



With the Author's Compliments.

A
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT
OF THE
MAMMALS OF BORNEO.

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unable to produce the rattling or quivering noise which the more highly specialized forms of porcupine make under the influence of fear or anger.

Dr. Günther described a tail-less specimen of this porcupine as *Trichys lipura*, but on the discovery that it possessed a tail Mr. Thomas re-named it *T. guentheri*. I had the good fortune to procure a mother and young one which put an end to any more doubt as regards the normal possession of a tail by this porcupine, the young one having a tail and the mother no sign of one. The specimens are now in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. The natives of Sarawak call the porcupine "ankis," and say that there are two species, but the reason is simply because they see some with a tail and some without. However I should not be surprised to find that *Atherura* also occurs in Sarawak. Kayan name: 'Buka.'

Hab. Baram River (C. Hose). Sarawak (A. Everett). Rijang River (H. B. Low). Mount Dulit (C. Hose). Mount Batu Song (C. Hose).

ORDER UNGULATA.
FAMILY ELEPHANTIDÆ.
GENUS ELEPHAS.
ELEPHAS INDICUS.

Elephas indicus, Cuv. Règne An. 1. p. 231 (1817).

Skin nearly naked. Tail with a row of long coarse hairs for a few inches before and behind and round the end only. Five hoofs normally on each fore foot; four hoofs on each hind foot. The number of ridges in each molar, from the first to the last, is 4, 8, 12, 12, 16 and 24, with slight variation. Colour, blackish grey throughout.

Dimensions.—Height at the shoulder in adult elephants is almost exactly twice the circumference of the fore foot. Adult males do not, as a rule, exceed 9 feet, females 8 feet, in height.

The elephants in Borneo are only met with in the northern portion of the island. They are very destructive to the gardens. They are called by the Malays 'Gajah.'

Some fine specimens of skulls of these animals are preserved in the Sarawak Museum.

FAMILY RHINOCEROTIDÆ.
GENUS RHINOCEROS.
RHINOCEROS SUMATRANUS.

Rhinoceros sumatranus. Raffles. Tr L. S. xiii. p. 268 (1820).

This is the smallest of living rhinoceroses and the most hairy, the greater part of the body being thinly clad with hair of some length, and there being hair of considerable though varying length on the ears and tail. The two horns are some distance apart at the base; both are slender above, and the anterior horn, in fine specimens, is elongate and curved backwards. The skin is usually rough and granular; the folds, though much less marked than in the one-horned species, are still existent, but only that behind the shoulders is continued across the back. Incisors in adults ♂, the lower pair lateral, large, and pointed; sometimes lost in old animals.

Colour varying from earthy-brown to almost black; hair of body brown or black.

Dimensions—Somewhat variable. The type of *R. lasiotis* was 4-ft. 4-in. high at the shoulder, and 8 feet long from snout to root of tail; its weight about 2000 lbs. (*Anderson*). An old female from Malacca was only 3-ft. 8-in. high. The average height of adults is probably 4 feet to 4 feet 6-in. The largest known specimen of the anterior horn measures 32 inches over the curve. Skull 20 inches in basal length, 11.25 in zygomatic breadth.

Varieties—Specimens from Chittagong and Malacca were living at the same time in the Zoological Society's Gardens, London, in 1872; and the former was distinguished by Sclater as *R. lasiotis* on account of its larger size, paler and browner colour, smoother skin, longer, finer, and more rufescent hair, shorter and more tufted tail, by the ears having a fringe of long hair but being naked inside, and above all by the much greater breadth of the head. Unquestionably the differences are considerable; but by far the most remarkable—the shape of the head—was shown by Blyth to be variable in both *R. unicornis* and *R. sondaicus*, for he figured and described a broad and a narrow type of each (*J. A. S. B.* xxxi, p. 156, pls. i-iv) as well as of *R. Sumatrensis*. The other distinctions scarcely appear to me of specific value, and I am inclined to regard the two forms as varieties only.

Habits—Very similar to those of the other species; this rhinoceros inhabits forests and ascends hills to a considerable elevation, having been observed 4000 feet above the sea in Tenasserim by Tickell. It is a shy and timid animal, but easily tamed even when adult. The horn is valued by the Chinese for the purpose of medicine; and it is occasionally met with in the interior of Borneo, but it is rare in the low country.