

*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.

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#### 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.  $13^{\circ} 20'$ .

On p. 36 I referred to another species as occurring North of Lat. 13° 20', which was grizzled black in colour, with long silvery grey whiskers. This has been identified as *P. germaini*. This species was first described from Cochin China, though Flower in 1900 recorded it from Siam.

Of this species two adults measured :—

Nose to root of tail	Tail	Hind leg, anus to foot	Foot with middle toe	Arm	Hand
20 in.	29 in.	12 in.	6 in.	10 in.	3.5 in.
19.5 in.	30.5 in.	13.5 in.	6 in.	11 in.	4.5 in.

In both sexes the bare skin of face, hands and feet is black; the inguinal region, in the male, is dark brown. Two females had a conspicuous white streak running from the anus down the inside of either thigh for 2 in., this mark being wanting in all males examined. Callosities, dirty yellow. Body skin, dirty light ash. Colour of the body hair, dark grizzled grey running to black on uppers of hands and feet and extremity of tail. Whiskers, silvery grey up to 2½ in. long and almost concealing the ears. Specimens obtained during January and February had the tail hair short and bristly, while specimens obtained in July, had the tail much more thickly haired. Two males obtained in July weighed each 19 lbs. and the chest circumference was 19.5 in. The mating season is, I believe, July or August.

It appears to be only locally distributed in Ratburi and only in the low country; but will probably be found common in Eastern Siam.

K. G. GAIRDNER.

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No. VI.—LARGE HORNS OF MALAY SAMBAR (*CERVUS*,  
*UNICOLOR EQUINUS*).

The accompanying illustration shows the head of a Sambar in the possession of Mr. R. Agey Moore.

The horns are probably a record for Siam, and are longer than any recorded by Rowland Ward for the species, though a specimen is now recorded from Burma (vide *Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Journal*, Vol. XXI p. 248.) with a length of 38 in. and girth of 10 in.