

104 THE SAKAI DIALECT OF THE ULU KAMPAR.

Very	.	.	mēnānang
Village	.	.	*kampung, *kampuk
Want, to	.	.	'rghōn
Weep, to	.	.	jāp, jinjāp
West	.	.	(maji) tibá
What?	.	.	ma
Where?	.	.	bēlo, kuma, mēnang
White	.	.	biāg
Who?	.	.	bo i mān
Win, to	.	.	*mēnang
Wind	.	.	pinūi, pinūy
Wire	.	.	*dawai
Wise	.	.	bērnās
Wish, to	.	.	'rghōn
Woman	.	.	kna', kērdōl
Wood	.	.	jēhu
Wrong	.	.	*salah
Yes	.	.	hā", 'rg-hng
You	.	.	he

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SHORT NOTES.

Short Notes.

HABITS OF THE DRONGO.

It may often be noted that the common racket tailed Drongo, *Dissemurus platyrus*, has a habit of accompanying the common monkeys known as the K'ra (*Macacus cynomolgus*) as they wander along among the branches of the trees; so conspicuous indeed is this that the Malays sometimes call the bird Hamba Kerah: the slave of the monkey. Why the birds did so puzzled me for some time till I noticed that the monkeys as they go through the foliage disturb many insects such as the grasshoppers, moths and mantises. The drongo which always takes its food on the wing waits in a more or less open space generally behind the advancing monkey and catches the insects as they fly so that it is the monkey who is serving the drongo by driving its prey for it rather than the drongo who is the slave of the monkey.

THE SHORT-EARED OWL IN SINGAPORE.

A fine specimen of the short-eared owl (*Asio accipitrinus* Pall.) was captured in December last in the Alexandra Road, in Singapore, by a native who brought it to the Gardens where it is still alive. This owl has a very wide distribution, occurring in Europe including England, Siberia, China, India and Ceylon, but has never apparently been previously obtained in the Malay Peninsula. The bird was identified by Mr. A. L. Butler.

THE SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS.

It is well known that two species of Rhinoceros occur in the Malay Peninsula, the Javanese one-horned species *R. javanicus* and the two horned *R. sumatrensis*, but though many of these animals have been recorded as having been trapped or shot in various parts of the Native States, there are no records as to where the different species have been obtained and it is very seldom that any portions of the specimens have been preserved. Lately, however, two examples of *R. sumatrensis* have been on

view at the Botanic Gardens and some notes on them may prove of interest. Both were females trapped at Sitiawan in Perak. The biggest and evidently the oldest measured 4 feet 8 inches at the shoulder with a length of 7 feet 4 inches to the root of the tail which was 22 inches long. The hide is covered everywhere with stiff black hairs, longest on the ears. In both the front horn was very short, a mere conical process, and the only trace of the second horn was a small rough plate in the older one and even that was absent in the second one. The animals were both of a quiet and inoffensive disposition, allowing themselves to be stroked and patted and readily fed from the hand although they had been quite recently caught. They ate sweet potatoes, sugar cane, champedak, fruits and leaves, and the leaves of the Mahang Putih (*Macaranga hypoleuca*) and various species of *Ficus* especially the *Waringin* (*Ficus Benjamina*), and when they wanted food call for it with a kind of whistle or squeak much out of proportion to the size of the animal. They made no other noise except by snorting now and then but in the forests, what I suppose to be the same species makes a loud neighing sound. These animals in captivity are very quiet for most of the day remaining immersed in a wallow of liquid mud and thickly coated with it after the manner of a buffalo. During the evening and night they are much more active roaming up and down the enclosure. They drink remarkably slowly and only a small quantity at a time, eat very large quantities of food, and pass the excreta always in exactly the same spot and almost always at night as the tapir does.

H. N. R.

In Memoriam.

DR. N. B. DENNYS.

The death of Dr. Dennys in Hongkong on Dec. 10th, 1900, will be deeply regretted by all who knew him, and as one of the first members of the Society, all must deeply deplore the loss of one who did so much for the Society in its earlier days. A short notice of his life has appeared in the North Borneo Herald from which I take a few facts as to his history. Nicholas Belfield

Dennys entered the civil department of the navy in 1855 and was present at the bombardment of Sveaborg, for which he received the Baltic Medal. He was appointed Student Interpreter at Peking in 1863 and from 1866 to 1876, edited the *China Mail* of Hongkong, was Secretary of the City Hall and curator of the Museum at that city. In 1877 he was appointed Assistant Protector of Chinese at Singapore and Librarian and Curator of the Museum. From 1879 to 1888 he was employed in Magistrate's work in Singapore, and then at Gopeng. Invalided home in 1889 he resigned in 1890, but in 1894 was appointed Protector of Chinese and Magistrate in British North Borneo and became the Editor of the British North Borneo Herald, and in 1899 Acting Judge and Member of Council. Dr. Dennys was Member of the Council of the Society from its very commencement in 1878 and remained so for several years and contributed largely to the Journal. Among his other publications were. Folklore of China, Notes for Tourists in the North of China, Handbook of Cantonese, Handbook of Malay, the Treaty ports of China and Japan, and other short papers on Chinese and Malay subjects, Natural History, etc. Although he resigned Membership of the Society in 1889 he took a great interest in its affairs till towards the end of his life.

H. N. R.