

The Primates, Carnivores and Ungulates of the Peninsular Region.

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This account of some of the animals of the Peninsular Region* will probably be of little service to the Zoologist and is not intended for him. But the Straits Asiatic Society has recently agreed to aid a survey of the mammalian fauna of the Malay Peninsula and its lay-members and other local residents who take an interest in such matters should be able with the aid of the keys—which apply only to Peninsular species *inter se*—together with the descriptions—which I have endeavoured to keep free from technicalities—to identify such animals of the three orders now dealt with as may come within the range of their experiences.

The first order contains the monkeys, which, owing to their similarity and near relationship to ourselves, are interesting to all; the other two include those more important and conspicuous mammals that, as big and small game, claim the attention of the shikari.

Of species marked with an asterisk our knowledge is still incomplete, and further information, particularly of their exact distribution beyond that given, is required; to ask for more assistance would probably be useless; nevertheless skins, however roughly made, if accompanied by skulls would be greatly valued.

The reference given as "Blanford" is to the volume entitled "Mammalia" by W. T. Blanford in the "Fauna of British India" Series; which for the time being presents the

* For a definition of the Peninsular Region and a complete enumeration of all the Mammals inhabiting it see Kloss, Journal F. M. S. Museums, Vol. II, No. 3.

many zoologists elephants are considered to be closely connected with the rodents.

45. *ELEPHAS MAXIMUS*, Linn. The Elephant.

Blanford p. 463.

Malay name "Gajah"

Skin nearly naked, blackish grey throughout. An albinistic form occurs. Height at shoulder 8 to 9 feet.

Throughout the Peninsula.

Suborder PERISSODACTYLA.

(Odd-toed Ungulates).

Key to the Families.

- A. Three digits on each foot; horns above the nose
RHINOCEROTIDÆ.
- B. Four digits on fore-feet, three on hind; no horns
TAPIRIDÆ.

Family RHINOCEROTIDÆ.

(Rhinoceroses).

Genus RHINOCEROS.

The animals of this genus are clothed with a very thick skin which in places grows in folds. Their horns, composed of hardened skin, grow throughout life and if lost are reproduced.

Malay name "Badak."

Key to the Species.

- A. A single horn on the nose; body practically hairless
R. SONDAICUS,
- B. Two horns on the nose; body thinly clad with long
bristles R. SUMATRENSIS.

- 46.* RHINOCEROS SONDAICUS, Cuv. The Smaller One-horned Rhinoceros. Blanford p. 474.

Skin practically naked, mosaic-like, folded; blackish-grey throughout. A single horn. Height at shoulder $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The Peninsula.

47. RHINOCEROS SUMATRENSIS, Cuv. The Two-horned Rhinoceros. Blanford p. 477.

Skin thinly clad with long hairs, granular, slightly folded, brownish. Two horns, the foremost largest. Height at shoulder 4 feet.

Throughout the Peninsula.

Family TAPIRIDÆ.

(Tapirs).

Genus TAPIRUS.

The Tapirs are stoutly-built harmless animals with the nose and upper lip produced into short non-flexible snout. There are four toes on each fore-foot, three on each hind foot. They are inhabitants of swampy forest and are a notable instance of discontinuous distribution, one species being Malayan and the other four occurring in Central and South America.

48. TAPIRUS INDICUS, Cuv. The Malay Tapir.

Blanford p. 478.

Malay name "Tenoh" or "Badak himpit."

Adults blackish; with rump, upper thighs and tips of ears whitish. The young are striped with black, or brown, and white for the first half year of life. Height at shoulder about 40 inches.

Throughout the Peninsula.