

CATALOGUE  
OF  
MAMMALIA

IN THE  
INDIAN MUSEUM,  
CALCUTTA.

BY  
W. L. SCLATER, M.A., F.Z.S.,  
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN MUSEUM.

PART II.

Rodentia, Ungulata, Proboscidea, Hyracoidea, Carnivora, Cetacea,  
Sirenia, Marsupialia, Monotremata.

---

CALCUTTA:  
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN MUSEUM,  
1891.

Price: Three Rupees.

Issued- June 1891.

<i>j.</i>	Skull, skele- ton.	[Burma pony]	1866.
<i>k.</i>	Skull, ♀ skeleton.	[Arab, gray]	Sir J. Fayrer, 1872.
<i>l.</i>	Skull	[Pony "Lucknow"]	Sir J. Fayrer.
<i>m.</i>	Skull ♀	[Iceland pony]	W. Rutledge, 1870.
<i>n.</i>	Skull juv.	... ..	A.S.B.
<i>o.</i>	Skull, ♂ skeleton.	.....	Rajah R. Mullick, 1876.
<i>p.</i>	Skull	[Waler Roan pony]	A.S.B.
<i>q.</i>	Skull, ♀ skeleton and skin.	[Shetland pony]	W. Rutledge, 1872.
<i>r.</i>	Feet of an Arab with extra toes.	.....	Purchased, 1870.
<i>s.</i>	Skeleton ♂ mtd.	[Waler Gelding]	W. King. 1888.

Genus **RHINOCEROS.**

Rhinoceros, *Linnaeus Syst. Nat.*, 12th ed., i, p. 104 (1766).

*Ceratorhinus*, *Gray P.Z.S.*, p. 1021 (1867). *Type* *R. sumatrensis*.

*Key of the Indian Species.*

- a.* With one horn only, skull with the post-tympanic and post-glenoid processes of the squamosal bone united for a considerable extent below the meatus auditorius.
- b.* Upper lip rounded off; the posterior neck-fold does not unite with the anterior one to form a saddle; skull with the vomer ankylosed to the skull, and with basi-sphenoid and basi-occipital bones wide and flattened.  
**R. unicornis**, p. 202.
- b*<sup>2</sup>. Upper lip produced into a short proboscis; the posterior neck-fold unites with the anterior one to form a saddle on the neck; skull with the vomer ending freely posteriorly in a jagged point frequently broken off; the basi-sphenoid and basi-occipital very much narrowed and steep at the sides; an ossified mesethmoid present.  
**R. sondaicus**, p. 202.
- a*<sup>2</sup>. With two horns, skull with the post-tympanic and post-glenoid processes of the squamosal separated so as to form an open groove.
- c.* Ears hairy inside; no long fringe of hairs along the ear conch; skull narrow and tooth row short.  
**R. sumatrensis**, p. 204.
- c*<sup>2</sup>. Ears not hairy inside, a long fringe of hairs along the edge of the ear conch; skull broader and with a longer tooth row.  
**R. lasiotis**, p. 204.

**Rhinoceros unicornis.**

- Rhinoceros unicornis*, *Linnæus Syst. Nat.*, 12th ed., i, p. 104 (1766); *Gray P. Z. S.*, p. 1010 (1867); *P. L. Sclater Trans. Zool. Soc.*, ix, p. 645, pl. xcv; *Flower P. Z. S.*, 1876, p. 454.
- Rhinoceros indicus* *G. Cuvier Menagerie du Mus. Hist. Nat.* (1801)\*; *Blyth J. A. S. B.*, xxx, p. 194; id. *J. A. S. B.*, xxxi, p. 151; id. *Cat.*, p. 136; *Jerdon Mamm.*, p. 232, *Lydekker J. A. S. B.*, xlix, p. 135; *Sterndale Mamm. Ind.*, p. 407.
- Rhinoceros asiaticus*, *Blumenbach Handb. Naturg.*, 12th ed., p. 107 (1830).
- Rhinoceros stenocephalus*, *Gray P. Z. S.*, p. 1018 (1867).

The Indian Rhinoceros; Genda or Gonda, Hind.; Gor in Assam.

*Distribution.*—The Terai and country between the Himalayas and the Ganges; from Rohilkund (Jerdon) in the west to Assam; it was formerly plentiful in the Purneah district, but now seems to be almost confined to the Doars to the east of the Teesta River.

a.	Stuffed and ♂	Purneah dist.	G. W. Shillingford, 1871.
	bones of		
	feet.		
b.	Skeleton ♀	"Barrackpore Park"	Medical College Mus. [Ex.],
	mted.		1879.
c.	Skull, skeleton	Gauhati, Assam	F. T. Pollok, 1870.
	incomplete.		
d.	Skull skele-	.....	Zoological Gardens, 1880.
	ton. ♀		
e.	Skull skele-	.....	Rajah of Kuch Behar, 1879.
	ton. ♀		
f.	Skull	.....	A.S.B.
g.	Skull	.....	A.S.B.
h.	Skull ♂	Nepal Terai	Sir E. Baring, 1875.
j.	Skull	Nepal Terai	Sir E. Baring, 1875.
k.	Skull	.....	No history.
l.	Skull	.....	Rajah R. Mullick, 1871.
m.	Skull	.....	W. T. Blanford, 1879.
n.	Skull	.....	A.S.B.
o.	Skull	.....	A.S.B.
p.	Skull	Gauhati, Assam	Mus Coll., 1868.
q.	3 Hoofs	Nepal Terai	J. Anderson, 1880.
r.	Stuffed juv.	.....	A.S.B.
	and skele-		
	ton.		

**Rhinoceros sondaicus.**

- Rhinoceros sondaicus*, *Desmarest Mamm.*, ii, p. 399 (1822); *Horsfield Zool. Res.*, with plate; *Müller and Schlegel, Tem. Verhandl.*, p. 184, pl. xxxiii; *Blyth J. A. S. B.*, xxxi, p. 151; id. *Cat.*, p. 137; *Jerdon Mamm.*, p. 234; *P. L. Sclater, P. Z. S.*, 1874, p. 182, pl. xxviii; *Fraser J. A. S. B.*, xlv, p. 10, pl. v; *P. L. Sclater Trans. Zool. Soc.*, ix, p. 649, pl. xcvi; *Flower P. Z. S.*, 1876, p. 454; *Blyth J. A. S. B.*, xlv, *Burma List*, p. 50; *Rainey P. A. S. B.*, 1878, p. 139; *Sterndale Mamm. Ind.*, p. 410.
- Rhinoceros javanicus* *F. Cuvier Hist. Nat. Mamm.*, livr. 45, with plate (1824); *Gray P. Z. S.*, p. 1009 (1867).

Rhinoceros floweri, *Gray P. Z. S.*, p. 1015 (1867).

Rhinoceros nasalis, *Gray P. Z. S.*, p. 1012 (1867).

### The Sondaic Rhinoceros.

*Distribution.*—The Sunderbunds and formerly the Rajmahal hills in Bengal; Assam, south of the Brahmaputra and Burma, extending southwards through Tenasserim and the Malay peninsula to Sumatra, Java and Borneo.

The comparison of the very fine collection of skulls in the list below, shows that there is no discernable distinction between the Sondaic Rhinoceros of the Sunderbunds, of Tenasserim, and of Java; the skull from Java, though very aged, shows no points of distinction from that of the Sunderbunds. The ossified mesethmoid (*c. f.* Fraser *J. A. S. B.*, xliv, p. 10) is present in only two of the skulls in the collection; in one or two others, however, there are traces of where it should have been, but it has evidently dropped off in the cleaning of the skull; there can be little doubt that it will be found in all carefully cleaned skulls.

The mesethmoid does not appear ever to be ossified in *Rhinoceros unicornis*.

The large stuffed female "a" in the list below shows no trace of a horn, whether this is a constant characteristic of the female of this species or not, it is impossible to state without further evidence; several people, however, who have seen this species alive, confirm this; Blyth asserted that there was no sexual differences in *R. unicornis* and *R. sondaicus*; if therefore the female of *R. sondaicus* has no horn this is not correct.

a. Stuffed, ske- ♀ Sunderbunds leton.	O. L. Fraser and J. F. Barckley, 1874.
b. Stuffed, ♀ juv. Sunderbunds skeleton.	J. F. Barckley, 1872.
c. Skeleton ♀ Jessore dist.	J. H. Barlow, 1834, A.S.B.
d. Skeleton ♂ .....	Babu H. M. Roy, 1884.
e. Skeleton, ♂ juv. skin.	Purchased, 1880.
f. Skeleton, ♀ juv. skin.	W. Rutledge, 1881.
g. Skeleton, ♂ juv. skin.	W. Rutledge, 1879.
h. Skeleton, ♀ juv. skin.	W. Rutledge, 1880.
j. Skull ♂ juv.	W. Rutledge, 1875.
k. Skin ♂ juv.	No history.
l. Skull .....	N. Wallich, A.S.B.
m. Skull Tenasserim	Sir T. H. Maddock, 1842, A.S.B.
n. Skull Tavoy Point	Genl. Fytche, 1861, A.S.B.
o. Skull .. ...	A.S.B.
p. Skull Java	Batavian Soc., 1846, A.S.B.
q. Skull Sunderbunds*	W. W. Shepperd, 1867.
r. Skull ♂ juv. ....	Zoological Gardens.

s. Skull and feet bones.	♂	Matabangah R., Sunderbunds.	Purchased, 1875.
t. Skull	♀	Chillichang Creek, Sunderbunds.	Capt. Charling.
u. Skeleton	.....		No history (1869).
v. Lower jaw	.....		No history.
w. Lower jaw	.....		No history.

### Rhinoceros lasiotis.

? *Rhinoceros crossii*, *Gray P. Z. S.*, p. 250 (1854); *Blyth P. Z. S.*, p. 306 (1861).

*Rhinoceros sumatrensis*, *apud Anderson P. Z. S.*, p. 129 (1872).

*Rhinoceros lasiotis*, *P. L. Sclater P. Z. S.*, pp. 493, 791, pl. xxiii (1872); *id. P. Z. S.*, 1875, p. 566; *id. Ann. Mag. N. H.* (4), x, p. 299; *id. Trans. Zool. Soc.*, ix, p. 652, pl. xcvi; *Flower P. Z. S.*, 1876, p. 455; *id. P. Z. S.*, 1878, p. 634.

*Rhinoceros sumatranus*, *apud Gray Ann. Mag. N. H.* (4), x, p. 208 (1872).

? *Ceratorhinus crossii*, *Blyth J. A. S. B.*, xlv, *Burma List*, p. 51 (1875)

The Hairy-eared Rhinoceros.

*Distribution*.—The Chittagong and Tipperah Hills; this species is replaced by the next in the Malay peninsula and the line of division between the two is not actually made out, but probably this species will be found to be the one distributed all over Burma.

[No specimen in the Museum.]

### Rhinoceros sumatrensis.

“Double-horned Rhinoceros of Sumatra,” *Bell Phil. Trans.*, p. 3, pls. ii, iii, iv (1793).

*Rhinoceros sumatrensis*, *Cuvier Regne An.*, i, 1st ed, p. 240 (1817); *P. L. Sclater P. Z. S.*, 1872, p. 790, pl. lxxvii; *Bartlett P. Z. S.*, 1873, p. 104, pl. xi; *P. L. Sclater. Trans. Zool. Soc.*, ix, p. 650, pl. xcvi.

*Rhinoceros sumatranus*, *Raffles Linn. Trans.*, xiii, p. 268 (1822); *Müller and Schlegel Tem. Verhandl.*, p. 190, pl. xxxiv; *Blyth J. A. S. B.*, xxxi, p. 151; *id. Cat.*, p. 137.

*Rhinoceros sondaicus*, *apud F. Cuvier Hist. Nat. Mamm. livr.* 47, with plate (1825).

*Ceratorhinus sumatranus*, *Gray P. Z. S.*, p. 1021 (1867); *id. Ann. Mag. N. H.* (4), xi, p. 357.

*Ceratorhinus crossii*, *Gray Ann. Mag. N. H.* (4), x, p. 209 (1872).

*Ceratorhinus sumatrensis*, *Garrod P. Z. S.*, p. 92 (1873); *Flower P. Z. S.*, 1876, p. 455; *Blyth J. A. S. B.*, xlv, *Burma List*, p. 52; *Flower P. Z. S.*, 1880, p. 69.

*Ceratorhinus niger*, *Gray Ann. Mag. N. H.* (4), xi, p. 357.

*Ceratorhinus blythii*, *Gray Ann. Mag. N. H.* (4), xi, p. 360.

The Two-horned Rhinoceros.

*Distribution*.—The Malay peninsula and South Tenasserim?; the islands of Sumatra, Java and Borneo.

The skulls of the two-horned Rhinoceros in the Museum do not show any very appreciable variation with the exception of two formerly in the collection of the Asiatic Society; these two skulls,

however, have no recorded history and it is, therefore, impossible to say whence they came.

One of these skulls is remarkable for being much broader than all the others; the other, which, although narrower than the first, is still broader than all the others, is more remarkable still for the extreme length of the tooth row.

As these are the differences specially pointed out by Prof. Flower (P. Z. S., 1878, p. 634) between the Tipperah skull which was supposed to have belonged to an example *R. lasiotis* and the typical Sumatran skulls, it seems probable that these two skulls may also be referable to *R. lasiotis*.

a. Stuffed and ♀ "Singapore" skull.	W. Rutledge, 1875.
b. Skeleton ♀ Malacca mtd.	Purchased, 1875.
c. Skin, skele- ♀ ..... ton.	W. Rutledge, 1879.
d. Skeleton ♂ juv. Malacca	Purchased, 1875.
e. Skeleton ..... f. Skeleton (skull Malacca impt.)	Zoological Gardens, 1889. Dr. Maingay, 1867.
g. Skull (with ♂ Tenasserim limb bones).	E. O'Reilly, 1847, A.S.B.
h. Skull ♂ Tenasserim	Sir T. H. Maddock, 1842, A.S.B.
j. Skull Tenasserim	Sir T. H. Maddock, 1842, A.S.B.
k. Skull .....	No history, A.S.B.
l. Skull .....	No history, A.S.B.
m. Skull .....	No history.
n. Skull .....	No history.
o. Skin, skull ♀ "Singapore" juv.	W. Rutledge, 1885.
p. Pt. of skull Upper Martaban	E. Blyth, 1861, A.S.B.
q. Nasal bones Sumatra?	Miss Lloyd, A.S.B.
r. Two horns Akyab attached.	Sir P. Sladen, 1877.
s. Skeleton .....	Zoological Gardens (1889).

### Rhinoceros bicornis.

*Rhinoceros unicornis*, var. *bicornis*, *Linnaeus Syst. Nat.*, 12th ed., i, p. 104 (1766).

*Rhinoceros bicornis*, *Gmelin Syst. Nat.*, i, p. 57 (1788); *P. L. Sclater Trans. Zool. Soc.*, ix, p. 655, pl. xcix; *Selous P. Z. S.* 1881, p. 725.

*Rhinoceros africanus*, *Desmarest, Mamm.*, p. 400 (1820); *Blyth Cat.*, p. 138.

*Rhinoceros keitloa*, *A. Smith S. African Zool.*, pl. i (1849); *Blanford Abyssinia*, p. 243.

*Distribution*.—South Africa, extending northwards to Abyssinia.

a-b. 2 Anterior horns .....	W. S. Sherwill, 1843, A.S.B.
-----------------------------	------------------------------

**Rhinoceros simus.**

*Rhinoceros simus*, *Burchell Bull. Soc. Philom.*, p. 96 (1817)\*; *A. Smith S. African Zool.*, pl. xix; *Blyth Cat.*, p. 138; *Selous P. Z. S.*, 1881, p. 725, pl. lxii.

*Distribution*.—South Africa.

a. Anterior horn ..... W. S. Sherwill, 1843,  
A. S. B.

**Order PROBOSCIDEA.**

Animals of large size provided with a long flexible proboscis with finger-like prehensile tip; no clavicles; radius and ulna permanently crossed; tibia and fibula complete; hind-legs pillar-like, femur vertical when standing; manus and pes each consisting of five digits united but separately hoofed; in the skull the jugal bones form the middle of the zygoma only; nasals very short; large and extensive frontal sinus present; tusks are permanent incisors with persistent pulps, but with no enamel; placenta deciduate and zonary.

**Genus ELEPHAS.**

*Elephas*, *Linnaeus Syst. Nat.*, 12th ed., i, p. 48 (1766).

***Elephas indicus*.**

*Elephas indicus*, *Linnaeus Mus. Frid. Adolph.*, i, p. 11 (1754)\*; *Cuvier Tab. Element d'Hist. Nat.*, p. 148 (1798)\*; *Corse As. Res.*, iii, p. 29; *Elliot Madr. Journ.*, x, p. 219; *Blyth Cat.*, p. 134; *Ferdon Mamm.*, p. 229; *Johnstone P. A. S. B.*, 1868, p. 127.

*Elephas maximus*, *Linnaeus Syst. Nat.*, 12th ed., i, p. 48 (1766) [pt.]

*Elephas asiaticus*, *Blumenbach Handbuch der Naturges.*, 12th ed., p. 106 (1830).

The Indian Elephant; *Hasti* or *Gaja*, Sanscrit; *Gaj*, Bengali; *Hati*, Hind.; *Ani* in South India; *Allia*, Cingalese; *Shanh*, Burmese.

*Distribution*.—The peninsula of India, especially the Western Ghats; the Terai region of the Himalayas, Assam, Cachar, Burma and Siam, extending southwards to the Malay peninsula. In Ceylon and Sumatra elephants are also found, but it seems doubtful whether they are a distinct species or not.

Professor Schlegel in a paper published in the Academy of Sciences of Holland (*Verslagen en Med. der Koninkl. Acad. van Vetens. Afd. Natuurkunde*, 1861, p. 101) a translation of which appeared in the *Natural History Review*, II, p. 72, 1862, has pointed out the distinctions between the true Indian Elephant and that inhabiting the Islands of Ceylon and Sumatra.