# SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS FROM THE INDIAN MAMMAL SURVEY

OF THE

## BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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PART VII.

(Continued from page 85 of this Volume.)

Family II.—CERVIDÆ.

Two subfamilies are recognised which may be distinguished as follows :-

Key to the subfamilies of the Cervide.

A.—Antlers, face, glands, and foot glands (at least in hind limbs) present; no

caudal gland ... I. CERVINÆ.

B.—Antlers, face-glands, and foot-glands

absent; a caudal gland in male ... II. Moschinæ.

Subfamily I.—Cervinæ.

Lydekker recognises only two genera, one of which however he subdivides, into six subgenera. Thomas supports me in holding that all these subgenera should be treated as full genera. One of them is not represented in our region, but the remaining six may be arranged in a key as follows:-

# Key to the genera of the CERVINE.

I.—Upper canines tusk-like in males; horns short; pedicels as long as horns, or longer, and continued downwards as prominent converging frontal ridges; no phalanges to lateral digits ... ... ...

I. Muntiacus.

II.—Upper canines (when present) not tusk-like; long horns on short pedicels, which are not produced downwards on the face; bony phalanges present in lateral digits.

A.—A specialised gland forming a moderately deep cleft on front of hind pasterns; antlers three-tined; tail long.

DISTRIBUTION: ---

P. salvania, Hodgson.

Type locality:—Sikkim (Hodgson).
Other localities:—Sikkim (B. M.)
Type:—B. M. No. 58. 6. 24. 72.

### Suborder II.—Preissodactyla.

Blanford recognises three Families which he distinguishes as follows:—

Key to the families of the Perissodactyla.

A.—Only one digit developed on each foot. I. EQUIDÆ.

B.—More than one digit on each foot.

a. Three digits on each foot ... II. RHINOCEROTIDÆ.

b. Four digits on each foot ... III. TAPIRIDÆ.

Family I.—EQUIDÆ.

Gen.—Equus.

The only genus represented in India.

No. 333. hemionus, Pall. or on its borders which may be distinguished as follows:—

Key to the species of Equus.

A.—Larger height about 4ft. 3 ins.; hoofs

wide, over 75mm. ... 1. kiang, Moorc.

B.—Smaller height about 3ft. 10 ins.;

hoofs narrow, under 62mm. ... 2. o. indicus, Matsc.

#### DISTRIBUTION:

1. E. kiang, Moorcroft.

Type locality:—Ladak.

Other localities:—Ladak; Nepal (B.

M.).

Type:—Unknown. (Type of polyodon, Hodgson, B. M. No. 48.6.11.16).

2. E. onager indicus, Mat- Type locality:—Kach. Schie. Other localities:—Kach.

Other localities:—Kach; Sind; Baluchistan (B. M.).

Type:—Unknown.

Family II.—RHINOCEROTIDÆ.

Gen.—RHINOCEROS.

This, the only genus represented in our area, is divided into two subgenera as follows:—

Key to the subgenera of Rhinoceros.

A.—A single horn on nose ... I. RHINOCEROS.

B.—Two horns on nose ... ... II. DICERORHINUS.

## Subgen. I.—Rhinoceros.

No. 334. unicornis, L. These two species may be dis-No. 335. sondaicus, Desm. tinguished as follows:—

Key to the species of RHINOCEROS (RHINOCEROS).

A.—Fold in front of the shoulder not continued over the back of neck; skin of sides bearing tubercles... 1. unicornis, L.

B.—Fold in front of shoulder continued over back of neck; skin of sides divided into small polygonal scales. 2. sondaicus, Desm.

### DISTRIBUTION :-

1. R. (R). unicornis, Lin- Type locality:—Assam.

Other localities:—Assam; Nepal
(B. M.).

Type:—Unknown. (Type of steno-cephalus, Gray, B. M. No. 722. e.).

2. R. (R) sondaicus, Des- Type locality:—Sumatra. (Diard and marest.

Duvaucal).

Other localities:—Cochin China; Malay Peninsula; Sumatra; Java; Borneo (B. M.).

Type:—Unknown. (Type of nasalis, Gray, B. M. No. 59. 8. 16. 1.).

# Subgen. II.—DICERORHINUS.

No. 336. sumatrensis, Cuv. In 1901 Thomas grudgingly accepted lasiotis, Sclater, as a subspecies of sumatrensis (P. Z. S. ii,

p. 154), solely on its larger size. Lydekker also keeps the two forms separate, and Sclater in his Catalogue of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, distinguishes them as follows:—

Key to the forms of Rhinoceros (Dicerorhinus).

A.—Skull narrow; tooth-row short ... 1. s. sumatrensis, Cuv. B.—Skull broader; tooth-row longer ... 2. s. lasiotis, Scl.

#### DISTRIBUTION:

1. R. (D). sumatrensis sumatrensis, Cuvier.

Other localities:—Pegu; Malay
Peninsula; Borneo (B. M.).

Type:—Unknown. (Type of niger,
Gray, B. M. No. 72.12.31.1.).

2. R. (D). sumatrensis lasiotis, Sclater.

Type locality:—Chittagong.
Other localities:—None.

Type:—B. M. No. 1. 1. 22. 1.