

SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS FROM THE INDIAN
MAMMAL SURVEY

OF THE
BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

By R. C. WROUGHTON, F.Z.S.

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 CERVIDÆ.

- 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 CERVINÆ.

- I.—Upper canines tusk-like in males ;
horns short ; pedicels as long as
horns, or longer, and continued down-
wards as prominent converging
frontal ridges ; no phalanges to
lateral digits I. MONTIACUS.
- II.—Upper canines (when present) not
tusk-like ; long horns on short pedi-
cels, which are not produced down-
wards on the face ; bony phalanges
present in lateral digits.
- A.—A specialised gland forming a mo-
derately deep cleft on front of
hind pasterns ; antlers three-tined ;
tail long.

