. Z. S. 1916, p. 50. (Koh Kut).

Another Island form, inhabiting Koh Kut, off the coast of South-eastern Siam.

163. RATUFA GIGANTEA McClell.

Sciurus giganteus, McClelland, P. Z. S. 1839, p. 150. (Assam).

The Indian form of the Giant Squirrel has been recorded from Nan in Northern Siam by Bonhote and is also mentioned from "Siam" by Pousarges, but its occurrence is still uncertain.

164. RATUFA PHAEOPEPLA PHAEOPEPLA Miller.

Ratufa phaeopepla, Miller, Smiths. Misc. Coll. vol. 61. No. 21, 1913, p. 25. (Sungci Balik, Tenasserim).

Recorded from Western Siam (Sai Yoke, Kanburi and Ratburi) as well as from Northern Siam (Muang Prae).

165. RATUFA PHAEOPEPLA MARANA Thos. & Wrought.

Ratufa phaeopepla marana, Thomas & Wroughton, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. XXIV, 1916, p. 227. (Mount Popa, Burma).

Hitherto only obtained in the mountain regions of Koon Tan and Pak Koh in Northern Siam.

166. RATUFA MELANOPEPLA PENINSULAE Miller.

Ratufa melanopepla peninsulae, Miller. Smiths. Misc. Coll. vol. 61. No 24. 1913. p. 25. (Lay Song Hong, Trang, Peninsular Siam).

A southern form confined to Peninsular Siam where specimens have been met with at Kao Nawng, Ban Koh Klap, Bang Nara, Biserat, Jalor and Talé-sap.

167. RATUFA MELANOPEPLA LEUCOGENYS Kloss.

Ratufa melanopepla leucogenys, Kloss. P. Z. S. 1916. p. 43. (Lem Ngop, S. E. Siam).

Apparently confined to South-eastern and Eastern Siam, extending into Central Siam east of the Chao Phya river. Besides the type locality, it has been collected at Phrabat, Hinlap, Sakerat, Sri-racha, Nong Khor, Krabin and Paknam Krabin.

168. RATUFA MELANOPEPLA FRETENSIS Thos. & Wrought.

Ratufa melanopepla fretensis, Thomas & Wroughton. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) IV. 1909. p. 535. (Pulau Langkawi).

Found on Pulau Terutau besides at the type locality.

169. RATUFA MELANOPEPLA DECOLORATA Rob. & Kloss.

Ratufa melanopepla decolorata, Robinson & Kloss. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) XIII. 1914. p. 227. (Koh Samui).

Confined to the Islands Koh Samui and Koh Penan, where it is quite common.

170. RATUFA MELANOPEPLA SINUS Kloss.

Ratufa melanopepla sinus, Kloss. P.Z.S. 1916. p. 14. (Koh Kut).

Found on Koh Kut, off the coast of South-eastern Siam.

171. RATUFA AFFINIS AUREIVENTER (Geoff.).

Sciurus aureiventer, Is Geoffr. Générin. Mag. Zool. 1832. (Malacca).

Peninsular Siam, where specimens have been collected at Bang Nara, Patani.

172. RATUFA PYRSONOTA Miller.

Ratufa pyrsonota, Miller. Proc. Wash. Acad. 1900. p. 75. (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Specimens recorded from Trang, Bang Nara and Khao Wang Hip, all places in Peninsular Siam.

173. *CALLOSCIURUS ERYTHRAEUS RUBECULUS* (Miller).

Sciurus rubeculus, Miller. Smiths. Misc. Coll. vol. 45. 1903. p. 22.
(Khao Sai Dow, Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Inhabits Peninsular Siam where specimens have been reported from Trang, Khao Nawng and Khao Wang Hip.

174. *CALLOSCIURUS ERYTHRAEUS PRANIS* (Kloss).

Sciurus erythraeus pranis, Kloss. Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, II. 1916. p. 178. (Koh Lak, S. Siam).

Found in the country north of the distributional area of the former race.

175. *CALLOSCIURUS ATRODORSALIS THAI* (Kloss).

Sciurus atrodorsalis thai, Kloss. Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, II. 1917. p. 285. (Raheng, Central Siam).

Apparently confined to Central Siam but extending southwards at least to about Lat. N. 12°, as specimens have been obtained at Hue Sak near the Siam—Tenasserim frontier.

176. *CALLOSCIURUS ATRODORSALIS ZIMMEENSIS* Rob. & Wrought.

Callosciurus atrodorsalis zimmeensis, Robinson & Wroughton. Journ. F. M. S. Mus. VII. 1917. p. 91. (Chiengmai, N. Siam).

Inhabits Northern Siam but extends southwards on the western side of the MePing river as far as Paknam Po.

177. *CALLOSCIURUS ATRODORSALIS TACHIN* (Kloss).

Sciurus atrodorsalis tachin, Kloss. Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, II. 1916. p. 178 (Tachin, Central Siam).

Found at, and originally described from Tachin, west of Bangkok. Specimens from the Province of Ratburi may possibly belong to this race.

178. *CALLOSCIURUS FINLAYSONI FINLAYSONI* (Horsf.).

Sciurus finlaysoni, Horsfield. Zool. Res. in Java. 1824. (Koh Si Chang).

The White Squirrel inhabiting Koh Si Chang, in the inner Gulf of Siam, should bear Horsfield's name and then *C. f. portus* Kloss, becomes a synonym.

179. *CALLOSCIURUS FINLAYSONI TACHARDI* Rob.

Callosciurus finlaysoni tachardi, Robinson. Journ. F. M. S. Mus. VII. 1916. p. 36. (R. Mee Nam, Siam).*

[*The Nan River, Eds.]

There has been much controversy lately about the correct name of the White Squirrel from the mainland of Siam, but it seems evident that Horsfield meant the island form when he gave it the name of *Sciurus finlaysoni*. The mainland form, therefore, must bear the name *C. f. tachoides* as proposed by Robinson. It is quite common in Eastern and Central Siam but less so in the Northern parts of the country. Never recorded from Peninsular Siam.

180. *CALLOSCIURUS FINLAYSONI HARMANDI* (M. Edw.).

Sciurus harmandi, A. Milne Edwards, Bull. Soc. Philom. (6) XII, 1876, p. 8. (Phu Kok, Chantaboon).

A doubtful form, having only been recorded from Kampengpet, Central Siam by Bonhote (P. Z. S. 1901, p. 51.)

181. *CALLOSCIURUS FINLAYSONI FOLLETTI* (Kloss).

Sciurus finlaysoni folletti, Kloss, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam I, 1915, p. 159. (Koh Phai).

An Island race inhabiting Koh Phai in the inner Gulf of Siam.

182. *CALLOSCIURUS FINLAYSONI TROTTERI* (Kloss.).

Sciurus finlaysoni trotteri, Kloss, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam II, 1916, p. 178. (Koh Lan).

Another Island race found on Koh Lan in the Inner Gulf of Siam.

183. *CALLOSCIURUS EPOMOPHORUS EPOMOPHORUS* (Bonh.)

Sciurus epomophorus, Bonhote, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) VII, 1901, p. 272 (Salanga Island).

Inhabits the Island of Salanga (Puket) off the western coast of Peninsular Siam.

184. *CALLOSCIURUS EPOMOPHORUS FLUMINALIS* (Rob. & Wrought.)

Sciurus epomophorus fluminalis, Robinson & Wroughton, Journ. F.M.S Mus. IV, 1911, p. 233. (McPing rapids, N. Siam).

Hitherto only recorded from the type locality.

185. *CALLOSCIURUS EPOMOPHORUS INEXPECTATUS* (Kloss).

Sciurus epomophorus inexpectatus, Kloss, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam II, 1916, p. 178. (Koh Lak, Pran, S. W. Siam).

Found in South-western Siam. Specimens from the Province of Ratburi probably belong to this same race.

186. *CALLOSCIURUS EPOMOPHORUS ADANGENSIS* (Miller).

Sciurus adangensis, Miller. Smiths. Misc. Coll. vol. 45. 1903. p. 17.
(Pulan Adang, Butang Islands).

Found on Pulau Adang, one of the Butang Islands off the western coast of Peninsular Siam.

187. *CALLOSCIURUS EPOMOPHORUS CASENSIS* (Miller).

Sciurus casensis, Miller. Smiths. Misc. Coll. vol. 45. 1903. p. 20.
(Chance Island, Mergui Archipelago).

Inhabits Chance Island in the Siamese part of the Mergui Archipelago.

188. *CALLOSCIURUS CONCOLOR CONCOLOR* (Blyth).

Sciurus concolor, Blyth. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal XXIV. 1855.
p. 474. (Malacca).

Specimens recorded under this name have been collected at Bang Nura, Patani, Jalor and Nawugchik.

189. *CALLOSCIURUS CONCOLOR TERUTAVENSIS* (Thos. & Wrought.).

Sciurus concolor terutavensis, Thomas & Wroughton. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) IV. 1909. p. 535. (Pulau Terutan).

Inhabits Pulau Terutan off the western coast of Peninsular Siam.

190. *CALLOSCIURUS CONCOLOR MILLERI* (Rob. & Wrought.).

Sciurus epomophorus milleri, Robinson & Wroughton. Journ. F.M.S. Mus. IV. 1911. p. 233. (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Fairly common in Peninsular Siam where specimens have been obtained at Ban Koh Klap (Bandon), Klong Wang Hip (Tung Song) and Trang.

191. *CALLOSCIURUS CONCOLOR SAMUIENSIS* (Rob. & Kloss).

Sciurus concolor samuiensis, Robinson & Kloss. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) XIII. 1914. p. 226. (Koh Samui).

An Island race found on Koh Samui.

192. *CALLOSCIURUS CONCOLOR FALLAX* (Rob. & Kloss).

Sciurus concolor fallax, Robinson & Kloss. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) XIII. 1914. p. 225. (Koh Pennan).

Very common and only found on Koh Pennan.

193. *CALLOSCIURUS CANICEPS CANICEPS* (Gray).

Sciurus caniceps, Gray. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. X. 1842. p. 263.
(N. Tenasserim).

Widely distributed and very common throughout the whole country.

194. *CALLOSCIURUS CANICEPS HELGEI* (Gyldenst.).

Sciurus helgei, Gyldenstolpe, Kungl. Sv. Vetenskapsakad. Handl. Bd. 57. No. 2. 1917. p. 34. (Koh Lak, S.W. Siam).

Hitherto only obtained at the type locality.

195. *CALLOSCIURUS ALBIVEXILLI* (Kloss).

Sciurus albivexilli, Kloss, P.Z.S. 1916. p. 47. (Koh Kut).

Apparently confined to the Island of Koh Kut in the inner Gulf of Siam.

196. *CALLOSCIURUS FERRUGINEUS CINNAMOMEUS* (Temm.).

Sciurus cinnamomeus, Temminck. Esq. Zool. Guiné. 1853. p. 250. (Cambodia).

This beautiful red Squirrel is very common in Northern, Central, Eastern and South-eastern Siam, but as far as I know it has never been obtained in Peninsular Siam.

197. *CALLOSCIURUS FERRUGINEUS FRANDSENI* (Kloss).

Sciurus julaysoni frandseii, Kloss, P.Z.S. 1916. p. 46. (Koh Chang).

Inhabits Koh Chang, an Island off the coast of South-eastern Siam.

198. *CALLOSCIURUS NOX* (Wrought.).

Sciurus nox, Wroughton, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 8) II. 1908. p. 397. (Sea-coast South of Bangkok).

This jet black Squirrel only seems to be distributed in South-eastern Siam, where it is by no means common: only a few specimens have been collected, viz., at Sriracha and at Hup Bon.

199. *CALLOSCIURUS BOCOURTI BOCOURTI* (M. Edw.).

Sciurus bocourti, M. Edwards. Rev. Zool. 1867. p. 193. (Ayuthia, Central Siam).

Found in Central Siam, where specimens have been recorded from Ayuthia, Sam Kok and Bangkok.

200. *CALLOSCIURUS BOCOURTI SINISTRALIS* (Wrought.).

Sciurus bocourti sinistralis, Wroughton, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) II. 1908. p. 399. (MeYome river below Pichit, Central Siam).

Found along the Me Yome river north to Pitsanulok, Central Siam.

201. CALLOSCIURUS BOCOURTI DEXTRALIS (Wroughtl.).

Sciurus bocourti dextralis, Wroughton, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) II. 1908, p. 400, (Kampengpet, Central Siam),

Inhabits the lower Me Ping valley north to Rabeng.

202. CALLOSCIURUS BOCOURTI LYLEI (Wroughtl.).

Sciurus bocourti lylei, Wroughton, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) II. 1908, p. 401, (Chiengmai, Northern Siam),

Found at Chiengmai and its neighbourhood.

203. CALLOSCIURUS BOCOURTI GRUTI (Gyldenst.).

Sciurus bocourti gruti, Gyldenstolpe, Kungl. Sv. Vetenskapsakad. Handl. Bd. 57, No. 2, p. 37, 1917, (Bang Hue Pong, N. Siam).

A mountain species hitherto only obtained at Koon Tan in Northern Siam.

204. CALLOSCIURUS CASTANEOVENTRIS GORDONI (Anders.).

Sciurus Gordoni, Anderson, P.Z.S. 1871, p. 140. (Bhamo, Upper Burma).

Found in Northern Siam, where it seems to be widely distributed and fairly common. Specimens recorded from Doi Sutep, Doi Par Sakeng and Ban Me Na.

205. CALLOSCIURUS VITTATUS MINIATUS (Miller).

Sciurus notatus miniatus, Miller, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci. II. 1900, p. 79, (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Inhabits Southern and Peninsular Siam, where specimens have been obtained at Khao Nawng, Khao Wang Hip, Bang Nara, Trang, Jering and Nawngchik.

206. CALLOSCIURUS NIGROVITTATUS BILIMITATUS (Miller).

Sciurus bilimitatus, Miller, Smiths. Misc. Coll. vol. 45, 1903, p. 8, (Tanjong Laboha, Trengganu).

Recorded from Nawngchik in Southern Siam by Bonhote (Fasc. Malayenses Zool. Part. I. 1903, p. 23).

207. CALLOSCIURUS HIPPIRUS (Is. Geoff.).

Sciurus hippurus, Is. Geoff. Mag. de Zool. Cl. I. No. 6, pl. 6, 1832, (Malacca).

Hitherto only reported from Khao Nawng, Bandon, Peninsular Siam.

208. *CALLOSCIURUS PREVOSTII PREVOSTII* (Desm.).

Sciurus prevostii, Desmarest, Mamm. 1822, p. 335. (Malacca).

Only recorded from Bang Nara, Peninsular Siam.

209. *DREMOMYS RUFIGENIS RUFIGENIS* (Blanf.).

Sciurus rufigenis, Blanford, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal. XLVII, pt. 2, 1878, p. 156, pls. 7—8. (Mooleyit, Tenasserim).

The typical form of this Squirrel has only been found in Northern Siam, viz., at Doi Sutep, near Chiengmai.

210. *DREMOMYS RUFIGENIS BELFIELDI* (Bonh.).

Funambulus rufigenis belfieldi, Bonhote, Journ. F. M. S. Mus. III 1908, p. 9. (Gunong Uli Kali, Selangor).

Common in the Malay Peninsula extending northwards into Peninsular Siam, where specimens have been collected at Khao Nawng and Khao Wang Hip.

211. *TOMEUTES TENUIS SURDUS* (Miller).

Sciurus tenuis surdus, Miller, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci. II, 1900, p. 80 (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Found in Peninsular Siam, where specimens have been obtained at Khao Wang Hip, Bukit Besar, Jalor, Nawngchik and Trang.

212. *TOMEUTES TENUIS GUNONG* (Rob. & Kloss).

Sciurus tenuis gunong, Robinson & Kloss, Journ. F. M. S. Mus. V, 1916, p. 119. (Khao Nawng, Bandon, Peninsular Siam).

A mountain species, hitherto only found at the type locality, and even there at considerable elevations.

213. *TOMEUTES ROBINSONI* (Bonh.).

Sciurus robinsoni, Bonhote, Fasc. Malayenses Zool. Part I, 1903, p. 24. (Bukit Besar, Nawngchik).

Besides from the type locality, this Squirrel has hitherto only been obtained on Khao Nawng, Bandon.

214. *TAMIOPS BARBEI KONGENSIS* (Bonh.).

Sciurus macclellandi kongensis, Bonhote, P. Z. S. 1901, p. 55. (Raheng, Central Siam).

Very common in Northern and Central Siam, from where it extends into South-western Siam at least as far south as Petchaburi.

215. *TAMIOPS MACCLELLANDI NOVEMLINEATUS* (Miller).

Sciurus noveinlineatus, Miller. Biol. Soc. Wash. XVI, 1903, p. 147.
(Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Inhabits Peninsular Siam, but northern limits of range not known at the present time. Specimens collected at Trang and Ban Koh Klap (Bandon).

216. *TAMIOPS RODOLPHI* (M. Edw.).

Sciurus rodolphi, M. Edwards, Rev. et Mag. de Zool, XIX, 1867, p. 227. (Cochin China).

The South-eastern and Eastern parts of Siam are apparently inhabited by this Squirrel, as specimens have been obtained at Lem Ngop. It also extends into Central Siam, as shown by a specimen collected at Krabin, but where it meets *T. barbei kouyensis* Bonh. is not known.

217. *RATTUS RATTUS RUFESCENS* (Gray).

Mus rufescens, Gray, Charlesw. Mag. Nat. Hist, 1, 1837, p. 585, (India).

A common house rat, found throughout the whole country.

218. *RATTUS RATTUS THAI* Kloss.

Rattus rattus thai, Kloss, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, 11, 1917 p. 286. (Raheng, C. Siam).

Recently described from specimens obtained at Raheng in Central Siam, but also found at Me Yen, Lakorn, N. Siam.

219. *RATTUS RATTUS PORTUS* (Kloss).

Epimys rattus portus, Kloss, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, 1, 1915, p. 221. (Koh Si Chang).

An Island race inhabiting Koh Si Chang in the Inner Gulf of Siam.

220. *RATTUS RATTUS POENITENTIARII* (Kloss).

Epimys rattus poenitentiarii, Kloss, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, 1, 1915, p. 222. (Koh Phai).

Found on Koh Phai, Inner Gulf of Siam.

221. *RATTUS RATTUS JALORENSIS* (Bonh.).

Mus jalorensis, Bonhote, Fasc. Malayenses Zool. Part 1, 1903, p. 28. (Ban Sai Kau, Nawngchik, Peninsular Siam).

Besides from the type locality, specimens of this race have been

recorded from Koon Tan and Doi Par Sakeng (Northern and North-western Siam), Ban Koh Klap (Bandon, Peninsular Siam) and from the Islands of Koh Samui and Koh Penman.

222. *RATTUS RATTUS KRAENSIS* (Kloss).

Epimys rattus kraensis, Kloss, P.Z.S. 1916, p. 57. (Koh Kra).

Only found on the Island of Kra, off the coast of South-eastern Siam.

223. *RATTUS RATTUS MAKENSIS* (Kloss).

Epimys rattus makensis, Kloss, P.Z.S. 1916, p. 56. (Koh Mak).

Another Island race inhabiting Koh Mak.

224. *RATTUS RATTUS KLUMENSIS* (Kloss).

Epimys rattus klumensis, Kloss, P.Z.S. 1916, p. 56. (Koh Klum).

Still another form found on Koh Klum.

225. *RATTUS RATTUS RANGENSIS* (Kloss).

Epimys rattus rangensis, Kloss, P.Z.S. 1916, p. 56. (Koh Rang).

Inhabits Koh Rang, where it is fairly common.

226. *RATTUS RATTUS REMOTUS* (Rob. & Kloss).

Epimys remotus, Robinson & Kloss, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) XIII, 1914, p. 231.

Found on Koh Samui and Koh Penman, off the eastern coast of Peninsular Siam.

227. *RATTUS RATTUS GRISEIVENTER* (Bonh.).

Mus griseiventer, Bonhote, Fasc. Malayenses Zool. Part I, 1903, p. 30. (Bidor, S. Perak).

Originally described from the Malay Peninsula, but specimens also obtained in Siam, viz., at Doi Par Sakeng (N. W. Siam) and on Koh Chang.*

* Several specimens of rats belonging to the *rattus* group have been collected at various places in Siam, such as at Ok Yam, Klong Yai (S.E. Siam), Pak Jong (E. Siam), Krabin (C. Siam), Maprit, Patiyu (Peninsular Siam) and on the Islands of Koh Chang, Koh Mehsi East and Koh Mehsi West, but as these specimens mostly have been immature, it has been impossible to definitely state to which form they belong.

228. *RATTUS RATTUS PANNOSUS* (Miller).

Mus pannosus, Miller. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XIII. 1900. p. 190
(Pulau Adang).

Recorded from Adang Island, off the western coast of Peninsular Siam.

229. *RATTUS RATTUS PANSELLUS* (Miller).

Epimys pannellus, Miller. Smiths. Misc. Coll. vol. 61. No. 2'. 1913.
p. 8. (Pulau Rawi, Butang Islands).

Hitherto only found in the type locality.

230. *RATTUS RATTUS FORTUNATUS* (Miller).

Epimys rattus fortunatus, Miller. Smiths. Misc. Coll. vol. 61. No. 21.
1913. p. 15. (Chance Island, Mergui Archipelago).

As far as known this form only inhabits Chance Island in the Siamese part of the Mergui Archipelago.

231. *RATTUS SURIFER SURIFER* (Miller).

Mus surifer, Miller. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XIII. 1900. p. 148.
(Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Very common in Southern, South-western and Peninsular Siam. A single specimen has also been recorded from Koon Tan in Northern Siam, so that it seems to be distributed throughout the whole country, though rare in the North.

232. *RATTUS SURIFER FINIS* (Kloss).

Epimys surifer finis, Kloss. P.Z.S. 1916. p. 51. (Klong Menao, S. E. Siam).

Inhabits South-eastern and Eastern Siam, where it is quite common. Specimens obtained at the following localities:—Ok Yam, Klong Yai, Klong Menao, Khao Sebab (S. E. Siam) and at Pak Jong, Hinlap and Sakerat (E. Siam).

233. *RATTUS SURIFER CHANGENSIS* (Kloss).

Epimys surifer changensis, Kloss. P.Z.S. 1916. p. 52. (Koh Chang).
Found on Koh Chang, off the coast of South-eastern Siam.

234. *RATTUS SURIFER KUTENSIS* (Kloss).

Epimys surifer kutensis, Kloss. P.Z.S. 1916. p. 52. (Koh Kut).
Common on Koh Kut.

235. *RATTUS SURIFER PELAGIUS* (Kloss).

Epimys surifer pelagius, Kloss, P.Z.S. 1916, p. 53. (Koh Rang).
A slightly differentiated Island race inhabiting Koh Rang.

236. *RATTUS SURIFER CONNECTENS* (Kloss).

Epimys surifer connectens, Kloss, P.Z.S. 1916, p. 53. (Koh Mak).
Inhabits the Island of Koh Mak.

237. *RATTUS SURIFER ECLIPSIS* (Kloss).

Epimys surifer eclipsis, Kloss, P.Z.S. 1916, p. 53. (Koh Kra).
Exclusively found on the Island of Koh Kra.

238. *RATTUS SURIFER TENEBROSUS* (Kloss).

Epimys surifer tenebrosus, Kloss, P.Z.S. 1916, p. 54. (Koh Klum).
Still another of the numerous Island races. Inhabits Koh Klum.

239. *RATTUS SURIFER MANICALIS* (Rob. & Kloss).

Epimys surifer manicalis, Robinson & Kloss, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.
(8) XIII, 1914, p. 230. (Koh Penman).

Found on the Island of Koh Penman, off the Eastern coast of
Peninsular Siam.

240. *RATTUS SURIFER SPURCUS* (Rob. & Kloss).

Epimys surifer spurcus, Robinson & Kloss, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.
(8) XIII, 1914, p. 230. (Koh Samui).

Common on Koh Samui, off the eastern coast of Peninsular
Siam.

241. *RATTUS SURIFER BUTANGENSIS* (Miller).

Mus surifer butangensis, Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XIII, 1900,
p. 190. (Pulau Adang, Butang Islands).

An Island form obtained on Pulau Adang and Pulau Rawi.

242. *RATTUS SURIFER CASENSIS* (Miller).

Mus casensis, Miller, Smiths. Misc. Coll. vol. 45, 1903, p. 38. (Chance
Island, Mergui Archipelago).

Only obtained on Chance Island in the Siamese part of the
Mergui Archipelago.

243. *RATTUS VOCIFERANS VOCIFERANS* (Miller).

Mus vociferans, Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XIII, 1900, p. 138.
(Traung, Peninsular Siam).

Originally described from Trang but apparently distributed throughout Peninsular Siam, as specimens have also been obtained at Ban Koh Klap, Khao Nawng (Bandon) and at Maprit (Patiyu).

244. *RATTUS VOCI FERANS HERBERTI* (Kloss).

Epinys vociferans herberti, Kloss, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, II, 1916, p. 25 (Pak Jong).

A specimen collected at Pak Jong in Eastern Siam is said to differ from the typical form, but nothing is known about its occurrence and distribution.

245. *RATTUS VOCI FERANS TERSUS* (Thos. & Wrought.).

Mus vociferans tersus, Thomas & Wroughton, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) IV, 1909, p. 535 (Pulan Terutau).

An Island race found on Pulau Terutau, off the Western coast of Peninsular Siam.

246. *RATTUS FULVESCENS BUKIT* (Bonh.).

Mus bukit, Bonhote, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) XI, 1903, p. 125 (Bukit Besar, Nawngchik, Peninsular Siam).

Obtained in Peninsular (Bukit Besar and Chong) as well as in Northern, Siam (Doi Sutep, near Chiengmai) but rather rare.

247. *RATTUS FULVESCENS MARINUS* (Kloss).

Epinys jerdoni marinus, Kloss, P. Z. S., 1906, p. 59 (Koh Chang).

Originally described from Koh Chang, off the coast of South-eastern Siam, but also found on Koh Kut.

248. *RATTUS FULVESCENS PAN* (Rob. & Kloss).

Epinys jerdoni pan, Robinson & Kloss, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) XIII, 1914, p. 229 (Koh Samui).

Common on the Island of Koh Samui, off the Eastern coast of Peninsular Siam,

249. *RATTUS FULVESCENS ORBUS* (Rob. & Kloss).

Epinys orbus, Robinson & Kloss, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) XIII, 1914, p. 228 (Khao Nawng, Bandon, Peninsular Siam).

Hitherto only known from the type specimen.

250. *RATTUS BERDMOREI MAGNUS* (Kloss).

Epinys berdmorei magnus, Kloss, P. Z. S., 1916, p. 57, (Klong Menao, S. E. Siam).

Only known from the type locality where a single specimen was obtained by Kloss on the 12th. January 1915.

251. *RATTUS CREMORIVENTER CREMORIVENTER* (Miller).

Mus cremoriventer, Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XIII, 1900, p. 144, (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Recorded from Trang, Jalor and Nangchick in Peninsular Siam.

252. *RATTUS CREMORIVENTER SOLUS* (Miller).

Epimys solus, Miller, Smiths. Misc. Coll. vol. 61, No. 21, 1913, p. 22, (Puluu Terutau).

An Island race inhabiting Pulau Terutau.

253. *RATTUS FERREOCANUS* (Miller).

Mus ferreocanus, Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XIII, 1900, p. 140, (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Peninsular Siam where specimens have been collected in Trang, and at Maprit (Patiyu).

254. *RATTUS VALIDUS* (Miller).

Mus validus, Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XIII, 1900, p. 141, (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

A southern form inhabiting Peninsular Siam where specimens have been obtained at Trang, Khao Nawng (Bandon) and at Klong Bang Lai (Patiyu).

255. *RATTUS CONCOLOR* (Blyth).

Mus concolor, Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal XXVIII, 1859, p. 295. (Schwegyen, Burma).

Apparently commonly distributed throughout the whole country.

256. *RATTUS SAKERATENSIS* Gyldenst.

Rattus sakeratensis, Gyldenstolpe, Kungl. Sv. Vetenskapsakad. Handl Bd. 57, No. 2, 19.7, p. 46 (Sakerat, E. Siam).

Hitherto only known from the type specimen.

257. *RATTUS PELLAX* (Miller).

Mus pellax, Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XIII, 1900, p. 147 (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Recorded from Trang in Peninsular, and from Hat Sanuk in South-western, Siam.

258. *RATTUS ASPER* (Miller).

Mus asper, Miller, Proc. Zool. Soc. Wash. XIII, 1900 p. 145 (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

This form has up to the present time only been found within Siamese territory at Trang.

259. *MUS MUSCULUS* Linn.

Mus musculus, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. 1, Ed. 10, 1758, p. 62 (Upsala, Sweden).

Recorded from Nan by Bonhote, from Bangkok by Flower, and from "Siam" by Pousargues.

260. *MILLARDIA MELTADA* (Gray).

Golunda meltada, Gray, Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist. 1, 1837, p. 586 (Bombay).

Obtained at Biserat, Jalor, according to Bonhote.

261. *TAUTATUS THAI* Kloss.

Tautatus thai, Kloss, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam 11, 1917, p. 280 (Raheng, Central Siam).

Up to the present time only found in the type locality, where a single female specimen was collected in February 1917.

262. *VANDELEURIA SIBYLLA* THOS.

Vandeleuria sibylla, Thomas, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. XXIII, 1914 p. 292 (Chantaboon, S. E. Siam).

Recently described on specimens collected at Chantaboon, South-eastern Siam.

263. *CHIROPODOMYS GLIROIDES* (Blyth).

Mus gliroides, Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal XXIV, 1855, p. 721 (Cherra Punji).

Apparently very rare in Siam; only recorded from Lat Bua Kao in Eastern Siam by Kloss, and from Si-sa-wat, in the Ratburi Province by Gairdner.

264. *HAPALOMYS LONGICAUDATUS* Blyth.

Hapalomys longicaudatus, Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal XXVIII, 1859, p. 226 (Schwegyen, Burma).

Of this rare species only a few specimens have been collected in Siam, viz. at the Qua Noi river (14°22'N. Lat.) in the Province of Ratburi, and at Patani.

265. *BANDICOTA MORDAX* THOS.

Bandicota mordax, Thomas, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. XXIV, 1916, p. 642 (Chiengmai, N. Siam).

Recently described on a specimen collected at Chiengmai in Northern Siam, but nothing else known about its distribution and occurrence in Siam.

266. *NYCTOCLEPTES SUMATRENSIS* (Raffl.).

Mus sumatrensis, Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc. XIII, 1822, p. 258 (Sumatra).

Recorded from several localities in Peninsular Siam (Ban Koh Klap, Biserat, Jalor), and from Ratburi, but northern limits of range not known.

267. *NYCTOCLEPTES CINEREUS* (McClell.).

Rhizomys cinereus, McClelland, Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. II, 1842, p. 356 (Tenasserim).

Hitherto only recorded from the Me Taw forest near Raheng in Central Siam and from North-western Siam (Doi Par Sakeng). Fairly common in the bamboo jungles.

268. *RHIZOMYS PANNOSUS* THOS.

Rhizomys pannosus, Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) XVI, 1915, p. 60 (Chantaboon, S. E. Siam).

Recently described from Chantaboon in South-eastern Siam, but distribution still unknown.

269. *CANNOMYS MINOR* (Gray).

Rhizomys minor, Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (1) X, 1842, p. 266 (Cochin China?).

Imperfectly known and specimens highly desirable. Recorded from Nan, Chiengmai, Raheng and Petchaburi, but uncertain if the specimens belong to *C. minor* Gray, or to the northern race *Cannomys badius* Hodgs.

270. *CANNOMYS MINOR LÖNNBERGI* Gyldenst.

Cannomys minor lönnbergi, Gyldenstolpe, Kungl. Sv. Vetenskapsakad. Handl. Bd. 57, No. 2, 1917, p. 47 (Sakerat, E. Siam).

This race is apparently confined to Eastern Siam as it has only been obtained up to the present time in the type locality.

271. *ACANTHION BRACHYURUS* (Linn.).

Hystrix brachyura, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. I. Ed. 10, 1758, p. 57 (Malacca).

Obtained and recorded from Peninsular Siam, where specimens have been collected at Bang Nara, Biserat and Jalor. Mentioned as an inhabitant of "Siam" by Flower.

272. *ACANTHION KLOSSI* Thos.

Acanthion klossi, Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) XVII. 1916, p. 139 (Tenasserim).

Besides the specimen from the type locality (Tenasserim Town) it has also been obtained at Kloug Yai (S. E. Siam) according to Kloss, and in South-western Siam at 12° N. 99° 50' E. by Gairdner. A specimen collected in Northern Siam by myself may also be referred to this form, which therefore seems to be found throughout almost the whole country.

273. *ACANTHION TERUTAUS* (Lyon).

Atherurus terutaus, Lyon, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. XXXII, 1907, p. 587 (Pulau Terutau).

Confined to the Island of Terutau, off the Western coast of Peninsular Siam.

274. *ATHERURUS MACROURUS* (Linn.).

(*Hystrix*) *macroura*. Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. 1. Ed. 10. 1758, p. 57 (East Indies).

Recorded from Trang by Lyon and from Biserat by Bonhote.

275. *LEPUS SIAMENSIS* Bonh.

Lepus siamensis, Bonhote, P. Z. S. 1902, p. 40 (Siengmai, N. Siam).

Hares belonging to this form are fairly common in suitable localities throughout the whole country. Southward they extend at least to Koh Lak where they are quite common.

ORDER UNGULATA.

SUBORDER PROBOSCIDEA.

276. *ELEPHAS MAXIMUS* Linn.

Elephas maximus, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. 1. Ed. 10, 1758, p. 33 (Ceylon).

Wild Elephants occur throughout Siam, and they are not uncommon in suitable localities.

SUBORDER PERISODACTYLA.

277. *RHINOCEROS SONDAICUS* Desm.

Rhinoceros sondaicus, Desmarest, Mammalogie, vol. 11. 1822, p. 399 (Assam).

The Two-horned Rhinoceros occurs in Siam but is rather rare, though found in suitable localities throughout South-western, and Northern Siam and Laos.

278. RHINOCEROS SUMATRENSIS Cuv.

Rhinoceros sumatrensis, Cuvier, Regne Animal I, 1817, p. 240 (Sumatra).

The One-horned Rhinoceros also inhabits Siam where it is sparingly found along the Western frontier, but its distribution is still very imperfectly known like that of the former species. It seems, however, to be more common in the southern districts than in the north.

279. TAPIRUS INDICUS Desm.

Tapirus indicus, Desmarest, Nouv. Diet. Hist. Nat. XXXII 1819, p. 158 (Malay Peninsula).

The distribution of the Tapir in Siam is very imperfectly known, but it seems to occur in Peninsular and South-western Siam, at least north to the Province of Ratburi. According to Pousargès it also inhabit South-eastern Siam. Said to be fairly common in Patani, and recorded from Hat Sanuk and Hue Sai near the Siam-Tenasserim frontier.

SUBORDER ARTIODACTYLA.

280. SUS CRISTATUS JUBATUS Miller.

Sus jubatus, Miller, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. XXX, 1906, p. 745 (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

The Malayan Maned Pig, which is very common in the Malay Peninsula, and especially in the southern parts, also seems to occur in Siam, but as very few specimens have been collected, its distribution towards the north is quite uncertain. It seems, however, to be fairly common in Peninsular and South-western Siam. Wild Pigs also occur in the northern districts, but whether they belong to this or another allied race is unknown. Also recorded from the Island of Koh Chang.

281. SUS CRISTATUS JUBATULUS Miller.

Sus jubatulus, Miller, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. XXX, 1906, p. 746 (Pulau Terntau).

A slightly differentiated Island race inhabiting Terntau, off the western coast of Peninsular Siam.

282. *TRAGULUS KANCHIL AFFINIS* Gray.

Tragulus affinis, Gray. P. Z. S. 1861. p. 138 (Cambodia).

Inhabits Eastern, and Central Siam, but southern limits of range still unknown. Specimens recorded from the following localities:-- Muak Lek, in the Dong Phya Fai (Eastern Siam); Ok Yam, Chantaboon (South-eastern Siam), Koh Lak and Hat Saouk (South-western Siam).

283. *TRAGULUS KANCHIL RAVUS* Miller.

Tragulus rarus, Miller. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XV, 1902, p. 163 (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

A Southern form inhabiting Peninsular Siam, where specimens have been collected at Trang, Ban Koh Klap (Bandon) and Maprit (Patiyu). Northern limits of range not definitely ascertained.

284. *TRAGULUS KANCHIL WILLIAMSONI* Kloss.

Tragulus kanchil williamsoni, Kloss, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, II, 1916. p. 88 (Me Song forest. Muang Prae, N. Siam).

A northern form apparently confined to Northern Siam, where it is fairly common.

285. *TRAGULUS KANCHIL RAVULUS* Miller.

Tragulus ravulus, Miller, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XVI, 1903, p. 41 (Pulau Adang, Butang Islands).

An insular race inhabiting Pulu Adang, off the western coast of Peninsular Siam.

TRAGULUS KANCHIL FULVIVENTER > *RAVUS*.

Specimens from the Province of Bandon in Peninsular Siam seem to be intermediate between *T. kanchil fulviventer* and *T. kanchil ravus*.

286. *TRAGULUS CANESCENS CANESCENS* Miller.

Tragulus canescens, Miller. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. XIII, 1900, p. 185. (Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Except those from the type locality, no authentic specimens of the Larger Mouse Deer have been recorded from Siamese territory.

287. *TRAGULUS CANESCENS TERUTUS* Thos. & Wrought.

Tragulus canescens terutus, Thomas & Wroughton. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) IV, 1909, p. 536. (Pulau Terutau).

Found on the Island of Terutau, off the western coast of Peninsular Siam.

288. MUNTIACUS MUNTJAK CURVOSTYLIS (Gray).

Cervulus curvostylis, Gray, Cat. Ruminants Brit. Mus. 1872. p. 94.
(Petchabun, Central Siam).

Inhabits South-western, Central, Eastern and South-eastern Siam, but northern limits of range not ascertained. Specimens recorded from the Me Taw forest near Raheng, from Petchabun, Muak Lek, Bangpakong, Ratburi, Hat Sanuk etc. Specimens from Peninsular Siam may possibly belong to this form. Also recorded from the Island of Koh Chang, off the coast of South-eastern Siam, but whether the Island is inhabited by this or an allied race is still unknown.

289. MUNTIACUS MUNTJAK VAGINALIS (Bodd.).

Cervus vaginalis, Boddart. Elench. Anim. I. 1785. p. 136. (Bengal).

Confined to Northern Siam, where specimens have been collected at Koon Tan, Bang Hue Pong and Me Lem.

290. MUNTIACUS FEAÆ (Thos. & Doria).

Cervulus feaæ, Thomas & Doria, Ann. Mus. Genova. (2) VII. 1889.
p. 92. (Mooleyit, Tenasserim).

Apparently very rare and exclusively confined to South-western Siam, where specimens have been recorded from Menam Lor near Quaa Noi (11. 23' N. Lat.) in the Province of Ratburi.

291. CERVUS UNICOLOR EQUINUS Cuv.

Cervus equinus, Cuvier, Ossements Fossiles Ed. 2. vol. IV. 1823.
p. 45. (Sumatra).

Rather common throughout the whole country.

292. CERVUS ELDI PLATYCEROS (Gray).

Panolia platyceros, Gray, List. Mamm. Brit. Mus. 1843. 181.
(S. Siam).

"Thamins"* are not uncommon in suitable localities throughout the whole country, but their southern limit of range still not ascertained. Specimens recorded from Chienghai, Me Lua (N. Siam), Non Laum (E. Siam), Chawn Bung and Nawng Pla Duk (Ratburi). Choraké Sampau (Kanburi) and from the neighbourhood of Lopburi (Central Siam).

293. CERVUS SCHOMBURGI Blyth.

Cervus (Rucervus) schomburki, Blyth, P. Z. S. 1863. pp. 155 & 835.
(Siam).

* Siamese = lamang.

Very little is known at the present time about the distribution and occurrence of Schomburgk's Deer in Siam. Probably found in Central Siam on the great swampy plains around Paknam Po and possibly in Muang Petchabun.

294. *CERVUS PORCINUS ANNAMITICUS* (Heude).

Hyalophus annamiticus, Heude. Mém. Hist. Nat. Emp. Chinois II. 1888, p. 50. (Annam).

Hog-Deer are said to be quite common on the grassy plains in the Province of Chantaboon, South-eastern Siam. Also observed by the present author at Nong Bea in North-western Siam, but whether the northern specimens belong to this or an allied race is still unknown, as no specimens have been collected and properly examined.

295. *CAPRICORNIS SUMATRENSIS MILNE-EDWARDSI* David.

Capricornis milne-edwardsi, David. Arch. Mus. Paris, V. 1869, p. 10. (Moupin, Szechuan, China).

Fairly rare though occurring among the mountain regions of Northern and probably South-western and Western Siam. As no Siamese specimens have been properly examined up to the present time it seems impossible to ascertain if the Goat Antelopes found in Siam are identical with the Chinese form or not.

296. *CAPRICORNIS SUMATRENSIS SWETTENHAMEI* (Butler).

Nemorhoelus swettenhamei, Butler. P. Z. S. 1900, p. 675. (Larut Hills, Perak, S. Malay Peninsula).

Even of this form very little is known at the present time, but it probably inhabits Peninsular and possibly South-western Siam. Recorded from Jalor and Patani by Bonhote. The specimens obtained at Koh Lak probably belong to this form.

297. *BOS BUBALIS* Linn.

Bos bubalis, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., Ed. 10. 1758, p. 72. (India).

Some herds of semi-domesticated Water Buffaloes occur in Siam, where they have been recorded from Muang Pimai in Eastern, from Pailin in South-eastern, from Sam Roi Yot in South-western, and from the neighbourhood of Raheng in Central, Siam, but really wild Water Buffaloes do not occur in the country.

298. *BOS GAURUS READI* Lydekker.

Bos gaurus readi, Lydekker, Zoologist (4) VII. 1903, p. 266. (Burma).

The Burmese race of the Gaur probably inhabits Northern and North-western Siam, where it seems to be fairly common in the mountain regions. Southern limits of range not definitely known. Gaur are, however, not rare on the Siam-Tenasserim boundary, but whether they belong to the Burmese or to the Malayan race (*Bos gaurus habbacki* Lyd.) is not known.

299. *BOS BANTENG BIRMANICUS* Lydekker.

Bos sondaicus birmanicus, Lydekker, P. Z. S. 1898, p. 277. (Burma).

The Banteng or Tsaine occurs among the mountain regions throughout Siam, though it seems to be more common in the Northern and Central parts of the country. Southwards it extends at least down to the Province of Ratburi, according to Gairdner. From the Raheng district of Central Siam, Lydekker has described a spotted Tsaine under the name of *Bos porterii* (P. Z. S. 1909, p. 669.), which is apparently only an individual variation of *birmanicus*.

ORDER SIRENIA.

300. *HALICORE DUGONG* (Erxl.).

Trichechus dugong, Erxleben, Syst. Reg. Anim. 1777, p. 599.

The Dugong has been found on the shores of the Indian Ocean from East Africa to Australia, and it has been mentioned from "Siam" by Flower.

ORDER CETACEA.

SUBORDER ODONTOCETI.

301. *SOTALIA SINENSIS* (Flower).

Delphinus sinensis, Flower, Trans. Zool. Soc. VII, 1870, p. 151, (Amoy).

Kloss, when sailing from Klong Yai to Klong Menao in South-eastern Siam, observed a number of white Cetaceans near the shore which he believes belonged to this species.

302. *ORCAELLA BREVIROSTRIS* (Owen).

Phocaena brevirostris, Owen, Trans. Zool. Soc. VI, 1866, p. 24, pl. 4, figs. 1-3. (India).

Specimens of the Larger Indian Porpoise have been recorded from Patani by Bonhote and by Kloss from the Chantaboon coast, where one specimen was obtained at Klong Yai on the 6th December

1914. Up to the present time our knowledge of the Cetaceans inhabiting Siam is very imperfect, and some other species may probably be included in the Siamese fauna.

ORDER EDENTATA.

SUBORDER NOMARTHRA.

303. MANIS JAVANICA Desm.

Manis javanica, Desmarest, Mamm. 1822, p. 377. (Java).

The Malay Pangolin seems to be found in suitable localities throughout Siam. Specimens have been recorded from Northern (Nan, Doi Sutep), from Eastern (Muang Pa Tong Tschai), from Southwestern (Ratburi) and from Peninsular, Siam (Jalor and Nawngchik). The Chinese form (*Manis aurita* Hodgson) may also be found in Northern Siam, but no authentic specimens have yet been recorded.

ADDENDA :

Owing to the state of war in Europe the author has not been able to look through the different periodicals published regularly during the last few years, and he may therefore be unaware of some recently described species of Mammals from Siam.

Since the above was written I have received information that a species of Mongoose has been erected by Mr. Boden Kloss, viz.:

MUNGOS INCERTUS Kloss.

Mungos incertus, Kloss, Journ. F. M. S. Mus. VII. 1917 p. 125.
(Ongut, Trang, Peninsular Siam).

Only known at present from the single type specimen.

Royal Natural History Museum,

Vetenskapsakademien, Sweden, Dec. 1918.