

VII. MAMMALS.

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The collection of mammals made by Mr. Stanley Kemp, assisted by officers of the Abor Expeditionary Force, is not a large one and contains specimens of 26 species only. No specimens were collected at any altitude above 4000 ft. and therefore the collection contains no actual novelties as would probably have been the case if collecting had been possible above seven or eight thousand feet. The series of the recently described *Sciurus stevensi* is however interesting, while the single specimen of *Dremomys pernyi* indicates a very wide range for a very distinct species originally described from Sze-chuen. Otherwise the species present belong to the ordinary sub-Himalayan and Assamese fauna.

1. *Macaca* (?) *rhesus* (Audebert).

Macacus rhesus, Blanford, Faun. Brit. Ind. Mamm., p. 13
(1888)

A haversack obtained at Debuk Damda by Mr. Kemp appears to have been made from the body skin of this or an allied form or is possibly derived from *Macaca assamensis*. Positive identification is of course impossible.

2. *Presbytes*, sp.

A small pouch for flint and steel, obtained in the same locality as the preceding specimen, is evidently made from the skin of some species of Langur, probably *P. entellus* or *P. schistaceus*. The latter species is stated by Butler (*Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, xlv (i), p. 332, 1875) to occur in the Naga Hills, but Blanford (*op. cit.*, p. 30) throws doubt on the identification.

3. *Viverra zibetha*, Linn.

Blanford, *op. cit.*, p. 96.

The large Indian civet is represented by two ethnographical specimens, an ornament for a sword hilt made out of a tail obtained at Debuk Damda and a haversack of body skin, from Komsing, both secured by Mr. Kemp. The body fur is, as might be expected, much thicker than in southern specimens with a distinct woolly underfur, which is almost absent in examples of the same species from the Malayan region.

A fairly adult and an immature skull of the same species were found by Captain I. Burn Murdoch in an Abor hut near Upper Rotung, January 8th, 1912.

4. *Mustela flavigula flavigula*, Bodd.

Mustela flavigula typica, Bonhote, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) vii, p. 344 (1901).

An adult skin and skull of the Indian Marten collected by Dr. J. Falkiner are now in the Museum of the Bombay Natural History Society. The fur is fairly long with a woolly underfur and the colour of the head is almost jet black.

5. *Ursus torquatus*, Wagner.

Blanford, *op. cit.*, p. 197.

A haversack purchased at Komsing is probably made from the skin of the Himalayan black bear.

6. *Tupaia belangeri* (Wagner).

Tupaia ferruginea, Blanf. (*nec* Raffles), *op. cit.*, p. 210.

A single male from Kobo, altitude 400 ft., must apparently be referred to *T. belangeri* (Wagn.) which is a northern race of *T. ferruginea*, Raffles, from the Malay Peninsula, from which it differs mainly in its smaller size, and the more yellowish olivaceous speckling of the upper surface, totally devoid of any ferruginous tint. The specimen before me, which is quite adult, shows the character relied on by Anderson for the separation of his *T. chinensis*¹ from *T. belangeri*, viz. the fusion of the two median external cusps of the first molar. This feature is, however, much affected by the relative wear of the teeth and is met with in aged specimens of *T. ferruginea* from Singapore and the southern parts of the Malay Peninsula. Such dimensions as can be taken from the very imperfect skull before me indicate that it belongs to a considerably larger animal than the type of *T. chinensis*. Further material, however, is desirable before any very positive identification can be made. A second young adult animal from Misshing collected by Dr. Falkiner also differs from *T. chinensis* in its larger size.

7. *Talpa micrura*, Hodgs.

Hodgson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, x, p. 910 (1841); Blanford, *op. cit.*, p. 225.

A female from Kobo, 400 ft., and another from Rotung, 1,300 ft., are referable to this species, which was apparently common, though difficult to procure.

The species is distinguished from *T. leucura*, which inhabits higher altitudes in the same countries and extends throughout Burma, by possessing four and not three premolars only.

¹ Anderson, Anat. and Zool. Res., p. 129, pl. vii, figs. 8, 9 (1878).

The skulls of the present specimens are rather small, measuring 33 mm. in total length against about 35 mm., which is the length given by Blanford and others. This may, however, be due to the fact that they are females and not very old specimens, though quite adult.

8. *Crocidura fuliginosa* (Blyth).

Sorex fuliginosus. Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, xxiv, p. 362 (1855).

A female in spirit from Kobo, 400 ft., and a female skin from the Upper Rotung, ca. 2,000 ft., present no tangible differences when compared with a series from the Malay Peninsula, which have themselves been compared with the type, which came from Central Tenasserim. Should large series from the original locality prove the existence of any real differences Himalayan specimens will have to bear the name *Crocidura rubricosa*,¹ the types of which came from Sibsagar, Assam.

Crocidura fuliginosa in its broad sense has a very wide distribution, ranging from Sikkim to Flores, through the Malay Peninsula and Borneo, analogous to the case of certain Himalayan birds such as *Muscicapula maculata*.

9. *Pteropus giganteus* subsp. *leucocephalus*, Hodgs.

Pteropus leucocephalus, Hodgson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, iv, p. 700 (1835).

Pteropus giganteus leucocephalus, Anderson, Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus. (2nd. ed.), i, p. 333 (1912).

A male from Sadiya, N. E. Assam, belongs to the eastern race of the Common Indian Flying Fox (*Pteropus medius*, auct.), differentiated from the peninsular form by its somewhat longer and softer fur.

10. *Pipistrellus abramus* (Temm).

Vesperugo abramus, Dobson, Mon. Asiat. Chir., p. 97 (1876); Blanford, *op. cit.*, p. 313.

A pair taken at Rotung, 1,300 ft., in March and a female from Kobo, 400 ft., obtained in November are typical examples of the Common Indian Pipistrelle.

11. *Nycticejus ornatus*, Blyth.

Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, xx, p. 159 (1851); Blanford, *op. cit.*, p. 322.

Of the strikingly coloured Harlequin Bat, originally described from the Khasia Hills, there is a single female obtained at Balek on March 25th, 1912, by Capt. J. Masters.

¹ Anderson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, xlvi, pt. ii, p. 280 (1877).

12. *Petaurista magnificus* (Hodgs.).

Pteromys magnificus, Blanford, *op. cit.*, p. 364.

A skin without skull collected by Major E. H. Sweet and Capt. B. R. Nicholl near Renging has the upper surface glistening dark maroon, intermixed with longer black hairs, parachute rich orange rufous, underparts orange buff; tail clay brown, terminal three inches black intermixed with brown and rufous, extreme tip pure white.

The specimen can be provisionally referred to this species but the whole of the Indian and Indo-Chinese section of the genus is in a state of great confusion.

13. *Sciuropterus alboniger*, Hodgs.

Blanford, *op. cit.*, p. 367.

A fragmentary specimen collected by Dr. Falkiner at Misshing in February, 1912, is evidently this species. Another was seen at Renging.

14. *Ratufa gigantea* (McClell.).

Sciurus giganteus, McClelland, P. Z. S., 1839, p. 150 (Assam).

Sciurus bicolor, Blanford, *op. cit.*, p. 373.

Ratufa gigantea, Wroughton, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Bombay, xix, p. 889 (1910).

There is a specimen of the large black and buff squirrel from Upper Renging, 2,150 ft., collected by Capt. M. de Courcy and another flat skin from Pasighat, secured by Major E. H. Sweet and Capt. B. R. Nicholl which differ in no particulars. Externally they are typical examples of this race which extends through North Burma and Siam grading into the Malayan species *R. melanopepla* in northern Tenasserim. The measurements of the skull are slightly smaller than those given by Wroughton for *R. gigantea* and approach those of *R. macruroides* (Hodgs.), but the colour characters are those of the former race.

15. *Sciurus erythraeus erythrogaster*, Blyth.

Sciurus erythrogaster, Blyth, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, xi, p. 970 (1842).

Sciurus erythraeus erythrogaster, Bonhote, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) vii, p. 162 (1901).

The whole series of red-bellied grizzled squirrels comprised under the two group names *Sc. erythraeus*, Pall., and *Sc. castaneoventris*, Gray, are involved in almost inextricable confusion, partly owing to the insufficiency of the original descriptions and the bad condition or non-existence of the types, and partly to the paucity of exactly localized and properly collected material and the doubt as to whether certain of the forms undergo seasonal

variation or not. Of the considerable series before me three (two from Pasighat and one from between Kalek and Misshing) with marked black tips to their tails and of somewhat larger size are certainly referable to this subspecies, while one from between Kalek and Misshing is intermediate between the present race and *Sc. erythraeus intermedius*, Anderson. (For particulars and measurements see table, *postea*, p. 93).

16. *Sciurus erythraeus intermedius*, Anderson.

Sciurus gordonii var. *intermedia*, Anderson, Zool. and Anat. Res., p. 241 (1878).

Sciurus castaneoventris griseopectus, Bonhote, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) vii, p. 164 (1901).

The series from Kobo agrees well with the original type and must be referred to Anderson's subspecies, having nothing to do with *Sc. griseopectus*, Blyth, a name which has been applied to Assamese specimens by Bonhote, *loc. cit.* The median grizzled line on the abdomen is generally absent but is faintly indicated in some individuals. The specimens from between Kalek and Misshing are intermediate between this and the preceding subspecies though, with one exception, they lack the black termination to the tail. The present form is however somewhat smaller as the table of dimensions (*postea*, p. 94) shows.

17. *Sciurus stevensi*, Thomas.

Oldfield Thomas, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Bombay, xviii, p. 246 (1908).

The series detailed in the table of measurements is very uniform and agrees well with the description of the type, which was obtained at Beni-Chang in the Abor-Miri Hills at an altitude of 4,000 ft. The species is regarded by its describer as allied to *Sc. atrodorsalis*, which inhabits Pegu, Northern and Central Tenasserim.

18. *Tamiops macclellandi* (Horsf.).

Sciurus macclellandi typicus, Bonhote, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) v, p. 51 (1900).

The three specimens in the collection (for details of which see table of measurements, *postea*, p. 95) belong to the typical Himalayan form. The race inhabiting Manipur¹ is greyer and much less yellowish on the upper surface, while the Burmese and Malayan² forms are separated at a glance by having three black stripes on the back instead of a single median one.

¹ *Sciurus macclellandi manipurensis* (Bonhote).

² *Sciurus macclellandi barbei*, Blyth, and *Sc. m. novemlineatus*, Miller.

19. *Dremomys lokriah* (Hodgs.).

Sciurus lokriah, Hodgson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, v, p. 232 (1836).

Sciurus locria, Blanford, *op. cit.*, p. 376 (1890).

A perfectly typical example from Komsing.

Oldfield Thomas has pointed out (*Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Bombay*, xviii, p. 245, 1908) that the group of squirrels to which this species belongs and to which the generic term *Dremomys*, Heude, is applicable, is readily differentiated by its more elongated muzzle and by its gently sinuous lateral profile, not regularly curved as in *Lariscus* or sharply bent as in true *Sciurus*. From *Rhinosciurus*, which it resembles in its elongated muzzle, it is at once distinguished by the characters of the teeth.

As an external means of recognition it may be stated that all the species of the genus have a tuft of pale silky fur behind the ear.

20. *Dremomys pernyi* (A. Milne-Edwards).

Sciurus pernyi, A. Milne-Edwards, Rev. et Mag. de Zool., p. 230 (1867); Anderson, Anat. and Zool. Res., p. 255 (1878).

Dremomys pernyi, Thomas, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Bombay, xviii, p. 249 (1908).

A single female was obtained by Capt. I. Burn-Murdoch in the Sirpo Valley, indicating a wide extension of range for this Chinese species originally described from Sze-chuen. An allied form is found in Central Tenasserim, Siam and the Karen Hills and other species of the genus are found in Borneo, Formosa and the Malay Peninsula.

21. *Epimys "rattus"* (Linn.).

Mus rattus, Blanford, *op. cit.*, p. 406.

Without larger material from the surrounding districts and direct comparison with the types, it is impossible to say which of the numerous names available for Indian rats of this section is applicable to these specimens, details of which are given in the table on p. 96.

All four specimens are fairly uniform, having pale feet and dull grey bellies not sharply defined from the flanks. Fur of the upper surface long and soft, without spines and with numerous long black piles on the lower back. General colour above greyish black, grizzled with bistre, more abundantly on the sides.

22. *Lepus* sp.

I am unable to identify precisely a hare from Kobo, 400 ft., collected by Capt. R. L. Bignell. Judging from descriptions only, it seems in many respects intermediate between the common Indian hare, *Lepus ruficaudatus*, and the Burmese form, *Lepu*

peguensis, Blyth. The tail is sandy brown above with the base of the fur sooty black.

23. *Budorcas taxicolor*,¹ Hodgs.

Hodgson, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, xix, p. 65, pls. i-iii (1850).

There are three frontlets of the Takin in the collection, two purchased at Balek by Mr. Kemp and stated to come from the hills at the northern end of the Yamne Valley and a third from the Mishmi hills brought in to Sadiya, N. E. Assam, and presented by Mr. Ballantyne.

No.	Sex.	Locality.	Length	Circumference	Distance
			of horn.	of horn.	between tips.
			In.	In.	In.
9170	♂	Yamne Valley	17.6	11.2	10.3
9171	♀	Ditto	15.8	10.2	9.9
9172	♂	Mishmi Hills	19.75	10.9	10.4

There has been some difference of opinion as to whether the horns of the two sexes are identical, but I am inclined to follow Hume (*P.Z.S.*, 1887, p. 483) and to regard the simply curved horns not closely approximating on the forehead as those of females and not necessarily of immature animals.

24. *Capricornis sumatraensis* subsp. *jamrachi*, Pocock.

Abstract, *P. Z. S.*, 1908, No. 55, p. 12 (1908); *id.*, *P.Z.S.*, 1908, i, pp. 183-185, figs.

Nemorhaedus bubalinus, auct. Blanford, *op. cit.*, p. 513.

Body skin.—Shot near Balek by Capt. J. Masters.

Adult skull.—From Parong *moshup*, presented by Capt. A. L. Molesworth.

Skin.—Between Janakmukh and Balek, collected by Major E. H. Sweet and Capt. B. R. Nicholl.

The skins agree fairly well with the description and figure of the type of the subspecies, which came from Kalimpong, near

¹ No Takin were seen on the expedition, but there is, I believe, very little doubt that they occur in the higher ranges of the Abor country, probably all along from Bhutan to the Mishmi country. As corroboration of the origin of the frontlets obtained at Balek, it may be mentioned that Sir George Duff-Sutherland-Dunbar has discovered that the Pasi-Minyongs, who inhabit this village, have themselves immigrated within comparatively recent times from the Upper Yamne.

The village 'moshups' or bachelor-houses always contain large numbers of skulls, karkar predominating along with hog-deer, serow, mithan and monkey and an occasional sambar, tiger and leopard. In no other village but Balek did I find any Takin heads, but Major Alban Wilson found one at Geku, which was stated to have been washed down the Dihang R., and others at Dosing. He writes as follows concerning the latter:—"I found four or five Takin heads in Dosing on the right bank of the Dihang: two were quite fresh. The Abors said the heads came from the Bori country, away west of Riga, which fact, coupled with what the Geku people said about the Takin being washed down the river, certainly shows that the animal is found inside the Dihang valley." (S. K.).

Darjiling, except that there appears to be a greater admixture of white on the sides of the body possibly indicating an approach to *C. sumatraensis milne-edwardsi* (David) from Eastern Tibet, and to the Nepalese and Sikkim form *C. s. thar*, Hodgs., (*Nemorhaedus bubalinus*, auct.) from which it is only doubtfully distinct.

The horns in the skull before me, which would appear to be that of an aged male, are much larger than in either of the specimens mentioned by Pocock, which were 4 and 6 inches in length against 10.15 in length and 6 inches in circumference in the present specimen.

25. *Cervulus muntjac*, Zimmerman.

Blanford, *op. cit.*, p. 532.

A somewhat imperfect skull of an adult male Barking-deer from the village Moshup at Komsing. Length of horn from the burr, 5.45; from the base of the bony pedicel, 7.6; zygomatic breadth, 3.73; maxillary tooth row, 2.24 inches. In a Malay skull of similar age from the Dindings territory the two latter dimensions are 3.44 and 2.56 inches. The species in the broad sense are probably divisible into many local races, but large series from all localities are required before this can be attempted.

26. *Sus cristatus*, Wagner.

Blanford, *op. cit.*, p. 560; Miller, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxx, p. 745, pl. lviii, fig. 1 and lix, figs. 1, 2 (1906).

An adult female skin and skull from Kobo, 400 ft.

The Malayan form, to which probably specimens from Tenasserim and parts of Burma belong, has been separated by Miller under the name *Sus jubatus*, on account of the smaller ear and the less complicated enamel pattern of the posterior molar.

Measurements of *Sciuridæ* and *Muridæ*.

(In millimetres.)

Sex.	Locality.	Date.	BODY. (Collector's measurements in flesh.)				SKULL.								REMARKS.	Indian Museum No.
			Head and body.	Tail.	Hind Foot.*	Ear.	Total length.	Condylar-Basilar length.	Zygomatic breadth.	Interorbital breadth.	Cranial breadth.	Diastema.	Maxillary tooth row.	Median length nasals.		
♀	<i>Ratufa gigantea</i> Upper Renging, 2150' ..	..			89	..	77.5	63.5	..	31.0	33.9	17.1	14.2	25.8	Adult, teeth worn ..	9166
♀	<i>Sciurus erythraeus erythrogaster</i> Pasighat	26-iii-12	252	230	48	22	57.2	48.0	33.3	19.9	24.1	13.0	11.2	17.2	Ditto ..	9154
♀	Pasighat	26-iii-12	251	229	49.5	22	57.8	48.8	33.8	20.0	24.9	12.6	11.2	17.5	Adult teeth slightly worn.	9153
♂	Between Kalek and Misshing	17-iii-12	260	233	49.0	18	57.1	47.0	33.1	19.3	24.1	12.4	10.7	17.8	Ditto worn ..	9150
♂	Between Kalek and Misshing	17-iii-12	223	226	48.5	20	56.3	48.1	34.5	21.7	25.0	12.8	10.4	16.6	Adult, teeth slightly worn, intermediate between <i>S. e. erythrogaster</i> and <i>S. e. intermedius</i> .	9157

*In dried skin.

Measurements of *Sciuridæ* and *Muridæ*—(continued).
(In millimetres.)

Sex.	Locality.	Date.	BODY. (Collector's measurements in flesh.)				SKULL.								REMARKS.	Indian Museum No.
			Head and body.	Tail.	Hind Foot.*	Ear.	Total length.	Condyl. Basilar length.	Zygomatic breadth.	Interorbital breadth.	Cranial breadth.	Diastema.	Maxillary tooth row.	Median length nasals.		
	<i>Sciurus erythraeus intermedius.</i>															
♂	Between Kalek and Misshing	17-iii-12	218	210	49.0	18	53.4	45.3	31.9	18.9	24.7	12.9	10.0	16.3	Imm., teeth slightly worn	9163
♂	Kobo	9-xii-11	225	193	48.0	20	55.0	45.9	32.7	19.1	24.2	12.6	10.4	17.1	Adult, ditto ..	9159
♂	Between Kalek and Misshing	17-iii-12	218	225	49.5	20	53.3	45.8	30.8	18.0	23.5	12.0	10.5	16.3	Imm., milk dentition ..	9155
♀	Kobo	3-xii-11	224	200	44.5	20	54.2	46.2	32.8	18.2	24.2	12.3	10.2	16.3	Adult, teeth slightly worn	9164
♀	Do.	11-xii-11	230	200	45.0	20	..	..	30.9	17.1	23.0	12.8	10.2	17.0	Ditto unworn ..	9162
♀	Do.		220	195	45.0	19	55.8	46.9	32.3	19.3	24.1	12.7	10.2	16.9	Ditto slightly worn	9160
♀	Do.	9-xii-11	245	194	45.5	20	54.4	46.1	31.9	18.2	23.3	13.0	10.3	17.0	Ditto worn ..	9156
♀	Do.	29-iii-12	223	197	44.7	18	56.1	47.6	33.9	19.1	24.5	12.4	10.3	17.6	Ditto unworn	9151
♂	Do.	29-iii-12	222	199	44.5	18	53.6	45.8	..	18.1	23.4	12.9	10.1	17.2	Ditto slightly worn	9161

♀	Do.	..	..	7-xii-11	250	210	46.5	22	52.3	44.2	30.7	17.8	23.5	12.8	10.0	16.6	Imm.	..	..	9152
..	Sirpo Valley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	9158
<i>Sciurus stevensi.</i>																				
♀	Balek	..	..	24-iii-12	212	180	42 *	20	51.9	43.5	29.3	16.1	22.0	12.8	10.1	15.8	Adult, teeth worn	..	..	9139
♀	Do.	..	..	26-iii-12	..	..	44 *	..	51.3	43.5	..	15.9	22.1	12.2	9.9	15.3	Ditto	..	..	9140
♀	Do.	..	..	23-iii-12	..	..	44.5*	..	50.7	42.0	29.5	15.7	22.2	12.6	9.7	15.2	Young adult, teeth unworn	..	..	9143
♀	Rotung, 1300'	..	..	8-iii-12	205	176	42 *	20	50.4	42.3	29.6	15.7	22.7	12.0	10.2	14.9	Ditto	..	..	9141
♀	Do. 1300'	..	..	7-iii-12	208	180	43 *	20	50.3	42.2	29.8	16.1	21.9	12.4	10.0	15.0	Ditto	..	..	9144
♀	Do. 1300'	..	..	..	201	180	42 *	17	48.1	40.2	..	15.2	22.1	11.5	9.9	14.2	Ditto	..	..	9145
♀	Do. 1300'	..	..	9-iii-12	200	176	41.5*	17	49.7	41.2	28.6	15.4	22.1	11.7	10.0	14.6	Adult, teeth slightly worn	..	..	9146
♂	Near Kalek	..	..	15-iii-12	215	184	43.5*	20	..	..	..	16.3	..	12.3	10.0	15.4	Ditto	..	..	9148
♂	Between Kalek and Misshing	..	..	18-iii-12	192	170	43.5	20	49.7	41.4	..	15.1	22.5	12.1	10.2	15.1	Young adult, teeth unworn	..	..	9147
♂	Beni-Chang, Abor-Miri Hills 4000' (H. Stevens.)	..	..	19-ii-06	230	190	45	17	..	..	30.0	17	..	..	..	15	Adult, B. M. 7-11-26-2 Type.	..	..	..
<i>Tamiops macclellandi.</i>																				
♀	Kobo, 400'	..	..	3-xii-11	120	80	24	12	32.2	26.9	18.8	..	..	8.0	6.0	8.1	Young adult, teeth slightly worn.	..	..	9135
♂	Do.	..	..	8-xii-11	113	90	25.5	12	32.8	27.1	..	12.0	..	7.9	5.8	8.4	Adult, teeth worn	..	..	9136
♀	Rotung, 1300'	..	..	..	120	102	25.5	12	32.7	27.2	19.1	11.3	15.3	7.8	6.0	..	Ditto	..	..	9142

* In dried skin.

Measurements of *Sciuridæ* and *Muridæ*—(concluded).

(In millimetres.)

Sex.	Locality.	Date.	BODY. (Collector's measurements in flesh.)				SKULL.									REMARKS.	Indian Museum No.
			Head and body.	Tail.	Hind Foot.*	Ear.	Total length.	Condylor-Basilar length.	Zygomatic breadth.	Interorbital breadth.	Cranial breadth.	Diastema.	Maxillary tooth row.	Median length nasals.			
♀	<i>Dremomys lokriah.</i> Komsing	24-ii-12	208	160	..	20	53·4	44·1	30·1	15·4	22·9	13·1	9·1	17·1	Adult	9149	
♀	<i>Dremomys pernyi</i> Sirpo Valley	16-iv-12	..	..	..	..	52·5	44·1	..	15·2 (app.)	22·4	12·9	9·6	15·1	Adult, teeth worn	9138
♀	<i>Epimys "rattus."</i> Komsing	24 iii-12	200	190	34	24	43·7	38·6	22·0	6·1	16·7	12·3	7·2	18·2	Adult	9127	
♀	Komsing	2-iii-12	195	190	35	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.	9126	
♀	Rotung, 1300'	10-iii-12	185	156	35	22	42·1	37·2	20·3	6·0	16·5	11·9	7·3	17·2	Adult, teeth unworn	9128	
♀	Upper Rotung, 2,000'	6-1-12	115	118	25	18	33·0	28·7	17·6	5·2	14·1	8·3	6·5	12·3	Imm., half grown	9125	

*In dried skin.