

Zoology. — *A new race of the leaf monkey Presbytis aygula (L.) from Deli, North-eastern Sumatra.* By D. A. HOOIJER. (Communicated by Prof. H. BOSCHMA.)

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While studying the collection of monkeys from the Malay Archipelago in the Leiden Museum it became evident to me that there is a form of *Presbytis aygula* (L.) from Deli, N.E. Sumatra, which is distinct enough for subspecific recognition and which is as yet without a valid name.

***Presbytis aygula margae* nov. subsp.**

Diagnosis: No frontal whorl or brow fringe; the hair on the head directed backward and rising into a high median crest between the ears, which is not reinforced by erect or forwardly directed hairs on the nape. Short radiating hairs in front of the ear part the long hairs growing backward from the cheek which do not cover the ear but pass above and below it. Upper parts of body and outer sides of fore limb and thigh, dark brownish grey; upper side of tail, hands, outer side of leg, and feet, brownish black. The coronal tuft, as well as the hairs from the brow to above the ear, and those of the cheek, brownish black. The hair on either side of the median crest is concolorous with the back, dark brownish grey. Throat, underparts of body and tail, and inner sides of limbs down to wrist and ankle, creamy white; tail distinctly bicolor.

Holotype: Mounted skin and lower jaw of subadult female (M3 not yet erupted) from Serdang, Deli, N.E. Sumatra, collected March 25, 1887, by Dr. B. HAGEN, and presented to the Leiden Museum in 1889. It was recorded as *Semnopithecus femoralis*, cat. f, in JENTINK (1892, p. 12).

Paratypes: 1. Stuffed skin and skull of subadult female from Serbadjadi, Deli, N.E. Sumatra, collected July 29, 1915, by Dr. L. P. DE BUSSY, and presented to the Leiden Museum June 10, 1916 (reg. no. 647). 2. Flat skin and skeleton of subadult male from Deli, N.E. Sumatra, received from the Rotterdam Zoological Garden June 27, 1930 (Leiden Museum, reg. no. 1854).

Name: The name is given in honour to my wife.

The paratypes differ from the holotype in the general colour of the back, outer side of fore limb, and outer side of thigh, which are brownish grey in paratype 1, and dark smoky grey in paratype 2. The upper side of tail, hands, outer side of leg, and feet are again brownish black, as in the holotype. Similar variations in the general colour of the back are found in other races of the species too, and are perhaps seasonal (POCOCK, 1934, p. 921).

In paratype 1 the hairs on the cheek are shorter than those in the holotype, and expose a preauricular part of the skin about as large as the ear itself, as is sometimes the case in *Presbytis aygula thomasi* (Collett) (cf. POCKOCK, 1934, pl. I fig. E). In two skins of the latter race in the Leiden Museum (reg. nos. 1774 and 1776) the exposed portion in front of the ear is smaller, like that in the holotype of *Presbytis aygula margae* nov. subsp. and in paratype 2.

The holotype described above has been identified by JENTINK (1889) as *Semnopithecus femoralis* and stated to agree exactly with the skins of *Presbytis femoralis sumatrana* (Müller et Schlegel) from Mt. Ophir, central Sumatra. This is a mistake; it does not agree. *Presbytis femoralis sumatrana* (Müller et Schlegel), as judged by the four typical skins in the Leiden Museum, is dark grey brown above not only on the body but also on the tail, and the outer sides of the limbs are black, instead of only the outer side of the leg.

The three specimens here referred to a new race of *Presbytis aygula* (L.) combine characters found in other races of that species in a most remarkable way. In the following they are compared with the Javan, Sumatran and Bornean races respectively.

Presbytis aygula margae nov. subsp. differs from *P. aygula aygula* (L.) from Western Java in the absence of a frontal whorl and of long hairs covering the ear, in the colour of the back and outer sides of limbs (which is dark ashy grey or iron grey in the sixteen specimens of *P. aygula aygula* (L.) examined), and in its brownish black instead of grey hands, outer side of leg, and feet. The two races agree, however, in the absence of white on the head and in the colour of the tail, the upper side of which is brownish black, or black in *P. aygula aygula* (L.), and as much contrasting to the lighter back as it does in *P. aygula margae* nov. subsp.

Presbytis aygula margae nov. subsp. needs no close comparison with *P. aygula fredericae* (Sody, 1930) from Mt. Slamet, Western central Java, which is entirely black above and on the outer side of the limbs.

In contradistinction to *P. aygula thomasi* (Collett) from Langkat and Achin (Atjeh), N.E. and N. Sumatra, there is no white on the head between the median and lateral black stripes, and the median crest on the head is not reinforced behind in *P. aygula margae* nov. subsp. The colour of the back of paratype 2 is very much like that in the six skins of *P. aygula thomasi* (Collett) available for comparison; in the holotype and in paratype 1 the hair is decidedly more brownish. As already mentioned above, the two races agree in the development of the hair in the preauricular region. *P. aygula margae* nov. subsp., however, is at once distinguishable from its congener in N.E. Sumatra by having not only the hands and feet, but also the outer side of the leg and the upper side of the tail black. In *P. aygula thomasi* (Collett) the upper side of the tail and the outer side of the leg are concolorous with the back.

MILLER (1942, p. 130) has separated a mountain form from Achin,

N. Sumatra, as *Presbytis thomasi nubilus* on account of its longer, fuller and darker fur.

In *Presbytis aygula hosei* (Thomas) from North central Borneo the tail is not, or hardly, bicolor; in this respect it deviates from the races dealt with above. The median crest on the head is less pronounced, and long hairs from the cheek cover the ear. In the seven skins in the Leiden Museum the colour of the back is of a dark ashy grey tint, not much different from that in *P. aygula aygula* (L.), but POCOCK (1934, p. 921) described a skin from Mt. Dulit which is brown in general colour above. The white on the inner sides of the limbs extends distally only to the middle of forearm and leg. The head markings of *P. aygula hosei* (Thomas) show a sexual difference, the white of the forehead, temples and cheeks being less extensive in the females than in the males. One adult female from Mt. Kalulong has but a small median white patch on the forehead, but the white on the sides of the neck is as marked as in the males.

All skins of *Presbytis aygula hosei* (Thomas) agree with those of *P. aygula margae* nov. subsp. in having not only the hands and feet, but also the outer side of the leg coloured brownish black.

Besides *Presbytis aygula hosei* (Thomas), two races of *Presbytis aygula* (L.) have been distinguished in Borneo, viz., *P. aygula canicrus* Miller and *P. aygula sabana* (Thomas). Of these races no actual material is available to me, but it is clear from the literature (POCOCK, 1934, p. 921/22) that the former differs from *Presbytis aygula margae* nov. subsp. in having a brownish crown and nape, and in having only the hands and feet coloured black, while the latter (THOMAS, 1893) possesses frontal whorls, black hands and feet, and a unicolor tail.

Presbytis aygula margae nov. subsp. has a more southern range in N.E. Sumatra than has *P. aygula thomasi* (Collett), the type specimens of which are from Langkat, N. of Deli where *thomasi* was not observed (COLLETT, 1892, p. 616). The material of LYON (1908) was collected at the Aru Bay, in the Langkat district, while CHASEN (1940) and MILLER (1942) record *thomasi* from Achin, N. Sumatra.

Summarizing the results of the above comparisons it can be said that *Presbytis aygula margae* nov. subsp. from Deli, N.E. Sumatra, has the development of the preauricular hairs of *P. aygula thomasi* (Collett) the range of which is N. of that of our subspecies, the brownish black upper side of tail of *P. aygula aygula* (L.) from Western Java, and the brownish black outer side of leg, hands and feet of *P. aygula hosei* (Thomas) from North central Borneo. Not even two of these three distinguishing characters occur side by side in any race other than *Presbytis aygula margae* nov. subsp.

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