

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

No. I.—ADDITIONS TO THE MAMMALIAN FAUNA OF RATBURI.

During the period December-June 1915 the following mammals were obtained in the Sai Yoke district of Ratburi, additional to the List published in the *Journal* Vol. 1. No. 3.

Presbytis Phayrei. Phayre's Leaf monkey. (Siamese, "Karng")
M. 1. F. 1. with fully developed foetus.

This species was obtained in N. Lat 14° 40' on the range of mountains east of Si-sa-wad (vide Map frontispiece Vol. 1. No. 3.), but was not observed west of that range. Both were obtained in evergreen forest at an elevation of 1000 metres, and probably at the southern limit of the species.

Specimens obtained agreed very closely with Col. Tickell's description and measurements of an adult female obtained east of Moulmein, and in his sketch he emphasizes the dark colour of the hands and feet, as opposed to the light body colour. Blanford, in *Fauna B.I.*, adopted Col. Tickell's sketch for the species, but seems rather uncertain as to whether Col. Tickell's animal may not have been *S. albocinereus*.

Even if the southern form shows no structural difference from the Northern or Arakan type, yet the colour of the southern appears to be constantly lighter. A description of freshly killed specimens is as follows:—

Back, sides, flanks and tail, light silvery grey. Legs and forearms, darker grey. Hands and feet, almost black. Eyebrows and forehead, brownish. Orbital skin, dark bluish. Upper lip from nostrils down, and all lower lip, pinkish flesh-colour. Ears, very dark brown. Callosities, dirty yellow. Inguinal region, bluish white, and female with the triangular sex mark down inners of thighs as in *P. Germaini*. Hair of poll produced into a median crest, the apex of which is slightly in front of ears. Whiskers long, almost concealing ears from the front. Tail slightly tufted.

The male measured as follows:—Length 22.5 in. Tail 30.5 Hand 5. Foot 6.75. The fully developed foetus (obtained 19/5/15) was in colour light fawn or straw colour, the extremity of tail being greyish chestnut.

Arctictis binturong. The Bear Cat (Karang "Ka-cheu"). 1 flat skin. 1 skull.

Both specimens were obtained by surveyors near Sai Yoke, though the Karangs are well acquainted with the animal and state it is generally distributed in evergreen forest.

In 1914 I received a skull from Pachin in Eastern Siam, and Blanford also records the species from Siam. Recently the Bombay N. H. S. Survey has obtained 2 skins without skulls near Tenasserim village.

Blanford states that the head and body measure 28-33 in., tail

26-27, but his skull measurements of an adult female are nearly an inch less both ways than the Sai Yoke skull which measures:—

Sai Yoke skull. Basal length 5.67 in. Zygomatic breadth 3.85
 Pachin skull " " 5.3 " " " 3.25

In the skull the number of molar and premolar teeth is variable, but the skull is markedly different from that of any other members of the family Viverridae. The skin may be recognized by the generally coarse black pelage, tufted ears, naked tarsi and long bushy tail.

It is I believe the only Siamese mammal with a truly prehensile tail, and, according to the Karangs, can suspend itself by the tail alone.

Arctonyx collaris. The Hog-badger (Siamese "Moo Ring")
 1 Female. Sai Yoke. 1 flat skin, Si-sa-wad.

This full-grown female measured:—Head and body 30.2 in. Tail 10.25 or with hair 13.2. Hind foot 4.2. Height at shoulder 12.5. Ear 1.1. Snout to eye 4.2. Skull, basal 6.05 in. Zygomatic breadth 3.36, and greatest breadth 3.58 in.

Colour. Eye, very small, brown. Snout, yellowish pink; lips, pinkish white. Feet and all body skin, yellowish. Toes broad and mobile. Claws, bear like and grooved, pale horn. General colour of of body and tail, dirty yellowish white, the longer body hairs being buff at base and tips, and black in middle. The head, face, ears and a band beneath lower jaw, very dark brown. A whitish patch around eyes, and a yellowish median line from crown to snout. Ears, tipped buff. Fore legs and feet, black from shoulders down, hind feet black, the legs buff and black.

This specimen was obtained (10/6/15) in rocky bamboo jungle. A coolie saw the animal approaching and missed it three times with the 12 bore, and thereupon seized the animal by the tail and broke its back with a stick. This behaviour accords with Col. Tickell's statement that "it is dull of sight, and its only acute sense appears to be that of smell." Two scent glands were found discharging into the post-caudal pocket, the latter formed by the base of the tail which was 2 in. broad. The secretion was brownish yellow, and the hind parts were stained by the flow; and the stench so pervaded the beast that the coolies, to their sorrow, were unable to eat the flesh.

Mr. A. A. Porter obtained a specimen in Raheng district, and Blanford records the species from Tenasserim. The Bombay N. H. S. survey failed to obtain it.

Chiropodomys (gliroides) peguensis. The Burmese Tufted-tailed Tree-mouse.

1 male. This was obtained west of Si-sa-wad at 960 metres elevation, in evergreen jungle. Length 96 mm. Tail 125. Hind foot 20.5. Ear from skull 18.2. Width between ear tips 45 mm.

General appearance. Short broad head and large prominent eyes. Ears almost circular. Feet short, with flat nails on pollex and hallux. *Colour*. Brown above, the lower surface, white. Tail slightly tufted, the longest hairs being on extreme one-third. Blanford records this species from Burmah, and the Bombay N. H. S. Survey has recently obtained a number of specimens in southern Tenasserim.

In addition to the above, specimens of 17 other species already recorded were obtained this year, of which the following are of interest:—

Ursus Malayanus. The Malay Bear (Siamese Mi Mah or Mi Moo).

A large female was obtained with half-grown cub. The female measured:—Snout to vent 42.7 inches. Tail, represented only by a tuft of hairs. Height at shoulder 21 in. Hind leg, vent to heel 15.7. Hand 5.5. Foot 7. Ear 2.5, or from crown 1.6. Snout to base of ear 11 in. Width on crown between ears 8. Circumferences: Chest 33 in. Belly 35. Forearm 12.2. Leg 10.3. Skull. Basal length, 8.22 in. Zygomatic breadth, 7.68. Canines yellow, flat topped (this was the case in the only other Ratburi skull I have examined). Claws grooved, nearly black (Blanford says "pale horn, sometimes dusky"). Muzzle and chin, greyish white. Eye, brown. Palms and soles, dirty flesh colour, slightly haired at bases of digits. I believe mammæ should be 3 pairs. I noticed but 2 pairs, the pectoral longest.

Hapalomys longicaudatus. Berdmore's Rat.

A male of this rare rat was obtained at Sai Yoke within 3 miles of where last year's specimen was found (vide *Journal* No. 2. page 115). It measured:—Length 154 mm. Tail 208. Hind foot 29. Fore foot 17. Ear from orifice 13. Vibrissae 55 mm. These measurements accord fairly with those of the specimen taken last year.

In this specimen the lower lip was much drawn back, exposing the incisors almost to the gums, but this may have been due to trapping. The Bombay N. H. S. Mammal Survey recently obtained 2 specimens in southern Tenasserim.

Capricornis sumatrensis milne-edwardsi. The Burmese Goat Antelope.

A nearly full grown female was obtained East of Si-sa-wad measuring:—L. 41 in. Ht. at shoulder, 31. Ht. at withers, 32. Ear from skull, 7.8. Tail without hair, 4.8. Body circumference, 32. Hair of mane, 4.7. Horns, brown, 2. in. (these came away with the skin, having no pedicels). Suborbital glands $\frac{1}{4}$ in. dia., situate 1.75 in front of eyes. Inter-digital glands (orifice $\frac{1}{8}$ dia.) on both fore and hind feet, the secreting bag being 2 in. in length. The secretion had no scent.

Colour. Eye, brown. Naked inners of ears, yellowish flesh colour. Face and cheeks, black, a white stripe extending 2 in. from mouth, a small dull chestnut patch above upper lip. Outers and front bases of ears, the hairs basally black, tipped bright chestnut. Chin, blackish; throat, white and chestnut mixed. Whole body, greyish brown with a plum-coloured tinge—the hairs being basally white, tipped with dark brown or black. Dorsal stripe extending to tail, chocolate brown—the basal half of the hairs being white. Uppers of fore-legs, very dark brown—the hind legs somewhat lighter, but both chestnut from knees and hocks downwards. Tail, naked beneath.

Cervulus feae. Fea's Muntjac. The Black Barking Deer.

Another specimen of this rare deer was obtained within 2 miles of the spot where part of a specimen was procured last year (vide *Journal* No. 2. page 116).

Unfortunately the surveyor who procured the animal, kept only the skin without head or legs. He informed me that he had, in 1912, shot this animal in the Huè Sut Yhai in N. Lat 12°40.'

Sus cristatus. The Indian Wild Boar.

Some doubt has been expressed as to the identification of pig obtained in the Ratburi district; and pigs obtained in lower Tenasserim by the Bombay N. H. S. Mammal Survey have been classified as the smaller species viz:—*Sus jubatus*—the Tenasserim Wild Pig. Unfortunately the weights and measurements of these specimens are not given. The measurements of a boar and sow obtained in Ratburi district are given here, together with those given by Blanford for the Indian species, and it will be seen that Ratburi specimens are well up to the Indian—sows being constantly smaller than boars.

Fauna B.I.	Length	Height	Skull basal	Zygomatic	Weight.
Boar. } Petchaburi. } Boar. }	60 in.	28-36	13.75	7.3	200-300 lbs.
	57 in.	33 in.	—	—	estimated 300.
Sai Yoke. Sow.	52 in.	31½ in.	11.9 in.	5.4 in.	175 lbs.

Further skulls are desirable, with body measurements and weights if possible.

K. G. GAIRDNER.

Oct., 1915.

No. II.—NOTE ON SAMBAR (*CERVUS UNICOLOR*)
SHEDDING ITS HORNS.

As there seems to be considerable diversity of opinion as to how often sambar shed their horns, the following may be of interest.

A stag which was caught when a few months old and obtained by the present owner at the age of 2 years, has for the last four years while in his possession shed its horns annually in August.

The horns have not appreciably become bigger with each successive year, but this year they appear to show signs of being larger than before. In 1912 the left horn had an extra tine just above the brow tine, but this has not appeared since.

According the Blandford and Lydekker wild stags in India do not shed their horns regularly every season, and it would be interesting to know in what months sambar with fully developed horns have been shot in Siam.

P. A. R. BARRON.

Nov., 1915.

No. III.—A NEW SNAKE FOR BANGKOK.

Since completing my articles on the Snakes of Bangkok, another species has been added to the list, viz., *Lycodon laevis*, caught last month beneath some fire-wood at Bangkok Noi. The descriptions of this snake, taken no doubt from museum specimens, give the colour as being "dark brown above, with a whitish cross-band on the occiput