

Hope by Sir Thomas Adams in the *Terpsicore* Man-of-War and presented to her Majesty [Queen Charlotte]. 1762."

I think there is considerable probability that this print (text-fig. 89) and the royal picture were taken from one and the same animal, although the general drawing and the details of the stripes are far less true to nature in the former than in the latter; but Kehrér's portrait could not have been done at the Hague while the animal was *en route* for England, and there is no record of its having been taken there later. If both pictures represent the same animal, Queen Charlotte's Zebra, as the individual represented in the old print may be called, appears to have been the first of its kind ever brought to England.

## 7. On Two Lorises. By R. LYDEKKER.

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(Plate XXIII.\*)

The Trustees of the British Museum have recently purchased from Rowland Ward, Ltd., two mounted specimens of Lorises belonging to forms hitherto unfigured, and one of which I regard as new; the first specimen being a Slow Loris (*Nycticebus*), and the second a Slender Loris (*Loris*). Both of these genera, it may be observed, appear to be represented only by a single species, if we except the ill-defined *N. menagensis* of the Philippines. Whereas, however, several local forms of the Slow Loris have been recognised, the Slender Loris has hitherto been undivided.

As regards the Slow Loris, Messrs. Stone and Rehn, in the 'Proceedings' of the Philadelphia Academy for 1902 (pp. 138 & 139), recognised five local forms, namely, *Nycticebus tardigradus* † *typicus* of India, *N. t. javanicus*, *N. t. malayanus*, *N. t. natuna*, and *N. t. hilleri* (of Sumatra); the two last being described for the first time. In addition to these there is the Tenasserim form, of which no examples were at the time available.

The first two of the five races mentioned above are grouped together in a section characterised by the general colour being ashy grey, slightly tinged with rufous, while the crown of the head is not marked by a large patch of brown. In the three remaining races, on the other hand, the general colour is rufescent grey, and the crown of the head has a large brown patch. Omitting mention of the Natuna Islands' form, the Malay race—as represented in the collection of the British Museum by three mounted specimens from Penang (Pl. XXIII. fig. 1), the gift of Capt. Stanley Flower—is characterised by the general rufescent grey tone of the fur, and the strongly pronounced rufous-brown crown-patch and dorsal stripe ‡. This crown-patch has a pair of lines extending transversely outwards to the ears, and another

\* For explanation of the Plate, see p. 346.

† Messrs. Stone & Rehn substitute the name *coucang*.

‡ This does not accord with Messrs. Stone & Rehn's description.



and broader pair passing obliquely downwards to the eyes, which they encircle. Above the eyes the white interocular stripe expands markedly.

A very different-looking creature is the Sumatran Slow Loris (*N. t. hilleri*), now, I believe, for the first time figured (Pl. XXIII. fig. 2). In this race the general colour is bright rufescent chestnut slightly washed with grey; the dorsal stripe and crown-patch being a deeper rufous, faintly bordered with brown, and on the whole less distinct than in *N. t. malayanus*. The crown-patch is much less distinctly divided into two pairs of lines than in the latter; the blotches over the eyes being much broader, and the interocular white streak consequently much reduced in width. The plate illustrates very clearly the marked distinction between the grey Malay phase and the rufous Sumatran phase of the species; it would be interesting to know the reason for this very strongly marked local difference in colour.

Passing on to the Slender Loris (*Loris gracilis*), I find that in the typical Indian form of this animal, as represented by a couple of mounted specimens from Madras recently presented to the British Museum by Mr. E. Thurston (Pl. XXIII. fig. 3), the general colour is pale mouse-grey passing into pure white between the eyes, on the sides of the face, under-parts, &c. On the face the white interocular streak extends some distance on the forehead above the line of the eyes, and then divides into a pair of bands which pass outwards in front of the eyes, and thus cut off a small patch above each of the latter from the grey of the rest of the head. These patches are practically restricted to the areas above the eyes, there being little or no grey fur on the outer side of and below the latter.

The Ceylon Loris, on the other hand, of which the British Museum has recently purchased a mounted specimen (Pl. XXIII. fig. 4), is a rufous instead of pale grey animal; the general colour of the upper-parts and eye-patches being pale rufescent brownish grey silvered with white; the crown and back being darker than elsewhere. Moreover, the eye-patches are much larger, the brown extending round the outer side of the orbits to occupy a considerable area below them. Again, with the exception of the interocular stripe and the sides of the face (and even these are by no means pure white) the under-parts are cream-colour or pale buff, instead of white. These differences, I submit, amply demonstrate the right of the Ceylon Loris to subspecific distinction, and I accordingly propose to call it *Loris gracilis zeylanicus*, taking the British Museum specimen as the type.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXIII.

- Fig. 1. Head of *Nycticebus tardigradus malayanus* (p. 345).  
2. Head of *Nycticebus tardigradus hilleri* (p. 346).  
3. Head of *Loris gracilis typicus* (p. 346).  
4. Head of *Loris gracilis zeylanicus* (p. 346).
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