

in Krung Kao Province, approximate Lat. $14^{\circ} 55'$, where I saw them on more than one occasion in the year 1906. Since then some of this jungle has been brought under cultivation, possibly all of it. I was told that, in the dry season of the year 1906, a "lamang" stag, impelled by thirst, actually ran down in the day time into the water in a railway borrow pit close to Ban Mi station and market, on the railway above Lopburi, and was mobbed by the local people and killed by knives and sticks. I see no reason why "lamang" should not be found on the west of the Menam Chao Praya in this latitude, as I believe there is country on that side suitable for their existence.

A. J. IRWIN.

Bangkok,
15th July, 1914.

No. IV.—NOTE ON TWO RARE MAMMALS, BERDMORE'S
RAT (*HAPALOMYS LONGICAUDATUS*) AND
FEA'S MUNTJAC (*CERVULUS FEÆ*).

Hapalomys longicaudatus. Berdmore's Rat. In January when clearing bamboo jungle to form a camp, a specimen of this rat was paralyzed by a blow on the back, and drowned in spirit in order to preserve all vermin. Dr. Rankin took it home, and Mr. Oldfield Thomas has identified the rat as *H. longicaudatus*, previously only known by specimens from Burma and Tavoy. This rat may be known by the flat nail on the hallux, which appears to be partly opposable, and by the teeth which, to quote Blanford, "differ all from other *Muridae* in having the tubercles of the anterior lower molar triserially arranged."

The dimensions of the living specimen were: Length 6.4 in. Tail 8.4 in. Hind foot 1 in. Ear from orifice 55 in. Vibrissae black, 1.5 in. long.

The fur was dense and soft, of a warm brown colour, lighter on nose and cheeks and with blackish hairs intermixed on forehead and back. Tail, thinly haired with white at the tip. All lower surfaces white from chin to vent. Feet, dirty pink. Found in uninhabited bamboo and teak jungle on the Quaa Noi river, N. Lat. $14^{\circ} 22'$.

Cervulus feae. Fea's Muntjac. My coolies when searching for food came across the dead body of a deer which they did not recognize. The deer had been killed by a leopard while drinking in the Menam Lor, a tributary of the Quaa Noi, and at that point about 4 miles from Kow Pra on the Tenasserim boundary in N. Lat. $14^{\circ} 23'$. On that day I also was searching for food, and returned to camp in the late evening to find that the hungry men, having found the deer, had eaten all of it and had roasted the head and mashed it up. The horns, similar to those of a Barking Deer, had been turned into knife handles, and the skin had been twisted up into pack ropes. All that I recovered of this rare deer was a piece of the skin with the tail attached; and this, taken in conjunction with the horns and locality, I consider places the question of identification beyond doubt. So far as I know, this is the second specimen so far recorded, the first having been obtained many years ago in Tenasserim.

Colour. The hair of the back, dark brown, each hair either tipped or annulated with golden yellow. A few white hairs intermixed, and these also are tipped golden yellow. Tail, pure white, with a narrow black line down the centre. Length of tail in dried skin (probably stretched) 6 in. and the white hairs project for 1.3 in. beyond this.

The Karen guide informed me that this was the "ee-kung" and that it took place of the "ee-keng" or Barking Deer in the evergreen jungle, and that the call of the two species was similar.

K. G. GAIRDNER.

June, 1914.

No. V.—NOTE ON LANGUR MONKEYS.

On pages 33 and 36 of Vol. I. No. 1 of the *Journal*, I referred to two species of *Semnopithecus* (now *Presbytis*) which I was unable to identify.

I have now heard from the British Museum authorities that the species described on p. 33 as "black in colour, with poll and tail french-grey, and with bare rings around the eyes of a pinkish white colour", is *Presbytis obscurus*. This species extends down the Malay Peninsula, the northern limit in Siam apparently being N. Lat. $13^{\circ} 20'$.