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CATALOGUE OF MAMMALIA

Inhabiting the MALAYAN PENINSULA AND ISLANDS,

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☞ Localities printed in *Italics* signify those from whence the animals of the Catalogue were obtained : localities in ordinary type those previously given by authors.

[Continued from p. 203.]

GEN.—HERPESTES, *Illiger.*

HERPESTES JAVANICUS, Desmarest.

SYN.—*Ichneumon javanicus*, Geoffroy.

Mangusta javanica, Horsfield.

“*Garangan*,” Horsfield.

HAB.—*Pinang, Malayan Peninsula.*

Java.

The species is numerous. The largest male measured from the apex of the nose to the root of the tail one foot four and a half inches ; the tail one foot one and a half inch.

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external appearance might be compared to that of a crest of ostrich feathers. The narrowed apex, towards the pylorus, is provided with a small, thick, rounded and wrinkled opening, surrounded by concentric fibres, leading by a common, short, cylindrical duct to the broader cavity, which latter is divided by two longitudinal parietes into three separate portions. If a tube is introduced into the common duct, the air injected will simultaneously fill all three portions of the cavity, but if the tube is inserted into any one of the three separate portions, the air will fill that particular portion, leaving the two others collapsed. The interior surface of this organ secretes a whitish mucus. Adjoining the common opening, from ten to eleven small rounded glands commence, arranged on a line towards the pylorus. Each gland has, in its centre, a minute wrinkled opening, leading into a small cavity secreting mucus.

The stomach was extended by the remains (heads and legs,) of a prodigious quantity of large black ants, inhabiting the hills. The contents of the stomach were involved in mucus, deeply tintured with bile, and among them appeared five small rounded fragments of granite. Another individual expired after 10 days confinement, during which period it took no food, although it was repeatedly placed among swarms of the black and red ants, so excessively numerous in the valley of Pinang. Water it always took when offered, lapping it up with the tongue in the same manner that serpents drink.

Costæ veræ 8 pairs; spuræ 7 pairs = 15 pairs. The ensiform process of the os sternum is greatly elongated, terminating in a broad, rounded, thin cartilaginous plate.

PACHYDERMATA.

PROBOSCOIDEA.

GEN.—ELEPHAS, *Linné.*

ELEPHAS INDICUS, *Linné.*

SYN.—“Gajah” of the Malays.

HAB.—*Malayan Peninsula.*

India, Burma, Siam, Ceylon, Sumatra, Borneo.

Elephants are very numerous on the Malayan Peninsula. They may be procured at the following rates :—

“ For an elephant 4 feet 6 inches high, ..	120 Dollars.
Ditto, 5 ,, 3 ,, ..	200 ,,
Ditto, 6 ,, 0 ,, ..	220 ,,
Ditto, 6 ,, 9 ,, ..	400 ,,
Ditto, 7 ,, 6 ,, ..	420 ,,

Those exceeding this height are paid for at an advance on the last mentioned rate of 20 dollars for one foot six inches. If above eight feet and three inches, then an addition of 40 dollars for each one foot six inches is charged. Elephants ten feet six inches in height are taken by the Siamese to the Capital, and it is not permitted to sell them. The Keddah chiefs used formerly to breed elephants, a speculation rarely, if ever, attempted elsewhere. Coromandel Native Traders were, until late years, constantly in the habit of loading vessels with elephants for that Coast.” (Extract from Lieut. Colonel James Low’s “ *Dissertation* ” &c.)

ORDINARIA.

GEN.—SUS, Linné.

SUS INDICUS, Schinz.

SYN.—Sus Scrofa, Linné, apud Elliot.

Sus indicus, }
 Sus Scropha, Hodgson, } Apud Gray: List.

Sus vittatus, Schlegel.

Sus cristatus, Wagner, apud Schinz.

“ Bâbi útan ” of the Malays of the Peninsula.

HAB.—Malayan Peninsula, Pinang, Singapore, Lancavy Islands.

Bengal, Nipal, Southern Mahratta Country.

The difference between the Indian and the German wild hog (*Sus Scrofa ferus*, Lin.) have been pointed out by W. Elliot, Esq. (*Madras Journal*, Vol. X. 1839, p. 219.) The colour of the adult is brownish-black, scantily covered with black hairs, of which few retain the infantile yellowish sub-terminal band. Besides the black recumbent mane of the occiput and back, the whiskers and bristles above and below the eye, there is a bundle of long black bristles on the throat. The hairs of the throat and chest are reversed. The tail is scantily covered with short hairs, the apex compressed, with long

lateral bristles, like those of the elephant, arranged like the wings of an arrow. The young is more hairy, with the plurality of hairs tawny or fulvous, some with black root and apex, which, as they are more or less mixed with black hairs, produce on the sides of the body saturated fulvous stripes. The hairs of the throat, chest, abdomen, and elbows, (in the two latter places very long,) are black at the basal, and white at the apical half. Wild hogs are exceedingly numerous on the Peninsula, and most of the Malayan Islands. The largest boar examined measured from the apex of the nose to the root of the tail, five feet; the tail one foot. The stomach of a young boar, examined shortly after it had been speared, was extended with food, principally consisting of the remains of a very large coleopterous larva, some small seeds of different kinds, leaves, grass and roots.

SUS SCROFA, VAR. SINENSIS, Linné.

SYN.—“Babi” of the Malays.

Introduced by the Chinese settlers.

GEN.—RHINOCEROS, Linné.

RHINOCEROS UNICORNIS, Linné.

SYN.—*Rhinoceros indicus*, Cuvier.

Rhinoceros asiaticus, Blumenbach.

Rhinoceros inermis, Lesson.

“Bádak” of the Malays of the Peninsula.

HAB.—*Malayan Peninsula*.

Bengal, Assam, Nipal.

RHINOCEROS SONDAICUS, Cuvier.

SYN.—*Rhinoceros sondaicus*, Cuvier, } Apud Horsfield.
 “Wáarak,” “Bádak,” }

Rhinoceros javanensis, F. Cuvier, apud Schinz.

HAB.—*Malayan Peninsula*.

Java.

This, as well as the former species, appears to be numerous on the Malayan Peninsula.

A *two-horned* Rhinoceros is stated by the Malays to inhabit, but rarely to leave, the densest jungle. The Museum of the Asiatic Society possesses a skull, and also a head with the skin on, of *Rhinoceros Sumatranus*, Raffles, from the Tenasserim Provinces, in which locality the existence of the species has been recorded by Dr. Helfer and Mr. Blyth. This fact would seem to corroborate the statement of the Malays, and the habitat of *Rhinoceros Sumatranus* may reasonably be expected to be hereafter found to extend over the neighbouring Malayan Peninsula. As such, it has indeed been enumerated by Capt. Begbie, the author of "*Malayan Peninsula*," &c., Madras, 1834. In Lieut. Col. Low's *History of Tenasserim* (Journal Royal Asiatic Society, vol. 3. 1836,) is figured the head of a young Rhinoceros, which, from the considerable protuberance between the eyes, appears to represent a two-horned, probably the present, species.

GEN.—TAPIRUS, Linné.

TAPIRUS MALAYANUS, Raffles.

SYN.—*Tapirus malayanus*, apud Horsfield.

Tapirus indicus, Fred. Cuvier.

Tapirus sumatranus, Gray.

Me des Chinois, Remusat, young? apud Gray: List.

Tapirus bicolor, Wagner, apud Schinz.

"Bádak," "Kúda Ayer," "Tennú" of the Malays of the Peninsula.

HAB.—*Malayan Peninsula*.

Sumatra, Borneo.

The body of a newborn male, found in Province Wellesley in August 1844, was shortly after its death carried over to Pinang. As described by Colonel Farquhar, it was of a beautiful black velvet colour, with purple reflections, with numerous small, and other larger, irregular spots on the body, arranged in longitudinal stripes, above of a rich gamboge, beneath and on the inner side of the extremities, paler yellow. The under-lip was white. The shrivelled remains of the black funiculus umbilicalis were upwards of four inches in length. The fur very short, dense, and velvety. The separate hairs, of either of the two prevailing colours, slightly curly.

DIMENSIONS.

Length from the apex of the nose to the root of the tail,	1 foot 10 inches.
„ of the head,	0 „ 7 „
„ of the tail,	0 „ $1\frac{2}{8}$ „
„ of the ear,	0 „ $1\frac{6}{8}$ „
Diameter of the head from vertex,	0 „ 5 „
Height of the shoulder,	0 „ $8\frac{2}{8}$ „
„ „ „ haunch,	0 „ 9 „

The animal, from which a sketch was taken on its arrival at Pinang, was the property of the Rev. R. Panting, A. M. The skin, imperfectly preserved, has lately been deposited in the Museum of the Asiatic Society.

On the 16th of May 1845, I obtained a living young female Tapir, captured in Keddah a few days previously. Though still in its infantile garb, it was older than the preceding. The ground colour was a brownish-black, like worn-out velvet; the spots, stripes, and the posterior part of the abdomen were of a dirty-white. The separate hairs were longer and curly; the hairy ears retained numerous white spots on the margins and external surface. The lips were blackish, with numerous short distant bristles, which also appeared round the nostrils, on the ridge of the nose, above and below the eyes, on the cheeks and on the throat. Two black mammæ were situated between the hind legs, three and a half inches behind the large naked cicatrix of Funiculus umbilicalis.

DIMENSIONS.

Length from the apex of the nose to the root of the tail,	3 feet $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
„ of the head,	1 „ 0 „
„ of the tail,	0 „ $1\frac{2}{8}$ „
„ of the ear,	0 „ $5\frac{4}{8}$ „
Diameter of the head from vertex,	0 „ $5\frac{4}{8}$ „
Height of the shoulder,	1 „ 4 „
„ „ „ haunch,	1 „ 6 „
Greatest circumference round the body,	2 „ 6 „
Circumference at the root of the ear,	0 „ 6 „

DENTITION.

Incis. $\frac{6}{6}$ Canin. $\frac{0.0}{1.1}$ Molar, $\frac{3.3}{3.3}$

From the first, although fresh from its native wilds, this young Tapir shewed a remarkably gentle disposition. The daytime it spent in sleeping in a dark recess of the portico of my house, though it would rouse itself if noticed. Towards sunset it became lively, would bathe, feed, saunter abroad, and with its lengthened nose examine objects in the way. Within a few days after its arrival, it commenced to exhibit a marked partiality to the society of man, not indeed to its keeper in particular, whom it scarcely had discrimination enough to distinguish, but to any body who happened to notice or caress it. Towards sunset, it would follow a servant on the green in front of the house, and punctually imitate his movements, whether standing, walking, or running. If the man suddenly hid himself, the Tapir would hasten to the spot where it had lost sight of its leader, look about in all directions, and, if unsuccessful in discovering him, express its disappointment by a peculiar loud whistling. On the re-appearance of the man, it expressed its pleasure by rubbing its side against his legs, running between them, occasionally giving out a short singular sound, resembling that produced when the larger wood-peckers tap the trees, but more sonorous. When of an evening it heard the voices of people in the verandah above the portico, it exhibited strong marks of impatience, till let loose, when of its own accord it would, awkwardly enough, ascend a flight of stairs leading to the verandah. It would then quietly lie down at their feet, and by stretching its limbs and shaking its head, express the satisfaction it derived from being caressed; and it was only by compulsion that it could be made to leave the company. Its food consisted of plantains, pine-apples, mangustins, jambu, leaves of *Ficus pipul*, sugar-cane, and boiled rice, of which latter it was particularly fond, if mixed with a little salt. Its drink was water, and also milk and cocoanut oil, which latter taste the Tapir possesses in common with the O'rang-útan. It delighted in bathing, and was otherwise cleanly. When roaming about the garden, (its walk was like that of the elephant,) it would select a spot with soft earth, and like a cat form with its hind legs a small excavation, and

again cover it. The whole body has a peculiar, and by no means offensive exhalation, somewhat resembling that noted of *Arcticis Binturong*. Indeed, this is so tenacious, that although the skin of the individual above described has been preserved more than a twelvemonth, and kept in a strongly camphorated case, the odour is still perceptible.

On the 27th of June 1845, the subject of the preceding notice expired after two days' illness, from inflammation of the lungs, brought on by the strong southerly winds, prevailing throughout the Straits of Malacca during the season, which in man produce a slight influenza, in animals frequently terminating fatally. The few adult Tapirs, which occasionally have been kept in confinement by residents at Malacca, have acquired the character of being hardy animals. During the short period that the present lived in my possession, no perceptible change appeared in its growth, but a striking alteration took place in its colours. Nearly all the white spots on the head, nape of the neck, and back of the ears, gradually disappeared, and the upper part only of the margin of the ears remained white, which colour it retains in the adult animal. On the posterior part of the back and sides, the black and white stripes were in a state of progressing obliteration, their hairs had faded to a brownish colour, and were about being replaced by a shorter and less dense fur of the fresh white hairs, which were to form the characteristic permanent white mark, already appearing in outline, when death terminated the unfinished process of nature.

Vertebræ; cervical seven, of which the atlas and epistrophæus are the largest; dorsal twenty; lumbar four; sacral seven; caudal three.

Sternum. The anterior extremity cartilaginous, sharply keeled, arched, continued over manubrium, composed of two rounded angularly-joined pieces, as far as the second pair of ribs; corpus composed of five pieces, of which the two posterior, in a pair, are connected by cartilage.

Costæ veræ, eight pairs; spuria, twelve pairs = twenty pairs; the last spurious rib is rudimentary, and absent on the left side.

Femur, five and two-eighth inches long; the large bony sub-trochanteric process, described by Sir Everard Home, is developed, though partly cartilaginous, measuring one inch in length at the base.

Liver of moderate size, each lobe divided into two portions of nearly equal size.

Gall-bladder; none.

Spleen ; tongue-shaped, flattened, with cutting margins, seven and a half inches in length, one and six-eighth in breadth.

Pancreas ; in a state not to admit of accurate examination.

Kidneys ; three and six-eighth inches in length ; one and six-eighth in breadth.

Renes succenturiati ; none.

Urinary bladder ; very large.

Stomach ; capacious. Its dimensions in the state in which it appeared, distended with food, were—

Length along the smaller curvature,	0 feet 5 $\frac{2}{8}$ inches.
" " greater,	1 " 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
Circumference from cardia round fundus, ..	1 " 0 "
" round pylorus,	0 " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

The internal surface smooth, villous.

Where the duodenum joins the pylorus, it is considerably widened.

Length of the intestinal canal :

Small Intestines,	27 feet 7 inches.
Large,	6 " 4 "
Cæcum,	0 " 6 "
Average circumference of small,	0 " 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
" " large,	0 " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Cæcum sacculated, with a longitudinal band on either side. Distended with fæces as it appeared, the greatest circumference close to the fundus was one foot one and a half inch.

In the adult Tapir dissected by Sir E. Home, and which was according to Mr. Yarrell eight feet in length, the relative proportion between the length of the intestinal canal and that of the body, was as eleven to one. In the present young female, the relative length of the intestinal canal is proportionally less than in the adult, being less than as ten to one.

SOLIDUNGULA.

GEN.—EQUUS, *Linné*.

EQUUS CABALLUS, *Linné*.

The horse, "Kuda" of the Malays, appears not to be indigenous in the Peninsula. The few ponies, which the wealthier use for ordinary purposes, are imported either from Siam, Burma, or Sumatra. The Malays either travel by water, or prefer the elephant as a locomotive more dignified than the horse.