

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW MACAQUE FROM SIAM.

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Macaca siamica, sp. nov.

Type. Adult male (skin and skull) No. 2530/ C.B.K. Collected in the Me Ping rapids below Chiengmai, North Siam, 850ft, on 14th April 1916 by K.G. Gairdner. Original No. 320.

Characters. A small macaque, with dark grey shoulders, bright ochraceous rump and greyish limbs, of the same group as *rhesus* and *assamensis*, with tail about half the length of head and body, untufted and evenly furred throughout (as in the long-tailed "crab eating" macaque). Size and skull characters about as in *M. brevicauda*¹ of Hainan, to which it is probably most nearly related.

No form of crest; hair of crown growing straight back from the forehead, not lengthened nor radiating; hairs on sides of head and neck only slightly lengthened; no mane. Buttocks covered with hair to the edges of the callosities.

Colour. A few stiff black hairs above the eyes and numerous finer black hairs scattered over the face.

Top of head to lower back deep mouse-grey, the extremities of the hairs with two ochraceous-buff and two blackish annulations, the lumber region slightly tinged with russet; shoulders, fore-limbs and hands intermediate between natural grey and deep mouse-grey, the hair of the shoulders faintly annulated, of the fore-arms tipped, with very pale buff. Rump and upper thighs light neutral-grey with the distal portions of the hairs bright ochraceous-orange, which is the dominant colour of those unspckled areas; hind-limbs and feet pale neutral-grey with a yellowish tinge, their outer sides washed with pale ochraceous-buff; buttocks pale dull buffy.

Face, sides of neck and underparts of body pale grey with a slight yellowish tinge most marked on the abdomen.

Hairs of upper side of tail with light neutral-grey bases, those

¹ *Pithecus brachyurus* (nec H. Smith), Elliot, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) iv, p. 251 (1909).

Pithecus brevicaudus id., Review of the Primates, ii, p. 216 (1913).

of the basal portion annulated with ochraceous, those of the distal part buffy-grey, an indistinct dark median line; underside pale buffy grey. (The last inch of the upper surface is clad with short blackish hairs, but as the underside is uniformly haired to the end, this is possibly the result of some accident).

“Orbital skin pinkish red, anal skin bright deep pink, abdominal skin bluish, palms and soles dark hair brown” (K. G. G.).

Skull and teeth. The skull, though fully adult with much worn canines, slightly worn molars and with sutures obliterated, is of a somewhat infantile type, light in structure and lacking crests or ridges. The orbits are almost as high as broad, as in *M. brevicauda* to which there is a close general resemblance; but in *siamica* the muzzle is longer and broader and therefore the face more sloping, the orbits are also less vertical, with their outer sides more retreating, the zygomata are lighter and the nares more elliptical, less V-shaped. The upper tooth rows are more parallel than in *brevicauda* and the posterior nares are broader. The mandible is of the same type though longer, but the ascending ramus is considerably narrower, with its anterior edge sloping backwards from below, instead of being nearly vertical.

Measurements. Collector's external measurements taken in the flesh:—head and body, 495; tail, 235; hind foot, s u., 137; ear, 38. Skull:—greatest length, 119; condylo-basal length, 92; basal length, 83; palatal length, 52; upper molar series (alveoli), 31.6; m^2 — m^2 (alveoli), 21; breadth of rostrum across canines (alveoli), 33; occipito-nasal length, 100; breadth of brain case, 59; external biorbital breadth, 65; zygomatic breadth, ± 80 ; mastoid breadth, 66; orbits 23×25 ; greatest length of mandible, 87.5; lower molar series (alveoli), 36.6; height of coronal process, 45.5; horizontal breadth of ramus through condyle, 25.

Specimens examined. One, the type.

Remarks. To this species possibly belongs the animal referred to by Blanford as coming from the Laos country in Upper Siam (Fauna. Brit. Ind. Mammals, p. 15).

Mr. Gairdner notes on his specimen, “Common along the banks

¹ Thomas and Wroughton, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., (8), iii, p. 381 (1909).

of the Me Ping River but very hard to get, as it comes to ground and runs off." This is the habit of *nemestrina*, *adusta* and *rufescens* also, at the slightest cause for alarm, and, apart from the amount of lead they will carry away, explains why they are so comparatively rare in collections.

Of the several groups of macaques that occur in Siam, *siamica* represents the moderately short, furry-tailed section, to which belong also *rhesus* and *assamensis*, and possibly *resimal* from Java. I have compared it with *brevicauda*, of which the tail is said by Swinhoe to be clothed with "thin harsh adpressed hair projecting $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch beyond the bone" (P. Z. S. 1870, p. 227, under *Macacus erythraeus*).

Other groups are the "stump-tailed" section including *arctoides*, of which *rufescens* Anderson, and *harmandi* Trouessart, both recorded from Siam, are possibly subspecies; the "pig-tailed" group, containing *nemestrina*, of which *adusta* and *insulana* Miller, and *andamanensis* (= *leoninus*) all seem to be local representatives; and the long-tailed "crab-eating" monkeys, *irus* Cuvier, to examples of which from Peninsular Siam, Elliot has given the name *capitalis*.