

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S
MAMMAL SURVEY OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

REPORT No. 17.

BY R. C. WROUGHTON.

COLLECTION	...	...	No. 17.
LOCALITY	...	...	S. Tenasserim.
DATE	...	...	December 1913-April 1914.
COLLECTED BY	...	...	Mr. G. C. Shortridge.
EARLIER REPORTS...	...	...	No. 1, East Khandesh, Vol. XXI, p. 392, 1912; No. 2, Berars, Vol. XXI, p. 820, 1912; No. 3, Cutch, Vol. XXI, p. 826, 1912; No. 4, Nimar, Vol. XXI, p. 944, 1912; No. 5, Dharwar, Vol. XXI, p. 1170, 1912; No. 6, Kanara, Vol. XXII, p. 29, 1913; No. 7, Central Provinces, Vol. XXII, p. 45, 1913; No. 8, Bellary, Vol. XXII, p. 58, 1913; No. 9, Mysore, Vol. XXII, p. 283, 1913; No. 10, Kathiawar, Vol. XXII, p. 464, 1913; No. 11, Coorg, Vol. XXII, p. 486, 1913; No. 12, Palanpur, Vol. XXII, p. 684, 1913; No. 13, South Ceylon, Vol. XXII, p. 700, 1913; No. 14, N. Shan States, Vol. XXII, p. 710, 1913; No. 15, Kumaon, Vol. XXIII, p. 282, 1914; No. 16, Dry Zone, Central Burma and Mount Popa, Vol. XXIII, p. 460, 1915.

The present collection represents the fauna of the most Southern portion of the Province of Burma. The area covered by it lies between 10° and $13^{\circ} 30'$ N. Latitude, corresponding with the Mergui District of Tenasserim. This District is a long narrow strip, bounded on the West by the Bay of Bengal, and on the East by Siam. In its Northern portion the Tenasserim River runs southward down the centre, separated from the sea by a mountain range, whose highest point is the peak of Myinmoletkat (6,800 ft.). The rest of the District is low-lying broken ground, a good deal of which is covered by the Sea at high tide, and a large amount of the remainder is liable to be flooded during the rains. The total area is 9,798 square miles, and the population about 10 to the square mile. The average rainfall is 163 inches, and the temperature ranges between 93° and 68° . Practically the District, except about 140 square miles of cultivation and perhaps a similar area of old "Toungya" clearings, is under dense forest of which nearly 1,000 square miles is mangrove.

The following are descriptions of the actual camps visited, as furnished by Mr. Shortridge:—

"*Victoria Point*.—Situated at the extreme South of the District. Surrounding country hilly, with no flat country in the immediate neighbourhood. The land around the township has been more or less cleared, and these clearings, being now covered with grass, give the place a somewhat barren appearance during the dry

in all the characters. I prefer to rank them as a geographical race of *kanchil*.

Blyth's *T. fuscatus* and *T. pelandoc*, based on stuffed specimens without locality, are impossible of determination.

This animal much resembles the last in all but size, *T. napu* being very much the larger.

"Very plentiful round Victoria Point but more local and much less numerous further north, on the Tenasserim River. Identical in habits with *napu*.

Weight.—4-5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Vernacular name.—PLANDOK (Malay, Bankachon)."—G. C. S.

(61) MUNTIACUS GRANDICORNIS, Lyd.

The Tenasserim Rib-faced Deer.

1891. *Cervulus muntjac*, Blanford, Mammalia No. 362.

1904. *Cervulus muntjac grandicornis*, Lydekker, Field, CIV, p. 780.

♂ 1, Bankachon; ♂ 3, ♀ 2, Tenasserim; ♂ 3, ♀ 3, in al. 1, Thaget; ♂ 2, ♀ 1, (skull only) Banlaw.

"Plentiful everywhere, but especially so in the bamboo jungles round Thaget."

Vernacular name.—KIJANG (Malay, Bankachon)."—G. C. S.

(62) RUSA UNICOLOR, Bechs.

The Sambhar.

(Synonymy in No. 5.)

♀ 1, Tenasserim; ♀ 1, Thaget; ♀, Banlaw.

(See also Reports Nos. 11 and 15.)

"In adult Sambhar of both sexes, the lower part of the throat always appears to be bare, while in the centre of this bare area there is a small spot always more or less inflamed. The absence of hair is probably due to the animal rubbing its throat against trees on account of the irritation caused by this curious disease or parasite, it certainly has not the appearance of a gland.

Vernacular name.—RUSA (Malay, Bankachon)."—G. C. S.

(63) RHINOCEROS SUMATRENSIS, Cuv.

The Asiatic Two-horned Rhinoceros.

1817. *Rhinoceros sumatrensis*, Cuv., Regne An. 1, p. 240; Blanford, Mammalia No. 336.

1854. *Rhinoceros crossei*, Gray, P. Z. S., p. 251.

1873. *Ceratorhinus niger*, *C. blythii*, Gray, A. M. N. H., XI, pp. 357-360, pl. XI.

♀ 1, near Bankachon.

"Measurements of sp. 4714, ♀, shot near Bankachon, 17 miles inland from Victoria Point, Southern Tenasserim, 7th January 1914.

(1)	Extreme length—tip of nose—up and down horns to tip of tail	.. .. .	..	3,265	mm.
(2)	Tip of nose to root of tail—up and down horns	.. .. .	..	2,600	"
(3)	Tip of nose to root of tail <i>not</i> up and down horns	.. .. .	..	2,520	"
(4)	Length of tail	.. .. .	..	665	"

(5)	Hind foot—from hock to tip of longest nail	420	mm.
(6)	Ear	175	„
(7)	Length of head—tip of nose to between ears—up and down horns	760	„
(8)	Length of head—tip of nose between ears—not up and down horns	680	„
(9)	Height from shoulder to tip of longest toe	1,440	„
(10)	Height of withers to tip of longest toe	1,530	„
(11)	Length of anterior horn—around front curve	130	„
(12)	Girth of neck—half way between head and shoulders..	1,095	„
(13)	Girth behind shoulders	2,145	„
(14)	Girth in front of hind quarters	2,290	„
(15)	Girth of fore foot	550	„
(16)	Girth of hind foot	538	„
(17)	Girth of fore leg half way above the knee	565	„
(18)	Girth of hind leg half way above hock.. .. .	525	„

Iris, dark brown.

Insides of ears, lips, lower throat, and under part around limbs tinged with dull flesh colour.

General colour slate black, although appearing lighter during life owing to a thin and probably permanent coating of dry mud.

Skin folds not very marked though easily felt, particularly on the shoulders. Tail very much compressed laterally at end.

(For full particulars of the shooting of this rhinoceros, see Miscellaneous Note No. VI).

Vernacular name.—KYAN-CHYAW (Burmese), BADA-K-RYIA (Malay Bankachon).”—G. C. S.

(64) *SUS JUBATUS*, Mill.

The Tenasserim Wild Pig.

1891. *Sus cristatus*, Blanford, Mammalia No. 374 (partim).

1906. *Sus jubatus*, Miller, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXX, p. 746.

♂ 3, ♀ 1, Bankachon.

This undoubtedly represents Miller's *S. jubatus*. The type of that species was from Trong, Lower Siam, but out of 13 specimens examined by him all but two were from Tenasserim. Blanford in his remarks (l.c.) says "According to Blyth the Tenasserim wild pig is a much smaller form than *S. cristatus* of India." The present is no doubt the animal referred to. I can find no specific difference between the 'red' and 'black' specimens. All are immature, and from the material here available the only possible conclusion is that the colour is an age or sex character or partly both.

"Wild pigs are plentiful inland from Victoria Point. Around Maliwun two varieties are recognised both by resident Europeans and Natives.

Vernacular names.—BABI or BABI-UTAN (Malay, Bankachon).”—G. C. S.

SUPPLEMENT.

The following, included in this Collection, belong to the Dry Zone fauna dealt with in the last Report:—

1. *FELIS AFFINIS*, Gray.

5230, Tagyigin, Gudalin; 5231, Yin, Rani (Dist. Commissioner, Lower Chindwin).