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# MAMMALS of the PACIFIC WORLD

T. D. CARTER - J. E. HILL - G. H. H. TATE

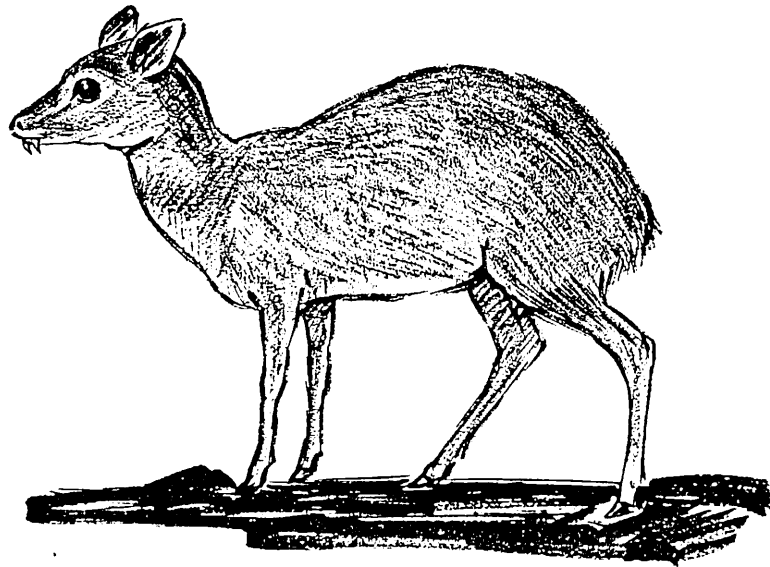
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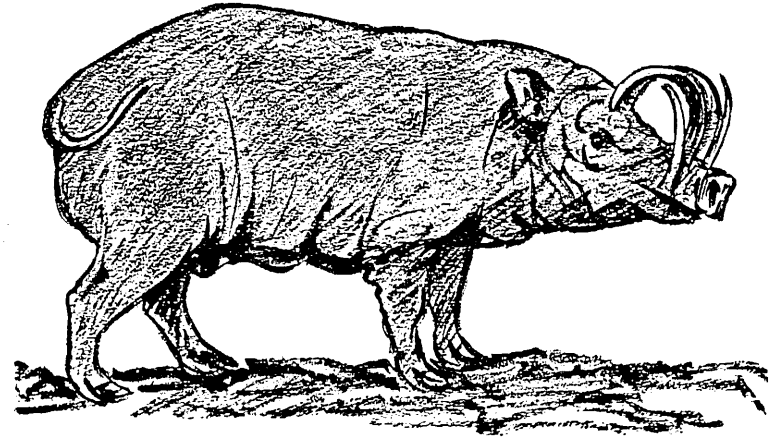
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Fig. 64—*Mouse Deer*

land to island by man, have often reverted to the wild, which accounts for their presence on most of the inhabited Pacific islands. The common wild pig (*Sus cristatus*), found on the mainland of Asia, also occurs on Sumatra, Java, and many of the associated islands. In Japan, the Luchu Islands, and Formosa, the Japanese boar (*Sus leucomystax*) occurs. This animal has a white streak on its muzzle. The Javan pig (*Sus verrucosus*) is distinguished by the presence of three small warts on each side of its face. The bearded pig (*Sus barbatus*) is recognized by the long fringe of hair on the cheeks. It is found in Borneo, Sumatra, some of the smaller islands, and also on the Malay Peninsula. The giant pig (*Sus gargantua*) is known only from a skull from southeast Borneo. The Celebes pig (*Sus celebensis*) has warts on the face. It is related to the Javan pig (*Sus verrucosus*).

The Babirusa (*Babirussa babyrussa*) is a remarkable pig of Celebes and Buru. The males have very long tusks in the upper

and lower jaws that turn upward and backward in sweeping curves. The legs are long in comparison with other pigs. The babirusa of Buru has a well-developed grayish coat, while the Celebes form is very scantily haired.

Fig. 65—*Babirusa*

#### ODD-TOED UNGULATES. ORDER PERISSODACTYLA

This order contains those hoofed animals which have an odd number of toes, namely, horses, rhinoceroses, and tapirs. Only the rhinoceroses and tapirs are found within the East Indies.

#### RHINOCEROSSES. FAMILY RHINOCEROTIDÆ

The rhinoceroses are now found only in Africa and southern Asia. In Africa there are two kinds and in Asia three, two of which are found in our region.

The Javan Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*) carries a single horn and looks very much like a small edition of the large Indian rhinoceros. It has deep folds in its thick, dusky gray skin. At one time this animal had a very extensive range, from eastern India, Burma, and Indo-China through Thailand and the Malay Peninsula to Sumatra and Java. It is now very rare everywhere and has become extinct in many parts of its

former habitat. It is still hunted by natives, chiefly because of the high prices paid for its carcass by the Chinese who use not

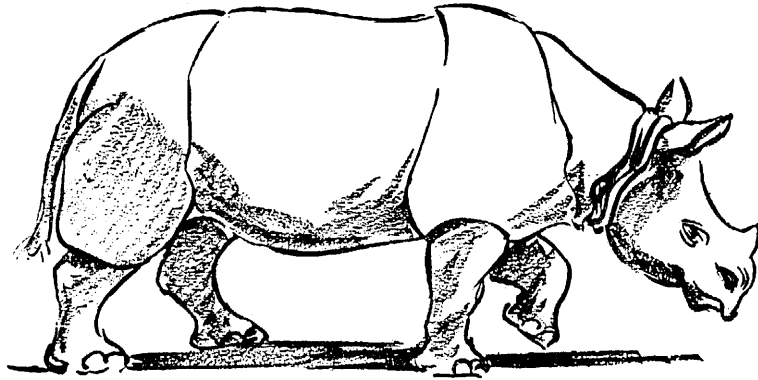


Fig. 66—*Javan Rhinoceros*

only the horn but the bones, blood, and other parts for medicine. This animal can be saved from extinction only by rigid

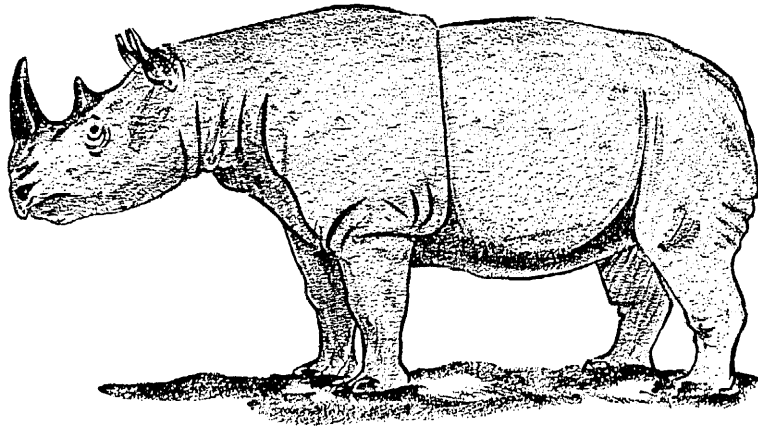


Fig. 67—*Sumatran Rhinoceros*

protection. The Javan rhinoceros lives in the forest. It stays near places where it can wallow and is found both in the swampy lowlands and as high as seven thousand feet in the mountains.

The **Sumatran Rhinoceros** (*Rhinoceros sumatranus*) is the smallest of the family and also the most hairy, especially when young. This rhinoceros carries two horns, and the folds of the brownish black skin are much less marked. On the mainland it has much the same range as the Javan rhinoceros; on the islands it occurs in Sumatra and Borneo but not in Java. Its habits are very similar to those of the Javan rhinoceros but it prefers the thickest of forest jungle on rough mountainsides. Mud wallows are necessary for the health of this animal, and when found they are a sure indication that rhinoceros are in the vicinity. Like the Javan rhinoceros it has been persistently hunted for its horns and blood, used as medicine by the Chinese, and consequently it is no longer found over much of the country where it once existed. It also is doomed to extinction unless adequate protection is given it.

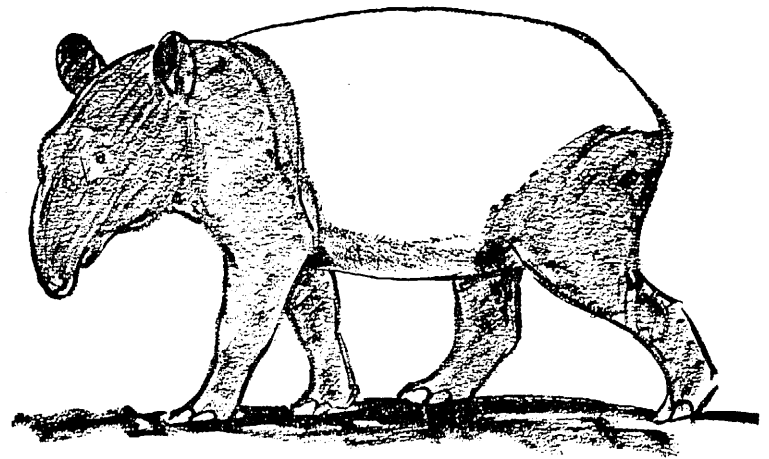


Fig. 68—*Malay Tapir*

#### TAPIRS. FAMILY TAPIRIDÆ

This family includes the Old World and New World tapirs. The New World tapirs are found in Central and South America while in the Old World the single species is found from