

**ANIMAL LIFE**  
**OF**  
**MALAYSIA**

**BY**

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## NOTE-BOOK

In what parts of the Philippine archipelago are wild hogs found?

How is the Philippine pig like the wild hog?

In what way do the tusks of the wild boar differ from those of the babirusa?

Compare the stomach of the hog with that of the ruminant. In what respect are the hog and the carabao alike?

Why is the wild hog a nuisance to farmers?

How does the life history of the babirusa differ from that of the common pig?

Explain fully how a land animal breathes. What is the use of respiration, or breathing?



FIG. 25. Indian rhinoceros

### THE RHINOCEROS

One of the most remarkable animals of Malaysia is the rhinoceros (*rhī nōç'e rōs*). Its skin is almost hairless and is very tough and hard. In some kinds it is thickened on the shoulders and thighs into plate-like shields. Growing upon the

nose is a horn, or sometimes two horns. The horn is solid and dark in color. In some species it grows to be nearly two feet long. The horn is thought to be used as a means of defense.

The head of a rhinoceros is somewhat like a wild hog's in shape. The eye is very small and shows a low degree of intelligence. The upper lip is longer than the lower and looks like a snout. It is used in getting food, but the rhinoceros does not root in the ground for its food. It eats grass, tender shoots, and herbs.

Each foot has three hoofed toes.

The body is very big and clumsy, in size nearly equal to the elephant's. The legs are short and the huge body nearly touches the ground.

The rhinoceros is fond of wallowing in the water and mud like the wild hog. Name another Philippine animal that has the same habit.

This animal lives in Africa, India, and Malaysia. The Indian rhinoceros grows to be nearly six feet high and ten feet long. The Malaysian form is about two-thirds as large. Both the one-horned and the two-horned species are found in Malaysia.

In the western part of Java the one-horned rhinoceros is common, being found in both lowlands and highlands. It is about four and a half feet high and seven feet long. The horn is often more than a foot in length.

The rhinoceros of Sumatra is a little smaller than that of Java. It is more thickly covered with hair and has two horns, the second or shorter horn growing behind the first.

When the rhinoceros is trying to escape an enemy it runs in a peculiar kind of trot with its head down almost to the ground. It looks awkward, but it can run fast. When it is injured, however, it rushes at its enemy fiercely and unless the hunter can get away quickly he is in danger of being run down and killed.

*Bones of the Feet.* It is of interest now to notice more



FIG. 26. Head of two-horned African rhinoceros

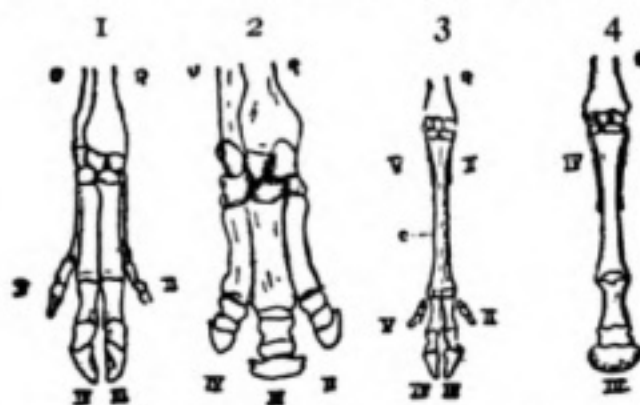


FIG. 27. Bones of feet: (1) pig; (2) rhinoceros; (3) deer; (4) horse. I to V, first to fifth toes; (U) Ulna and (R) Radius, bones of fore leg

closely the foot of some of the even-and-odd-hoofed animals that we have studied. It will be noted that none of them has the full number of toes present.

The pig, Fig. 27 (1), has the largest number, four, only the fifth being lacking. In the foot of the deer you will see that in addition to a complete loss of the first, both the second and the fifth have become rudimentary. You will further notice that the bone marked (C) is composed of two bones in the pig, but that in the ruminant (3) the two have grown together.

In which forms have the ulnar (ül'nar) bones of the leg (U) disappeared?

In the odd-hoofed animals the third toe is always strongly

developed, for it is this one on which much, or all, of the weight of the body is borne.

In the rhinoceros the second and the fourth toes are also well developed; the first and fifth are wanting. In the horse we note the greatest reduction found in any mammal, the third toe being the only one that is functional; even the second and fourth are either entirely wanting or are represented by rudiments as in Fig. 27 (4).

We shall next study a form, the elephant, in which the full number of toes (five) is present.

#### NOTE-BOOK

Name a Philippine animal that has a skin something like that of the rhinoceros. What is the principal difference?

Tell about the horn and its use.

In what way is the head of the rhinoceros like that of the hog? How is it different?

From its number of toes can you tell whether its stomach is like that of the hog or that of the deer?

How does the Malaysian rhinoceros compare with those of other parts of the world?

In what ways does the rhinoceros defend itself?

#### THE ELEPHANT

The elephant (ĕl'efant) is the largest of quadrupeds, although not the largest of animals. It is so tall that when men want to ride it, they make it lie down and then they climb up a short ladder to its back.

Its body is like the carabao's in color; its skin is thick like