



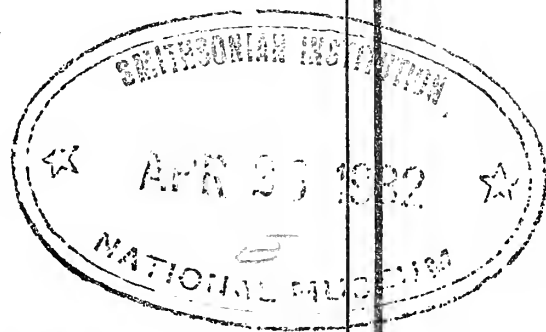
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SARAWAK MUSEUM
JOURNAL

EDITED BY

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*For the Promotion of Scientific Knowledge and Study of the
Natives and Natural History of the Island of Borneo.*

ISSUED BY THE SARAWAK MUSEUM
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH.

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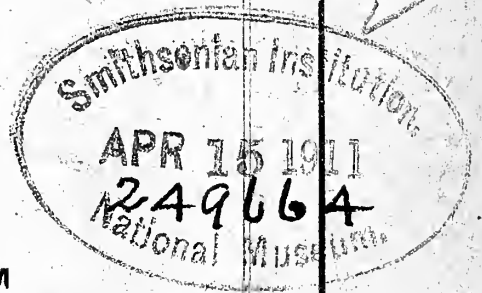
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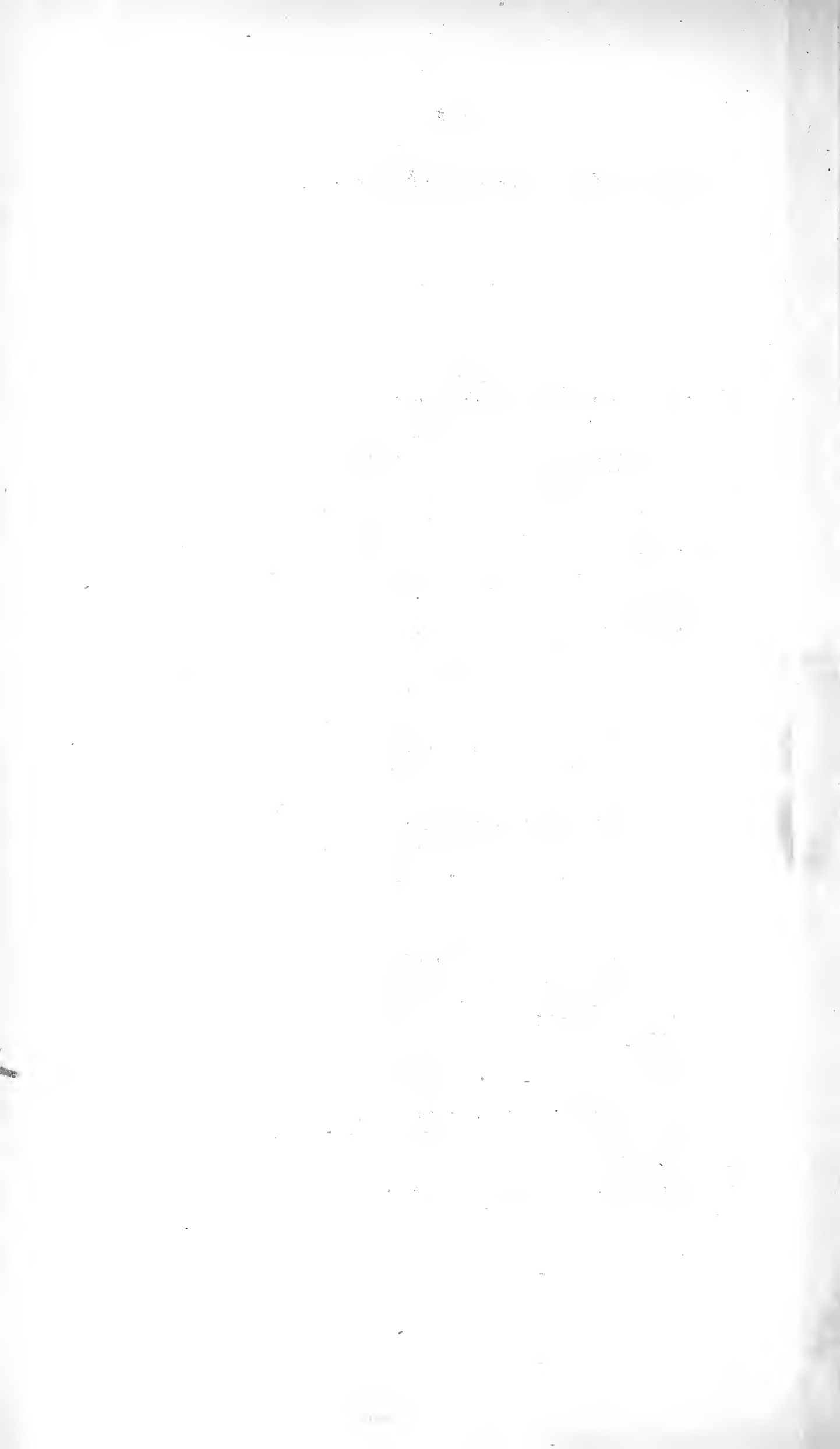
THE
SARAWAK MUSEUM
JOURNAL

FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE AND STUDY
OF THE NATIVES AND NATURAL HISTORY OF THE
ISLAND OF BORNEO.

Issued by the Sarawak Museum under the Authority of
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THE

SARAWAK MUSEUM JOURNAL.

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I.—INTRODUCTION. BY THE EDITOR.

The appearance of yet another popular or scientific magazine on a veritable ocean of literature of this nature needs some apology; and I propose to set forth briefly the reason of inception of the Sarawak Museum Journal, and the lines of work it intends to pursue.

First, then, let us consider the object of our birth——“For the promotion of scientific knowledge and study of the Natives and Natural History of the Island of Borneo”——and make that our excuse.

Although many interesting and valuable books, many scientific memoirs and notes have appeared on the Natives and Natural History of Borneo, nevertheless we are driven to the usual tantalizing conclusion, namely, that the deeper we search into any branch of science, the more we realize the extent of our ignorance in that branch. And the cry of the specialist continues to rise all over the world from every kind of scientific institution, “Give us more material for study, more records of observations, more extensive data”. In response to this, as it were, Museums have sprung up in many a distant land, becoming valuable repositories for the ethnological, geological and faunistic products of their own particular districts: and to them first of all must the scientific student apply for first hand assistance in any line of work. Since the sole *raison d'être* of these institutions is to specialize in their own defined areas, so no longer is it necessary for the student of *Ceylon* insects, for instance, to search through *European* collections for his material and data; his first inquiry is now directed to the country itself and his first search is among the published records of the

scientific societies and institutions of that country. Thus throughout the East we find these scientific outposts,—in Japan, in the Philippines, the Malay Peninsula, Java, in India and Ceylon—, each carrying on the work of inquiry into the wonderful problems of Nature as presented by their own particular areas: and by reason of this work we find each institution, each society becoming more and more valuable for reference to the man of research and the seats of learning at home. Neither, of course, is the East alone in this class of work; for similar institutions are to be found in distant corners of America, Africa and Australia, many of whose names have long been famous in connection with scientific discoveries of the first magnitude.

Thus the object of the Sarawak Museum is to take up its station worthily with the select band of far distant Field-Museums, to add its humble quota of votive offerings on the altar of Science, and by means of the Sarawak Museum Journal to facilitate and encourage the study of the "Natives and Natural History of the Island of Borneo".

In many ways Borneo is singularly well provided with material and facilities for research of every kind. And, as is well-known the natural history riches of the Malayan region are practically unsurpassed, nor is Borneo in any way inferior to other islands of the Archipelago in this respect: nay rather, owing to the size of the country and its little-known interior, it possesses more attractions for the explorer and natural history collector than many of the other islands. Although probably but little remains to be discovered in the way of new species among the mammals, birds and reptiles, yet the life-histories, habits and accurate distribution of the majority are practically unknown. With the Flora of Borneo it is the same: for a glance at current scientific literature shows that new species, and new genera even, are discovered and described every year: thus still more perhaps are researches needed in the Botany of this country than among the higher Orders of the Animal Kingdom. We must remember too, that, as we descend the scale,—through the Arthropoda, Mollusca, Echinodermata, Coelenterata down to Protozoa—, our knowledge of these

lower organisms becomes less, and consequently, the more pressing becomes the need for observation, collection and research.

For the study of natives Sarawak is peculiarly fortunate in possessing a government—now of some seventy years' standing—whose sole object is the welfare of the natives of the country; thus there is no interference with the daily life, customs, beliefs, etc., of the people; their independent characteristics are allowed to develop undisturbed; and, at the same time, owing to the conditions of general peace and security, the European is free to pursue his research with advantage and safety. On the other hand, it is just this peaceful condition of life in Sarawak that calls for immediate attention and study in the ethnology of the country; for while tribes who are in close proximity to one another are continually at war with one another, they will preserve their separate characteristics of speech, weapons, ceremonies, etc., etc.; but once they are at peace they intermingle, smaller tribes become merged in more powerful tribes, so that the "specific purity" of the larger tribes becomes tainted through inter-marriage, and the task of the anthropologist becomes increased a hundred-fold.

Many writers in the past have emphasized the pressing need for immediate study of native races: thus some 30 years ago, Professor H. N. Moseley in "Notes by a Naturalist on H. M. S. *Challenger*," wrote "..... animals and plants and races of men are perishing rapidly day by day, and will soon be, like the Dodo, things of the past. The history of these things once gone can never be recovered but must remain forever a gap in the knowledge of mankind. The loss will be most deeply felt in the province of anthropology, a science which is of higher importance to us than any other, as treating of the developmental history of our own species". And we know that since Professor Moseley, many other naturalists from time to time have written to the same effect.

It remains then to consider who are the men most likely to meet this imperative call to action, and by what means they may be best encouraged and assisted. Unfortunately it is given to only a few

scientific naturalists to travel extensively or make a lengthy sojourn in any one country for the sole purposes of scientific research. And there is by no means a plethora of travellers trained to observe and record the valuable material which comes their way.

More often than not a hasty scamper through a little-known country provides the material for a "book of travel" which will contain one mass of inaccurate records, collected no doubt in all good faith, but absolutely valueless by reason of the author's ignorance of the country and the superficiality of his observations:—and this, perhaps, the only "work of reference" on one particular country or tribe! It is curious to reflect on the number of books of this type which make their appearance year by year, when such classic examples of simplicity of narrative and accuracy of detail have been provided for the last half-century by such works as Darwin's "Voyage of the Beagle", Wallace's "Malay Archipelago", Belt's "Nicaragua", or the "Naturalist on the Amazons" by H. W. Bates. And alas! how seldom do books of this latter type appear!

One turns then to those whose duties take them to far distant lands for some length of time, and especially to those whose life is spent in continual contact with the natives, such as District Officers or Missionaries. To them one must look for accurate information, not necessarily embodied in a learned treatise on the natives or on any particular subject, but rather in the form of a succession of simple observations, noted and verified day by day during their life among the natives of their own particular district. And it should be the privilege and duty of scientific Institutions and Societies in those lands to diligently collect and publish such notes, and so accumulate a mass of absolutely trustworthy records.

Thus, then, the object of the "Sarawak Museum Journal." *Floreat florebis.*

II.—A SEA-DAYAK DIRGE.—BY THE REV. W.

HOWELL OF THE S. P. G. MISSION, SABU, SARAWAK.

This dirge was recited by a well-known professional wailer called Lemok, and was written down as she recited it. She is blind and her memory is extraordinarily good. She lives in the Undup in a village called Siga, Batang Lupar district.

It was most difficult to write down everything when recited so quickly and the dirge would be very long indeed had I been able to do so. I took down, however, all that was important and sufficient to enlighten any one who wanted to know something about the Sea-Dayak idea of death and life after death.

The Dayak of the dirge is most classical and unless a man is thoroughly conversant with the language he will not understand much. Much as I have been among the Sea-Dayaks—for some thirty-two years now—I had to have several learned Dayaks to explain to me the meaning of a great many words and phrases, before I undertook to translate the dirge. The Dayak of it had been revised twice before it was translated. I owe much to the late Mr. D. J. S. Bailey, formerly Resident of Simanggang, for continual help and valuable advice in the laborious task of translation. The difficulties of rendering Dayak ideas of this nature, especially when involved in Dayak verse, into English of any style, have naturally been very great. And however far these difficulties have been overcome is entirely due to Mr. Bailey, an ever-ready friend and kindly adviser, whose early demise his many Sarawak friends deeply lament. To Mr. H. L. Owen, now Resident of Oya, a word of thanks is due for the care and trouble he expended in type-writing this manuscript for the printers—a difficult task, unless a man is well conversant with the Sea-Dayak language.

The dirge here is divided into two parts: (i) *Nyuran* and *Nyuran Timbal Rumah*, and (ii) *Sabak Nerengkah*.

The two parts differ so that they have to be treated separately.

Let it first of all be understood that a professional wailer may be a man or a woman, a *Manang* (witch-doctor) or an ordinary Dayak. To dare to be a professional wailer, he must be appointed by one of the gods in a dream, and unless so appointed death will be his punishment.

It should be noted that some tribes of the Sea-Dayaks, such as the Saribas, Skrang and part of the Batang Ai, do not use this dirge, and with those tribes who use this dirge there is no restriction between men and women. It is not customary to use the dirge at the death of the very young, and unless the child has cut its teeth no dirge can be used. The dirge is monotoned, and during its progress no musical instrument of any sort is allowed: sadness and weeping are the order of the day. No eating or drinking in the nature of a feast is allowed, and the whole house is in mourning for three days.

PART I.

NYURAN AND NYURAN TIMBAL RUMAH.

This dirge is only used when the corpse is still in the house. Any woman who is gifted in poetry can monotone the *Nyuran* provided she (her soul) does not go beyond the limit of this world. A professional wailer carries herself to Hades.

With the Saribas and other tribes who do not engage a professional wailer when death takes place, all the women in the house and friends from far and near *nyuran* over the corpse.

As soon as life is extinct the corpse is taken out into the reception room (*ruai*), the professional wailer then sits on a swing near the head of the corpse and monotones the dirge. Before she commences, a piece of iron (*papong besi*), a hawk bell (*grunong*), a wire bracelet (*bentok selong*) and a native petticoat (*kain*) are first presented to her. These gifts are indispensable, being supposed to guard her person on entering the region of

Hades. She bites the piece of iron to strengthen her soul, she hangs the hawk bell to the wire bracelet and puts them on to her wrist for a talisman or a good omen (*burong malam**). The petticoat or *kain* is to screen her from the danger of Hades. Unless these gifts are given for her protection she (her soul) will not be able to return from Hades.

The real fee depends entirely on the length of time spent in singing the dirge. As soon as the corpse is taken down from the house to be buried, the dirge ceases. As a rule the fee is either a *kebok* (a small earthenware jar) or an *irun* (a bigger one, which would not cost more than seventy-two cents).

Nyuran.

A Dirge.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1—Tanah langgong banget enda tepegai ka nuan ti pumpong ti alai nemu paong pugu sengkenyang.</p> | <p>The level spaces on the mountains where the young <i>sengkenyang</i> plants are found, availed nothing to hold thee back from dying.</p> |
| <p>2—Nama kabuah tinting panjai sangat enda tepegai ka nuan ti sulai ti endor orang ngaga rumah panjai ti nejai ngakar tengang?</p> | <p>Why indeed did the lengthy range of hills whereon men build long houses that stretch straight along like the <i>tengang</i> creeper, avail nothing to hold thee back from perishing?</p> |
| <p>3—Nama kabuah taba sangat enda tepegai ka nuan ti tejula, aki Tenyali Lia, ti endor ngaring ka batang?</p> | <p>And why could the site of the house where tree trunks are rolled away, avail nought to hold thee back from dying, Oh grandfather Tenyali Lia?</p> |

* *Burong malam* means a night omen; it is a kind of grasshopper or cricket.

1.—This refers to farms on mountains. *Sengkenyang* is a lily with white flowers and broad leaves. It is a sacred plant and called by the Dayaks *indu padi* (the mother of paddy). It is planted at the farm when they first dibble their paddy.

2.—Dayaks generally build their houses on hills if they can. *Tengang* is a creeper that stretches long and straight. The bark of it makes durable cords. It is cultivated.

3.—Tenyali Lia, Mengkuli, Jel'u Rengayong, Anggat, Ruai Brambat, etc., are terms of endearment or complimentary titles given to the dead man. It is the custom among the Dayaks to avoid addressing their relatives by their proper names, and a term of endearment, such as one of the above, is substituted.

- 4—Lapa tenong ai sangat
enda tepegai ka nuan
ti rempi, Mengkuli, le-
bu ngapa nuan ngiri
lemai pagi ngabas
puang sigi padi emba-
wang?
And why did the (art of)
water divination avail
thee nought, oh Meng-
kuli? Thou who poured
water into the jar in the
evening and did so in
vain, for in the morning
when examined it was
empty save for a drop the
size of an embawang
paddy seed.
- 5—Lapa tiang bumbong
sangat enda tepegai
ka nuan ti pumpong,
Jelu Rengayong, alai
nuan nyangking ka
tuchong raga mena-
rang?
Why, Oh Jelu Rengayong,
did not the centre post of
the house whereon thou
didst hang the peak-
shaped fancy basket,
avail nought to keep thee
from being cut off?
- 6—Lapa tungkat sangat
enda tepegai ka nuan
ti tumpat, Anggat, le-
bu ngapa nuan man-
tap mansap begrepang
punggang?
And why could the props
of the house avail nought
to keep thee from dying,
oh Anggat, the props that
all vainly thou didst cut,
thou didst level, thou
didst notch at the ends?
- 7—Lapa pengerat sangat
enda tepegai ka nuan
ti tumpat, Ruai Bram-
bat, lebu kra nuan ngi-
kat enggau lambar wi
jernang?
And why, oh Ruai Bram-
bat, could the tie beams
which in vain thou
fastened with the pre-
pared jernang rotan,
avail nought to keep thee
from dying?
- 8—Lapa pemujur sangat
enda tepegai ka nuan
ti tumpur, deh Ulun?
Lebu ngapa kra nuan
digelar Petunjur Balu
Ngenang.
And why, oh Ulun, could
the joists avail nought to
keep thee from dying?
Vain was it that thou
was betitled Petunjur
Balu Ngenang.

4.—In the evening, after the site of a house is cleared, a bamboo about four inches long, filled with water, is stood in the ground on the proposed site of the new house. In the morning the water in the bamboo is examined, and if it decreases considerably, it divines a bad omen and the site must be given up; but if not it prognosticates good luck.

5.—A fancy basket is hung on the central post when the house is being built; and in it are put offerings and charms to bring good luck of every description.

7.—From the fruits of *Jernang rotan*, the natives obtain a red liquid known as "dragon's blood", which they use for staining purposes.

- 9—Lapa sabar ai sangat endang tepegai ka kita ti rempi, deh Mengkuli? Lebu ngapa kra ngaga kita baka pengrijik impun enseluang. And why could the wall at the back of the house avail nought to keep thee from dying oh Mengkuli? All in vain was it to make thee close-fitting like the obstruction of sticks to catch the (tiny) enseluang fish.
- 10—Lapa gelegar sangat endang tepegai ka nuan deh Ruai Danan? Lebu kra ngelar nuan baka ijok ijar punggang tembawang. And why could the flooring avail nought to hold thee back, oh Ruai Danan? All in vain was it to give thee a title similar to the ijok (the Gemuti palm) at the extremity of the fruit grove.
- 11—Lapa luan ranggong sangat endang tepegai ka kita ti pumpang, deh Jelu Rengayong? Lebu ngapa ngengelar kita penudok benong tajau Bujang. And why could the dais where the jars are stored avail nought to keep thee from being cut off, oh Jelu Rengayong? All in vain was it to have given thee the title of the centre seat of the Tajau Bujang.
- 12—Lapa tukang atap sangat endang tepegai ka kita ti tumpang Ruai Brambat? Lebu ngapa ngengelar kita reringkap peninggang sinang. And why could the window in the roof avail nought to keep thee from dying, Ruai Brambat? All in vain was it to have given thee the title of the spring trap to annihilate the wild civet cat.
- 13—Lapa kita Sengkayau gesak sangat endang tepegai ka Menari Julak ti suyak? Lebu ngapa kra ngengelar kita pengelempai bidak kain samerang. And why could the tie-beam at the back of the house avail nought to prevent thee, Oh Menari Julak from breaking off (like a branch) from its parent stem? All in vain was it to have given thee the title of the clothes line on which the petticoats are hung.

9.—The back-wall of the Dayak house is made like the obstruction of sticks which are so closely put together that the very small fishes (*enseluang*) cannot go through; and the dirge laments that they were not close enough to prevent the soul of the dead from passing out.

11.—*Tajau Bujang* is a jar of middle size.

- 14—Lapa anchau tikai
 sangat enda tepegai
 kita ti sulai, deh
 Menyawai? Lebu nga-
 pa kra ngengelar kita
 anchau tikai baka
 pasir dikemeran ka
 radai baya butang.
- And why could the mats
 that are spread avail
 nought to keep thee back
 from dying, oh Menya-
 wai? All in vain was it to
 have bestowed on thee the
 title—the mats that are
 spread out like a far
 stretching sand bank—
 the basking place of the
 crime-laden crocodile.

Nyuran Timbal Rumah.

*The reply of the house
 to the Dirge.*

- 15—Enti kami pengali en-
 da tau diransi kita,
 alai ngading orang ti
 rempi; tau me kami
 digeglar kita baka ta-
 nah tinggi, tugong
 rengguang.
- As for us—the sleeping
 places—you cannot lay
 blame upon us when you
 recall to memory those
 who died; we are only
 aware that you betitled
 us the raised land—the
 land crab-heaps.
- 16—Enti kami bilek enda
 tau diransi kita, alai
 ngading orang ti te-
 ketik: tau me kami
 bilik digegelar kita
 baka tasik ngumbang
 Tangkang.
- As for us—the rooms—you
 cannot lay blame upon us
 when you recall to
 memory those who died;
 we are only aware that
 you betitled us the sea in
 the direction of Oyster
 Island
- 17—Enti kami panggal
 pandak enda tau di-
 ransi kita, alai nga-
 ding Menari Julak ti
 suyak; tau me kami
 panggal pandak dige-
 gelar kita baka anak
 munsang di rajang.
- As for us—the pillows—
 you cannot lay blame
 upon us when you recall
 to memory Menari Ju-
 lak's death; for we—the
 short pillows—are only
 aware that you had be-
 titled us the young mun-
 sang amidst the orchids.
- 18—Enti kami pua enda
 tau diransi kita, alai
 ngading orang ti lela;
 tau me kami digege-
 lar kita baka lamba
 tekalong pundang.
- As for us—the blankets—
 you cannot blame us
 when you recall to
 memory those who died;
 we are only aware that
 you betitled us the young
 tree—tekalong pundang.

16.—The island at the mouth of the Batang Lupar is called *Tangkang* by the Dayaks and *Triso* by the Malays; it is a well-known hunting-ground for oysters. This means the room is immoveable like the island.

18.—*Tekalong pundang* is the title given to the blankets. *Tekalong* is a species of bread-fruit tree, the bark of which is made into loin clothes, coats, blankets and mosquito-curtains. Up-country Dayaks still use the bark for those purposes.

- 19—Enti kami kibong enda tau diransi kita, alai ngading orang ti pumpong; tau me kami digegelar kita pen-yambong jala ram-bang. As for us—the mosquito curtains—you cannot blame us when you recall to memory those who died; we are only aware that you have betitled us the maker of the uncertain casting net.
- 20—Enti kami tepian ai enda tau diransi kita, Ini Mengkuli, alai ngading orang ti rem-pi: tau me kami digegelar kita serambi Ini Manang. As for us—the watering places—you cannot lay blame upon us, Grand-mother Mengkuli, when you recall the memory of those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us the shelter of Grand-mother Manang's plangka.
- 21—Enti kami dapur enda tau diransi kita, alai ngading orang ti tumpat; tau me kami digegelar kita pemaalai Kiai—Raja Jejenang. As for us—the cooking places—you cannot lay blame upon us when you recall the memory of those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us the state-room of Kiai—Raja Jejenang.
- 22—Enti kami abu redak enda tau diransi kita, alai ngading orang ti suyak; tau me kami digegelar kita karak mau Empanang. As for us—the fine ashes—you cannot blame us when you recall to mind those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us the heaps of gold of Empanang.
- 23—Enti kami papong lulik enda tau diransi kita, alai ngading orang ti teketik; tau me kami digegelar kita rarik sembong sa kengkang. As for us—the burnt ends of the fire-logs—you cannot blame us when you recall to mind those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us a piece of sembong that has been chiselled out.

19.—“Maker of the uncertain casting net” is the title given to the mosquito-curtain. This means that if the mosquito might come in, so the soul might go out.

20. Grand-mother *Mengkuli* is the title given to the wailer. *Plangka* is a propitiatory offering on behalf of a sick person. For full explanation see Howell and Bailey, *Sea-Dyak Dictionary*, page 131.

21. *Kiai Raja Jejenang* means a cat.

22. *Empanang* is one of the tributaries of the Kapuas River, where gold was found once.

23. *Sembong* is a piece of brass about the size of one's finger hollowed in the centre and about a little over an inch long; used by women for the *rauai*; many are threaded together into a ring.

- 24—Enti kami ator tungku enda tau diransi kita, alai ngading orang ti pambu; tau me kami digegelar kita penetai apai andau jarang. As for us—the supports of the cooking-pots—you cannot blame us when you recall to mind those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us the scatterer of the widely-apart stars.
- 25—Enti kami jangka para enda tau diransi kita, alai ngading orang ti lela; tau me kami digegelar kita baka ruit mata brayang. As for us—the forked sticks supporting the hearthshelves—you cannot blame us when you recall to mind those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us the fish-spear barbs.
- 26—Enti kami ranjok sendok enda tau diransi kita, alai ngading orang ti repok; tau me kami digegelar kita baka buah temedak melaling batang. As for us—the receptacles for the ladles—you cannot blame us when you recall to mind those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us the temedak fruit that grows on the trunk.
- 27—Enti kami para baroh enda tau diransi kita, alai ngading orang ti runto; tau me kami digegelar kita baka pemupoh bala nyerang. As for us—the lower hearthshelves—you cannot blame us when you recall to mind those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us the one who challenges the assaulting army.
- 28—Enti kami para tengah enda tau diransi kita, alai ngading orang ti rebah; tau me kami digegelar kita pengengkah tras klibak garam Rajang. As for us—the middle shelves of the hearth—you cannot blame us when you recall to mind those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us the place on which is put the large hard lump of Rajang salt.

24. The supports of a Dayak cooking-pot are three stones placed apart like stars.

25.—Receptacles of the Dayak ladles are made of large bamboo. The ladles are stood in the bamboo which is hung up.

27.—The Dayak hearth has three shelves; the top one used for pots and pans, etc.; the middle one for fire-wood; and the lowest for salt-meat, fish, etc.

28.—*Rajang salt* means salt made from the nipa palm of the River Rajang.

- 29—Enti kami para tisi enda tau diransi kita, Sregigi indai ruai peridi, alai ngading orang ti rempi; tau me kami digegelar kita baka moa-ari nya-di sarat betekang. As for us—the hearth-shelves on the side—you cannot blame us when you recall to mind those who died, Oh Sregigi, mother of the prolific pheasant; we are only aware that you betitled us a mass of rainladen clouds.
- 30—Enti kami pemanggai tikai enda tau diransi kita, alai ngading orang ti sulai; tau me kami digegelar kita baka reban rangkai lama diganggang. As for us—the mat shelves—you cannot blame us when you recall to mind those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us the dry felled jungle that has been long suspended.
- 31—Enti kami sadau enda tau diransi kita, Ini Tajau, alai ngading orang ti lenyau; tau me kami digegelar kita kamarau nganti nebang. As for us—the garrets—you cannot blame us, Oh Grand-mother Tajau, when you recall to mind those who are lost; we are only aware that you betitled us the drought that lingers for the felling to take place.
- 32—Enti kami lugu enda tau diransi kita, Ini Sanu, alai ngading orang ti pambu; tau me kami digegelar kita baka grugu batu galang. As for us—the baskets with covers—you cannot blame us, Grand-mother So-and-So, when you recall to mind those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us the great river-boulders.
- 33—Enti kami lanji enda tau diransi kita Ini Mengkuli, alai ngading orang ti rempi; tau me kami digegelar kita betiang ka wi danan bekrang. As for us—the paddy baskets—you cannot blame us, Grand-mother Mengkuli, when you recall to mind those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us as having posts of the stunted danan rotan.

29.—*Sregigi, Mengkuli, Menari Julak*, etc., etc. are titles given to the wailer.

33. *Danan* is a kind of gigantic rotan.

- 34—Enti kami gentong enda tau diransi kita, tengkurong rekong Ini Rengayong; tau me kami digegelar kita glong kulit entli tawang. As for us—the paddy bins—you cannot blame us, Oh Grand-mother Rengayong with the sweetest of voices; we are only aware that you betitled us the circlet of bark of the marsh-grown entli tree.
- 35—Enti kami tajor nikol enda tau diransi kita, Ini Ulun, alai ngading orang ti tusor; tau me kami digegelar kita penudok rintong kenyang. As for us—the darksome corners of the garret—you cannot blame us, Darling Grandmother, when you recall to mind those who have died; we are only aware that you betitled us the place for the crammed-full bees' nest.
- 36—Enti kami kasau anak enda tau diransi kita, Ini Menari Julak, alai ngading orang ti lama suyak tau me kami digegelar kita rembak buloh lalang. As for us—the small rafters—you cannot blame us, Oh Grandmother Menari Julak, when you recall to mind those who have long departed; we are only aware that you betitled us the young shoots of the bamboo lalang.
- 37—Enti kami kasau indu enda tau diransi kita, Ini Endu, alai ngading orang ti pambu; tau me kami digegelar kita lamba kayu purang balang. As for us—the main rafters—you cannot blame us, Oh Grandmother Endu, when you recall to mind those who have long departed; we are only aware that you betitled us the young tree called purang balang.
- 38—Enti kami peletar enda tau diransi kita, Ini Tuan, alai ngading orang ti danjan; tau me kami digegelar kita baka kapar pinjar bala nyerang. As for us—the laths—you cannot blame us, Oh Grandmother Tuan, when you recall to mind those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us the innumerable muskets of an assaulting army.

34. The *entli* tree grows on the marsh; the bark of it is used for making paddy bins.

- 39--Enti kami penyanggit enda tau diransi kita, Gam Rapi, alai ngading orang ti teluit; tau me kami digegelar kita penyanggit pisit jarang tanchang. As for us--the laths to which the roof-covering is tied--you cannot blame us, Oh Close-fitting Molar-Tooth, when you recall to mind those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us the close-fitting laths on which the roof-covering is tied far apart.
- 40--Enti kami atap enda tau diransi kita, enggat seput jampat Ini Ruai Brambat, alai ngading orang ti tumpat; tau me kami digegelar kita sirap singkap ladang grunggang. As for us--the shingles--you cannot blame us, Oh Grand-mother Ruai Brambat who breathes quickly at intervals, when you recall to mind those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us a piece of grunggang wood shingle.
- 41--Enti kami prabong enda tau diransi kita, tengkurong rekong Ini Jelu Rengayong, alai ngading orang ti pumpong; tau me kami digegelar kita penampung prabong tunggal tulang. As for us--the roof--you cannot blame us, Oh Grand-mother Jelu Rengayong with the sweetest of voices, when you recall to mind those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us the one who can join roofs together with a single beam.
- 42--Enti kami kaki atap enda tau diransi kita enggat seput jampat Ini Ruai Brambat, alai ngading orang ti tumpat; tau me kami digegelar kita penempap sengangap gendang pulang. As for us--the eaves--you cannot blame us, Oh Grand-mother Ruai Brambat who drawest in thy breath quickly at intervals, when you recall to mind those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us the indistinct sound of a beaten drum when a change is made in the time.

42. When the Dayaks change the tune of their drum the commencement of the new tune is indistinct, being beaten so gently.

- 43—Enti kami pugu tanju enda tau diransi kita, sedu landu Ini Endu, alai ngading orang ti pambu; tau me kami digegelar kita indu siru jampat nembu ka rambu ubong benang. As for us--that part of the open verandah that is just below the eaves--you cannot blame us, Oh Grand-mother Endu, thou that showest prolonged indications of satiety after meals--when you recall to mind those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us the woman that takes pains and quickly finishes the woven cloth with its fringe of thread.
- 44—Enti kami tanju tengah enda tau diransi kita, Ini Bujang Bungah, alai ngading orang ti rebah; tau me kami digegelar kita pengengkah tras slangking kijang. As for us--the middle part of the open verandah--you cannot blame us Oh Grand-mother Bujang Bungah, when you recall to mind those who fell: we are only aware that you betitled us the place where the pole of slangking kijang wood is set up for the Feast.
- 45—Enti kami tanju atau enda tau diransi kita, kangau parau, alai ngading orang ti lenyau; tau me kami digegelar kita penganchau bidai pakan plintang. As for us--the upper part of the open verandah--thou canst not blame us, Oh thou that callest with a loud voice, when thou dost recall to mind those who are lost; we are only aware that thou betitled us the one who spreads the mats that have the woof crossing the warp.
- 46—Enti kami tanju ujung enda tau diransi kita, tengkurong rekong Ini Jelu Rengayong, alai ngading orang ti lama pumpong; tau me kami digegelar kita penempal long bu-rong terbang. As for us--the extremity of the open verandah--you cannot blame us, Oh Grand-mother Jelu Rengayong with the sweetest of voices, when you recall to mind those who were cut off long long ago; we are only aware that you betitled us the one who makes offerings to the winged birds.

44.—*Pole of slangking kijang.* At the feast of *Bekenyalang* Dayaks put up these poles, on the tops of which the wooden Horn-bills are made to perch in order to peck at their enemy's eyes.

- 47—Enti kami pantar enda tau diransi kita, ampan geman Ini Tuan, alai ngading orang ti lama danjan; tau me kami digegelar kita bujang tegar nyadong jalong ranggong bintang.
- As for us—the parts of the reception room directly under the eaves—you cannot blame us, Grandmother Tuan with the beautiful regular teeth, when you recall to mind those who died long ago; we are only aware that you betitled us the strong youth who distributes to the guests large cups of rice-spirit (born on a brazen tray).
- 48—Enti kami penudok enda tau diransi kita, Ini Rajin Tandok, alai ngading orang ti lama repok tau me kami digegelar kita penyandeh julut bau nukang.
- As for us—the seats—you cannot blame us, Oh Grandmother Rajin Tandok, when you recall to mind those who rotted long long ago; we are only aware that you betitled us the place to lean on (just like) a person's shoulder when he is stretched out at length on the floor.
- 49—Enti kami ruai besai enda tau diransi kita, kumbai panjai Ini Menyawai, alai ngading orang ti sulai; tau me kami digegelar kita Sempar Tuai nasak kalingkang jarang.
- As for us—the great reception rooms—you cannot blame us, Oh Grandmother Menyawai, thou with the long drawn out cry, when you recall to mind those who died; we are only aware that you betitled us Sempar Tuai who made the mat with the wide plait.
- 50—Enti kami ruai landong enda tau diransi kita, tengkurong rekong Ini Jelu Remaung, alai ngading orang ti lama pumpong; tau me kami digegelar kita penudok pandong dilulong lumpang.
- As for us—the long reception rooms—you cannot blame us, Oh Grandmother Jelu Remaung, with the sweetest of voices, when you recall to mind those who were cut off long ago; we are only aware that you betitled us the place of the altar surrounded by split bamboos.

49.—The mat with the wide plait is used for offerings to the gods.

51—Enti kami tiang As for us—the centre posts
tengah enda tau di- of the house—you cannot
ransi kita, Tebah blame us, Oh Thou of the
Dilah, alai ngading Melodious Tongue, when
orang ti lama-rebah: you recall to mind those
tau me kami digegelar who fell afore-time: we
kita pamaras pasu are only aware that you
dagang. betitled us the one who
makes use of the true
paddy measure in trading.

PART II.

SABAK NERENKAH OR A DIRGE TO SETTLE THE DEAD IN HADES.

The time for monotoning this dirge is not fixed, for it depends entirely on convenience; it is not used however until the corpse has been buried. As soon as a professional wailer is obtained the dirge begins. He sits on a swing in the room of the deceased facing towards the sloping roof.* The women friends and relations of the deceased—generally those who have lost parents, sons or daughters—and the bereaved persons sit round the wailer. Every now and then the wailer mentions some pathetic incident in connection with the dead and all burst into a loud and dismal wail. Each one is being reminded of her loss. The dirge can be either long or short according to the wishes of the bereaved persons.

They have to fast for three days (*makai pana*): potatoes and tapioca only are allowed them; and after every meal some food is thrown under the house for the share of the deceased. A light or some fuel is kept burning for the dead for three days, and after that it is thrown under the house and fasting is ended. A neighbour from another room brings to each of the bereaved persons a handful of compressed

* A Dayak house is built on wooden piles and is very often of considerable length. It is divided down the middle by a common passage called the *tempuan* and on one side of this is the common "room" (*ruai*), running the whole length of the house opening straight on to the *tempuan*; on the other side, divided by a wooden partition, are the living rooms. The roof slopes down on either side, the highest part being above the *tempuan*; thus in the living rooms the roof slopes down from the inner wall (which separates them from the *tempuan*) to the outer wall which is very often only one or two feet high. In order to give light and air into the apartment, a large flap of the roof can be raised. And it is facing this sloping roof that the wailer sits.

cooked rice to announce that the tie of fasting for the dead is severed. The wailer might have finished the dirge before, or just finished it towards the end of the fasting day, for—as noted above—the length of the dirge depended entirely on the wishes of the bereaved persons. If the dirge is prolonged, the dead is made to go through many incidents and adventures.

Before the wailer begins the dirge the same present is given, as for the *Nyuran*, and with the same object.

Sabak Nerengkah means “A dirge to settle the dead in Hades.” The universal belief of the Sea-Dayak is that the souls of the dead pass on to Hades to remain there for ever. Hades is the original home of man, whence all come and whither all must go, vast in extent; while this world, to use a Dayak expression, is merely a “borrowed one”. Those tribes that use this dirge aver that, unless the dirge is formally recited on behalf of the dead, the soul of the dead person will get lost in Hades and will not be able to find the house or room of its parents, relations and friends. The dirge therefore is to guide it to its own proper room.

Again, before the wailer begins the dirge, an offering is first set aside for the people in Hades. The offering comprises all sorts of eatables and chewing ingredients. The wailer then requests the Wind-Spirit (*Antu Ribut*) to give the alarm to the people in Hades to announce the arrival of a new-comer. The wind blows so boisterously that it blows down nearly every tree. The wailer then asks *empanyat*, a kind of beetle, to take the offering to Hades, but he, after making a lot of excuses, refuses to go. The bird *kuang kapong* is then asked; but he also makes many excuses and will not go. At last the bird *burong raya* is asked, and without the slightest hesitation it takes the offering to Hades and places it before the people there. With the offering is a small roll of cotton, meant to be used for wiping away their tears. This offering thus placed before them adds to the astonishment of the inhabitants of Hades. According to the idea of the Balau tribe, infants that died before they cut their teeth, were not buried but hung on trees; and they are said to inhabit the intermediate region between this world and Hades. Boys are betitled *Uluṭ Tekuṭ Tendai*

Luyan Bujang Langga Remengau. Girls are betitled *Dara Rabai Gruda Dayang Sepang Sepaya.* These infants as time goes on grow up to be men and women, they are able to see and know what is going on in this world and in Hades. Some of them visit Hades and tell the people there the meaning of the offering. "Don't you know", say they, "the roll of cotton is the wiper of tears, the offering is the emblem of fasting, for So-and-So, your daughter or son, your grand-daughter or grand-son, is coming?" The people in Hades then begin to eat the offering and to chew the betel-nut, etc. When the dead meets his (or her) relations he is suddenly overcome with fright, and refuses to remain in Hades, desiring to return to this world again; but they tell him it is impossible to return, and are they not themselves an everlasting proof of this?

Sabak Nerengkah.

*A Dirge to settle the
Dead in Hades.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1—Tengkurong rekong
aku ditempalong ka
menoa orang ti pum-
pong nepan di pra-
bong tunggal tulang.</p> | <p>My Love with the sweetest
of sweet voices was cast
away to the land of those
that were cut off and took
refuge on the roof tree
built of a single beam.</p> |
| <p>2—Enggat seput jampat
aku ditempalong ka
menoa orang ti lama
tumpat, nyelikap di
atap ladang grung-
gang.</p> | <p>My Love who was wont at
intervals to respire rapid-
ly, was far-flung to the
land of those who died
long long ago and hid
there beneath a shingle
made of grunggang wood.</p> |
| <p>3—Ampan geman aku di-
tempalong ka menoa
orang ti lama danjan,
terengkah di ruai Ji-
ram apai Sabengan
Manok Menang.</p> | <p>My Love with the beautiful
regular teeth was far-
flung to the land of those
who died long long ago
and settled down in the
reception room of Jiram
the father of Sabengan
the Victorious Champion.</p> |

1.—"My Love with sweetest voice", and similar phrases in the next seven verses, refer to the wailer. "The roof tree built of a single beam" simply means the roof.

3.—*Jiram, Langkah, Rage* are names of well-known men who died long ago.

- 4—Tebah dilah aku ditempalong ngagai menoa orang ti lama rebah, terengkah di ruai Langkah ti lama rebah, laya tumbang. My Love with the melodious tongue was far-flung to the land of those who fell long ago, and settled down in the reception room of Langkah who fell long ago--who fell and died.
- 5—Sengki ngeli aku datai di menoa munti Seni, terengkah di ruai Rage ti laya betuboh agi mekang. My Love possessing teeth that meet closely with exactitude, arrived at the land of Munti Seni and settled down in the reception room of Rage who died whilst still young.
- 6—Trinting dabong juring aku ditempalong ngagai menoa orang ti lama tekuing, terengkah di sanding bilik lantang. My Love with the beautiful well-pointed teeth was flung far away to the land of those who died long ago and settled down in an annex built on to the spacious rooms.
- 7—Sikok ruosk aku ditempalong ngagai menoa orang ti lama repok, terengkah di orang ti lama repok ti beserak dudok baka pendok denjang sengkajang. My love with the convulsive sobbing cry was farflung to the land of those who long ago rotted, and settled down with those who rotted long ago, who sit in rows like the fibrous pendok trees alongside the sengkajang trees.
- 8—Kumbai panjai aku datai di orang ti lama sulai, dudok di anchau tikai baka sungai lileh nyegang. My love with the far sounding voice reached the land of those who died long ago and sits on the spread mats that are full, like as a tributary stream is full owing to the fresh in its main river.

5.—*Munti Seni* is the name of a country in Hades.

6.—Some of the Dayaks are in the habit of filing their teeth to sharp points, as they consider it an addition to their appearance. Others file their teeth away and replace with brass teeth.

7. *Senkajang trees* are used for making planks and attaps by the Dayaks.

*Here begins the alarm while the Wind Spirit blows,
(see Preface).*

- 9—Nyau kiroh orang di Pauh Laboh Nyeludang, nyau begau orang di Pupu Tuba Tenchang. And now the inhabitants of Pau Laboh Nyeludang are troubled, and the people at Pupu Tuba Tenchang have raised the alarm.
- 10—Nyau beserbana orang di menoa Ubi Ara Rumpang, nyau beserbana orang di Serawai Mandai Betangga Tunggang:— And now the inhabitants of Ubi Ara Rumpang have raised their plaint, and the people at Serawai Mandai Betangga Tunggang have also raised their plaint:—
- 11—“Penglama kitai di Munti Seni, Wai Luji, nadai kala asai tu, ari pagi tadi migi penenda nyadi, munyi brui besapi beamang-amang. “All these years”, say they, “have we been at Munti Seni, oh friend Luji, and have never felt like this; from early morn we have been unable to clean the cotton of its seeds—we are like the brui bird vainly feeding its young.
- 12—“Penglama kitai di Liu Lunchur Mabu, Wai Entēju, nadai kala asai sa hari tu; malu pen enggai nyadi, munyi api mau makai reban lama nyang-gang. “All these years we have been at Liu Lunchur Mabu, and have never felt like we feel to-day; we have not been able to beat out the cotton though we made noise enough like a blazing fire consuming the long-felled jungle.
- 13—“Penglama kitai di Mandai Iling, Wai Nyeling, nadai kala asai tu ngasing pen enggai nyadi bekuing mangka layang. “All these years have we been at Mandai Iling, oh friend Nyeling, and we have never felt like this; we have not been able to spin successfully owing to the wheels colliding.

9. *Pauh Laboh, Nyeludang, Pupu Tuba Tenchang, etc., etc.*, are names of countries in Hades.

11. *Brui bird* is a Horn-bill (*Anthracoceros convexus*).

- 14—"Entak besergak anak briak bemain le pang. Langkah sayau rebah lama tumbang! Kami ti lelaki ari dini hari tadi ngaga seligi, enggai nyadi nibong sa lampang."
- 15—"Nama leman kitai di Sabayan?" Pia ko jako Jiram. "Ari dini hari dalam tadi malau entran lalu enggai nyadi bebanang punggang."
- 16—"Penglama kitai di Serawai Mandi," pia ko sida ti biak enggau ti tuai "ngaga tragai pen enggai nyadi udah sa pagi rangkai enggai ngena lantang disembang."
- 17—"Penglama kitai di Tanjong Buloh Laung ngaga basong pen enggai nyadi ari kulit entli tawang."
- 18—"Entak beserbana kitai, ploh mampoh nelusor dai, ploh di idong baka grunong gre besi."
- 19—"Ploh dagu baka trutu ambun sa pagi, ploh dada tau alai ngela ka anak punga laki."
- "The young briak birds are gathered together and are playing with the le pang fruits. Alas! What a loss it was when Langkah died years ago! We men, long before dawn, began to make spears from a piece of nibong palm, but could not make them successfully."
- "What is this that is happening to us in Hades?" says Jiram. "From early dawn I have been trying but without success, to fix a band on the shaft of a spear."
- "All these years that we have dwelt at Serawai Mandi," both the old and young exclaim, "it has never been like this, in a whole morning we cannot even shape a shield."
- "All the years that we have been at Tanjong Buloh Laung it has never been like this, we cannot even make a basong from the bark of the entli tree."
- "Therefore we complain of the perspiration that inundates the forehead and pours down the nose, drops of perspiration the size of the little hawk-bells."
- "The perspiration of the chin is like the flow of the morning dew, and on the breast there is sufficient to bathe a male child."

17.—*Basong* is a carrier's basket made from the bark of a tree; this kind of basket is carried or used on the war path, or in setting pig traps; the mouth is large and the bottom very narrow. The *entli tree* grows on hills and is much used by Dayaks for its fine bark; hawk-bells are attached to the coat or waist-cloth by way of adornment.

- 20—"Peda kra ploh blakang kitai! Baka enseluang ikan kali, ploh tuboh kitai baka tengkujoh ujan sa hari. "See the perspiration on our backs! It is like the enseluang kali fish, and the perspiration on our bodies is like a sudden fresh after a day's rain.
- 21—"Peda kra ploh dai baka ujan sa hari laboh beteratak, plohidong baka grunong burai tenggak. "See the perspiration of the forehead like the rainfall of a whole day! The perspiration of the nose like the hawk-bells on a necklace.
- 22—"Mandi me kitai wai Luji, ka ai bekasai langkang, pegai kendi kitai ti betandok jengang, prempong ka tangkong labu dalang, pegai pugu entemu langkang, klamudak olih nyulok di tengkah tebiang. "Come and bathe friend Luji. To the water and let us scour our bodies; bring the brass kettles with the large spouts, hold a number of the horn-shaped dalang gourds; bring a lump of turmeric and the wood that was riven from the stem of the klamudak which grows in precipitous places.
- 23—"Kebu ka pintu bandir tapang, kesai ka le lambai baka kantok ubi pulang." "Fling open the door--the door that is made of the buttress of a tapang tree; send flying the coat that is like the young shoot of the yam pulang."
- 24--Nyau ngembing dinding baka siring sengkajang, nyau tetigong ka lesong ruan tetunggang. There, they are going along by the wall--the wall that is striped like a piece of sengkajang wood. There, they have run into the paddy pounding mortar that is made of the twisted grained ruan wood.

20.—*Kali* means nothing and is simply put in to rhyme.

22.—*Turmeric* is used by Dayak women for colouring their bodies.

The leaves of *Klamudak* lather like soap and are used as soap by the Dayaks.

23. *Tapang tree* is the special bee tree, the buttress of which is used by Dayaks for doors.

Yam pulang (or *pulai*) is the yam left the previous year in order to grow the following year when the land is farmed again.

- 25—Nyau meraka pala tangga—baka pala asu nengkuang. Nyau nibas tebelayar luar baka tipan sayap burong lelayang. There, they are crossing the top of the ladder—the ladder that is fashioned after the appearance of a long-shaped dog's head. There, they are passing swiftly the end of the house which is constructed after the shape of a swallow's wings.
- 26—Nyau ngejang ka tangga ruan delapan-blas kengkang, nyau ngindik tengah laman ti alai muai ruman sa leman padi emba-wang. There, they are leaving the ruan staircase (a log) with eighteen notches and are treading the open space before the house where the chaff of the emba-wang paddy is thrown away.
- 27—Nyau bekiba ka suka sabang enseluang, nyau ngindik panti renik dada nisik mengkarong labang. There, they are going on the right of the croton and treading on the earth-made steps that are like the breast of the white mengkarong lizard.
- 28—Nyau ngindik jamban gantong tuntun patong sepamalang nyingkang. There, they are treading on the raised log that is about knee-high (from the ground) and which one can scarce step up to.
- 29—Nyau datai di tempukok tanah alai nudok ka genok tangkong labu dalang. There, they reached the mound of earth where the horn-shaped dalang gourds are placed.
- 30—Entak nyau ngesai ka rambut panjai baka sentabai malut batang. There, they are flinging back their long hair: their long hair that is like the sentabai creeper encircling a tree-trunk.
- 31—Nyau ngadu ka sanggol pling sida Dayang Telanjing, baka giling tekuyong pasang. There, they are twisting up their plaits, the Dayang Telanjing, their twisted plaits that are rolled up in the shape of the down-river snail's shell.

27.—(The white mengkarong lizard is possibly *Lygosoma bampfyldei*, Bartlett, a somewhat rare species). Ed.

31.—*Dayang Telanjing* are the fairy goddesses that live among the waterfalls.

- 32—Nyau ngadu ka sanggol tangkong, sida Dayang Mendong, baka tuchong peman-sai jarang. There, they—the Dayang Mendong—are arranging horn-shaped chignons that are like the pointed corners of a coarse fishing-net.
- 33—“Nama ti bemunyi nya tadi, wai Lebu Muji? Ka ngumbai iya Srabandi nadai dipeda angkat ari tisi langit benyang, ka ngumbai nya ribut, wai Ensekut, nadai dipeda kekesut ngesai ka chagai dan lintang.” “What was it that made that sound just now, friend Lebu Muji? If I were to call it the Wind Devil Srabandi it was not seen to rise from the misty horizon! If I were to call it a Wind-Storm, friend Ensekut, it was not seen to disturb the cross-branches of the trees.”
- 34—“Nama ti begunya, wai Entēju? Orang di Pupu Luba Ditenchang? Lari kitai, wai Muji, bai kendi betandok jengang: pulai kitai, wai Ensikok, bai genok pegai puang.” “What is it that makes that sound, friend Entēju? Is it the people at Pupu Luba Ditenchang? Let us run away, friend Muji, and take with us the brass kettles that have their spouts projecting straight out; let us return home, friend Ensikok, and take with us the empty water gourds.”
- 35—“Ka mandi di ai tepian ninga utai bedendam; nya enda Antu Temeran ka nanggam nanchang? Ka mandi di tepian chuti ninga utai bemunyi; nya enda ka Antu Wi ka nanggam mertang?” “When we went to bathe at the bathing place there is a mysterious noise there; is it not the Spirit of the Temeran who secures and binds people? When we went to bathe at the place where water is drawn there is a noise there also; is it not the Spirit of the Wi rotan who securely binds people?”
- 36—Entak nyau merjok nunda silok plandok tawang, nyungkah nunda penyanggah jelu kijang. There, they spring into the air like the plandok deer and start off abruptly, after the manner of the kijang deer with their heads up.

32.—*Dayang Mendong* is the name of a woman.

33.—*Lebu Muji* a name common to two persons to denote intimate friendship.

- 37—Nyau bekiba ka suka sabang enseluang, nyau nigong paong katunsong layang. There, they have passed to the right of the enseluang croton bush, and have brushed past the layang shoe-flower
- 38—Nyau berindas ka pemulang sumpah ti bebuah ninting taking; Nyau nujan tangga ruan delapan-blas kengkang. There, they are crushing under their feet the croton called pemulang sumpah that bears seed on every twig; There, they are going up the ruan-wood staircase with its eighteen steps.
- 39—Bepegai di alau-alau baka prasautebu tengang; nyau meraka pala tangga baka pala asu nengkuang. There, they are holding on to the railings that are like a field of tengang sugar-cane; There, they are crossing the top of the staircase that is fashioned after a long-shaped dog's head.
- 40—Nyau nujan tempuan baka sampan Laut be-dagang; nyau ngeming dinding sanggit siring sirang sengkajang. There, they are going along the passage of the house that is as broad as a Malay trading boat; There, they are passing the wall made of sengkajang plank.
- 41—Nyau bekiba ka lamba tisir tiang nuju pintu tapang; Tama serta nukang ka lawang ngengkah ka genok dibai pulai puang. There, they are going to the right of the row of posts, and straight to the tapang door; There, they open the door and enter, depositing the water-gourds that they brought home empty.
- 42—Nyau teginsit di kain apit berngigit di papan pinggang:—"Sapa ti nganu kita uchu enggau jako sangat kempang?" Consternation seizes upon the old women who are weaving in the house (lit: the loingirth used when weaving is moved): "Who abused thee, grandchildren, who dared to abuse thee?"

- 43—"Sapa ti mrai kita enggau jako rangkai melintang putang, ngengkah kita enggau jako salah bangat kempang?" "Who abused thee with uncalled-for words without consideration, and who miscalled thee most daringly?"
- 44—"Sapa ti ngachok kita enggau tunjok jari butang, mandang enggau lengan tampong brang?" "Who menaced thee with the forefinger and gave thee blows with the hand?"
- 45—Lalu empai nyaut sa patah mukut padi putong, lalu bedau nibas sa patah bras padi rabong : Now before they answered a word half the size of a small grain of putong paddy, and before they could reply a word half the size of a grain of rabong rice :
- 46—Nyau ngeredongkan tuda Jiram apai Sabengan Manok Menang ; Up arose Jiram the father of Sabengan the Victorious Champion :
- Nyau nyungkah tuda Langkah nunda penyungah jelu kijang. And up then arose Langkah abruptly like a (startled) kijang deer with its head upraised.
- 47—Nyaut enggau mulut nyambut ngentupang, nelah enggau dilah antara rang :— Answered (then those that interrogated) with the lips that (as it were) shed blossoms, with melodious tongues between the rows of well-shaped teeth :—
- 48—"Endai ! Nadai crang nganu kami enggau jako melintang putang, nadai mrai enggau jako rangkai besundang luntang, nadai ngachok enggau tunjok jari butang, nadai mandam enggau lengan buah brang." "Oh dear no ! Nobody abused us with uncalled for words, no one abused us with impudent speech, no one menaced us with the fore-finger, and no one struck us with the hand."

- 49—"Kami ninga utai bedendam di punggung jamban ;
Ninga utai begagai di pala pantai ;
Ninga utai beduru di blakang munggu!"
- 50—"Baik me kita namu lari, uchu—
Ti bemunyi di punggung titi, nya enda Antu Wi, nanggam mertang?
Ti bedendam di pala jamban, nya enda Antu Temeran ti ka nanggam nanchang?"
- 51—"Oh, enti pia pansut me kitai ka ruai ;
Kebu ka pintu beanak orang,
Pambus nunda sedudol landak lubang."
- 52—"Kerembai ka tikai pakan pelintang ; telenga ka klasah belangah punggung ; telenga ka sana tasak Raja Nudang."
- 53—"Anjong kandi sarang pinang ;
Anjong tambok dilalin kantok demam pengarang."
- "We heard a mysterious noise at the middle of the bridge ;
"We heard something chasing something else on the top of the bank ;
"We heard a rushing sound behind the hill!"
- "Well was it, grandchildren, that ye knew how to run away—
"That (mysterious) sound at the end of the bridge, was it not the Spirit Wi who secures and binds?
"That mysterious sound at the bridge-head, was it not the Spirit Temeran who securely binds people?"
- "Oh, if that is the case, let us all go out to the reception room ;
"Fling open the door that is ornamented with the representation of a human figure,
"Let us all go out like the quills of the earth-dwelling porcupine.
- "Spread the woven mats. Open the klasah mats that shew their plaited edges ; and open the sana mats that were once prepared by being soaked in hot water by Raja Nudang."
- "Bring the case containing the chewing ingredients ;
"Bring the bag decorated with the young demam fern-shoot pattern."

50.—*Spirit Wi*, the spirit of the rotan.

Spirit Temeran, the spirit of the temeran tree.

- 54—Sitak gegulu sida ti indu nganjong baku baka manok indu merembam tansang; Beguai nganjong lengguai bebuntut tuang. Forthwith all the women folk come together bringing the brass betel sirih boxes that look like a hen sitting on her nest of eggs; With haste bring the lengguai chewing cases which still bear upon them the casting marks that have not yet been filed away.
- 55—Sambut enggau kukut jari butang; Trima enggau tapa sabla ngengkang: They are received with the (dainty) forefingers; With the palms that bear the criss-cross lines:
- 56—“Oh! Enti pia pepadah me kita ti mandi tadi sa kayu rumah nesau lawang; Bekumbai kita sa kayu rumah milang orang.” “Oh! If so, you who were bathing just now, tell all in this long house to come; “Tell every door, call every one.”
- 57—Lalu nyungkah neng-gah rumah panjai jementang; jejengkak nengah awak tempuan lantang; datai di penyurai punggung penyambang. Up get they abruptly and walk through the long straight house; they speed along the spacious passage; until they reach that part of the reception room that is close to the eaves at the end of the house.
- 58—“Angkat kita Bugi” (sayau rempi nadai belantang); “Angkat Jiap apai Imbang.” “Up with you Bugi” (Bugi who alas died childless); “Up with you Jilap father of Imbang.”
- 59—Entak ngeleduing sida Saliding apai Krandang; jejengkak Briak, tampong Leping; Sintak Ngentuyong Pantong, tampong Sabang; bejalai apai Tanai bernama Muyang; begili Jampi, tampong Embuang. Saliding the father of Krandang and others rise hastily; along speed Briak closely followed by Leping; Pantong darts off followed by Sabang; (in their wake) moves the father of Tanai, known as Muyang; Jampi runs (after them) followed by Embuang.

58.—*Jilap, Saliding, etc., etc.,* are names of men who died long ago.

- 60—"Mupok kitai, Ingok,
orang ngumbai kitai
makai pinang ;
Di langkau Umok apai
Dundang."
- 61—Jejunok Bandok ang-
kat ari palan rumah
Sambayang.
- 62—Udah aku nebang
gembu di punggang
titi.
Udah sregigi, aku ne-
sau kaban sida ti le-
laki.
- 63—Udah aku nebang me-
lebu di junggor mung-
gu ;
Umbas alai aku nga-
ding sida ti indu.
- 64—"Begili me kitai Em-
pari bini Sunang !
Angkat me kitai Laing
sayau tekuing bini
Gimang ;"
Kekenyong Sempong
berambau dayang !
- 65—"Mupok Lemok kitai
megai tambok sarang
pinang ;"
Ngeredungkan tuda
Sulan, sayau danjan
nadai belantang ;
Gelagua tuda Linda
berambau dayang.
- 66—Sintak begili Manyi,
ini Padi, mati lemi
di pati laja pinggang ;
Nyungkah Jundah, sa-
yau rebah nadai be-
lantang.
Nyau ngadu ka pua
bali tengkebang.
- "Let us be moving on,
Ingok, people are asking
us to chew pinang nuts ;
"At the hut of Umok the
father of Dundang."
- Direct from his resting
place the Church comes,
Bandok.
- When I felled a gembu tree
at the end of the bridge ;
After an interval I took a
message to all the male
folks.
- When I felled a melebu
tree at the promontory on
the hill ;
It is time that I touched
upon the women folk.
- "Speed, speed, Empari the
wife of Sunang !
Up with you Laing the
wife of Gimang whose
death was so deeply felt ;"
Sempong the virgin darts
away !
- "Let us be moving on Le-
mok and carry our pinang
and sirih boxes ;"
Hurriedly rushes off poor
Sulan ; alas, that she died
a childless woman ;
In a great hurry goes Linda
the virgin.
- Speeds Manyi the grand-
mother of Padi who died
of a weakness in the loins.
Abruptly moves Jundah
who alas ! perished child-
less.
- There they are arranging
the blankets called pua
tengkebang.

66.—*Pua tengkebang* means a blanket ornamented by a *new* pattern. The maker must not copy any other.

- 67—Orang ti besandik nyau ngadu ka sengkalik pun brang;
Pambus nunda sedudul landak lubang.
Nyau beklisak lisi di kaki pun tiang.
- Those that carry their children slung on their hips shift them to the other side;
They are all coming out like porcupines from their burrows.
They are all thronging round the posts of the house.
- 68—Orang ti bula-bula nyau minta peda indu guang, nyau betekejah ngagai ruai sida Langkah (sayau rebah nadai belantang);
Saman nyau nuju ruai sida Jiram apai Sabengan, Manok Menang;
Nyau saman dudok pipi nunda umbi mulong kerarang,
Dudok nyangah nunda penyangah jelu kijang.
- The boastful ones act so that their sweet-hearts may observe them walking noisily to the reception room of Langkah (who, alas, died childless).
All are now going towards the reception room of Jiram the father of Sabengan, the Victorious Champion;
All sit side-way like the spathe of the kerarang sago trees.
All sit upright after the kijang deer's attitude when alarmed.
- 69—"Nama ti kita kumbai ka kitai sa kayu rumah panjai?
Uji tusoi enggau punggai dabong pengerantang,
Uji sebut enggau mulut nyambut ngentupang telah enggau dilah antara rang."
- "Why is it that you summon all of us of this long house?
"Tell us with your own lips (literally—with the sharp serrated edges of your teeth)—with your lips that (as it were) drop blossoms.
"Relate (the reason) with your tongue that lies betwixt your well-shaped teeth (lit. jaws)."
- 70—Nyau berundang orang ti ngaling di buling kaki tiang,
Nyau dedurah orang ti merkās rumah be-tampong kalang,
- Now he who laid the foundations of the house is beginning to be concerned,
Now he who rules over the long house with its well-fitted joists,

- Orang ti ngerempong
ka prabong tunggal
tulang,
Orang ti megai rumah
panjai temejai ngakar
tengang :
- He who rules over the
house with the single
roof-tree,
He who rules the long
house that stretches along
as straight as the tengang
creeper, is speaking loud-
ly :
- 71—"Nama ti kita kumbai
sa kayu rumah panjai
temejai ngakar ten-
gang,
Nama ti kita padah
ka kitai sa rumah ne-
sau lawang?"
- "Why are you calling all
the people of this long
house that is built straight
as the tengang creeper?
"And why do you send for
us of the same house and
from every room?"
- 72—"Oh, bisi me jako kitai
ka dikenang,
Ma kemah tau enda
dipadah ka di mo a
orang?
Ma kemah kitai sa ka-
yu rumah panjai enda
ditusoi awak ka nemu
sa bilang orang?"
- "Oh, if there is something
to talk about,
"Is it possible not to tell
people?
"Is it possible for us in this
long house not to relate
it in order that everybody
may know?"
- 73—"Kami tadi ka nyelam
di tepian ninga utai
bedendam di punga-
gang jamban;
Ka mandi di lepong
ninga utai pegereng-
gong di punggang
kampong."
- "Some of us wanted to
bathe just now at the
bathing place and heard
a mysterious noise at the
end of the bridge;
"Some of us wanted to
bathe in the pool and
heard as it were the sound
of brass vessels clashing
together at the edge of
the jungle."
- 74—"Baik me kita nemu
lari," pia ko Embuang
siduai Jami,
"Utai ti bemunyi di
punggang titi ma nya
enda Antu Wi ka
nanggam nanchang?
"Utai ti pegerenggong
di punggang kampong
ma nya enda Antu
Lumbong ka ngaroh
puang?"
- "It is well that ye ran
away," thus say Embuang
and Jampi,
"That sound at the end of
the bridge was it not the
Spirit Wi who seizes and
binds people?
"And that sound as it were
the clashing together of
brazen vessels was it not
the Spirit Lumbong that
for no reason will seize
and enshroud people?"

- 75—"Oh enti pia uji peda engka kitai nadai sa chebik serih kapayang, Nadai kapu krubong krang, Nadai sirap tandan pinang, Nadai sedi gambir pang." "O, nadai me tu!" Pia ko jako Kunat siduai Muyang.
- "Oh! If so go and see for perhaps we have not got any serih kapayang. "Nor chunam made of the empty sea-shells, "Nor a slice of pinang nut, "Nor even the tasteless gambier." "Oh! we haven't got them either," say both Kunat and Muyang.
- 76—"O, enti pia uji padah ka Ulup Slelabat Slebatan, Enggau Bujang Lempong Slebungan; Olih kita duai Mentong siduai Lelang." "Oh! If that is the case you Mentong and Lelang go, "For Slelabat Slebatan "And Bujang Lempong Slebungan."
- 77—"Kita duai kin dipadah ka sida Jiram." "O, kini ka kami diasoh?" "You two go thither. Jiram and others want you." "Oh! Whither are we to be sent?"
- 78—"Nunjang pinang di tembawang Simbur Besi, Ngambi pantong di punjong Lebur Api, Ngambi sedi di plai puchok kedandi." "To climb the pinang trees at the old site of Simbur Besi's house, "To get the serih (pantong) at the summit of Lebur Api, "To gather the gambier on the plai trees and on the topmost branches of the kedandi trees."
- 79—"Ma kami duai tu ajati punga laki?" "Are we then the only males (in the house)?"
- 80—"Badu me enda kita duai iya ga ngulin ka kita tau belanda enda lama, enda ngapus ka hari;" "It is most important that you two should go because you can run there in no time, you never take a whole day over anything;

75.—*Chunam* means lime used for chewing (*kapor* in Malay).

78.—*Lebur Api* is a mountain in Hades.

- “Kita duai ga tau be-
guai, bejalai enda bu-
lih sa mansang nyu-
mai mandok berapi.”
- 81—Lalu nangkap ajat be-
tlabang punggung,
Serta nyapai badi-
andai pulas Tawang
Kedungkang ;
- 82—Tangkin pedang salin
tanchang di pinggang,
Kena ka baju taya bu-
lih nebal batu bedi-
lang,
Masok ka baju anjong
nyentok ka ujung ka-
lempetan puang.
- 83—Nyan tenteran beba-
nang punggung,
Megai trabai lantang
disimbang ;
Nya baru siduai nge-
jang ka rumah diri,
Sa pintu sa lawang, sa
atap sa penukang ;
- 84—Nyau nurun tangga
ruan delapan blas
kengkang,
Sida sigi saum tengah
leman ti masai alai
muai ruman padi em-
bawang.
- 85—Sigi betumpu kaki
tangga digaga senen-
tang,
Saum disuka sabang
enseluang ;
- “Indeed you two do know
how to hurry, and when
you walk anywhere you
do not take more time
than is sufficient to cook
a pot of rice.”
- Then they snatch up the
rotan basket that have
the bottoms made of some
different material,
And at the same time seize
the choppers that they
rarely use—the choppers
twisted after the Tawang
Kedungkang style ;
- They gird themselves with
their swords of steel,
They put on their cotton
jackets that are as thick
as the hearth-stones
They put on their cloaks
that reach to their ankles.
- They gird their spears with
the banded shafts,
They clutch their shapely
shields,
They are just leaving their
houses,
Their houses which con-
sist of one door and one
room, one roof and one
window ;
- They are descending the
ruan staircase with its
eighteen steps,
They move together across
the cleared space before
the house where it is cus-
tomary to cast out the
chaff of the embawang
paddy.
- Yes, their staircases are op-
posite, for they were built
parallel to one another,
They share the same ense-
luang plants ;

11—*Tawang Kedungkang* is the name of a place in Hades.

- Enda bulih sapemeda
mata beki jap,
Sapengepai jari a m-
pat,
Iya ga sigi saum di ne-
nalan lendat.
- In the twinkling of an eye,
In less time than it takes
to flick the four fingers,
They are together on the
well-trodden clearing
before the house.
- 86—Nyau ditunjan tangga
Sabayan orang ti dan-
jan lama tumbang,
Bepegai di alau-alau
lansau baka prasau te-
bu tengang,
Nyau diperaka pala
tangga baka ti tau
nanya temuai datang,
- They have set their feet on
the staircase of Sabayan
the staircase of those who
died long years ago,
They are holding on to
the railings made of the
long-jointed bamboos
that are numerous like
the stalks in a field of
tengang sugar cane,
They have crossed the
head of the staircase
which is fashioned as it
were to welcome
strangers on their arrival.
- 87—Tetengan nengah tem-
puan baka samp an
Laut bekejang,
Lalu nuju ruai Jiram
apai Sabengan Manok
Menang.
- They are walking fast and
heavily along the passage
of the house that looks
like a Malay boat starting
on a journey,
They go straight to the
reception room of Jiram
father of Sabengan the
Victorious Champion.
- 88—Nuju ruai Langkah
(sayau rebah enda be-
lantang).
- They are going straight to
Langkah's reception
room (Langkah who,
alas! died without issue).
- 89—Nyau dedirika seligi
nibong sa lampang,
Niri ka tenteran beba-
nang punggang
ngengkah ka trabai
lantang ditegelang,
Lalu ngait ka sarong
uchong disimbang.
- Their spears that are made
of a single piece of nibong
wood they stand up
against the wall;
They stand up the spear
shafts with the (metal)
bands at the ends;
They put down their
shields. And simul-
taneously they hang up
their uchong wood scab-
bards that are cut into
sharp points.

- 90—Dudok nyerungkong
baka paong kladi lan-
tang.
Dudok ngemtam di ti-
kai beman anyam
beleman besiku ense-
luang,
Dudok di tikai beling-
kok baka mayau tin-
dok di telok tajau bu-
jang.
- 91—Tangkap me sirap
buah pinang, sepi sedi
gambir Kumpang.
Palit bunyoh kami sa-
penai burong terbang ;
- 92—"Nama ti kita kumbai
ka kami duai?"
- 93—"Nadai bukai, kami
ka ngasoh siduai nun-
jan pinang di temba-
wang Sembar Besi,
Ngempong pantong di
punjong Lebor Api,
ngambi sedi di plai
puchok kedandi,
Ngambi bunyoh di
Raja Magoh ti nge-
meran ka pun buloh
betri."
- 94—"O, enti pia ambi me
ladong bepapanka te-
belian nebal pa ;
Ambi galas rumpas di-
lalin enggau sega wi
segala."
- They sit down with their
knees up in front of them,
their heads and their
chins resting on them like
the cladium plant that
spreads far and wide ;
They sit properly on the
beman rush mats that
are plaited into patterns
angle-shaped or fish-
shaped,
They sit on the mats that
have the zig-zag pattern
that resembles a cat sleep-
ing in the corner of the
room where the bachelor
jars are stored.
- They take the slices of the
areca nut, they taste the
leaves of the Kumpang
gambier,
They smear our chunam
on the serih leaf so that
it looks as it were the
chalking of a bird on the
wing ;
- "Why have ye sent for us
two?" (they ask).
- "For no other reason than
that we want you both to
climb the areca nut palms
at the site of the old house
called Sembar Besi,
To collect the serih leaves
at the top of Lebor Api,
to get gambier on the
plai tree and on the top
of the kedandi tree,
And to get chunam from
Raja Magoh who owns
the betri bamboo."
- "Oh, if so fetch a porter's
basket that is backed
with an iron-wood plank
the thickness of one's
thigh ;
And fetch a medium-sized
light basket that is inter-
laced with the round sega
rotan."

- 95—Sintak gegulu sida ti indu niki ka parong sadau lantang, lalu muka ira tali penanchang,
Lalu dingkas ka ari punggai pala tiang,
Lalu diulur ari pun pepan lintang.
- In a crowd the women swarm to the upper spacious garrets, and unfasten the strings that tie up the baskets,
And let them down from the top of the posts,
And lower them down through the openings between the joists.
- 96—Lalu disambut enggau kukut baka lungga buat ditampong ulu tulang;
Terima enggau tapa sebla ngengakang.
- They are caught with the hands (lit. nails) that are like knives with bone handles,
They are received with the palms that have lines (of destiny) running across them.
- 97—“Peda sengabai kita duai enggaika teberunsai salah tanchang,
Tali tadong pernung enggai ka kru temeran temengkring kangkang.”
- “Look to the straps lest they get loose being wrongly fastened,
“Look to the bark string of the porter’s basket lest it be brittle, the temeran bark is wont to become hard.”
- 98—“Ganggam temeran lama dikirai,
Tegoh tanchang ari tengang teda ka pemansai.”
- (Answer they)—“The long-dried temeran bark is strong,
“And the fastenings are stronger than those pieces of the tengang string that are left over after making the finest.”
- 99—San tentran bebanang punggang,
San seligi gembabar brayang ;”
- They shoulder their spears with the banded shafts,
They shoulder their wooden throwing spears along with their arrow-headed fish spears.
- 100—“Anang sangat lama enggaika bisi indu pesina lama empruji ati,
Enggaika kami sangat lama nganti.”
- “Do not delay if you meet with your old sweet-hearts,
“Lest we should have long to wait for your return.”

- 101—Peda kra bala enda memaia baka ti bebala mansang nyering!
Peda kra rintai enda ngengabai baka tangkai petai di pala lembang.
- Behold then the countless multitude that is like an army on the march!
Behold then the array as countless as the bean (petai) stalks at the head of a valley!
- 102—Siduai pen lalu angkat serta bejalai enda ngengaba, serta angkat lalu nyingkang,
Lalu nyungkah nunda penyangah jelu kijang,
Merjok nunda silok plandok Tawang.
- Both of them start away together and walk fearlessly, they start at a great pace,
They speed abruptly away like the kijang deer with its head erect,
They jump off like the Tawang plandok.
- 103—Tiang dipansa brang lalu pungkang bertangkal tibak;
Rumah panjai tengah siduai bejalai ambis tebererak;
Tetigong ka orang ti ngandong lalu beranak;
Orang ti nyera dipansa iya lalu ada mesai lelenggak anak mengkatak!
- The posts that were grazed by their arms show the marks and the cuts;
The flooring of the long house that they go through all comes undone;
The women who are great with child give birth when these two collide with them;
And those who are pregnant when they pass by bring forth an immature birth the size of a frog!
- 104—Tepansa ka tebelayar ambis tingkar baka ti dibatak,
Nengah tangga enda gegawa gigi ambis simpak.
- The wall at the end of the house all comes away as they pass it, just as if it had been wrenched off,
And all the knotches of the (batang) ladder break away as they come down it.
- 105—Nyau ngenjan tengah laman ambis baka sepan nyadi latak,
- They set their feet on the clearing before the house and it all turns muddy as if it were a place for pigs to wallow in,

101.—The *petai* here mentioned is about a foot long.

- Nyau mansa jagut pe-
panggil ngembang,
Nyau nengah pemu-
lang sumpah ti be-
randah mandang bla-
kang.
- They pass the jagut pe-
panggil tree whose flow-
ers spread wide open,
They pass the croton pe-
mulang sumpah that
shines on their backs.
- 106—Peda ka kanan nyau
serpan laban balan
tiang Tenyalang!
- See on their right how
dark it is, being over-
shadowed by the right
post set up for the Horn-
bill Feast!
- 107—Nyau nengah jalai
besai udah diran-
dang.
Sintak merjok nengah
jalai bengkok baka
liok anak raja nyen-
tang.
- They go along the main
road that has been
cleared.
They leap as they go along
the crooked road that
stretches along like a
rainbow spanning the
heavens.
- 108—Sintak nyungkah
nengah jalai tawas
nadai uras mesai
empeleman miang:
- They speed along the road
that is so clean that it
contains not a single
particle of dust that
could lodge in the eye:
- 109—Tesangkut di rumput
ambis tusut baka
tabu ubong benang;
- The grass that impedes
their steps becomes twist-
ed up like balls of thread.
- 110—Nyau tepansa ka
jamban gantong tun-
tun patong sapema-
lan nyingkang,
Nyau ngelui jamban
tinggi disurong kle-
tong papong batang,
- They pass the bridge that
is raised off the ground
about knee-high and can
be easily stepped on,
They have passed beyond
the loftly bridge that is
raised up with the rotting
ends of tree-trunks,
- 111—Nyau tetuntong di
panyun chundong
alai nyandih ka tu-
dong raong sundang
jernang
- They have reached the
slanting panyun lily
where the sun-hats that
are partially stained
with (patterns drawn in)
dragon's blood are hung
out to dry.

105.—The presence of this croton is supposed to render curses harmless.

- 112—Nyau datai di nena-
lan bari ditutu kle
lawai klabembang
bintang ; They have reached the
cleared space with the
(ever-present) unpleasant
smell about it—the haunt
of the painted butterflies ;
- 113—Nyau tepansa ka
tunggul nugu baka
balu ingin ka bujang ; They have passed the dead
tree stumps that stand as
fixed as a widow desiring
a bachelor husband ;
- 114—Nyau tepansa ka
jamban baru baka
akar beluru nyen-
tang ; They have passed the
new bridge that is like
the beluru creeper that
stretches out straight ;
Nyau ka sebrai nengah
pantai landai nuju
tingkah tanah te-
biang ; They have crossed the
gentle slope declining to-
wards the precipice ;
- 115—Nyau ngindik em-
pran tarik baka sing-
kappinggai lelayang,
Nyau nengah lebak
banyak disurong eng-
gau papong batang, And are passing the dry
flat land lying in the
shape of a plate,
Then they cross a number
of small valleys that are
bridged by felled trees,
- 116—Nyau mansa munggu
mangku pemelakang
babi blang,
Nyau bese gingka
kramunting bebuah
sapengantong arang, They are passing a small
hill where the ground re-
sembles the shape of a
black and white pig,
They are brushing past
the melastoma shrubs
that are ripening to
blackness,
- 117—Nyau mansa babas
repa besundang lan-
tang,
Mlit bukit baka per-
inggit upeh pinang. They are passing through
the thick bushes that
press closely together,
They go round the hill
that is slippery like the
spathe of the pinang
palm.
- 118—Kalama nyau datai
di menoa Silinilin be-
kain mali jai,
Singgol- inggol be-
sanggol mali rempi,
Beserbana lelak ikak
bedau brinti. And at length they arrive
at the country of Silin-
ilin whose petticoat
never wears out,
At the country of Singgol-
inggol whose braided
hair is never uncoiled,
And then complain of be-
ing tired as they had
stopped nowhere.

- 119—"Ngetu tua, pang nyawa lalu enda matah ka slada bunga sugi ;
 Muchau tua munyi Melanau nimbau bangkong,
 Muchap munyi Kedadap nyampi ka bu-rong."
- "Let us rest, our mouths are parched (lit : tasteless) for we have not yet had our chew (of pinang and serih).
 "Let us mutter like the Melanau people building a boat,"
 "Let us murmur like Kedadap as if reciting a prayer to the Gods" (lit : Birds).
- 120—Kalama ninga deh Silin-ilin bekain mali jai,
 Singgol-inggol ti besanggol mali rempi.
- At length there heard them Silin-ilin whose petticoat never wears out,
 And Singgol-inggol whose braided hair is never uncoiled.
- 121—Lalu teginsit di kain apit ti berngigit di papan pinggang,
 Tebelengka di bli a bandir tapang,
 Lalu berdiri temegi di punggung penyambang.
- Then the weaving band so tightly fastened round the waist was moved,
 Then dropped the weaving instruments made of the buttress of tapang tree,
 Then they stood erect at the end of the house.
- 122—Ngangau siduai munyi tuau nyabak ka senayau randang tarang,
 "Niki nyenkati tangga grunggang."
- Then called they out like the tuau bird crying for the shadow thrown by the bright moonlight,
 "Come up, ascend the smooth grunggang-wood ladder."
- 123—"O, kami tu enda tau niki," pia ko jako Ulup Slelabat Slebatan Bujang Lempong Slebungan ;
 O enda tau enda niki enggai ka siduai puni di tusu petachu pajak kenyang ;
 Puni di moa baka serira bulan mansang."
- "Oh we cannot come up," thus reply Ulup Slelabat Slebatan and Bujang Lempong Slebungan.
 "Oh you must come up lest you both be accurst for not having touched the breasts so fresh and plump ;
 "Lest you be accurst for not having beheld the face like the halo round the expanding moon."

- 124—"O enda, enda baka kami ngakup nge-langop tinting panjang, Enda baka pegi ka sunyi kampung puang," "Oh no, it isn't as if we were on the warpath going round to examine a long range of hills, "It isn't as if we were going to search an uninhabited forest."
- 125—"Beguai kami duai, ukai baka bejeput ka ramut nyadi samakau, Begenggam ka kranngan nyadi brau." "We are both really in a hurry and the affair is of importance, it isn't as easy as pinching some particles of dust together to make tobacco, "Nor as easy as holding a handful of gravel and making it become rice."
- 126—"Enti siduai onggai niki," saut Silin-ilin bekain mali jai, Singgol-inggol besanggol mali rempi, "If you will not come up to the house," say Silin-ilin whose petticoat never wears out, and Singgol-inggol whose braided hair is never uncoiled,
- 127—"Enti kita mansa bukit Madang bangkit mai mimit tual sa takang, Enti kita mansa kampong baoh Madang tepus mai ampang katimbang, Enti kita mansa temuda pesina lama mai pugu entemu langkang." "If you pass by the hill known as the 'Field of Flowers' bring us some of the tual blossoms, "If you go by the old jungle known as the 'Field of Gigantic Lilies,' bring us some ampang katimbang, "If you pass the farmland belonging to your old sweetheart bring us some tumeric roots."
- 128—"Enda bulih tua ninga ka pesan indu ti nganta ka kitai laki, Ninga ka indu ti sangat kanji," Ko Ulup Slelabat Slebatan, Bujang Lempong Slebungan, "Runtu unggal, sakali belepa," "Here, we cannot listen to the message of these women who wish to fascinate us men, "Nor can we give ear to those who are so unseemly and forward," Say Ulup Slelabat Slebatan and Bujang Lempong Slebungan. "Hurry up, friend, we pause but once,

127.—*Ampang katimbang* means approaching decay.

- Rumban sakali benyawa, "Hasten on (friend) we rest but once,
Isa ga, unggal, nuan "Let it be thus, friend, take
puak ka kiba berawai lima, the left side since thou
Aku puak ka kanan upon the war-path,
berawai anam." "And I take the right as I
got six!"
- 129—Nyau diruntu-runtu Then hasten they and
seduai sa kali belepa, pause but once,
Berumban-rumban sa They hurry on, they halt
kali benyawa, enda but once,
ngerantana. Neither are they sensible
to fatigue.
- 130—Nyau tepantup di They arrive at the Field of
Madang Sumpit, Blow-pipes,
Tepantup di Bukit They arrive at the mount-
Penerebai Pipit, ain Penerebai Pipit,
Alai indu bepait me- Where women leave mess-
san ka pangan, ages for one another,
Nyau tepantup di They arrive at the mount-
Bukit Sangkar Ma- ain Sangkar Manok and
nok, lemai hari be- in the evening hear the
kerukik mantok um- noise of fowls pecking at
pan. their food.
- 131—Nyau datai di Bukit They arrive at the mount-
Pelong Udok, lemai ain of the "Barking of
hari dipeda beke Dogs" and in the evening
jenggan, they see the dogs running
Nyau datai di Bukit about,
Tungkus Asi, datai They arrive at the mount-
ngepi majoh makan. ain Cooked Rice and up-
on their arrival stoop
down and eat.
- 132—Nyau datai di ta- They arrive at a bee-tree
pang melipir sawil- growing upon a precipice
awil kaki nyingkang where there is barely
bejalan, standing room, yet on
Nyau tepantup di te- they march,
kup batu beda up They arrive at a place
munyi deкуп babi where two rocks clash
dupan. together with a noise like
a pig champing his jaws
when enraged.

- 133—"Nyin kra unggal
tembawai Blah Simpai,
Nyin unggal k a l e k a
lama truba nyadi
mensia,
Tembawai panjai di-
rintai rian temaga."
- "Yonder friend is the old
site of the house called
Blah Simpai,
"Yonder, friend, is the an-
cient abiding place where
men first dwelt,
"The old site of the long
house all planted up with
rows of durian t e m a g a
trees."
- 134—"Runtu unggal, sa
kali belepa,
Rumban sa kali be-
nyawa."
- "Hurry up, friend, we pause
but once,
"Hasten on (friend), we rest
but once."
- 135—"Ditu tua engkah ka
ladong bepapan tebe-
lian nebal pa,
Engkah ka galas rum-
pas dilalin engga u
sega wi segala."
- "Here let us place our
carrying baskets which
are made of iron-wood
boards the thickness of
one's thigh,
"(Here also) we place the
medium sized baskets
which are made of un-
split rotan sega."
- 136—"Diri ka seligi nibong
sa lampang,
Diri ka tenteran be-
banang punggang,
Sandih ka trabai lan-
tang ditegelang."
- "Stand up the spears made
of a single piece of nibong
palm,
"Stand up the spears with
the banded shafts,
"Let them lean against the
shields with the broad
handles."
- 137—"Ditu tua ngaga
senggiat kanggan sa
puntang,
Nakau tua tegoh di-
tanchang."
- "Here, let us make ropes for
climbing purposes out of
the kanggan cloth to
fasten on our ankles;
"Let us get a firm grip on
the trees."
- 138—"Enti tua niki bai
badi ngedaun lali la-
lang didiang."
- "When we climb take the
choppers that are like the
scorched heads of the la-
lang grass."
- 139—"Japai badi andai
pulas tuai Tawang
Kedungkang."
- "Take the knives set aside
(for this purpose)—the
knives twisted after the
fashion of the ancient
Tawang Kedungkang
(blades),

- Pakap enggau endap "Grip the tree with the level
dada ngeruang uyong breast that has the deep
enggau jaong buah cavity, grip it with the
brang." hands that meet to-
gether."
- 140—"Tunjuk indik nunda "Stand on tip-toe, move up
tunjang bruang, un- like the bear using his
yut nunda but tupai hinder limbs, go up gra-
sabang." dually just like the ill-
smelling sabang squirrel
moves his body."
- 141—Sa kali siduai ngen- With one single spring
yong datai di prem- they reach the areca nut
pong buah pinang. bunches.
- 142—"Ninjau tua, unggal." "Let us look at the view,
Malik ka ili enda friend."
alah sa puntang nu- When they look down-
bai, malik ka ulu stream they see further
enda alah sa penibar than the distance
jala. usually allowed when
poisoning a river
"Enti sema tua agi di with tuba; when they
Peruai Langit Lan- look up-stream the dis-
dai nyin Bukit Ratai, tance is greater than can
berimbai enggau be traversed with the
Kampung Temiang." casting-net
"If for instance we were
still at Peruai Langit
Landai, yonder is Mount
Ratai alongside Kam-
pong Temiang."
- 143—"Enti sema tua agi di "If for instance we were
Bulam Nyumbok, still at Bulan Nyumbok,
nyin krati lelenok, yonder that which is so
nya Munok ti be- beautiful, is Munok which
jengok enggau Bukit is opposite Mount Ja-
Jabang." bang."
- 144—"Enti sema tua agi di "If for instance we were
Terata Ujan Nyala, still at Terata Ujan Nya-
nyin Landa ti makai la, yonder is Landa where
mata besugi tulang." the inhabitants eat raw
food and chew bones."
- 145—"Nurun tua unggal, "Let us descend friend, let
nikal ka blakang, su- us turn back, let us retire
rut tua bebatak pu- and turn home."
lang."

141.—The inhabitants eat raw food, etc. refers to man-eaters.

- 146—"Pinang ti lembut udah diketas enggau badi, ditinggang ka di Lempa Ai, ngambi orang di Empran Engkabang." "The soft areca nuts have been cut off with a chopper and dropped into Lempa Ai in order to get the better of those people at Empran Engkabang."
- 147—"Pinang ti rimbun tu udah diketas enggau enggau nyabor, ditinggang ka di ulu Tajum, ngambi orang di Ulu Langgai Seriang." "These thickly clustered areca nuts that were cut off with an ancient-shaped sword were dropped at the head-waters of Tajum in order to get the better of the people at Ulu Langgai Seriang."
- 148—"Pinang ti b a n g a t mansau di puchok uda diketas enggau latok ditinggang ka di Delok, ngambika orang ti nutok badu lelinggok di lesong trentang." "The fully ripe areca nuts that are on the tree tops have been cut off with the crooked-handled sword and dropped in the Delok in order that those who pound the paddy may cease to bend over the mortars of trentang wood."
- 149—"Pinang ti b a n g a t mapi-api udah diketas enggau besi bari, ditinggang ka di langgai Engkari awak ka ambis mati orang di Langgong Sabang." "The dead ripe arecanuts have been cut off with steel and dropped into the source of the Engkari in order that all the people at Langgong Sabang may die out."
- 150—"Pinang ti b a n g a t benyenjuai udah diketas enggau nyabor panjai, ditinggang ka Batang Meludai ngambika orang ti tangan nyumai enda tetakar ka anak tere-nang." "The long bunches of areca-nut have been cut off by the long bladed ancient sword and dropped in the Meludai river, in order that the people who are in the act of cooking cannot measure out the rice into the cooking-pots."

146.—*The people at Empran Engkabang* are the "Ulu Ai Dayaks" living at the source of the Batang Lupar River and hereditary enemies of the Undup Dayaks who use this Dirge.

They invite the inhabitants of Hades to help overcome these men of the Ulu Ai.

147.—*Tajum, Ulu Langgai Seriang* and *Delok* refer to these same people.

- 151—"Pinang ti b a n g a t "The over-ripe arecanuts in
mansau di prempong the bunch have been cut
udah diketas enggau off with a simpong sword
pedang simpong, di- and dropped in the Be-
tinggang ka di Ba- biong stream, in order
tang Bebiong awak that all those who are
ka ambis pumpong living under one roof,
di prabong tunggal under a single roof-tree,
tulang." may be utterly cut off."
- 152—"P i n a n g p e n g u j i "The tempting arecanuts
udah diketas enggau have been cut off
besi bari ditinggang with steel and dropped in
ka di Mepi awak ka the Mepi waters in order
ambis mati enggau that all may die out to-
Tinting Lalang." gether with the people of
Tinting Lalang."
- 153—"P i n a n g k u n c h i t t u d a, "There remain still the kun-
unggal, tua rait eng- chit arecanuts ; friend, let
gau ruit mata bra- us pull them down with
yang." the barbs of our fish-
spears."
- 154—"N y a u m a i o h p i n a n g "There are any number of
mudus, tak merapoh arecanuts, (piled) in a
enda alah singkang." heap one cannot step
over."
- 155—"P i n a n g r i d a n e n d a "The ridan arecanuts are so
alah san penegar tu- numerous that they can-
lang." not be carried on the
shoulders though we try
with our utmost
strength."
- 156—"N u r u n n u n d a i k o e n - They descend like the sloth
turan tunggang. goes down.
Melurut nunda but tu- They slice down like the
pai sabang. evil-smelling s a b a n g
squirrel is wont to do.
- 157—"T e r e n g k a h d i t a n a h They fall on to the ground
baka ti olih naras and it becomes as if it
mauk ngelumbang, were ploughed up,
Terengkah di tanah They fall on the white
burak nyubak baka clay and it appears as if
ti kena timbak leka it had been turned up
snapang. with bullets."

151.—The *simpong sword* is supposed to cut off anything at one blow.

- 158—"Buka senggiat tua selikap ka di baroh kajang, betepu pinang mansau miru-iru awak ka enda rengang." "Let us untie the ropes used for climbing and put them under the leaf covering, let us pack up the fully-ripe areca nuts so that they will take up as little space as possible."
- 159—"Besimpan pinang tua awak ka enda betandan ari ti betekang, Enti pinang tuai lempai ka punggai ladong peneriang." "Let us pack up our areca nuts and let them not remain in bunches on the stalks, "As for the old areca nuts place them on the sides of the fish-basket."
- 160—"Serambong pinang kedundong tua enda alah sa sintong takin senggang." "There is still more than a senggang basket full of our kedundong areca nuts, make them into bundles to be put on our loads."
- 161—"Rapit pinang kunchit nadai bisi regang, Pajak pinang luchak nadai bisi meranggang." "Press close the pinang kunchit nuts and they will not take up much room, "Press down the soft pinang nuts, and they will not take up much space."
- 162—"Enda pia, unggal," ko Ulup Slelabat Slebatan, Bujang Lempong Slebungan. "It is not so," say Ulup Slelabat Slebatan and Bujang Lempong Slebungan.
- 163—"Ngempong pantong tudu, me tua unggal, di punjong Lebur Api Tinting Unjam Lidi, ngambi sedi ga di plai puchok kedandi." "There still remain the pantong areca nuts at the summit of Lebur Api Tinting Unjam Lidi, and we must take also the gambier leaves at Plai on the tops of the kedandi trees."
- 164—"Mejong pantong di punjong Lebur Api Tinting Unjam Lidi, musil sedi di Plai puchok Kedandi." "Let us make a long bundle of the arecanuts at the summit on Lebur Api Tinting Unjam Lidi, and let us pluck the gambier leaves at Plai from the tops of the Kedandi trees."

163.—*Lebur Api Tinting Unjam Lidi* and *Plai* are names of a range of hills and a place in Hades respectively.

- 165—"Ditu unggal," ko "Here, friend," say Ulup
Ulup Slelabat Slaba- Slelabat Slebatan and
tan Bujang Lempong Bujang Lempong Sle-
Slebungan "tang bungan, "let us strike the
kang ka senirang flint with the sharp steel,
enggau besi tajam, and kindle fire by pressing
ngusok tua ram ka upon the fire-stick."
sukan."
- 166—Nyadi api mau me- Then kindles the fire about
sai selempat ma- the size of a firefly ;
lam ; It catches on to the (dry)
Disambut enggau pith of the mudur that
umbut nudur di em- flourishes on the plains :
pran ; Then feed they the flame
Tungkun ka enggau with merbakam wood,
kayu merbakam, rias and slice the bark off a
ka ranggas kulit branch of brangan wood,
brangan, Then the fire blazes well.
Nyadi api mau be-
dempam.
- 167—"Berenti tua, enda "Let us stop, do not wait
nganti malam." for the night-fall."
(Ari nyapai ari udah, (If they touch any work it
ari nyamah ari udah.) is finished, if they lay
hold of a job, lo! it is
accomplished.)
- 168—"Udah me tua" ko "We have completed every-
Ulup Slelabat Sleba- thing," say Ulup Slelabat
tan Bujang Lempong Slebatan and Bujang
Slebungan, Lempong Slebungan,
"Sepi sedi gambir "Taste the acrid gambier
pang, tangkap sirap leaves and take a slice of
buah pinang." the areca nut."
- 169—"Kebate enggau akar "Tie the bundle up with
remat, aku ka kawat the remat creeper, and
panjai beklingkang, call it the long wire, that
Pasong enggau akar winds round about,
jengkong, aku ka Se- "Bind it with the carved
long bai Sentang." creeper and call it the
thick brass wire brought
from Sentang."
- 170—"Ma me unggal, la- "Carry on the back, friend,
dong bepapan nebal the ladong basket board-
pa, ed with iron-wood the
thickness of one's thigh,

169.—*Remat* is a creeper whose shoots and young leaves are edible.
Sentang is the name of a village in Dutch Borneo.

- Ma galas rumpas di-
lalin sega wi segala." "Carry also the medium
sized galas basket made
of the unsplit sega rotan."
- 171—Bepaut di raras kayu They pull toward them (as
blengkiang semetak they start homewards)
guntor, langit, tege- the branches of the bleng-
pang, kiang tree; the thunder
crashes and the heavens
are affrighted.
- 172—Tangkin menyangin They gird on their swords;
mata pedang; They grasp their shields
Japai trabai lantang with the roomy handles.
di tegelang.
- 173—Tanggong lempaong They lift up the lempaong
sumpit tapang; tapang blow-pipes;
San tenteran bebangan They shoulder their spear-
ang punggung. shafts with the banded
ends.
- 174—Lalu nyungkah nunda They start off abruptly
penyangah jeluk like the kijang deer with
kijang; its head up;
Merjok nunda silok They leap like tawang
plandok tawang. mouse-deer.
- 175—Nyau dikejang ka- They are leaving behind
leka lama truba nya- them the site of the house
di mensia; where mankind was first
Nyau dikejang ka created;
tembawai dirintai They are leaving behind
rian temaga. them the old site of the
house planted up with
temaga durian trees.
- 176—Laju nunda peluru Swift are they, as a bullet
leka snapang; from a gun;
Lasit nunda sumpit Speedy are they, as the
lurus direjang. dart from the straight-
bored blow-pipe.
- 177—Nyau datai di saka They arrive at the main
jalai besai besimpang road where it branches
tujoh, off into seven roads,
Datai di menoa Raja And they are at the
Magoh. country of Rajah Magoh.
- 178—"Ditu tua minta ka- "Here let us ask for some
pu abu ari sa balu chunam from a widow
indu orang kapu teda the mother of chunam,
Pepayas ti berumah the leavings of Pepayas
mangkang srang." who lives among the
srang trees."

170.—Galas is a light basket made of rotan and used for small articles only.

- 179—Nyau niki di rumah
sa pintu sa lawang,
sa atap sa penukang. They go up into the house,
the house having but one
door and one room, one
roof and one roof open-
ing.
- 180—Lalu tepeda ka aki
Raja Magoh, ti nge-
meran ka pun buloh
betri,
Tepeda ka aki tuai
mangkang bedang
api. And they behold Grand-
father Raja Magoh who
owns the clump of betri
trees.
They behold the old
grand-father (I say)
warming himself at the
fire.
- 181—Nyau ngebu ka pintu
bandir tapang,
Tama serta nukang ka
lawang. They fling open the door,
the door made of a ta-
pang buttress,
And enter in as the door
opens.
- 182—Nyau datai di san-
ding bilek lantang,
T a n g g o n g e n g g a u
jaong buah brang. They come into the annex
of the spacious room,
And take the chunam with
their jaong-leaf decorated
hands (lit : biceps).
- 183—Trima enggau tapa
jari ngengkang ;
Sambut enggau kukut
baka baut tampong
tulang. They receive it with the
palms of their hands that
bear the criss-cross lines ;
They receive it with the
nails that are like a
curved knife with a bone
handle.
- 184--(Kami kenudi ka ru-
mah sa pintu sa la-
wang sa atap sa pe-
nukang,
Kami turun tangga tu-
kun pun tangga
grunggang). (We leave behind the
house with the one door
and one room, with the
one roof and one roof-
opening,
We descend the tukun
ladder—the head of the
grunggang-wood ladder.)
- 185—Nyau datai di tengah
laman alai muai ru-
man sa leman padi
mawang.
Nyau dikejang ku me-
noa siga pemampus
munsoh, They arrive at the open
space in front of the house
where is thrown away the
chaff of the paddy called
mawang.
They leave the disturbed
country that is frequented
by enemies,

- 186—Dikejang ka saja em-
pran pemangka na-
tar tungoh,
Nyau dikenudi ka se-
rentum embawang
laboh,
They leave the plains
where the thunderbolt
originates,
They leave behind them
the noise of the incessant
falling of the embawang
fruit,
- 187—Nyau dipansa saja
menoa Silin-ilin be-
kain mali jai,
Dipansa saja menoa
Singgol-inggol sang-
gol mali rempi,
They merely pass through
the country of Silin-ilin
whose petticoat never
wears out,
And through the country
of Singgol-inggol whose
braided hair is never un-
coiled.
- 188—Nyau dipansa saja
babas repa besun-
dang luntang;
Nengah munggu
mangku besai jumpu
blakang kijang.
Without a halt pass they
through the dense jungle
with its interlacing
branches;
They cross then a hill the
top of which is likened to
the back of a kijang
deer.
- 189—Ngelantar nunda pe-
sila ular kendawang,
Nyungkah nunda pe-
nyangah jelu kijang.
They dart away like the
kendawang snake,
They start off abruptly
like a kijang deer with
its head up.
- 190—Nyau datai di tanah
luchak disurong ka
letong papong ba-
tang,
Nyau datai di pantai
nyadai ditingkah pa-
la tebiang.
They arrive at the wet
lands where the pools
are bridged with old bits
of wood,
They arrive at the sloping
land that further on be-
comes a precipitous
bluff.
- 191—Nyau ngindik jam-
ban baru akar beruru
nyentang,
Nyau datai di nenalan
bari tutu lelawi kla-
bembang bintang.
They tramp over a new
bridge made of beruru
creepers,
And arrive at the ill smell-
ing clearing that is fre-
quented by the star-
spangled (or starry bright)
butterflies.
- 192—Dipansa lalu tunggul
nugu petebang,
They pass by the still-
standing stumps of felled
trees,

- Nyau mansa panyun
chundong endor
nyandik ka seraong
sundang jernang. They pass by the panyun
tree all aslant, on which
are set out to dry one
above the other the sun
hats stained with jernang.
- 193—Nyau telanja ngingin-
dik jamban beletan
punggang,
Sitak nyau beguai si-
duai nengah jalai be-
sai udah dirandang, They cross the bridge the
logs of which have their
ends fixed one into an-
other,
They hasten along the
high-road which has been
cleared,
- 194—Nyau nengah panti
tanah olih nara s
mauk ngelumbang,
Myau datai siduai be-
kia ka suka sabang
enseluang. They go up the earthen
steps that have been ex-
cavated with much la-
bour (lit: force).
They come past the ense-
luang croton leaving it
on their left.
- 195—Sitak nyau ditunjan
tangga ruan delapan-
blas kengkang,
Meraka pala tangga
nabong mengeng-
kang. They step on to the ruan
wood ladder with its
eighteen notches,
And cross the head of the
ladder which is carved
with the dog's tooth
pattern.
- 196—Nibas tebelayar baka
tipan sayap duan le-
layang,
Nyau ngembing din-
ding baka pesiring
sirang sengkajang. They pass the end of the
house which is walled
like the close-lying
(feather) of the swallow's
wings,
They pass alongside the
wall which shows in it
grain stripes like the
sengkajang wood.
- 197—Patong siduai teti-
gong ka lesong ruan
tetunggang;
“O, nyau datai Ulup
Slelabat Slebatan,
Bujang Lempong
Slebungan.” Their knees brush against
the ruan wood mortars
which fall over;
“Oh, you have arrived Ulup
Slelabat Slebatan and
Bujang Lempong Sle-
bungan.”
- 198—“Nya tenturan alai
ngentak ka tenteran
sangkoh lunju, “This is the place where
you can stand your spear
shafts,

- Nya kra dinding kami, ungal, alai siduai nyandih ka tarabai memesai pintu." "That is the wall, friends, against which you can lean your mighty door-wide shields."
- 199—"Nya kra tandok rusa kami alai siduai ngait ka ma sega wi Labu. Nya, ungal, bering-ka kaweng alai kita ngait ka isau kita duai belinga-lingu." "Those are our deer-horns on which you can hang your burdens of Labu sega rotan, "And those, friends, are our spare hooks where you can both hang up your much decorated isau swords."
- 200—Nyeliah kita alai orang ngengkah ka ladong bepapan tebelian nebal pa : "Step ye aside so that they may put down their ladong baskets that are planked with iron-wood as thick as one's thigh ;" Tegagit orang nginsit ambis ka telentang. Precipitately the people give way, and are like to have fallen backwards.
- 201—Terentak bala banyak alai ngengkah ka galas rumpas lalin sega wi segala. Ko jako, lama bejalai enda apus ka hari, Diglar bangkar bemban sapeniri. Diglar kechik lelayang laki. The whole assemblage is shaken when medium-sized galas baskets, made of the unsplit rotan sega, are dumped down (on the floor). It is said they have walked a long time but have not been away for a whole day, They are betitled "the unfinished rush-mat" the height of a man, They are betitled "the male swallow."
- 202—Tak dedurah ti merkas rumah betampung tulang, Berunding ngaling di bebuling kaki tiang. Then with a loud voice speaks the Chief who governs the house, the roof of which is joined to other roofs, He who keeps the posts of the house together begins to give directions.

- 203—"O, umbas alai beka- "Oh, it is time to spread
rang beblah pinang. out the areca nuts and to
Enti beblah pinang split them.
anjong baki kitai ba- "When splitting them bring
ka manok indu me- hither the betel boxes
remban tansang." that are like a hen sitting
upon her nest."
- 204—"Enti kitai mlah pin- "If we split the new areca
ang baru ti malut tu- nuts that still have their
tup diblah lima, outer coverings we must
Enti kitai mlah pin- split them into five parts,
ang tuai adat kitai "If we split the old areca
ketup segala." nuts our custom is to bite
them whole."
- 205—"Enti pinang luchak "If the areca nuts are soft
ti udah dipiak eng- ones that have been split,
kah di kutak benrak put them in a drawer
delapan lubang, that has eight holes,
Enti kitai mlah pin- "If we split the kedundong
ang kedundong eng- areca nuts, put them in
kah ka di tempa the basket where the
ubong ti berambang thread is kept—the basket
ka bentok glang." with its brass-wire
handles."
- 206—"Enti kitai mlah pin- "If we split the chikana
ang chikana, engkah areca nuts, put them in
di senggkuna bebun- the brass betel box that
tut tuang, has feet to it,
Enti semakau nyamai "If there be no strong tob-
nadai ngambiar di acco, take some from the
moa gentong teren- top of the terentang
tang." paddy bin."
- 207—"Enti semakau lama "If old tobacco smells like
bau ular kendawang, kendawang snakes, take
semakau pait nyam- a little bitter tobacco
bil mimit nekang about the size of a kene-
kenenayang." nayang fruit."
- 208—Bejako sida Jiram Jiram the father of Seben-
apai Sebengan ma- gan the victorious cock,
nok menang, bejako and others exclaim,
Langkah, "Sayau re- "What a pity to be cut
bah nadai belan- off without an offspring."
tang."

- 209—Umbas alai kitai ne-
bang melebu di jung-
gur munggu, alai ki-
tai ngading ti lelaki
enggau ti indu beja-
ko. It is time for us to fell the
melebu trees at the end of
the hill, in order that we
can arrange for the men
and women to speak.
- 210—"Nama aum kitai ti
ka jako? Nama se-
maia kitai ti bedau
udah tembu?" "Upon what subject are we
to deliberate at this meet-
ing? What are our pro-
mises that we have not
fulfilled?"
- 211—Besangkai di menoa
aki Kongbali tinggi
tulang blakang, be-
sangkai di menoa
Menyayan bulan
munjong jejampang. They landed at the coun-
try of grandfather Kong-
bali of the high backbone,
they landed at the coun-
try of Menyayan the very
top of whose head is grey.
- 212—Besangkai di menoa
ini Serempam tanah
tumboh, besangkai di
menoa endu Selindak
tinggi boloh. They landed at the coun-
try of grandmother Se-
rempam, the white ants'
heap, they landed at the
country of the dearly
loved Selindak, the tall
bamboo.
- 213—"Sapa ti nyangkai ka
jalong tugong pe-
nangkup punjong
pala?" "Who landed the big cup
that does service to cover
the top of the head?"
- 214—"Tu kami," ko anak
Briak bernama Le-
pang, Mentong bena-
ma anak Lang. "Here we are," say the son
of Briak, called Lelang,
and Mentong called the
son of Lang.
- 215—Sitak nyau bediri-
nunda Kedandi nga-
ki grenyang, nyau
nyungkah nunda pe-
nyangah jelu kijang. They stood up erect like
the Kedandi roots, they
started off quickly with
the speed of the barking
deer.
- 216—Niki ka pantai nen-
gah tingah pala te-
biang, nyau datai di
rumah sa pintu, sa
lawang, sa atap, sa
penukang. They landed and went by
the most precipitous
place, and arrived at a
house with one door, one
room, one roof, and one
roof-window.

- 217—"Datai ari ni kita?" "Whence came ye?" "We
 "Datai ari sisi mata came from the most
 hari, baka sregandi glorious sun, whose rays
 a m b o n g tersang." are ever piercing."
 "Anang kita ngamun "Conceal it not for the space
 sa tetak taun, anang of half a year, and hide
 nyalam delapanblas it not for the length of
 bulan." eighteen months."
- 218—"Sapa ti kita bai ari "Whom brought ye from
 sisi mata hari, skali- the glorious sun, is it a
 ka nya manang, ska- mere manang (witch-doc-
 lika menani?" tor) or a more exalted
 one?"
- 219—"Lebah me tu, indai "It is Lebah, the mother of
 Tipah lang tarang, Tipah the moonlight kite,
 utang kami nganjong but we also brought an
 besi penyengkar da iron bar for stretching the
 da. nganjong kapit sa chest, we also brought a
 lungkit pemalit ma- tiny lump of cotton to
 ta." wipe the eyes."
- 220—"Enti kapit sa lung- "If it be a tiny lump of
 kit taroh ditu, dudi cotton put it by here, later
 hari pulai ngagai ta- on it will return to the
 nah pepelai ujan." land of fertile soil."
- 221—"Enti jalong tugong "If it be the big cup place
 engkah ditu, dudi ha- it here, later on it will
 ri tau pulai ngagai return to its own case."
 sarangan."
- 222—"Enti besi taroh ditu, "If it be iron place it here,
 dudi hari tau pulai later on it will return to
 ngagai punggai besi its own place."
 prembuyan."
- 223—"Enti tikai enserunai "If it be the enserunai mat
 tau taroh ditu, dudi it can be placed here,
 hari tau pulai ngagai later on it will return to
 tangai sumbok bem- the great bemban field."
 ban."
- 224—"Enti pia ko Ini Ser- "If so, O Grand-mother Se-
 empam tanah tum- rempam, the white-ants
 boh, kami kenu di ka heap, we leave your house
 rumah nuan Ini, sa of one door, one room,
 pintu, sa lawang, sa one roof and one roof
 atap, sa penukang." window."

- 225—Nyau diturun tangga
tukun pisit dikeng-
kang, nyau ngejang
ka alau-alau baka
perasau tebu teng-
ang. They descended the stair-
case so closely notched,
they left the railings so
closely made like unto a
wondrous field of wild
canes.
- 226—Sitak nyau biap-biap
baka slampepat nye-
lap petang. Still visible they went so
swiftly like the brilliant
fireflies seen at dusk.
- 227—“Uling kitu ka prauh
liling kita, imbai ka
di tebiang pala pan-
tai.” “Steer hither your one-sided
boat, and put her along-
side this high bank.”
- 228—Sitak nyau ngensurok
bidok betajok ka pu-
chok bedil sa ba-
tang. Alas, the little boat with
the awning passed
through underneath a
cannon.
- 229—Kejang ka menoa aki
Konbali tinggi tu-
lang blakang, kejang
ka pengkalan aki
Menyayan Baban ba-
ka punjong jejamp-
ang. They left the country of
grand-father Kongbali of
the high back-bone, they
left the landing place of
grand-father Menyayan
Buban that is like to the
top of the head.
- 230—“Buka ira kitai tati
penchalang.” Senga-
yoh serta laboh sape-
nyari renggang,
suar entak beansar-
ansar nadai tegeng-
gang. “Untie our bow painter.”
The paddles dipped into
the water like the thou-
sand legs of the crayfish,
the punting poles worked
so excellently that the
boat made easy passage.
- 231—Antara menoa enda
jauh, enda bulih sa-
pengepai tunjok jari
ampat, iya ga enda
bulih sapengangau
nyawa merangap,
enda bulih sapemeda
mata bekijap. The distance between the
countries is not far, hard-
ly far enough to wave
with the four fingers, nor
to sing out with the open
mouth, neither to look
with the twinkling of the
eyes.
- 232—Nyau tepantup di
menoa endu Burak
mali betanggi, upai
mali betanggi beru-
mah di kampung
senggang. They touched at the coun-
try of the dear loved Bu-
rak, forbidden to wear a
sun hat, although she
built her house in the
midst of senggang lilies.

- 233—Nyau datai di menoa endu Buah Tampak mali belaki, upai mali belaki sa bulan duablas rambang. They arrived at the country of the dear loved Buah Tampak forbidden to marry a husband although in a month she divorced twelve husbands.
- 234—“Lapa kita enda niki di prambu rumah baru, baka pejagut undang Rajang?” “Why did not you ascend the unfinished new house, which is like the beard of the Rajang prawns?”
- 235—“Sapa ti kita bai ari sisi mata hari, baka sergandi ambong tersang?” “Whom brought ye from the glorious sun, whose rays are ever piercing?”
- 236—“Skalika Manang, skalika menani?” “Is it a mere Manang, or an exalted one?”
- 237—“Indu me tu ukai pungka laki. Bini Jiram ti kami bai ari telian lubang ujan. Lebah me tu ari panas angkat bedilang. Kami enda kala niki repai enggau chunggai tunjok butang.” “It is a woman and not a man. The wife of Jiram have we brought from the place where the rain falls. “It is Lebah from the place where the sun burns so hot. “We never come up with the point of the first finger empty.”
- 238—Nyau dikenudi ka menoa endu Burak mali betanggi, ti berumah di kampong senggang. Nyau dikenudi ka menoa endu Tampak mali belaki, sa bulan duablas rambang. They left the country of the dear-loved Burak who is forbidden to wear a sun hat, yet built her house amidst the senggang lilies. They left the house of the dear loved Tampak forbidden to marry a husband, yet in a month she divorced twelve husbands.
- 239—Kayoh entap orang enda gegawa ngejang ka menoa, orang munyi nyarik ka kelaya tikai senggang. The steady paddling of the people leaving the country is beyond words to express, the noise they made is like tearing a noisy senggang mat.

- 240—Antara menoa orang enda bulih sapenampai mata meda, enda bulih sapenikau rampang sempa. The distance between the countries is hardly far enough to look with the eyes, it is neither far enough to throw the refuse of the chewing ingredients.
- 241—Nyau tepantup di menoa Dayang genting pinggang pengintang tali chupai, Nyau dipansa ka saja menoa dara Lampah dada penempakap batu Mandai, Nyau dipansa ka saja menoa Sebedawang mungga batang kekilang mata bliong, Nyau dipansa ka saja menoa Sebedayu mungga batu umbang tekesai mesai krubong kekura jaong. They touched at the country of Dayang with a slender waist to which only the cord of a tiny decorated basket can be hung, They merely passed by the country of virgin Lampah whose chest embraces the Mandai rock, They merely passed the country of Sebedawang who cuts tree trunks into blocks and the adze goes like lightning, They merely passed the country of Sebedayu who cuts rocks into blocks and the chips fly off the size of a jaong tortoise shell.
- 242—Antara menoa sigi enda jauh sapengepai tunjok, enda bulih sapemeda mata nyengok. The countries are not far apart, aye within waving distance and hardly far enough to glance with the eyes.
- 243—Nyau tepantup di menoa Tembai Sugi Lawai Laut Senganan. They arrived at the country of Tembai Sugi Lawai Laut Senganan.
- 244—Tepantup di menoa Ulup Saputut Labong Kanggan. They arrived at the country of Ulup Saputut Labong Kanggan.
- 245—“Datai ari ni kita?” “Whence came thou?” And Lalu disaut orang enggau mulut nyambut ngentupang; the people answered readily;
- 246—“Datai ari sisi mata hari ngambi orang ti mati ngagai orang ti kleti lindong tiang.” “We have come from the glorious sun to bear the dead away to the people who live in the shadow behind the posts.”

- 247—"Penempa o r a n g t i k i t a b a i a r i t e r a t a u j a n n y a l a l a b o h b e m i a n g m e s i m e s i , k a l i k a i n d u k a l i k a l a k i ?" "To what sex does the person belong that you have brought from the shower whilst the sun is shining, is it a woman or a man?"
- 248—"T i k a m i u n d a n d i p e n c h a l a n g u k a i m a n a n g u k a i m e n a n i , i n d u m e t u u k a i p u n g k a l a k i . " "That which we brought in the boat is neither a mere manang or an exalted one, it is a woman and not a man."
- 249—"T u e n d a L e b a h i n d a i T i p a h L a n g T a r a n g ? E n d a i ! e n t i p i a n g e t u m e u n g g a l k i t a . K a m i k a m a i k i t a b e t u j u k a l i m a u a n t u b e p u a k k a t e m a g a ; k a m a i k i t a b e t e t a k k a t e b e l i a n l a n d a k b e r a n a k s e r t a d u a . " "Is this not Lebah the mother of Tipah Lang Tarang? Dear me! if so stop ye friends. We are going to invite you to aim at a demon like lime, whose centre is brass; we are going to invite you also to cut a porcupine iron wood, having two young plants at the same time."
- 250—"E n g g a i k a m i d i t u m b a n g u m a n g s e r a n t a r a n t a , k a m i t i l e n y a u t u b u d a u d i a u d i m e n o a , k a m i t i r e m p i t u s i m p i e n d a s e g a l a ; " n y a u t T e m b a i S u g i L a w a i L a u t S e n g a n a n , n y a u t k a U l u p S a p u t u t L a b o n g K a n g g a n . " "Indeed no, we that are dead are ever poor, we that are lost were sinful in the world, we that are pressed down are ever one-sided and not round;" answered Tembai Sungai Lawai Laut Senganan, answered Ulup Saputut Labong Kanggan.
- 251—"K i t a t i t u m b a n g n g u m b a i d i r i u m a n g , a k u t e n t a n g l e b e h p e n g r a j a : k i t a t i l e n y a u n g u m b a i d i r i b u d a u , a k u p e d a k i t a p e m a d u k e k i r a . A k u u d a h m e d a l u a n k i t a d i e n t a m t a j a u m e n a g a . K i t a s i g i b e t i r i k , ' b a k a a i b e t i r i h m a n i s , ' k i t a s i g i b e t a m - " "Ye that are dead assumed yourselves to be poor, I observe ye to be very rich: ye that are lost considered yourselves sinful, I see ye are wondrously well-behaved. I have seen how that part of your room where you store your jars is full of old menaga jars. Ye are indeed inheriting, 'as water in-

pong, 'b a k a p a n -
dong betampong
purih.' Aku udah
ngilau sadau kita
dientam tuka u ti-
bang padi. Aku me-
da luan kita dientam
saliman tajau me-
nyadi. Aku udah
meda tempuan kita
diani ulun K a y a n
pungka laki. Aku
udah meda dapur ki-
ta dikemeran ka
tungku besi."

herits the sweetness,' ye
are indeed inheriting, 'as
pandong is inheriting.' I
have seen your garret is
full of paddy bins. I have
seen how that part of your
room where you store your
jars is full of one kind of
menyadi jars. I have seen
the passage of your house
full of male Kayan slaves.
I have seen your hearth
with iron for the supports
of your pots."

- 252—"Nama dipeniti?" Ko "What is there to be afraid
Jiram isau tajam se- of?" says Jiram, the sharp
poh selam samak isau that was tempered
nyerenang. "Nama like the dragon's blood.
dipeniti? "What is there to be
afraid of?
Indah kra tuai kitai "Even our fore-father with
ngeradai mansa tu the greatest caution pass-
sulai ga enggau kitai ed this place and died; he
besengkuji ka badi practised with us the use
andai pulas tuai Ta- of the sword curved after
wang Kedungkang, the ancient Tawang Ke-
nya ti ngasoh iya dungkang, that which
tau nungkat langit enabled him to put sup-
landai enggau pungs- ports to the gentle de-
gai paku lawang? clivity of the heavens
Indah kra tuai kitai with the point of the
Ungkok brani dulu nails.
ga enggau kitai be- "Even the ancient Ungkok
sengkuji ka duku the brave leader, who
ngasoh iya pambu practised with us the use
ngiga indu ka Batang of the chopper, died when
Engkerjang. he looked for a wife at
Indah kra tuai kitai Bantan Engkerjang.
Emparak mansa tu "Even our ancient Emparak
suyak ga enggau ki- passed this place and
tai besengkuji ka isau died, he who with us
burak ditulong wak practised the use of the
empeliau arang. white isau, and was help-
Indah kra tuai kitai ed by the cry of the Arang
Buju ti pambu ga Wa-Wa.
enggau kitai beseng- "Even our ancient chief
kuji ka duku; sayau Buju that died, he also
pambu ari tiku Sabu practised with us the use
nunggang. of the chopper; a sad loss
Indah kra tuai kitai

- Muli ti lesi ga enggau kitai besengkuki ka besi bari nya ti ngasok iya tau pulai ari tandang n g u a n g . Nama ti depeniti ti besi bari tu, ga masai enggau najar diri di kaki kuta lelang?
A n g k a t me unggal, umbas alai nangkap dajap badas nyingap tekuyong pasang.”
- was his death which occurred at the bend of the swift Sabu stream.
“Even our ancient Muli that died, with us practised with a steel bar which enabled him to return from a temporary visit. What is there to be afraid of in this steel bar, well accustomed to cut a slanting barricade that was far from the village?
„Up friends it is time to handle the sharp swords which are like the edge of the sea shells.”
- 253—Entak begili kaki be- diri nunda kekandi ngaki grenjang.
- At once were there seen numerous legs to be standing and moving like the roots of the kedandi tree.
- 254—“Dulu me nuan Temb- bai Sugi Lawai Laut Senganan Ulup Sa- putut Labong Kang- gan.”
- “Lead the front thou Temb- bai Sugi Lawai Laut Senganan Ulup Saputut Labong Kanggan.”
- 255—Nyau dipantap eng- gau dajap ambis nge- lipat baka penyepit api : nyau dituju eng- gau bengum balu ambis gergusu baka bunga ensabi : dite- tak enggau isau bu- rak nadai tekerupak kulit ari : nyau di- lempai enggau badi andai nadai bisi sim- pak sa jari.
- They cut them with a sharp chopper all folded like tongs: they aimed with the balu spear of untidy appearance like the mustard flowers: they cut at them with the white isau sword but not even the outer bark came off: they slashed them with the special sword, but not even a finger's depth did it penetrate.
- 256—“Uji kami mega nge- rempi ka ili enggau badi sempi; ka ili enda alah sa puntang nuba.”
- “Let us also drive them down stream with a flat- tened sword; the distance down stream is hardly enough to enjoy the sport of poisoning fishes.”

252.—*Isau* is the name of an ancient kind of Dayak sword.

256.—For poisoning fishes the root of the *tuba* is ground up and thrown into the water. Fish are thus speedily stupified and fall a prey to the spear or net.

- 257—Dituju enggau ben-
gum balu enda alah
sa penibar jala; nyau
dikesai ka enggau
badi andai ambis be-
serarai sa piak me-
noa. They aimed with the balu
spear without retreating
the distance of a net
being cast; then they
push them off with the
special sword and all
went off flying to one
side of the country.
- 258—Saja urat iya udah
dipantap enggau da-
jap, enti urat iya
udah ngerangkap
enda alah sa kayu
tanah sabrang; saja
penyau galong udah
disimpong enggau
duku andong nyentok
di kebong langit la-
tang. Although their roots have
been cut with a sharp
chopper, if they do spread,
there will be no room for
them across the river;
although the penyau ga-
long wood when lopped
with an andong chopper
could get right up to the
heavens.
- 259—“Kini ka pemai nuan
Tembai Sugi, Lawai
Laut Senganan?
“Kini ka pemai nuan
Ulup Saputut La-
bong Kanggan?
“Kali ka nuan mai
kami merjok ka Nu-
nok kampung ja-
bang, kali ka nuan
mai kami ka Lanja
Makai mata besugi
tulang?
“Kini ka pemai nuan
Tembai? Kali ka
nuan mai kami be-
gagai ka Bukit Batu
Prabong Kajang?” “Where are you going to
take us to, Tembai Sugi
Lawai Laut Senganan?
“Where are you going to
take us to, Ulup Saputut
Labong Kanggan?
“Are you going to take us
to jump to Nunok the
casiva country, or are you
going to take us to Lanja
Makai where the eyes are
filled with bones?
“Where are you going to
take us to, Tembai? Are
you are going to take us
for a pursuing match to
Bukit Batu Prabong
Kajang?”
- 260—“Badu kita,” ko
orang di prauh, “pu-
lai kita ngagai
brangai kitai belan-
tailintang. Putar ka
tentran kitai beban-
ang punggang, lipat
ka dajap badas nyi-
ngap tekuyong pa-
sang.” “Cease ye,” say those in the
boat, “return ye to our
boat with lantai from
starboard to larboard.
“Turn the shaft of your
spear that has a band at
the end, fold your good
chopper that is like the
edge of the sea shells.”

- 261—Sitak merjok ka bidok betajok ka puchok bedil sa batang. They jump into the boat with the awning supported by a gun.
- 262—“Kita ti ngeluan ganggan di lengan nyakang batang, kita ti ngemudi sisi-sidi di jari maut tumpang. “Ye bow men strengthen your arms to prevent collision against felled trees, ye steersmen have all your wits about you on holding your rudder.
Kemudi ka menoa, buka ira tali penchalang.” “Steer towards home and undo your bow cable.”
- 263—Laboh di sengayoh sapenyari rengguang; suar sitak beansar-ansar nadai tengenong; kayoh kesai sitak enda ngengasai datai di gensurai bepuchok nunggang; kayoh tumbak ubi sitak lanyi baka kaki muji di singkang. The dipping of the paddles was similar to the feet of the crayfish; the poles kept perfect time without cessation; the splashing of the water with the paddles reached the tops of the gensurai trees; the paddling deep into the water was so beautiful, like the marching of the feet, full of fascination.
- 264—Antara menoa enda jaoh, enda bulih sapengepai jari tiga, enda bulih sapemeda mata dua, enda bulih sapenikau rampang sempa pinang chikana. The distance of the countries is not far, hardly far enough to wave with the three fingers, hardly far enough to look with the two eyes, hardly far enough to throw the refuse of the chewed areca chikana.
- 265—Bangkong nyau tetuntong ka menoa ini Menyambong Bulan, nyau tetuntong ka menoa dara Kinta Temian, nyau tepantup, di menoa ini Tasih Ai Seluli Kapas, nyau tepantup di menoa orang ti ngemeran ka lubok Sentarum Mas. The boat reached the country of mother Menyambong Bulan, the country of virgin Kinta Temian, the country of grandmother Ai Seluli Kapas, and reached the country of the people that hold possession of the bay Sentarum Mas.

- 266—Kelama nyau ninga teginsit di kain apit berengigit di papan pinggang. “Datai ari ni kita?” Ko dara Kinta Temian. “Datai ari ni kita?” Ko ini Tasih Ai Seluli Kapas. “Kita ari ni?” Ko orang ti ngemeran ka lubok Sentarum Mas. At length was heard the movement of the bark used by women in weaving to support the waists. “Whence came ye?” says the virgin Kinta Temian. “Whence came ye?” says grandmother Tasih Ai Seluli Kapas. “Whence are ye?” say the people who hold possession of the bay of Sentarum Mas.
- 267—“Datai kami tu ngambi orang ti rempi ngagai menoa kami di Munti Seni Segala lubang.” “We have come, bearing a person who is dead to our country at Munti Seni the round hole.”
- 268—“Penempa orang ti kita bai ari sisi mata hari, kali ka nya indu, kali ka nya laki, kali ka nya Manang, kali ka nya Menani?” “To what sex does that person belong whom you have brought from the glorious sun, is it a woman or a man, is it a mere witch-doctor or a more exalted one?”
- 269—“Ti kami undan di panchalang ukai tu Manang, ukai Menani; indu me tu ti kami undan ukai punga lelaki; Lebah me tu sayau rebah ninggal ka lantang. Enda kami tu niki; peda latak melutak mengkang di kaki; peda plo h mampoh kami tu nelusor dai; peda plo h idong kami baka grunong gri besi; peda plo h dagu kami baka teruntu ambun sa pagi.” “That which we brought in the boat is no witch-doctor, neither is it a more exalted one; it is a woman that we have brought and not a man; it is Lebah, alas, sad that she left children behind. We ascend not the house; behold the mud on our feet; behold the perspiration covering and dripping from our foreheads; behold the sweat of our noses is as big as a small brass bell; behold the sweat of our chins like the falling of the morning dew.”
- 270—“O enti pia mandi di ai berunsut langkang, kelisi ka daki ampek nyuang, kesai ka gari” “O if that is so, bathe in the river and first have a scrub, clean your body which is full of dirt, cast

tikai baru lekat di blakang, sigi udah dige gelar ampan geman 'tur lankang.'

off that old mat which sticks to your back, it has been entitled 'high and dry.'

- 271--"Enti pia kenudi ka menoa dara Kinta Temian Endu Menyambong Bulan, orang sigi enda be-tanchang di batang Endang Endi, orang sigi enda berikat di tuga Lenga Bangi."

"If so leave behind the country of virgin Kinta Temian Endu Menyambong, people do not tie up at the felled tree Endang Endi, neither do they tie up at the stump Lenga Bangi."

- 272--Kayoh kesai orang enda ngabai-ngabai ngerumban menoa, kayoh rumban orang sa kali benyawa, enda bulih sapengepai tunjok unjong.

The paddling and splashing of water was without cessation to get home, and the hurry of paddling without resting, the distance was hardly enough to wave with the last finger.

- 273--Antara menoa orang enda bulih sapenikau sempa pinang Kedundang, enda bulih sapemada mata mernong.

The distance between the peoples' countries is hardly far enough to throw the chewed refuse of the Kedundang areca nut, is hardly far enough to stare with the eyes.

Nyau tepantup prauh sida ti lama pambu di liu mabu alai neju ka tekukail.

The boat of those who died long ago had arrived at the shallow still water where fish hooks are being let down.

- 274--Prau h ruan orang di Sabayan nyau tepantup di riam alai ngeram sa putut bubu batang; bidok sida ti lama repok nyau tepantup di sida indai Adok pemadok mulong Lemanta; sampan sida Ruai Danan ti lama danjan nyau tepantup di indai Anggan pengelampan piring pege-la.

The ruan boat of the people at Hades arrived at the rapid where a batang fish trap is set; the little boat of these who died long ago had reached the mother of Adok and others who work sago flour; the little boat of Ruai Danan and others who died long ago had reached the mother of Anggan who prepares offerings.

- 275—"Penempa ti kita bai ari Peruai langit landai nunda bingkai layang?" "To what sex does that person belong whom you have brought from Peruai where the heavens are of gentle declivity like unto a flat sun hat?"
- 276—"Ti kami undan ari terutu ujan jatu indu me tu ukai punga lelaki, ukai Manang ukai Menani. Ti kami undan tu endu Lebah; udah kami ading nyabong tuntong bekubah ti belangkah bebulu menang. Ti kami bai di bangkong udah diading tengkurong rekong nyabong engkechong dikurong di tajau bujang." "That which we brought from where the rain falls is a woman and not a man, it is not a mere witch doctor nor an exalted one. That which we brought now is the dearly loved Lebah; we have already arranged her to set her fighting-cock of reddish plumage that commands victory. She whom we brought in the boat had been arranged by the sweet voice to set the deep red plumage cock to fight that which had been shut up in a moderate size jar."
- 277—"Dipansa ka saja menoa Sangjuara, dipansa ka saja menoa Sepatah Dua Nama. Nyau dikenudi ka menoa Sangjuara, nyau dikenudi ka menoa Emperaja Subok Endu Mangkok Chelebok China." "They had to pass the country of Sangjuara, they had to pass the country of Sepatah Dua Nama. Then did they leave the country of Sangjuara, then did they leave the country of Emperaja Subok Endu Mangkok Chelebok China."
- 278—"Kayoh nyong orang lalu sa tanjong dua besundang, kayoh besai orang dipansa ka di pantai nyadi pala tebiang, kayoh kebu sitak laju baka peluru leka snapang." "By putting on a spurt in the paddling, the people passed two parallel points swiftly, the splashing paddling of the people when they passed the bank turned it to a precipice, the hard stroke of the paddling was as swift as the bullet of a musket."
- 279—"Antara menoa sigi enda jauh, enda bulih sapengepai jari" "The distance of the countries is not far, it is hardly far enough to take a

- kiba, enda bulih sa-
penampai mata me-
da. Nyau datai di
menoa raja Mandai
ti belalai nulis surat;
nyau dipansa ka saja
menoa raja Jegedong
ti belindong ngum-
pul umat; nyau be-
diri di penyurai
punggang penyam-
bang, diri di pala
tangga digaga na-
bong ngenkang.
- 280—"Apu unggal, datai
ari ni kita, pala luan
kita nancham ka Sa-
bayan didabang?"
- 281—"Kami datai ngambi
orang ti tekesai baka
lantai mekang sa bi-
dang. Udah ngara
orang ti nyara baka
pelaga betetak ba-
tang.
Dipansa ka saja kaki
tangga kita nengah
jalai pengelimpang.
Kami klaong ka saja
menoa raja Jegedong
ti belindong ngumpul
umat.
Dipansa ka saja me-
noa nuan raja Mang-
gai ti belalai nulis
surat."
- 282—Sengayoh serta laboh
sintak belap-belap,
kayoh kesai sitak be-
guai baka penerbai
empong kasindap.
- 283—Prauh bala mai oh
nyau tedinga ka rauh
wong Mandoh saring
gemuroh. Resak Ba-
ra nyau tedinga ka
gu wong Lunsu sa-
ring begu-gu.
- good look with the eyes.
They have at last arrived
at the country of the king
of Mandai who hides
when he does any writing;
they passed the country
of king Jegedong, who
under cover collects
welded iron; they stood
at the further end of
the covered verandah,
they stood at the head of
the stair-case so closely
notched.
- "Halloa friends, whence
came ye, the bow of your
boat is pointing towards
the great Hades?"
- "We have come from fetch-
ing a person that was cast
off like the incomplete
lantai of a boat. We have
arrayed the people that
had been dispersed like
pelaga unstrung beads.
We merely passed your
stair-case and use the road
that avoids your house.
We avoided the country
of king Jegedong who
under cover collects the
welded iron.
We merely pass your coun-
try, king Manggai, you,
who hide yourself when
writing."
- The paddles dipped toge-
ther and glistened, the
splashing paddling was
hurried like the flying of
the patron saint of the
bat.
- The people in the boat be-
gan to hear the sound of
the Mandoh waterfall
ever so loud. Resak Bara
began to hear the sound
of the Lunsu waterfall
exceeding loud.

- Wong Mandoh saring gemuroh alai ngading orang ti lama runtoh belaboh. Wong Mandoh that sounds ever so loud is the place where people are arranged who died long ago when shooting waterfalls.
- 284—"Enti kitai belaboh di wong Mandoh sidi ka jari kita ti ngemudi maut tumpang, jing-an kita ti nyeluan ganggam di lengan nyakang batang, belubah kita di luan nyangah enggaika kitai terempas di kapar batang, peda bidok kitai ti lama repok enggaika tepansa ka lambok wong belenggang." "If we would shoot the Mandoh waterfall ye that steer must be cautious with your hands in holding the rudder, ye bowmen be expert and strengthen your arms to oppose the felled trees; be careful, watching lest our boat dash against drifted felled trees, see to our frail boat lest it gets into the mighty waves of the waterfall."
- 285—"Nyampau penyidi kita ti laki ngemudi maut tumpang; kita ti ngluan nyampau penyingan ngeluan ganggam di lengan nyakang batang." "Be wondrous cautious ye men in steering and turning the rudder; ye that command the bow be strong in the arms and prevent collision with the felled trees."
- 286—Kayoh begaut sitak beguai ngagai menoa orang, sensunut anyut peramut pisang jernang. And now, with hurried paddling to reach peoples' country, the boat goes smoothly like a brush.
Kayoh umbap orang munyi reak majak ka langgai Entulang. The mighty paddling of the people sounds like the little waves that enter the very source of the Entulang river.
Kayoh rumban sitak ngelantar nunda pesilar ular kendawang. The hasty paddling of the people causes the boat to go swiftly like the kendawang snake.
Kayoh sungkak dipansa ka di petanak burak ambis tekebak baka ditapak tekang bangkang. The spirited paddling of the people passed the petanak burak tree and its bark came off in strips.
- 287—Kesoh tuboh aku nyau datai di menoa orang di Panti Laboh. The vapour from my body has reached the country of the people at Panti

Penan-nan. Surak
rabak aku nyau datai
di awak penggal
penkalan. Ampan ge-
man aku nyau nunjan
pengkalan alai nan-
chang ka sampian
ruan penchalang. Si-
kok rusok aku nyau
datai di tempukok
alai nudok tangkong
labu dalang.

Laboh Penan-nan, my
voice has been heard at
the landing place, my
teeth have bitten on the
landing place where
people tie their boats
from the ruan beams at
the bows, the sound of my
lungs has reached the
little hill where people
stand their dalang gourds
with pipes.

288—Sitak nyau jejendong
kra tengkurong re-
kong aku nengah
surong batang, nyau
ngindik pantai renik
dada nisik mengka-
rong labang, nyau
nunjan tangga ruan
sida Sabayan dila-
panblas kengkang,
nyau meraka pala
tangga digaga aja
baka pala asu meng-
kuang, sitak nyau te-
tanjan nuju ruai sida
Jiram apai Sebengan
manok menang; lalu
niri ka seligi manah
mati gembar bera-
yang, nyandih ka
trabai sida menya-
wai lantang ditege-
lang.

The sweetness of my voice
has travelled gracefully
along the made batang
path, and has been heard
on the made steps which
are like the breast of a
field lizard, and has echo-
ed on the eighteen-
stepped ruan stair-case
of the people at Hades.
and has resounded
over the top of the stair-
case made like the long
head of a dog, aye even
has thundered towards
the reception room of Ji-
ram the father of Sebe-
ngan the victorious cock;
it has set upright a most
beautiful Seligi together
with a Brayang, and has
caused to lean the shield
of Menyawai which has a
large handle.

289—“Kait ka sarang Jelu
Rengayong uchong
disimbang, kait ka
ma kita Salau Lam-
ba digaga ngena be-
ruai jarang, klisi ka
kalambi lempai ka di
pemanggai purang
balang, begari kita
Mengkuli enggau si-

“Hook your scabbard Jelu
Remaung which is point-
ed one side at the top,
hang up your baggage,
Salau Lamba, which is
well made and sparsely
plaited, take off your
coats and hang them on
the shelf above, which is
made of purang balang

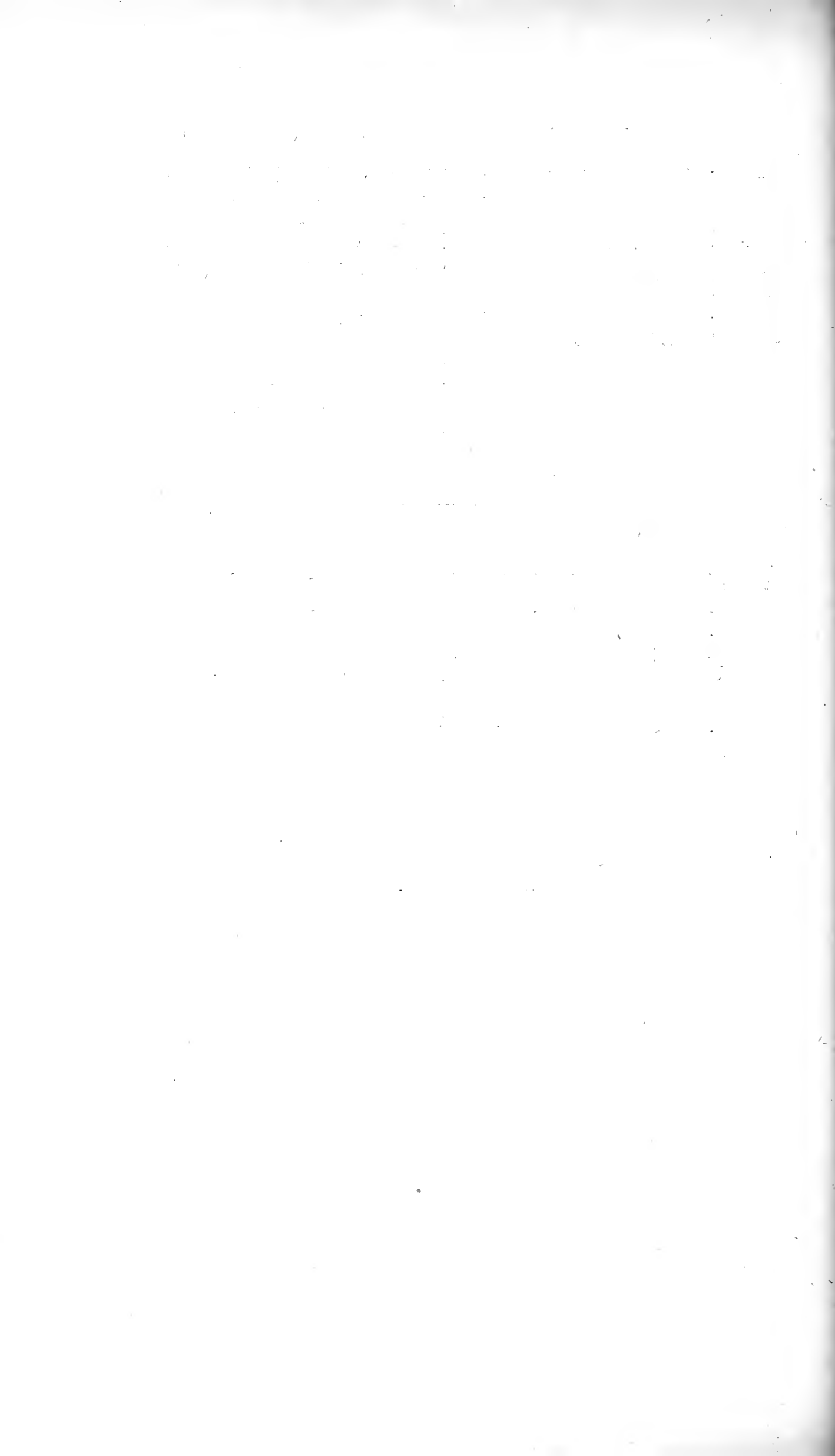
288.—*Seligi* is a spear made of palau wood. *Brayang* is a fish-spear with an arrow-shaped head.

rat kesumba sa pun-
tang, dudok kita Ra-
jin Tandok beserinok
dudok bedenjang bla
dudok nyerunggang
kita Jelu Rengayong
baka remaung ma-
dong lubang”

wood, dress yourselves
Mengkuli with red Tur-
kish waist cloths of one
length each, sit down
closely ye Rajin Tandok,
silently and facing one
another. Sit with the
knees up in front and the
hands and chins resting
on them, ye Jelu Renga-
yong, as a tiger guards
its lair.”

290—Udah tebah dilah aku
nerengkah ka kita di
rumah panjai jemen-
tang;
Udah kumbai panjai
aku bla datai teme-
jai ngakar tengang.

The utterance of my
tongue has lodged up in
the long straight house:
After my continual call-
ing all have come in and
are seated in a row like
the tengang creeper.



III.—A COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY OF THE KAYAN, KENYAH
AND KALABIT LANGUAGES.—BY R. S. DOUGLAS,
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INTRODUCTION.

Various vocabularies have been published from time to time of these people, but none of them are really full enough or contain sufficient words to obtain any grasp of the languages, and seem chiefly to have been made to show the connection between the three peoples and not the differences which exist. Vocabularies have been compiled by Sir Spenser St. John, Brooke Low (*Vide* Ling Roth's book on Natives of Borneo), Dr. Hose and Mr. S. Ray.

The Vocabulary included in the following pages has been compiled during a residence of 13 years in the Baram District of Sarawak, and I therefore lay myself open to the formidable criticism of Dr. Hose, whose knowledge of the natives of that District is unrivalled.

The Kalabits are certainly the oldest tribe of the three in Baram and as Dr. Hose states are of Kalamantan stock, as are also the greater number of the tribes now-a-days known as Kenyahs, such as Long Patas, Long Tikans, Long Ulais, Long Kiputs, Sebops, etc., who are known to the natives as the "Leppu Poun" meaning "the original people" and therefore the aborigines.

Then came the invasion of the real Kenyahs, "Leppu Buau" or "the moving people". They probably came over from Celebes Islands and then up the Balungan river in Dutch Borneo, and turned out the "Leppu Poun", who were then living in the Highlands between the sources of the Rejang, Silat and Batang Kayan rivers known as the "Usun Apo", which apparently

corresponds to our idea of the "Garden of Eden". They then attacked the Kalabits, who were living in the head waters of the Baram and Bahau rivers and drove them down-river towards the Sarawak Coast. Then came the Kayan invasion also from the Celebes which passed through the Kenyahs, Leppu Buau and Leppu Poun, in the Ulu Baram and tributaries, came down the main-river pushing the Kalabit away in the plateaux of the Tutau and Baram rivers and the remaining Leppu Poun into the side streams. The Kayans to this day live principally in the main-river, and the Kenyahs and Kalabits as stated.

All this intermixing has naturally caused a certain amount of assimilation in the language, but sufficient remains to show their different origin, certainly in Kayan and Kalabit. The Kenyah language which I have selected is that spoken by the Leppu Buau, amongst whom are included Leppu Tau, Leppu Jingan, Leppu Annan and Leppu Sawa, and not that spoken by the Kalamantan Leppu Poun.

The Kayan and Kalabit dialects differ very slightly amongst the different tribes, not nearly as much as the difference between Devonshire and Somerset.

There are a certain number of Malayan words in these languages such as 'takut', 'lengan', 'bulan' and others which seem really to belong to the languages, and are not recent importations due to intercourse with Malay traders; others have been and are still being introduced through the paucity of words to do with trade and the needs of civilisation. Kayans curiously are very bad linguists and by far the greater number of them can hardly understand a word of Malay, hence their language is much purer than that of the Kenyahs, who are very quick at picking up languages, and it is quite common in a Kenyah house to be able to converse in Malay or Dayak even, with the women. Kalabits are still untouched by any Malay influence.

In pronunciation and spelling I have followed as much as possible, the rules laid down by authorities on Malay.

Thus the vowels :—

<i>a</i>	is long and pronounced as in	<i>father</i> .
<i>e</i>	„ short „ „ „	„ in <i>bet</i> or <i>end</i> .
<i>i</i>	„ long „ „ „	„ the ‘ <i>ee</i> ’ in <i>beet</i> .
<i>o</i>	„ long „ „ „	„ in <i>note</i> .
<i>u</i>	„ long „ „ „	„ in <i>flute</i> .
<i>ai</i>	„ long „ „ „	„ the ‘ <i>i</i> ’ in <i>ice</i> .
<i>au</i>	„ long „ „ „	„ ‘ <i>ow</i> ’ in <i>how</i> .
<i>ei</i>	„ long „ „ „	„ ‘ <i>ey</i> ’ in <i>they</i> .

ou has the same sound as *au* but not so broad.

The consonants are all pronounced as in English, except ‘*c*’, which is always soft, and ‘*g*’, which is hard, the soft ‘*g*’, being rendered by ‘*j*’. The letter ‘*y*’ is always used as a consonant. ‘*ng*’ should always be sounded as in *singer*, the hard ‘*ng*’ as in *finger* being given as ‘*ngg*’.

Grammatical rules seem few and far between. Nouns have no plural or case determinations. Adjectives always follow the nouns they qualify.

There seems to be no manner of determining a verb, although the frequent occurrence of verbs beginning ‘*me*’, (the ‘*e*’ eliding before vowels) seems to point to something.

Examples :—*Menjat*, to pull.

Mutun, to cut.

In Kayan several verbs begin with ‘*ng*’ and ‘*ny*’, such as *ngileh*, to go down, and *nyewa*, to avenge.

In Kenyah the same happens with the letters ‘*ji*’, as *jimagap*, to feel, and ‘*pe*’, *pepatei*, to kill.

The past and future are expressed by putting the equivalents for ‘have’ and ‘presently’ before and after the verb respectively. Thus in Kayan :—

“I have come” is rendered “Akwi *oh* atang.”

and “I will come” is rendered “Akwi atang *naa*”.

In Kenyah the same is translated :—

“Aki *lepak* nai.”

“Aki nai *naa*.”

and in Kalabit :—

“Wi *penga* meching.”

“Wi meching *naa*.”

The greatest difficulty in Kayan and Kenyah is to address persons by their right name. Every stage in their lives seems to be designated by a different title, and they are very particular about the etiquette governing this custom, which curiously does not occur in Kalabit in the same manner.

For instance a Kenyah boy is named Ballan. If his father dies he becomes Oyau Ballan, if his mother then Ilun Ballan, if his brother or sister then Abing Ballan. He then becomes a father, so is called Tama Owing Ballan, if it is a son, or, if it is a daughter, Tama Aping Ballan, until the child is christened, when the name of the child is inserted instead of Owing or Aping. Then his wife dies, so he becomes Aban Ballan; on the death of his eldest child, Oyong Ballan; of his second child,

1.—*English.*2.—*Kayan.*

NUMERALS.

1	Ji
2	Dua
3	Telor
4	Pat
5	Lima
6	Nam
7	Tusu
8	Saiar
9	Pitan
10	Pulu
11	Pulu ji
12	Pulu dua
20	Dua pulu
23	Dua pulu telor
100	Gi atoh

A.

1	A. an	Ji
	Able	Aman
	Above	Bo
	Absent	Nusi tei
5	Abundant	Kahoum, bango
	Accompany, to	Tugong
	Accustomed	Malei
	Acknowledge, to	Mun
	Acquaint, to	Bara

Mawa Ballan ; of his third child, Uka Ballan. He eventually ends up as a grandfather, Laki Ballan. I append the Kayan and Kenyah titles :—

	<i>Kayan.</i>	<i>Kenyah.</i>
Fatherless	Apa or Lingo	Oyau. m. Utan. f.
Motherless	Apa.	Ilun.
Father of	Taman	Taman
Mother of	Tina	Tina
Widower	Aban	Aban
Widow	Balu	Balu
On death of first child	Oyong	Oyong
„ „ „ second „	Boi	Mawa
„ „ „ third „	Akam	Uka
„ „ „ brother	Yat	Abing
„ „ „ sister	Hawan	Abing

3.—*Kenyah.*4.—*Kalabit.*

NUMERALS.

Sa	Cha
Dua	Duah
Telu	Teloh
Pat	Paat
Lemah	Limah
Nam	Nam
Tujo	Tudo
Aiah	Aloh
Pien	Sewa
Pulo	Puloh
Pulo cha swi	Puloh cha
Pulo dua swi	Puloh duah
Dua pulo	Duah puloh
Dua pulo telu swi	Duah puloh teloh
Cha ator	Cha ratu

A.

i	Cha	Cha
	Enjam	Dor elah
	Kembo	Milita
	Abei on; na on	Naäm inan
5	Kado	Mula
	Serengan	Perpengra
	Malei	Malei
	Menga	Ngakun
	Apan teisan	Mri kli

<i>1.—English.</i>	<i>2.—Kayan.</i>
10 Across	Belalang
Across-river	Dipah
Active	Magih
Adrift	Manyun
Adze	Bikong
15 Affection	Ikam
Afraid	Takut
Afternoon	Levi do
Again	Laän
Age	Urip
20 Aground	Nasak
Alike	Piah
Always	Pelalo
Angry	Mano
Angle, to	Mesei
25 Ankle	Bukong
Annoy, to	Nasa nasa
Answer, to	Nuei
Ant	Tebiran
Arecanut	Gahat
30 Arm	Lengan
Arrest, to	Apoh
Arrive, to	Atang
Arrow (of blow pipe)	Langa
Ascend, to (a river)	Mudik
35 „ (a hill)	Moön
Ashamed	Aieh
Ashes	Abo
Ask, to	Metang
Ask for, to	Akei
40 Attack, to	Nudong
Avenge, to	Nyeiwa
	B.
Back	Loöng
Bad	Jaäk
Bait	Upat
45 Bald	Ngulok
Bale, to	Limah
Bamboo	Bulo
Banana	Putei
Bank	Bahei

3.—*Kenyah*.

10 Belata
Dipah
Majat
Matong
Bikong
15 Lesau
Takut
Leba tou
Laä
Udip
20 Sekakan
Pekua
Pelapa
Menjah
Messi
25 Buku takat
Ballang
Mipa
Bada
Gaat
30 Lengan
Jimakap
Abei; nai
Langan
Metek
35 Mukat
Sai
Abu
Mutu
Menyat
40 Perpatei
Jeleiwa

Likut
Jaat
Pan
45 Medun
Mesau sungai
Bulo
Peti
Bai

4.—*Kalabit*.

Tepalang
Dipar
Gai
Manud
Bikong
Pian
Taüt
Lecham
Naän ; broh
Ulun
Metap
Paat
Pekatu
Dalor
Luit
Mengil
Gagau
Maur karo
Dra
Riba
Lengan
Jimat
Meching
—
Daüt
Umak
Migor
Aboh
Itun
Muto
Petrat
Mebal

B.

Ketat
Daät
Upan
Butal
Naol pa
Buloh
Baöng
Ireng

1.—*English.*2.—*Kayan.*

50	Basket	Kalang
	Bat	Mawat
	Bathe, to	Doh
	Be, to	Tei
	Beads	Ino
55	Bear	Buang
	Beat, to	Nukun
	Because	Poün
	Bee	Ingat
	Bees-nest	Lavit
60	Bees-wax	Laäh
	Belly	Butit
	Below	Ida
	Bent	Kawit
	Between	Hang
65	Neither one nor the other.	
		(<i>Malay</i> alang alang.) Hang hang.
	Beware	Ngeima
	Beyond	Mengi
	Big	Aia
	Bind, to	Aput
70	Bird	Manok
	Bite, to	Maat
	Bitter	Pait
	Black	Pitam
	Blade	Titei
75	Bleed, to (operate)	Ohang
	Blind	Buta
	Blood	Daha
	Blow, to	Pahan
	Blowpipe	Put
80	Blue	Nyemit
	Blunt	Kajan
	Board	Tegan
	„ (on side of a boat.)	Tekulong
	Boat	Harok
85	Body	Batong
	Bone	Tulang
	Borrow, to	Mujam
	Bough	Daän
	Bowels	Tenaäh

3.—*Kenyah.*

50 Kibar
Mawat
Endo
On
Ino
55 Buang
Marang
Pohun
Layok
Sala
60 Klanyo
Batak
Kra
Kilang
Tang
65 Ang ang

Ngelajan
Kinah
Bior
Maput
70 Swi
Jimaat
Paït
Salang
Baieng
75 Uang
Burau
Da'a
Put
Leput
80 Bilang
Tukun
Tenggan
Tilap
Alud
85 Osah
Tulang
Mujam
Daan
Tenai

4.—*Kalabit.*

Atib
Pawat
Dio
Inan
Paö
Bruang, ladang
Mepar
Pohun
Bertikan
Tapi
Uli
Batak
Liang
Kilo
Tupa tupad

—

Lemulad
Mengi
Rayah
Ngabat
Manok, lura
Ngetap
Paït
Mitam
Uang
Ngaah
Busar
Dara
Ngiup
Put
Bata
Ngadal
Bengar

—
Alud
Buror
Tulang
Ngabit
Angat
Sinaih

1.—*English.*

90	Brave
	Bread-fruit
	Break, to
	Breast
	Breasts
95	Breath
	Bring, to
	Brother
	„ younger
	„ -in-law
100	Bucket
	Burn, to
	Bury, to
	Butterfly
	Buy, to

2.—*Kayan.*

Makang
Badok
Tassa
Usok
Uso
Ngan
Gri
Arin
Arin ok
Ango
Limah
Mutong
Tanam
Yap do
Blei?

C.

105	Call, to	Muvoi
	Cane (rattan)	Wei
	„ sugar	Tevu
	Cap	Lavong
	Cape (point)	Lulo
110	Captive	Salut
	Cat	Seng
	Catch, to	Apoh
	Cattle, wild	Kliho
	Cease, to	Leka
115	Certain (sure)	Tenang
	Centipede	Delipan
	Chamber	Amin
	Change, to	Betoyu
	Charms	Obat
120	Chief	Laki aia
	Child	Anak
	Child-less	Nyalun
	Chin	Jaän
	Chisel	Paat
125	Cinders	Lusang
	Clear	Malah
	„ (of water)	Tening
	Cleave, to	Miang
	Climb, to	Nakan

3.—*Kenyah.*

90 Makang
Badok
Tepok, putun
Usok
Itei ?
95 Lasat
Enggin
Sekan
Sadin
Sabai
100 Lima
Tutong
Tanam
Plaki bali
Mli

4.—*Kalabit.*

Makil
Badok
Bila
Rork
Itei ?
Iyat
Itan, wit
Kanak
Kenanak sekiit
Lango
Saok
Mesab
Nanam
Suït
Mlih

C.

105 Mengin
Wai
Tepu
Tapong
Lulo
110 Salut
Cheng
Jimakap
Krio
Pepkena
115 Lan lan
Lelipan
Amin
Seleiwa
Tabat
120 Laki bior
Anak
Luap
Ja
Paat
125 Ayu
Parang
Buei ?
Messei
Memakat

Meraän
Wei
Tepoh
Petta
Taang
Imat
Useng
Imat
Klior
Uchok
Toöh
Menipal
Takap
Perleywa
Obat
Lun mral
Anak
Bakah
Daäh
Pa
Lutan
Mechang
Liop
Ngupa
Menaat

1.—English.	2.—Kayan.
130 Close	Jelang
„ , to	Kap
Cloth	Balun
Cloud	Langa do
Coarse	Kudan
135 Coat	Basong
Cocoanut	Nioh
Coffin	Loyan
Cold	Laram
Collect, to	Bepang
140 Combine, to	Pakat
Come, to	Atang. nei ?
„ here!	Nei hini
„ up, to (to a house)	Atang
„ across river, to	Nei dipah
145 Command, to	Nuho
Conceal, to	Nuhok'
Cooking place	Avok
Cord	Talei
Boat's painter	Gantong
150 Corn (maize)	Jelei baha
Correct	Lan
Costly	Mahan
Cough	Nikan
Count, to	Mujap
155 Cousin	Parin igat
Crab	Toyu
Crescent	Bulan ipan lejau (<i>lit.</i> moon of tiger's tooth)
Crime	Sala
Crocodile	Baya
160 Crowded	Angan
Cry, to	Nangih
Cup	Tebok
Cut, to	Netah
„ through, to	Mitang butat
165 „ down, to (grass)	Mirick
„ „ (trees)	Nevang
„ in two, to	Miang
	D.
Daily	Aüt do
Dam. to	Mepan

3.—*Kenyah.*

130 Lani
 Mekap
 Kluma
 Abun
 Membat
 135 Sapei ?
 Nior
 Lungun
 Dadam
 Permong
 140 Perpakat
 Abei, nai
 Tuai
 Bejaka
 Plawat
 145 Jok
 Mengilim
 Atang
 Telu
 —
 150 Jelei baa
 Lan
 Maan
 Mikat
 Perchap
 155 Dua panak
 In
 Kawang bulan
 Sala
 Baya, bali sungai
 160 Tenat
 Menangi
 Tebok pinggang long
 Mutun
 Mutun tugat
 165 Nemidik
 Menepang
 Messeh
 Singgat tou
 Metang

4.—*Kalabit.*

Munang
 Lekab
 Tarob
 Laput
 Rayah
 Bajoh
 Tan
 Lungun
 Dadam
 Peroyong
 Peka
 Meching, marih
 Tungei
 Umak
 Ngutab pringi
 Lubut
 Apong
 Tal
 Upar
 Kalat
 Delei
 Toöh
 Mikaat
 Riak
 Niap
 Keranak toöh
 Kra
 Bulan chok manok

D.

Kenap bedor
 Letang

<i>1.—English.</i>	<i>2.—Kayan.</i>
170 Damaged	Tassa
Dance, to	Nivan
Dark	Lidam
Daughter	Anak doh
„ -in-law	Anak divan
175 Dawn	Aring do malah
Day	Do
„ mid-	Mluar do, do negrang
„ after to-morrow	Do gi
Daylight	Do malah
180 Dead	Matei
Deal	Madang
Dear	Java, masi
„ in price	Mahan
Debt	Noyu
185 Deceive, to	Kenap
Deer Mouse-	Planok
„ Sambhur-	Payo
„ Roe-	Telaöh
Defeat	Amdang
190 Defend, to	—
Deep	Dalam
Descend, to	Ngileh
Desire	Ikam
Detain, to	Pidah
195 Dew	Ap, abun
Die, to	Matei?
Different	Dap
Dirt	Masap
Distant	Suh
200 Divide, to	Patulan
Dizzy	Livak kohong
Do, to	Na
Don't	Mung
Doctor (medicine man)	Dayong
205 Dog	Asu
Done (finished)	Pa nah
Door	Ketaman
Doubtful	Jan tenang
Down, to go	Ngileh

3.—*Kenyah*.

- 170 Jaat
 Saga
 Meram
 Anak letor
 Anak iban
 175 Sit lema
 Tou?
 Mluar tou
 Or embam
 Selat tou
 180 Matai
 Dengan
 Lesou
 Maan
 Utang
 185 Palor
 Planok
 Payo
 Telaö
 Supei
 190 Nyakat
 Dalam
 Saoh
 Lesou
 Pekena
 195 Abun
 Matai
 Tengan
 Nak
 Jo
 200 Betulat
 Buling mata
 Tei
 Aian
 Dayong
 205 Asu
 Lepak
 Long paman
 Na on tenang
 Saoh

4.—*Kalabit*.

- Tassa
 Saga
 Decham
 Anak lechor
 Anak iban
 Lekedang muka
 Ador
 Tupad ador
 Ador cheriak
 Medang
 Matei
 Bengal
 Ngai ada
 Mikaat
 Balah
 Balih
 Planok
 Payo
 Telaö
 Nakat
 Melawan
 Dalam
 Saö
 Pian
 Dadan
 Lekedang
 Matei?
 Bekan
 Ali
 Mador
 Bepat
 Maït mado
 Naro
 Ian
 Toyu
 Uko
 Pengah
 Bupo
 Naam tulu
 Saö

1.—*English.*2.—*Kayan.*

210	Down-river	Aoh
	Down, to go (river)	Nioh
	Doze, to	Ngudor
	Drag, to {	
	Draw, to }	Menjat
215	Dream, to	Nyumpei
	Drink, to	Dui
	Drop	Niti
	„ , to	Legak
	Drown, to	Ngenei
220	Drunk	Mavok
	Dry	Megang
	„ to (in the sun)	Neledo
	„ „ (near a fire)	Larang
	„ „ fish	Nyihei
225	Dumb	Mamang
	Dung	Tain
	Dust	Avo
		E.
	Earthquake	Blari idar tana
	Each	Aüt loöng
230	Eagle	Nihor (1 Liling taö = a good omen <i>i. e.</i> on right) (2 Flaki uli = a bad omen <i>i. e.</i> on left)
	Ear	Iling
	Earring	Isang
	Early	Pesun pesun, jaïma
	Easily	Mlei
235	Eat, to	Kuman
	Ebb	Melah ungei
	Eddy	Lirong
	Egg	Teloh
	„ plant	Telahong
240	Elbow	Siko
	Eloquent	Aman duan, aman tengaran
	Embark, to	Tei dalam harok?
	Embers	Lusang
	Empty	Alah

3.—*Kenyah.*

210 Kaba
 Saoh
 Petuak
 Menat
 215 Nyupi
 Misap
 Nitei
 Labor
 Lenja, menyet
 220 Mabok
 Megang
 Mengetau
 Peladang

225 Amang
 Tai
 Ait

4.—*Kalabit.*

Laüd
 Ngarur
 Ngluah
 Ngimat
 Mupi
 Mirop
 Temurok
 Tuto
 Menad
 Mabok
 Pering
 Meidang
 Dadang

Bekah
 Taih
 Bada

E.

Tana pekala
 Singgat osa
 230 Plaki. (1 Plaki menaö) Teroyuh
 Manit buror
 Keniu. (1 Keniu senoah)

(2 Plaki me-
 nabing)

(2 Keniu kabing)

Telinga
 Blaöng
 Tading embam
 Lura
 235 Kuman
 Mela sungai
 Leidong
 Teilor
 Lengaong
 240 Siku
 Enjam patira
 Tai dalam alud
 Bunga lutang
 Kelangan

Dalid
 Abei
 Muka
 Mlei
 Kuman
 Lena
 Kleidong
 Terol
 Trong
 Ioh
 Mila pekaroh
 Meh lam alud
 Budong
 Nam uang

1.—*English.*2.—*Kayan.*

245	Enemy	(Aio (Aio iting
	Enter, to	Tei dalam
	End	Bulan
	Evening	Livi do
	Extinguish, to	Param
250	Eye	Matan
	„ -brow	Kusap liko
	„ -lash	Bulo matan
	„ -lid	Anit matan
		F.
	Face	Nang
255	Faded	Klubei
	Fall, to	Jato
	„ down, to	Legak
	False	Pamoh
	Famine	Urip lian
260	Far	Su
	Farm	Luma
	To be on one's farm	Tei kakah
	Fat	Madong
	Father	Taman, amei?
265	„ grand-	Poi
	„ step-	Taman dong
	„ -in-law	Taman divan
	„ fore-	Sipun
	Fathom	Buka
270	Fatigued	Laiei
	Fear	Takut
	Feather	Bulo
	Feeble	Lekoh, lema
	Feed, to	Kuman
275	Feel, to	Nakap
	Fellow	Pedun
	Fence	Kelahan
	Fern	Pako
	Fever	Laram

3.—*Kenyah*.

245	Aio bawa
	Aio iting (small parties of 3 or 4 men)
	Tai kadalam
	Awei
	Taup
	Pata
250	Mata
	Liko
	Bulu chap
	Anit mata

4.—*Kalabil*.

Muno
—
Meh dalam
Pepad
Malam
Mepad
Matah
Pitan mado
Buloh matah
Kubil matah

F.

	Silong	Munong
255	Lumei	Maon
	Labo	Mebar
	Labo	Tuto
	Palor	Balih
	Udip lian, lao	Laöh
260	Jo	Mador
	Umar	Lati
	Tai nao	Lemaut
	Lembo	Lemoh
	Taman, amai	Tama
265	Ukun	Tepo
	Taman among	Tama nado
	Taman iban	Taman iban
	Tepun	Tapun
	Buka	Depah
270	Lama	Meror
	Takut	Taüt
	Bulu	Buloh
	Lema	Nam kail
	Kuman	Kuman
275	Jimagap	Genap
	Ngan	Leroyong
	Kran	Atar
	Paku	Paöh
	Dadam	Dadam

<i>1.—English.</i>	<i>2.—Kayan.</i>
280 Few	Kanya
Fight, to	Berpitang
Fill, to	Metei
Find, to	Ala
Fine (weather)	Saio do
285 „ (texture)	Jalei
Finger	Jango
Finished	Pah
Fire	Apui
„ -place	Avok
290 „ -fly	Ada
Fish	Masik
„ -hook	Messei
Flat	Piah
Flesh	Sen
295 Flower	Pakan
Fly	Lango
„ . to	Madang
Follow, to	Nioh
Food	Makan
300 Foot	Kudak
„ -mark	Avan kudak
Forbid, to	Mang
Forehead	Liko
Forest	Toän
305 Forget, to	Ado
Formerly	Menona
Forward	Marong nang
Fowl	Yap
Frightened	Takut
310 Frog	Naäng
From	Men
„ where	Meneino
Front, in	Marong nang
Fruit	Bua
315 Full	Peno
	G.
Garden	Tuvu
Gather, to	Anpang
Girl	Doh nyam
Give, to	Moök

3.—*Kenyah.*

280 Kediut
 Pepatei
 Bepeno
 Ala
 Tigar tou
 285 Metan
 Bo uju
 Lepak
 Lotan
 Atang
 290 Lebah
 Atok
 Pessi
 Kua
 Sen
 295 Buan
 Lango
 Madang
 Tei baya?
 Oman
 300 Takat
 Oban takat
 Payan
 Anang
 Emba
 305 Lingo
 Chena
 Ketena
 Yap
 Takut
 310 Uak
 Chen
 Chenbi
 Ketena, ading
 Bua
 315 Peno

 Pula
 Pembun
 Dekiit letor
 Na

4.—*Kalabit.*

Siit
 Betrad
 Naro
 Ngalab
 Dor ador
 Dari
 Bua tito
 Mabi
 Apoi
 Tetal
 Sibong lipat
 Luang
 Ngluit
 Paad
 Uang
 Busah
 Lalad
 Temulud
 Maya
 Kuman
 Penalad kukud
 Pilanan
 ———
 Mado
 Lemkura
 Kelupan
 Poön
 Menah
 Laäl
 Taüt
 Rekurak
 Lati
 Lati apah
 Menah
 Bua
 Peno

G.
 Tibu
 Ngemong
 Lechor broh
 Mrei?

<i>1.—English.</i>	<i>2.—Kayan.</i>
320 Go, to	Tei
„ down, to	Ngileh
„ in, to	Tei dalam
„ up, to	Moön
Goat	Kading
325 Good	Saio
Gourd	Tinun tegan
Grand-child	So
„ -father	Pöi
„ -mother	Pöi doh
330 Grave	Liang
Great	Dokaia
Green	Nyemit
Grey	Moban
Ground	Tana
335 Guard, to	Ngeima
Gutta	Ketipei
H.	
Habit	Bharik
Hair	Bok
„ -less	Ngulok
340 Halve, to	Junang
Hand	Uju
Hard	Maheng
Hat	Lavong
„ sun-	Hong
345 Hatchet	Asei
Have (expression of past action)	Oh
He	Iha
Head	Kohong
Headland	Lulo
350 Hear, to	Ngereng
Heart	Pusu
Heat	Pana
Heavy	Bahat
Heel	Tumin
355 Help, to	Beboh, megap
Here	Hini
Hill	Ngalang

3. —*Kenyah.*

- 320 Tai
Saoh
Tai dalam
Mukat
Kading
325 Tiga
Tegan, rong
Su
Ukun
Ukun letor
330 Liang, salong
Bior
Bilang
Moban
Tana
335 Ngelajan
Ketipei

4.—*Kalabit.*

- Mei
Temurun
Mei dalam
Temukat
Mek
Dor
Bua techak
Mepun
Tepo
Tepo lechor
Liang tanam
Raya
Bata
Ngad
Tana
Litah
Para kayu

H.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Barik | Ayu |
| Pok | Pok |
| Ulok | Butal |
| 340 Pekua tulat | Betangul |
| Uju | Tito |
| Maieng | Toab |
| Tapong | Petah |
| Saong | Raöng |
| 345 Asai | Wai |
| Lepak | Penga |
| Ia | Iah |
| Ulu | Uluh |
| Lulo | Taang |
| 350 Kenaan | Kli |
| Pusu | Tibudok |
| Pana | Lao |
| Baat | Brat |
| Tumit | Tumit |
| 355 Mepor | Nengan |
| Kini | Inih |
| Modong | Bodok |

1.—*English*.

Hip
 Hit, to
 360 „ with the hand, to
 Honey
 Horn
 Hot
 „ (sun)
 365 House
 How
 „ many
 Hunger
 Husband
 370 Hut

I
 Ignorant, to be
 Ill
 Immediately
 375 Impossible
 In
 Inland
 Intoxicated
 Iron
 380 Is

Jacket
 Jar
 Jaws
 Juice
 385 Juicy
 Jungle

Kill, to
 Kitchen
 Knee
 390 Knife
 „ -sheath
 Knock, to
 Knot

2.—*Kayan*.

Danging
 Nukun
 Lebit
 Telang ingat
 Ohang
 Lasu, pana
 Anit do
 Uma
 Teino
 Kura
 Lian
 Lakei
 Leppo

I.

Akwi
 Nusi jam
 Prah
 Krei ini
 Jan dang
 Halam
 Moün
 Mavok
 Titei
 Tei

J.

Basong
 Tajor, kabok
 Ipa jaang
 Ata bua
 —
 Toän

K.

Matei
 Avok
 Bukong
 Iu
 Salah
 Negak
 Tebuku

3.—*Kenyah.*

Suöng
 Mepan
 360 Menepap
 Nior
 Uang
 Pana
 Sakit
 365 Uma
 Kombin
 Koda
 Laö, lian
 Sait
 370 Leppau

Aki
 Abei tisan
 Sakit
 Na kini

375 Abei tisan
 Dalam
 Usun
 Mabok
 Malat

380 On

Sapei
 Ballang
 Jaa
 Sungai bua

385 Sambau
 Emva

Matai
 Atang
 Lap
 390 Puei ?
 Burang
 Megor
 Tebuku

4.—*Kalabit.*

Teping
 Nebal
 Mepak
 Pa duro
 Ngaäh
 Lao
 Maït idang
 Ruma
 Kapah
 Toda
 Laöh
 Delaih awan
 Leppau

I.

Wih
 Naam kli
 Maït
 Na kinih
 Nam krab
 Dalam
 Dita
 Mabok
 Belawan
 Inan

J.

Sapa
 Rubih
 Daah
 Pa bua
 —
 Lempulong

K.

Matei
 Tetal
 Alap
 Ior
 Binan
 Netok
 Tebukoh

1.—English.

2.—Kayan.

	Know, to	Jam
395	„ , I don't (Malay: <i>entah</i>)	Gieh
	„ , to not	Nusi jam

L.

	Ladder	San
	Lake	Bawang
	Lame	Kepei
400	Lamp	Liruei
	Land	Tana
	Language	Dahun
	Large	Aia
	Last	Bayer
405	Laugh, to	Kesing
	Lazy	Doya
	Leader	Kohong
	Leaf	Daön
	Lean	Niwang
410	Leap, to	Nekujo
	Left (hand)	Maving
	Leopard	Kuleh
	Leg	Kudak
	Lid	Ban
415	Lie	Pamoh
	„ down, to	Miri
	Life	Urip
	Light	Apui
	„ (weight)	Nian
420	Lip	Suit
	Little	Ok
	Liver	Atei?
	Lizard (<i>Chichak</i>) ¹	Teliap
	„ (<i>Toktor</i>) ²	Kavok or
425	„ (<i>Beywak</i>) ³	Parang
	„ (<i>Chamelion</i>) ⁴	Kavok
	Long	Aro
	„ (time)	Dara
	Loose	Petat

1.—The Geckos.

2.—*Gecko stentor*.3.—The Monitors (*Varanus* spp.)4.—*Gonyocephalus* spp.

3.—*Kenyah.*

Tisan
395 Awei?

Abei tisan

Chan
Bawang
Keja

400 Titiu

Tana
Tira
Bior
Baya

405 Petawa

Lekor
Ulu bawah
Daun, tong
Maiei

410 Kejok

Kabing
Kulei
Betei
Mekap

415 Palor

Pegan
Udip
Lotan
Nian

420 Bibei

Kediut, domit
Atei?
Sila kiut
Ok or

425 Padang, kabok

Takang
Dadau
Majan
Melor

4.—*Kalabit.*

Kli
Nleh

Naam kli

L.

Adan
Takong rayah
Prikang, pika

—

Tana
Buri, karoh
Rayah
Muchin

Diroh

Nam mukol

Lemrar

Daon

Rugu

Upun

Kabing

Kuerr

Kukut

Nekap

Balih

Selubid

Ulun

Apoi

Raan

Bibir

Siit

Atei?

Budut, alei?

—

Pedayor

Takang

Rawil, kadang

Dadan

Paki

<i>1.—English.</i>	<i>2.—Kayan.</i>
430 Lose, to	Padei
Louse	Kuto
Low	Leiva?
	M.
Mad	Buling
Maize	Jeiei baa?
435 Make, to	Na
Malay	Alo
Male	Lakei
Man	Klunan, loong
Many	Kahoum
440 Manner, this	Nuní
„ that	Nunan
Marriage	Nawa
Mat	Brat
Me	Akwí
445 Meet, to	Pehabong, pehura
Middle	Marong bluar
Midnight	Bluar malam
Milk	Telang uso
Mine	Akwí pun
450 Month, moon	Bulan
More	Lalo
Mosquito	Telokok
Mother	Tinan
„ -less	Apa
455 Move, to (house)	Bulak
Mountain	Ngalang
Mouth	Ba
„ of a river	Long
Mud	Tana lema
460 Mushroom	Kulat
	N.
Nail	Hulo
Name	Aran
Navel	Ubut
Near	Jelang

3.—*Kenyah.*

430 Tiap
Kutu
Leiba ?

4.—*Kalabit.*

Laroh
Kutoh
Benah

M.

	Buling	Rawai
	Jelei baa ?	Delei padei ?
435	Na	Ngaro
	Alo	Abai
	Laki	Delaih
	Klunan, osa	Mulun, buror
	Kadau	Mula
440	Pekini	—
	Pekina	—
	Pesait	Nawah
	Pat	Pin
	Aki	Wih
445	Selalang	Mapo
	Tang	Lemunat
	Mlua alam	Betangal lecham
	Telang itei ?	Rata
	Aki on	Wi wan
450	Bulan	Bulan
	Swi	Laäh
	Iang	Namok
	Tinan	Sina
	Ilun	—
455	Buau	Buboh, buror
	Modong	Bodok
	Pa	Taäng
	Long	Long
	Tana lema	Tana laya
460	Kulat long	Kulat

N.

Silu	Ilun
Ngadan	Ngadan
Pusat	Puat
Nyang	Munang

<i>1.—English.</i>	<i>2.—Kayan.</i>
465 Neck	Tekok
Necklace	Tebang
Needle	Lo
Nephew	Anak arin
Nest	Alah
470 New	Maring
Niece	Anak arin
Night	Malam
Nose	Urong
No	Nusi, jan
475 Not to be	Jan anan, jan tei
Now	Krei ini?
	O.
Oath	Lemalla
Often	Tutak
Oil	Nyak
480 Old	Myoku
Older	Aiar
Oldest	—
On	Bo
Once	Ji ungun
485 Other	Dap
Own (possessive)	Hipun
	P.
Paddle	Mesei
Pain	Prah
Path	Alan
490 Person	Loöng
Pheasant (Argus)	Kuei
Perhaps	Kurik, depa
Pick, to	Ngujup
Pierce, to	Nebak
495 Pig	Bavui
.. (house)	Uting
Pineapple	Uro usan
Pipe	Supak
Pith	Unak

3.—*Kenyah.*

- 465 Batok
 Ulang
 Loh
 Anak sadin
 Sala
 470 Mading
 Anak sading
 Meram
 Endong
 Abei
 475 Na on, abei on?
 Na kini

- Pudo
 Tudap
 Nyak
 480 Mokun
 Bior
 —
 Kusun
 Cha leiwei
 485 Tengan
 On

- Mesai
 Sakit
 Janan
 490 Osa
 Kuei
 Baak
 Mujut
 Lesan
 495 Babui
 Böin
 Kayu usan
 Supak
 Piping

4.—*Kalabil.*

- Tuak
 Banei
 Pino
 Anak kenanak
 Arar
 Broh
 Anak kenanak
 Lecham
 Idong
 Naam
 Naam inan
 Na kinih

O.

- Jemulong
 Katu
 Pa lemak
 Ngrad
 Rayah
 Rayah toöh
 Lita
 Cha ruka
 Bekan
 —

P.

- Pedor, buei
 Mait
 Dalan
 Buror
 Ruei
 Keleh
 Mitut
 Mayong
 Bakar
 Brak
 Baöng kabar
 Oöt
 Lemuang

1.—*English.*

500 Place, to
 Play, to
 Point
 Poison
 Pond
 505 Poor
 Pot
 Potato
 Prawn
 Pregnant, to be
 510 Presently
 Press, to
 Pretty
 Prop
 Prow
 515 Pull, to
 Push, to
 Put, to
 Putrid

Quarrel, to
 520 Quick
 Quiet, to be

Raft
 Rain
 Rapids
 525 Rat
 Rattan
 Raw
 Receive, to
 Red
 530 Refuse, to
 Resin
 Return, to
 Rhinoceros
 Rice
 535 „ (husked)
 „ (cooked)
 „ -field
 „ Nursery

2.—*Kayan.*

Immelor.
 Kiso
 Usong
 Kayah
 Takong
 Humei
 Kasat
 Uvei
 Orang
 Mali
 Naä
 Kletip
 Saio
 Tugun
 Lulong
 Menjat
 Immarang
 Immelor
 Butong, maram

Q.

Pano
 Salat
 Naka

R.

Akit
 Usan
 Giham, naha
 Lavo
 Wei
 Atar
 Ak ala
 Bla
 Doyah
 Damat
 Uli
 Temadoh
 Parei
 Baha
 Kanan
 Luma
 Anunei

3.—*Kenyah.*

500 Maong
 Pekalai
 Bulan
 Kayat
 Takong
 505 Siat
 Tajau domit
 Ubi
 Udang
 Mamin
 510 Naä
 Natip
 Tigar
 Suka
 Julong
 515 Menat
 Nyelaka
 Maong
 Madam

4.—*Kalabit.*

Ngrarang
 Raut
 Budok
 Ngeremun
 Takong
 Daät
 Angai
 Ubih
 Udang
 Malih
 Naän
 Merak
 Dor ayu
 Nukul
 Dulong
 Nginat
 Menul
 Ngrarang
 Burok

Q.

Bekenja
 520 Maja
 Pekena
 Kedaloh
 Sagat
 Pirud

R.

Akit
 Ujan
 Giam
 525 Belabo
 Wai
 Mata
 Ala
 Bala
 530 Lekor
 Salang
 Mulei
 Temator
 Padei
 535 Baa
 Kanan
 Umar
 Anunei
 Raät
 Mudan
 Gekarr
 Labor
 Wei
 Mata
 Nalap
 Sia
 Naäm sikal
 Natang
 Muli
 Temachorr
 Padei
 Bra
 Nuba
 Lati
 Anibo

1.—*English.*2.—*Kayan.*

	Rich	Gia urip
540	Right (hand)	Tao
	Ripe	Sak
	Rise, to	Biti
	River	Ungei
	„ , mouth of	Long
545	„ , down	Aöh
	„ , to go down	Neoh
	„ , up	Mudik
	„ , to go up	Mudik
	Road	Alan
550	Rob, to	Nakor
	Rock	Bato
	Roof	Apau
	Room	Amin
	Root	Pakat
555	Rope	Talei
	Rotten	Butong
	Rough	Kahi
	Round	Belaong
	Rub, to	Muso
560	Rubber	Latong
	Run, to	Plivo

S.

	Sago	Balau
	„ -flour	Mulong
	„ , wild	Nanga
565	„ , to work	Malo
	Salt	Hia
	Same	Piah
	Sand	Het
	Sandfly	Amok
570	Savage	Akeh, atan
	Scale (of fish)	Bulo
	Scorpion	Delipan ketip
	Scratch, to	Ngatan
	Sea	Bangat
575	See, to	Hinang
	Seed	Benih, loöng
	Sell, to	Bat

3.—*Kenyah.*

- Pumbong tigar
 540 Tao
 Mesak
 Metei
 Sungai
 Long
 545 Kaba
 Saoh
 Kadayah
 Metek
 Dalan, janan
 550 Mengelo
 Batu
 Sapau
 Amin
 Moh
 555 Tali
 Mupok
 Membat
 Beliling
 Musu
 560 Pulut palutan
 Ngasa

4.—*Kalabit.*

- Mula nak mulun
 Senoäh
 Lak
 Mudor
 Pa
 Long
 Laud
 Ngarur
 Medayah
 Mak
 Dalan
 Menor
 Batoh
 Apau
 Takap
 Ramut
 Talih
 Repok
 Tadam
 Teburor
 Muro
 Para
 Peradak

S.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|------------------|
| | Dalor | Kebiah |
| | Napu dalor | Paloh |
| | Nanga | Kenangan |
| 565 | Palu | Maloh |
| | Osen | Tuchu |
| | Pekua | Pad |
| | Ait | Bada |
| | Jamok | Namok |
| 570 | Balang | Makil |
| | La | Ira |
| | Gipang | Menipal kra |
| | Jimaio | Ngarau |
| | Bangat | Bangat, pa rayah |
| 575 | Menaat | Niar |
| | Benei, luang | Pemra |
| | Pebli | Breh mlih |

1.—*English.*2.—*Kayan.*

	Send, to	Kato
	Shadow	Lingei
580	Shallow	Nivor
	Shame	Aiëh
	Sharp	Niat
	Sheath	Bukan
	Shore	Bahei
585	Short	Bekak
	Shoulder	Laip
	Shout, to	Limalu
	Sick	Prah
	Sing, to	Nekna
590	Sink, to	Genei
	Sister	Arin doh
	Sit, to	Melor
	Skin	Anit
	„ -disease (<i>Korap</i>)	Ki
595	Sky	Langit
	Sleep	Luro
	Slippery	Jelurah
	Slip, to	Jelurah
	Slope	Peva
600	Small	Ok, daok
	Smell	Bu
	Smoke	Lisun
	Smooth	Jelurah
	Snake	Nipa
605	Snare	Tebap
	Sneeze, to	Siban
	Snore, to	Nelehak
	Soft	Lema
	Sole (foot)	f Idar kudak t „ kassar
610	Son	Anak akei
	„ -in-law	Anak livan
	„ step-	Anak dong
	Sound	Dahun
	Sour	Sam
615	Source	On
	Span	Puhak
	Speak, to	Duan.

3.-- <i>Kenyah.</i>	4.-- <i>Kalabil.</i>
Pekatu	Breh
Lingei	Ayun, lungong
580 Libau	Tutun
Sai	Migoh
Nyaït	Tadam
Sua	Binan
Bai	Iring
585 Buat	Kemo
Lhip	Lon tudong
Limalo	Ngudup
Sakit	Maït
Nekna	Narau dokan
590 Lenja	Lenat
Senganak letor	Kenanak lechorr
Madong	Tudor
Anit	Anit
Kep	Kuri
595 Langit	Langit
Luro	Rudap
Lanya	Liu
Telassan	Luka
Tobang	Kararr
600 Domit, iut	Iit
Bau	Buan
Sap	Ripun
Lanya	Lino
Jongulei	Chelangoi
605 Biu, seputat	Pong, roing
Simban	Nepia
Ngenout	Nerok
Lema	Laia
Palat takat	Penalad kukut
610 Anak laki	Anak delaih
Anak iban	Anak iban
Anak aong	Anak nadong
Dau	Uni
Mesam	Mecham
615 Poon, iut (rivers)	Punang
Enggang	Urak
Menisiu	Pekaroh

<i>1.—English.</i>	<i>2.—Kayan.</i>
Spear	Bakin
„ fish-	Selanap
620 Spider	Telawa
Spit, to	Lura
Spittle	Telang lura
Split, to	Miang
Spoon	Ulok
625 Stab, to	Mulu
Stairs,	San
Stand, to	Negrang
Star	Klawing
Stay, to	Nyelarah
630 Steer, to	Nemei buri, murin
Steep	Tekrang
Step	Matan
Step-child	Anak dong
Step-father	Taman dong
635 Step-brother	Parin higat
Stern (of boat)	Buri
Stick	Kun
Sting	Utin
„ , to	Hingat
640 Stomach	Butit
Stone	Bato
Stop, to	Neta
Straight	Tutor
„ String	Talei
645 Strip, to	Bat, meka, manit
Stroke, to	Muso
Stump	Tungun
Stupid	Megaam
Sugar-cane	Tevo
650 Summit	Ujat
Sun	Matan do
Sunrise	„ „ moun
Sunset	„ „ uli
Sure	Tenang
655 Surprise, to	Terkejat
Swallow (bird)	Tepili
„ , to	Nyelo
Swamp	Peka
Sweat	Mumah

3.—*Kenyah.*

Nyatap
 Nyatap kawit
 620 Telawa
 Jemula
 Jula
 Messeh
 Tarok
 625 Mulor
 Chan
 Ngeting
 Betuan
 Moko
 630 Man budi
 Miang
 Tak
 Anak aong
 Taman aong
 635 Senganak
 Budi
 Sekut
 Tat
 Singat
 640 Batak
 Batu
 Pekena
 Bekua
 Tali
 645 Nglebak
 Musu
 Tungun, tuat
 Idong
 Tepu
 650 Unyok
 Mata tou
 Tou sak
 Tou uli
 Tenang
 655 Kechat, bisau
 Ulei?
 Menyelo
 Leka
 Mait

4.—*Kalabit.*

Buchor, klibor
 —
 Klawar
 Licha
 Aka
 Ngupa
 Bedok
 Nemayong
 Adan
 Mudor
 Ketuan
 Udu
 Muchi
 Mirang
 Tak
 Anak nadong
 Taman tamaän
 Kenanak buror
 Uchih
 Rukut
 Butu
 Ngetap
 Batak
 Batoh
 Uchu
 Tupad
 Upar
 Ngadih
 Toänuchi
 Toät
 Laba
 Tepoh
 Lun
 Meta chor
 „ „ merat
 Popoün lecham
 Toöh
 Gegap
 Klawar
 Nelan
 Ba, tabor
 Noün

<i>1.—English.</i>	<i>2.—Kayan.</i>
660 Sweet	Meh
Swim, to	Nyatong
Sword	Malat
	T.
Tail	Ikoh
Take, to	Ala
665 „ hold, to	Gam
„ up, to	Uju
Tabu	Lali
Talk, to	Duan
Tall	Bor
670 Tame	Malei
Taste	Noh
Tell, to	Nuho
That	Hia anan
There	Inan, itih
675 These	Ia inin
Thick	Kapan
Thin	Nipi
Things	Davan
Think, to	Pekenap
680 Thirsty	Megang
This	Inih
Thorn	Ulang
Thought	Kenap
Those	Hia anan
685 Throat	Tengak
Through	Peso
Throw, to	Nebalang
„ down, to	Peva
Thunder	Blari
690 Thus	Nuni
Tie, to	Naput
Tiger	Lejau
Tobacco	Jako
To	Ha
695 To-day	Do ini
To-morrow	Jima
„ , day after	Do ji
Tongue	Jela
Tooth	Ipa

3.—*Kenyah*.

660 Meh
Nyatong
Baieng

4.—*Kalabit*.

Main
Plangoi
Tungol, karit

T.

Ikor
Ala
665 Man
Magang
Malan
Petira
Embau
670 Malei
Teka
Jok
Ia ena
Kina
675 Ia ini
Kapan
Nipei
Imba
Pekimat
680 Megang
Ini
Sua
Kimat
Ia ena
685 Balang uang
Tepo
Mulor
Mirat
Bali enggau
690 Pekini
Ngaput
Lenjau
Jaku
Ka
695 Tau ini
Embam
Or embam
Jela
Gipan

Ikör
Apan
Nimat
Niding
Malih
Pekaroh
Dita
Layor
Kual
Nuro
Ia ngeh
Nangei
Ia nih
Kapal
Nipi
Nok mulun
Linoh
Melang
Nih
Tepa
Linoh
Ia ngeh
Liarr
Pou
Nela
Luka
Baro
Bekinih
Nabat
Ballang
Sigop
—
Dor sinih
Seriak, nepa
Seriak cha
Dila
Lipan, oit

1.—*English.*

700 Tortoise
Trace, track
Trap
Tree
Tributary
705 True
Try, to
Turtle
Tusk
Twins

710 Uncle
Under
Undo, to
Unmarried
Unripe
715 Upriver
 „ , to go

Vein
Visit

Walk, to
720 Wall
Want, to
War
Wasp
Watch, to
725 Water
 „ -fall
Wave
Wax
Weep, to
730 Weigh, to
Weight
Well
What
When

2.—*Kayan.*

Sian
Avan
Tebap
Kayo
Angat
Lan
Sak
Klavang
Ipan jaa
Papin

U.

Tamei
Idar
Annuah, annovan
Loöng tua
Atar
Mudik
Mudik

V.

Ohat
Piwei

W.

Pano
Liding, ili
Ikam, mun
Aio
Awa
Mengan
Ata
Giham
Lupak
Laäh
Nangih
Katiah bahat
Bahat
Itong
Nun
Hiran

3.—*Kenyah.*

700 Sian
Oban
Blatik, tetik
Kayu
Sangat
705 Lan
Mengia
Krabang
Gipan usit
Pepit

710 Emvei
Kra
Mugei
Lamanai
Mata
715 Kadayah
Metek

Uat
Beselei

Masat
720 Tapei
Kelor
Aio
Klesiei?
Menaat
725 Sungai
Lemusun
Loyak
Klanyo
Nangei?
730 Pekua
Baat
Lobang sungai
Ino
Meidan

4.—*Kalabit.*

Deraah
Oban
Pong
Kayoh
Lou
Toöh
Nutun
Biladan
Lipan
Prapit

U.

Tama penakan
Benah
Nemok
Buror mor
Mata
Mendayah
Mak

V.

Orat
Mengrang

W.

Nalan, laweh
Pipi
Sikal
Bawah
Uang ballang
Lita
Pa
Ikup
Labak
Uleh
Nangi
Nimang
Brat
—
Nun
Idan

<i>1.—English.</i>	<i>2.—Kayan.</i>
735 Where (to)	Eno
„ (from)	Meneino
Which	Alang eno
White	Puti
Who	Hi
740 Whose	Hi hipun
Why	Nun poun
Wicked	Jaak
Widow	Balu
Widower	Aban
745 Wife	Awan, doh
Wild	Jera
Wind	Di
Wing	Kapit
Woman	Doh
750 Wood	Kayo
Work	Hadoi
Work, to	Nyadoi
„ (rubber or rattans in the jungle.)	Tei lemuro
Worm	Ulan
755 Wound	Ga
Wrestle, to	Payu
Wrist	Aking leku
Wrong	Sala
	Y.
Yam	Uvei?
760 Yawn, to	Muham
Yet	Loh
„ , not	Jupayan
Yesterday	Dalalam
Yellow	Nyemit
765 You	Ikar
Young	Nyam

3.—*Kenyah.*

735 Kemberi
Chenbi
Ia embi
Putei
Ei

740 Eion
Ino bam
Jaat
Balu
Aban

745 Sait
Lajam
Bayu
Kapit
Letor

750 Kayu
Oyan
Nao
Tudor

Ulat
755 Suat
Payo
Lekuan
Sala

Ubi
760 Menuap
Ngingei
Naön
Nyaap
Bila
765 Iko
Lemani (m)
Dekiit (f)

4.—*Kalabit.*

Ipah nan
Lati apah
Nok pah
Buda
—

—
Nun mala
Daat
Biloh
Senuia

Awan
Liput
Bariu
Lad
Lechorr
Kayoh
Toän
Ngaro toän
Lempulong

Ulad
Murat
Petal
Kual
Sala

Y.

Ubih
Muab
Ketang
Napa
Ngamalam
Biarar
Kor
Broh

IV.—STORIES OF THE FIRST BRUNEI CONQUESTS ON THE
SARAWAK COAST.—BY A. E. LAWRENCE,
RESIDENT OF BINTULU.

The following account of the conquest by Brunei of all the Milano coastal districts from Tutong and Belait to the Rejang delta, was for the most part obtained from natives at Mukah some three years ago.

At that time I had no means of testing the story in any way, or even of fixing the period when the events enumerated were said to have taken place, the only thing insisted upon being that the Brunei people were not yet Mohamedan.

Lately however, on looking up the "Selisilah of the Rajas of Brunei" in the Sarawak Museum Library, (Journal Roy. Asiatic Soc. Straits Branch, No. 5, June 1880) the following facts came to light. In this story Alak Betatar was ruler of Brunei when the conquest took place, and Pateh Berbi was his fighting chief. In the Selisilah Alak Betatar is mentioned as the first ruler of Brunei to become Mohamedan, being converted during his rule together with his chief minister, Pateh Berbi.

Alak Betatar, who took the name of Mohamed and the title of Sultan on conversion, ruled about 1400 A. D. Pateh Berbi is sometimes given in Brunei records as a younger brother of Alak Betatar, and it is so also in this story.

This verifies the names of two important people, and gives an approximate date to the events narrated.

In those days the most powerful and populous Milano settlement along the coast was in the Igan river* and

* For the benefit of those readers who are unacquainted with the geography of Sarawak I append a brief description of the names of rivers and places mentioned in this article.

The Sarawak Coast here mentioned stretches from the mouth of the Belait River south-west to Tanjong Datu. The river *Tutong* is north of the *Belait River*, in Brunei Territory. Proceeding south-west, after the *Belait River* comes the *Baram River*, then a long stretch before coming to Kedurong Point near which the *Bintulu River* flows into the sea. Continuing along the coast we come to *Mukah*, *Oya* and the *Igan River* of which the *Itutus* is a tributary. *Matu* lies between this and the delta of the great *River Rejang*.

the ruler of it, Tugau, lived in the Rütus, a large tributary of the Igan. To this day many stories and legends about Tugau and his relations are told by the Milanos from Matu to Bintulu, especially in those families which are descended from him or any of the other chiefs famous in his day—of his miraculous birth, his size and strength,—(his sago was baked into balls as big as a hen's egg)—of his death at the hands of his own people, etc., etc.† Remains of the *billian* posts of Tugau's house are still to be seen on the banks of the Rütus, and below them, if any man is brave enough to dig there, is hidden an enormous treasure of gold, besides the bones of the slaves sacrificed according to custom when the posts of a new house are erected.

Besiong, a near connection of Tugau, was also a famous person, and had many adventures, miraculous and otherwise.

Besides ruling over his own people at Rütus, Tugau had great influence in many other districts along the coast. Kedâhat, chief of Oya, was related to him and acknowledged his supremacy. The Mukah chief, Busui, whose burial post is still to be seen in the Tillian river, although the urn at the top containing his bones has long since been lost, was married to a near relation of Tugau, who could count on the Mukah people following him to war if he required them.

Tutong, under its chief Bëniban, and Bêlait, then ruled by a man named Jam, were also friendly to Tugau, so that he really had quite a large and powerful, if somewhat scattered, following.

Thinking that he was strong enough to overcome the rising Brunei power, Tugau sent a message to Alak Betatar demanding tribute and submission from him. This was refused, and Alak Betatar in return made the same demands from Tugau, with the alternative of war if he did not yield to them. The answer was prompt enough, as, without waiting for Brunei to take the aggressive, Tugau's brother-in-law, Bésiong, raised Tutong and Belait, and made a raid into their territory. Here they met a Brunei force under Pateh Berbi and Sêmaun, also said to be a brother of Alak Betatar, and

† One of these stories will be found in the *Sarawak Gazette* for May 1907, p. 99.

were repulsed, falling back again on Tutong and Belait. There the Bruneis attacked and beat them; but Besiong, with a few followers, made his escape by boat, and sailed down coast as fast as he could to get back to his brother-in-law at Rütus, report his failure, and raise the country. Besiong reached the Rütus safely, but before he and Tugau could collect all their followers or send word to the neighbouring districts, Pateh Berbi and Sêmaun, who had followed by sea from Tutong with all their people, were upon them.

Thus taken by surprise Tugau was beaten, and made full submission to Alak Betatar through his brothers, promising to pay the tribute demanded.

Having got Tugau into their power, Pateh Berbi and Sêmaun did not give time for any possible combination of the neighbouring Milano chiefs, but went straight for Mukah, the most populous Milano settlement remaining.

There they were again successful, beating the chief, Busui, and receiving his submission also.

These two decisive victories seem to have effectually cowed the surrounding country, as Kédâhat of Oya and several other chiefs submitted without attempting resistance.

Alak Betatar therefore was now ruler, at least nominally, over all the coast districts from Brunei to the Igan, with the exception of Bintulu, the story of whose submission is somewhat different.

It appears that none of the Bintulu villages were very near the sea and it so happened that when Pateh Berbi and Semaun returned to Brunei from their conquering expedition, no Bintulu people were about in their boats off the mouth of the river, so that the Brunei fleet, although, on the look-out for other settlements to conquer, did not guess that the place was inhabited.

Later on Alak Betatar sent an expedition along the coast by sea with express orders to find and subdue any settlement they might come across. Even then they would have sailed past the mouth of Bintulu river, thinking it uninhabited, but for an accident. As they passed by someone saw fresh banana leaves and stems floating out to sea, and called attention to them. The

leaders decided to go up river and find out who had planted those bananas, and paddling inland for some time, came across a large Milano village, finding several more later on. The Bintulu people would seem to have been shyer and wilder than other coast Milanos, for whenever the Bruneis came near a village to land, all the inmates took to the jungle. However the Brunei people gradually coaxed them back and gained their friendship by presents and other means, finally making them subjects of Alak Betatar, and appointing a man to rule over the district, which before had been divided up among several petty chiefs, each holding his own village.

The district of Matu, from the Igan to Rejang mouth, is said to have been gained by Brunei at about this period too, but I have not yet gained any information as to the method by which it was subdued.

Tugau, Busui, Kêdâhat, and probably the lesser chiefs also, were allowed to go on ruling their people as dependants of Brunei, on condition that they acknowledged Alak Betatar as their supreme ruler and paid him a yearly tribute. Later on, when Brunei had become a Mohamedan state, the native Milano chiefs were replaced by Pangirans from Brunei, who very generally married into the families of the men they superseded.

Shortly before Mukah came under the Sarawak flag, the story goes that Pangiran Ursat and Pangiran Mathusin both of that place, had a serious quarrel which originated from two of these mixed marriages.

Busui, as mentioned above, was the last native Milano ruler of Mukah. His wife was a daughter of Tugau. The first Brunei Pangiran to rule Mukah is said to have married a daughter of Busui by this wife. Pangiran Ursat was descended from this marriage. Now Busui had once made a raid on Bintulu, defeated Lungah one of the chiefs there, and taken his sister, Ilim, back to Bintulu, where she became Busui's concubine. By Busui Ilim had six children, one of whom, a daughter, married Pangiran Mathusin's ancestor. Pangiran Mathusin is said to have asked Pangiran Ursat for the hand of one his daughters in marriage, and been

refused with scorn, Pangeran Ursat publicly saying that the descendant of a war captive and practically a slave was no match for any daughter of his. The insult rankled badly, and finally led, together with other causes, to the killing of Pangiran Ursat by Pangiran Mathusin's party. Pangiran Dipa or Nipa, son of Pangiran Ursat then took up the feud, helped by Sherif Mussahor, and the disturbances began which led to Mukah being taken over by Sarawak at the urgent request of the people, who were being oppressed beyond all bounds by Sherif Mussahor, then head of the most powerful faction.

In reading the above account it must be remembered that the stories from which it is gathered have never been written, but have been handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation, beginning 500 odd years ago, so that the account cannot pretend to any historical accuracy. With the stories too are interwoven many fables and legends about their various heroes and their relations, which have gradually grown up round any facts there may have been to begin with in the past.

V.—THE TRIBUTES PAID IN FORMER DAYS TO THE SULTAN
OF BRUNEI BY THE THEN DEPENDENT PROVINCES OF
SARAWAK.—BY E. PARNELL, OF THE
SARAWAK GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

In former days when the Sultans of Brunei ruled the greater part of Borneo a special department of the state was organised to control the collecting of tributes due from the subjects of the Sultanate.

Feudal chiefs, who were given titles by the Sultan, were directly responsible to him for the payment of tribute due from the people of their respective provinces.

Under these chiefs, tax-collectors of various degrees were responsible for the collections of tributes due.

The appointment of chief collector carried with it the style *Juatan*, under whom came his assistants, the *Jejenang*¹. This last was not used as a title denoting any rank or status but was merely the name by which the assistants were known.

These men were empowered to collect taxes without any great amount of supervision, and consequently extortion became rife throughout the country.

The system was probably something of this nature:—a feudatory chief was ordered to pay yearly, 600 *pasau*² of padi to the Sultan; the *Juatan* would demand 700 *pasau* to be collected by his assistants, who in their turn would force the people to provide 800 *pasau*. By means of these extortions, while the collectors grew fat on their commissions, the unfortunate natives were ground down to a pitiable state of poverty; resulting eventually in discontent and in some cases armed refusal.³

It was in this state that Sir James Brooke found Sarawak on his arrival here in 1839.

An interesting old document recently came to my hands giving an account of the various tributes received by the Sultan of Brunei from his feudatory chiefs in charge of the provinces, now known as Sarawak.

1.—*Jejenang* or *Jenang*, an assistant in an office.

2.—*Pasau*. 1 *pasau* = 8 *gantang*. 1 *gantang* = 1 gallon.

3.—For an interesting account of the oppression of the natives by their Brunei rulers see "A History of Sarawak under its two white Rajahs" Chapter XIII. p. 326—372, 1909, by S. Baring-Gould and C. A. Bampfylde.

The author of this manuscript is one Yakob, who was Dafu Emaum during the reigns of Sultan Muaddin (who was after his death known as Merhoum Bongsu) and Paduka Mulana Sultan Kemal-addin, by which Sultans the facts set forth were dictated; the object⁴ being that their descendants should have knowledge of the affairs of their ancestors.

The manuscript is dated Sunday, 6th day of Jema'ad Alachir, 1148 (Mohamedan style),⁵ so it is now some 180 years old. Some of the words used are not known to the present generation and in true oriental style the writer has successfully buried the real gist of his subject amid endless ramifications and, at times, bewildering repetitions.

I am indebted to Inchi Mahomed Zin for the loan of the document for many months and also for his kind assistance in the translation.

At the commencement of the manuscript I found an entry of more recent date stating that the then owner was Juatan Ali Akbar bin Orang Kaya di Gedong Amin Udin of Sungei Kadayan.

As a literal translation would have been practically unintelligible I have thought it more advisable to extract the actual information contained in the manu-

4.—The following is the extract from the manuscript referring to the object with which it was written:—

بهواينده سلسله راج ۲ يغب اصل كوجان دنكري بروني
ديتاكن اوليه دانو امام يعقوب اي مندخور درفد مرحوم
بشسو ويشبرنام سلطان محي الدين دان فدوك مولانا
سلطان كمال الدين كدوا راج ايت مهورتن دانو نينق
مويغن مسفاي دكتهوي اوله مگل انق دچون
مسفاي سكارغ اين

5.—The date is given in the manuscript as follows:—

كشد هجرة النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم مسورينو
مسراتس امفت فوله دلافن تاهن فد انم هاري
بولن جمادالاحر فد هاري احد فد تيگ بلس هاري اوان
فد وتنو ظهر ايت مسلسي دائر يعقوب مهورت اين
والله اعلم

6.—The following passage refers to the owner of the manuscript:—

علامت مسورت فيهين جران علي اكبر بن كشد راحيم
الله فيهين اورغ كاي دغدوغ امين الدين مسوشي
كسد اين اداب

script and present it in some sort of tabular form. For this purpose the various tributes have been divided into the following sections:—

A. ANNUAL TRIBUTES.

B. SPECIAL TRIBUTES.

This latter section has again been sub-divided into four headings thus:—

- (i) *Personal Tributes.*
- (ii) *Tributes due on the death of a Sultan.*
- (iii) *Tributes paid on appointments of Datu etc., etc.*
- (iv) *Presents given to the Sultan on visiting Brunei.*

In addition to these headings a few notes of interest have been added, *viz.*

- (a.) *The Rewards paid for the return of escaped slaves.*
- (b.) *The division of the Districts under their feudal chiefs.*

The description of this last item is by no means clear, and I can only hope that the solution here given is that intended by the original author.

Section A.

ANNUAL TRIBUTES⁷

*War-boats.*⁸

2	boats	from	Kalaka
1	boat	„	Saribas
1	„	„	Sebangan
1	„	„	Sadong
1	„	„	Sarawak

Padi.

800	pasau	from	Kalaka
300	„	„	Sadong
800	„	„	Sarawak
600	„	„	Sebuyow
150	„	„	Sebangan

Sago.

2000 lajang 6 jengkal long⁹ from Muka

7.—The word used in the text is *apeti* meaning tribute due from a subject to his ruler.

8.—*Prahu bangunan*. Apparently an obsolete expression for *war boat*; *bangun-bangunan* means *a tower of a fort*, and possibly this is the derivation of the word used here.

9.—*Lajang 6 jengkal panjang*. *Lajang* is an obsolete word which is replaced now by the word *tampin* meaning a leaf packet made of *daun apung* or leaves of the nipa palm (*Nipa fruticans*); its size varies, but its length is usually 2½ feet.

Formerly a *tampin* was supposed to contain 40 *catties*=(about 53½ lb. avoirdupois).

1 *jengkal* = 1 *kilan* = 1 *span* = about 8 inches; so a *lajang* of this size was larger than a *tampin* and would contain probably 65 *catties* (about 87 lb.)

2000 lajang 6 jengkal long from Patanak

Cotton.

3 bohara¹⁰ from Batang Lupar

1 „ „ „ Skrang

12 yuta¹¹ „ „ other dependencies

*Gold.*¹²

This was paid by people of Oya and Rejang; the amount however is not stated.

Section B.

SPECIAL TRIBUTES.¹³

(i) *Bees-wax (refined.)*

1 picul¹⁴ from Datu Patinggi of Kalaka

1 „ „ „ O. K. Bandar „ „

1 „ „ „ Datu Patinggi of Saribas

1 „ „ „ Datu Bandar „ „

$\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „ (each) Mentri of Kalaka & Saribas

1 *senantan*¹⁵ from „ „ Sebangan

1 „ „ „ „ „ Sadong

2 „ „ „ anak mentri¹⁶ of the above.

The *Dayang Dayang*¹⁷ provided *Tudong dulang*¹⁸ and cotton for making lamp wicks.

(ii) In the case of the death of a Sultan a special call was made on the people, the extent of which is not stated.

10.—1 *bohara* = 3 *picul* = 400 lb.

11.—1 *yuta* or *juta* = 1 million, sometimes used to express 10 catties; from the context it is used here in the latter sense.

12.—Presumably the gold used for taxes was native gold from those two districts. This is of interest because only bare traces can be found up the Rejang River now, though a place called *Makam* up that river is still well-known for its former gold, which is said to have been of very fine quality.

13.—The word here used in the manuscript is *bangkis* instead of *upeti*.

bangkis means a present of a complimentary nature in contra-distinction to *upeti*, a tax, which is demanded by a ruler.

14.—1 *picul* = 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lb.

15.—1 *senantan* = 10 catties = 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. 1 catty = 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ lb.

16.—This apparently is an error—it seems unlikely that an *anak mentri* should have to pay more than a *mentri*. Perhaps the number of *senantan* due from a *mentri* has been omitted.

17.—*Dayang Dayang* = the wife or female children of the Datu, Mentri, etc., etc.

18.—*Tudong dulang* is probably what is now known as *tudong sarang* or perhaps *delamak*.

Tudong sarang is a cover for dishes, generally made of the leaves of the nipa palm which are coloured and interwoven into patterns.

Delamak is a silk cloth with gold thread interwoven, which is also used for covering dishes.

(iii) On obtaining the appointment of Datu Patinggi, 7 slaves were sent to the Sultan.

On obtaining the appointment of Shahbandar, 6 slaves were sent to the Sultan.

On obtaining the appointment of Mentri¹⁹ of Kalaka, Sebang, Sadong, Saribas, or Sarawak, 3 slaves were sent to the Sultan.

The appointment of Mentri among the Milanau²⁰ carried with it the payment of 10 slaves and 20 or 30 tahl²¹ of gold, according to the means, together with 2 or 3 palkang²², chanang²³ and gong siku²⁴.

(iv) On visiting the Sultan at Brunei the Datu Patinggi and Shahbandar, also the mentri and awang awang²⁵, presented cloths of varying quality according to rank.

The two Datu presenting 1 chelari²⁶ each, as befitted their station, while others of rank presented silks and tributes of a more modest nature.

If the Sultan, or a representative of his, went from Brunei on a special tour of inspection the whole of the population of the district visited was put at his personal disposal.

A.—The following was the scale of rewards paid for the return of an escaped slave :—

If escaped from Muka and taken at Kalaka refund food.

„	„	Kalaka ²⁷	„	Saribas	4 amas ²⁸
„	„	„	„	Sebang	5 „
„	„	„	„	Sadong	6 „
„	„	„	„	Samarahan	7 „
„	„	„	„	Sarawak	8 „
„	„	„	„	Simatan	10 „
„	„	„	„	Sambas	16 „

19.—*Mentri*, a civil officer of a government as opposed to *Hulubalang* = Commander of the forces, *Laksamana* = Admiral of the fleet.

20.—The payment to the Sultan on appointment of the Milanau seems to be on a much larger scale than the Malays, probably because the Milanau were wealthier people.

21.—*Tahl* = $\frac{1}{16}$ catty. 12 tahils = 1 lb. (avoirdupois).

22.—*Palkang*. I am unable to find the meaning of this word.

23.—*Chanang*, "medium sized gong with hemispherical boss, sometimes elaborately ornamented." (*Shelford*, Str. Br., Roy. Asiat. Soc. Journ. XL. p. 47 (1904).

24.—*Gong siku*. I am unable to discover anything about this kind of gong.

25.—*Awang awang*. Sons of the Mentri and others of high birth (*Wilkinson's Dictionary* gives *Awang* = youth).

26.—*Chelari* is a shining silk cloth with gold embroidery.

27.—From this account it would appear that at that time Kalaka was the chief district outside Brunei.

28.—*Amas*. 1 amas = 64 grains (Troy).

This probably refers to a weight of gold but it may possibly be a term describing a certain fine, as *rael* is now commonly used.

B.—The country was divided into 3 districts for purposes of receipt of Revenue for the collection of which the following were responsible in Brunei.

- 1.—Brunei to Blahit under Pangeran di Gedong and
Orang Kaya di Gedong.
 - 2.—Miri to Baraya „ Pangeran Bandahara.
 - 3.—Muka to Sarawak „ O. K. di Gedong Tengah.
-

VI.—ETHNOLOGICAL NOTES.

A Sea-Dayak version of the Deluge.

The following story of the Great Flood was told me by an old Dayak Penghulu,* Grasi by name, now living in the Kruh stream, a branch of the Oian which in turn joins the Mujong one of the tributaries of the great River Rejang. This Dayak chief originally came from the Kaniau, Kapuas, Dutch Territory and from there moved into the Katibas a branch of the Batang Rejang. Pengulu Grasi is now a very old man, rather bent and very bald. Among the Dayaks he is a recognised authority on Legends, and he quotes freely from Lapuk, Butiek, Ap Sandah and Brauh who were famed for their knowledge and stock of Dayak folk-lore; these are long since dead.

I am also indebted to Mr. de Rozario for his kind assistance in the preparation of this story. Mr. de Rozario having lived among the Dayaks for over 45 years, has acquired a considerable insight into their character, customs, etc., and I am glad to take this opportunity of recording my thanks to him for much valuable help.

All people in the Dayak world were famishing; the reason for this was, that five Dragons, hanging by their tails from heaven, were pulling up the paddy; and so the people held a meeting and agreed to ask the help of Rajahs Nudong, Nuga, Limbang, Lusang and Ramunang †. These five Rajahs agreed together to kill the five Dragons, and they collected a force, got ready their implements of war, such as the blow-pipe, spear, etc., and then started off to the place where the five dragons were seen hanging from the heavens. Directly

* *Penghulu* = Chief.

† These names have no meaning as far as I can ascertain, they are supposed to be minor gods.

they were close enough they blew darts from their blow-pipes and the dragons fell down to the earth and were immediately killed. Thereupon they proceeded to cut the five dragons up into pieces and cook them in different ways. Now the pieces that were placed in bamboo stems soon began to boil over, and the liquid poured over the sides of the bamboo and formed a river; then the day turned into night and there was thunder and lightning, and it rained for seven days and seven nights and flooded the earth and everybody was drowned except two people—a man and woman. These two escaped to the top of a mountain called *Tiang Laju* † where they lived for seven days and seven nights, and then the flood began to subside and the man and woman came down to the plain, and this man and woman became the origin of the white race. Then the *Betara* (the chief deity who lives highest in the heavens) had pity on these two people, and upon those who were drowned, so he collected the spirits or souls of all those who were drowned and ordered one god *Salamandai* by name (maker of man-kind) to come down to the earth and put the souls of the dead people back; so they all came to life again and after a time they increased in number. Not long after, one god, by name *Antu Grasi* (Demon hunter), began eating up these people and nobody could prevent him; at which *Betara* grew very angry and ordered one *Nading Kling* (no meaning apparently: a minor deity) to attack the country of *Antu Grasi*. So *Nading Kling* thereupon asked the help of *Sengalang Burong* (the god of war) and *Kling of Panggaw Libau* to assist him in attacking *Antu Grasi*. So these three gods collected a large force, attacked *Antu Grasi* and put him to flight. Now it happened that the force, on their way home, ran short of provisions; but providentially they came across some big mushrooms called *Liun Aun* (meaning 'it would take a year to go round') which they felled and then cooked; with these they staved off their hunger, but the poison of the mushroom intoxicated

† *Tiang Laju* a high mountain in the *Batang Lupar* district. *Tiang* means a post and *Laju* means swift. I am informed that this mountain was sacred formerly, and the top has never been cleared of jungle yet, it being too steep. The Chinese have lived at the foot now for some years.

them and while under the influence of the poison they talked all sorts of nonsense amongst themselves and the Betara turned them into Bukitans, Ukits, Malays, and Chinese.

Now one child did not eat of the poisonous mushrooms because the Betara had hidden this child in the hollow of a bamboo. After some time one Radin Tanjong § and his wife Diang Nor (of another country; parentage not known) left their house to bathe in the river, and on their way down to the river the hair of Diang Nor got caught in the branches of a bamboo tree and her husband cut down the bamboo and she freed her hair: he then split the stem of the bamboo and out came a child which they adopted and named Diang Idah who is the origin of the tribe called Iban. ¶

The Dayak for dragon is *Naga* or *Nabau*; this latter name being applied to a Python of enormous size, which frequently figures in Dayak legends.

For another account of the Deluge from Sea-Dayak sources, see an article by Archdeacon Perham in the *Journal of the Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society*, No. VI. p. 289, 1880, and the same in *Sarawak Gazette*, No. 133. p. 53, which is quoted by Ling Roth in *Natives of Sarawak and North Borneo*. Vol. I. pp. 301-302.

F. A. W. PAGE-TURNER.

The Origin of the Muruts.

It is a noticeable fact that in the reading or hearing of the derivation of the various human races, the same epoch appears, little differing in the accounts, namely the Flood, so it is with the Muruts. It is recounted that but two people survived—man and his wife. Their union was blessed with many children, but strange to relate all were boys. The years passed by,

§ Radin Tanjong was the second child of the man and woman who came down from Tiang Laju—that is of white parentage.

¶ Tiang Laju is thus the origin of the Iban race as the grand-parents of Diang Idah came from there.

and one day it occurred to the parents to try and find out, whether their children were imbued with sense and knowledge sufficient to face life's struggles. So the father caused a large ditch to be constructed from the river, by which he lived, through a hill to a small stream on the further side, so making it that the water would flow rapidly through the ditch. The children were then ordered to descend into the ditch and all but one entering the water, were swept away and drowned. He who was left, evidently of a more cautious mind, slowly let himself into the water, and by holding on to the roots of trees, passed safely from end of end of the ditch. Again the scene changes, his parents dead: the youth found himself alone in the world. Weary of travelling about the jungle, and with what appeared to him no purpose in life, no home, no wife, he one day fell asleep; and there came to him a vision, in which he was advised to ascend Mt. Batu Api.* On its summit he would find an egg which he was to crack, and a woman would be found inside, who was to be his wife. Following the instruction he gained his wife, and from these two the Murut race sprang.

W. R. T. CLEMENT.

Batu Lawi.

Should you happen to visit the Government station at Limbang and ride in the early morning round what is known as the "Five Mile," when the banks of mist have rolled away from the distant hills, you would perhaps see far away in the distance the peak of Batu Lawi. It is described as being of limestone destitute of all vegetation, its sides precipitous and unscaleable. The cause of this phenomenon, so remarkable in a land where all else is clothed in verdant forest, is told in a legendary manner by the Muruts of that region. These events happened generations ago, when the

* *Batu Api* is a legendary mountain for account of which see next story.

Muruts were the sole inhabitants of these parts of Borneo, roaming the hills, clothed in skins made from the denizens of the forest, where no foreign element had cast its shadow, and living in what we should call a distinctly uncivilized state. In these days there lived three beings, or "spirits" one might call them, *Batu Api*, *Batu Bunga* and *Batu Lawi*. All three were gifted with speech. The first named lived in the Limbang district, not far from where the rivers Madalam and Limbang meet, *Batu Bunga* lived in the country called Palutut in Dutch territory and *Batu Lawi* lived in the whirl-pools of the Ocean. As if to live up to his name—"Rock of Fire"—*Batu Api's* mission in life seems to have been to consume with restless energy the drift-wood as it surged madly down the rivers in flood, borne on the bosom of the raging waters. *Batu Bunga* was stationary. As time passed by, *Batu Lawi* rose from the Ocean, and meeting with *Batu Api*, advised him to change places, 'For,' said he, 'the country is always in flood, and should I reside in the Limbang, floods will cease.' So they changed places. Then *Batu Lawi* intending to make the round of his district, met *Batu Bunga* whom he ordered to move further inland, but *Batu Bunga* refused and some angry words passed between them ending in an encounter in which *Batu Bunga* was defeated. From that day the gift of speech passed away. And *Batu Bunga*, now a broken tumbled mass, resides in the Palutut country, while *Batu Lawi* is still to be seen and admired near the sources of the Limbang River.

There, for ever untrodden by the foot of man ;
A lasting monument of ages to stand.

A possible connection between the present *Batu Lawi* and its former maritime existence is suggested by the Murut word *Lawit* or *Lawid* meaning *fish* ; though I must confess that I have yet to meet the Murut who will admit this explanation.

W. R. T. CLEMENT.

Lawas
Dec. 12th, 1910.

Marriages among the poorer classes of Chinese in Sarawak.

At the outset it must be said that the Chinese marriage ceremonies, of the Hakka and Kay nations in Sarawak will be very much the same as those in China ; but the Chinese here in Sarawak, being very much mixed up with other nationalities, it is quite probable that they have taken over some of the rites of other nations indigenous to Sarawak. It is for this reason that the writer publishes the following article, which will be divided under three headings, namely : Courtship—The Engagement—The Marriage feast.

COURTSHIP.

As in every business transaction, so also for finding a future wife, the Chinese must have a go-between or middle-man (*moi nün*). Suppose a young man, being independent of his parents and having independent means to live upon, wants to settle down in the marriage state, the first thing he does is to look for a good, trustworthy go-between—as a rule they do not take a relation, but a friend or any person who is a good spokesman. To this man he explains his idea of his future wife, and he generally tells him that she should be active, good-tempered, able and willing to look after the management of the house in general. It seldom happens that he speaks about beauty or love. After he has explained the desire of his heart he asks his middle-man to look for such a wife and to let him know the result, at the same time promising him a present (generally in hard cash) if he fulfills his duty properly.

This middle-man now goes round looking and inquiring where such a wife could be got ; and when he thinks he has found one, he speaks with her parents but does not reveal by whom he has been sent or for whom the daughter might be destined. Everything is kept quiet until the young man has approved of the choice of his go-between. It sometimes happens that the parents try to get a husband for their daughter and that the same go-between is asked to do the work ; in

this case he pockets a double reward for his labour.

In case the young man is not independent, but is living with his parents, the parents arrange everything through a go-between but the opinion and the approval of the son is asked after the parents have made their choice. In case of a daughter however, her consent is never asked: her parents simply tell her that she has to marry this or that person.

Although, the middle-man is the chief person in this transaction, it often happens that the young man tries to catch a secret look at his future wife before he consents to the engagement.

Courtship in the real sense of the word is unknown among the poorer classes of Chinese. Their idea of marrying is to get a son to honour his soul after death and to save the money while his wife does the work of a coolie without pay.

When the young man agrees to the choice of the middle-man, this go-between goes to the parents of the girl to arrange the engagement, and the *bryan* (money to buy the girl) has to be settled.

Again, as Chinamen are business people, it often happens that bargaining ensues between the two parties. Promises also have to be made as to what extra things have to be sent to the parents of the girl for the feast on the eve of the marriage. Occasionally also the mother first wants to see the future husband of her daughter before any arrangements are made.

THE ENGAGEMENT.

When the day for the engagement has been agreed upon, the young man sends to the parents of the girl a silver bracelet, some fowls, arrack and mostly sweets to prepare a small feast for the relations of the girl only, to make known that her daughter has been engaged. The future husband is not invited, but the middle-man must be present; he occupies the place of honour at the table and plenty of drinks (arrack etc.) are given to him.

On the day of this dinner the parents of the girl send to her future husband a red coloured paper on which is written the day and hour of her birth.

her name and that she is now engaged to the one to whom she sends this paper. The bridegroom also returns a similar paper.

It depends entirely on the young man how long the engagement is to last. It is altogether against Chinese etiquette that those who are engaged should try to speak or look at one another before they are married; they should behave just as if nothing had happened.

It often happens among the poorest classes of Chinese that the parents buy a young girl from another poor family, with the intention of marrying this girl later on to one of their sons. When the girl is bought she is accepted by the new family as one of the daughters and the young boy for whom she is destined, treats her as a sister; and when both are old enough--about the age of 15--they marry together. It is however not obligatory for the boy to marry this girl and in case the boy should decline to take her as his wife, she is sold to any person who wants to marry her.

THE MARRIAGE FEAST.

When the young man has sufficient money and feels inclined to settle down, the books are consulted for a lucky day and a lucky hour to celebrate this great event. The result of this oracle is made known to both sides, after which the parties concerned nearly always give their consent.

On the evening before the day of marriage, the girl makes a grand feast and the young man sends over: the dowry (*phin keem*), a pair of shoes for all the near male relations of the girl, sarongs for the female relations, fowls or pigs, fans, onions, paddy, and sweetmeats for the dinner. The parents of the girl invite all their own relations and friends and also the go-between, but not the bridegroom. The invitations are sent round on a red paper, on which is written the date of the eve of the marriage feast and the names of the couple (very much the same as is done in Europe). The guests are supposed to make a present to the parents of the girl consisting of a sarong or a coat or money (one dollar and one cent). During the whole feast the

bride is not to be seen, and after the dinner gambling takes place until the early hours of the morning.

On the next day—the real day of the marriage—the bridegroom invites his relations and friends and also his bride—the parents of the girl however may not put in an appearance—. The guests are now supposed to bring with them a present, consisting of two long red papers on which, with black or golden characters, are written some words of luck or a blessing to the newly married couple, and which serve as wall decorations: or again money (one dollar and one cent).

At the appointed hour, the bride starts for the house of the bridegroom, but before starting her brothers and sisters eat for the last time with her some cooked rice out of the same bowl and after having partaken of this scanty meal, she is dressed up in all her finery. When on the point of leaving the house all her elder brothers and her sisters and also the parents are called together, while she has to make a deep bow before every one of them. This over, all begin to show their sorrow that a daughter or sister is leaving them for good.

In front goes a boy pulling a branch of a tree over the road that the bride should walk over a clean path. Behind this boy, two other boys carry a new box in which is put the clothing of the girl and on the box are bound: two pillows, one looking-glass, one comb, a sireh box for betel-nut, etc., a small curtain to hang in front of the bed-room and a couple of chickens (which may not be killed) in a cage. All these articles are tied between two sticks to carry them easier. Behind this box the bride walks, dressed in her new attire and holding a fan before her face, accompanied by three women, one on each side of her, to lead her on the road and one behind her holding an umbrella.

The bridegroom now sends three other women to meet this procession on the road at a certain distance from his house. When they meet, the three women sent by the bridegroom, take the place of the three who accompanied her so far, while these now take their place at the rear.

As soon as the bride arrives at the house of the bridegroom, crackers are fired, and he receives her at the door

with a stately bow while she returns the bow in the same way. Both now go to the sitting-room in which is prepared the "topekong" (house-altar), where they pray for a short time before the house-god and eat together some cakes which have been first offered to the spirits. This finished, the bridegroom and bride (who are now husband and wife) go to the bed-room; all the relations of the bridegroom are called together while the bride genuflects before her father and mother-in-law. The parents of the bridegroom now make a present of a ring (sometimes money) and the other relations give money while the bride presents them with tea. The small tea-cups are carried on a tray by the bride herself, but as she must keep the fan always before her face, one of the women does that for her, while another woman goes round with her telling her to what new relation she is offering the tea. While the relations take the tea and put the present (money wrapped in red paper) on the tray, they generally say some kindly words to her. After these ceremonies are over, the dinner is served at which the bride is not allowed to be present and this is as usual followed by gambling.

Three days after, the mother of the bride sends some cocoanut oil and fowls,—which are carried by the younger brother of the bride,—to the bridegroom in order to prepare a small dinner and invite a few people. After this, the new couple visit the parents of the bride, while another small dinner is given by her parents, and on this occasion the bridegroom has to genuflect before his father and mother-in-law as it is the first time he enters the house as their son-in-law.

H. HEYDEN, M. Ap.

R. C. Mission,
Kuching.

The Prohibition of Deer's flesh among some of the Land-Dayaks.

The following notes do not pretend to be the result of any searching inquiry, but rather their object is to suggest a very interesting line of inquiry to anyone who

happens to be travelling or living among the Land-Dayaks.

Our inquiries—such as they are—lead us to conclude that generally speaking the Land-Dayaks are not allowed to eat deer's flesh. There are various exceptions to this rule and, as may be expected, all sorts of different stories and reasons are given to account for this restriction.

Beginning with the eastern district of the Sarawak Land-Dayaks, which comprises the land watered by the Sadong and Gedong rivers, out of the 44 villages of this district at two only do the entire population eat deer's flesh. At ten others only a few of the inhabitants eat deer; and at these villages the deer-eaters have certain restrictions put upon them.

Under no circumstances may they bring deer's flesh, raw or cooked, near a *bintang* (long dwelling-house) or *pancha* (head-house), whilst there is any kind of taboo in force, e. g. for the first clearing for paddy farms, for sickness, etc.

At other times deer's flesh, when cooked, may be brought into the *bintang*, but it must not be taken into the *bilek* (living-rooms), although it may be eaten in the *awa* (passage in front of the living-rooms).

Deer's flesh should never be taken up to a *pancha* where there is a *guna* (i. e. a collection of heads which are kept in the *pancha* and treated with the greatest respect. If any insult is offered to the heads, dire calamity is sure to fall on that house). It is true that the Dayaks do allow Malays and others to do so out of courtesy, and then only after it has been cooked. One of the writers of these notes remembers now the spectacle of a dignified grey-haired old Dayak standing at the foot of some steps leading up to the *pancha*, making courteous apologies for not allowing some freshly killed deer's flesh to be brought upstairs. "Let it be cooked outside first and then we do not mind if the Tuan likes to eat it upstairs," he requested, and of course we readily complied. It is no uncommon sight when the flesh is brought into their presence to see them immediately expectorate and show marked signs

of uneasiness, especially among the women-folk who seldom are found to touch it. With some tribes the prohibition of eating deer's flesh is particularly strict among the women, especially with young girls and virgins.

Against this last remark it should be noted that among the Land-Dayaks of Singghi, a village just off the Sarawak River, the women and boys only are allowed to partake of deer's flesh. Sir Hugh Low* has an interesting paragraph on these particular Dayaks with regard to this subject, and we were interested to hear from a Singghi the other day that the customs mentioned by Sir Hugh Low over 60 years ago are still observed strictly to-day.

To return to the eastern limit of the Land-Dayaks, we find a tribe called Melikin in the head-waters of the Gedong, a tributary of the Sadong, which appears to be the strictest in observing this prohibition. The writers could not hear of a single instance where any of these people have indulged in the forbidden "fruit". This is of exceptional interest because the Melikin Dayaks are on the borders of the Sea and Land-Dayak districts and consequently they have assimilated the customs and speech of both tribes, which are, as is well known, very different one from the other. The houses of this tribe are practically the same as the ordinary Sea-Dayak house, and they have no *pancha*. Deer's flesh is not allowed to be brought into their houses in any form. The Sea-Dayaks on the other hand have no

* "The prohibition against the flesh of deer is much less strictly practised, and in many tribes totally disregarded. In the large tribe of Singhie, it is observed in its fullest extent, and is even carried so far, that they will not allow a stranger to bring a deer into their houses, or to be cooked by their fires. The men of the tribe will not touch the animals, and none but the women or boys, who have not been on a war expedition, which admits them to the privileges of manhood, are allowed to assist the European sportsman in bringing home his bag.

"The tribe of Sow, whose villages are not far from the houses of Singhie, does not so rigorously observe the practice. Old men, women, and boys may eat of its flesh; the middle-aged and unmarried young men only being prohibited from partaking of it. I think, however, that the practice of using the flesh of the animal in question is one of recent introduction." (Sir Hugh Low, K. C. B. *Sarawak, its Inhabitants and Productions*. 1848, p. 266).

restrictions on this score, and they can eat deer's flesh with impunity.

One of the common explanations that have been offered to us is that the Dayaks are descended from deer and so will not eat them out of respect for their ancestors.

In support of this, a gentleman of Melikin related how one of his ancestors came across a deer sporting silver ear-rings as large as Mexican dollars; and this confirmed his belief that he is descended from this creature.

The Kujang Dayaks have a story that a man and woman of their village, both of whom had vowed never to marry, each dreamed they were to be turned into deer; so they exhorted their people henceforth to desist from eating deer's flesh, and warned them that whoever partook of this food would be turned into deer. The dream was fulfilled and to the present day these Dayaks maintain this warning holds good and that such will be the fate of those rash enough to disregard it.

Other Land Dayaks believe that those who consume deer's flesh become ill. The sickness taking the form of pains and swelling in the abdomen; finally the sufferer becomes childish and turns into a deer.

The Segoum Dayaks say there is a large white deer in their neighbourhood which it is impossible to shoot. When a gun is aimed at the beast the cap will not go off. Our readers must form their own conclusions as to why this should occur.

The Dayaks of Būnan tell of herds of white deer in their country. Both of these tribes abstain from deer's flesh. We have already mentioned that not only do certain tribes eat deer, but sometimes certain members of abstaining tribes will eat it, even though their relations and friends observe the restriction. And in such villages the non-abstainers may eat it in *panchas* that have no *guna*.*

The tribes on the Samarahan river seem to observe this restriction closely. Sir Spenser St. John confirms this and he further mentions this subject in respect to

* Every Land-Dayak village (except the Melikin Dayaks) has a *pancha* containing a *guna*, and many villages possess more than one *pancha*, sometimes two, three, or more, but not necessarily all containing *gunas*.

other Land-Dayak tribes † The Orang Kaya of Mungo Babi (Samarahan) explained after some hesitation, that the Dayaks believed they were descended from these animals and so were forbidden by their fathers to eat the flesh.

From the neighbouring village of Lanchang a different tale was offered, somewhat to this effect:—

In the beginning, Tuan Allah summoned before them a representative of each of the four races (*i. e.* representatives of the White men, the Chinese, the Malays and Dayaks); and ordered them to stand with their backs towards a flock of animals among which were deer, pig, cattle, etc. They were then told that whatever animals they could touch with a blowpipe (or spear) over their shoulder, those animals would be given to them and their descendants for food. The White man succeeded in touching all, and no animal flesh is forbidden him; the Malay however missed the pig, and so is allowed to eat deer and cattle but not pig; the Dayak touched them all except *rusa* and *kidjang* (deer), and so he is forbidden those animals. “Whether it is true or not,” continued our Land-Dayak informant, “I do not know, but still the Dayaks do not eat *rusa* or *kidjang* so I suppose it must be so”.

The Lanchang Dayaks, although strict observers of this prohibition, do not mind eating the *plandok* (Mouse-deer or Chevrotain). Some of the Dayaks of the Sadong district however will eat both *plandok* and *kidjang*. We can find no mention of this

† “The Dayaks of the Quop district do not refuse to eat deer. The custom of doing so, however obtains in Western Sarawak, but chiefly in the Singghi tribe, and then only among the young men. they do so because deer's flesh produces in those who eat it faint hearts; and as I have elsewhere observed, the interdict on certain kinds of food to the young people is merely selfishness on the part of the elders to secure to themselves a greater share of the articles that are not plentiful. The Silakau and Lara Dayaks who have emigrated from Sambas into Lundu, do not eat the flesh of the deer, from an opinion that they are descended from Dayak ancestors, but Mr. Chalmers, in his experience of the Sarawak Land-Dayak, never heard of any prejudice existing against killing or even eating any animals except the faint-heartedness supposed to be produced by venison.” Sir Srenser St. John. *Life in the Forests of the Far East*. 1863 [2nd Ed.] (Vol. I. p. 206.)

“They (deer) were represented as very numerous, as the Bukars do not eat their flesh.” (*Ibid.* p. 223).

“We inquired about the deer-grounds, but as these Dayaks (San Poks) are partial to venison, there was no game to be found in the neighbourhood.” (*Ibid.* p. 236).

distinction by any of the numerous writers on the Land-Dayaks, and our own notes are unfortunately very meagre on the point, so we leave it with the suggestion that further inquiries would be of great interest.

The wily Malay traders whose rations often comprise pieces of dried deer are not slow to impose on the simple Dayak. They inform the Dayaks they are eating fried monkey, boiled bear or dried crocodile—anything in fact they know the Dayaks relish. Thus the Dayak is inveigled into partaking of a meal whose true nature, if he knew it, would cause him no little uneasiness.

A Malay, if he learns that the *guna* in the *pancha*, at which he intends to pass a night or two, is *pengaru besa* (= lit. "very powerful" or perhaps it could be translated "very holy"), would not dare to bring up any deer's flesh, fearing ill-luck would befall him; so superstitious are they.

Many Dayaks do not care about handling the *rusa* (deer) and will drag a dead beast by means of a long rotan rope to wherever they wish to deposit it. Although some Dayaks eat deer they are very shy in mentioning the fact keeping the matter as quiet as possible for fear it should come to the ears of their women-folk when their chances of marriage might be seriously impaired.

The restriction is rare among Bornean tribes and we believe it is practically only observed by the Land-Dayaks. † The custom is interesting as suggesting a survival of a former Hindu influence; though we would observe that the Dayaks do not hesitate to slay the deer, who do considerable damage to their rice farms and gardens.

F. F. BOULT.

J. C. MOULTON.

Sarawak,
December, 1910.

† Dr. C. Hose states that, "the Kayans do not eat deer" (*Journ. Anthrop. Instit.* 1894, XXIII. p. 159).

The Muriks.

These people are an increasing tribe living about 40 miles above the Government Station at Claudetown on the main Baram River.

They appear to be an extraordinary conglomeration of Kenyah, Kalabit and Kayan. According to their own history they originally came from the Bahau River in Dutch Borneo, and were probably part of the original Kelamantan inhabitants of that district, but were driven inland by the Kenyah tribes, Leppu Maut, Leppu Keh, etc. They then moved over into the Balong River, a tributary of the Ulu Baram, and gradually came further down-river to Long Semiang, where they came in touch with the Kayans, who were pushing over into Baram from the Batang Kayan. They made a close connection with the Kayans, which led to the introduction of a lot of Kayan words into their language. After being nearly exterminated by the great epidemic of small-pox in about 1875, they moved into the Selaan River amongst the Kayans, where they were attacked with great slaughter by the Leppu Teppus from the Batang Kayan, and those who escaped settled at their present village at Long Tamalla. They claim close relationship with such Kenyah Kelamantans as the Long Akar, Long Sibatu and Long Ulai tribes, and most of their customs are similar to this division of the Kelamantan race. Their religion consists of a belief in the usual numerous deities of the Kenyah mythology reigned over by the supreme god, Bali Peselong. These deities live in a separate heaven from that to which the souls of mortals go and the locality of it is unknown,——probably in the sky.

Long Kendi is the name of the heaven to which the souls of mankind go, and all go there with the exception of those who have been killed in warfare, and of women who have died in childbirth. Long Kendi is ruled by Iju Ipoi, a semi-deity, and no work is done there; the paddy grows of its own accord and every-

thing is bliss; and with the exception of the two modes of death mentioned above, no special moral qualities seem to be demanded to obtain entrance thereto. On the road to Long Kendi a guardian spirit is stationed, named Ilah Buhan, who turns the illigible down a rocky path which leads to the country of Pohun Nang, ruled by Lawai Lingan, where there is always war and famine, so that these restless spirits can indulge themselves to their hearts' content. It is curious that a people who have indulged in fighting and headhunting to such an extent should apportion the inferior future life to those who die on the field of battle.

The knowledge of this future life was obtained from one Uku Pandah, whose spirit departed from him two years before his allotted span of life was finished. This spirit obtained admittance into Long Kendi in the shape of a pig, but was immediately recognised by Iju Ipoi, who ordered him to return to his mortal body for the remainder of his term of life. This the spirit did, and to the astonishment of everybody, Uku Pandah, having been dead for two days, suddenly came to life again, and at the end of two years expired again, this time however to return no more. They have no idea of the creation and only know that there were two original beings, one male and one female, who had a large family, the youngest of which became the chief.

In their mourning customs they follow the Kalabits and the ceremonies of 'Nulang' ends a term of mourning, but they do not actually 'nulang', that is remove the bones of the deceased from the coffin and place them in jars as the Kalabits and other Kelamantans do. However if there has been a lot of sickness and many deaths, they very often indulge in the Kayan custom of 'aio' instead, that is they take an old head down from the house and go through the ceremonies of returning from the warpath.

The Muriks are a very hard working people and are some of the best farmers in the District. They do not seem to have any special time for farming, but having obtained their omens start felling the jungle a couple of months after they have finished harvesting. This is

probably a remnant of their former customs, when they irrigated their farms like the Kalabits do, and therefore took no account of the seasons. Their omens for farming are the *ukang*¹, *keheng*², *pajan*³, and *nipa liar*⁴. When they start sowing the paddy they have a 'lemalli' or 'tabu' for about ten days to allow each man to have sown his farm for at least one a day. During this time no strangers are allowed up into the house. When they commence harvesting another 'lemalli' of seven days takes place. For the first three days of this no one stirs out of the house, no work is done and no sexual intercourse is allowed. An old woman well versed in the details of the custom is chosen, and she taking some paddy of the preceding year and mixing it with a little of the new seed, husks it and then eats it. After the third day everybody starts cutting the paddy, while food and drink offerings are made to the gods, Laieng Linaai, Bali Parei (the spirit of the paddy) and Asong Wan, Bali Oman (the spirit of the year). These customs are closely allied with those of the Kalabits.

Their nomenclature is distinctly Kenyah, but as stated before, their language contains a large proportion of Káyan words, some Kalabit and some words entirely distinct, such as *parei*, rice, *mendah*, many, and *pelulup*, to speak.

R. S. DOUGLAS.

December 15th 1910.

1.—*Ukang* = the Dayak *Katupong*, the Little yellow-fronted Wood-pecker (*Sasia abnormis*, Temm.).

2.—*Keheng* is a small king-fisher.

3.—*Pajan* = the Dayak *pangkas*, the Plum-coloured Wood-pecker (*Pyrrhopicus porphyromelas*, Boie).

4.—*Nipa liar* = the Dayak *kenawang*, a cobra (*Bungarus flaviceps*, Reinh.).

Tribal names on the Limbang River.

Some recent inquiries have elicited the following information on the origin and meaning of certain tribal names of this district, *i. e.*, as interpreted by the natives.

Kadayan is supposed to be derived from the Brunei-Malay words *kena gadai* meaning *to suffer slavery*, or

become slaves, as the Kadayans were usually sold into slavery in former days.

Murut is supposed to come from the old Malay word *turut* meaning *to follow, to move or to go*, as this tribe was driven from the up-river districts and "turut—ed" to land further down.

Adang in the ulu Limbang comes from the Malay word *larang* meaning *to forbid*, so-called because the natives of that district prevented anyone passing their villages in former days.

Brunei, the capital of Borneo, is derived from the two Malay words *bahru ini* meaning *this new (place)*; so the founders of Brunei are supposed to have named their settlement on arriving from Kota Batu (not far from the present Brunei).

Bisayah may possibly come from the Brunei-Malay word *bisai* meaning *pretty*, as the men of this tribe have rounded feminine features and are generally looked upon as somewhat effeminate by their neighbours. This is purely a suggestion, made for what it is worth.

C. ERMEN.

Limbang.

November, 1910.

[The above interpretations are of much interest, seeing that they depart considerably from the usually suggested derivations. For instance, Baring-Gould and Bampfylde in "A history of Sarawak under its Two White Rajahs" say that the Sanskrit word *Bhurni*, meaning land or country, has been suggested as the origin of the name Brunei. Thus also *Ka-daya-an* according to these authors and others, is supposed to be formed from the Milano word *daya* meaning *land or inland*; thus Kadayan means *the inland-man*; and again Murut means a *hill*, so *orang-Murut* are the *hill-men*. A more definite explanation in support of this was given me recently by some Muruts up the Limbang River, who said they originally came from a high mountain in the interior which is called *Murud* to this day. Thus they are men from *The Hill*, a name of rather more significance.] ED.

The names Kadayan, Dayak and Tanjong Datu.

Kadayan is supposed to be derived from the Malay word *Kodi* (meaning *a score*). The followers of any great native prince were known as orang *kodi-an*.

The following story connected with the origin of this word was given me by an old man who was writing, from old stories, the supposed origin of the Sarawak nobles.

Datu Di Pati when hunting a *kijang* (deer) for his father's consumption (his father just having recovered from a severe illness and expressed his desire for this dish) lost his way in the Banjar country. After many days wandering he eventually reached Brunei territory on the borders of which his followers left him, he making his way to the coast.

Apparently Datu Di Pati's followers (*kodi-an*) never got any further than the borders and their descendants are now known as *Orang Kadayan*.

Dayak.—It is with some hesitation that I venture to suggest yet another derivation for this much-discussed word. However let the suggestion speak for itself.

Sarawak of course is situated *south-west* from the country of Brunei, and the name *Dayak* is said (by some) to have originated from the Bruneis who called their south-western neighbours *orang barat-daya* (*men of the South-West*). *Orang barat-daya* eventually became contracted to *Orang Daya* (or *Dayak* as usually written in English).

Tanjong Datu.—For the origin of the extreme westerly point of Sarawak territory known as Tanjong Datu, I think the actual words of a poet, who has written the supposed origin of the Malay princes of this country, will speak for themselves.

Deri Sambas angkat laki astiri
 Di tanjong Datu, membuat negri
 Negri d'buat kampong *halaman* *
 Serta dengan kabun tanaman
 Chukup lah dengan kolam minuman
 Ayernya tawar sejok dan nyaman.

Negri pun suda skalian nya
 Radin beralih pula nama nya
 Sebab krana melindong diri nya
 Kepada orang yang tahu asalnya
 Datu Merpati nama Radin Johari
 Datu Permaisouri nama astiri

Kedua nya masing masing mengalih kadiri
 Jangan kadengar ka Johor negri
 Katanya orang yang mencharita
 Tanjong Datu dialah menamanya
 Di situ-lah asal mula negri
 Masih skarang akan kubor nya.

From Sambas Country 'cross the Border line,
 Datu Merpati and his wife, one time,
 To Tanjong Datu journeyed, (so they tell),
 Built many houses and a drinking well ;
 Sowed rice, made lawns, nor left they any waste—
 So was the water cool and fresh to taste.

Now everything was finished in the town,
 But fearing lest his friends might e'er come down
 And take from him his right—for this in brief
 Was his desire, that he should be the chief—
 As Radin Johari he was known in life,
 And Datu Permaisouri was his wife.

They hid all traces of their life before
 That they should ne'er be heard of in Johore.
 The Poet says, and this perhaps is true,
 This is the reason it was named Datu :
 And so Sarawak springs from this same place.
 His grave is there, a simple shaded space.

For the poetical rendering of this translation I am indebted to W. R. Barry Gifford Esq. of the Sarawak Service.

E. PARNELL.

* *Halaman* = the space in front of a house.

Some restrictions observed at child-birth by the
Land-Dyaks of Quop.

For some six months prior to the birth of a child the wife has to regulate her daily life on different lines, and the following are some of the restrictions she has to observe.

- 1.—She is not allowed to carry stone, for fear that the child may die or be unable to walk—(*Midap batuh*).
- 2.—She may not eat an egg, lest the birth should be difficult and harm befall the mother—(*Midap taroh*).
- 3.—She may not drink well-water for the same reason—(*Midap piin*).
- 4.—She is not allowed to fasten the lid of a jar, lest it would cause death to mother and child at birth.
- 5.—She must always go out of a room or house by the same door by which she entered, lest the birth should be difficult.
- 6.—She must not break the legs of a frog, for fear that the legs and arms of the child be like the broken legs of a frog—(*Midap tegarag*).
- 7.—She must be careful not to throw stones or anything into the water, because they sink and are never found again, so will it be with the child, for it will be born without life.
- 8.—She must not strike any snake, lest the child be weak.
- 9.—She may not plant bananas, for fear that the child may have a boil—(*Midap barak*).
- 10.—She may not cut a root that hangs down into the water, lest she herself may not survive the birth.
- 11.—She is forbidden to eat any kind of tortoise, for fear that the birth be difficult.
- 12.—She may not drive a nail or bore a hole, lest the birth should be difficult.
- 13.—She may not be out late at night, or shed the blood of any animal, for fear of complications at birth—(*Singang buran*).

The husband during this period must be careful in

his daily life and he must observe many of the above restrictions (*viz.* Nos. 1, 4, 6--10, 12, and 13).

1.—No yam may be brought into the house, lest the child may get a cough—(*Midap kuduk*).

2.—No tuba or shoot of a bamboo may be brought into the house, lest it cause sickness of any sort to the child.

3.—No stranger would be allowed into the room where the mother and child lay for fear of sudden shock to either. After the lapse of sixteen days, a feast is held, to which the mid-wife (*penading*), relations and friends are invited.

The *penading* alone may hand food to the child and its parents.

[*From notes communicated by Simigaat, a Land-Dayak of Quop.*] ED.

Tau Tepang.

This is a curious superstitious belief prevalent among all the tribes of the Sea-Dayaks, and particularly so with those tribes who live far in the interior, away from all civilisation.

Tau Tepang people are supposed to have the power of inflicting all sorts of disasters on villages, people, crops, etc., and the manner of this is distinctly startling; for it is only *the head* of a *Tau Tepang* person that can do the harm and the belief is, that during the night the head leaves the *Tau Tepang* person's body, returning in the early morning after having accomplished its work of evil.

This power can only be inherited, and of course there are several stories to account for its origin, no two tribes believing in the same version. The following was told to me by Majeng, the Government chief in the Undup :—

Once upon a time an enormous snake called *Nabau** fell down from the heavens, doing incalculable harm

* [Some Saribas Dayaks say that *Nabau* was so enormous that he merely reached down from the skies to eat up the paddy; and it was not until the people had blown several poisoned darts into his body that he fell down to earth altogether]. ED.

to the paddy crops, for its body covered no less than three large fields. The alarm was sounded and hundreds of people came rushing up to kill the monster. After some time this was accomplished and the remains of the great snake were boiled and eaten: then—to borrow a Dayak phrase—‘when the sun was still about the height of a *sengkuar*† from the horizon,’ the army of people moved off homewards amid many triumphant jubilations. The evening was passed in further rejoicing and festivities in honour of the great victory over their enemy; and it was well past midnight before all the revellers turned in to rest. Next morning a curious calm seemed to have settled on the village, although it did not deter the inhabitants from going about their various duties; soon it developed into deep gloom, no laughter and chattering among the children, no light-hearted banter among the young men; for the spirit of the great snake *Nabau* had visited everyone of them in their sleep that night and his anger knew no bounds. The wrathful spirit had made known to everyone that those who had eaten his tongue would henceforth become *Tau Tepang*, while those that had eaten his heart would become clever and brave, and those that had eaten his stomach would become dull and slothful. At last an old man, with the exclamation “Akai” broke the oppressive silence and related his dream, which proved to be the same experienced by all.

Thus the origin of this superstition among the Sea-Dayaks of the Undup; and the narrator, Majeng, went on to say that in the memory of his father a *Tau Tepang* person was found headless in his bed; but that as soon as the alarm was given the head returned almost immediately. This was regarded as a proof positive of the old story and the Undups (as well as other Sea-Dayaks) believe to this day that a *Tau Tepang* person (*i. e.* his head) travels about in the darkness of the night working mischief.

A *Tau Tepang* person is looked upon with great dread; every evil that befalls the village is ascribed

† *Sengkuar* is a bamboo about 18 feet long used to drive away fowls from paddy which has been put out to dry on the platform outside a Dayak house.

to him; he has the greatest difficulty in obtaining a wife, unless she is of a *Tau Tepang* family too; in many villages he lives the life of a leper, and in olden days had to live apart from the rest of the village. Dayaks aver that every *Tau Tepang* person is destined to supernatural punishment and that he will not share with the rest of mankind the comfort and happiness of Hades.

Hardly a paddy farm exists that is not guarded by some kinds of charms called *serepak*, *perepak* and *sekuti*. These charms are made in various forms, some in the likeness of animals, and all are closely dressed with sharp spikes made from the *temiang* bamboo, so that they may prick the face and eyes of any *Tau Tepang* person who may try to do harm to their crops. When these charms are set up in the paddy fields prayers are said over them in order to render them effectual against the dread *Tau Tepang*.

When a man accused of this, wishes to vindicate himself, a diving contest is arranged and a large bet is laid. If he wins he takes the stakes and he and all his kin are washed from the stain of *Tau Tepang* for ever.

W. HOWELL.

Sabu, 1910.

[The following additional information has been given me by Mr. Ansin of the Sarawak Museum, referring in this case to the Lemanak Sea-Dayaks—near neighbours of the Undups.

Their story is, that long ago a widow named Garuda committed incest with her son Impang, and their sin was visited on the Lemanak people; for immediately after, a great serpent, *Tadong Bulan* by name, descended from the sky and destroyed all their paddy. The people on arriving in the morning, saw to their horror, the complete disaster that had befallen them in the night, so they took counsel with their chief, one *Blikau*, and determined to watch next night for their unknown enemy. Sure enough, soon after dark, the serpent again descended, causing the utmost consternation among the waiting men, some of whom were inclined to leave it unharmed, but others urged on by *Blikau* attacked

it, eventually killing it. Then they divided it into two portions and those that ate the head portion became possessed of the power of *Tau Tepang*.

Later on, the cause of all this trouble became known, and the guilty pair, Garuda and Impang, were put to death, being buried in the same grave, impaled on a bamboo, and this bamboo—now grown to an enormous size—may be seen to this very day on the banks of the river Kumpang in the Lemanak district, where it is known as “Ayur Tampun Impang” (“Impang’s bamboo”).

When a child is born to a *Tau Tepang* family, the parents are said to cut the edge of the child’s tongue and then the mother touches the cut with her spittle, and thus the child will inherit the power of *Tau Tepang*.

The ghosts of the *Tau Tepang* are said by the Dayaks to be a sort of bird, which flies at night making a curious quacking sound.

Dayaks have a great dread of the power of these people and on their paddy farms they dare not breathe the name *Tau Tepang*.] Ed.

**VII.—A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF THE INSECT FAUNA
OF BORNEO. A LIST OF THE BORNEAN BUPRESTIDAE.
(PART I). BY J. C. MOULTON, CURATOR OF THE
SARAWAK MUSEUM.**

As but little seems to have been written on the Coleoptera of Borneo, except in monographs on the various families, perhaps a simple faunistic list may be of some value, if only for a comparison of the geographical distribution of this family in the East.

The accomplishment of such a task is rendered easy now that such magnificent works as the *Genera Insectorum* and the new *Coleopterorum Catalogus* are in process of publication. An additional interest in this work has been afforded the writer by continual reference to the fine collection of Bornean Buprestidae in the Sarawak Museum, which contains over half the number of species ever recorded from Borneo.

The number here recorded is 175 of which no less than 33 have never been noted from Borneo before. This total in no way claims to be final for there are some fifteen species still awaiting description, which have been examined by M. Ch. Kerremans and pronounced "new to science". And it is not too much to suppose that there yet remain many species to be discovered in a country so rich in insects as is Borneo.

The classification and nomenclature adopted in this list is that laid down by M. Ch. Kerremans in his *Monographie des Buprestides* for the first portion; but as that work is still incomplete, I have followed the same author's classification in *Genera Insectorum* for the latter part.

I have to thank the following gentlemen for kindly sending me data of Bornean Buprestidae in their possession:—Dr. N. Annandale, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Dr. H. J. Veth of The Hague, Mr. C. J. Brooks, and not least, M. Ch. Kerremans of Brussels, who has identified the large majority of

species in the Sarawak Museum, and although personally a stranger to the writer, he has proved an ever ready friend and adviser in the compiling of this list. I take much pleasure in using this opportunity to record my gratitude to him.

M. Ch. Kerremans has kindly promised to write Part II. of this paper giving descriptions of all new species at present known (but undescribed) from Borneo. This paper should appear in the next number of this Journal; and with its conclusion all the known species of Bornean Buprestidae will have been enumerated.

A few remarks on the geographical distribution of the Bornean species will be reserved for the end of Part II.

Tribe 1. *Polycestini.*

GENUS I. *Phrixia*, H. Deyrolle.

1.—*Phrixia cuprina*, Kerremans.

Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 589 (1908—1909).

Sarawak (coll. Kerremans).

GENUS 2. *Polycestoides*, Kerremans.

2.—*Polycestoides chrysis*, Kerremans.

Wytsm. Gen. Ins., fasc. 12 (Bupr.), p. 27, note, pl. 1, fig. 8 (1903).

Mon. Buprest. Vol. I. p. 523, pl. 10, fig. 6 (1906).

This is the only known species of the genus *Polycestoides*, and so far it has been recorded from North Borneo only.

Tribe 2. *Chrysochroini.*

GENUS 3. *Chrysochroa*, Solier.

3.—*Chrysochroa (Catoxantha) opulenta*, Gory.*

Mag. de Zool. p. 17 (1832).

Castelnau and Gory, Monogr. Vol. I. p. 4, pl. 1, fig. 2 (1835).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 17 (1908—1909).

magnifica, Gory, Mag. de Zool. p. 17 (1832).

* M. Ch. Kerremans gives an interesting note on the flight of this insect in his paper on the *Buprestidae* of Sumatra (Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. vii, p. 1, 1900). He writes, "très commun, vole à la façon des Lucanes, le corps vertical; l'insecte tourne lentement sur lui-même, s'élevant et s'abaissant alternativement."

Of *C. bicolor*, Fab. he says, "se tient habituellement au sommet des arbres les plus élevés."

angusta, Imhoff, Sam-Kaf-u-Schmett. list 1 (1838).

Bonvouloiri, H. Deyrolle, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 395 (1861).

regina, Schaufuss, Iris, p. 68 (1863).

Labuan (Indian Mus.); Mt. Kina Balu, Trusan, Baram and Kuching (Sar. Mus.) ; Western Borneo.

General distribution: Indo-Malaya—from Japan to Java and Sumatra. "India" (Indian Mus).

4.—*Chrysochroa rajah*, Gestro.

Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. IX. p. 351 (1877).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 20, pl. 17, fig. 2 (1908—1909).

Sarawak (*Genoa Mus.*).

5.—*Chrysochroa (Megaloxantha) bicolor*, Fabricius.

Syst. Ent., App. p. 825 (1778).

Olivier, Encycl. Méthod., Vol. V. p. 213 (1790).

Schönherr, Syn. Ins. Vol. I. p. 212, no. 3 (1817).

Castelnau and Gory, Monogr. Vol. I. p. 3, pl. I. fig. 1 (1835).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. p. 21 (1908—1909).

gigantea, Shallerr, Act. Acad. Nat. Cur. Halle p. 304, pl. 1, fig. 5 (1783)

heros, Wiedemann, Zool. Mag. p. 99 (1823).

nigricornis, H. Deyrolle, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 1 (1864).

brunnea, Saunders, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. Vol. V. p. 300, pl. 21, fig. 1 (1866).

mouhoti, Saunders, l. c. Vol. IX. p. 3, pl. 1, fig. 1 (1869).

assamensis, Thomson, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. ser. 5. Vol. IX. p. 70 (1879).

cyanura, Kerremans, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. XXXVI. p. 171 (1892).

Sarawak: Bidi (coll. C. J. Brooks); Borneo. A single example in the Sarawak Museum without data, but in all probability from Sarawak.

The *nigricornis* form comes from Borneo, Sumatra and Malacca.

General distribution: Indo-Malaya—India to Java and Sumatra.

6.—*Chrysochroa Daleni*, van der Hoeven.

Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. en Phys., Vol. V. p. 338 (1838).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 26 (1908—1909).

hemixantha, Vollenhoven, Tijdschr. v. Ent. p. 160, pl. 2, figs. 1—2 (1864).

Mniszechi, H. Deyrolle, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 2 (1864).

purpurascens, Ritsema, Not. Leyd. Mus. Vol. I. p. 48 (1879).

Borneo (coll. Théry); Sarawak: Bidi (coll. C. J. Brooks).

General distribution: Malaya—Java, Sumatra, Banca and Malacca.

7.—*Chrysochroa (Demochroa) Lacordairei*, Thomson.

Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 112 (1859).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 29, pl. 17, fig. 3 (1908—1909).

carinata, White, Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 64 (1859).

Mt. Kina Balu (Sar. Mus.); Sarawak: Mt. Matang (coll. C. J. Brooks).

Recorded from Gilolo only before.

8.—*Chrysochroa (Chrysochroa) Castelnaudi*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 537, pl. 2, fig. 4 (1862).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. p. 39 (1908—1909).

sarasinorum, Flach, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. XLVIII. p. 321 (1887).

Western Borneo (coll. Théry); Sarawak: Baram and Banting (Sar. Mus.); Lingga (coll. C. J. Brooks).

General distribution: Ceylon, Perak and Malacca.

Some Perak specimens in the collection of the Rev. G. Dexter Allen have a marked violaceous hue, whereas the Bornean examples are blue—almost a green-blue.

9.—*Chrysochroa similis*, Saunders.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. ser. 3, Vol. V. p. 429 (1867).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 45 (1908—1909).

simillima, Jordan, Novit. Zool. Vol. I. p. 488 (1894).

North Borneo: Barram River (A. H. Everett); Sarawak: Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

This species is also recorded from Penang.

The Sarawak Museum contains three examples, the first taken in Kuching in April 1896, the second taken by myself in July 1909, some four miles out of Kuching and the third taken by Mr. C. W. Beebe ten miles from Kuching in June 1910.

This last specimen is the only typical form showing a broad creamy band across the elytra; of which band

the upper edge is straight. In the other two specimens the band is broken at the suture by the turning in of the upper edge of the band, so as to give the appearance of two separate patches. This variety is mentioned by Dr. K. Jordan in *Novitates Zoologicae* Vol. I. p. 488. It should be noted that in fresh examples this band is a beautiful creamy white; but it quickly fades to a fulvous brown.

The specimen I caught, was flying round some bushes in low swampy ground by the river, perhaps some ten feet up in the air; the bright midday sun (about 11 A. M.) shining on the green elytra giving it a very brilliant and conspicuous appearance. After about a quarter of an hour's circling round and round out of my reach, it settled on the underside of a leaf and with the aid of my topee I was able to catch it. An interesting feature about this insect is its resemblance, while flying, to the Hymenopterous species, *Salix aviculus*, (and to another *Salix* sp. near it, but with black antennae,) and to that remarkable Longicorn, *Coloborhombus fasciatipennis*, which mimics the Hymenopteron so well. In flying, the simple pattern of the metallic blue-green relieved by a light transverse bar on the elytra of the Buprestid is exactly similar to this pattern on the wings of the Hymenopteron. However with elytra closed, the resemblance at once disappears, and as if cognizant of that fact, *C. similis* settled out of sight on the *under* side of a leaf!

The resemblances suggest an interesting example of Batesian mimicry where the two edible (?) Coleoptera are protected by colouring suitable to their surroundings when at rest, but at the same time capable of assuming the warning pattern of the distasteful Hymenopteron when in flight.

10.—*Chrysochroa limbata*, Nonfried.

Berl. Ent. Zeit. p. 373 (1891).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 51, pl. 17, fig. 4 (1908—1909).

Sarawak: Rejang (Sar. Mus.); Kuching (coll. J. Hewitt).

Confined to Borneo. A rare species in Sarawak.

11.—*Chrysochroa Weyersi*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 4 (1864).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 63 (1908—1909).

Borneo.

Also recorded from Malacca and Sumatra.

12.—*Chrysochroa purpureiventris*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 6 (1864).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 68 (1908—1909).

Sarawak: Kuching and Mt. Matang (Sar. Mus.).
Previously recorded from Malacca, Penang and Java only.13.—*Chrysochroa Wallacei*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 5 (1864).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 76 (1908—1909).

Borneo (coll. H. J. Veth); Sarawak: Santubong,
Kuching and Tegora (Sar. Mus.).

Also occurs in Malacca and Sumatra.

14.—*Chrysochroa aurotibialis*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 6 (1864).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 87 (1908—1909).

tenuicauda, Kerremans, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. XXXV.
p. 156 (1891).

Borneo (H. Deyrolle).

Also recorded from Java.

15.—*Chrysochroa fulminans*, Fabricius.

Mant. Ins. Vol. I. p. 177 (1787).

Castelnau and Gory, Monogr. Vol. I. p. 9, pl. 2, fig. 7 (1835).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 102 (1908—1909).

fulgurans, Illiger, Wied. Arch., Vol. I. p. 117 (1800).

Herbst, Col., Vol. IX. p. 69, pl. 138, fig. 5 (1801).

ceylonensis, Voet, Cat. Col. Vol. I. p. 94, pl. 1, fig. 2 (1806).*chrysur*, Gory, Monogr. suppl., Vol. IV. p. 55, pl. 10, fig. 55
(1840).*patruelis*, Sturm, Cat. p. 56 (1843).*lata*, Schaaf, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. XIX. p. 199 (1883).North Borneo; Sarawak: Trusan, Mt. Saribu and
Kuching (Sar. Mus.); Bau (coll. C. J. Brooks); "Borneo
M." (Indian Mus.). Quite common in Sarawak.Also occurs in Malacca, Java, Sumatra and the
Philippine Islands.

GENUS 4. *Callopietus*, H. Deyrolle.16. *Callopietus triangularis*, Kerremans.

Mon. Buprest. Vol. III, p. 596 (1908—1909).

Sarawak (coll. Kerremans).

17.—*Callopietus Castelnaui*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., Vol. VIII, p. 9, pl. 1, fig. 2 (1864).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III, p. 190 (1908—1909).

Quidenfeldti, Richter, Berl. Ent. Zeit., Vol. XXXV, p. 133 (1890).*atrovirens*, Nonfried, l. c. Vol. XL, p. 296 (1895).

Borneo.

Also from Malacca, Java and Sumatra.

18.—*Callopietus Moultoni*, Kerremans.

Mon. Buprest. Vol. IV, p. 275 (1910).

Sarawak.

Only three examples known of this species: two taken near Kuching (Sar. Mus. and coll. J. E. A. Lewis); and one on Mt. Matang (coll. C. J. Brooks);

GENUS 5. *Philocteanus*, H. Deyrolle.19.—*Philocteanus capitatus*, Kerremans.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. XXXVII, p. 504 (1893)

Mon. Buprest. Vol. III, p. 197 (1908—1909).

Confined to Borneo.

20.—*Philocteanus subcupreus*, Kerremans.

Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genov. Vol. XXXVI, p. 367 (1896).

Mon. Buprest. Vol. III, p. 199 (1908—1909).

Only recorded from Mt. Kina Balu (North Borneo).

21.—*Philocteanus elegans*, Thérý.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 364 (1897).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III, p. 203 (1908—1909).

Borneo only.

22.—*Philocteanus flammeus*, Thomson.

Arch. Ent. Vol. I, p. 110 (1857).

H. Deyrolle, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII, p. 11, pl. 1, fig. 3 (1864).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III, p. 207 (1908—1909).

Sarawak: Kerpok hills, near Banting (Sar. Mus.); Bau (coll. C. J. Brooks); Borneo (Monchicourt—Paris Mus.; Indian Mus.)

Also recorded from Burma.

Tribe 3. *Chalcophorini*.GENUS 6. *Epidelus*, H. Deyrolle.23.—*Epidelus Wallacei*, Thomson.

Arch. Ent. Vol. I. p. 109 (1857).

H. Deyrolle, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 50, pl. 2, fig. 2 (1864).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 297 (1908—1909).

philippinensis, Saunders, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 314 (1874).*tricolor*, Nonfried, Entom. Nachtr. p. 4 (1894).

Sarawak: Matang and Bau (Sar. Mus.); Upper Sarawak (coll. C. J. Brooks); Pontianak (Théry—coll. Ch. Kerremans and coll. H. J. Veth).

General distribution: Malaya—Malacca, Celebes, Philippines, Sumatra.

GENUS 7. *Aprosopus*, H. Deyrolle.24.—*Aprosopus rugifrons*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 50, pl. 2, fig. 3 (1864).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 305 (1908—1909).

A mono-specific genus from Borneo only.

There exists a single example in the Sarawak Museum taken near Kuching, October 1909.

GENUS 8. *Iridotænia*. H. Deyrolle.25.—*Iridotænia sumptuosa*, Casteln. and Gory.

Monogr. Bupr. Vol. I. p. 2, pl. 1, fig. 1 (1835).

Kerremans, Mon. Bupr. Vol. III. p. 459 (1908—1909).

Sarawak: Matang (Sar. Mus.); Western Borneo (Raffray and Maindron—Paris Mus.); Sambas (coll. H. J. Veth).

General distribution: Malaya—Java, Sumatra, Malacca and Singapore.

26.—*Iridotænia violacea*, Kerremans.

Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. XXXVI. p. 368 (1896.)

Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 468 (1908—1909).

Borneo.

Also recorded from Nias Island and Sumatra.

27.—*Iridotænia obscura*, Saunders,

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. ser. 3, Vol. V. p. 511 p. 25, fig. 3 (1867).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 472 (1908—1909).

Sarawak (coll. Kerremans).

Also recorded from Penang and Java.

28.—*Iridotænia scutellaris*, Kerremans.

Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. XXXVI. p. 368 (1898).

Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 477 (1908—1909).

Confined to Borneo.

29.—*Iridotænia mirabilis*, Gory.

Monogr. supp., Vol. IV. p. 67, pl. 12, fig. 67 (1840).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 479 (1908—1909).

Borneo (Indian Mus., Paris Mus., coll. Théry, and coll. Kerremans); Sarawak: Baram, Balangean, Simanggang, Kerpok hills, Mt. Lingga, Tambak, Kuching, Mt. Matang (Sar. Mus.). Very common in Sarawak.

General distribution: Malaya——Malacca, Singapore, Java and Sumatra.

30.—*Iridotænia sarawakensis*, Kerremans.

Mon. Buprest. Vol. IV. p. 276 (1910).

Sarawak: near Kuching (coll. Ch. Kerremans e Sar. Mus.).

31.—*Iridotænia auripennis*, Kerremans.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. XLVII. p. 113 (1898).

Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 481 (1908—1909).

Sarawak: Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

Only recorded from Nias Island before.

32.—*Iridotænia cyaniceps*, Fabricius.

Syst. Eleuth. Vol. II. p. 197 (1801).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 493 (1908—1909).

aurolineata, Castelnau and Gory, Monogr. Vol. I. p. 17, pl. 5, fig. 23 (1835).

Sarawak (coll. Ch. Kerremans).

Also recorded from Java.

33.—*Iridotænia chrysostoma*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 31 (1864).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 494 (1908—1909).

Borneo (coll. Ch. Kerremans).

34.—*Iridotænia chrysogramma*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 32 (1864).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 498 (1908—1909).

Sarawak: Limbang River, Buntal, Kuching and Mt. Matang—3,200 ft. (Sar. Mus.).

Confined to Borneo.

35.—*Iridolænia chrysifrons*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 32 (1864).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 499 (1908—1909).

Sarawak (coll. C. J. Brooks).

General distribution: Malaya—Malacca, Sumatra and Java.

GENUS 9. *Chrysodema*, Castelnau and Gory.36.—*Chrysodema pyrothorax*, Vollenhoven.

Tijdschrift voor Entomologie, Vol. VII. p. 162 (1864).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 525 (1908—1909).

viridimpressa, Richter, Berl. Ent. Zeit. Vol. XXXV. p. 134 (1890).

Borneo (coll. Théry).

37.—*Chrysodema Dorigana*, Dohrn.

Stettin. Entom. Zeit. Vol. XXXIV. p. 76 (1873).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 526 (1908—1909).

North Borneo (Paris Mus.).

38.—*Chrysodema smaragdula*, Oliv. var. *aurifera*, Cast. et Gory.

Mon. Buprest. Vol. I. p. 14, pl. 4, fig. 19 (1835).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 549 (1908—1909).

The Sarawak Museum contains a single specimen from Mt. Santubong taken in May.

The distribution of this variety is given as Ternate and the Moluccas only.

The general distribution of the species is wider, covering the area between the Philippines and New Guinea, including Java, Celebes, the Moluccas and Ké Islands.

39.—*Chrysodema pyrosticta*, Vollenhoven.

Tijdschr. Entom. Vol. VII. p. 162, pl. 11, fig. 4 (1864).

Vollenhoven, Tijdschr. Entom. Vol. VII. p. 162, pl. 11, fig. 4 (1864).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 549 (1908—1909).

arrogans, Castelnau and Gory, Monogr. Vol. I. p. 16, pl. 4, fig. 21 (1835).*viridimicans*, H. Deyrolle, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 17 (1864).*fucata*, H. Deyrolle, l. c. p. 17.

This species appears to be fairly common in Sarawak. It occurs on Mt. Matang (3,200 ft.), Mt. Lingga (3,000 ft.),

at Kuching and Quop (Sar. Mus.); Banting (coll. Rev. G. D. Allen); Matang (coll. C. J. Brooks); Pontianak (coll. H. J. Veth). Captured from March to August and in October.

General distribution: Malacca, Java and Sumatra.

40.—*Chrysodema roseiventris*, Kerremans.

Wytsm. Gen. Insect. fasc. 12. p. 75 (1903).

Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 563 (1908—1909).

Confined to Borneo.

41.—*Chrysodema borneensis*, Kerremans.

Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 564 (1908—1909).

Eastern Borneo (Caster——coll. Kerremans).

42.—*Chrysodema Jansoni*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 22 (1864).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. III. p. 574 (1908—1909).

auroplagiata, H. Deyrolle, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 22 (1864).

Sarawak: Trusan, Baram, Bintulu, Kabong, Santubong and Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

General distribution: New Guinea, Sumatra and Banca.

Common in Sarawak on the sea-coast.

GENUS 10. *Cyphogastra*, H. Deyrolle.

43.—*Cyphogastra violaceiventris*, Kerremans.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. XXXIX. p. 203 (1895).

Mon. Buprest. Vol. IV. p. 225 (1909—1910).

Recorded from Borneo and New Guinea in *Genera Insectorum*.

44.—*Cyphogastra aereiventris*, Kerremans.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. XXXIX. p. 205 (1895).

Mon. Buprest. Vol. IV. p. 231 (1909—1910).

cupricollis, Kerremans, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. XXXIX. p. 207 (1895).

Recorded from Borneo and Sulu Islands in *Genera Insectorum*, but from New Guinea only in M. Kerremans' *Monographie*.

45.—*Cyphogastra farinosa*, Fabricius.

Syst. Ent. p. 219 (1774).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. IV. p. 250 (1909—1910).

auroimpressa, Cast. et Gory, Monogr. Vol. I. p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 26 (1835).

impressa, Kerremans, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. XLII. p. 118 (1908).

Borneo.

Also from Java and Sumbawa.

46.—*Cyphogastra ventricosa*, Olivier.

Entom., Vol. II. p. 36. pl. 6, fig. 63, a, b (1790).

Kerremans, Mon. Buprest. Vol. IV. p. 262 (1909—1910).

aeneofoveata, Gestro, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. IX. p. 353 (1877).

Recorded from Borneo in *Genera Insectorum*.

General distribution: Moluccas, New Guinea and Jobi.

Tribe 4. *Buprestini*.

GENUS 11. *Haplotrinchus*, Kerremans.

47.—*Haplotrinchus sexspinosus*, Thomson.

Arch. Ent. Vol. I. p. 110 (1857).

Only recorded from Borneo.

GENUS 12. *Lampra*, Lacordaire.

48.—*Lampra leoparda*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 62 (1864).

leopardina, Thomson, Typ. Bupr. p. 40 (1878).

Sarawak: Baram and Kuching (Sar. Mus.); Pontianak (coll. H. J. Veth). Dr. Annandale informs me of this species from Assam in the Indian Museum.

Previously recorded from Borneo only.

49.—*Lampra nigroguttata*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 62 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

50.—*Lampra pantherina*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 60 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

51.—*Lampra psilopteroides*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 59 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

GENUS 13. *Buprestis*, Linnaeus.

52.—*Buprestis aurantiacoadpersa*, Blanchard.

Voy. Pôle Sud, Vol. IV. p. 95, pl. 16, fig. 16 (1854).

Recorded from Borneo only.

GENUS 14. *Philanthaxia*, Deyrolle.53.—*Philanthaxia curta*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 73, pl. 2, fig. 8 (1864).

A single specimen in the Sarawak Museum from Mt. Matang taken in June.

Previously recorded from Java only.

GENUS 15. *Exagistus*, Deyrolle.54.—*Exagistus igniceps*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 65, pl. 2, fig. 5 (1864).

A monospecific genus peculiar to Borneo.

GENUS 16. *Melobasis*, Castelnau and Gory.55.—*Melobasis chrysobothroides*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 70 (1864).

Sarawak: Kuching, taken from April to August; and a single rather dark variety from the ulu Limbang (Sar. Mus.).

GENUS 17. *Anthaxia*, Eschscholtz.56.—*Anthaxia occipitalis*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 75 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

57.—*Anthaxia sarawakensis*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 76 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

Tribe 5. *Chrysobothrini*.GENUS 18. *Chrysobothris*, Eschscholtz.58.—*Chrysobothris borneensis*, Kerremans.

Mém Soc. Ent. Belg. p. 304 (1900).

delectabilis, Kerremans, l. c. p. 15.

Recorded from Borneo only.

59.—*Chrysobothris nigripennis*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 107 (1864).

Sarawak: Kuching and Mt. Saribau (Sar. Mus.).

Previously recorded from Sumatra only.

60.—*Chrysobothris cupriceps*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 100 (1864).

Only recorded from Mt. Kina Balu, North Borneo.

- 61.—*Chrysobothris superba*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 91 (1864).
Sarawak : Kuching (Sar. Mus.).
Previously recorded from Sumatra only.
- 62.—*Chrysobothris militaris*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 93 (1864).
Sarawak : Ulu Limbang, Baram and Kuching—captured February, April and October (Sar. Mus.) : Bidí (coll. C. J. Brooks.).
Also recorded from Sumatra and Malacca.
- 63.—*Chrysobothris confusa*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 105 (1864).
Sarawak : Kuching (Sar. Mus.).
Recorded from Borneo only.
- 64.—*Chrysobothris Wallacci*, Saunders.
Cat. Diapr. p. 100, n. 159 (1871).
basalis, H. Deyrolle, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 105 (1864).
Recorded from Borneo and Sumatra.
- 65.—*Chrysobothris dissimilis*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 90 (1864).
descendens, Gemminger and Harold, Cat. Col. Vol. 5. p. 1425 (1869).
Sarawak : Ulu Limbang and Kuching—captured January, March, April and September (Sar. Mus.).
Previously recorded from Java only.
- 66.—*Chrysobothris elliptica*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 94 (1864).
Sarawak : Kuching—captured April and November (Sar. Mus.).
Confined to Borneo.
- 67.—*Chrysobothris cenicollis*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 101 (1864).
Sarawak : Kuching—captured in March (Sar. Mus.).
Confined to Borneo.
- 68.—*Chrysobothris circuloimpressa*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 104 (1864).
Sarawak : Buntal—taken in August (Sar. Mus.).
Only recorded from Borneo.

69.—*Chrysobothris cyanipennis*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 90 (1864).

Sarawak: Kuching—taken from February to April and in November (Sar. Mus.). Fairly common.

Previously recorded from Amboina only.

70.—*Chrysobothris elongata*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 94 (1864).

Confined to Borneo.

71.—*Chrysobothris latifrons*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 98 (1864).

Sarawak: Kuching—taken in January and June (Sar. Mus.).

Confined to Borneo.

72.—*Chrysobothris collaris*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 98 (1864).

A single specimen in the Sarawak Museum from the neighbourhood of Kuching (July).

Confined to Borneo.

73.—*Chrysobothris occipitalis*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 95 (1864).

Sarawak: Banting and Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

Confined to Borneo.

74.—*Chrysobothris perplexa*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 103 (1864).

A single example in the Sarawak Museum from Kuching, taken in September. The species is only recorded from Borneo.

75.—*Chrysobothris Ritsemæ*, Gestro.

Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, Vol. IX. p. 652 (1877).

Recorded from Borneo only.

GENUS 19. *Belionota*, Eschscholtz.76.—*Belionota prasina*, Thunberg.

Nov. Spec. Ins. Vol. V. p. 90 (1789).

Kerremans. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. XXXVII. p. 235 (1893).

pyrotis, Illiger, Wiedem. Arch. Naturg. Vol. I. p. 119, pl. 1, fig. 3 (1800.)

scutellaris, Weber, Obs. Ent. p. 72 (1801).

Sarawak: Bintulu and Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

This species has a wide distribution, being recorded from such countries as Senegal, Zanzibar, La Réunion, Bengal, Ceylon, Java and Sumatra.

77.—*Belionota ænea*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 82 (1864).

Sarawak: Baram and Kuching (Sar. Mus.). Common in Sarawak; taken from February to May and in October and November.

Previously unrecorded from Borneo.

General distribution: Ceram, Ternate and New Guinea.

78.—*Belionota fallaciosa*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 84 (1864).

Sarawak: Kuching—taken from June to August (Sar. Mus.); Bidi and Mt. Matang (coll. C. J. Brooks); Pontianak (coll. H. J. Veth).

Common in Sumatra and distributed throughout Malaya.

79.—*Belionota metastictica*, Illiger.

Wiedem. Arch. Naturg. Vol. I. p. 121 (1800).

stigma, Weber, Obs. Ent. p. 73 (1801).

Sarawak: Baram and Kuching (Sar. Mus.). A common species, taken all the year round.

Apparently unrecorded from Borneo before.

General distribution: Malaya—Java, Sumatra and Malacca.

80.—*Belionota Bonneuili*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 83 (1864).

Sarawak: Kuching—taken from February to April and in October and November (Sar. Mus.); Bau (coll. C. J. Brooks).

Also recorded from Sumatra and the Moluccas.

81.—*Belionota Vuillifroyi*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 86 (1864).

nigrocingulata, Kerremans, C. r. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. XXXIV p. 135 (1890).

A single example from the upper waters of the Limbang River (Sar. Mus.).

Confined to Borneo.

82.—*Belionota Deyrollei*, Gestro.

Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova Vol. IX. p. 355 (1877).

Sarawak: Baram and Kuching (Sar. Mus.); fairly common in Sarawak.

The species is confined to Borneo.

83.—*Belionota Lacordairei*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 87 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

Tribe 6. *Agrilini*.

GENUS 20. *Cisseis*, Castelnau and Gory.

84.—*Cisseis pretiosissima*, Kerremans.

Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VII. p. 14 (1900).

Two specimens in the Sarawak Museum from Sibu and Melinau; and a third from Kuching which I refer to this species with hesitation. The markings are similar, but the whole colouring is brilliant copper instead of green.

Previously recorded from Sumatra only.

GENUS 21. *Coræbus*, Castelnau and Gory.

85.—*Coræbus conjunctus*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 125 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

86.—*Coræbus piliferus*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 126 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

87.—*Coræbus rugosus*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 123 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

88.—*Coræbus semiviolaceus*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 123 (1864).

Sarawak: Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

Recorded from Borneo only.

89.—*Coræbus retrolatus*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 124 (1864).

Sarawak : Kuching and Mt. Matang, 3,200 ft.—taken in July (Sar. Mus.).

GENUS 22. *Melibæus*, H. Deyrolle.

90.—*Melibæus aeneifrons*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 134 (1864).

Borneo and Sumatra.

91.—*Melibæus æneiventris*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 135 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

92.—*Melibæus nigripennis*, H. Deyrolle

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 134 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

GENUS 23. *Cryptodactylus*, H. Deyrolle.

93.—*Cryptodactylus tristis*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 132 (1864).

Borneo and Sumatra.

GENUS 24. *Toxoscelus*, H. Deyrolle.

94.—*Toxoscelus centralis*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 129 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

95.—*Toxoscelus funebris*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 130 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

96.—*Toxoscelus undatus*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 130 (1864).

Sarawak : Mt. Matang, 3,200 ft.—taken in July (Sar. Mus.).

Recorded from Borneo only.

GENUS 25. *Amorphosoma*, Castelnau.

97.—*Amorphosoma marmoreum*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 127, pl. 4, fig. 14 (1864).

Sarawak : Bau (coll. C. J. Brooks).

General distribution : Malaya.

GENUS 26. *Agrilus*, Stephens.

- 98.—*Agrilus acutus*, Thunberg.
Mus. Acad. Upsal. Vol. 4 p. 52 (1787).
Sarawak: Lawas, Limbang, Sibuan, Bidi, Pangkalan Ampat (Sar. Mus.); Serambu and Santubong (coll. C. J. Brooks).
Previously recorded from Java and Sumatra only.
- 99.—*Agrilus semicæneus*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 157 (1864).
Sarawak: Pangga and Kuching (Sar. Mus.).
Previously recorded from Sumatra only.
- 100.—*Agrilus Weyersi*, Kerremans.
Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VII. p. 23 (1900).
Sarawak: Kuching (Sar. Mus.).
Previously recorded from Sumatra only.
- 101.—*Agrilus purpurifrons*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 163 (1864).
Sarawak: Kuching (Sar. Mus.).
Previously recorded from Nias Island only.
- 102.—*Agrilus quadripunctatus*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 165 (1864).
Borneo and Sumatra.
- 103.—*Agrilus insularis*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 173 (1864).
Sarawak: Lundu (Sar. Mus.).
Previously recorded from Java only.
- 104.—*Agrilus tripartitus*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 181 (1864).
Sarawak: Kuching and Mt. Penrissen—taken in May and from October to February (Sar. Mus.).
Common in Sarawak and M. Kerremans remarks it "excessivement commun" in Sumatra.
Apparently confined to these two islands.
- 105.—*Agrilus famulus*, Kerremans.
Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VII. p. 27 (1900).
Sarawak: Kuching (Sar. Mus.) Common.
Previously recorded from Sumatra only.

106.—*Agrilus gratiosus*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 202 (1864).

A single example in the Sarawak Museum from Kuching.

Common in Sumatra.

107.—*Agrilus gentilis*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 185 (1864).

Borneo and Sumatra.

108.—*Agrilus discicollis*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 189 (1864).

Sarawak: Kuching (Sar. Mus.). Common.

Previously recorded from Sumatra only.

109.—*Agrilus subvalidus*, Kerremans,

Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VII. p. 84 (1900).

Recorded from Borneo only.

110.—*Agrilus parvulus*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 207 (1864).

Sarawak: Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

Confined to Borneo and Sumatra.

111.—*Agrilus convexus*, Kerremans.

Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VII. p. 32 (1900).

Sarawak: Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

Previously recorded from Sumatra only.

112.—*Agrilus melanarius*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 207 (1864).

Sarawak: Saribas and Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

Recorded from Borneo and Sumatra.

113.—*Agrilus agrestis*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 286 (1864.)

Sarawak: Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

Common in Sumatra.

114.—*Agrilus placidus*, Kerremans.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. XXXVIII. p. 473 (1894).

Recorded from Borneo only.

- 115.—*Agrilus videns*, Kerremans.
Mém Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VII. p. 35 (1900).
Sarawak : Kuching (Sar. Mus.).
Previously recorded from Sumatra only, where M. Kerremans notes it is very common.
- 116.—*Agrilus adonis*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 171 (1864).
Sarawak : Kuching (Sar. Mus.). Common.
Previously recorded from Singapore only.
- 117.—*Agrilus albogaster*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 175 (1864).
Sarawak : Kuching (Sar. Mus.). Common.
Confined to Borneo.
- 118.—*Agrilus auripilis*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 167 (1864).
Confined to Borneo.
- 119.—*Agrilus bihamatus*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 189 (1864).
Sarawak : Kuching (Sar. Mus.). Common.
Confined to Borneo.
- 120.—*Agrilus diadema*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 163 (1864).
Confined to Borneo.
- 121.—*Agrilus distinctus*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 200 (1864).
Sarawak : Kuching (Sar. Mus.).
Confined to Borneo.
- 122.—*Agrilus impopularis*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 199 (1864).
Sarawak : Kuching (Sar. Mus.).
Confined to Borneo.
- 123.—*Agrilus incerticolor*,—H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 170 (1864).
Only recorded from Borneo.

124.—*Agrilus lancifer*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 169 (1864).

A single example in the Sarawak Museum from Kuching.

Confined to Borneo.

125.—*Agrilus maculicentris*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 158 (1864).

A single example in the Sarawak Museum from Mt. Penrissen, taken in May, 1899.

Previously recorded from Batchian only.

126.—*Agrilus minor*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 171 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

127.—*Agrilus minos*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 168 (1864).

A single example in the Sarawak Museum from Kuching.

Confined to Borneo.

128.—*Agrilus nigrocyaneus*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 172 (1864).

A single example in the Sarawak Museum from Kuching.

Confined to Borneo.

129.—*Agrilus ocellaris*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 179 (1864).

Confined to Borneo.

130.—*Agrilus Œdipus*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 160 (1864).

Confined to Borneo.

131.—*Agrilus paganus*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 184 (1864).

Confined to Borneo.

132.—*Agrilus perniciosus* H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 199 (1864).

Sarawak : Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

Confined to Borneo.

- 133.—*Agrilus piliventris*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 157 (1864).
Confined to Borneo.
- 134.—*Agrilus puberulus*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 209 (1864).
Confined to Borneo.
- 135.—*Agrilus rubifrons*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 164 (1864).
Sarawak: Kuching (Sar. Mus.). Common.
Confined to Borneo.
- 136.—*Agrilus scutellaris*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 148 (1864).
Sarawak: Mt. Matang (Sar. Mus.).
Confined to Borneo.
- 137.—*Agrilus sexpunctatus*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 166 (1864).
Confined to Borneo.
- 138.—*Agrilus sutura alba*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 169 (1864).
Confined to Borneo.
- 139.—*Agrilus suturalis*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 295 (1864).
Confined to Borneo.
- 140.—*Agrilus thalassinus*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 179 (1864).
Confined to Borneo.
- 141.—*Agrilus ultramarinus*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 208 (1864).
Borneo and Malacca.

GENUS 27. *Aphanisticus*, Latreille.

- 142.—*Aphanisticus bicolor*, Kerremans.
Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genov. p. 363 (1896).
Sarawak: Saribas (Sar. Mus.).
Previously known from Mentawai and Sumatra only.

- 143.—*Aphanisticus Weyersi*, Kerremans.
 Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VII. p. 39 (1900).
 Sarawak : Kuching (Sar. Mus.).
 Previously recorded from Sumatra only.

- 144.—*Aphanisticus confusus*, H. Deyrolle.
 Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 225 (1864).
 Borneo and Malacca.

GENUS 28. *Endelus*, H. Deyrolle.

- 145.—*Endelus cupido*, H. Deyrolle.
 Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 230 (1864).
Snellemanni, Ritsema, Notes Leyd. Mus. Vol. I. p. 155 (1879).
 Sarawak : Kuching, Mt. Matang, 2,500 ft., Pangkalan
 Ampat (Sar. Mus.); Bidi (coll. C. J. Brooks).

I found this bright little Buprestid settled on the
 upperside of a leaf in the early morning sun on Mt.
 Matang. Its colouring harmonized well with its
 surroundings.

Previously recorded from Malacca and Sumatra only.

- 146.—*Endelus Modiglianii*, Kerremans.
 Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genov. p. 366 (1892).
 Sarawak : Kuching (Sar. Mus.).
 Previously recorded from Mentawei and Sumatra
 only.

- 147.—*Endelus difformis*, H. Deyrolle.
 Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. 236 (1864).
 Confined to Borneo.

- 148.—*Endelus empyreus*, H. Deyrolle.
 Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., Vol. VIII. p. 230, pl. III, fig. 7 (1864).
 Sarawak : Kuching (Sar. Mus.).
 Common all the year round.
 Previously recorded from Sumatra only.

- 149.—*Endelus endymio*, H. Deyrolle.
 Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 231 (1864).
 Recorded from Borneo only.

- 150.—*Endelus Marseuili*, H. Deyrolle.
 Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 232 (1864).
 Recorded from Borneo only.

GENUS 29. *Trachys*, Fabricius.151.—*Trachys perplexa*, Kerremans.

Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VII. p. 55 (1900).

A single example in the Sarawak Museum from Kuching.

Previously recorded from Sumatra only.

152.—*Trachys lepidoptera*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 256 (1864).

Sarawak: Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

Also recorded from Sumatra.

153.—*Trachys nobilitata*, Kerremans.

Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VII. p. 54 (1900).

Sarawak: Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

Previously recorded from Sumatra only.

154.—*Trachys æneola*, Kerremans.

Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VII. p. 59 (1900).

Sarawak: Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

Previously recorded from Sumatra only.

155.—*Trachys variegata*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 265 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo and Sumatra.

156.—*Trachys congener*, Kerremans.

Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VII. p. 58 (1900).

The Sarawak Museum contains a single specimen from Kuching.

Previously recorded from Sumatra only.

157.—*Trachys dejecta*, Kerremans.

Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VII. p. 89 (1900).

There is a single specimen in the Sarawak Museum from Kuching.

Previously recorded from Sumatra only.

158.—*Trachys brunneiana*, Kerremans.

Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VII. p. 87 (1900).

This species is only recorded from Brunei, North Borneo.

- 159.—*Trachys borneensis*, Kerremans.
Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VII. p. 88 (1900).
This species is only recorded from Borneo.
- 160.—*Trachys cupripyga*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 247 (1864).
Recorded from Borneo and Sumatra.
- 161.—*Trachys æneopyga*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 257 (1864).
Recorded from Borneo only.
- 162.—*Trachys carbonaria*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 243 (1864).
This species is recorded from Borneo only: the Sarawak Museum contains a single example from Baram.
- 163.—*Trachys chromatica*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 251 (1864).
Recorded from Borneo only.
- 164.—*Trachys cupricauda*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 255 (1864).
Recorded from Borneo only.
- 165.—*Trachys decora*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 258 (1864).
Recorded from Borneo only.
- 166.—*Trachys depressifrons*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 264 (1864).
Recorded from Borneo only.
- 167.—*Trachys laticollis*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 248 (1864).
Recorded from Borneo only.
- 168.—*Trachys lubrica*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 266 (1864).
Recorded from Borneo only.
- 169.—*Trachys murina*, H. Deyrolle.
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 258 (1864).
Recorded from Borneo only.

170.—*Trachys popula*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 257 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

171.—*Trachys resilla*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 250 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

172.—*Trachys varia*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 244 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

173.—*Trachys ventricosa*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 242 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

174.—*Trachys vilis*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 265 (1864).

Recorded from Borneo only.

GENUS 30. *Pachyscelus*, Solier.

175.—*Pachyscelus Migneauxi*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. VIII. p. 368, pl. 3, fig. 10 (1864).

Sarawak: Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

Previously recorded from Singapore and Sumatra only.

VIII.—TWO NEW CICADAS FROM SARAWAK, WITH A NOTE ON
THE BORNEAN SPECIES OF THE GENUS, *COSMOPSALTRIA*,
STAL.—BY J. C. MOULTON, CURATOR OF THE SARAWAK
MUSEUM.

Having just completed and published a list of all known Bornean *Cicadidae**, it was perhaps only natural to expect that more material would immediately come in, just to show how incomplete this list really was.

And so it happened that two large collections of these Homoptera were sent to the Museum recently—the results of light-house collecting at Baram Point and Kedurong Point, Sarawak.

Among them were two new species, descriptions of which are appended. The second of this is an interesting form connecting two already known species of the difficult genus, *Cosmopsaltria*, Stal. I have endeavoured to show the relationship between the Bornean species of this genus, and, with the aid of a synoptical table, the differences by which they may be easily distinguished.

GENUS, *Platylomia*, Stal.

Platylomia distanti, sp. n.

Male. Very near *P. spinosa*, Fab., but differing from that species in the opercula which reach the posterior margin of the third abdominal segment, while in *spinosa* they nearly reach the fifth abdominal segment. The apices of the opercula in this species are evenly rounded inwardly and outwardly. Tegmina hyaline, differing from *spinosa* in having no infuscations at base of third, fifth and seventh apical areas.

Length, excl. tegm. 51 mm.; exp. tegm. 126 mm.

Type. *Male*. Kuching, Sarawak (Sar. Mus.).

Mr. Distant kindly examined this specimen, reporting it as unknown to him and near *P. spinosa*. I have much pleasure in dedicating it to him. The female is unknown.

* *Journal of the Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society*, No. 57, pp. 123—156 (1911). In that paper 71 species are recorded from Borneo. But Mr. Distant has since informed me that the species identified as *P. umbrata*, Dist. is really *P. spinosa*, Fab., so *P. umbrata* should not be included in the Bornean list. With the two species described in this paper, the total number now therefore reaches 72.

Three other specimens have been received from Kedurong which are still nearer *P. spinosa* in having slight infuscations at base of third, fifth and seventh apical areas as in that species. But by the shape and size of the opercula they must be referred to *P. distanti*.

GENUS, *Cosmopsaltria*, Stal.

The following species are known from Borneo.

1.—*Cosmopsaltria jacoona*, Distant.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) I. p. 295 (1888).

Id. Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 47, pl. V. fig. 3, *a*, *b* (1889).

This and the next species form the first group of the Bornean species of this genus, characterized by unspotted tegmina. This species is further separated by having unicolorous opercula.

Habitat: Borneo and Johore.

One example from Sarawak in Sarawak Museum.

2.—*Cosmopsaltria ida*, Moulton.

Joorn. Str. Br. Roy. Asiat. Soc. No. 57, p. 139 (1911).

A very distinct little species; opercula narrowly edged with piceous on inner margin and at apex. Opercula of *jacoona* reach 5th abdominal segment, while in *ida* they reach the last segment. In both species the rostrum barely reaches the posterior coxæ.

Habitat: Kedurong, Sarawak.

Two specimens from Kedurong in Sarawak Museum, including Type. A third in the collection of Mr. Distant from the same locality (e Sar. Mus.).

3.—*Cosmopsaltria inermis*, Stal.

Ofv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. p. 703 (1870).

Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 49, pl. VI. fig. 15, *a*, *b* (1890).

This and the next species (*latilinea*) are characterized by the tegmina being infuscated on veins at base of 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 7th apical areas, besides a hind-marginal row of spots on the transverse veins separating the apical areas. Apart from this feature *inermis* is quite distinct, having opercula rounded at apices, while pronotal and mesonotal markings are quite different from those of *latilinea*.

Habitat: Yokohama, Philippines, Palawan and Borneo.

Two specimens in the Sarawak Museum, from Trusan and Baram.

4.—*Cosmopsaltria latilinea*, Walker.

Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. X. p. 85 (1867).

Cosmopsaltria padda, Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) XX. p. 229 (1887).

Cosmopsaltria latilinea, Distant, Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 48 pl. IV. fig. 15, *a*, *b* (1889).

[*C. duarum* var. *latilinea*, Distant, Syn. Catal. Hom. p. 55 (1906)].

Cosmopsaltria latilinea, Moulton, Journ. Str. Br., Roy. Asiat. Soc. No. 57, p. 138 (1911).

This species, *C. duarum* and *C. agatha* form a little group, distinguished by the type of the mesonotal markings being common to all three. Besides the infuscations of the tegmina already noted, *latilinea* may be distinguished among other characters from the other two species by the colours of the opercula, which are green at base, brown in centre and piceous at apex and inner margin. The rostrum reaches the centre of the posterior coxæ.

Habitat: Borneo and Penang.

Sarawak: Baram Point, Kedurong, Bintulu and Kuching—many specimens (Sar. Mus.).

5.—*Cosmopsaltria phæophila*, Walker,

List Hom. i. p. 52 (1850).

Distant Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 68, pl. XII. fig. 21, *a*, *b* (1890)

I have not seen this species, but from Walker's description, it seems to be very like *C. duarum*, though Distant's figure of the female shows a somewhat different insect.

Habitat: Borneo and Coreã.

Cosmopsaltria duarum, Walker.

Dandubia duarum, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. i. p. 141 (1857).

Cosmopsaltria lauta, Dist. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) i. p. 293 (1881).

id. Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 48, pl. V. fig. 8 (1889).

This species has very broad piceous margins to the opercula. The rostrum reaches just beyond the posterior coxæ. *C. duarum*, *agatha*, *montivaga* and *phæophila* (according to Walker's description, but not to

Distant's figure) form a little group characterized by the transverse veins at base of second and third apical areas only of the tegmina being infuscated.

Habitat: Borneo.

There are four examples of this form in the Sarawak Museum from Sadong and Kuching; but there are specimens of another form which differ in one characteristic only and I therefore regard them as a variety of this species and describe as under:—

6 a.—*Cosmopsaltria duarum*, Wlk. var. *vera*, nov.

Male. Differs from typical form *only in the position of lateral fascia on pronotum. This forms a straight dark line from base of eye, along lateral margin to junction of tegmen. This is an invariable feature in the seven examples before me, and is the only difference I can detect between it and the typical form, but it is sufficient to distinguish the two easily.

Female. Unknown.

Type male, from Kedurong Light house, 1910 (Sar. Mus.).

Habitat. Sarawak: Baram Point and Kedurong Point.

Two of the seven examples of this variety, vary in the extent of the piceous margin to the opercula, which is slightly more reduced than in the other five, or than in the typical form.

7.—*Cosmopsaltria agatha*, sp. n.

Male. Head, pronotum and mesonotum, ochreous-olive; face anteriorly and transversely striated with black, a large black spot on face at base of rostrum. Black central fascia on front, continued across vertex enclosing ocelli; inner margin of vertex to the eyes black, and a curved black line from inner margin towards base of eye. Pronotum with two narrow black central longitudinal fasciæ united posteriorly; exteriorly an irregular black spot joining these fasciæ anteriorly;

*The typical form is well figured by Distant in his "Monograph of Oriental Cicadidae" under the name of "*C. lanta (latilinea, var?)*", and he describes the characteristic marking on the pronotum thus:—"pronotum with a central double fascia united at base. *a large sublateral spot on each side, and a spot beneath on basal margin." His figure shows well how these last two markings, together with the sublateral fascia of the mesonotum, form one continuous sublateral fascia. (*The italics are mine).

a broad oblique black fascia from base of eye to posterior margin of pronotum. Five longitudinal black stripes on mesonotum; the central long and thin, but slightly widened from centre posteriorly, the two stripes on each side of this, short and thicker, succeeded posteriorly by two rounded black spots just above the cruciform elevation, the two outer stripes heavy and slightly sinuate, *viz.*, anteriorly, inwardly concave and posteriorly, outwardly concave. Black spot on cruciform elevation, succeeded by two elongate black spots on first and second abdominal segments. Abdomen above dark castaneous and greyishly pilose, tympanal coverings olivaceous. Body beneath and legs ochreous, apex of abdomen black. Femora of front legs spined and piceous at apex, tarsi of front and middle legs, basal and apical portions of tibiæ of front, middle and hind legs piceous. Tegmina hyaline, apical areas very slightly duskily suffused; costal membrane and venation brown; cross veins at base of second and third apical areas infuscated with brown. Wings hyaline. Rostrum reaches centre of posterior coxæ; its apex black. Opercula reach last abdominal segment, broad, meeting in centre, concavely sinuate on outer margins near base, obtusely rounded at apices; ground-colour ochraceous, with dark castaneous median bar, inner margin and apex (broadly) piceous.

Length, excl. tegm. 35 mm.; exp. tegm. 115 mm.

Type. Male. Kedurong, Sarawak (Sar. Mus.).

Habitat. Baram Point and Kedurong, Sarawak.

Female unknown.

Allied to *C. duarum*, Walker, and *C. montivaga*, Distant. It can be distinguished from *montivaga* by the ochreous ground-colour of its opercula which is green in *montivaga*, by the ochreous-olive ground colour of mesonotum, which is red castaneous in *montivaga*; and the opercula of *agatha* meet along the centre of abdomen, whereas they are distinctly apart in *montivaga*. The bar across the opercula in *agatha* at once distinguishes it from *duarum*.

8.—*Cosmopsaltria montivaga*, Distant.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) III. p. 421 (1889).

Id. Mon. Orient. Cicad. p. 49, pl. XII. fig. 12, *a, b* (1890).

Tegmina infuscated at base of 2nd and 3rd apical

areas only. Rostrum barely reaches posterior coxæ. Opercula narrowly margined with piceous on inner margin, broadly at apex. Distinguished from preceding species by green ground-colour of opercula, whose inner margins do *not* meet. The mesonotal markings are also different. Ground-colour of mesonotum is red brown and the black fasciæ are more slender by half. The ground colour of pronotum is light olivaceous brown like the ground-colour of both pronotum and mesonotum in *C. agatha*.

Habitat: Borneo. Mt. Kina Balu (Whitehead); Sarawak: Baram Point, Kedurong and Kuching—several specimens (Sar. Mus.).

9.—*Cosmopsaltria alticola*, Distant.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 200 (1905).

I have not seen this species, but Distant notes that it is allied to *C. montivaga*. The following two points mentioned in his description serve to separate it from all the other Bornean species:—(i) opercula reach the fifth segment of abdomen only (*C. jacoona*, Dist. is the only other Bornean *Cosmopsaltria* thus characterized). (ii) tegmina infuscated on veins at base of 2nd, 3rd and 5th apical areas—a unique feature among the above species.

Habitat: Borneo.

The following synopsis—artificial as all such keys must be—shows more clearly how the above species may be differentiated, besides suggesting their relations to one another.

KEY TO THE BORNEAN SPECIES OF *Cosmopsaltria*, STAL.

A.—Tegmina unspotted.

- a. Opercula reaching 5th abdominal segment and unicolorous 1. *jacoona*.
- aa. Opercula reaching last abdominal segment and very narrowly margined with piceous. 2. *ida*.

B.—Tegmina spotted.

- a. Opercula reaching to last abdominal segment.
- b. Veins at base of 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 7th apical areas infus-

- cated ; hind-marginal row of spots on veins dividing apical areas.
- c. Apices of opercula rounded and bicolorous (?)¹ ... 3. *inermis*.
- cc. Apices of opercula rounded inwardly, obtuse outwardly, and tricolorous. ... 4. *latilinea*.
- bb. Veins at base of 2nd and 3rd apical areas only, infuscated ; no hind-marginal row of spots in tegmina.
- d. Opercula with very broad piceous margins ; no transverse band.
- e. Rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ². ... 5. *phæophila*.
- ee. Rostrum just passing the posterior coxæ.
- f. Lateral fasciæ across pronotum. ... 6. *duarum*.
- ff. Lateral fasciæ along margin of pronotum. ... 6a. var. *vera*.
- dd. Opercula with piceous margins ; and median transverse band.
- g. Opercula meet on abdomen ; ground-colour biscuit colour. 7. *agatha*.
- gg. Opercula do not meet ; ground-colour green. ... 8. *montivaga*.
- aa. Opercula reaching 5th segment only ; narrowly margined with piceous. Tegmina infuscated on veins at base of 2nd, 3rd and 5th apical areas. ... 9. *alticola*.

1.—Having only seen the female of this species I judge from Distant's description and figure of the male for this last character.

2.—Walker describes the mouth as "tawny with a black tip, reaching the hind hips."

**IX.—A NOTE ON SOME BORNEAN ODONATA, WITH DESCRIPTION
OF A NEW SPECIES.—BY F. F. LAIDLAW.**

The following note is the second* to be published on the Odonata of the Sarawak Museum, which I have had the opportunity of examining recently. It is intended to publish further notes on these collections as they become classified and determined. The small samples already sent to me show that we have yet to learn much of the Odonata of Borneo.

Subfamily, LIBELLULINÆ.

Orchithemis xanthosoma, sp. n.

Male.—Length of hind-wing 23·5 mm.

Length of abdomen (without appendages)
18 mm.

Discoidal field of both wings consisting of a single row of cells; in the front-wing almost to the wing-margin, in the hind-wing nearly to the level of the nodus.

No anal area developed in the hind-wing. Only two rows of cells between the anal nerve and the hind margin of the wing.

Abdomen not depressed, tapers very gradually.

Seen from the side the hamulus of segment 2 projects more directly downwards from the abdomen than is the case in either of the other species of the genus.

Lobus of segment 2 very minute, scarcely to be distinguished from the margin of the segment.

Colour.—Prothorax, olive green above.

Thorax above is velvety black, except in front where it fades into a golden brown. On the sides and below, an olive green.

Abdomen 1, greenish yellow; 2-7, golden brown with black margins and carinæ.

* For previous note on Bornean Odonata see *Journal of Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Society*, No. 57, pp. 190-193 1911.

Dorsally and posteriorly each segment has a square median black mark becoming more extensive and less well defined from that in the hinder segment. Segments 8-10 black. Anal appendages black. Segments 2-3 are covered with a fine primrose deposit except on the black dorsal spot. This gives a bluish white appearance.

Legs brownish yellow, darker at the joints; spines and terminal joints black.

In a more adult specimen the whole of the front of the thorax is black, whilst the abdomen is almost entirely dark brown fading into black in the hinder segments.

Traces of primrose markings of the same distribution as in the other specimen occur on segments 3 and 4 of the abdomen.

Wings in the more mature specimen slightly tinged with brown towards the tips.

Readily distinguished from the two other species of the genus by the presence of a single row only of cells in the discoidal field of the fore-wing.

O. xanthosoma appears to me to approach rather closely to the type of neurulation found in Ris' first Group of the *Libellulinae* more closely than do any other members of his second Group.

In the second more mature specimen there is a little more tendency for the breaking up of the discoidal field in the fore-wing into two rows. But the single row character is still strongly marked, and I have no doubt is an invariable feature of the species.

Type in the Sarawak Museum. Co-type in my own collection.

All the species of the genus are found in Borneo.

Raphisma mermis, Ris, Collect. Zool. Edm. de Selys Longchamps Fasc. XI. p. 370.

Female.—Internal triangle of 3 cells as in the male. Thorax dull brown with 3 lateral obscure dark metallic green lines.

Abdomen very dark brown, fading in the posterior segments into black. The margins and carinae of the abdominal segments black.

Types of the male (coll. Selys).

Type of the female (Sarawak Museum).

Length of hind-wing 23 mm.

Length of abdomen 20 mm.

Zygonyx iris, Selys.

A pair.

Male.--Length of abdomen 32 mm.

Length of hind-wing 40 mm.

Area of hind-wing below anal vein and behind anal area tinged with yellow.

15 antenodal nerves in the fore wing, the last not continued by subcostal.

Female.--Length of abdomen 38 mm.

Length of hind wing 47 mm.

Both wings tinged with yellowish brown, darker at the base, except for a small area lying behind the anal area of the hind-wing.

18 antenodals in the forewing, the last on one side continuous with a subcostal nerve.

Widely distributed species, variable in size and coloration of wings.

X.—A LIST OF SARAWAK MINERALS.—BY J. S. GEIKIE.

The following does not pretend to be a full or complete list of Sarawak minerals as the title might lead one to expect, but it is hoped that it may form a basis to which additions may be made from time to time.

A paper entitled "The Distribution of Minerals in Sarawak" was published by the late Mr. A. H. Everett in the Journal of the Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society in 1878 and a list of minerals is given by the State Geologist of the F. M. S. in his report on a visit to Sarawak in 1904, and these, with a few scattered references in the various books of travel written about the country, appear to be the only literature on the subject.

Before treating of the distribution of the various minerals, it will be as well to note briefly the main features of the geological history of the country. The most ancient identified rocks are the Jurassic Limestones whose rugged and precipitous outlines form such a prominent feature in the scenery of the country. Overlying this limestone is the series of Shales, Sandstones and Conglomerates, which occur over the greater part of the territory of Sarawak; these in turn are covered by more recent Clay beds and deposits of Alluvial origin.

All the stratified rocks show evidence of considerable earth movement, the bedding in places being much folded, disturbed and faulted, and the rocks themselves are somewhat metamorphosed—Jasperoid Rocks and Quartzites replacing the Shales and Sandstones, and Limestone being sometimes altered to marble.

Numerous intrusions of Granite, Diorite, Porphyry and other Igneous Rocks are found cutting these sedimentary beds in every direction.

Of the minerals which have been observed, it is but natural that the great majority are noted as occurring in the metaliferous districts of Upper Sarawak in which

are found all the deposits of the economic minerals which the country produces, except those of coal and oil.

In this district occur—Antimony, Arsenic, Gold, Cinnabar and Diamonds, whilst coal is found at Sadong, Lingga, Brooketon, etc. and oil at Miri and Brooketon. Of these minerals the Diamonds are found in the Alluvial; the Coal, Oil and Cinnabar in the younger Shale and Sandstone series, whilst the other metals occupy a geological horizon which approximates to the junction of the Limestone and Sandstone series.

Small deposits of Antimony ores occur in different parts of the country above this horizon but have so far proved to be of no economic importance.

NATIVE ELEMENTS.

Diamond.—Diamonds are found in the Upper Sadong and in the left hand branch of the Sarawak River, where they occur either in the present beds of the streams or in the older alluvial forming the banks.

The stones found are mostly small and full of flaws. Search for these is carried on in a very desultory manner by Malay fossickers who confine their attention chiefly to the beds of the streams, which can only be worked during dry weather.

There is no direct evidence of the origin of these stones but it is possible that they may be derived from the disintegration of the beds of conglomerate through which these rivers flow in places as at Pangkalan Ampat.

In support of this it may be noted that Diamonds are also found just over the Sarawak border in the Skiyam River whose waters also cut through similar conglomerate beds.

Arsenic.—Occurs in Upper Sarawak and more particularly at Bidi, where large reniform masses are frequently found in the limestone fissures along with Gold and Antimony Ores.

Nowhere does it occur in quantity sufficient to make it of much commercial importance; in fact its presence

in so many of the Gold and Antimony ores is most objectionable from the metallurgist's point of view.

Antimony.—Specimens of metallic Antimony have been found in most of the metaliferous deposits of Upper Sarawak, but only in the Limestone hills near Busau has it occurred in any quantity. Here it is found in masses, some of considerable size, lying in fissures in the limestone and also in the Alluvium round the foot of the hills. At no time has its production formed more than a mere fraction of the out-put of Sarawak Antimony.

Gold.—Gold is and has been for some years the chief metal export of the country, practically the whole amount having been derived from the Bau and Bidi gold mines in Upper Sarawak; the native alluvial washings produce only a small and very uncertain quantity.

The metal has a wide distribution, having been found in the Rejang at Sariki, in the Batang Lupar at Marup, in the Sadong at Melikin and elsewhere, in the Samarahan at Sirin, and practically all over Sarawak Proper. Most of these deposits are however only low grade alluvials of no extent.

At Bau and Bidi gold occurs in a series of Marls and Shales pierced by numerous dykes, the rocks in the auriferous zone being brecciated, much altered, and silicified, and retaining but little trace of their original form. These masses of altered rock are found to extend along a series of fault lines and there is little doubt that the origin of the gold is closely connected with the presence of the dykes and these faults.

The gold which is alloyed with some 20 per cent of silver is in an extremely fine state of division, being rarely visible; what coarse gold there is occurs in thin leaves and plates. Along with the gold are found Arsenic, Antimony, Stibnite pyrites, Realgar etc.

Silver.—Only occurs alloyed with gold.

Mercury.—Small quantities of Mercury were observed from time to time while working the Tegora Cinnabar deposit.

SULPHIDES, ETC.

Realgar.—Of frequent occurrence in the gold bearing shales of Bau and Bidi, generally as small crystals

disseminated through the ores, but also found in an earthy form, and occasionally in large translucent crystals.

Other localities which have been noted are at Gading and M'rau, Ulu Skiyam in Dyke rocks, at Puak in Limestone, also Ulu Sadong, Sariki, Baram etc.

Orpiment.—Found associated with Realgar.

Stibnite.—The most common ore of Antimony.

For many years Antimony formed the chief mineral export of the country but with the fall in value of the metal and the gradual exhaustion of the deposits the production is now merely nominal. This mineral is widely distributed, having been found in Upper Sarawak, Lundu, Samarahan, Sadong, the Batang Lupar, Sariki, Bintulu etc. ; however only the Upper Sarawak deposits have proved to be of any value.

The common forms in which Stibnite is found are large granular lumps, masses of acicular crystals or finely disseminated in veinstone.

A rare form has the appearance of black wool.

Galena.—Of occasional occurrence with the Antimony and Gold Ores of Upper Sarawak and has also been found in a small vein in Santubong Mountain.

Zinc Blende.—The black variety is found in one or two places in Upper Sarawak but is of no economic value.

Cinnabar.—Deposits of Cinnabar are found in Upper Sarawak at Tegora and Gumbang, the former was exhausted some years ago, but at the latter the ore was found to be too poor to work.

At Tegora the Cinnabar occurred as an impregnation in a series of much shattered shales and sandstones which form a hill at the foot of the Bungo Range of mountains. During mining operations the whole top of the hill was removed and a large chamber excavated in the hill itself.

Traces of Cinnabar have also been found in the Samarahan and Sadong districts.

Chalcopyrite.—Occasionally found in a few of the Upper Sarawak ores.

Iron Pyrites.—A very common mineral which however is only found in small crystals, veinlets and concretions, no deposit of any extent being known.

Arsenical Pyrites.—Not so common as Iron Pyrites, but is present in most of the Ore deposits of Upper Sarawak.

Kermesite.—Antimony Oxy-sulphide found in many of the Antimony deposits as an alteration product of Stibnite.

Jamesonite.—Occasionally found in the Upper Sarawak Ores, generally carrying high gold and silver values.

Proustite.—Ruby silver ore. The late Mr. A. H. Everett mentions this mineral as having been found in Upper Sarawak.

CHLORIDES, ETC.

Rock Salt.—Brine springs are reported in the Ulu Baram and elsewhere which points to the possible presence of deposits of salt.

Calomel.—Observed in the Cinnabar deposit at Tegora.

Sarawakite.—Probably a Chloride of Antimony. A. Frenzel in his Mineralogy of the Eastern Archipelago records its occurrence.

OXIDES.

Quartz.—Extremely common both in its massive and crystalline forms. No large crystals have been found.

Chalcedony.—Occurs lining fissures and cavities in both igneous and sedimentary rocks.

Chert.—Very common in Upper Sarawak where it occurs massive and also in bands and layers of nodules in the limestone.

Hyalite.—One of the opal forms of Silica found in several localities in Upper Sarawak, lining the sides of cavities and fissures in shales.

Some specimens have the appearance of drops of colourless resin, but the majority are yellow and brown owing to the presence of Iron oxide in the mineral.

Sapphire.—Sapphires are found in the Upper Baram, but the stones are small and of no value.

Corundum.—Occasional small pebbles of this mineral are washed up during the search for Diamonds.

Hæmatite.—A few small pockets of this ore have been found in Limestone in Upper Sarawak.

Magnetite.—Occasionally found but never in any quantity.

Laterite.—Under the term Laterite may be classed the majority of the Iron ore deposits of the country; these are as a rule small and the percentage of metal very irregular.

Native smelters produce a very high class Iron from some of these ores.

Limonite.—Nodules of Limonite are found in certain beds in the coal measures.

Wad.—An Impure Manganese ore of very general distribution found in amorphous earthy masses and as incrustations and stains; many of the black and brown clays of the country owe their colours to this mineral.

Psilomelane.—Another common Manganese ore. Near Lundu it is found in irregular bands traversing a series of altered shales. This is the only place in the country where any attempt has been made to exploit Manganese, the deposit however proved to be only a surface enrichment.

Bauxite.—Occurs at Puak as small concretionary nodules in clays resulting from the decomposition of impure limestones.

Senarmontite.

Valentinite.

Cervantite.

These three oxides of Antimony have all been found in Upper Sarawak. Senarmontite alone occurs in any quantity and is one of the ores exported. The clays round the Limestone hills near Busau afford the main supply of this oxide; from these it is washed up in the form of grains and amorphous lumps.

CARBONATES.

Calcite, Limestone, Marble.—Carbonate of Lime in a variety of forms is well represented in the country. Limestone seamed and veined with Calcite and sometimes altered to marble, outcrops all over Upper Sara-

wak in the south, and from here it may be traced in a more or less interrupted band extending to the head waters of the Limbang River in the North.

Siderite.—Frequently found in small grains in the cave alluvials of Upper Sarawak.

Malachite and *Azurite*.—These Carbonates of Copper were included by A. H. Everett in his list of Sarawak Minerals, as is also :—

Cerussite.—The Carbonate of Lead.

SILICATES.

<i>Felspar.</i>	<i>Schorl.</i>
<i>Hypersthene.</i>	<i>Muscovite.</i>
<i>Augite.</i>	<i>Biotite.</i>
<i>Hornblende.</i>	<i>Olivine.</i>
<i>Epidote.</i>	

The above Silicates have only been detected as constituent or accessory minerals in the various igneous and altered sedimentary rocks, and call for no further comment.

Zircon.—Common in all the alluvials, particularly so in some of the limestone cave deposits, where it is generally associated with Garnets and Gold. It occurs in perfect crystals of microscopic size.

Garnet.—Garnets have been observed in some of the dykes traversing limestone; they are very small, as are also those found in the Alluvial deposits.

Talc.—A common mineral especially in the brecciated shales and marls of Upper Sarawak; it is always of the massive foliated type, never crystalline.

PHOSPHATES.

Wavellite.—Some large masses of a beautiful blue colour were found lining a cavity in gold ore at Bau.

In its white form it is fairly common.

Apatite.—An accessory mineral of some dyke rocks and altered marls.

ARSENATES.

Scorodite.—An Arsenate of Iron found in amorphous lumps in clay at Puak, Upper Sarawak.

ANTIMONATES.

Bindheimite.—Antimonate of lead.

Occurs as an incrustation, or amorphous. A result of the decomposition of other Antimony ores.

SULPHATES.

Gypsum.— Occurs at Ayer Panas near Sennah as a deposit from the hot spring.

HYDROCARBON COMPOUNDS.

Coal.—Coal is found in a number of localities the most important being Sadong, Brooketon and Lingga. At Sadong a single seam has been worked for many years, at Brooketon there are two nearly vertical seams 18 to 20 feet thick, whilst Lingga has not yet been exploited but there is reported to be a good seam there, the outcrop of which can be traced for a considerable distance.

Besides these, numerous occurrences are reported all along the coast from Sadong to the North; none of these however have as yet been prospected.

Oil.—Mineral oil occurs in the Coal measures and follows the latter mineral in its geographical distribution.

Finds are reported at Sadong, Brooketon and Miri but none of these places has as yet produced oil in any quantity; boring operations are however being carried on at Miri which have so far met with encouraging results.

Mineral Resin.—Both the Sadong and Brooketon coals occasionally contain small pieces of Resin.

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No. 2.

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UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH.

February, 1912.



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T H E
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and Natural History of the Island of Borneo.*

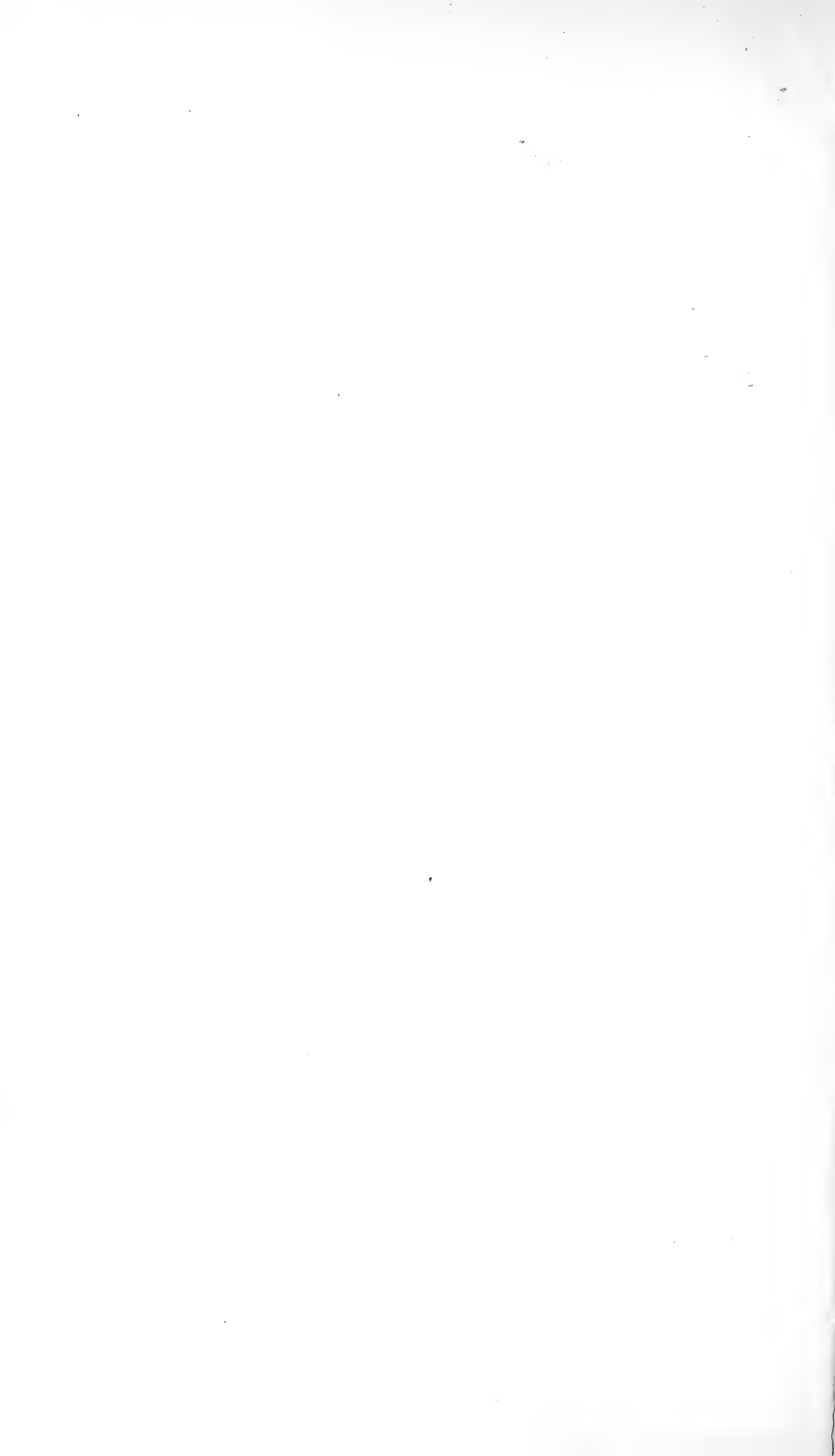
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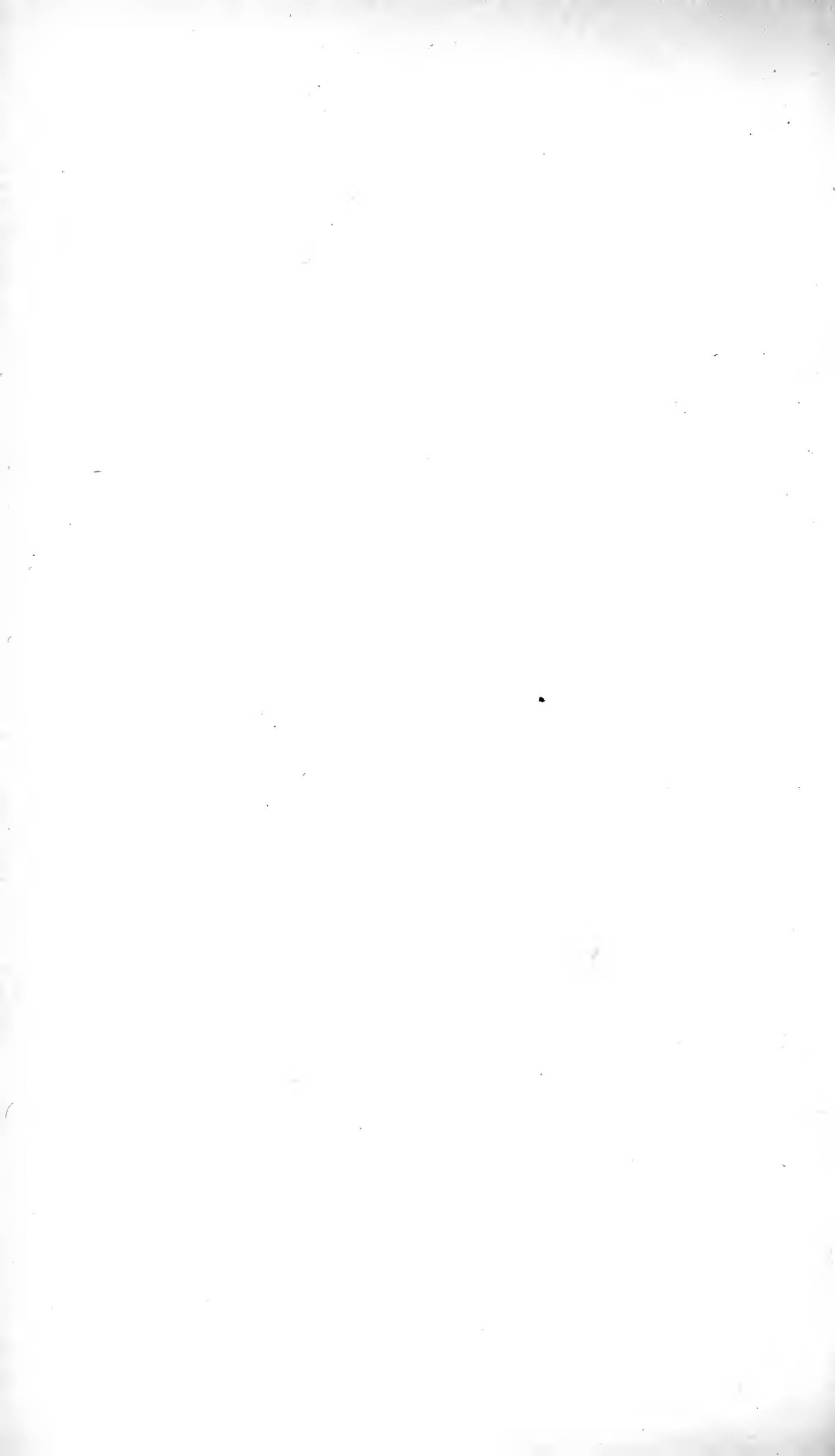
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I.—**Prospectus Gryllacridarum Borneensium.**—
Par le Dr. ACHILLE GRIFFINI, R. Istituto Tecnico,
Bologna.

J'ai eu le plaisir de pouvoir étudier récemment la collection des Gryllacridae du Musée de Sarawak, que Mons. J. C. Moulton a bien voulu m'envoyer obligeamment en communication. J'ai publié sur ces insectes une note systématique (Bibliographie, No. 22); je dois maintenant ajouter que les types des espèces et sous-espèces nouvelles de cette collection, de même que les exemplaires plus rares et quelques doubles des autres espèces, m'ont été donnés pour ma collection.

J'aime à signaler la libéralité du Musée de Sarawak, vraiment exceptionnelle, et je prie encore ici Mons. Moulton de bien vouloir agréer tous mes remerciements.

Je crois qu'un Prospectus complet des Gryllacridae de Bornéo, rédigé comme ceux que j'ai déjà publiés pour les espèces Africaines, pour les espèces de Madagascar, pour les espèces Americaines et pour celles de la Nouvelle Guinée, pourrait être utile aux entomologistes; j'ai donc disposées en Prospectus dichotomique et synonymique toutes les espèces et sous-espèces ou variétés de Gryllacridae connues jusqu'à présent comme existant à Bornéo, avec les indications bibliographiques nécessaires et les annotations que j'ai cru devoir ajouter.

Les Gryllacridae de Bornéo rentrent tous dans le grand genre *Gryllacris* Serv.

Je suis bien heureux de pouvoir publier mon Prospectus dans le "Journal du Musée de Sarawak," dont le premier numero, paru en Février 1911, contient déjà des travaux scientifiques très variés et d'un grand intérêt.

Bologna (Italia), le 14 Mai 1911.

Gen. GRYLLACRIS Serville.

Dispositio specierum Borneensium:

A. Alae unicolores, hyalinae vel subhyalinae leviter infumatae, nec totae atrae, nec fuscae venulis hyalino

cinctis, nec hyalinae venulis fusco cinctis, neque fuscae hyalino maculatae; interdum tantum (*Gr. venosa*) venulis anguste ferrugineo cinctis:

B. Elytra subtota atra vel basi late atra, colore atro fasciam vel maculam latam flavidam includente:

C. Elytra valde longa (circiter mm. 47), basi atra ibique maculam flavido-aurantiacam includente; caput atrum; pronotum atro marginatum; femora apice atra; femora postica gracilia; alae subinfumatae; ovipositor elongatus, rectus:

- (1). *Gr. borneensis* De Haan 1842 (4), pag. 219, Tab. 19, fig. 7 (mas).—Gerstaecker 1860 (5), pag. 264 (mas).—Brunner 1888 (7), pag. 327-28 (mas et foem.).—Kirby 1906 (11), pag. 139.—Griffini 1908 (13), pag. 12-13.—Griffini 1911 (22), pag. 5.—Griffini 1911 (23, 25).

HABITAT: Borneo (Auctores omnes); Banjermassing (De Haan); Nord Borneo (Mus. Berolin.); Borneo, Kuching, Busau (Mus. Sarawak).—Occurrit etiam in insula Sipora, Archipelagi Mentawei (Mus. Genova).

NOTA 1: Specimina 5 vidi in collectione Musaei Sarawaki.

NOTA 2: In insula Sumatra haec species non occurrit, sed occurrit *Gr. borneensis* subsp. *Fruhstorferi* Griffini 1908, valde distincta (Mus. Berolin. Typi; Mus. New York, specimen a Rehn descriptum).

CC. Elytra valde brevia (circiter mm. 16), subtota atra sed basi et ad medium transverse irregulariter flavido-ferruginea; femora postica basi valde incrassata; genicula pallida sed femora ante apicem et tibiae post basim atro annulatae; pictura capitis et pronoti variabilis; alae hyalinae; ovipositor breviusculus, incurvus:

- (2). *Gr. fasciata* (Walker).—*Larnaca fasciata* Walker 1869 (6), pag. 191 (foem.), descriptione emendanda.—*Gryllacris fasciata* Kirby 1906 (11), pag. 140.—Griffini 1908

(13), pag. 2-4 (mas et foem.).—Griffini 1911 (23).—*Gryllacris fasciata* (ut nova spec. hoc eodem nomine descripta) Brunner 1898 (9), pag. 275 (mas).—*Gryllacris baramica* nov. nomen Kirby 1906 (11), pag. 140.—Griffini 1909 (16), pag. 301-02 (mas).—Griffini 1911 (23).—*Gryllacris fasciata* Griffini 1911 (25).

HABITAT: Borneo (Auctores omnes); Sarawak (Walker); ad flumen Baram (Brunner); N. Sarawak, Trusan (Mus. Oxford); Borneo, S. O. Borneo (Mus. Berolin.).—Occurrit etiam in insula Sipora, Archipelagi Mentawei (Mus. Genova).

NOTA: Synonymiam iam putatam inter *Gr. fasciatam* (Walk.) et *Gr. fasciatam* Brunn., hic constituo.

BB. Elytra haud atra neque basi atra, sed subhyalina vel parum infuscata, venis venulisque fuscis vel atris:

D. Elytra amplissima (longitudine 40-50mm.), campo antico hyalino, campo postico sensim infuscato, venis venulisque omnibus ferrugineo-fuscis, haud inusitate crassiusculis; alae hyalinae, venis venulisque subtilibus sed acute delineatis; caput maiusculum, fastigio verticis marginibus carinatis; macula ocellaris frontalis magna:

(3). *Gr. signatifrons* Serville 1839 (3), pag. 393 (foem.).—Gerstaecker 1860 (5), pag. 273.—Kirby 1906 (11), pag. 142.—Griffini 1908 (13), pag. 4-6 (mas et foem.).—Griffini 1909 (17), pag. III.—Griffini 1911 (22), pag. 5.—*Gryllacris facifer* Brunner 1888 (7), pag. 340 (foem.).—*Gryllacris latipennis* Pictet et Saussure 1891 (10), pag. 311, Pl. II, fig. 13 (foem.).—Kirby 1906 (11), pag. 141.

HABITAT: Borneo, Rejang (specimen unicum a me visum in collectione Musaei Sarawaki).—Occurrit etiam in Java (Auctores omnes, Mus. Berolin. Typus mas a me descriptus).

NOTA: In insula Nias et in peninsula Malacca occurrit *Gr. signatifrons* var. *Raapi* Griffini 1908, apice femorum et tibiis atris, elytris longitudine usque ad 55 mm. et ultra.

DD. Elytra valde minus ampla (longitudine 22–26 mm.), albido-subhyalina vel leviter testaceo tincta, venis venulisque fuscis vel atris inusitate robustiusculis; fastigium verticis marginibus tantum obtusis vel tumidulis; pronotum robustum:

E. Elytra subhyalina, leviter testaceo tincta, venis venulisque fuscis; alae sensim infumatae, venis venulisque subtilibus fuscis; antennae articulis 2 primis ferrugineis, articulo tertio atro, sequentibus fuscis et deinde ferrugineis; apex femorum cum tibiis subtotis colore atro:

- (4). *Gr. Xántusi* Griffini 1909 (18), pag. 308–310 (foem.).

HABITAT: Borneo (Typus, Mus. Budapest).

EE. Elytra albido subhyalina venis venulisque atris, subtilissime etiam atro marginatis; alae hyalino-albidae, venis venulisque ferrugineo-fuscis, his latiusculis et anguste ferrugineo marginatis; antennae totae ferrugineae; pedes testaceo-fulvi:

- (5). *Gr. venosa* Walker 1869 (6), pag. 185 (foem.).—Kirby 1906 (11), pag. 143.—Griffini 1910 (19), pag. 86–87 (cum nova descriptione typi).

HABITAT: Sarawak (Typus Walkeri, unicus cognitus, Mus. Oxford).

AA. Alae fuscae hyalino fasciatae, vel fuscae hyalino maculatae, vel hyalinae fusco fasciatae (interdum dilute), vel totae atrae:

F. Pronotum robustum, margine antico praecipue utrinque crenulato; caput crassum; alae fuscae hyalino-fasciatae, seu venulis pallidis et utrinque hyalino marginatis:

G. Femora omnia subtus atra, intermedia et postica extus fusco notata; alae levissime fuscae, venulis indistincte hyalino marginatis:

- (6). *Gr. sordida* Fritze in Carl 1908 (12), pag. 303-04 (foem.)—Griffini 1910 (20), pag. 12.

HABITAT: Borneo (Carl).

NOTA: Specimina hujus speciei nunquam vidi.

GG. Femora omnia subtus pallida; alae distincte fuscae, venulis distincte et latiuscule hyalino marginatis:

- (7). *Gr. ruficeps* subsp. *malaccensis* Griffini 1908 (14), pag. 7-8 (foem.)—Griffini 1910 (20), pag. 12.—Griffini 1911 (22), pag. 10-11 (mas et foem.)—Griffini 1911 (23).

HABITAT: Sarawak (Mus. Sarawak, Mus. Genova).—Occurrit etiam in Malacca (Mus. Taurinens.) et in Pulo Penang (Mus. Genova).

NOTA 1: Specimen unicum (Typum maris) vidi in collectione Musaei Sarawaki.

NOTA 2: *Gryllacris ruficeps* Serville typica, fastigio verticis angustiore, capite pronotoque rufescentibus, habitat in Java.

FF. Pronotum haud conspicue robustum, margine antico haud crenulato; caput haud insolite crassum:

H. Alae areolis pallidis, venulis anguste pallido marginatis necnon linea rubra vel purpurea extus utrinque apposita; elytra lata et valde elongata; alae subtriangulares:

I. Caput et pronotum atro signata; frons maculis 4 atris:

L. Frons extra maculas 4 atras centrales utrinque macula laterali picta; pronotum vittis duabus lateralibus obliquis, atris, necnon linea media longitudinali atra et punctis alineatis 4 notatum:

- (8). *Gr. superba* Brunner 1888 (7), pag. 348, Tab. VIII, fig. 39 (mas).—Brunner 1897 (8), pag. 8, Pl. 6, fig. 73 (mas).—Kirby 1906 (11), pag. 143.—Griffini 1910 (20), pag. 11.

HABITAT: Borneo (Brunner).

NOTA: Specimina hujus speciei nunquam vidi.

LL. Frons extra maculas 4 atras centrales utrinque vitta longitudinali infraoculari picta; pronotum extra vittas laterales atras pyriformes unicolor; corpus statura maiore:

- (9). *Gr. soror* Brunner 1888 (7), pag. 348-49 (mas).
—Kirby 1906 (11), pag. 143.—Griffini 1910 (20), pag. 11.

HABITAT: Borneo (Brunner).

NOTA: Specimina hujus speciei nunquam vidi.

II. Caput et pronotum testacea pallida, concoloria; alae venulis pallidis latiuscule et diffuse utrinque purpureo marginatis:

- (*Pro memoria*) *Gr. fasciculata* Pictet et Saussure 1891 (10), pag. 310-11. Pl. II, fig. 12 (foem.).—Kirby 1906 (11), pag. 145.—Griffini 1909 (17), pag. 110-111 (cum nova descriptione typi).—Griffini 1910 (20), pag. 11.

HABITAT: Insulae Sundaicae (Pictet et Saussure).

NOTA: Species hic locata propter affinitatem cum duabus praecedentibus.

HH. Alae haud ut in **H** pictae:

K. Elytra fusco-nigra, in dimidio basali venulis hyalinis et utrinque subtillime hyalino marginatis, in dimidio apicali venulis fuscis, extus tantum subtillime hyalino marginatis; alae subtriangulares, fusco-nigrae, venulis subtillime extus hyalino marginatis; corpus atrum, capite pallidiore; pedes atri, dimidio basali femorum rufo-testaceo; ovipositor inusitate brevis, leviter decurvus:

- (10). *Gr. atrata* Walker 1869 (6), pag. 174-175 (mas).—Kirby 1906 (11), pag. 140.—Griffini 1910 (19), pag. 84-86 (cum nova descriptione typi.—Griffini 1911 (22), pag. 9-10 (foem.).

HABITAT: Sarawak (Typus Walkeri in Mus. Oxford); Sarawak, Kuching (Typus foeminae ex collectione Mus. Sarawaki).

NOTA: Hujus mirandae speciei adhuc tantum duo typi sunt cogniti.

KK. Elytra testacea vel subhyalina, venulis concoloribus vel fuscis vel leviter fusco cinctis; ovipositor subrectus vel incurvus:

M. Alae totae nigrae; elytra venulis minime fuscioribus, 33 mm. longa; pronotum margine postico fusco limbato; femora omnia apice leviter infuscata; caput elongatum, pallidum; ovipositor parum incurvus, 17 mm. longus:

- (11). *Gr. funebris* Brunner 1898 (9), pag. 276 (foem.).—Kirby 1906 (11), pag. 140.—Griffini 1910 (20), pag. 16.

HABITAT: Borneo, ad flumen Baram (Brunner).

NOTA: Specimina huius speciei nunquam vidi.

MM. Alae haud totae nigrae, et si subtotae nigrae videntur tamen areolis quibusdam maculam subhyalinam vel flavidam includentibus praeditae:

N. Alae subtriangulares, subtotae nigrae, tamen areolis plurimis subhyalinis vel maculam subhyalinam includentibus; elytra pallida; caput subelongatum, pallidum, fastigio verticis angusto; palpi labiales apice valde dilatati; ovipositor ensiformis, parum incurvus vel subrectus, latiusculus, latere haud sulcatus, apice haud obliquo:

O. Elytra longitudine circiter 43-47 mm.; caput sine vittis subocularibus distinctis; alae subtotae nigro-fuscae areolis nonnullis in medio subhyalinis, parte subhyalina parva et haud perfecte definita, venulis

nonnullis lineola pallida incertissima extus apposita; ovipositor parum incurvus:

- (12). *Gr. nigripennis* subsp. *elongata* Fritze in Carl.—*Gryllacris elongata* Fritze in Carl 1908 (12), pag. 304, Tab. VII, fig. 3 (mas).—Griffini 1910 (20), pag. 16.—*Gryllacris nigripennis* subsp. *elongata* Griffini 1911 (22), pag. 6–8 (mas et foem.).

HABITAT: Borneo (Carl); Sarawak, Kuching (specimina 2 quae vidi in collectione Musaei Sarawaki et descripsi).

NOTA: *Gryllacris nigripennis* Gerst. typica, elytris tantum mm. 35–38 longis, alis totis nigris tantum venulis lineola angustissima pallida extus marginatis, occurrit in Malabar (Gerstaecker) et in Java (Brunner).

OO. Elytra longitudine circiter 37 mm.; caput vittis subocularibus fuscis distinctis; alae magna parte hyalinae, venulis fuscis lineola angustissima pallida utrinque marginatis, vitta sat lata nigro-fusca extus utrinque apposita; his vittis marginibus rectis ideoque areolis ample nitideque rectangulariter hyalinis; vittae ad marginem minus regulares; ovipositor subrectus:

- (13). *Gr. nigripennis* subsp. *alivittata* Griffini 1911 (22), pag. 8–9 (foem.).

HABITAT: Sarawak, Kuching (Typus ex collectione Mus. Sarawaki).

NN. Alae subcycloideae; ovipositor plus minusve incurvus, lateribus sulcatis:

P. Alae nigro-fuscae, areolis quibusdam vel plurimis maculam latiusculam hyalinam, subhyalinam, vel flavidam, includentibus, interdum etiam hyalino marginatae; elytra testacea vel ferruginea vel testaceo-subhyalina, venis venulisque concoloribus vel ferrugineis:

Q. Alae etiam late hyalino marginatae; corpus statura sat maiore; caput aterrimum; pronotum late atropictum, superne plaga maxima atra obtriangulari a margine antico ad medium sulci postici extensa;

genicula leviter atropicta; elytra testaceo subhyalina; alae areolis plurimis maculam latam hyalinam includentibus; ovipositor elongatus, sat incurvus, longitudine mm. 24.5 et ultra:

- (14). *Gr. discoidalis* subsp. *atropicta* Griffini 1911 (22), pag. 16-19 et fig. (mas et foem.).

HABITAT: Sarawak, Kuching (Typi ex collectione Mus. Sarawaki).

NOTA: *Gryllacris discoidalis* Walker typica, de cuius typo in Musaeo Britannico servato mihi scripsit Doctor Kirby, est species patriae ignotae, valde distincta propter caput pallidum et pronotum incerte rufo pictum.

QQ. Alae haud vel minime hyalino marginatae:

R. Caput fuscum, macula inter antennis dilatata nigra; pronotum nigrum limbo fusco; ovipositor incurvus, longitudine mm. 19.5:

- (15). *Gr. Servillei* De Haan 1842 (4), pag. 220 (foem.).—Gerstaecker 1860 (5), pag. 263-64 (erratis corrigendis).—Kirby 1906 (11), pag. 144.—Griffini 1911 (21), pag. 17-18.

HABITAT: Borneo, ad flumen Doeson (De Haan).

NOTA 1: Species valde incerta, cuius specimina nunquam vidi.

NOTA 2: Secundum Kirby haec species etiam in Penang occurrit; de hoc valde dubito.

RR. Notae capitis, pronoti, ovipositoris, haud ut in **R**:

S. Caput ferrugineum labro nigro; corpus statura maiore; alae intense infumatae areolis plurimis medio anguste et haud perfecte definite hyalino maculatis; elytra venis ferrugineis; genitalia maris secundum typum *E*, Brunneri; ovipositor longus mm. 30-35, modice incurvus:

- (16). *Gr. nigrilabris* Gerstaecker 1860 (5), pag. 262-63 (mas et foem.).—Brunner 1888 (7), pag. 354-55.—Kirby 1906 (11), pag. 145.—Griffini 1909 (15), pag. 179-80.—Griffini 1909 (16), pag. 310-11.—Griffini 1911 (22), pag. 16.—Griffini 1911 (23).—*Gryllacris fumosa* Walker 1869 (6), pag. 175 (foem.).—Kirby 1906 (11), pag. 145.

HABITAT: Borneo (Auctores omnes); Sarawak (Walker); N. Borneo, Sandakan, N. W. Borneo, Kuching (Mus. Oxford); Mont Mulu (Mus. Bruxelles); Sarawak (Mus. Genova); Sarawak, Kuching, Trusan, Matang, Sadong (Mus. Sarawak).—Occurrit etiam in Java et Amboina (Brunner) et in Singapore (Gerstaecker).

NOTA 1: Hujus speciei 15 mares et 7 foeminas vidi in collectione Musaei Sarawaki, necnon complures mares a Senatore Doria collectos, nunc in Musaeo Januense servatos, et nonnullos mares in collectionibus aliorum Musaeorum.

NOTA 2: Typum *Gr. fumosae* Walker in Musaeo Oxfordi servatum non vidi. Synonymiam mihi a Shelford indicatam accepi.

SS. Caput testaceo-ferrugineum vel brunnescente vel rufescente, labro ferrugineo-fusco; fastigium verticis angustum, marginibus lateralibus elevatis; elytra venulis testaceis vel rufis; alae nigro-violascentes, areolis paucis maculam magnam flavido-subhyalinam includentibus optime definitam; tibiae omnes post basim superne macula transversa fusca ornatae; spinae tibiaram anticarum valde longae; genitalia maris secundum typum *A*, Brunneri; ovipositor falcatus, mm. 16 longus:

- (17). *Gr. malayana* Fritze in Carl 1908 (12) pag. 305, Taf. VII, fig. 11 (mas et foem.), —Griffini 1909 (16), pag. 315-16, fig. 1.

HABITAT: Borneo, Nord-Borneo (Carl); N. W. Borneo, Kuching (Mus. Oxford).

NOTA: Hujus mirandae speciei unicum specimen vidi in collectione Musaei Oxfordi.

PP. Alae flavidae vel subhyalinae, fusco fasciatae, seu venulis fuscis utrinque fusco marginatis, colore fusco tamen haud in maiorem superficiem areolarum extenso; alae ipsae interdum, per exceptionem (*Gr. marginata*) late fusco marginatae:

T. Alae flavidae fusco fasciatae et latissime fusco marginatae quia ad marginem color fuscus areolas totas invadit; corpus robustum, ferrugineo-testaceum; fastigium verticis angustum, lateribus elevatis; elytra testacea, venulis testaceo-ferrugineis; tibiae omnes macula post-basali atra ornatae; spinae tibiaram anticarum valde longae; ovipositor modice incurvus, longitudine mm. 17.5:

(18). *Gr. marginata* Walker 1869 (6), pag. 162.—Kirby 1906 (11), pag. 142.—Griffini 1910 (19), pag. 92-94 et fig. (cum nova descriptione typi).

HABITAT: Sarawak (Typus Walkeri, unicus cognitus, in Musaeo Oxfordi servatus).

TT. Alae subhyalinae fusco fasciatae, sed haud late fusco marginatae:

U. Elytra venulis fuscescentibus, interdum etiam fusco circumdatis:

V. Caput haud subtotum nigrum, sed ferrugineum; pronotum haud macula magna nigra praeditum, sed etiam ferrugineum incerte pictum; corpus statura modica; fastigium verticis angustum: spinae tibiaram anticarum valde longae:

W. Color fuscus venulas alarum cingens maculam subrotundam supra quamquam venulam positam efficiens, marginibus convexis, apicibus constrictis, a colore flavido-subhyalino areolarum perfectissime distinctus, marginibus integris; ideoque fasciae fuscae e seriebus macularum connexarum sunt confectae; venulae elytrorum fuscescentes sed haud distincte fusco cinctae; caput

et pedes concolores; ovipositor longitudinem femoris postici aequans et subsuperans, plus quam 16 mm. longus, subrectus:

- (19). *Gr. Moultoni* Griffini 1911 (22), pag. 13-15 (foem.).

HABITAT: Borneo, Mons Matang (Typus unicus ex collectione Mus. Sarawaki).

WW. Vittae fuscae alarum solito modo confectae, haud e maculis perfectis supra venulas positae; vittae latiusculae, marginibus parallelis sat definitis; elytra venulis anguste fusco circumdatis; labrum cum mandibulis atrum; femora subtus utrinque atro vittata, postica etiam extus; ovipositor falcatus, femoris postici dimidiam longitudinem parum superans (mm. 12.5):

- (20). *Gr. Dyak* Griffini 1909 (16), pag. 306-09 (foem.).— *Gryllacris vittipes* subsp. *Dyak* Griffini 1911 (24), pag. 173 (foem.).— *Gryllacris Dyak* Griffini 1911 (22), pag. 11-13 (mas et foem.).

HABITAT: N. W. Borneo, Kuching (Mus. Oxford); Borneo (Mus. Budapest); Kuching (Mus. Sarawak).

NOTA: Tria specimina huius speciei in collectione Musaei Sarawaki vidi, inter ista typum unicum maris.

VV. Caput subtotum atrum, macula maxima frontali, flava inferius acuta; pronotum magna macula discoidali atra praeditum, tantum metazona et margine postico loborum lateralium testaceis; elytra fusco venulosa; alae venulis dilute fusco circumdatis; genicula atra; tibiae anticae totae atrae; tibiae 4 posticae apice atratae; corpus statura minore; ovipositor mm. 15:

- (21). *Gr. podocausta* subsp. *Kuchingiana* Griffini 1911 (22), pag. 11 (mas et foem.).

HABITAT: Borneo, Kuching (3 typi ex collectione Musaei Sarawaki).

NOTA: *Gryllacris podocausta* De Haan typica, statura sensim minore, ovipositore tantum

mm. 8.5–10.5 longo, tibiis anticis ut reliquis tantum basi et apice atris, habitat in Java (Auctores omnes) et in Sumatra (Brunner, Rehn).

UU. Elytra venis venulisque concoloribus, testaceo-ferrugineis, vel pallidioribus :

Z. Corpus statura minore, tamen robustum ; femora omnia ante apicem et tibiae post basim nigro annulatae vel nigro signatae ; tibiae 2 anticae etiam ante apicem nigro annulatae ; caput rufum ; pronotum magna pro parte nigratum ; elytra pallido venulosa, areolis compluribus plus minusve infuscatis :

- (22). *Gr. maculipes* subsp. *irregularis* Griffini 1911 (24), pag. 174 (mas).—*Gryllacris maculipes* Walker 1869 (6), pag. 171 (tantum foemina ex Borneo, haud mas ex Corea).

HABITAT: Borneo (Griffini, Walker).

NOTA 1: Typus mas a me descriptus adest in collectione Musaei Hungarici.

NOTA 2: *Gryllacris maculipes* Walk. typica, tibiis omnibus etiam ante apicem nigro annulatis, alisque magis regulariter fusco fasciatis, habitat in Corea.

ZZ. Corpus statura maiore ; femora et tibiae haud nigro annulatae ; caput et pronotum pallida, atro picta ; elytra venulis areolisque concoloribus, testaceo-ferrugineis :

- (23). *Gr. signifera* (Stoll).—*Gryllus (Tettigonia) signifera* Stoll 1813 (1), pag. 26, Pl. XIIa, fig. 50.—*Gryllacris maculicollis* Serville 1831 (2), pag. 139 (mas).—Serville 1839 (3), pag. 394 (mas et foem.).—De Haan 1842 (4), pag. 220.—Gerstaecker 1860 (5), pag. 254.—Brunner 1888 (7), pag. 352.—*Gryllacris signifera* Blanchard 1840, Hist. Natur. des Ins., Paris, Tome III, pag. 30.—Kirby 1906 (11), pag. 144.—Griffini

1908 (14), pag. 9-10.—Griffini 1909 (15), pag. 179.—Griffini 1911 (22), pag. 15.—Griffini 1911 (23, 25).

HABITAT: Borneo (Brunner); Kuching (Mus. Sarawak).—Occurrit etiam frequens in Java (Auctores omnes, Musaea omnia), in Sumatra (Brunner, Griffini), in Banka, Singapore (Brunner, Gerstaecker), in Corea (Kirby).

NOTA: Specimen unicum borneense vidi in collectione Musaei Sarawaki, propter longitudinem elytrorum (mm. 35) notandum.

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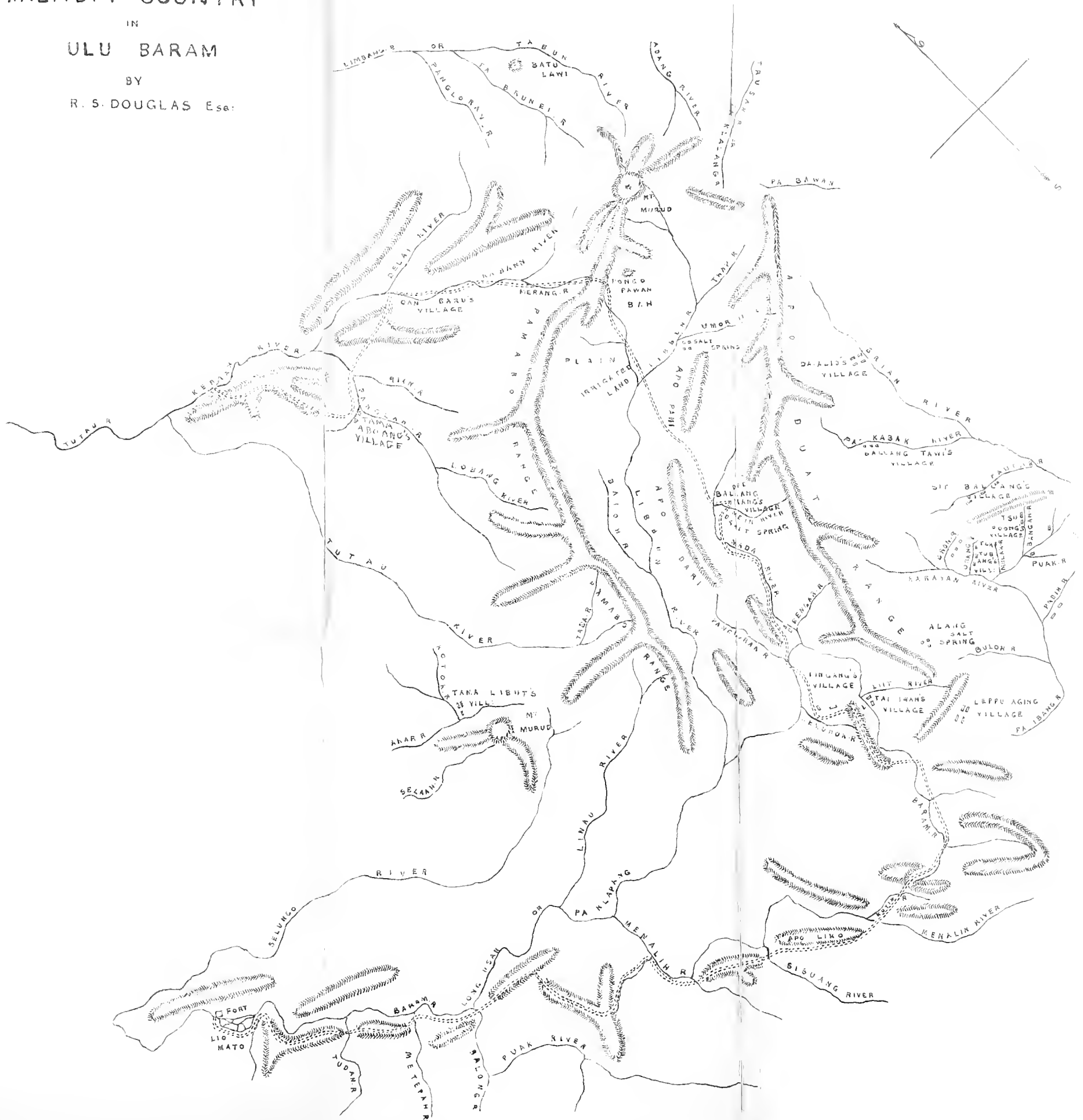
KALABIT COUNTRY

IN

ULU BARAM

BY

R. S. DOUGLAS Esq.



26



II.—An Expedition to the Bah Country of Central Borneo.—By R. S. DOUGLAS, RESIDENT OF BARAM, SARAWAK.

I suppose that to the great majority of persons, Borneo, with perhaps the exception of New Guinea, is quite the least known country in the world, and the fact that a "Wild Man" came from there and a famous race-horse was named after him, and a vague idea of head-hunters and pirates are the limits of knowledge of the ordinary individual about this island. I remember on one occasion when I was at home on leave, in the course of conversation with a dear old lady, she acquired the information that I was working in Borneo, and remarked, "Oh dear, how interesting! Let me see, that is somewhere in the West Indies, is it not?" It would certainly surprise a great many people in England to know that nearly half of this enormous island is under British protection, the greater part of this being ruled by an Englishman, Sir Charles Brooke, as Rajah of Sarawak, and the remainder is governed partly by the British North Borneo Company and partly by the Sultan of Brunei under direct British control, and that under these different régimes, piracy and head-hunting have practically become things of the past, and instead flourishing towns and villages exist along the coast, and savagery and jungle are giving way to such things as electric light, telephones and telegraphs, railways, and even that latest herald of civilization, the motor-car.

However, far away in the interior, the native still reigns supreme in his pristine state of wildness, and, although a parental Government tries to persuade him to divert his energy into working jungle produce, such as gutta-percha, india-rubber or rattans, every now and then the spirit of the old Adam bursts out and a party of young braves will go dancing over the border and burn down the village of a neighbouring tribe and slaughter as many of the inhabitants as possible. This, of course, means retaliation on the part of the injured tribe, and so a blood feud is at once started and goes on merrily until the Government interferes and due punishment is

inflicted on the breakers of the peace. Fines and pledges are paid up with a sort of resigned expression as if to say: "We have had our fun and so now we must pay for it," and after the rites of peacemaking have been undergone, the whilom enemies are once more friends and may be seen toasting one another in draughts of native beer.

It is one of these expeditions sent out to admonish some tribes who had been breaking the peace that I intend to attempt to describe in the following lines.

The expedition was directed against some tribes of Kalabits, living right in the very centre of Borneo, in a sort of no-man's land on the borders of Sarawak and Dutch territory. These had been raiding and killing Sarawak subjects for some years past and as they had refused to listen to the peaceful arguments of various ambassadors, who had been sent to try and persuade them to allow Government to adjudicate on their grievances, a force was despatched against them a few years ago, which in seven roaring days in the enemies' country destroyed 30 villages and killed some 200 of the offenders. After this sharp lesson they and several adjacent tribes sent down messages saying that they were prepared to make peace, with the result that I received instructions to proceed up country and meet the chiefs of these tribes and arrange peace. As I had to pass some hostile tribes before I could meet with these people, I determined to take a good strong force with me, as with a show of strength and the result of the recent attack still ringing in their ears, I expected that they might consider discretion the best policy and also decide to make peace, in which course I was justified as subsequent events showed.

On October 25th I left the Fort at Claudetown on the Baram River, and accompanied by five policemen and 200 Kayans and Kenyahs under their two chiefs Tama Wan Bayer and Tama Lawai Jau, we proceeded up a tributary called the Tutau. The Kayans and Kenyahs are two large interior tribes, who have lived under Sarawak rule for some years now, and owing to the powerful influence of their chiefs, are quite peaceable and well-behaved. At first our journey was quite uneventful, in fact monotonous, paddling in long war-canoes from day-break to sunset. However, when we had left the Fort some ten days, we got into the rapids and cataracts

for which the Tutau River is famous. The crews of the canoes dropping their paddles, now used long poles to pole the boats up the rapids, and, in the more dangerous ones, when half the people were in the water pushing and heaving and the other half pulling from the rocks, the scene became quite exciting and lively. As usual the Kayans and Kenyahs, who are about the finest boatmen in the world, got the canoes through all right, and after four days poling, pulling and pushing, we safely reached our landing place up a side stream named the Kebaun, from which we had to commence our march inland.

On the first day's march we reached a friendly Kalabit village, Panglah, where we stopped two days to enable us to collect carriers and divide up the loads. Whilst here a curious ceremony was performed. The Kayans and Kenyahs erected a large platform, in the centre of which was a huge trunk of a soft wood tree. One of the oldest Kayan chiefs, a magnificent figure in full war-paint of war-coat and helmet covered with the black and white feathers of the hornbill, then got up and addressing the assembled company informed them of the objects of the expedition and how much depended on the behaviour of the younger men to bring it to a successful and peaceful issue, but, and here his voice grew louder and more vigorous, if in the event of trouble, any one of his people did not fight to his last gasp in defence of the Sarawak flag, he there and then cursed them by all their gods to the nethermost hell. Then drawing his sword and grasping it with both hands, he leapt into the air and, on reaching *terra firma* once more, dealt the tree trunk a furious blow, cutting out a big chunk and repeated this time after time until he was exhausted, every blow being accompanied by the name of some deity, or the manner of some awful death which would happen to him or his followers if they broke faith with the Government or deserted the cause. Then followed a procession of Kayan, Kenyah and Kalabit chiefs, each protesting his loyalty and courage to the accompaniment of resounding blows with his sword on the hapless trunk until eventually it was cut through, when the performance ceased.

We were here joined by some two hundred friendly Kalabits, so our whole force amounted to about 500 strong.

Two days more marching brought us to the foot of the Pamabo Range of mountains, which towered up some 4,000 feet above us. The next day we clambered up these heights and were rewarded by a splendid view from the summit. In front of and below us was stretched out the plain of the Kalabit country. This great plain is bounded on three sides by the great mountain ranges of Pamabo, Murud, and Apo Rewat, which in places run up to 8,000 feet in height, whilst on the fourth side lie the head waters of the Baram River. These mountains are much higher above the plain on their outer face than on the inner, and I should think that this enclosed tableland must be between two and three thousand feet above sea level. It was a magnificent sight, and the contrast of the dark green of the foliage and white limestone of the mountain cliffs, shimmering and glittering under the fierce rays of the tropical sun, was wonderful. In front of us we could see for miles towards the boundaries of Sarawak and British North Borneo territory, and on our right there shot up 7,000 feet into the air, that strange peak, seeming to rise like a needle out of the plain, Batu Lawi, around the base of which one is said to be able to walk in five or six hours.

From here we descended into the plain, which near-by had been thoroughly irrigated and was covered with crops of rice in various stages of ripeness. It is strange that these Kalabits, the wildest and furthest from civilization of all the tribes in Borneo, should be the only interior people to irrigate their fields, and therefore are able to obtain two crops of rice in the year. All the other interior races farm by felling the jungle and burning it and then planting out the grain, which is a most wasteful method and destroys an enormous quantity of valuable timber. In the evening we reached the small village of Ballang Lam Bah, and spent two nights here, as we heard varied reports as to the reception that we were to receive at the hands of the hostile tribes along the Border, so decided to wait until we heard more definite news.

The next day we started off to walk across to the big village of Pun Mein, and took extra precautions, as we expected to be attacked by the numerous tribe living on the Brian River. However, we reached the village at the foothills of the Apo Rewat Range in the afternoon,

and were greeted by the chief, Ballang Maran, after an unmolested march. Here good news awaited us, as Ballang Maran informed us that all the neighbouring tribes had decided to come in and make peace at his instigation, as otherwise they feared that they might suffer the same fate as those tribes who had resisted the Government Expedition already referred to.

Whilst we were discussing the programme as to what we were to do on meeting these tribes, we suddenly heard a mighty shout from the hills above the village. The Kayans and Kenyahs, who were busy building leaf-roofed shelters for the night, immediately dashed for their arms and sent back a yell of defiance and stood prepared for all emergencies. However, Ballang Maran, on sending to inquire, found that it was an embassy from the Pa Kabak tribe under their famous marauding chief, Ballang Tawi, who had come to make peace. The Kayan and Kenyah Chiefs quickly asserted their authority, and when the ambassadors arrived at the house they passed through the encampment and everybody was busy again building huts, but all arms were concealed close at hand in case of treachery.

Ballang Tawi then walked boldly forward through all the friendly Kalabits, who were his deadly enemies and at any other time would have cut his head off without compunction, and shook me warmly by the hand and made the usual polite inquiries as to my health, and when I had arrived. He was a short, well-made man, and seemed very young to have earned on the warpath the terrible name that he has. The preliminaries to the peace ceremony were then gone through, which consisted in a small pig being stabbed with a spear and with this bloody weapon Ballang Tawi touched the breast of each of the friendly Kalabits as they filed past him. This ceremony was then repeated by a Kalabit chief to Ballang Tawi's followers and once more for the benefit of the Kayans and Kenyahs with me. This enabled the various parties to sit down in the same house and discuss the proposition of the peacemaking, which, all the details having been arranged, it was settled to hold on the morrow. Native beer was then produced and the Kayans and Kenyahs exchanged drinks with Ballang Tawi and his people. Great care, however, was

always taken by anybody receiving a drink that the man who offered the drink should first take a sip, so as to show that it was not poisoned, as these interior people are great adepts at removing their enemies in this treacherous manner; the poison being concealed under the finger-nail, and this is casually dipped into the drinking-bowl. None of the Kalabits with me could join in the drinking, as if they did so before the peace-making had been performed, they would render themselves liable to die some most horrible death.

The next morning embassies from the Pa Brian and Pa Utak arrived, so preparations for the peace-making were hurried forward. In the afternoon the different parties began to collect in the spacious verandah of Ballang Maran's house. All the friendly Kalabits to the number of some seven or eight hundred collected at one end of the house, whilst at the other end were about a thousand of the erstwhile foe, and in between, to act as a barrier in case of either party being carried away by their feelings, were seated the Baram Kayans and Kenyahs. The proceedings were opened by Ballang Maran making a speech informing the different parties as to the objects of the meeting and he trusted that the peace-making would be carried through by mutual good feeling and, pointing to the Sarawak flag hanging over his head, hoped that their future life under that flag would be one of prosperity and peace. This was followed by a speech by the Kayan chief, Tama Wan Bayer, who pointed out the benefits of living under the Sarawak Government, that they could go about unarmed in the fields and in the jungle, and sleep peacefully at night, and have no fear of the treacherous foe lurking behind trees and in brushwood, and their customs and religion would be undisturbed, and they would receive justice in their disputes. And for all these benefits the only thing the Government demanded of them was that they should make peace with their neighbours and give up the life of indiscriminate raiding and killing, in which they had hitherto indulged. This was followed by speeches from the chiefs of the hitherto hostile tribes, who said that they were prepared to make peace with one another and give up the custom of going on the warpath, and in case any of them were killed by enemies in the future, they would trust to the

Government to retaliate and obtain satisfaction for them.

A large pig was then produced and laid down in front of the seat where all the chiefs were collected, and one chief after another, taking a firebrand and slightly singeing the pig's bristles, with a loud shout of "Oh Bali Boin," meaning "Oh spirit of the pig," asked the pig to show by signs on its liver as to whether this proposed peace was in reality a peace and likely to last, or was it a temporary arrangement and only entered into to pacify the Government, if the latter, then would Bali Boin show who were the people, the Kalabit under Sarawak Government or the stranger Kalabit now within his gates, who were deceiving in this matter. If on the other hand it was a real peace and entered into by the different tribes with intention of keeping, then, if at any future date any of them broke this peace by murder or sudden attack, might the gods blast that tribe, and might they and their women and children die the rottenest and most ignominious of deaths. Having thus cursed one another all round and having pledged one another in flowing bowls of rice beer, the pig was slain and the liver cut out and examined by experts, who said that Bali Boin showed that peace was to be a real and a lasting one, and that it would be no fault of the Government if it was broken. This statement produced a cheer, and after certain blood-money and compensation had been paid over to settle up long-standing feuds between the various tribes, erstwhile foes fell into each others' arms and entered on a drinking bout which lasted until the early hours of the morning. This was interspersed with snatches of song, as a Kayan or Kenyah chief toasted a Kalabit chief to the tune of the magnificent Kayan drinking song, and the Kalabits retaliated in that extraordinary rhythm of theirs: "An do kan, do do kan," the opening lines of which sound like the internal rumblings of a volcano, so deep down goes the singer's voice. The now friendly chief, Ballang Tawi, came up to me at midnight and exclaimed that the omens must have been very good when I started on this expedition, and on my asking the reason why, said, on account of all these hitherto hostile people meeting together and no quarrel or fight having taken place. Hitherto

not only had he been on unfriendly terms with the Baram people, but also with the remainder of the border tribes, and the only occasion on which he had met them before was on the warpath.

The next day he and Tama Lawai, the Kenyah chief, went through the ceremony of "berpirit" or blood-brotherhood. This ceremony consists in each man making a small cut on the upper arm of the other and taking a drop of blood therefrom; this is put into a cigarette and smoked in turn by each, after which a fowl is killed as a sacrifice, and the gods are called upon to witness the fact that the two men are now to be looked upon as brothers, and that if in trouble must help one another, or in starvation share the last grain of rice, etc. After which gifts were exchanged, which consisted on the part of Tama Lawai of a spear, a white coat, and a pair of Chinese trousers. These latter caused much amusement, as Ballang Tawi, not understanding the use of such things, put both his legs into one leg of the trousers and strutted about with the other leg waving in the wind behind him!

The next day we went and visited the neighbouring salt-spring from which the people of this village obtain their salt. After about an hour's walk, we came to a long building, everything of which was made of bamboo from the posts to the tiles. This was the salt factory, and the sight which presented itself to our eyes on entering was fit for a Dante's Inferno. Great long furnaces into which logs of wood twelve feet long were being thrust for fuel and on top of which were placed huge shallow iron cauldrons, and around these flitted and hovered half-naked attendants, whose long hair and wild appearance in the hot smokey atmosphere, all formed a "toute ensemble" absolutely savage and unearthly, and reminded one of the stokehole of a P. & O. liner in the Red Sea. On closer examination we found that the process consisted in baling the brine from the springs near by into the cooking pots; whilst this was boiling the salt coagulated around the brims, from which it was scooped into bamboo vessels. The mouths of these latter when full were then stopped up and the whole thrust again into the furnace and after a few minutes withdrawn, when, the bamboo having been burnt off, the salt appeared hard and white

in a long cylindrical shape. This salt is then exchanged with the neighbouring tribes for weapons, rubber, or paddy, and is also valuable as a cure for goitre on account of its iodide properties.

The springs were comparatively small holes in the ground, but I was informed that they had been flowing since the memory of man and showed no signs of failing. The water on being tasted was very brackish and bitter and reminded one of Epsom Salts. This taste by a curious contradiction of sense is called by the Kalabits "mein" meaning sweet, and the salt is actually given in small pieces to the children to nibble, in the same way that we give a child a lump of sugar to keep it quiet.

From Ballang Maran's house we marched on for a couple of days accompanied by small embassies from the different tribes with whom we had just made peace until we got to the village of Tama Abo Tingang on the Lemudoh River. We had marched all the time down this cultivated plateau and through several small villages, until on the second day we struck the Baram River once more. It was here an insignificant stream of about ten yards wide. The Kayans playfully cut off chips of wood and threw them into the stream, asking them to bear tender messages to their wives and loved ones down-river.

We spent four days at this village and went through the same performance as at Ballang Maran's house with the tribes from the Karayan River, with the exception that it was much more ticklish work, as these were the actual people who had been attacked by the Government. Tingang had got all the chiefs ready to receive me, but at my first appearance they all bolted like rabbits into the house. However, everything passed off successfully. From here onwards at every village up the Baram River we were met by embassies from the neighbouring tribes and luckily no disturbances took place, and my followers began to acquire quite a liking for these peacemakings, as after the strain of the first meeting of hostile parties was over, it meant unlimited rice beer, and pig and buffalo meat galore. The Kayan and Kenyah chiefs kept their men well in hand, and in spite of all these jollifications I never once saw a Kayan or a Kenyah intoxicated.

We proceeded on up the Baram River for two more days, until one could easily jump across it from bank to bank, and then turned inland and marched in a south-westerly direction. By this we saved going all round the large bend the Baram River makes to the north. Here also our large Kalabit escort left us, and we parted with many friendly farewells and cheers.

It was very interesting travelling now, as our route was all through the oldest jungle, absolutely untouched by the hand of man. One day just before crossing the Manaleh River, a tributary of the Baram, a large rhinoceros charged right into the vanguard and unfortunately got away after being stabbed by a Kayan spear. The views we got from the tops of mountains were beautiful. This was much the roughest part of the whole journey and as the Kayans were anxious about being attacked by a powerful Kenyah tribe, the Uma Lims, in Dutch Borneo, they hurried us along at a good pace. On the third day a body of men whom I had sent on ahead to select a place for the night's encampment, came charging back with the news that they had come on the tracks of a large party evidently from over the border. Orders were at once given for the force to close in, and, having put out guards all round, we encamped where we were in the pouring rain. The next morning we proceeded on and came across the tracks which had been reported and counted traces of where about forty men had rested. We pressed on and arrived at Balong River that night, two marches from Lio Mato, where the head of navigation is, and where we were to meet a relieving party under Mr. King, Assistant Resident.

On the way we found further traces of the supposed hostile party, but were reassured by finding remains of such civilized goods as Huntley and Palmer's Cabin biscuits and sardine tins, and also a copy of the "Overland Daily Mail." When we arrived at Lio Mato by a forced march the next night, I found that the supposed hostile party were some Kayans under Mr. King, who was trying to meet me on the road. They had, however, followed up the banks of Baram and so just missed us, but meeting a party of Kalabits turned back and arrived on the next day.

From here down to the Fort there was nothing special of interest and we enjoyed a luxurious trip down-river, lying on our mattresses in the long Kayan war-boats, whilst we shot rapid after rapid in quick succession, a method of travel which was much appreciated after the long march. We reached the Fort again in five days.

The Kalabits, to which race all the above-mentioned tribes belong, are of Indonesian origin. They are, with the exception perhaps of the Dayaks, the most industrious of the inhabitants of Borneo. All the tribes beyond the Pamabo Range are entirely self-supporting, growing their own rice by irrigation, making their own cloth out of bark, and as I have related making their own salt, which they trade to obtain steel for making their weapons of offence. Until quite recently they had had no experience of the trade goods of civilization, and needless to say few of them had seen a white man before. I was very much struck with the industry of the women, working all day in the paddy fields without any covering whatsoever on their heads. Their dress consists of a small petticoat of bark-cloth, now being replaced by blue cloth, reaching down to the knee, and a loose bark jacket down to the waist. On their heads they wear a sort of helmet of blue and red beads, each as thick as one's thumb; a Kalabit heiress is recognised by the size and weight of her head-gear, as these beads are very old and valuable.

The men's clothing is scantier still, consisting of a loin cloth and a coat made out of deer or bear skin, which also serves as a war-coat in case of attack. The men chiefly employ themselves in felling jungle for hill farming, in the chase, working rubber and, if possible, in taking a head; all the rest of the work in the field and house is done by the women-folk. They are great drunkards, and on the march we passed several large stones standing up by the side of the path, and on inquiry were informed that they were to denote that some chief had had a big "irop" or drunk there. They sit down to a number of jars of rice beer and go on drinking day and night until they are finished. The extraordinary thing is that the race does not deteriorate, as they are fine big strapping men, and the women are very strong. I was very much struck with the

Kalabit big toe. It is very long and sticks out from the foot more after the fashion of a thumb. It must be very useful in clutching hold of roots and projections when climbing the hills.

Their religion is of the slightest. They own to a "Superior Being" and various semideities, and also every object has a spirit of its own, which has to be pacified before anything can be done with it or to it. They unconsciously have one delightful trait. Whenever a big chief dies, his people go to the top of a neighbouring ridge and fell all the trees on it as a door for the soul to fly out, and then celebrate this with a feast and lots of beer. But these clearings give one the chance of getting most wonderful views over the surrounding country, which would be otherwise impossible.

As I have said before they have a name for being treacherous, but I think that this has arisen by force of circumstances, as until recently the number of feuds between the different villages made life impossible unless subterfuges were practised. In some villages I heard matters were in such a state that the men of two neighbouring houses would be at enmity and take the first opportunity of killing one another, whilst the women-folk were quite friendly and intermixed daily; so I expect that this trait will die out with better communications and a lasting peace.

These people live in long houses consisting of anything from four to twenty doors or rooms. The house is divided in half by a wall running the whole length of it. The front half is one long verandah and is used as a general sitting room, whilst the back half is partitioned off into rooms, each room or door being the possession of a separate family. These are generally wretched smoky hovels, and even the Kayans and Kenyahs with me complained of having to live in them. The people are, however, most hospitable, and make very genial hosts, and after the first meeting get over their shyness and become quite friendly. The women were curiously not at all afraid or shy as is the case generally with savage races, but boldly came forward and were soon being chaffed and exchanging the usual pleasant retorts with the

Kayans. I must confess that the Kalabit women will certainly never be renowned for their beauty. I don't think I have ever in my life seen such degraded, sensual faces as they had. Curiously amongst these people it is the women who make the first advances in love and proposals of marriage. May not the possession of this privilege, together with the consequent lack of any necessity for them to attract and charm the opposite sex, be the reason of the disappearance of their beauty and grace? If so, let this be a warning to suffragettes!

The climate up on the Mein plateau was delightful. There was not too much rain apparently, and the temperature was delightfully cool, in fact at night quite cold, so that we all had to sleep near fires and were glad of a thick blanket, whilst in the morning one tested the temperature of the water in the stream with one's toes just like one tries a bath in England on a frosty morning. If only communication was better I am sure the Kalabit country would have a future before it as the health resort of Borneo.



III.—New Plants from Sarawak.—By H. N. RIDLEY, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.

The plants described below are partly from species collected in Sarawak by various collectors and preserved in the Singapore Herbarium, and some which have been introduced into cultivation.

Ophiorrhiza axillaris, n. sp.

Herbaceous or rather shrubby plants over a foot tall, usually branched stem hairy. Leaves ovate, to lanceolate narrowed at the base and oblique, apex acute, 2 to 5 inches $\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, thin glabrous above and beneath when adult younger leaves hairy with sprinkled hairs above, and midrib and nerves brown hairy, above green beneath pale, nerves 10 pairs brown, when dry. Stipules setaceous from a broad base. Cymes axillary or terminal short, solitary or several; peduncle in fruit $\frac{1}{4}$ inch usually hairy, cymes three branched, each branch with 3 flowers, crowded. Flowers subsessile $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long. Calyx tubular with acute lobes half as long as the corolla hairy or glabrescent. Corolla cylindric glabrous, lobes short blunt not recurved. Stamens very slender filiform. Fruit glabrous broadly triangular upper margin emarginate $\frac{1}{4}$ inch across $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep.

Borneo, Sarawak, Matang (Hullett, Haviland 84, Ridley) at 2,000 ft. alt. Remarkable for its axillary inflorescence not secund, but simply cymose. It varies in size of leaf and amount of hairiness apparently according to habitat.

O. Havilandii, n. sp.

A herb or with somewhat woody stem, a foot tall, simple or with a few branches. Bark black when dry. Leaves lanceolate acuminate at both ends, occasionally ovate lanceolate, scabrid on both surfaces, especially on the midrib beneath, above fuscous, beneath when dry ochreous, nerves fine eleven pairs, $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 inches long 1 inch wide, petiole 1 inch. Stipules short with setae. Peduncles axillary or subterminal 1– $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Cymes half an inch long with short branches flowers on the terminal branches. Pedicel very short $\frac{1}{20}$ inch. Calyx cupular with very short obscure teeth, hardly $\frac{1}{16}$ inch long. Corolla tubular straight $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, lobes short ovate, spreading a little at length. Stamens included. Capsule fan-shaped, margin straight, side wings broad, cells small $\frac{1}{8}$ inch across.

Borneo, Sarawak, Matang (Ridley 11758) Haviland (1709) Braang (Haviland 57 common).

Easily distinguished by its lanceolate leaves yellow beneath, long peduncle and small cyme.

O. arenicola, n. sp.

Stem woody 6 inches tall with long fibrous roots. Leaves lanceolate acuminate crowded, base shortly narrowed margins waved, rather fleshy above dark smooth with a few scattered thick trichomes, beneath yellowish with the nerves covered with close red hairs, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long 1 inch wide, petiole $\frac{1}{4}$ inch hairs. Stipules with several setae. Cymes short several compound in the upper axils hairy $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch including peduncles. Pedicels short as long as the calyx, which is dilated with fairly long acute lobes all hairy. Corolla-tube cylindric $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long glabrous, lobes short blunt. Capsule $\frac{1}{4}$ inch across and half as wide deeply emarginate puberulous.

Sarawak, Puak (Ridley 12449) in sandy woods.

Allied to *O. reticulata* but with fleshier leaves, nerves and reticulations hardly visible, stem, petiole, and young parts covered with curled red hairs short compact inflorescence, and the flowers in cymes not secund racemes.

O. reticulata, n. sp.

Stem woody black 9–12 inches tall leafy towards the top. Leaves oblong ovate or lanceolate, base rounded or shortly cuneate, apex obtuse or subacute, above dark colored minutely pustular, beneath greyish white, nerves and reticulations conspicuous covered with red brown tomentum, nerves 10 pairs 3–5 inches long $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, petiole $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long covered with red brown tomentum. Stipules setiform. Peduncles axillary or

subterminal $1\frac{1}{2}$ –3 inches long (in fruit) cyme branches short 3 or more lengthening to half an inch rather crowded. Flowers secund approximate rather numerous, all tomentose mealy. Pedicels very short as long as the calyx. Bracts none. Calyx $\frac{1}{20}$ inch, dilate at base with short blunt lobes. Corolla barely $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long tubular dilated at the top with short blunt lobes not spreading tomentose with short processes. Fruit nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch across papillose, cells prolonged to apices, upper edge deeply emarginate; very broad V shaped.

Sarawak, Jambusan (Ridley 12364) and Bau (11756). Limestone rocks (Haviland 8495).

Very conspicuous from its pale elegantly reticulated underside to the leaf, crowded suberect cyme branches, and red brown tomentum, in some parts developing into small pointed papillae. Apparently confined to limestone rocks, for both the localities I got it were on the limestone.

Psychotria elegans, n. sp.

A graceful woody climber with a slender stem $\frac{1}{10}$ inch through, light brown bark and internodes half an inch long. Leaves coriaceous glabrous $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, oblanceolate base long acuminate, apex shortly acuminate blunt, nerves almost invisible 4 pairs, petiole $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Stipules annular $\frac{1}{10}$ inch long with two pairs of minute points. Inflorescence a compound corymbose cyme an inch or more across, with three main branches on a peduncle an inch long. Flowers very numerous small sessile. Bracts minute ovate acute. Calyx obconic, with very short acute teeth. Corolla $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long tube very short, lobes 5 short rounded at the tip as long as the tube. Stamens nearly as long as the lobes, with hairs between. Fruit (very young) obovate to pyriform terminated by the sepals. Pyrenes with 2 obscure ridges.

Borneo, Sarawak, on Matang at 900 feet elevation (Ridley 12294 Hewitt). Allied to *P. polycarpa* but much more slender with different leaves and smaller inflorescence.

Bulbophyllum barrinum, n. sp.

Pseudobulbs small conic half an inch long covered with fibres of sheaths as is the rhizome, half an inch

across, roots copious and dense. Leaf lanceolate thinly coriaceous subacute base cuneate narrowed to the petiole 6 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, petiole 3 inches long. Raceme 6 inches long erect slender. Flowers numerous distant. Bracts lanceolate acuminate caudate, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long as long as the ovary. Sepals lanceolate acuminate, the lateral ones gibbous saccate at the base $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Petals lanceolate caudate minutely pustular half as long as the sepals. Lip shorter than sepals, lateral lobes semi-elliptic thin large, mid-lobe long linear fleshy pustular narrow. Column very small with a long foot; stielidia rather long acuminate subulate.

Borneo, Mt. Penrissen 3400 feet (Moulton).

This belongs to the affinity of *B. leptosepalum*, Lindl., and *B. montigenum*, Ridl., but differs chiefly in its curious lip with the long narrow midlobe.

Eria (Eriura) melaleuca, n. sp.

Stem a foot tall terete leafy. Leaves linear acuminate coriaceous 7 to 10 inches long $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide sheaths $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Racemes 2 terminal 4 inches long densely floriferous to the base. Bracts $\frac{1}{10}$ inch long ovate acute persistent glabrous. Rachis woolly. Flower yellow $\frac{1}{5}$ inch across, ovary and pedicel $\frac{1}{5}$ inch long white woolly. Sepals lanceolate obtuse pubescent, mentum slightly gibbous very inconspicuous in flower. Petals much thinner lanceolate nearly as long narrow. Lip with a very short narrow claw, limb broad nearly orbicular in outline, three lobed, side lobes large elliptic obtuse, mid-lobe transversely oblong disc of lip fleshy elevated with two thickened nerves, broad and ending in a rounded point on the apex of the limb. Column short, foot long, anther large hemispheric.

Borneo, Sarawak, Maropok Mt. Lawas (J. C. Moulton, September, 1909).

Nearest to *E. major*, Ridl., but the lip is much shorter and broader, the terminal lobe specially wide and not clawed. When dried the blackened perianth contrasts strangely with the white woolly ovary giving the whole raceme an odd appearance.

Eria Moultonii, n. sp.

Stems tufted, pseudobulbs sub-cylindric $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long covered with broad sheaths lanceolate acuminate papery, $\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Leaves narrowly lanceolate

acuminate at both ends, acute 6 inches long $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, thinly coriaceous or almost membranous, narrowed into the slender petiole 1 inch long. Scape lateral from the axil of a sheath slender 3 inches long with about six distant flowers, rachis white hairy. Bracts ovate acute glabrous keeled $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long. Pedicel and ovary longer woolly hairy. Sepal upper lanceolate, laterals triangular broader sprinkled with hairs $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. mentum short and obtuse. Petals narrowly lanceolate acuminate glabrous. Lip fleshy pubescent, side lobes about half its length narrow obtuse, mid lobe tongue-shaped lanceolate obtuse base of lip broad, no calli. Column short half as long as its foot, which is channelled with an elongate triangular groove broadest at the lip base. Anther rather large, cells wide.

Borneo, Ulu Lawas, August 1909, J. C. Moulton.

Allied to *E. Maingai* J. Hook. fil, differing in its pubescent sepals, and fleshy tongue-shaped lip like that of a *Bulbophyllum*.

Eria cymbidifolia, n. sp.

Pseudobulbs none, a short stem about 2 inches long covered with the bases of the dead leaves. Leaves distichous linear 15-18 inches long $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 inch across, apex acuminate, base jointed, joints about 3 inches. Raceme 5 inches long, peduncle terete 4 inches long. Flowers numerous crowded, glabrous white, buds tipped pink. Bracts very small lanceolate acuminate. Posticous sepal ovate oblong, laterals very much wider oblique subacute white tipped with pink outside. Mentum fairly long thick blunt. Petals shorter ovate spatulate. Lip oblong, base saccate, side lobes porrect free, apices triangular subacute, the lateral keels run the whole length of the side lobes horizontally, their edges meeting in the middle line and covering in the cymbiform lip which is full of nectar, the only access to which is a circular opening at the base of the lip; terminal lobe ovate acute. Column very straight fairly long, foot at base crimson and pubescent. Anther broad rounded not beaked. Pollinia 8 in. two masses each mass of two unequal pairs; clinandrium shallow with a median ridge.

Borneo, Pontianak (C. in H. B. Singapore 1893), Sumatra, Deli Baros (cult. 1910). A very curious plant

from its *Cymbidium*-like foliage, and absence of pseudobulb and the curious boat-like lip covered in with the keels lying horizontally.

Platyclinis triloba, n. sp.

Pseudobulbs approximate cylindrical conic one inch long, covered with large lanceolate acute sheaths. Leaves lanceolate linear narrowed at both ends 10 inches long by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide or smaller, narrowed gradually into the petiole which is hardly distinct. Raceme with the leaf very slender about 8 inches flowers very small rather distant. Bracts $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long lanceolate acute. Flowers $\frac{1}{8}$ inch across. Sepals lanceolate acute. Petals smaller. Lip 3-lobed base with two thick raised ridges or wings, limb 3-lobed broader than long, side lobes oblong rounded mid lobe narrow linear acute. A dark coloured spot at each side of the base of the side lobes. Column tall, stielidia from the base large linear obtuse, petaloid. Margin of clinandrium ovate longer than the anther.

Sarawak, Mt. Penrissen at 3,800 feet (Moulton).

Very distinct in the free stielidia and the curious broad lip.

Acanthephippium Lycaste, n. sp.

Pseudobulbs cylindrical 2-6 inch long $\frac{1}{2}$ inch through, joints green. Leaves 3, 20 inches long 4 inches wide including petiole broadly lanceolate plicate herbaceous 5 ribbed narrowed into the petiole, shining. Flowers in a raceme about 4 from base of pseudobulb, peduncle 3 inches stout covered with large green bract triangular lanceolate acute keeled 2-3 inches long. Peduncle stout one inch long white spotted purple, covered by its bract. Upper sepal lanceolate oblong obtuse fleshy $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, laterals connate saccate with a spur blunt, ovate obtuse with spur 2 inches long. Petals narrower and shorter lanceolate obtuse all fleshy; outside white inside white with dark crimson lake spots. Lip claw adnate to sepals yellow spotted limb entire oblong rounded at the tip curved near the base, sides elevated rounded white fleshy margin with small crimson spots at tip, centre towards apex orange with spots and streaks of dark crimson, keels only one very low and obscure raised line in the centre. Column foot adnate to sepals white,

yellow at the base with 3 crimson slashes at base and one on each side below the stigma; free portion of column short and thick; anther conic white adnate by a process at the back of the clinandrium. Stigma very broad rounded heart-shaped; rostellum short, margins retuse.

Sarawak, Kuching, fl. H.B.S. June 1911.

This it appears quite different from *A. Curtisii*, Rchb. fil, "Gardener's Chronicle," 1881, page 169, as it has no side lobes and no ridges on the lip. *A. Curtisii* was obtained in either Sumatra or Borneo. Its lip resembles more that of a *Bulbophyllum* than that of an *Acanthephippium*. It was brought by the Head Gardener of the Singapore Botanical Gardens, B. K. Sahib. It is the prettiest of all the genus as far as I have seen them and reminds one of *Lycaste Skinneri* in colouring of the flower, but cannot be said to be as fine a plant as that old favourite.

Agrostophyllum arundinaceum, n. sp.

Stems a foot or more long $\frac{3}{16}$ inch wide somewhat flattened. Leaves linear acuminate subcoriaceous acute 6 inches long $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide sheaths $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Capitulum sessile pale half an inch through with 3 or 4 broad ovate truncate darker colored bracts at the back. Flowers 3 in short racemes covered with pale ovate oblong blunt bracts finely ribbed, the lowest empty $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Flowers shorter than their broad oblong boat shaped bract $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Pedicel thick half as long. Sepals ovate obtuse. Petals linear obtuse shorter and much narrower all apparently white. Lip as long as the petals fleshy dark colored apparently purple, entire, shoe-shaped, rounded at the tip and thick, sides thinner at base wrapping the column with a transverse ridge or lamina towards the base cutting off a sunken space as nectary. Column as long as the lip, dark colored. Anther large rather broad and low deeply emarginate at the back. Pollinia large elliptic. Clinandrium deep with a high dorsal point. Stigma large and wide with a prominent V-shaped lower margin. Base of column below the stigma very short.

Borneo, Mt. Poe at 2,000 feet alt. on a rock, Oct. 1909 (C. J. Brookes 5).

A very curious plant with its short racemes of glumaceous bracts, concealing the small flowers. The lip is quite spurless, having only a continuation of the

central depression cut off by a transverse lamina. The large stigma with its elevated V-shaped lower margin is peculiar.

Saccolabium odoratissimum, n. sp.

Stems pendulous 2 feet or more long often purple. Leaves fleshy lanceolate acute, base rounded $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, sheaths half an inch long ribbed when dry. Flowers in 1 or 2 short peduncles just above the axils, peduncles bearing 1-3 flowers. Bracts very short triangular lanceolate. Pedicels $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Sepals and petals subsimilar-obovate spathulate tips rounded, yellowish blotched with light red $\frac{1}{5}$ inch long. Lip base with two broad lobes oblong meeting in the mid-line at their apex, tips excurved, mid lobe ovate acute pure white with violet central spots in a depression at the base. Spur horizontal short half as long as the pedicel, dilated at the apex, and rounded; median callus between the side lobes an elevated ridge ocreous covered with pubescence; spur-callus linear bifid short yellow ocre, and pubescent at tip. Column white. Stelidia erect broad, obtuse. Anther ovate beaked. Pollinia globose bilobed pedicel long linear spathulate, disc oblong ovoid.

Borneo, ———, Mrs. Dare's Garden, fl. October 1909. Brought by Mr. Dare from Borneo some years ago. Exact locality not known.

Habenaria elatius, n. sp.

A tall plant 2 feet high with stout woolly roots and eight leaves. Leaves on a stem four inches long oblanceolate acuminate acute gradually narrowed to the base with a prominent keel, flaccid when dry 8 to 10 inches long, 2 inches across in the widest part which is towards the tip. Raceme nearly 2 feet long, base nude with about 30 distant green flowers. Lowest bracts lanceolate acuminate caudate $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, uppermost ovate acuminate $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Pedicel and ovary 1 inch long. Sepals upper one ovate cymbiform adnate to the petals keeled with a strong nerve running up each side at the junction with the petals; lower sepals oblong falcate obtuse narrowed slightly towards the base $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Lip short $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, trifid, base narrow linear limb rhomboid ovate with a short cylindrical filiform tail on each side and a longer terminal one. Spur half an inch long cylindrical slender curved slightly

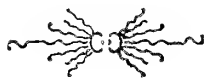
and slightly dilate towards the tip. Column short, anther subhorizontal, with long slender processes linear lanceolate acute. Pedicel of pollinia very long slender.

Borneo, Sarawak, Bungo Range (November 1909) (C. J. Brookes 44).

Dracaena Hewittii, n. sp.

A shrub? Leaves elliptic lanceolate narrowed slightly to each end apex acute base narrowed into a flat petiole, 7 inches long by 2 inches across, petiole $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, sheaths about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Panicle erect terminal about 9 inches long, with two short $\frac{1}{2}$ inch branches at the base. Bracts ovate cuspidate, lowest one $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. Flowers slightly pedicelled in very short branches $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long 3 or 4 together, in the axils of small ovate apparently red bracts. Flower $\frac{2}{5}$ inch long apparently white. Perianth lobes linear free nearly to the base. Stamens as long as petals, anthers linear obtuse. Style fairly stout. Stigma trilobed rounded. Fruit rather small as big as that of *D. Porteri* 1-2 seeded.

Sarawak, Baram (Hewitt).



IV.—The Ferns of Mount Penrissen.—BY CECIL J. BROOKS.

The following list of ferns collected on Mount Penrissen during the month of April 1910 makes no claim to completion, indeed the short period at the writer's disposal was sufficient only for him to follow one trail to the summit and return by the same route; to make a comprehensive collection of the ferns of this large area would entail a very prolonged residence on the mountain.

The large number of new species* discovered shows that this somewhat isolated group of mountains is botanically in its fern flora as interesting as its fauna has proved to be; and it appears just to conclude from this small collection that the ferns of the Penrissen group are not so closely connected with those of the other well-known mountains of Sarawak proper—Mounts Matang, Santubong, Poe and the Bungo Range—as the ferns of those mountains are connected with one another.

According to the most recent determination † Penrissen has an elevation of 4100 feet; it is the highest of three peaks, Mounts Seruru and Prang being the names of the other two; it is situated at the source of the—so-called—left-hand branch of the Sarawak river, within fairly easy access of Kuching and distant from the sea about 60 miles. Several naturalists have visited it, including Dr. G. D. Haviland, who, I believe, devoted no special attention to the fern flora.

In considering the local distribution of these ferns the conditions are similar to those existing on all mountains in Sarawak; where the foot-hills are covered with old jungle, an extremely humid atmosphere is always maintained and ferns are numerous; above, for an elevation of 1000 to 2000 feet, where the atmosphere is comparatively dry and the trunks develop to their greatest proportions, thus creating a gloom, they become scarce

* In a collection of five species of Selaginellas determined by Professor Hieronymus four proved to be new to science.

† *Sarawak Gazette*, January, 1910, p. 5, "Mount Penrissen," by J. C. Moulton.

Sar. Mus. Journ., No. 2, 1912.

or almost absent; this is succeeded by a zone of smaller timber and rocks, on which filmy ferns are especially numerous; also in the moss forest above where the trees are stunted or of small growth, they become most numerous and continue so to the summit, which in the case of Penrissen is a plateau with an area of 50 to 60 acres, but here ferns are conspicuously absent; two or three species only are sufficiently hardy to stand the exposed situation.

I have to thank Dr. E. B. Copeland of the College of Agriculture, Los Bânos for kind help with identifications and for describing the new species.

[At Mr. Brooks' request I have added the names of other Penrissen ferns which were collected on that mountain by Mr. R. Shelford in May 1899, and by myself in November 1909. A list of the former collection was given by Bishop Hose as an appendix to Mr. Shelford's account of his expedition in the *Journal of the Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society*, 1910 (No. 33, p. 25). The few species taken by myself on Penrissen were identified by Dr. E. B. Copeland. Both collections are preserved in the Sarawak Museum herbarium.

These few additions to Mr. Brooks' list are given in square brackets, duly authenticated by the initials of the collector, viz., Mr. Shelford or myself].—J. C. MOULTON.

MARATTIACEAE.

Angiopteris, Hoffmann.

Angiopteris ferox, Copel. spec. nova.

An enormous fern, the hairy stipe and rachis render it a conspicuous plant. Common near summit. Alt. 3500–4000 feet.

Macroglossum, Copeland.

Macroglossum alidæ, Copel.

Dense clumps on ridge in moist old jungle. Alt. 300 feet, at foot of Penrissen.

Bau, Mount Singie.

Marattia, Swartz.*Marattia fraxinea*, Sm.

On ridge in damp jungle. Alt. 500 feet.
Tropical Asia, Africa and Australia.

GLEICHENIACEAE.

Gleichenia, Smith.*Gleichenia vestita*, Bl.

Common. Alt. 4000 feet.

Mt. Matang, Mt. Santubong, Mt. Dulit, Mt. Poe
and Mt. Bengkarum, Malaya.

Gleichenia japonica, Spr. (*Glongissima*, Bl.).

A very large long-leaved form, which appears to be a
variety peculiar to this mountain. One of the few ferns
found growing on the summit. Alt. 4100 feet.

Japan to India, Polynesia, Australia.

HYMENOPHYLLACEAE.

Hymenophyllum, Smith.*Hymenophyllum* spp.

Four species as yet unidentified.

[*Hymenophyllum demissum*, Sw.

Mt. Penrissen; November, 1909.

Malaya; Polynesia, New Zealand]. J. C. M.

Trichomanes, Linné.*Trichomanes digitatum*, Sw.

Alt. 3000 feet.

Mt. Santubong, Mt. Poe, Mt. Matang.

Asia, Polynesia, Mascarenes.

[*Trichomanes maximum*, Bl.

Mt. Penrissen, lower slopes to 3800 feet; May 1899
and November 1909.

Malaya; Polynesia, Queensland]. R. S. and
J. C. M.

[*Trichomanes javanicum*, Bl.

Mt. Penrissen; November 1909.

Tropical Asia, Polynesia and Australia]. J. C. M.

Trichomanes apiifolium, Pr.

Very common on rocks in shady jungle. Alt. 3000 feet.

Mt. Matang, N. Borneo. Natuna Islands.

Malaya, Philippines, Polynesia, Norfolk Island.

[*Trichomanes parviflorum*, Poir.

Mt. Penrissen; November 1909.

Malacca, Australia, Madagascar and Mascarenes].
J. C. M.

Trichomanes pluma, Hk.

On rocks in mossy jungle. Alt. 3000 feet.

Mt. Matang, Santubong, Bungo Range. N. Borneo.

Perak, Malaya, Samoa, New Caledonia.

Trichomanes, spp.

Three more species as yet unidentified.

CYATHEACEAE.

Cyathea, Smith.

Cyathea paraphysata, Copel. spec. nova.

On ridge at foot of Penrissen in damp old jungle.
Alt. 500 feet.

Cyathea borneensis, Copel. spec. nova.

In fairly open forest. Alt. 3500 feet.

Cyathea Brooksii, Copel. spec. nova.

Common; fronds seldom fertile. Alt. 3500-4000 feet.

Cyathea recommutata, Copel. (Mett).

Common on marshy plateau. Alt. 3000 feet.

Malacca, Batjan.

Balantium, Kaulfuss.*Balantium Copelandi*, Christ.

A single plant found growing on a recent landslip
Alt. 4000 feet.

New to Borneo. Luzon, Negros.

POLYPODIACEAE.

Dryopteris, Adanson.*Dryopteris crassifolia*, O. Ktze.

Alt. 3000 feet.

Mt. Matang, Bungo Range.

Malaya, Burmah, Philippines.

Dryopteris calcarata, O. Ktze.

Common on the banks of the Sarawak River near
Pankalan Ampat.

Mt. Matang, Mt. Dulit.

Malaya, India, Philippines, Hong Kong.

Dryopteris athyriocarpa, Copel.

Common in open jungle. Alt. 3000 feet to near
summit.

Bungo Range, Benkarum mountain. Borneo.

Dryopteris paucisora, Copel. spec. nova.

Small clumps on nearly vertical rock-face under
water drip. Alt. 3000 feet.

Dryopteris amboiensis, O. Ktze.

On limestone rocks Sarawak River near Pankalan
Ampat.

Generally common.

India and Malaya.

Dryopteris acanthocarpa, Copel. spec. nova.

On moist rocks. Alt. 2700 feet.

Dryopteris lineata, C. Ch.

On rocks in torrent. Alt. 2500 feet.

Bungo Range.

Malaya.

Diplazium, Swartz.*Diplazium* (near) *bantamense*, Bl.

On ridge at foot of mountain. Alt. 200 feet.
Santubong.

Diplazium hosei, Christ.

Common. Alt. 3000 feet to summit.

Diplazium acuminatum, Bl.

Terrestrial in moss jungle. Alt. 3500 feet.
Malaya.

Diplazium cyatheifolium, Pr.

In damp old jungle on ridge at foot of mountain.
Alt. 400 feet.

Philippines, New Guinea, Polynesia.

Diplazium, sp.? (sent away for identification).

A large fern. Alt. 3500 feet.

Asplenium, Linné.*Asplenium squamulatum*, Bl.

Sennah; epiphyte on trees over river.

Generally common in Sarawak.

Malaya.

Asplenium trifoliatum, Copel.

Abundant on moist rocks. Alt. 2500 feet.

Tringos.

Asplenium vulcanicum, Bl.

Epiphyte on trees over torrent. Alt. 2000 feet.

Santubong, Mt. Matang, Lundu, Niah, Bau, Bidi.

Malaya, Ceylon, South India, Philippines.

Asplenium sp. (sent away for determination).

On tree over mountain stream.

Sarawak River, Tipong.

Phegopteris, Fée.

[*Phegopteris* (*Goniopteris*) *firmula*, v. A. v. R.

Mt. Penrissen, May 1899]. R. S.

[*Phegopteris Hosei*, v. A. v. R.

Mt. Penrissen; November 1909.

A variety occurs in Sumba Island]. J. C. M.

Dennstaedtia, Bernhardt.

Dennstaedtia ampla, Bedd.

In old moist jungle on ridge near foot of mountain.
Alt. 500 feet.

Sena Serin River.

Malacca, Perak.

Tapeinidium, C. Chr.

Tapeinidium pinnatum, C. Chr.

A very broad form occurring also on the Bungo Range; this fern appears to vary considerably, each locality producing its characteristic form. Alt. 3000 feet.

Mt. Poe, Mt. Santubong, Mt. Matang.

Malaya and Polynesia.

[*Tapeinidium gracile*, v. A. v. R.

Mt. Penrissen; lower slopes, November 1909.

Malaya]. J. C. M.

Humata, Cavanilles.

[*Humata repens*, Diels (*nec* J. Sm.).

Mt. Penrissen. Alt. 3500 feet, May 1899.

Tropical Asia and Australia, Japan, South China, Mascarenes and Seychelles]. R. S.*

Humata sp.? (near *repens*, Diels.); sent for determination.

Mt. Bengkarum.

A constant form of constant occurrence.

Alt. 2500 feet to summit.

* Mr. Shelford's collection of ferns from Penrissen, described by Bishop Hose consists of twelve species. For the sake of completeness, the whole list is here appended together with Bishop Hose's comments.

Odontosoria, Presl.*Odontosoria chinensis*, J. Sm.

On moist rock in shade; not common. Alt. 3000 feet.

Matang, N. Borneo.

Tropical Asia, Polynesia, Japan, China, Comore and Mascarene Islands, Madagascar.

Lindsaya, Dryander.*Lindsaya repens*, Bedd.

A large mass, on moist rock over torrent. Alt. 1200 feet.

Tropical Asia, Polynesia, Mauritius.

Lindsaya sp.? (sent for determination).

On moist rocks. Alt. 3000 feet.

There is also a minute form, probably young plants of the above, growing on moist rock near summit. Alt. 3900 feet.

[Extracted from the *Journal of the Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society*, No. 33, 1900, p. 25] :—

“ 1. *Trichomanes maximum*, Blume. 4100 feet, common.

“ 2. *Davallia (Hinnata) pedata*, Smith [= *repens*, Diels] 3500 feet.

“ 3. *Lindsaya cultrata*, Swartz.

“ 4. *Lindsaya concinna*, Smith.

“ 5. *Lindsaya scandens*, Hk.

“ 6. *Polypodium (Goniopteris) firmulum*, Baker. Previously recorded from Mt. Dulit only.

“ 7. *Polypodium (Eupolypodium) decorum*, Brack, 3500 feet.

“ 8. *Polypodium histellum*, Bl. This species is new to Borneo being previously recorded from Java, Perak, Ceylon, Philippines and China.

“ 9. *Polypodium obliquatum*, Bl. Also new to Borneo.

“ 10. *Polypodium (Goniophlebium) (?)* sp. nov. This is a very interesting fern. ‘No other simple form of the sub-genus has been found in this part of the world, so far as I know.’ (G. F. S. & S.).

“ 11. *Nephrodium (?) lineatum*, Coleb.† None of the fronds fertile. If correctly identified, new to Borneo.

“ 12. *Acrostichum (Chrysodium) sp. (?)* near *blumeatum*, Hk. No fertile fronds.”

† [Malayan Ferns by Capt. C. R. W. K. van Alderwerelt van Rosenburgh, 1909, makes no mention of an author of this name; the species is possibly *Dryopteris (Nephrodium) lineata*, C. Christensen, which is given with the distribution “Malaya.” The only other *Nephrodium lineatum* is that described by Beddome in *Ferns of British India*, a species which has been sunk as a synonym of *Dryopteris uvophylla*, C. Chr. by the author of *Malayan Ferns.*]—]. C. M.

[*Lindsaya concinna*, J. Sm.

Mt. Penrissen. Alt. 3500 feet. May 1899.
Malaya]. R.S.

Lindsaya montana, Copel. (or near it).

On rocks in torrent. Alt. 1000 feet.
Philippines.

Lindsaya cultrata, Sw.

On rocks. Alt. 3000 feet.
Common throughout Sarawak.
Tropical Asia, North Australia, East Africa.

Lindsaya scandens, Hk.

Scandent near base of trunks. Alt. 3000 feet and
higher.

Common on most mountains of Sarawak.
Malaya, Tropical Asia.

Lindsaya orbiculata, Mett.

On rocks. Alt. 1000 feet.
Common in Sarawak.
Tropical Asia, Australia.

Lindsaya nitida, Copel. spec. nova.

Terrestrial; a very attractive fern. Alt. 3500 feet.
Common.

Lindsaya davallioides, Bl.

Common in shady jungle. Alt. 3000 feet and above.
Common in Sarawak.
Malaya.

Adiantum, Linn.

Adiantum pulcherrimum, Copel. spec. nova.

On dry sandstone ledge below overhanging rock.
Alt. 3700 feet.

Pteris, Linn.*Pteris rangiferina*, Pr.

On dry sheltered rocks. Alt. 4000 feet.
New to Borneo. Described from Java.

Pteris sp. near *pellucida*, Pr.

On scattered rocks in small stream. Alt. 3000 feet.
Malaya, North India.

Pteris Grevilleana, Wall.

Terrestrial in shady jungle. Alt. 3500 feet.
The plants are seldom fertile, and the fronds always
digitate.
Malacca, Philippines, North India, Siam.

Antrophyum, Kaulfuss.[*Antrophyum latifolium*, Bl.

Mt. Penrissen. November 1909.
Malaya, North India and South China]. J. C. M.

Antrophyum plantagineum, Klf.

On mossy rock, shady jungle. Alt. 3500 feet.
Bungo Range.
Malaya, India, Philippines, Polynesia.

Antrophyum subfalcatum, Brack.

A common epiphyte on trees overhanging river near
Pankalan Ampat.
Malaya, Polynesia.

Antrophyum reticulatum, Klf.

A common epiphyte. Alt. 2500 feet.
Very generally distributed in Sarawak.
Malaya, Polynesia, Tropical Australia, Philippines,
North India, Madagascar.

Vittaria, J. Smith.*Vittaria longicoma*, Christ.

On trees in moist old jungle over small stream.
Alt. 300 feet.

Bau, Tringos.

Confined to Borneo.

Vittaria elongata, Sw. (probably).

Alt. 3000 feet.

Vittaria sp.? This may be a large form of *V. sulcata*,
Kuhn. (sent away for determination). Epiphyte on
trunk. Alt. 3000 feet.

Loxogramme, Presl.*Loxogramme involuta*, Presl.

Common on trunks. Alt. 2500 feet.

Mt. Matang, Bau, Sarawak River, Bidi.

Tropical Asia, China, Melanesia, Philippines.

Polypodium, Linn.*Polypodium hirtellum*, Bl.

On base of mossy trunk. Alt. 3500 feet.

Bungo Range.

Malaya, New Caledonia, South China.

Polypodium congenerum, Pr. (*nec* Hk.).

On trunk. Alt. 3500 feet.

Tringos.

Malaya.

[*Polypodium streptophyllum*, Bk.

Mt. Penrissen, foot of mountain, November 1909.

Also recorded from Singapore]. J. C. M.

[*Polypodium decorum*, Brack.

Mt. Penrissen. Alt. 3500 feet. May 1899.

Malaya, Ceylon, Polynesia]. R. S.

[*Polypodium soridens*, Hook.

Mt. Penrissen, lower slopes, November, 1909.

Confined to Borneo]. J. C. M.

Polypodium obliquatum, Bl.

A large form. Alt. 3000 feet.

Malaya; Ceylon, South India.

Polypodium oodes, Kze.

Identical with specimen in Sarawak Museum, *P. oodes*, Kze., but more nearly resembles the description of *P. rudimentum*, Copel.

On sheltered sandstone rock. Alt. 3700 feet.

North Borneo, Baram district, Sarawak.

Philippines.

Polypodium incurvatum, Bl.

A rare fern. Alt. 3000 feet.

Mt. Bengkarum, Mt. Matang, Baram district.

Malaya, Himalayas.

Polypodium palmatum, Bl.

A very common fern from 3000 feet to summit.

Bengkarum, Bungo Range.

Malaya, Sulu and Philippine Islands.

Aglaomorpha.

Aglaomorpha brooksii, Copel. spec. nova.

Growing in immense masses at some height on trunks. Alt. near foot to 3000 feet.

Mt. Bengkarum.

Hymenolepis, Kaulf.

Hymenolepis spicata, Pr.

A very long form. Alt. 3000 feet.

Common in Sarawak.

Tropical Asia, Australia, Polynesia, Philippines, Madagascar, Mascarene Islands.

Cheiropleuria, Presl.*Cheiropleuria bicuspis*, Pr.

On rock hanging over ravine. Alt. 3000 feet.

This form is so large with conspicuous difference from the small type that it may well rank as a variety.

Mt. Lingga, Mt. Dulit, Mt. Poe, Mt. Bengkarum, Bungo Range.

Philippines, Malaya to Liu Kiu and New Guinea.

Leptochilus, Kaulf.*Leptochilus decurrens*, Bl.

Common on moist rocks, seldom fertile. Alt. 3000–3500 feet.

Tropical Asia.

Leptochilus cuspidatus, C. Chr.

On moist rocks. Alt. 1000 feet.

Bungo Range.

Tropical Asia, Australia, Polynesia, Seychelles.



V.—Pepper Growing in Upper Sarawak.—By G. DALTON.

HISTORICAL.

A large area of the low, undulating land watered by the Sarawak River and its upper branches, has been for a long time past given over to the cultivation of the pepper-vine; and it is with the pepper industry of this region that the following notes propose to deal.

In regard to the general cultivation of this plant in Borneo in former days, we learn from Messrs. Baring-Gould and Bampfylde's recent book* on Sarawak, that as far back as the middle ages "this cultivation attracted particular attention to the island; and to obtain a control over the pepper trade by depriving the Turks of their control over the trade in spices was one of the main incentives to the discovery of a route to the East by the Cape." The same writers go on to suggest that pepper was probably introduced first by the Hindus, and that the Chinese, finding the industry a profitable one, improved and extended its cultivation. In 1809, we are told, the estimated export from Brunei was 3,500 tons, and that a hundred years before that the export from Banjermasin was 2,000 to 3,000 tons. Sir Spenser St. John † in 1856 noticed remains of deserted pepper-gardens far up the Limbang River (Kuala Madihit), which were known to have been worked by a not-long-departed settlement of Chinese, and other writers have made similar notes on this subject in different parts of Borneo.

* *A History of Sarawak under its Two White Rajahs*, by S. Baring-Gould and C. A. Bampfylde, 1909, pp. 430, 431.

† *In the Forests of the Far East*, by Sir Spenser St. John, 1863, 2nd Ed., Vol. II., p. 330.

Sar. Mus. Journ., No. 2, 1912.

Turning now to the history of the pepper industry in Sarawak proper, of which the land drained by the Sarawak River forms the central and most important district, Messrs. Baring-Gould and Bampfylde write that:—"After many previous failures the foundations of this large industry, which is entirely in the hands of the Chinese, were laid in 1876 by the Rajah in conjunction with certain local Chinese merchants."*

After that date the industry steadily prospered and eventually Sarawak Pepper gained for itself the name of being superior to any grown elsewhere. The Keh Chinese, who are the principal growers, found it extremely profitable, and numbers flocked into the country to cultivate the article; the gold workers in the same district gave up their uncertain work in favour of this surer road to riches, and when the highest prices were reached some six years ago, many of them wisely took the opportunity to sell out and return home to China with their fortunes made. With prices of \$60 and more per pikul for white pepper and about \$30 for black to be obtained in those days at an expenditure of about \$10 to \$15 per pikul, it will at once be seen that as a profitable undertaking, that of pepper-growing left little to be desired. However, such is the way of "booms," after a big rise, there comes a heavy fall, and this pepper boom was no exception to the rule; so the prices dropped lower and lower, and a great many of the smaller planters, spoiled by the high prices previously reigning and unable to give up their acquired luxurious ways of living, were completely ruined; some go so far as to say that the Sarawak pepper industry was killed. During the last two or three years, however, there has been a slow but steady recovery, confidence is returning, more gardens are being taken up again, and as if in sympathy with the unfortunate planters, the price of pepper has slowly risen. And with the present price of \$30 odd per pikul for white pepper, and \$15 for black, quite a good profit can even now be made.

The following table † shows the growth and decline of the Pepper Industry in Sarawak.

* *Op. cit.* p. 436.

† Obtained from statistics published in the *Sarawak Gazette*, 1901-1909, and the *Sarawak Government Gazette*, 1910-1911.

Amount (in pikuls) of White and Black Pepper exported from 1900-1910:—

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
White Pepper ..	} 32,967	} 37,016	41,806	56,475	59,295
Black Pepper ..			4,694	4,510	3,809

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
White Pepper	66,920	80,275	76,109	76,164	62,565	55,205
Black Pepper	7,664	10,217	10,834	8,783	7,043	6,203

The following table * shows the number of pepper-gardens and vines registered annually in Sarawak proper during the same period:—

	KUCHING.		BAU.		PAKU.	
	Gardens.	Vines.	Gardens.	Vines.	Gardens.	Vines.
1900 † ...	901	864,910	1,049	908,230	... †	...
1901 ...	196	108,973	230	99,262
1902 ...	196	98,221	90	32,318	90	31,300
1903 ...	250	122,910	104	38,684	178	67,960
1904 ...	337	170,222	89	36,310	177	54,920
1905 ...	329	192,729	59	20,210	89	29,412
1906 ...	102	36,230	31	6,791	46	11,310
1907 ...	56	23,080	19	5,890	21	5,050
1908 ...	25	10,600	5	3,485	14	1,350
1909 ...	35	15,930	1	200
1910 ...	53	18,220	5	1,214	14	3,770

The increase shown from 1908 to 1910 is being maintained, and up to December 78 gardens with 26,190 vines have been registered during 1911 in Kuching.

* Compiled from statistics supplied by Mr. G. C. Gillan, Government Registrar, and Mr. C. Ermen, Resident in Charge at Bau, to whom my best thanks are due for their kind assistance.

† The first order providing for the registration of Pepper Gardens was issued in 1900, hence the large number registered that year.

‡ Gardens in Paku district were registered at Bau during 1900 and 1901.

It should be noted that a certain number die out every year, but as these are not always reported accurate figures are not obtainable.

PEPPER.

The species in cultivation here is that known scientifically as *Piper nigrum*, which belongs to the order *Piperaceae*. Flowers are usually diœcious. Distribution: India, Ceylon and the East Indies generally.

SOIL.

Practically the whole of Upper Sarawak, where the pepper vine is cultivated, consists of a stiff yellow clay, which quickly becomes friable on exposure to the elements; this forms an excellent base for the main roots of the growing vine, and the Keh Chinese have learnt that good top soil, which has an underlayer of the stiff clay, when collected and carefully burnt, forms a perfect top dressing. All sandy soils make poor burnt earth. The making of good burnt earth is a fine art, the slightest actual *burning* of the soil reducing the earth to a very poor article; it needs gently roasting, and from start to finish requires watching. It is essential that all pieces of charcoal should be picked out of the finished product.

RAINFALL.

The average annual rainfall* registers some 150 inches, two-thirds of which fall during the North-east Monsoon; droughts of over 30 days are rarely experienced.

POSITION.

The best position for a garden is a plane, preferably in a sheltered position, which slants slightly towards the east.

PREPARATION OF GROUND.

The jungle is felled and burned, and afterwards all remains of stumps and roots, etc., are collected into heaps, covered with top soil and fired. The ground is next lined and sticks about 4 feet high are placed 6 × 6 feet to mark positions for the vines, drains being allowed for where necessary.

* For notes on Kuching rainfall see Shelford in *Sarawak Gazette*, 1902, p. 141; Hewitt, *op. cit.* 1906, pp. 27-31, and Moulton, *op. cit.* 1911, pp. 9, 10.

The ground is now left for one to two months to dry and is kept quite free of weeds, etc., whilst good drains are made all round.

Next the ground round the sticks is hoed to the depth of a foot and then piled up to form small mounds about one foot six inches high, and to these mounds is carried the burnt earth obtained from the burning of the stumps, etc.

PLANTING.

The vine is invariably propagated by cuttings, plants from seeds proving too unreliable, these cuttings are obtained from the terminal shoots of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ year old vines; these vary in price but can generally be bought for $\frac{3}{4}$ cts. a piece. They are planted straight out, nurseries not being necessary, the cuttings are from 1' 6" to 2' long and when planted should have four to six joints covered by the soil; they are planted at an angle of about 45° on the east side (as a rule) of the centre stick at a depth of four to six inches, with the top of the cutting leaning up the stick; they are covered with fern leaves, or grass, as protection against the sun, and this protection is left on till the cutting has begun to shoot, say $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 months. In dry weather the cuttings may need watering. The cuttings within a week or so of being planted receive a first small application of burnt earth which is afterwards applied regularly every 4 months; in some cases, they apply one basket every month for the first year. After some eighteen months of the burnt earth treatment, ordinary or "raw earth" is substituted, and the vines show excellent growth after this application; if, however, it is continued for more than one application the vines immediately begin to fall off. The "raw earth" chosen is alternately the stiff yellow clay and the best top soil; the vines thus receive a dressing of either one or the other about every fifteen months. As soon as necessary the young shoots are tied to the stick with soft bark or twine, and after 4 to 6 months the permanent posts which are of the hardest wood obtainable, *bilian*, *sauwer*, or *resak*, 12' long by roughly 4" square (minim.), are placed 2' deep in the centre of each mound, the temporary stick being discarded and the vine transferred to the post.

It has been suggested that the planters do not use the hard-wood permanent posts at the commencement and thus save all the trouble of changing the temporary sticks after a certain period, because such posts are injurious to the young vine. Seeing that the large surface and harder nature of such posts would give off more heat than would the small sticks of soft wood, there may well be some advantage in this extra labour. But as often as not when the pepper-planter has started his garden and paid the initial expenses, he has very little spare cash with which to indulge in bilian posts; these are improvements for which he has to wait until times are easier, and this no doubt is a cogent reason in many cases for the primary insertion of temporary sticks.

Originally, vines of five or six months' standing were taken down and layered to form a circle, some two feet in diameter, round the permanent post; the terminal shoot of the vine was then trained up the post in close proximity to its roots. Vines thus treated are retarded six months or so in growth, but they form much stronger plants, which will last a good twenty years if treated with ordinary care. This practice was discontinued by the new planters, who came in with the "boom," owing to the loss of time entailed.

Three main shoots only are trained up the post, these being tied at every joint (say every 4"). All flower is carefully picked off.

If cuttings are desired, from the age of 12-14 months, one main shoot only is allowed to grow, until the vine is 18 months old, when the cutting is taken and the vine treated with half a catty of Prawn Refuse in preparation for its first fruiting. All flowers, of course, up to this point have been rigorously destroyed.

By this method a good sound cutting is obtained which will form a strong vine later on. If the planter intended selling cuttings he would probably run up three shoots, but cuttings obtained from these would be inferior in quality to those obtained from the single shoot.

Similarly, although it is possible to obtain cuttings from a 6 months' old vine, such cuttings are usually weaklings. It is also possible to take three, or even four, lots of cuttings off one plant in a year, but again such are not to be recommended. It is far better, both for vine and cutting, to wait 18 months before taking the cutting.

Fruiting in the ordinary course of events takes a year; that is to say, within a year the crop is finished. During this time burnt earth is applied every four months and the gardeners are kept busy weeding, repairing drains, etc. In certain districts where pepper and gambier gardens have been combined, the refuse gambier leaves are commonly used as a top dressing between the pepper vines, in fact, covering the ground to a depth of several inches. In such cases burnt earth is hardly used, and the vines do equally well.

As will be seen from the above the first crop is obtained when the vine is from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old, the yield being estimated at 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ catties of white pepper per vine (4 to 6 catties of green pepper).

At the end of another year, say $3\frac{1}{2}$ years in all, the vine has reached the top of its 10 feet post and is considered full grown, the crop being estimated at 3 catties per vine. And this crop may be counted on for the next 8 to 10 years.

Each season as the crop is just finished, one catty of prawn refuse per vine is applied to the roots in preparation for the next season's crop.

The main cropping time falls between July and October; that is to say the cuttings are planted from November to January during the north-east monsoon, as the young plants require a lot of moisture, and they must be watered during the dry weather.

The average life of a vine in Upper Sarawak is from 10 to 12 years, though this figure *entirely depends* upon the care expended on the cultivation. With perfect cultivation there is no reason why vines should not produce crops up to 20 years and more. One of 30 years has been known to be still in crop; but that of course is exceptional.

The Chinaman recognizes three kinds of cuttings, characterized by:—

- (i) A very small leaf with rough surface which is the male and no use for obtaining fruit.
- (ii) A larger smooth leaf, which is the female and is used for planting.
- (iii) A yet larger smooth leaf, which is hermaphrodite and no use for planting.

In a well-run garden, however, one rarely sees the first and third kinds.

CROP.

To make white pepper, the spikes of fruit are picked just as they are turning red and are crushed under foot so as to loosen the berries from the stalks; the whole is then tied up in bags and soaked in water from seven to ten days. Slowly running water which gets the full heat of the sun is best, warm water accelerating the decomposition of the skin on the pepper corns. When the skins have become sufficiently loose (from seven to ten days) the pepper is put into tubs and washed and stamped upon until all skins and stalks have been extracted. The pepper corns which remain are then spread on mats and dried in the sun and the product is ready for the market.

To make black pepper the fruit is picked not quite so ripe as for white pepper, and is as a rule simply dried in the sun, the skin drying on to the pepper corn and turning black, the pepper is afterwards rubbed by hand so as to separate berries from stalks, and the latter are winnowed out.

A better method of preparing the article is, after picking, to boil the berries in water for a short time, and then dry them as above, this renders the skins tougher and gives a more uniform colour to the product.

PRUNING.

This commences as soon as necessary, sometimes at the 6th month, but more often later; it is regularly done year after year, and in this respect the pepper vine differs from many other spices; the more care and attention paid by the gardener in the matter of pruning his vines the better his crops will be, the main points aimed at are the prevention of any superfluous wood, and the avoidance of top-heavy vines. The best shape for a vine is a perfect cylinder, about 4 feet in diameter tapering slightly towards the top.

LABOUR.

A well-run garden should have one coolie to about 400 vines maximum.

DISEASE.

So far as is generally known there are three flying insects which attack pepper vines, and one bad ground grub. The former are common, and their ravages are checked by an application of Tuba Solution and Tobacco, used two or three times at intervals of four to seven days. In bad cases four applications have been found necessary. The mixture is sprayed over the vines, *both underneath and on the top* of the leaves and flowers, as the latter are forming.

The ground-grub attacks the roots and I believe can only be destroyed by opening up the roots and killing the individuals wherever found.

A dying back of vines, often on one side only, can doubtless be put down to *fomes*, which the gardeners cure by scarification and fully exposing the attacked roots to the sun for one to four weeks.



VI.—The Sea-Dayak method of making Thread from their Home-Grown Cotton.—BY THE REVD. W. HOWELL, OF THE S. P. G. MISSION, SABU, SARAWAK.

The Sea-Dayaks are more advanced in some ways than the majority of Bornean tribes, and the weaving of cloth from their home-grown cotton is an instance of this. The subject has been mentioned briefly by numerous writers, but a glance at the pages of Ling-Roth's valuable compendium on the races of Sarawak and British North Borneo, shows that after all the recorded details of this industry are distinctly meagre, and more recent books add but little further information. The purpose of the following lines therefore is to try and fill a small gap in our knowledge of Sea-Dayak life, by giving a detailed account of their process of making and dyeing thread from their home-grown cotton.

Separate farms or gardens (*empalai*) are set apart for growing cotton (*taya*) and the seed once planted soon develops, so that within a year of sowing, there is fruit sufficient to pick and utilize for cotton. It should be added that the Dayaks do not buy their cotton seed from local bazaars, but take it when needed from their own crops; where the original seed is supposed to have come from I am unable to find out.

After the cotton has been picked, taken out of its skin and dried, it is passed through a cotton gin (*pemigi*) in order to get rid of its seeds. Then from very early in the morning until about 9 a.m., it is threshed out on a mat with a cotton-beater (*pemalu taya*), the women using both hands for the work. It is believed that the strong heat of the sun hinders laxity, hence the early hours adopted for this part of the work. The cotton is threshed twice; first, into a flat piece averaging two to three feet square and some two inches in thickness; this is called a *lapis*. In the evening after dinner when everybody assembles in the long reception room (*ruai*) for all sorts of purposes such as settling cases, chatting or doing odd pieces of work, among other occupations one sees the *lapis* brought out, folded and placed on the thigh to be cut into very thin pieces and then gathered into a basket. The following morning the thin fragments of

cotton are put on a mat in order to go through the second threshing in order to reduce it to a still thinner *lapis*, this time to the thickness of a sheet of thick paper.

The following evening the *lapis* is to be *diluli*, which means to say it is to be rolled up into the thickness of one's finger so as to be ready for spinning. A *luli* is an instrument from six inches to a foot long, pointed and not bigger than one's little finger. After the *lapis* is rolled round the *luli* twice or thrice, it is cut off and placed in a basket. The cotton thus rolled is called *luli* also. The *luli* are then attached to a spinning-wheel (*gasing*) and spun into thread one by one. When the shuttle-pin (*mata gasing* or "eye of the spinning-wheel") is full up the thread is stretched in the *koali* or cotton-stretcher. It is then taken out and dipped in rice gruel (*kanji*) for some little time—this is called the process of *nyikat*; after being well saturated it is taken out and stretched lengthways in the *ruai* by means of two bamboos. After this it is combed with a cocoanut husk in order to smooth it and to take off any rice grains that are sticking to it; it remains thus until quite dry, when it is rolled up into a ball or balls; this last process being called *nabu*. The thread is now ready for the further processes of dyeing and weaving.

There are various kinds of Dayak cloth, which are obtained by different processes of dyeing. The following are the principal kinds:—

(i) *Kain chelum*, or black cloth. This is obtained by dipping the white thread first of all into *engkerbai* water for a night, a mixture made by boiling the leaves of the *engkerbai* shrub and mixing some *chunam* with it; this gives a pink colour to the thread, which is then washed and dried. In order to get the black colour it is dipped into a preparation of *tarum* water (made from the indigo plant in the same way as the *engkerbai* water). It is again washed and dried and will then be ready for use.

(ii) *Kain* or *pua mata*, which literally means "the unripe cloth," but technically speaking is the non-red cloth.

(iii) *Kain* or *pua engkudu*, which means the red cloth. The thread of this is called *ubong embun* because it has to be exposed to the dew for so many nights, the exact length of time depending on the woman who

conducts the operation. The mixing of this particular dye is supposed to be very difficult and perhaps only one in fifty knows much about it. The woman who becomes the recognized authority on this subject takes the name of "Orang tau nakar tau ngar," which means "She who knows the secret of measuring out the drugs in order to obtain the rich colour," and for this work she is well paid, the usual fee being a small jar (*tepayan*), a sacred stone (*plaga*), a small bell (*grunong*), and a brass ring (*chinchin tembaga*). Some of the "professors" affirm that they learnt the art from the fairy goddesses such as Kumang, Indai Abang, etc. With some Sea-Dayak tribes they even go so far as to make offerings to these goddesses, asking their help in the difficult work of dyeing the cotton red (*ngar* or *nakar ubong*). The woman who undertakes this particular kind of dyeing, first of all gets a piece of steel which she bites in order to strengthen her soul. This steel is called *kris samengat*. They make a great deal of fuss over the work of laying out the thread on the platform (*tajeu*), and the business of it is called the *kayau indu* or "warpath of the women."

As students of Dayak life know well, the Sea-Dayak bachelor in order to win the affections of a maiden must needs get a head first, similarly the Sea-Dayak maiden to win the affection of a bachelor must needs be accomplished in the arts of weaving and dyeing.

To *Kain* or *pua mata* can be added *ubong mata* or the unripe thread.

We may now continue the description of the process of dyeing the thread and weaving. After the thread has been rolled up into a ball, it is stretched in the loom to ascertain the length and breadth of the cloth to be woven; this process is called *mungga*. This being ascertained the thread is carefully taken out of the loom as it is, and fixed to the *tangga ubong* or "the ladder of the thread," to be tied (*kebat*) with the thread of the fibre of the *lamba* lily. This first process of *kebat* is to retain the white colour for the future pattern. After this is done the *kebat* thread is taken out of the *tangga ubong* and dipped into *engkerbai* water, and then dried. This, as mentioned above, gives a pink colour. After it is quite dry the thread is fixed again to the *tangga ubong* and *kebat* again for the second time. This second *kebat* is to retain the pink colour for the pattern, and is called

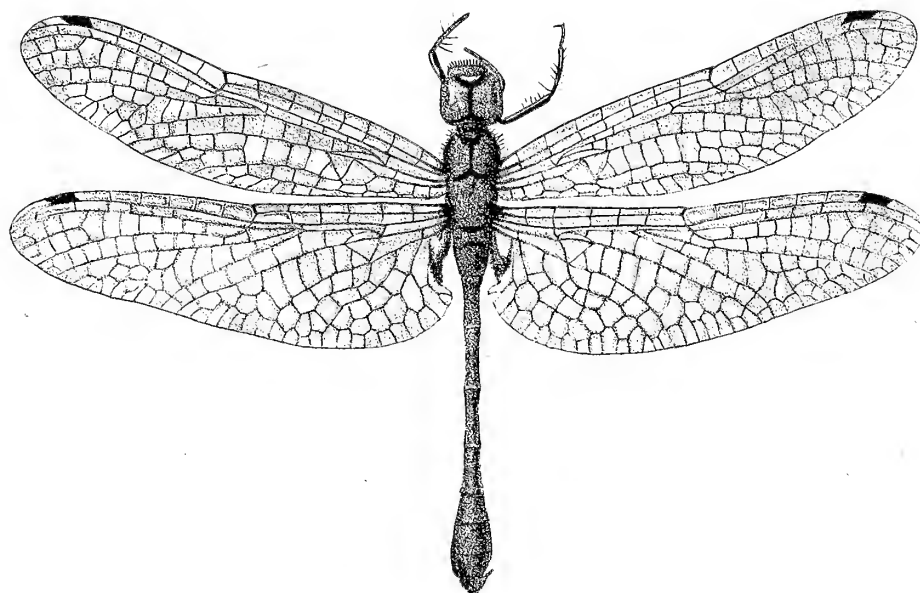
mampul. This being done the thread is taken out again from the *tangga ubong* and dipped into *tarum* or indigo water in order to gain the black colour. After it is quite dry it is fixed again for the last time to the *tangga ubong*. This process is called *ngetas tampok lemba*, which means literally "the cutting off of the knots," that is, to undo the knots. This being done the thread is carefully put into the loom for weaving.

In order to make the *kain* or *pua mansau*, *engkudu* or *embun*, the thread (*ubong*) is prepared in the following way:—

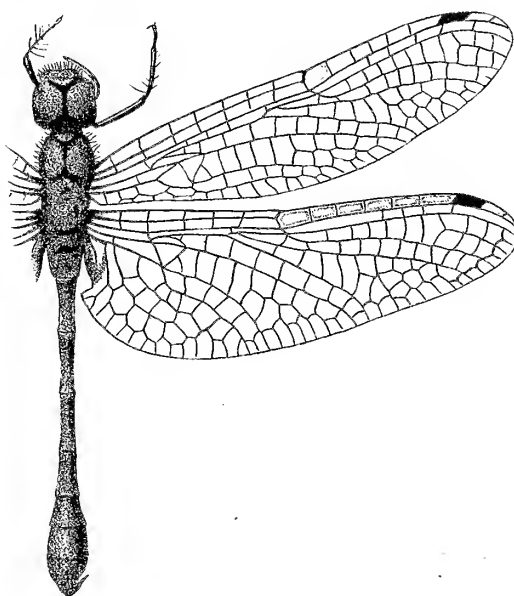
After being first dipped in saffron water (*kunyit*) it is subjected to the following concoction: (i) *kapayang* oil, made from *kapayang** seeds burnt and pounded in salt, and for proper preservation there should be plenty of salt; (ii) *klemintin* fruit, (iii) *klampai* fruit, (iv) *engkringan* fruit, and (v) ginger, all burnt and pounded in the same way. These are carefully measured out with a coconut shell in the correct proportions, and are then put into a wooden trough containing cold water. After this concoction has been well stirred and mixed the thread is dipped into it for twenty-four hours, during which time great care is taken to see that it is well saturated. It is then taken out and stretched on a mat for twelve hours and afterwards put out on the outside platform (*tanjeu*) for sixteen days, so that the sun and dew may complete the process. It should be noted that although dew is apparently regarded as a necessity, great care is taken to prevent the newly-dyed thread from getting wet from rain, and on the slightest suggestion of a shower, either by day or night, the thread is taken into the house. After eight days on the *tanjeu*, the thread is turned, so that the other side may receive similar treatment for the remaining eight days. The dyed thread is now washed, dried, dipped in rice gruel, combed and rolled into balls ready for weaving as described before.



* *Pangium edule*.



$\times 1\frac{1}{2}$



H. Campion photogr.

West, Newman lith.

METAPHYA MICANS, *Laidlaw*.

VII.—On a New Genus and Species of Odonata
from Sarawak.—BY DR. F. F. LAIDLAW.

Sub-family *CORDULIINAE*.

Group *CORDULINA*.

Metaphya, gen. nov.

Anal loop elongate, with longitudinal bisector; apex blunt, scarcely widened, not spurred. Triangle of hind-wing recessed to level of arculus. Discoidal triangles of all four wings, and internal triangles of fore-wings uncrossed. Sectors of arculus united at their origin. Short sector and upper sector of triangle (M_4 Cu_1) slightly divergent in fore-wing. Only one cubito-anal cross nerve in fore and hind-wings. Small species, abdomen markedly constricted after 2. Spindle-shaped in the male for its terminal quarter. Appendages small filiform.

*Relationship.**

The classification of the sub-family Corduliinae has recently been discussed by Williamson (1908) Needham (1908 *a*) and Tillyard (1910). These writers are agreed on a subdivision of the sub-family into groups characterized by the anal area. In the one group, *Corduliinae s. str.* of Williamson and Needham, Cordulina of Tillyard, the anal loop is elongate with a longitudinal bisector as in most Libellulinae. In the other group, *Macromiinae* of Williamson and Needham, regarded as including two groups of equal systemic importance by Tillyard, viz., Macromina and Synthemina, the anal area consists of a compact set of cells. *Metaphya* then falls into the Cordulina group. In this group a number of genera,

*Dr. Ris informs me in a letter that from a study of the venation as seen in the photograph, he is inclined to think it related to *Syncordulia*.

Cordulia, *Somatochlora*, etc.,* agree in having the triangle of the hind-wing recessed, the anal loop spurred to some extent at least, and M_4-Cu_1 of the fore-wing convergent. They may be regarded as forming a natural group I believe, and may be separated from the remaining genera of the Cordulina whose exact inter-relationships are much more difficult to tabulate. Amongst these genera *Metaphya* must take its place, and I cannot at present indicate its exact position much more clearly than this. In its very simple neuration it resembles *Idionyx* and *Gomphomacromia paradoxa*, but differs from both in having the hinder triangles recessed. In this it resembles more especially *Libellulosoma* and *Aeschnosoma*, but to me the relationship does not appear close and the character after all is probably one of specialization, hence I believe a more extended study of the morphology of these genera is necessary before an entirely satisfactory classification can be put forward.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES.

Metaphya micans n. sp.

Length of abdomen 17.5 mm.

Length of hind-wing 22.5 mm.

Head, upper lip black, vertex metallic blue-black.

Thorax above and at sides entirely of a metallic blue-black.

Abdomen entirely black, above testaceous. 1 and 2 yellowish brown below with a long brown genital appendage on 2 directed downwards and backwards. 7, 8, 9, 10, flattened from side to side. Terminal appendages short, a little longer than 10, black filiform, the upper pair blunt at their ends. Legs black, very dark brown, where they join the thorax. Seven antenodal

* The genera referred to are:—

Hemicordulia. Bengal, Madagascar, Austromalaysia.

Cordulia. Europe, North America, North Asia.

Procordulia. Austromalaysia, New Zealand.

Somatochlora. Europe, N. Asia, N. America, New Zealand.

Paracordulia. S. America.

Dorocordulia. N. America.

Helocordulia. N. America.

Tetragoneura. N. America.

Epicordulia. N. America.

Epithea. Europe, N. America.

cross-nerves in fore-wing. Wings, upper pair hyaline, lower pair tinged with orange-brown slightly. Membranule upper third white, lower part dark brown.

Type from Sarawak, 1910.

References.

Collections Zoologiques du Baron Edmond de Selys Longchamps, Fasc. XVII. Brussels 1906.

(1908) Entom. News. Vol. 19, pp. 428-431, 1908.

(1908a) Ann. Entom. Soc. America. i, No. 4, Dec. 1908.

(1910) Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 1910, Vol. XXXV. 2. pp. 312-377. pl. IV—VIII.

I am indebted to Mr. H. Champion for the photograph of *Metaphya* which illustrates this paper.

NOTE.—Corrigenda to "A Note on some Bornean Odonata," by F. F. Laidlaw, in *Sar. Mus. Journ.* No. 1, 1911.

P. 192, lines 5 and 13. For *frimrose*, read *pruinose*.

P. 192, line 33. For *Raphisma mermis*, read *Raphisma incermis*.



VIII.—A Contribution to the Study of the Insect Fauna of Borneo. A List of the Bornean Buprestidae. (Part II.) BY CH. KERREMANS.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW BUPRESTIDAE FROM SARAWAK (BORNEO).

The following description of new species from Sarawak completes the list of Bornean Buprestidae published by Mr. J. C. Moulton in this Journal (February 1911) and brings the total number of species now known from Borneo up to 226. Considering that the majority of the species here described have been discovered in the last two years only, it seems quite probable that there are many new species still to be discovered in this large tropical island, so rich in insect life; thus the present list must in no way be considered as final, but only complete as far as our knowledge of them goes at present.

The Types of all* the following species have been presented to my collection by the Curator of the Sarawak Museum, who realizes that such rarities should be preserved in a European collection where they will be safe from all the dangers of a tropical climate and more accessible for those who wish to study this interesting Family of Coleoptera. I take this opportunity of recording my thanks to the Curator of the Sarawak Museum for having given me the opportunity of extending my knowledge of this rich and varied fauna.

All the names of localities given after each species are those of places in Sarawak, i.e., the north-western portion of the island of Borneo, now ruled over by His Highness Rajah Brooke.

1.—*Philanthaxia auricollis*, n. sp.

Long. 4, 5; larg. 1, 8 millim. Ecourté, ovulaire, vert à reflet cuivreux avec les côtés du pronotum largement

* The Type of *Callopistus Moultoni*, described by me in my *Monographie des Buprestides*, 1910 (Vol. IV. p. 275), is in the Sarawak Museum. Sar. Mus. Journ., No. 2, 1912.

teintés d'or pourpré. Faciès et sculpture du *P. curta*, H. Deyr., mais plus parallèle, moins élargi au tiers postérieur et moins robuste, l'impression latérale du pronotum plus profonde, les stries élytrales plus rapprochées et moins sinueuses, les élytres sensiblement impressionnés sous la base qui forme un rebord saillant plus accusé vers l'écusson que sur les côtés.

Sarawak, Kuching, Sept. 1900 (Sar. Mus.).

2.—*Philanthaxia viridifrons*, n. sp.

Long. 6; larg. 2 millim. Plus allongé et moins large que le *P. curta* H. Deyr., tête verte à reflets cuivreux, pronotum cuivreux élytres plus sombres, d'un bronzé cuivreux; dessous vert; le disque du pronotum moins convexe, les impressions latérales à peine sensibles; les élytres sillonnés le long de la base, plus sensiblement sur les côtés; les stries élytrales moins sinueuses, ayant la même allure que celles du *P. auricollis* la ponctuation du pronotum plus égale et plus épaisse.

3.—*Anthaxia tricolor*, n. sp.

Long. 5; larg. 1, 7 millim. Subovale, assez convexe; tête cuivreuse, mandibules vert doré, antennes vert foncé; pronotum largement déprimé de part et d'autre le long de la base, noirâtre sur le disque, les angles antérieurs rouge feu, les dépressions de la base d'un beau vert clair légèrement bleuâtre; bronzé cuivreux terne, avec la suture largement teintée de vert bleuâtre; une tache de même nuance au milieu de disque, de chaque côté, à hauteur du sinus épipleural; les parties bronzées couvertes d'une fine pubescence rousse. La même pubescence sur tout le dessous qui est violet en avant et bronzé en arrière avec les pattes obscures.

Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

4.—*Chrysobothris latifrons*, H. Deyr.,

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. t. VIII. (1864) p. 98.

J'attribue à cette espèce un exemplaire mâle; la description de Deyrolle étant faite d'après une femelle. Le mâle que j'ai sous les yeux répond exactement à la description de Deyrolle, mais il est un peu plus petit

(13 mill. de long sur 5 de large) et présente une conformation tout à fait extraordinaire des antennes. Le front est très large, légèrement concave, sans carène arrière frontale, celle-ci remplacée par une simple ligne lisse située tout à fait en arrière; l'épistome est très large, et forme deux larges lobes latéraux anguleusement avancés et arrondis au sommet, et au milieu desquels sont implantées les antennes; ces lobes latéraux sont séparés par une large échancrure sinueuse avec un lobe médian anguleux. Les antennes sont constituées par un premier article formant une large palette triangulaire ayant à peu près un demi millimètre de long et autant de large; le deuxième article est court, obconique, assez épais; de troisième article présente le même développement que le premier, formant une large palette ovale; tous les autres articles semblables, pour la forme et les dimensions à ceux des espèces du genre. Le dernier segment abdominal est échancré et surmonté d'une carène assez courte et terminale.

Il n'y a qu'un seul exemplaire connu de la femelle, trouvé près de Kuching, Sarawak par Mons. J. E. A. Lewis.

5.—*Chrysobothris matangana*, n. sp.

Long. 9.5; larg. 3.5 millim. Tête et antennes vertes, front doré à stries onduleuses, non concentriques; côtés du pronotum rouge feu, le milieu vert, la surface du pronotum couverte de rides transversales sur la partie verte et de ridules longitudinales sur les parties rouges; élytres verts en avant et bleus en arrière, sans fossettes claires. Dessous vert obscur, légèrement bronzé avec les pattes vertes, la région supérieure des fémurs antérieurs cuivreux bronzé.

Dernier segment abdominal caréné; son sommet à peine échancré entre deux courtes dents aigues.

6.—*Discoderes apicalis*, n. sp.

Long. 10; larg. 3 millim. Allongé, subparallèle, atténué en avant et en arrière, bronzé violacé obscur en dessus avec une large tache apicale pubescente de jaune sur les élytres. Dessous bronzé clair, pubescent de jaune; antennes et pattes noirs. Tête sillonnée, vaguement bituberculée en arrière; pronotum bossué, largement arrondi sur les côtés. Crochets des tarsi simples. Cette dernière particularité me le fait ranger

provisoirement parmi les *Discoderes*, mais il devra probablement constituer un genre nouveau, après examen de plusieurs exemplaires. Les fémurs antérieurs et les médians sont épais et très arqués. Le faciès est celui du genre dans lequel je le place provisoirement.

7.—*Coraebus Moultoni*, n. sp.

Long. 10; larg. 3 millim. Allongé, assez convexe, d'un noir brillant légèrement violacé en dessus, avec une tache sur le front, les bords du pronotum, six petites taches sur chaque élytre et une large bande préapicale, le tout d'un blanc pur; les taches élytrales disposées: une au milieu et contre la base, la 2^e sous l'écusson, près de la suture, la 3^e sous la précédente, mais un peu plus éloignée de la suture, la 4^e au milieu, plus près du bord que de la suture, la 5^e un peu au dessous de la précédente et plus près de la suture, la 6^e enfin sous la précédente, à égale distance de celle ci et de la bande préapicale et plus loin de la suture que celle ci; le sommet des élytres largement tronqué et finement dentelé en scie. Dessous noir, légèrement verdâtre avec les côtés du sternum et des segments abdominaux largement couverts d'une pulvérulence blanche semblable à celle des taches du dessus.

8.—*Coraebus inornatus*, n. sp.

Long. 10, larg. 3 millim. Allongé, assez convexe, tête et pronotum bleus, les élytres noirs bleuâtres, une petite tache blanche sur le front, dans les angles antérieurs du pronotum et au sommet de chaque élytre, celui-ci subtronqué, largement et conjointement arrondi et dentelé en scie. Dessous bleu verdâtre, couvert, sur les côtés, d'une abondante pulvérulence blanche. Antennes obscurés, légèrement bronzées; tarses noirs.

9.—*Coraebus auriventris*, n. sp.

Long. 13; larg. 4 millim. Allongé, convexe, bleu foncé en dessus avec le côtés du pronotum noirs; le front couvert d'une pubescence gris cendré; le sillon marginal du pronotum légèrement pubescents de gris; les élytres ayant après le milieu, de chaque côté, deux mouchetures de poils gris surmontant une bande oblique, grise et préapicale; le sommet largement échancré entre deux dents aiguës avec, en outre, une petite dent suturale.

Dessous noir, pubescent de gris et largement couvert, sur les côtés du sternum et des deux premiers segments abdominaux, d'une abondante pubescence soyeuse, d'un roux doré.

10.—*Coraebus Hewitti*, n. sp.

Long. 14; larg. 4 millim. Allongé, convexe, obliquement atténué en ligne droite de l'épaule au sommet, d'un noir verdâtre brillant en dessus avec des reflets irisés plus prononcés sur la tête que sur le pronotum, les côtés de celui-ci largement couverts d'une courte pubescence grise; les élytres largement creusés en gouttière le long de la suture, avec sept vagues mouchetures de poils gris et une bande grise au sommet; celui-ci échancré entre deux dents aiguës avec, en outre, une courte dent externe légèrement saillante en dehors et une très courte dent suturale à peine distincte. Dessous bleu verdâtre, largement couvert, sur les côtés, d'une courte pubescence grise; pattes bleues.

Deux exemplaires du "Sarawak Museum" capturés en 1896 et 1897 près de Kuching.

11.—*Coraebus sarawacensis*, n. sp.

Long. 12; larg. 3, 5 millim. Allongé, convexe, sub-parallèle, tête et pronotum vert émeraude brillant avec une tache blanche sur le front et sur les côtés du pronotum, dans les angles antérieurs; élytres verts en avant et violacés en arrière, la partie violette remontant obliquement depuis le milieu jusque vers l'écusson, couverte, sauf une bande dénudée antérieure, d'une pubescence grise; le sommet largement arrondi avec deux dents terminales espacées, une dent plus petite, suturale, et quelques dents latérales remontant le long du bord. Dessous vert doré, couvert sur les côtés d'une pulvéulence d'un blanc éclatant tournant à l'orange sur les côtés des hanches postérieures et du métasternum.

Sarawak: Limbang et Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

12.—*Coraebus borneensis*, n. sp.

Long. 8; larg. 2, 5 millim. Voisin du précédent, quant au coloris, faciès rappelant celui de *C. murinus*, Kerrem., de la Nouvelle Guinée. D'un beau vert clair en

dessus avec la moitié postérieure des élytres vert obscur terne et couvert d'une pubescence grise remontant obliquement vers le quart antérieur de l'élytre. Dessous noir verdâtre; pattes vertes; les côtés couverts d'une pulvérulence blanche tournant à l'orange sur les hanches postérieures. Sommet des élytres largement tronqué entre deux dents aiguës et une très petite dent suturale.

Un seul exemplaire du "Sarawak Museum" de Kuching.

13.—*Melibaeus purpurifrons*, n. sp.

Long. 3; larg. 0.8 millim. Petit, étroit, biconvexe en dessus, tête et côtés antérieurs de pronotum pourpré violacé doré, le reste du dessus violacé obscur; dessous bronzé brillant, légèrement pourpré. Élytres couverts de reliefs squamiformes.

14.—*Sambus Hewitti*, n. sp.

Long. 4; larg. 1, 7 millim. Tête et pronotum bronzés, couverts d'une pubescence roux doré, la tête plus claire et plus pubescente que le pronotum; élytres noirs avec deux points et une bande sinueuse pubescent de blanc entre lesquels circulent des bandes sinueuses de poils roux. Dessous bronzé doré clair couvert d'une courte pubescence rousse.

Sarawak: Kuching, Jan. 1910. (Sar. Mus.).

15.—*Epimacha borneensis*, n. sp.

Long. 7, 5; larg. 2, 5 millim. Plan en dessus, légèrement déclive en arrière, noir en dessus, et abondamment couvert d'une pubescence rousse ne laissant à découvert que le vertex, le disque du pronotum, deux larges taches humérales sur les élytres, un point au milieu du disque, près de la suture, une large bande préapicale et le sommet. Dessous noir, couvert de la même pubescence rousse; pattes bronzées.

16.—*Belgaumia Brooksi*, n. sp.

Long. 13; larg. 4 millim. Plus allongé que le *B. capucina*, Kerrem, du Bengale, moins convexe en dessus; tête bronzée, couverte d'une pubescence soyeuse, roux doré; pronotum brun obscur avec, le long de la marge

antérieure, une rangée de petites taches rousses; élytres brun obscur, à peine métalliques et comme veloutés vers le sommet avec deux bandes onduleuses de poils jaunâtres ou ocrés tranchant sur le fond roux doré; dessous noir brillant avec les trois derniers segments abdominaux couverts d'une pubescence rousse.

Sarawak: Mt. Matang, 3,200 pieds., Août, 1909. (Sar. Mus.).

17.—*Amorphosoma Moultoni*, n. sp.

Long. 14; larg. 4, 5 millim. Robuste, élargi au tiers postérieur où se remarque, de chaque côté des élytres, un calus très saillant, bronzé obscur en dessus avec le quart postérieur des élytres couvert d'une pulvérulence jaunâtre, le sommet largement tronqué en ligne droite et arrondi sur les côtés. Dessous bronzé plus clair et plus métallique avec les côtés largement couverts d'une pulvérulence blanche.

18.—*Agrilus minusculus*, n. sp.

Long. 4; larg. 1 millim. Écourté, assez convexe, bleu violacé très obscur en dessus avec, sur les élytres, une large bande pubescente grise, couvrant la moitié antérieure de la partie postérieure. Dessous noir brillant, couvert d'une courte pubescence grise. Le sommet des élytres conjointement arrondi.

19.—*Agrilus Hewitti*, n. sp.

Long. 13; larg. 3 millim. Allongé, plan en dessus, d'un vert obscur en dessus, couvert sur les élytres d'une pubescence grise laissant, vers le sommet, une large bande glabre; tête pourpré violacé obscur, profondément excavée; pronotum transversal, déprimé au dessus de l'écusson, à carène postérieure forte et arquée; élytres vaguement et largement déprimés le long de la suture, leur sommet largement et conjointement arrondi et irrégulièrement denté en scie. Dessous bleu foncé brillant à reflets plus violacés sur les pattes que sur l'abdomen et couvert d'une courte pubescence grise.

Sarawak: Kuching, Jan. 1898 (Sar. Mus.).

20.—*Agrilus borneensis*, n. sp.

Long. 8, 5; larg. 1, 8 millim. Allongé, acuminé en arrière, bleuâtre obscur, presque noir en dessus, parfois verdâtre avec les angles postérieurs du pronotum largement teintés de doré verdâtre clair, nuance du dessous. Front plan, étroit, déprimé en avant et sillonné sur le vertex; pronotum en carré, déprimé sur les côtés, à carène postérieure peu marquée; élytres vaguement déprimés le long de la suture, couverts d'une villosité noire peu visible, le sommet avec longue dent médiane accostée d'une courte dent suturale et de quelques petites dents externes remontant le long du bord. Dessous couvert d'une pubescence courte, peu visible.

Sarawak: Kuching, 1910 (Sar. Mus.); très commun.

21.—*Agrilus amatus*, n. sp.

Long. 9, 2; larg. 1, 7 millim. Allongé, acuminé en arrière, tête et antennes noirs, pronotum pourpré sombre; élytres noir mat fortement unidentés au sommet, la dent médiane; dessous verdâtre couvert sur les côtés du sternum et des segments abdominaux d'une pulvéru-
lence blanche. Tête forte, sillonnée et couverte, en avant d'une pulvéru-
lence blanche, un peu jaunâtre; pronotum court, plus large que long, vaguement déprimé en croix sur le disque, avec une carène postérieure saillante et très arquée, la région supérieure des côtés des deux premiers segments abdominaux visible en dessus et dépassant les élytres.

Limbang, Sarawak (Sar. Mus.).

22.—*Agrilus viator*, n. sp.

Long. 8, 5; larg. 1, 5 millim. Voisin du précédent pour le faciès, mais tout à fait différent par le dessous qui est noir et entièrement couvert d'une courte pubescence grise. Tête bleuâtre; pronotum obscur, légèrement teinté de violet; élytres noirs, mats, très légèrement verdâtres, plans sur le disque, à peine creusés le long de la suture, le sommet avec une longue épine médiane et une moucheture de poils blancs.

23.—*Agrilus crucifrons*, n. sp.

Long. 10, larg. 2, 3 millim. Allongé, subconvexe, atténué au sommet; tête pourpré brillant, creusée d'un sillon médian traversé par un vague sillon en avant du vertex; pronotum violacé pourpré avec une tache blanche dans chacun des angles antérieurs; élytres violets, unidentés au sommet, la dent située plus près de la suture que du bord extérieur dont elle est séparée par un espace obliquement tronqué formant un angle presque droit avec ce bord. Les élytres sont ornés, de part et d'autre, de quatre mouchetures blanches, l'une à la base, contre le calus huméral; la deuxième un peu avant le milieu et plus près de la suture que du bord; la troisième vers le cinquième du sommet et la quatrième, à peine sensible, formée de trois ou quatre poils, tout au sommet. Dessous bleu d'acier, couvert sur les côtés d'une pulvéru-
lence blanche.

24.—*Agrilus Myrmido*, n. sp.

Long. 4; larg. 0, 7 millim. Allongé, étroit, acuminé en arrière, les élytres unidentés au sommet, la dent médiane. Tête bronzé cuivreux un peu verdâtre sur les côtés; pronotum noir brillant avec une pulvéru-
lence jaune ocré dans la dépression qui longe les côtés; élytres noirs, un peu mats en avant, bronzés au sommet avec de part et d'autre deux taches rousses, l'une au milieu, l'autre au quart postérieur. Dessous bronzé avec les épipleures métathoraciques, les côtés des hanches postérieures et la portion visible en dessus des segments abdominaux couverts d'une pubescence rousse.

25.—*Agrilus neglectus*, n. sp.

Long. 5, 3; larg. 1, 5 millim. Robuste, écourté, convexe, la tête forte et large, front pourpré. le vertex, le pronotum et les élytres d'un vert sombre, le sommet de ceux-ci unidenté; dessous bleu verdâtre clair et couvert d'une courte pubescence gris blanchâtre.

26.—*Agrilus desuetus*, n. sp.

Long. 6, 5; larg. 1, 3 millim. Subparallèle, allongé; tête verdâtre, mate et claire, vertex noir verdâtre. Pronotum et élytres noir verdâtre, les seconds couverts, le long de la moitié interne, contre la suture, d'une

courte pubescence rousse visible sous un certain angle, le sommet avec, de part et d'autre, deux courtes dents obtuses. Dessous verdâtre, plus clair que le dessus, couvert d'une courte pubescence grise retenant, sur les côtés du sternum, une pulvérulence d'un blanc pur.

27.—*Agrilus dignus*, n. sp.

Long. 6; larg. 1, 3 millim. Allongé, séparément arrondi et finement dentelé au sommet; tête pronotum d'un vert plombé clair; élytres verts, cuivreux ou violacé ternes, couverts, sur leur moitié interne, d'une pubescence jaunâtre, subacuminés et dentelés au sommet. Dessous bronzé clair et couvert, sur les côtés du métanotum et du métasternum d'une pulvérulence blanche.

28.—*Agrilus pravus*, n. sp.

Long. 5; larg. 1 millim. Étroit, allongé, assez convexe; front aplani, vert clair, le vertex pourpré sombre; pronotum et élytres violacés; les seconds avec, de chaque côté, une bande villeuse et grise longeant la suture de la base au tiers postérieur où cette bande se coude à angle droit vers le bord extérieur; une tache de même nuance à l'apex; le sommet séparément arrondi et finement dentelé. Dessous bronzé clair couvert d'une courte pubescence grise.

29.—*Agrilus sagax*, n. sp.

Long. 5, 5; larg. 1 millim. Mâle front vert, femelle front pourpré, aplani, mat et finement granuleux. Allongé, peu convexe, bronzé violacé en dessus, les élytres couverts, sur leur moitié interne, d'une courte pubescence soyeuse et grise, leur sommet séparément acuminé et finement dentelé. Dessous bronzé clair, un peu verdâtre et couvert d'une courte pubescence blanche visible sous un certain jour.

30.—*Agrilus potens*, n. sp.

Long. 5; larg. 1 millim. Voisin du précédent pour la coloration, mais tout à fait différent par la structure et la coloration du front qui est bossué, grossièrement ponctué et d'un vert obscur à reflets irisés. La pubescence élytrale est roussâtre et n'est visible que sur le tiers postérieur.

31.—*Agrilus mustus*, n. sp.

Long. 6; larg. 1, 3 millim. Allongé, plus robuste que les deux précédents, le front cuivreux clair, rugeux et chagriné; vertex et pronotum d'un vert plombé clair, élytres plus obscur, noirâtre, couverts sur leur moitié interne d'une courte pubescence ocrée, le sommet séparément arrondi et dentelé. Dessous clair, verdâtre, couvert d'une courte pubescence blanchâtre.

32.—*Agrilus velatus*, n. sp.

Long. 4; larg. 1 millim. Ecourté, très convexe, plus atténué en arrière qu'en avant, vert plombé sur la tête et le pronotum, élytres bleu foncé couverts, sur le tiers antérieur et sur la moitié postérieure d'une pubescence serrée et grise, ne laissant de glabre qu'une large bande transversale prémédiane. Dessous noir verdâtre, couvert d'une courte pubescence grise.

33.—*Agrilus cruciatus*, n. sp.

Long. 3, 3; larg. 0, 7 millim. Très petit, étroit, allongé, atténué en arrière; tête et pronotum noirs, brillants; élytres bronzés, couverts d'une pubescence grise absente le long de la suture (très étroitement) et plus largement sur les côtés ainsi qu'au tiers postérieur, de façon que l'espace dénudé forme une sorte de croix; le sommet séparément arrondi et finement dentelé, Dessous noir brillant couvert d'une courte pubescence grise.

34.—*Agrilus illautus*, n. sp.

Long. 4; larg. 1 millim. Ecourté, convexe, atténué en arrière, la tête forte, le pronotum déprimé sur les côtés et le long de la base, les élytres convexes, plans sur le disque, dentelés au sommet, les dents larges et inégales; d'un vert de plomb plus clair sur le pronotum que sur les élytres, ceux-ci couverts d'une courte pubescence grise. Dessous vert de plomb légèrement bronzé et couvert d'une courte pubescence grise.

35.—*Agrilus convexiusculus*, n. sp.

Long. 4; larg. 1 millim. Ecourté, convexe, faciès du précédent, mais la tête beaucoup moins forte, le pronotum plus atténué en avant, le sommet des élytres

inerte et séparément arrondi. Dessus noir, couvert d'une courte vestiture grise espacée. Dessous bronzé obscur avec les fémurs verts.

Sarawak : Kuching, deux exemplaires (Sar. Mus.).

36.—*Agrilus Moultoni*, n. sp.

Long. 4, 5; larg. 1, 3 millim. Très voisin du précédent, mais avec le pronotum sans impression le long de la base, les élytres séparément arrondis et finement dentelés au sommet; dessus bronzé clair, la tête cuivreuse, les élytres couverts d'une courte vestiture grise. Dessous semblable au dessus pour la coloration et la vestiture.

Sarawak : Kuching, un exemplaire du musée de Sarawak.

37.—*Agrilus pexus*, n. sp.

Long. 3; larg. 1 millim. Fait partie du groupe d'*Agrilus* ayant une carène humérale sur les élytres. Entièrement bronzé clair et couvert d'une courte vestiture grise. Front convexe et sillonné. Pronotum avec une profonde fossette médiane vis à vis de l'écusson. Sommet des élytres conjointement arrondi et inerte.

38.—*Agrilus diligens*, n. sp.

Long. 3, 7; larg. 1 millim. Voisin du précédent, mais moins large, plus sensiblement atténué en arrière, entièrement noir, couvert d'une pubescence plus claire, presque blanche. Front bombé, plus étroitement sillonné; pronotum largement impressionné sur les côtés et à la base. Élytres séparément arrondis au sommet, très finement dentelés, les dents à peine visibles.

39.—*Aphanisticus ocellaris*, n. sp.

Long. 4; larg. 0, 7 millim. Faciès et caractères de l'*A. agriloides*, Kerrem., mais les yeux plus saillants et plus gros, entièrement noir, légèrement bronzé; tête bronzé clair, profondément excavée; pronotum à côtés régulièrement arqués, avec un large bourrelet transversal couvrant le milieu du disque; élytres graduellement atténués de la base au sommet, celui-ci légèrement divergent en dehors, largement et séparément arrondi, à peine dentelé.

40.—*Aphanisticus Hewitti*, n. sp.

Long. 3; larg. 0, 6 millim. Voisin de *l'A. cordicollis*, Kerrem., entièrement noir; la tête profondément échan-crée; le pronotum avec les angles antérieurs avancés et aigus, garni de deux bourrelets transversaux, l'antérieur plus large et moins épais que le postérieur, et recourbé sur les côtés de façon à entourer celui-ci; le postérieur plus court et plus épais. Élytres à côte médiane entière, avec une courte côte prémarginale au tiers postérieur, le disque antérieur, entre la côte médiane et la suture, garni de rides transversales assez profondes.

41.—*Aphanisticus Moultoni*, n. sp.

Long. 3; larg. 0, 7 millim. Faciès et caractères de *l'A. viridipennis*, Kerrem., différent de celui-ci par la coloration et les détails; tête et pronotum vert brillant, la première profondément excavée, le second cordiforme avec les angles antérieurs avancés et aigus, les côtés très arqués, sinueux à la base, le disque avec deux bourrelets transversaux et parallèles; élytres vert émeraude en avant et le long du bord postérieur, noirs en arrière et tout le long de la suture en avant, la surface couverte de vagues côtes longitudinales dont la médiane seule est mieux visible. Dessous noir.

42.—*Trachys albolineata*, n. sp.

Long. 3; larg. 1, 7 millim. Ovalaire, large, entièrement noir, le pronotum garni de quelques poils gris épars. Pas d'écusson visible. Les élytres ornés de fines lignes blanches vermiculées, nombreuses et entrelacées. Élytres largement arrondis en arrière, sans carènes latérales.

43.—*Trachys Hewitti*, n. sp.

Long. 5; larg. 3 millim. Très robuste et très convexe. Un écusson, pas de carènes marginales, mais une carène oblique surmontant le calus huméral. Entièrement noir, les côtés du pronotum garnis d'une épaisse pulvéulence blanche, les élytres garnis d'une courte pubescence grise, absente çà et là, mais sans dessin apparent. Dessous noir brillant.

44.—*Trachys thoracica*, n. sp.

Long. 3, 5; larg. 2, 2 millim. Large, arrondi en arrière, en trapèze en avant, convexe sur le disque élytral, droit ensuite et très légèrement relevé au bout. Tête bronzée, couverte d'une pubescence rousse; pronotum bleu avec deux lignes blanches et obliques au milieu du disque, non prolongées sur la tête; écusson petit; élytres noirs, sans carènes marginales, ornés de chaque côté d'une tache pubescente et rousse contre la base, près de l'écusson, d'une vague ligne blanche endessous, peu apparente et d'une large bande rousse, sinueuse, au tiers postérieur, liserée de blanc en arrière. Dessous noir brillant.

45.—*Trachys Moultoni*, n. sp.

Long. 3; larg. 1, 5 millim. Ovalaire, convexe, régulièrement arqué en dessus de la base des élytres à leur sommet, entièrement noir, la tête et le pronotum couverts d'une pubescence grise. Écusson petit. Élytres sans carènes marginales, largement et conjointement arrondis en arrière, ornés de part et d'autre d'une large bande arquée, longeant la suture, rousse en avant et blanche en arrière, incurvée à son sommet et se ramifiant vers sa partie antérieure. Dessous noir.

46.—*Trachys auropicta*, n. sp.

Long. 2, 5; larg. 1, 3 millim. Ovalaire, arrondi en arrière, régulièrement convexe en dessus; tête et pronotum noirs, couverts d'une courte pubescence dorée, ne laissant pas voir la nuance foncière. Écusson petit; élytres sans carènes latérales, noir brillant, ornés d'un disque pubescent de roux doré, commun aux deux élytres et situé sur la moitié antérieure, prolongé en arrière suivant une courbe en C renversé. Dessous noir brillant.

47.—*Trachys discalis*, n. sp.

Long. 2, 5; larg. 1, 4 millim. Elliptique, à peine atténué en arrière, tête et pronotum noirs couverts d'une pubescence dorée; élytres noirs, couverts d'une courte pubescence grise en avant, sur les côtés et en arrière, laissant un large espace arrondi entièrement glabre et sans carène humérale. Écusson très petit; pas de carènes élytrales; dessous noir.

48.—*Trachys mirabilis*, n. sp.

Long. 3, 3; larg. 2 millim. Subelliptique, largement arrondi en arrière, les épaules saillantes, le front sinué en

accent circonflexe, entièrement noir, couvert sur la tête et le pronotum d'une pubescence roux doré. Écusson petit. Élytres avec une carène prémarginale, couverts d'un dessin pubescent de roux doré, entremêlé de fines lignes blanches onduleuses au sommet et circulaires sur le disque. Dessous couvert de la même pulvérulence rousse.

49.—*Trachys discophorus*, n. sp.

Long. 2, 5; larg. 1, 3 millim. Élargi, arqué en avant, acuminé en arrière entièrement noir, la tête couverte d'une abondante pubescence orangée, le pronotum avec une pubescence moins dense, roux doré. Écusson très petit. Élytres à carène prémarginale, noirs couverts d'une pubescence grise laissant au milieu de disque un espace circulaire, glabre commun aux deux élytres et situé sur la moitié antérieure. Dessous noir.

Bruxelles,
Avril, 1911.

CH. KERREMANS.



Appendix.

SOME ADDITIONAL NOTES ON BUPRESTIDAE FOUND IN SARAWAK, TOGETHER WITH A BRIEF COMMENT ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALL THE SPECIES OF BUPRESTIDAE NOW KNOWN FROM THE ISLAND OF BORNEO. By J. C. Moulton.

Since the publication of the first part of this list in February 1911, many more specimens of Buprestidae have been captured and added to the Sarawak Museum collection, and among them two species not before recorded from Borneo. To make our list as complete as possible the following notes are therefore appended.

*3.—*Chrysochroa (Catoxantha) opulenta*, Gory.

Eight examples of this fine species were taken one day in April (1911) on a hill near Puak, Upper Sarawak; they were noted by the native collectors as flying very fast and high in the heat of the midday sun.

5.—*Chrysochroa (Megaloxantha) bicolor*, Fab.

A nice example of the *nigricornis* form of this species was taken near Kuching in March (1911). When fresh the following points were noted in its coloration:—lateral tubercles on pronotum *rich yellow*, bars on elytra *ivory-white* and body beneath *cream-yellow*.

In another example (without data) in the Sarawak Museum, the elytral bars are *deep yellow*, similar in colour to the pronotal tubercles, possibly due to some chemical change taking place in the pigment. Mons. Kerremans in describing the species (*Monogr. Buprest.*, Vol. III., p. 22., 1908) mentions the tubercle on the pronotum as “*toujours blanc d’ivoire ou jaune*,” the elytra, he says, are adorned with a transverse bar “*d’un blanc d’ivoire, cerclée de bleu*,” and the underside he describes as “*blanc d’ivoire ou jaune testacé clair sauf les pattes*.” It may be therefore of some slight value to record the coloration of a freshly killed specimen, i.e.,

* This and succeeding numbers refer to the numbers used in the first portion of our list of Bornean Buprestidae (*Sar. Mus. Journ.*, Vol. I., 1911, pp. 157-183).

Sar. Mus. Journ., No. 2, 1912.

as opposed to specimens which have been preserved for varying lengths of time in museums before reaching the specialist's eye.

50.—*Lampra pantherina*, H. Deyrolle.

Sarawak: Malinau and Kuching (Sar. Mus.). Mons. Kerremans kindly identified two specimens as this species and one example of the next species.

51.—*Lampra psilopteroides*, H. Deyrolle.

Sarawak: Baram—October, 1910 (Sar. Mus.).

54.—*Exagistus igniceps*, H. Deyrolle.

Banting (Sar. Mus. and coll. G. Dexter Allen).

76a.—*Belionota gigantea*, H. Deyrolle.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., Vol. 8, p. 83 (1864).

Sarawak: Baram—October 1910 (Sar. Mus.). One specimen identified by Mons. Ch. Kerremans.

Apparently a rare species recorded from Sumatra only before.

81.—*Belionota Vuillifroyi*, H. Deyrolle.

Kusin Hills, near Banting (coll. G. Dexter Allen).

81a.—*Belionota cribricollis*, Gestro.

Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genov., Vol. 9, p. 355 (1877).

Banting (coll. G. Dexter Allen).

Recorded only from Malacca before.

92c.—*Samboides viridana*, Kerremans.

Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg., Vol. 7, p. 17 (1900).

Sarawak: Malinau—October 1910 (Sar. Mus.). One specimen determined by Mons. Ch. Kerremans.

Only recorded from Sumatra before.

As stated in the preface to Part II of this list (*antea* p. 68), the total number of species now known from Borneo is 226. Of this number no less than 144 are confined to Borneo as far as we know at present; but it is very likely that some of these will be found eventually in the neighbouring countries, more particularly in Sumatra since the fauna of that island

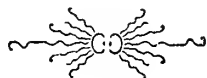
shows a close relationship to that of Borneo. These 144 species are distributed over 30 different genera, of which only 3 (*Polycestoides*, *Aprosopus* and *Exagistus*) are confined to Borneo. This large proportion of species peculiar to Borneo emphasizes the distinctive character of its insect fauna, although we must expect future discoveries in other countries to reduce this large number. On the other hand further collecting in Borneo will undoubtedly produce yet more new species.

Of the remaining 82 species no less than 55 are found in Sumatra, of which 33 are peculiar to Borneo and Sumatra. Only 22 are recorded from the Malay Peninsula of which 2 reach the Indian region, while 3 more, not recorded in the Malay Peninsula, are found in India. In comparison with statistics to hand on other branches of the Insect Fauna of this region, these last numbers are surprisingly small, and there can be little doubt that many more "Bornean" species of Buprestidae await capture and recording on the Indo-Malayan continent. The small number of 21 species found in Java coincides with previous figures, which all point to a much more distant relationship between Borneo and Java. As has often been stated before, all these islands once formed part of the Asiatic continent; Java was the first to become separated, followed at a later period by Borneo and Sumatra.

Only 3 species are recorded from the Philippines and 2 from Celebes. We may perhaps expect a small increase in these numbers from future discoveries.

Sarawak,
December, 1911.

J. C. MOULTON.



IX.—Ethnological Notes.

Some Murik Words.

The following short vocabulary forms a supplement to my note on the Muriks, published in this Journal last year (No. 1, pp. 146-148, 1911).

MURIK.

I	ako	we	kam
you	ika	he	iha
come	atang	go	tei
to be	ayan	no, not	nam
river	ungei	water	telang
ground	tana	good	liar
bad	saak	person	laha
male, man	klunan	male, husband	lakei
female, wife	roh	child	anak
boat	arok	walk, to	pano
run, to	lepurong	house	uma
hut	leppo	farm	luma
paddy	parei	rice	baah
rice, cooked	paru	vegetables	lu
pig (wild)	babi	pig (house)	ayam
dog	ahok	fowl	yap
bird	manok	fish	tsen
enough	aüt	life	murip
death	matai	brother	arei
elder brother	ikei	paddle	bahei
white	puti	black	pitam
red	bla	green	nyemit
think, to	pelulup	speak, to	nглаheh
speech, tongue, language	} laon		
hill	enggun	mountain	punjut
tree	kayu	leaf	daon
lamp	ilu	fire	api
rapids	abah	big	aya
small	iok	mat	langah
plank	taho	sword	paëhh

sun-hat	ahong	coat	bayang
loin-cloth	bah	cooking-pot	taring
cook, to	maru	ripe	ahak
unripe	ata	head	tengah
eye	mata	ear	terlinga
hair	bok	sleep, to	teroh
awake, to	maon	nose	rong
mouth	bar	teeth	nipan
tongue	jela	face	nang
neck	yong kra	chest	ahok
breasts	toho	stomach	butit
back	laong	thigh	belatong
knee	buku	leg	betih
ankle	matan ahon	heel	tumbei
foot	balun paa	toes	selango paa
shoulder	laip	elbow	ikor
arm	lengan	wrist	baö
hand	palan	finger	selango
nail	ulo	salt	iya
step	tsan	spear	buloh
shield	klembit	war coat	tenayong
helmet	labong	night	lebi
day	ro	to-morrow	gima
day after	} sai	up-river	buei
to-morrow		down-river	bai
up-river, to go	mudik	bank	lirin
down-river, to go	nileh	go down, to	nileh
go up, to	moon	low	leiba
high	embo	different	enja
same	piah	left	ulei
right	tao	across, to go	lapit
across river	lipa	all	min
deer	payor	much, many	mendah
finished	min		
few, a little	kiok or nyaang		
1 engi		9 pitan	
2 dua		10 gi pulu	
3 telo		11 pulu gi win	
4 pat		15 pulu lima win	
5 lima		20 dua pulu	
6 nam		25 dua pulu lima win	
7 tusu		100 gi atoh	
8 saia			

A Note on the Origin of the Land-Dayak Villages of
Sentah and Quop.

SENTAH.

Sentah is a name applied by Malays to a village of Land-Dayaks living on *S'buran* hill not far from Kuching. The Dayaks of that village call themselves *S'buran* in consequence. They settled there over seventy years ago (possibly a hundred), having come from *Segun*, up the left-hand branch of the Sarawak River. The *Segun* settlement was formed by a removal from *Tanjong Mekabuh* (or *Tanjong Bunoir*) and that settlement was formed by an excursion of Dayaks from *Sekung*, on the borders of Dutch territory not far from Mt. Penrissen at the head-waters of the Sarawak River. The story goes that two brothers were in charge of *Sekung*, but owing to a serious quarrel the tribe divided and followed one brother up the Sadong River.

It seems impossible to fix any dates to these removals, but if we give each settlement the same length of life as the present one at *Sentah*, we get the excursion from *Sekung* taking place about 200 years ago or more.

A suggested derivation of the word "*Sentah*" is the Malay word "'ntah" meaning "don't know" or "don't understand." Thus Malays visiting these people at *S'buran* and probably being quite unable to understand a single word of their language, kept repeating the words "I don't understand"; and probably this was the first and only Malay word the *S'buran* people learnt, so that when other Malays came, this was their reply "'ntah." hence the nickname "*Sentah*."

The *Sentah* people relate that the foot of *S'buran* hill (at a spot called *Iring*) was occupied by the *B'Lundu* people before they themselves arrived; and remains of their house are still to be seen on this place. The *B'Lundu* were so-called by the *Sentah* people because they went from *Sentah* to settle at *Lundu*, not because they came from *Lundu*, as one would guess. Where they came from before *Sentah* is not known apparently, nor is it known under what name they lived at *Sentah* before their migration to *Lundu*. These *B'Lundu* are true Land-Dayaks and not the Sibuyaus of Sea-Dayak stock who form the larger part of the inhabitants of *Lundu* nowadays. The prefix *B'* means "People of";

thus "B'Sadong" means the people living at the foot of Sadong Hill, in this case the *Bukar* people (i.e., of *Lanchang*, *Mungo Babi*, etc.), who call themselves "B'Sadong" or "orang Bukar."

In contradistinction to the *Dayak B'Lundu* who dropped their old name (whatever it was) and became known by the name of the place to which they migrated, we get the Serin Land-Dayaks, who moved many years ago from the Serin River in Upper Sarawak across country to the Samarahan River, retaining that name by which they were known in the place from which they migrated.

Sentah does not seem to have given rise to any other large settlements except that of *Quop*; though two small houses must be mentioned of quite recent origin; both near *Sentah*; these are *S'krak*, founded about 10 years ago, and *Batu*. Both of these were formed by small parties going out from *Sentah* to the farming-ground and making temporary houses which afterwards became permanent residences.

QUOP.

The *Quop* people ("Kuab" in *Dayak*, meaning unknown) owe their origin to a party of *Dayaks* from *Sentah* who went to *Quop* Hill (about 2 hours' walk) to farm, intending to return to *Sentah* after the paddy season. Sir James Brooke however ordered them to make a settlement there on *Quop* Hill. This they were afraid to do because of the *Malays* near by who seem to have been hostile and oppressive. Accordingly the *Rajah* sent up other *Malays* of a friendly disposition and thereupon these *Sentah* Dyaks built their house on *Quop* Hill.

Si Jugur* was appointed *Orang Kaya* and *Mapamoië* made *Temonggong*. Disaster overtook the new settlement in the shape of cholera and small-pox which terribly reduced their numbers. Disheartened by this, the survivors wanted to return to *Sentah*, but under the orders of Mr. Grant of the *Sarawak* Government

*The prefix "Si" may be translated as "Mr.", and is possibly the same as "Che'" in common use in the *Malay Peninsula* for the respectful designation of a person. It is curious, however, that the prefix "Si" is also used in that part, but more as a term of contempt or familiarity, according to *Wilkinson's Malay-English Dictionary*.

Service, they went to the foot of the hill and built a new house there. This place is called *Sibuti*, on account of a certain bamboo, called "buti" by the Dayaks (=Malay muti), which grew there in abundance; and the present village of Quop now occupies this site.

S'Mara was appointed Pengara and in his time the Mission station was founded at Quop by the Rev. Chambers (circ. 1860). This Pengara was succeeded by *S'Nganyah* who was made Orang Kaya. *S'Jaun* succeeded him as Orang Kaya and was himself succeeded by *S'Ngirin* who was appointed by Mr. Maxwell at Quop. (The usual custom being for the new Orang Kaya to come to Kuching to receive his appointment). He was succeeded by the present Tua Kampong *S'Diboi*, who has not yet been made Orange Kaya. There have thus been six "chiefs" of Quop since its foundation (1840-50).

[From notes supplied by the Revd. Ah Luk, of the S.P.G. Mission, Quop.]

An Insect Omen.

Dr. Haddon* has published a list of the "Omen Animals of Sarawak" and in it mention is made of some insect omens observed by the natives of Sarawak. I give the following note as it is not mentioned in his list.

I happened to be asking a Sea-Dayak (one Pengulu Ayoom of Busong, Rejang), the Dayak names for some moths which I was showing to him in the Museum. He pointed to some humming-bird hawk-moths (*Macroglossum* spp.) and said they were called "buia babi," explaining the name thus: if one of these moths came into a Dayak house and was caught, they would tie a piece of string to it and then throw it down the stairs of the house; if then it fell with a kind of a thud it would be regarded as a good omen and they would certainly get a pig that day; but if it made a kind of crackling noise, it would be regarded as a bad omen and a pig-hunt was certainly of no use that day. According to the Dayak this was the only kind of moth that could be used for this omen, although I showed him several drawers containing many different kinds.

**Head-hunters, Black, White and Brown*, by A. C. Haddon, Sc. D. F.R.S., 1901, pp. 384-385.

It has often been noticed that the Sea-Dayaks have a far richer vocabulary of natural history names than have the Malays and that individual Dayaks have a more accurate knowledge of, and greater power of discrimination between, the different forms of animal and plant life with which they are indeed virtually brought up. In connection with this, it may be of interest to record that the Sea-Dayaks, besides using the general name of *klabembang* (*kabumbang*) for butterflies and moths, have the special name of *k'sulai* for the skipper butterflies (*Hesperidae*) and, by some Dayaks, for the swift-flying swallow tails (*Papilioninae*) as well. (The rich vocabulary of natural history names compared with that of more civilized neighbours has of course been noticed in many other primitive races besides the Dayaks, but illustrations of it are always of interest because the primitive daily merges into the next grade of the less primitive and so on along the dull marches of civilisation to the eventual complete extinction of all these little traces of *natural** man).

J. C. MOULTON.

Trengs.

The Trengs were once a large and powerful tribe, probably at one time spread over that portion of the interior of Borneo where the big rivers, Rejang, Baram, Limbang, Kayan and Koti rise. Their descendants in Sarawak relate to-day how the Trengs once lived in the head waters of the Limbang, Madihit, Tutau and Baram.

Carl Bock gives an account of some he met in Dutch Borneo, and among other things he notes that they are addicted to cannibalism.† Ling-Roth‡ barely mentions

* *Natural* in the highest and best sense of the word, i e., man conversant with all the ways and beauties of Nature, through long and intimate association with Nature herself, *not* by means of a knowledge obtained through the devious paths of literature.

† *The Head-Hunters of Borneo*, by Carl Bock, 1882, pp. 131-136, 210, 214, 218, 221-222.

Mr. Bock's statement about cannibals is severely criticised by Messrs. Bampfylde and Brooke Low in the *Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo*, by H. Ling-Roth, 1896, Vol. II., pp 222, 223. The only "proof" of cannibalism that I came across among the Tabuns, was the presence of a *human finger-nail* attached to some charms on the belt of a Tabun chief!—J. C. M.

‡ *Loc. cit.* and Vol. I., p. 37.

them. Spenser St. John* makes a few references to Tabuns (an offshoot of the Trengs) whom he met once or twice on the Limbang River, and that appears to be all that is recorded of them.† In Sarawak territory this once important tribe has been greatly reduced and is now in immediate danger of complete extinction. I make this my excuse for putting on record the following scanty notes, fully conscious of their meagreness but trusting that even this small amount will be considered better than nothing, since in a few decades, or years even, none will be obtainable.

Mr. R. S. Douglas, for the last 14 years Resident at Baram, has very kindly provided me with the main portion of these notes; to these I have added a few observations made by myself on two journeys up the Limbang River in 1910 and 1911.

The Trengs are closely allied to the Kalabits, with whom they probably shared the country mentioned above, until their Kenyah and Kayan enemies dispersed them. It was probably on this account that they became divided into three main tribes later on, known as the Long Patas, Pa Liits and Tabuns.

The Long Patas moved down the Pata River into the main Baram River and came in contact with the Kenyah Pohun of that river, whilst the Pa Liits lived in the Tutau River near Long Tepin and the Tabuns in the Malinau River. Here the latter two tribes were attacked by the Kayans from Baram and the Tabuns ran away to the Madalam River, a tributary of the Limbang. The Pa Liits under their chiefs, Tawi Layoh and Pong Saron, held out for a long time in a fortress they built at Long Maap, but were at last overcome by treachery. They were, however, saved from extinction by Orang Kaya Tumanggong, the Long Pata chief, who had now returned to the Tutau River, and they lived there for some time. Orang Kaya Tumanggong then moved over with all his people and the Pa Liits to the Limbang River, where he was shortly afterwards attacked by a Government force in 1895; the Pa Liits, however, under their chief Oyau Blawing, did not suffer, having already

* *Life in the Forests of the Far East*, by Sir Spenser St. John, 1863, 2nd Ed., Vol. II., pp. 26, 159.

† I have not been able to consult Dutch literature on the subject.

returned again to Baram just before. The Long Patas and Pa Liits now live in one village under Oyau Blawing in the Tutau River.

According to them, their two chiefs deities are *Baru*, god of the sky, and *Luma*, god of the earth. *Plaki*, the hawk, is their messenger and tells the people what to do. Their other omens are the same as those of the Kenyahs, i.e., *Isit* (?), *Telao* (Kijang), *Pladok* (Plandok), *Munin* (Munsang), etc.

After death their souls go to a country called Long Apek, a tributary of the Baram River near the mouth, probably the Lutong. This was found out by a man accidentally:—

“A sick man asked a friend of his to go out and get a monkey for him to eat, so the man went off with his blow-pipe. He soon came to a river which he did not recognise and heard voices as if there was a large number of people dwelling there. He entered the river and although he could hear voices all round him, he could see nothing.

“At last he managed to catch hold of one of these invisible beings, who spat in his eyes, whereupon the eyes of the man were opened and he saw a village and crowd of inhabitants. He also espied the sick man there, whom he had left behind. He asked him to come back with him but the other inhabitants refused to allow him to go, but the man threatened to amok if his friend were not allowed to return, so they agreed to send him back for a short time. When the man eventually returned home he found the sick man breathing his last. He called out the rest of the village at once and tried to find this strange country again, but he and his people searched in vain.”

Long Apek means “*tempat singgah*” that is “the calling place.” Baru rules over this country.

After a man (or woman) has died, his soul wanders about on the face of the earth, until his relations have gone through the ceremony of “*menulang*,” which consists of exhuming the corpse from a temporary grave, and the bones, having been cleaned, are put into a precious jar. After this process the soul floats down river until it reaches Long Apek. When they reach this spirit world they all have to work just as on earth.

specially the evildoers, who become Baru's slaves. They are always being trodden on; even when being put into their coffins their corpses swell and have to be stamped on by foot to get them in.

Men who are killed on the warpath, or women who die in childbirth, are exempt from this purifying process of "menulang," and their spirits float about in the air and live on the proceeds of the labour of the Long Apek people.

Palleh is their god of harvest, and he is represented by a constellation in the sky which represents a man striding over the Pleiades, with only one arm. Palleh lost this arm through an accidental cut from his mortal son-in-law Lurou, when clearing the jungle for farming.

They use the Pleiades and Orion constellations to find out the time for farming, which commences when the Pleiades are visible over the tree tops at early dawn. The Pleiades are called by them "Pun Bulo," i.e., the bamboo clump, and Orion is the "Pekassan," i.e., the pig trap.

As mentioned above, two divisions (the Long Patas and Pa Liits) of this once powerful race are now reduced to living in one house containing some 40 families. This is on the Tutau River, a bare two days' journey above the Government station at Claudetown. The remaining division, the Tabuns, are confined to some three small houses near the mouth of the Madalam River which flows into the Limbang about 60 miles from the coast. The chief of them is Tama Belulok, who lives in a small house at Kuala Damit. According to him the Trengs were a powerful race at one time inhabiting the country between the head-waters of the Limbang, Madihit and Baram. Through a continuous series of reverses, raids by their enemies and ravages of disease they are now reduced to a vanishing point. In fact the younger generation in Tama Belulok's house no longer talk Tabun, but have adopted the speech of their immediate neighbours the Adang Muruts, with whom they are inter-marrying. In the house of Tama Seluling, another Tabun at Kuala Madalam, it is the same. In the matter of language the following notes may be of interest. First of all Murut, Kalabit and Tabun (Treng) seem very much alike and have a certain number of words in common. Limbang Tabuns can nearly all understand

and speak Kalabit and Murut; the rising generation of Tabuns know very little Tabun; a Trusan Murut could follow a Kalabit's conversation but could only reply in Murut which was barely intelligible to the Kalabit. A Dayak who had married a Murut, and lived with Muruts for several years was perfectly at home in the Adang-Murut language but was useless at Kalabit, and could hardly understand or make himself understood by Kalabits. One or two Tabuns knew Penan and could understand it. Oya Blawing the Long Pata (Treng) Chief is the Government Agent for all the Penans of the Baram district, and Tama Belulok, the Tabun chief, acts in a similar capacity in the Limbang district. Muruts and Kalabits, whom I met, could not understand or be understood by Penans. Many Adang Muruts knew Dayak fairly well, but seldom any Malay. Kalabits knew neither. Tabuns knew both.

According to Tabuns themselves they differ from Adang Muruts in that the latter eat five times a day to the Tabuns' three; the Adangs plant paddy every three months, the Tabuns every six. There is a medicine-man or manang in Tama Seluling's house (Tabun), and when the inmates are ill, fowls or eggs are put outside at his advice for the propitiation of the antu (spirits). Rice and other food is not used for this purpose. They firmly believe in bird omens but do not take much account of dreams like the Sea-Dayaks. Up the Limbang River a little way inland near the Kuala Salindong, there is a small deserted cave in which remains of some 40 burial jars were found. These were supposed to have been used by a long since forgotten tribe of Trengs, who, like Muruts and Kalabits of to-day, buried their dead in these big jars for a short period, afterwards depositing the remaining bones in small jars for permanent burial in some other place.

Tabun men pull out the hair from the upper lip with depilatory forceps and many pull out the eye-brows. On the fore part of the head, the hair is cut short, also above the ears and round the back leaving a long stream of hair from the crown, which in several of the Limbang Tabuns reaches below the waist. Tabuns only black the upper row of teeth; Muruts black both.

J. C. MOULTON.

X.—Museum Notes.

I. ZOOLOGICAL.

ON THE FUNGUS PARASITES OF INSECTS.

The following notes have been communicated by Professor Roland Thaxter of Harvard University, who has made a considerable study of this interesting subject for many years past. During the last two years small collections of likely insects have been made by Malays under directions received from Professor Thaxter and sent to him for study. He reports that a variety of fungus forms have been obtained from these insects and that many of them are entirely new to science. Bearing in mind the enormous extent of insect life in Borneo and the fact that it has not been collected here or examined so far for this particular study, except in a very few instances—an infinitesimal portion of what might be done—I would like to call the attention of any Sarawak readers interested in botany or entomology, to this untouched field of work, which, as Professor Thaxter points out, has a great economic value. We know that plants are affected by insects and that whole crops are often completely destroyed by their agency, but it may not have occurred to some that these insects are liable to disease, which, in the form of fungus-parasites, can completely destroy any insects thus infected. Now, it is possible to infect these noxious insects (harmful to crops), with some of these diseases, kill off the insects and thus save the crops. The immense value to agricultural science of an extensive knowledge of this subject is obvious; but the study at present is practically in its infancy and more material is urgently required to assist this study. If any reader would communicate with me or with Professor Thaxter, instructions and apparatus for collecting would be gladly supplied, and the collector would have the satisfaction of knowing that in all probability he would be making an important contribution to science.

There are few more curious natural productions than are to be found among the fungus parasites of insects which, although they are seldom recognized even

by those specially interested in natural history, are nevertheless widely distributed, especially in the tropics, and are far more varied and abundant than is generally supposed.

Of the many provisions which nature has developed for the destruction of its surplus insect population, there are few more effective in restraining the undue increase of many forms than these fungus diseases which, in some instances, may afford the most effective means of destroying noxious species. Among these fungus parasites there are several different classes which do their work in different ways, some of them as destructive as the plagues which ravage higher animals and often more acutely epidemic; while others, even more peculiar from a scientific standpoint, depend for their existence on the continued life of their host-insects, exerting no destructive influence.

Among destructive forms the Entomophthorae or "Fly fungi," which take their vulgar name from a disease of the house fly, common all over the world, are responsible for widespread epidemics among various insects: flies, grasshoppers, caterpillars, plant-lice and many others, the contagion being scattered in this instance by means of "spores" which are shot off from their filaments by a special mechanism with great force and in countless numbers; a single spore bearing certain death to any proper host which it may touch. If therefore a disease of this nature is once started in a region where its proper victims are present in great numbers it may, if the weather conditions are favorable for its development, bring about an almost total destruction of its hosts over wide areas. The economic importance of such diseases has been more fully recognized in recent years and one of the Entomophthora diseases has been used artificially and with success in the United States for the last three seasons in an attempt to control the widespread destruction wrought by the caterpillars of the Brown-tail Moth, which, since its importation on nursery stock from Europe a few years ago, has increased to such an extent that it has devastated the forests in many parts of New England.

Fungus diseases of this group, however, do not appear to have been largely developed in the tropics

or have at least been generally overlooked. A few forms are recorded from Java and the West Indies, but they either do not occur abundantly or have not been recognised by observers. But in the tropics other diseases of this nature find conditions most congenial for their development, and although they usually work unseen and might not be recognized except by experts, are certainly responsible for widespread mortality among insects, noxious and otherwise, of various orders. Such forms belong for the most part to the great fungus group of "Ascomycetes," the more striking forms belonging to the genus *Cordyceps*, which produce the so called "vegetable worms," etc., and its imperfect or isarial conditions. Such fungi attack the larvae or the perfect insects or their chrysalids, and convert them into mummies by the growth of fungus filaments within the body. The insect thus dies wherever it may be; buried in the ground, in rotten wood, or on the surface of the ground. In many cases where perfect insects are attacked they become fastened to the under sides of leaves, or to twigs, or other objects, by means of fungus filaments, which grow out for this very purpose just before death occurs, adhering firmly to adjacent surfaces. A further development then takes place by which the fungus which fills the body of its victim, grows out into the air, forming often greatly elongated stalks, several inches long, but varying with the size of the insects and the special form of the fungus. On these stalks, and usually in connection with a club-like enlargement at the end, myriads of minute spores are formed and scattered in the air or washed on the ground by rains, and each of these excessively minute spores, many millions of which may be discharged from a single club, is capable of reproducing the disease in a new insect. Ants, flies, moths, spiders, beetles, caterpillars, scale insects, cicadas—in fact insects of almost any group are liable to diseases of this nature.

Although little has been done with these types of insect diseases from an economic point of view, there can be no doubt that they are an important factor in destroying many noxious forms, the so-called imperfect forms of certain species, which can be readily handled by means of artificial cultures, having been employed in this way with success; the most recent attempt in this direction being that of the Mycologist of the Board

of Agriculture in Trinidad, who is now testing the use of the so-called Green Muscardine fungus on certain insects destructive to sugar cane. Many similar forms are destructive to scale insects and some of these have also been used in the Southern United States. Though comparatively little attention has been given to this subject by economic entomologists and others, the artificial culture and propagation of these diseases is a matter that deserves far more attention than has yet been given to it.

Australia and New Zealand appear to produce the largest known species, and "vegetable worms" are well known in these countries. A considerable number of interesting forms have also been found in Java. Almost nothing, however, is known about them in Borneo, and in the other East Indian Islands, so that anyone finding such productions who will take the trouble to dry them and send them to the Museum packed in cotton or soft paper in a stout box, will be almost certain to have contributed a specimen of unusual scientific interest.

In addition to diseases such as those above described, which are necessarily fatal to the insects which they attack, there are certain other types of fungus parasites which, although they grow on living insects, and occur nowhere else in nature, are quite harmless to their hosts; the latter thus become the unwilling bearers of a flora which may grow in little forests on their integuments, which they seldom penetrate to any extent. The insect is thus able to live for both without great inconvenience and these singular plants, the forms of which in some cases are bizarre to a degree, have reached an extraordinary development in modern times, not only as to numbers but in respect to the multifarious modifications which have been brought about by their varying conditions of existence on different hosts. They are propagated by direct contact from one insect to another and although the largest species are visible to the naked eye, many are so small that they can hardly be detected with a powerful hand lens; and even then only by one who is expert in these matters. Small beetles, flies, earwigs, roaches and various other insects with overlapping generations of adults, are bearers of these extraordinary plants, which reach

their fullest development in the tropics, and, from a scientific point of view, are among the most interesting as well as one of the largest of the groups of lower plants.

INSECTS AND THEIR ENEMIES.

The following incidents are taken from notes made during the last three years in Sarawak.

(i) *Insect Enemies.*

June 8th, 1910. Dayak collector reported having taken two beetles together in his net at one sweep; they were *Stigmatium granulatum*, Westwood (Fam. Cleridae) and a small Longicorn, *Demonax ventralis*, Gahan, or sp. nr. He stated that he saw the Clerid on a log and on catching it in his net, found the Longicorn in the mouth of the Clerid, still alive and kicking, but that the head dropped off as he boxed them. They were both brought to me in one pill-box and next day I went to identify them, but found that the Longicorn had been still further dismembered and eaten, so that identification of that specimen was not quite certain.

January 25th, 1911. A large Dipteron, *Laphria horrida*, Walker, was brought in by a native collector together with its prey (dead) a Eucnemid beetle (*Galba* sp. near *wallacei*, Perroud).

(ii) *Reptile Enemies.*

July 7th, 1910. Stomach of a lizard, *Mabuia rudis*, Blgr., contained a large hairy spider, the head of an Anthribid beetle (*Xenocerus*)? sp., a small cockroach and a large Hymenopteron.

November, 1911. A Danaine butterfly *Danaï's aspasia*, Fab., noticed on wall of house with wings spread out attached to spider's web; untouched for about three weeks, although lizards are frequently running over that wall after moths and other insects.

(iii) *Bird Enemies.*

November 30th, 1911. Stomach of the Dusky Broad-bill, *Corydon sumatranus*, Raffles, contained a large green* Phasmid, armed with spiny thorax (*Aruanoidea*

* Green in life, faded to dark grey-brown on examination.

gargantua, Westwood), much mangled or partially digested. Also a specimen in good condition of the Reduviid bug (*Astinum m-album*, A. and S., or sp. near).

February, 1910. Stomach of a Drongo, *Dissemurus paradiseus*, Linn., contained an Elaterid beetle very like (if not identical with) *Diploconus hebetatus*, Cand.

August, 1909. Stomach of Eastern Roller, *Eurystomus orientalis*, Linn., contained remains of a Brenthid, ? *Baryrrhincius dehiscens*, Gyll. A second example shot the same day contained the same.

November, 1911. Stomach of Paradise Fly-catcher (*Tersiphone affinis*, Hay), contained half digested remains of a Cicada (*Purana pryri*, Dist. male).

(iv) *Mammal Enemies.*

May 16th, 1910. A monkey (*Macacus cynomolgus*, or "kra" as it is known to the natives here) was given a full grown larva of the Death's-head Moth (*Acherontia lachesis*, Fab.) which it ate with evident relish. I placed the caterpillar on the ground and held the monkey for a moment to let it see the caterpillar crawl about; on release the monkey at once seized it and began eating at the tail end. Then the caterpillar apparently nipped its hand slightly as the monkey suddenly went on to the head and soon devoured the whole thing, evidently enjoying it. The caterpillar was well chewed and swallowed, not temporarily deposited in the laryngeal pouch.

June, 1909. Noticed a large green Locustid on a shrub in the early morning and admired the beautiful way in which its green colouring rendered it so nearly indistinguishable from its surroundings. Brought the monkey out on my shoulder towards the bush; the monkey noticed the insect immediately, far quicker than I did, and quickly seized and devoured it with apparent pleasure, discarding the spiny legs.

July 26th, 1909. From a glass-bottomed pill-box, I gave a dull-coloured geometrid moth to the same monkey; eaten at once. Followed this by a Pierine, the yellow *Terias hecabe*, which she was allowed to look at first through the glass. After she had evinced obvious signs of curiosity and desire for it, the box was opened and the butterfly seized. At one bite she

demolished the head, body, and a good part of the wings. I immediately showed her another for which she seemed to express the same eagerness. On opening the box, she snatched it out hurriedly as before, but this time pulled off the wings first and ate the head and body only. The yellow scales from the wings seemed distasteful to her, though I think this was probably due to their "dusty" or "powdery" nature rather than to any unpleasant taste.

A gaudy Nymphaline (*Cethosia hypsea*, Doubl. and Hew.), was also given to her and eaten, after taking off the wings which she left altogether.

Another monkey (*Macacus nemestrinus* or "brok") ate a purple Euplœa (*E. mulciber*, Cr.), and two of the dull-coloured Geometers (name not noted), all three with an expressionless (to me) countenance. Perhaps looked a little thoughtful over the Euplœa.

On different occasions I have given Syntomid moths to the "brok." The black and yellow species, *S. tetragonaria*, Walker, she never seemed to enjoy, but usually consumed it rather under protest, and on two occasions rejected this species after tasting. The black and white species, *Trichaeta divisura*, Walker, and *Syntomis eliza*, Butler, were eaten slowly. The Arctiid, *Cretonotus vacillans*, Walker, was nearly always rejected by both monkeys, sometimes after tasting and on other occasions after a mere look at it.

According to certain theories, many insects are gaudily coloured so as to warn would-be enemies of certain distasteful properties possessed by them, and it is further supposed that these "warning" colours are recognised by the majority of insect-eating birds and reptiles, so that those insects which are so coloured, on the whole escape death in this manner, and only fall victims to the young and inexperienced individuals among their enemies, and perhaps in times of stress to certain very hungry individuals. The evidence supplied by examining contents of birds' stomachs and those of reptiles (particularly of lizards), is naturally of great value for supporting or refuting this theory. And if anyone in Sarawak when shooting insect-eating birds would cut out the stomach and send it whole or its contents only, preserved in spirit to the Museum, much valuable evidence could be gradually accumulated.

ON THE BORNEAN SPECIES OF TWO FAMILIES OF
COLEOPETRA.

Two recent papers* have supplied me with details for the following remarks, which are of interest in so far that they place on record the present extent of our knowledge of the Bornean species of these two beetle families, besides indicating the lines of relationship between the Bornean Insect Fauna and that of neighbouring countries.

(i) *Bornean Hispidæ*. In 1902 only 39 species of this family were known from Borneo. This number is increased in Dr. Gestro's latest paper to 59, twelve new species being described from Sarawak material. The author writes: "Dall' elenco generale delle specie che faccio seguire, appare che sopra un totale di 59 specie, 34 sono particolari a Borneo, mentre il resto si ritrova nella penisola di Malacca, o nelle varie isole della Sonda e soprattutto a Sumatra." Of the remaining 25 species (one of which, by the way, being found in Labuan and Borneo only, should be included in those peculiar to Borneo) 5 are peculiar to Sumatra and Borneo, 7 more to Sumatra, Malay Peninsula and Borneo, 3 to Sumatra, Java and Borneo. None are peculiar to Java and Borneo. Of these 24 species no less than 19 occur in Sumatra, 11 in the Malay Peninsula (including Burma) and 8 in Java. One species occurs in the Philippine Islands and two in Mentawai.

The above figures show: (i) a large proportion of species peculiar to Borneo, (ii) a close relationship to Sumatra and in a lesser degree to the Malay Peninsula, (iii) a markedly small relationship with Java and the Philippines. Though, as Dr. Gestro points out, further collecting in these countries will undoubtedly show more Bornean species, so that these figures will need certain modifications, yet they produce the same conclusions arrived at by other writers on different branches

* (i) Materiali per lo studio delle Hispidæ, di R. Gestro. (Secondo saggio sulle Hispidæ di Borneo). *Bull. Soc. Entomol. Ital.* XLI. 1909, pp. 122-150.

(ii) Description of three new Helota-species from Insulinde, by C. Ritsema Cz. *Notes from Leyden Museum*, XXXIII, 1910, pp. 75-80.

of the Bornean Fauna, and for that reason are of some interest. 37 out of these 59 species are represented in the Sarawak Museum.

(ii.) *Bornean Helotidæ*. This small Family of beetles, of which only 79 different species are known altogether, is represented in Borneo, so far as we know at present, by 6 different forms. They are small oblong beetles, usually prettily coloured with metallic markings on the elytra; their life history is unknown.

The following species are known from Borneo:—

1. *Helota brevis*, Ritsema (*Notes Leyd. Mus.* xiii. p. 199, 1891). Sarawak.
2. *Helota candezei*, Ritsema (*op. cit.* xx. p. 199, 1899). Sarawak.
3. *Helota magdalenæ*, Ritsema (*op. cit.* xxxiii. p. 75, 1910). Sarawak, Mt. Kina Balu.
4. *Helota vandepolli*, Ritsema (*op. cit.* xiii. p. 197, 1891). Borneo.
5. *Helota vigorsi borneensis*, Ritsema (*op. cit.* xxxi. p. 183, 1909). Sarawak.
6. *Helota vigorsi*, Mc. L. *var.* Ritsema (*Ann. Mus. Civ. Genov.* xxx. p. 885, 1891). Labuan.

Of the above, *H. candezei* and *H. magdalenæ* are recorded also from Sumatra, and *H. vigorsi*, Mc. L. *forma typica* is found in Java. Four of the above are represented in the Sarawak Museum.

II. ETHNOLOGICAL.

ON TWO SEA-DAYAK MEDICINE CHESTS.

Descriptions of three Dayak medicine chests (*lupong*) have appeared so far as I know up to now. These are:—

(i) “On Two Medicine-Baskets from Sarawak,” by R. Shelford, in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, Vol. XXXIII, January to June, 1903, pp. 74–81, plate XVI.

(ii) “The Contents of a Dyak Medicine Chest,” by Bishop Hose, in the *Journal of the Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society*, 1903, pp. 65–70.

There is also an account of the charms usually to be found in a Dayak medicine-chest, given by Archdeacon J. Perham in an article entitled “Manangism in Borneo,” in the *Journal of the Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society*,

1887, p. 89. This is quoted in Ling-Roth's book on the *Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo*, 1896, Vol. I, pp. 272-273.

There are three Dayak medicine chests in the Sarawak Museum, one of which was described and figured by Mr. Shelford in the article referred to above; the other two are described now, with the help of notes supplied by the Reverend W. Howell, who kindly took the trouble to get the various charms or "medicines" named and explained for the Museum by reliable Dayak authorities. I am glad to take this opportunity to record once more the indebtedness of the Sarawak Museum to Mr. Howell, who has helped us both with valuable presents and much-needed information on Dayak customs, exhibits, etc., for many years past.

I. An oblong rotan basket $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 5 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high with rotan cover or lid to fit over.

Contents:—

(i) A small bamboo cylinder $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, 1 inch in diameter, beautifully ornamented all over with neat phyllomorphic pattern and fitted with lid. Inside are small pieces of wood (?) wrapped up in three shreds of red cloth. Used for all sorts of ailments.

(ii) Another bamboo cylinder $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 inch in diameter, partially ornamented with rough symmetrical design. Contains a wisp of chestnut hair and a small feather stuck in a lump of dammar, a dried fruit, a small bit of coal and some dark human (?) hair. Used for all sorts of ailments.

(iii) Another bamboo cylinder $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, a neat pattern carved round the base, opening and centre; in the two spaces between, a neat network pattern. Inside, a little wad of wool and cloth wrapped up in a bit of red cloth, and a wad containing a small piece of chalk wrapped up in cloth and tied with some long strands of varicoloured thread. This is the *engkrabun* or "blinder." This medicine has the power both of blinding a person and of rendering the owner invisible.

(iv) A short stout bamboo cylinder encased in plaited rotan basket-work $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. Contains some fragments of wood wrapped up in pieces of different coloured cloth. *Ubat ti disampu* (medicine for all kinds of ailments).

(v) A small plain bamboo cylinder ($3\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch) with one end open cut back roughly to form a lip. This is used as a receptacle for blood.

(vi) A piece of palm-bark. *Ubat enda benta*. Used for headache.

(vii) A small two-edged iron knife, the handle formed from the same piece but partially split, the two ends being curled outwardly. Length of blade $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of handle 3 inches, greatest width of blade $\frac{3}{4}$ inch tapering to a sharp point. *Pengayang*. Used for cutting open the stomach.

(viii) A small receptacle made from a hollow bone $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 inch in diameter at widest part, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at narrowest, opening and wooden stopper lightly bound round with thin plaited wire. Contains some fragments of bone, a tuft of black hair and the usual rags for wrapping them up. *Teguli*, supposed to be deadly poison.

(ix) Three fragments of wood, obtained from the bark of a certain tree. Used to cure a headache, and known as *nyilu*.

(x) Two small pieces of stone tied together with brass wire. *Batu penchelap*. Used both as a cure and preventive.

(xi) A quartz crystal. The celebrated *Batu Ilau*.

(xii) Two fragments of wood. *Entemu*. This is tumeric which is much used by Dayak women to give a colour to their skin. Medically, it is used for various skin diseases in which it relieves the irritation.

(xiii) One fragment of wood. *Chekur*. For expelling wind.

(xiv) A small wooden box of foreign make containing four stones. *Batu Penchelap*.

(xv) A curiously twisted root, and a fragment of same? *Penyampu*. This is always burnt and the ash is rubbed on the patient.

(xvi) A pretty little blue and white crackel pot $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and 3 inches in diameter at widest, small mouth 1 inch across, base flat (i.e., not lipped) $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. *Puchong penyangga nyawa*. A bottle with which to save the soul.

II. (1722) Cylindrical box of *entli** wood, with close-fitting lid roughly carved round the top and fitted in the centre with a piece of glass (stopper from a bottle?). Total height is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of box without lid $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of lid alone 5 inches; diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The box and lid are tightly bound at top and base with plaited rotan. Two wooden upright handles are attached to the box, the outer edges neatly carved in a plain excavate pattern.

The contents are:—

(i) *Penyampu* the root of the poison root *tuba*. The wire ring is used for holding it. It is burnt and sprinkled over the patient (or rubbed on) to cause the ailment to come to the surface.

(ii) (a) Tuba root first burnt and used for curing any ailment, being itself a poison.

(b) The porcupine quill and the *temiang* bamboo. These are charms to protect the medicine chest of the manang. They are to prick anybody that dares to bore a hole through the lupong. If a hole is bored through the lupong the owner of it dies suddenly.

(iii) (a) A smooth stone, called *batu kapayang*.

(b) A rough stone called *batu lemak babi*. Both these stones are called *penchelap*.

They are dipped in some water and used for rubbing the patient to cure him. The manang also uses them similarly to protect himself against sickness.

(iv) *Batu tekuyong minyak*, a *penchelap* also.

(v) *Batu sampi*, a *penchelap* also.

(vi) *Batu penimba* (a bucket stone) used for "bailing out" the ailment from the patient.

(vii) Pieces of areca nut, *ubat enda pansa utai*. Medicine used when the patient is supposed to be afflicted by the spirits. First dipped in water and then rubbed on the patient.

(viii) *Taring nyadi*, a valuable tusk used for *betubar*, meaning the tusk is rubbed on the patient about 4 a.m. to cure all sickness.

**Shorea rugosa*.

(ix) *Taring mauah*, a pair of pig's tusks used for *betabas*, to rub on the patient in the evening to cure an ailment.

In the evening before the pelian ceremony, the manang visits his patient and rubs the tusks (ix) on the affected part of the patient; this is *betabas*. Then he uses the *batu ilau* to ascertain the condition of the patient's soul, after which he gives orders for the particular kind of pelian ceremony to be used and mentions the fee required. The pelian incantation goes on through the night and about 4 a.m. he enters the room to *betubar* the patient, that is, to rub the tusks (viii) on the ailing part in order to dispel all ailments.

(x) A round pebble, *Batu penchelap* also.

(xi) *Batu lia*, ginger stone, a penchelap also to cure an ailment.

(xii) A small stick used as a medicine for headache; first burnt, then the ash is rubbed on the head. A brass ring, *tinchin bebangun*. When the owner was made a manang the ring was given to him.

(xiii) *Engkrabun*, the blinder, to effect blindness to the spirits in order that they will not be able to see the manangs.

(xiv) Stoneware receptacle called *Sidi* for burning resin or damar. When the manang goes out from the room after seeing his patient damar is burnt thereon before the incantation to invoke his patron saints, etc., takes place.

(xv) *Batu labang manyi* the stone of the bee-hive. It is a penchelap also.

(xvi) *Batu telu tichak*, the stones of the lizard's eggs. They are penchelap also.

(xvii) Two quartz crystals, *Batu Ilau*, the sight stones, with which to ascertain the state of the soul of the patient.

(xviii) (a) *Jerangau*, wind medicine, it has the essence of peppermint. (b) Medicine (use and character unascertained). (c) *Lia betong*, ginger used for blistering, first pounded then put on as a poultice. (d) *Jengkulai*, a species of the lia betong used for sore throat, etc. (e) *Kunyit* or saffron used for itch, etc. (f) *Kulit Larawang*,

the bark of the lawang tree used for stomach-ache. (g) *Chekur*, the roots of the chekur plant, a good wind medicine, has the essence of peppermint.

Mr. Howell remarks that no two manangs agree on the subject of their medicines, which are all supposed to come direct from each manang's particular saint (*empong*).

SOME STONE IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN SARAWAK.

The Stone Implements in the Sarawak Museum seem to fall naturally into two classes—

(i) NEOLITHIC, as determined by Sir Charles Lyell, who examined the first stone implement obtained from Borneo by the late Mr. A. H. Everett.

(ii) PREHISTORIC, i.e., of a very much later date than the Neolithic, and probably made even in Historic times.

The first type is very rough and has been shaped principally by chipping. Used either as adze-heads or scrapers probably. Those of the second type show a much more finished workmanship, being perfected apparently by rubbing. These are all adze-heads and when fitted to a wooden handle make a very good "bliong" similar to that now in use among the natives of Borneo, though the "bliong" of to-day has an iron head.

It is natural to suppose that the first type in all its roughness was sufficient for the simple wants of its maker, and that the more finished articles of the second type were evolved through the more advanced and varied needs of their makers, who were a less primitive race.

It should be remembered that although Europe has left the Stone Age some thousands of years behind, some of the natives of New Guinea even now depend on stone for their implements of warfare and domestic use. Therefore from a European standpoint, the age of these Bornean stone implements is not likely to be very great; those of the second type may possibly be found in use even now among some of the interior tribes, where metal is difficult to obtain.

Several were found not long ago in native houses in the Baram district, but apparently their original use had been lost sight of and they were preserved more as charms, and in some cases treated with great respect.

NEOLITHIC.

No. 1965.—Coloured cast of the first stone implement discovered in Borneo. The original was found by Mr. A. H. Everett embedded at the bottom of a bed of river-gravel exposed in a section on the left bank of the Siniawan River (cf. *Proc. Roy. Soc.* No. 203, 1880, pp. 6, 7); this is now preserved in the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford. The cast was presented to the Sarawak Museum by Dr. A. C. Haddon, F.R.S., February 17th, 1900.

No. 1526.—Large, roughly triangular or pear-shaped, one edge roughly sharpened, large chip out of one end (furthest from the sharpened edge) as if to facilitate a good grasp or to fit into a handle. Greatest length 192 mm., greatest breadth 125 mm.

No. 1527.—Slightly smaller and less in thickness than No. 1526, roughly oval in shape. Two-thirds of one long side are chipped to an edge and sharpened by rubbing into quite a good edge. Probably a scraper. Greatest length 155 mm., greatest breadth 115 mm.

No. 1528.—Small, oval in shape, surface beautifully smoothed. One half rounded and evenly edged, the other half bluntly rounded, possibly for fitting to wooden shaft. This specimen shows finer workmanship than the previous two. Greatest length 76 mm., greatest breadth 51 mm.

These three stone implements were found during river-wall excavations in Kuching; the actual site was the bed of a former stream which passed through a village built in the neighbourhood of the present vegetable market.

Mr. J. B. Scrivenor, Government Geologist, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., gives the following descriptions:—

“.....there is a great similarity between the
“rock material and that commonly used for stone
“implements in the Peninsula. It is fine grained
“siliceous rock containing angular fragments of quartz,
“iron-oxides, biotite and a very fine flaky micaceous
“mineral which pervades the whole. It appears to be
“an altered silty deposit: the toughness of the rock
“is to be attributed to metamorphism.” (Reprinted
from *Report on the Sarawak Museum* for 1906, by
J. Hewitt, p. 12.)

These three implements were presented to the Museum by H. O. Etheridge, Esq., June 1906.

PREHISTORIC.

No. 1439.—An adze-head of hard sandstone sharpened at one end to a good edge. Greatest length 124 mm., greatest breadth 59 mm. (across sharpened end), least breadth (across blunt end) 41 mm.; approximate thickness 18 mm.

No. 1440.—Small adze-head of serpentine, edge not sharp and rather irregular; polished and weathered. Length 70 mm.; greatest breadth 51 mm., least breadth 40 mm.; approximate thickness 17 mm.

These two specimens were purchased by the Museum. Said to have been bought two generations ago by a Malay woman from a Sambas Land-Dayak. July 12th, 1904.

No. 1288.—An adze-head, edge chipped and weathered, sides rounded, of altered sandstone (?). Greatest length 102 mm., greatest breadth across middle 40 mm. Said to have been found at Pangkalen Ampat, Sarawak River. Purchased September 9th, 1903.

No. 1287.—A nicely worked adze-head, apparently of altered sandstone, with sharp cutting edge and bevelled sides and end. Length 138 mm., greatest breadth (across sharpened edge) 46 mm., least breadth (across opposite end) 31 mm. Formerly in possession of Malay in Kuching. Purchased September 8th, 1903.

No. 1038.—An adze-head from the Upper Sadong River. Length 126 mm., greatest breadth (across sharpened edge) 43 mm., least breadth (across thick base) 28 mm. Average thickness 26 mm. Made from some soft sandstone.

No. 1857.—Long, slender adze-head of altered shale. Sharpened edge at one end, uniformly bevelled sides and blunted end for insertion into handle. Length 115 mm., greatest breadth (across sharpened edge) 35 mm., least breadth (across blunt end) 25 mm.

Said to have been found in a hollow tree near Kuching. Purchased October 1911.

No. 1676.—Head of a "bliong," of whitish coarse sand-stone, which is not found near Claudetown. Length 179 mm. Width 38 mm. Lower surface flattened to fit on wooden shaft of bliong, upper surface

rounded, one end sharpened. Found in a swamp at Claudetown, Baram River.

RECENT.

No. 1479.—A flattened club of some serpentine rock, with a shaped handle and large perforation in it. Beautifully smoothed and polished. Length 356 mm.; greatest breadth 96 mm. Evidently of Papuan make and no doubt brought to Borneo by Bugis traders.

It was found in 1881 in the house of Pangeran Samah Digadong, the head chief of the Buludupi tribe (Mohammedans) in the lower Kinabatangan River, North Borneo. Presented by G. Hewett, Esq., January 26th, 1905.

While on the subject of Bornean stone implements I take this opportunity of correcting a statement which appeared recently in the publication* of another Museum. The writer, Dr. R. Hamlyn-Harris, in describing "The Skertchly Loan Collection" (anthropological specimens obtained by Professor S. B. J. Skertchly in Europe, Asia and America), says: "The collection also contains the only two stone implements yet known from Borneo, but the exhibitor (who found them) could get no geological proof of their age. He believes they may be older than the introduction of iron into Borneo, say before A.D. 1000."

As a matter of fact several stone implements have been known from Borneo for a long time. Dr. Haddon† in the account of his trip to the Baram district, Sarawak, in 1898-1899, describes the discovery of (i) a stone adze-head made from a thin slab of fibrolite, (ii) a very typical adze-head, made from a rather soft stone, (iii) another smaller and thicker, (iv) specimens of another type, "cylindrical and more or less oval in section, with an oblique polished face at one end, which may be either flat or more or less concave," (v) two stone implements; and he also heard of others in the possession of natives.

Mr. Everett's‡ stone implement, as noted above, was discovered and described over 30 years ago.

J. C. MOULTON.

* *Annals of the Queensland Museum*. November 1911, p. 185.

† *Head-hunters, Black, White and Brown*. By A. C. Haddon, Sc. D., F.R.S., 1911, pp. 368-375. Fig. 38.

‡ *Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo*. By H. Ling Roth, 1896, Vol. II, pp. 281-283 and figures, and *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 1880, No. 203, pp. 6, 7.

XI.—One New Genus and some New Species of Cassidae from Borneo, with a List of all the Species at present known from that Island.—
BY DR. FRANZ SPAETH, VIENNA.

The descriptions of new species in this paper are drawn up chiefly from material sent to me from the Sarawak Museum during the last few years. The opportunity has been taken at the same time to list all the species of this Family at present known from Borneo, and, at my request, Mr. J. C. Moulton, Curator of the Sarawak Museum, has kindly added the data of the specimens of Cassidae under his care.

In point of numbers this list is not so extensive as that of the Bornean Hispidæ recently published by Dr. Gestro, in which 59 different species are recorded from Borneo, and there is little doubt that further collections from this interesting country will provide further additions to our list of Cassidae.

GENUS, HOPLIONOTA.

1.—*Hoplionota horrifica*, Boh.

Sarawak: Kuching, Santubong, in February, April and November 1900–1911 (Sar. Mus.).

var. *rufa*, Wagener, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Verein. 1881, p. 20.

ferruginea, Spaeth, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1904, p. 69.

horrifica var. *a*, Boh.

Borneo.

2.—*Hoplionota Brookei*, n. sp.

Subquadrata, minus convexa, parum nitida, flavo-testacea, disco elytrorum rufopiceo, sutura carinisque vix dilutioribus rufescentibus clypeus inter oculos impressus, fovea minus profunda, medio carinata; crista frontalis ante oculos triangulariter angustata sat producta, medio emarginata; antennae prothorace breviores, articulis 4–6 subelongatis, 8–11 incrassatis, 8 longiore, 9 et 10 brevioribus; prothorax longitudine triplo latior lateribus; subparallelis, angulis antice breviter rotundatis, posticis rectis, acutis; disco laevi sulcis duabus transversis, sat profunde punctatis, lateribus profunde, sat crebre

foveolato punctatis; elytra lateribus parallelis, postice breviter rotundata, disco subregulariter, crebre minus profunde striato punctato, carinato, nempe carina dorsali a basi orta apicem disci attingente, quadrituberculata, tuberculo 3 parum altiore, ceteris perparvis; carina humerali a basi orta, medio breviter interrupta, apicem non attingente, carinisque duabus transversis, anteriore ad tuberculum maximum ascendente suturamque attingente, posteriore anastomosante; protectum deplanatum, sat latum, sat profunde rugoso-punctatum. 6.5×5 mm.

H. Brookei est *Hoplionotae horrifcae*, Boh., proxima, magnitudine, lateribus magis parallelis multo minus ampliatis, antennis brevioribus, disco elytrorum toto rufopiceo, tuberculo maximo altiore, protecto apice latiore, non attenuato, profundius punctato differt.

Sarawak: Kuching, Matang and Mt. Klingkang.

Typi in Museo Sarawacensi et in mea collectione asservati sunt.

I beg to respectfully dedicate this species to His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak.

3.—*Hoplionota Moultoni*, n.sp.

Subrotundata, parum convexa, minus nitida, corpore flavo, capite antennisque rufo-testaceis, prothorace, scutello elytrisque laete rufopiceis, protecto parum dilutiore, basi interiore rufo-translucente; clypeus fovea magna nec profunda sagittiformi, medio breviter carinulata; crista frontalis ante oculos valde producta et ampliata, partem anteriorem oculorum includente, quadra, apice truncata, medio breviter incisa; antennae breves, prothorace multo breviores, articulis 4-6 elongatis, clava brevissima, articulis 8-10 longitudine triplo latioribus, breviter aureo pubescentibus. Prothorax parvus, longitudine basi duplo latior, basi extus producta, angulis posticis subrectis, lateribus obliquis, angulis anticis deficientibus, disco minus convexo, sublaevi, sulcis tantum duabus minus profundis, hic illic punctatis, lateribus multo profundius nec crebrius foveolato punctatis.

Elytra minus convexa, humeris leviter productis, lateribus ampliatis, apice late rotundato; disco subregulariter punctato-striato nec carinato, tuberculis tantum minimis biseriatis, serie interiore locum carinae dorsalis tenente e tuberculis 4 formata, quorum 3 paullo maior, serie exteriori loci carinae humeralis atque e tuberculis 4 formata, quorum tertius transversus, carinam primam transversam significat; protectum deplanatum, latum

intus antice lucidior et sublaevis, ceterum minus profunde subregulariter punctato-striatum, limbo toroso marginatum. 6×5.8 mm.

H. Moultoni est affinis *H. obscurae*, Wagener, ex insula Celebes, imprimis propter elytra non carinata, sed differt forma magis rotundata, lateribus minus parallelis, apice magis rotundato, prothorace minus lato, huius lateribus magis rotundatis, minus obliquis, elytris profundius punctatis, limbo protecti non dilutiore. A *H. Clavareani*, m., *H. Moultoni* magnitudine, antennis brevioribus, elytris minus dense punctatis, a *H. circumdata*, Wagener, magnitudine multo minore, colore paginae superioris obscuriore, tuberculis maioribus, protecto minus lato differt.

Sarawak: Matang and near Kuching, August 1899 and September 1910.

Typi huius speciei, quem in honorem custodis Musei Sarawacensis domini illustrissimi M. Moultonis dedico, in Museo Sarawacensi et in mea collectione asservati sunt.

4.—*Hoplionota Weyersi*, Spaeth, var.? Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1900, p. 20.

Brunei. The type form was described from Sumatra.

5.—*Hoplionota circumdata*, Wagener, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ver. 1881, p. 17.

Sarawak: Mt. Matang, April 1902 (Sar. Mus.).

GENUS, PRIOPTERA.

6.—*Prioptera decempustulata*, Boh. M. I., p. 55.

Pontianak (coll. Spaeth).

Subsp. *sarawacensis*, Spaeth.

Sarawak: Lawas, Trusan, Lingga, Samarahan, Santubong, Kuching, Pangkalen Ampat (Sar. Mus.). Taken commonly all the year round 1899–1911.

Omnia specimina huius speciei, quae in Sarawak inventa sunt, differunt a forma typica, propria imprimis insulis Sumatra, Java et peninsulae Malakka, gibbo elytrorum minus alto, postice oblique haud concave descendente, antice minus declivi.

Specimina *Pr. 10—pustulatae*, B., quae e Borneone hollandico (Pontianak) proveniunt, transitum inter formam typicam et subspeciem *sarawacensem* formare videntur, nam gibbus est minus altus quam in speciminibus e Sumatra, sed altior quam in sarawacensibus, et descendit postice in linea perparum concava.

Pr. octopunctata, F., quae in insula Java tantum vivere videtur, differt a *P. 10—pustulata*, Boh., gibbere vix visibili, multo minus alto et acuto, antice minus declivi, postice in linea *aequa* vix descendente, maculis prothoracis magis antice sitis, limbo postico non adfixis, elytris medio magis sinuato-ampliatis.

Eaedem differentiae separant *P. 8—punctatam* a *P. sarawacensi*, in qua forma gibbus altior antice magis declive ascenditur eiusque linea imaginis obliquae multo distinctius rumpitur.

Differentiae *P. 10—pustulatae* et *P. 8—punctatae*, a domino Boheman dictae, nempe color pectoris et antennarum punctique elytrorum minus distincti non valent.

7.—*Prioptera atricornis*, n. sp.

Obovato-rotundata, convexa, parum nitida lurida, antennis nigris, articulo basali tantum flavo, prothorace maculis 2 nigris, elytris dilute sanguineis, maculis 8 nigro-cyaneis, nempe 1 et 2 in disco antico, transversae, 3 in protecto postico, magna, 4 pone medium ad suturam. Prothorax sublaevis, fovea maiore antescutellari lineaque insculpta a basi orta apicem attingente, discum circumcingente; elytra lateribus sat sinuato-ampliatis, disco convexo, gibbere alto et acuto, postice anticeque concave ascendente; basi retusa, minus crebre sat fortiter punctata, punctis hic illic seriatis, carina parum distincta a gibbere orta apicem non attingente in macula 4 distinctiore; prope gibberem utrinque bifoveolata, foveolis latis, nec profundis; protecto perlato, sublaevi; epipleurae apice longe ciliatae. 11 × 9 mm.

Mus. Sarawac: Borneo, Kuching (ix. 1900) and Mt. Lingga. v. 1909; Coll. Spaeth: Borneo.

Var. prothorace immaculato.

Coll. Spaeth: Brunei (Waterstradt coll.).

P. 8—maculatae, Boh., e Java, cuius typum e museo Hohniensi vidi, valde affinis, antennis nigris, elytris distinctius punctatis distincta, forsitan subspecies.

GENUS, ASPIDOMORPHA.

8.—*Aspidomorpha miliaris*, Fab., Syst. Ent., p. 91.

Pontianak; Sarawak: Lawas, Trusan, Kuching, Bau, Bidi, Buntal, Pangkalen Ampat (Sar. Mus.).

A full description of the life history of this species by Captain C. F. Bishop appears in the *Journal of the Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society*, No. 53, 1909, pp. 129-137, with plate.

9.—*Aspidomorpha sarawacensis*, Spaeth, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 1904, p. 73.

Sarawak: Lawas, Kuching, Satap and Bidi (Sar. Mus.).
Pontianak (coll. Spaeth).

The two examples from Lawas are distinctly smaller than the others from Kuching and neighbourhood.

10.—*Aspidomorpha castaneipennis*, n. sp.

Rotundata, nitida, convexa, testacea, antennarum articulis 2 ultimis nigris, discis prothoracis et elytrorum ramisque duobus latis protecti castaneis, protecto ceterum hyalino, dilutius fenestrato. Antennae sat longae et tenues; prothorax transverso-ellipticus angulis rotundatis; elytra prothorace basi multo latiora, humeris subobtusis prominulis, valide obtuse gibbosa, disco subtiliter remote striato-punctata, parum inaequalia; unguiculi brevissime pectinati, epipleurae apice sat longae ciliatae.

11.5 × 11—13.5 × 12.5 mm.

Coll. Spaeth: Nias, Sumatra (Palembang, Padang, Solok).

var. a. ramo postico protecti subeffuso, lineiformi:

Mus. Sarawacense: Borneo, Sarawak: Kuching, Mt. Matang, 3,200 ft., Mt. Penrissen, Santubong.

var. b. *borneensis*, nov. var.

ramo postico protecti deficiente. 12.5 × 12 mm.

Coll. Spaeth: Borneo, Pontianak, Sarawak.

Ex affinitate proxima *Aspidomorpha St. Crucis*, F., differt ab hac specie unguiculis multo brevius pectinatis, antennis gracilioribus, disco protecti haud inaequali, denique colore laete castaneo disci.

Ab *A. ponderosa*, Boh., ex insulis Ceram et Amboina, cui proxima est, differt forma minore, elytris multo subtilius striato punctatis, protecto angustiore, colore disci dilutiore.

11.—*Aspidomorpha fuscopunctata*, Boh.

Sarawak: Lawas, Sibul, Satap and Bidi (Sar. Mus.).

var. *rubrodorsata*, Boh.

Sarawak: Trusan, Kuching and Bidi (Sar. Mus.).

12.—*Aspidomorpha assimilis*, Boh.

Sarawak: Lawas, Trusan, Sibul and Bidi (Sar. Mus.).

13.—*Aspidomorpha dulcicula*, Boh.

Sarawak: Limbang, Klingkang, Mt. Penrissen, Mt. Matang, Kuching and Lundu (Sar. Mus.); Pontianak and Banguay (coll. Spaeth).

Common in Sarawak.

14.—*Aspidomorpha st. crucis*, F., var. *insularis*, nov. var.

A forma typica differt statura minore, minus convexa, colore disci dilutiore, magis testaceo, inprimis disco elytrorum multo minus inaequali, protecto magis deplanato, elytris brevioribus et latioribus lateribus magis rotundatis, prothorace basi dimidio fere latioribus (in forma typica tantum quarto). 11×11 — 12×12 mm.

Mus. Sarawacense: Borneo, Lawas, Trusan and Limbang (Sarawak).

Coll. Spaeth: Borneo, Sumatra (ex coll. Baly).

Rami protecti saepe disco sunt multo obscuriora.

Very common at Lawas flying with *A. assimilis* and *Chirida punctata* over low-growing herbage.

15.—*Aspidomorpha suavis*, n. sp.

Rotundato-subtriangularis, sat convexa, nitidissima, flavotestacea, antennis apice vix obscurioribus, elytris disco laete castaneis, basi, callo humerali excepto, vitta brevi sat lata in disco exteriori, medio ramum angustum ad suturam emittente, pone pontem protecti angusta ad ramum posticum continuata, ramisque duobus latis protecti rufopiceis, disco apice pallescente, protecto hyalino, ponte protecti distincte flava. Antennae minus breves, apice modice incrassatae; prothorax angulis rotundatis parum ante basin situs; elytra prothorace basi fere dimidio latiora, humeris parum prominentibus, obtuso-angulatis, lateribus modice ampliata, ante basin latissimis, tum ad apicem oblique rotundato-angustatis, basi retusa, sat acute gibbosa, gibbo antice posticeque evidenter concave descendente disco aequali, subtilissime striato-punctato, striis intus posticeque effusis; protecto laevi, limbo leviter reflexo.

10×9 mm.

Collect. Spaeth: Borneo: Doesolandem (a dom. Wahnes collecta), Brunei, (a dom. Waterstradt coll.); 2 spec. ex coll. dom. van de Poëli.

Statura et magnitudine *A. inquinatae*, Boh., cui affinis, sed prothorace brevior et latior, humeris magis productis, minus angulatis, gibbo altiore et acutiore, postice multo magis concave descendente protecto latiore colore alio, aliter signata.

A. dorsata, F., statura minore, magis subtriangulari et brevior, ramo postico protecti, signaturis aliis, elytris subtilius punctatis differt.

GENUS, RHACOCASSIS.

16.—*Rhacocassis flavoplagiata*, Baly.

Sarawak: Marapok Mts., Saribas and Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

Not abundant.

GENUS, THLASPIDULA.

17.—*Thlaspidula fimbriata*, Spaeth.

Sarawak.

GENUS, THLASPIDOSOMA.

18.—*Thlaspidosoma Dohrni*, Spaeth.

Sarawak: Klingkang Mts., Mt. Saribu, Mt. Penrissen, 3,200 ft., Mt. Matang, 3,200 ft., and Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

var. *limbata*, nov. var.

A forma typica differunt nonnulla specimina, capta in monte Penrissen prope Kuching ramo posteriore protecti deficiente.

Typi in museo Sarawacensi et in mea collectione.

GENUS, CREPIDASPIS, NOV. GEN.

Corpus subrotundatum, convexum; caput obtectum antennae longae, coxas posticas attingentes, filiformes, articulis 6 basalibus glabris ceteris pilosis, vix incrassatis, articulo 2 brevi, incrassato, 3 parum longiore, tenuiore, 4 et 5 longissimis, crassitudine triplo longiora, 6 dimidio antecedentibus breviora, 7-10 longitudine sexti, aequalibus plus duplo longioribus quam crassis, ultimo longo, acuminato; clypeus minus angustus, sulcis deficientibus; prosternum medio haud emarginatum, apice rotundatum; prothorax subellipticus angulis medio sitis rotundatis; elytra convexa, leviter gibbosa, basi emarginata humeris prominulis, disco striato-punctato; pedes breviusculi, tarsi sat latis, unguiculis muticis.

Generi *Thlaspidosoma*, m., affinis, antennis brevioribus multo minus gracilibus, clypeo latiore, prosterno non emarginato, unguiculis longioribus differt.

19.—*Crepidaspis varicornis*, n. sp.

Subrotundata, convexa, nitida, testacea, antennarum articulis 7-10 nigris, ultimo flavo, prothorax basi utrinque vitta obliqua, nigra; elytra macula magna nigra communi in gibbo vittaque sat lata nigra in disco exteriori, a basi supra callum humeralem orta, ad

pontem protecti extus magis, intus minus emarginata inde interstitium ultimum relincente, apice ad suturam ducta ibique alteris approximata; prothorax subellipticus, laevis; elytra leviter gibbosa, gibbo antice magis declivi, vix concavo, postice non emarginato, minus obliquo; punctato-striata, punctis sat magnis et profundis, interstitiis latioribus, laevibus, nitidis; protectum intus magis, ad limbum minus obliquum, laeve; epipleurae apice leviter ciliatae. 7×7 mm.

Typi in museo Sarawacensi, in museo germanico entomologico Berolinensi atque in mea collectione asservati sunt.

GENUS, CHIRIDA.

20.—*Chirida punctata*, Web.

Sarawak: Lawas and Trusan (Sar. Mus.).

Fairly common in those two localities.

21.—*Chirida scalaris*, Web.

Sarawak: Satap, Bau and Bidi (Sar. Mus.).

GENUS, LORENTSIA.

22.—*Lorentsia purpurascens*, n. sp.

Subquadrangularis, convexa, nitida, rufo-testacea, prothorax basi macula magna quadra, apice medio in acumen breve conducta nigra, indistincte antice lateribusque castaneo-circumcincta; scutellum purpureum; elytra disco atro, plaga magna communi circum gibbum, macula parva utrinque ad suturam multo ante apicem, ponte protecti purpureis; protectum rufotestaceum pone medium purpurascens, limbo apicali tantum decolorato; clypeus laevis, planus, sulcis frontalibus deficientibus; antennae longae, prothoracis angulos superantes, articulo 3 longissimo, secundo plus duplo longiore, 4-6 brevioribus, laevibus, ceteris scabris, latitudine plus duplo longioribus. Prothorax transversus, antice late rotundatus, basi intus subtruncata, extus valde oblique producta ante angulos sat profunde sinuata, angulis evidentibus, fere medio sitis, disco laevi, nitidissimo, limbo vix reflexo; scutellum triangulare; elytra humeris prominentibus prothoracem circumcingentes, basi intus truncata, extus valde ad humeros angulatos rotundato-producta lateribus ab humeris sat ampliatis, ante medium latissimis, tum oblique rotundato angustatis; basi retusa, gibbo magno sat acuto, antice

posticeque evidenter concavo; disco obsolete striato-punctato, striis mediis effusis, prima tantum et ultima apicem attingentibus fovea parva oblique pone gibbum; protectum latum, apice vix angustatum, laeve, impressionibus nonnullis indistinctis latis; unguiculi intus vix visibiliter levissime crenata. 11×10 mm.

Coll. Spaeth: Borneo (a dom. Wahnes coll.).

Haec species pulcherrima et distinctissima a *Lorentsia papuana*, m., ex Nova Guinea differt statura subquadrangulari, postice magis obliquata, prothorace latiore, antice minus rotundato, humeris magis angulariter productis, gibbo maiore, magis concavo, protecto antice multo latiore, disco levius striato-punctato, signatura et colore tote alienis.

GENUS, METRIONA.

23.—*Metriona triangulum*, Weise.

Sarawak: Lawas, Busau and Bidi (Sar. Mus.).

24.—*Metriona catenata*, F.

Sarawak: Trusan, Limbang, Kapit, Busau and Bidi (Sar. Mus.).

25.—*Metriona recondita*, Boh.

Sarawak: Marapok Mts., Lawas, Bau and Bidi (Sar. Mus.).

26.—*Metriona stellifera*, n. sp.

Rotundata, convexa, nitida, flavo-testacea supra annulo piceo; antennae graciles, prothorace sat longiores, articulo 1 elongato, 2 brevi latitudine paullo longiore, 3 praecedente parum longiore, 4 longissimo, praecedente fere dimidio longiore, 5 tertio paullo longiore, 6 brevior, tertio fere aequali, his glabris, ceteris vix pubescentibus, haud incrassatis, longitudine 3 fere aequalibus, ultimo acuminato, longiore; clypeus planus, laevis; prothorax ellipticus, longitudine duplo latior, apice basique aequaliter rotundatus, angulis medio sitis breviter rotundatis, disco laevi, macula antescutellari antice sinuato-angustata flavo-bipunctata picea; scutellum triangulare, flavo-testaceum; elytra prothorace basi parum latiora, late emarginata, humeris leviter productis, acuminatis, lateribus dilatatis medio latissimis; disco convexo, striato-punctato, punctis parvis, in dorso profundioribus et maioribus apice subevanescentibus, interstitiis sat latis, laevibus; basi pone scutellum anguste picea, extus vitta lata a basi orta, longitudinali,

utrinque multi-emarginata pone medium suturam attingente ibique nonnihil antice et postice continuata picea, callo, humerali flavo; macula flava ab annullo inclusa est leviter elevata, inaequalis antice posticeque, lateribus biemarginata, stellam hexagonalem imitans; protectum, laeve, sub-deplanatum, apice minus angustatum; unguiculi dentati. 6×5.5 mm.

Coll. Spaeth: Ins. Banguay, prope Borneo (coll. Waterstradt).

Metrionae obtivae Boh., affinis, minor, antennis gracilioribus et longioribus, elytris multo profundius et crebrius punctatis, annulo angustiore postice continuato, aliter constructo, macula inclusa elevata, brevior sexemarginata distincta.

27.—*Metriona obtiva*, Boh.

Sarawak: Simanggang, Mt. Matang, Kuching and Quop (Sar. Mus.).

Not common.

GENUS, LACCOPTERA.

28.—*Laccoptera tredecim-punctata*, F.

Sarawak: Lawas, Kapit (Sar. Mus.).

Vienna 9. xii. 1911.



XII.—Correspondence.

A SPIDER'S WEB WEIGHTED BY A STONE.

SANDAKAN,

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO,

November 28th, 1911.

To

The Editor,

"Sarawak Museum Journal."

SIR,

The following may be of interest to your readers. Several months ago when I was at Kudat I noticed a spider's web, built from a horizontal beam (not in an angle of a horizontal and an upright), which was weighted with a small piece of stone—evidently designed to keep the whole web taut and in position. The stone was about 4 feet 6 inches or 4 feet 9 inches from the ground and was supported only by two filaments of web (joined about 2 inches above the stone) with a small extra support on one side where the stone had a slight excrescence. The web itself was about 18 inches long and 12 inches broad, and the pendent strand holding the stone must have been nearly a yard. There were several spiders on the beam above, but I fancy the one which had built this web was about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and of a buff colour, barred with chocolate. All these observations must be taken as tentative as I had made preparations for photographing the web and weighing the stone and measuring the whole thing, when a heavy squall destroyed it all, much to my chagrin. It would be very interesting to learn if any of the residents in Sarawak have noticed a similar case. I heard that isolated cases have been noted in Europe, but am anxious to prove that this is a custom of one particular Bornean species.

Believe me, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

E. J. M. SAWREY-COOKSON.

Singapore :

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2.—One number will be issued in the early part of each year; and in the event of sufficient material being forthcoming, a second number will appear towards the latter end of the year.

3.—All articles and notes intended for insertion should be directed to the Editor of the Sarawak Museum Journal, Kuching, Sarawak. They should be authenticated by the writer's name (sent privately if not to be published). The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications, unless postage is sent, or state reasons for non-insertion.

4.—Correspondence is invited on any subject within the scope of the Sarawak Museum Journal.

5.—Authors receive 25 copies of their papers free.

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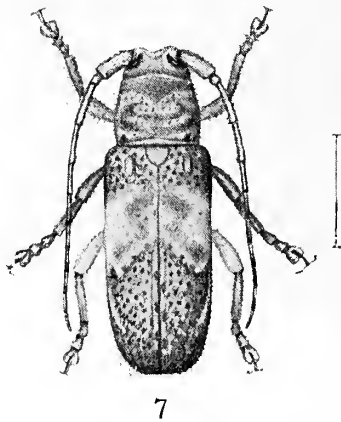
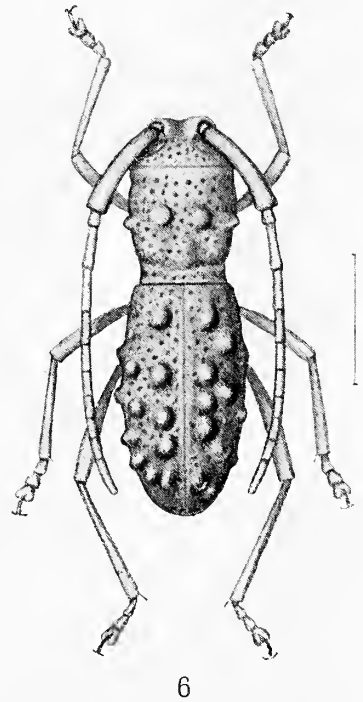
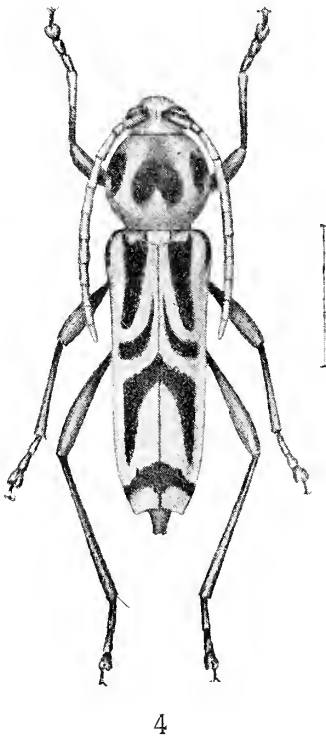
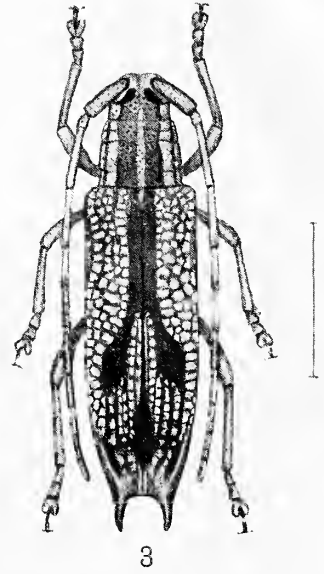
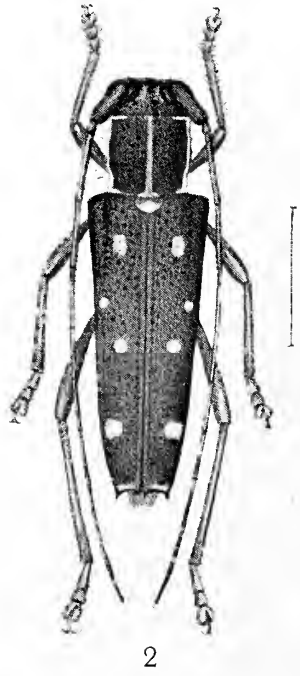
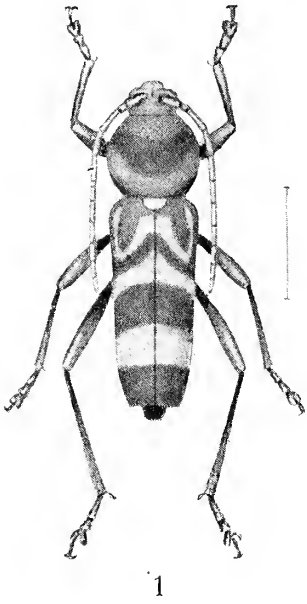
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NEW LONGICORNS FROM BORNEO.

I.—New Species of Longicorns from Borneo.

—By CHR. AURIVILLIUS, Stockholm.

MR. J. C. MOULTON, Curator of the Natural History Museum, Sarawak, has kindly sent me for determination a collection of Longicorn Beetles from Borneo.

Borneo seems to be very rich in Longicorns. Notwithstanding the many species described by Pascoe, Thomson, Ritsema, Lansberg, Gahan, and others, the present collection contained many interesting new forms.

I am much obliged to Mr. Moulton for his courtesy in allowing me to keep most of the type-specimens for the State Museum in Stockholm.

The following species seem to be new to science. The original descriptions appeared in the 'Arkiv f. Zoologi,' and my acknowledgments are due to the Swedish Academy of Science for kind permission to reproduce them here, and for the loan of the blocks to illustrate this paper. Where not otherwise stated, the types are in the State Museum at Stockholm.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Strangalia virescens, n. sp.

Antennæ inter oculos prope marginem anticum oculorum insertæ, apicem versus leviter incrassatæ; scapus brevis, marginem posticum oculorum haud attingens, articulo 3:o brevior. Caput antice rostrato-elongatum, paullo pone oculos abrupte constrictum; genæ longæ, sed oculis breviores. Prothorax elongato-conicus, apice constrictus, medio utrinque tumidiusculus, ad basin ante scutellum late lobatus et utrinque angulato productus, elytris autem distincte angustior. Elytra angusta, elongata, apice oblique truncata, angulo exteriori breviter dentato. Pedes elongati; femora antica et intermedia modice incrassata, postica linearia, apicem elytrorum fere attingentia; tibiæ posticæ apice calcare singulo longo instructæ (tarsi desunt). Segmentum abdominale ultimum maris infra profunde excavatum. Viridis, metallica antennis nigris ad basin chalybeis; pedibus chalybeis; fronte nitida parcius punctata inter oculos profunde sulcata; vertice et pronoto minus nitidis dense punctulatis; elytris ad basin fortius et minus dense, apicem versus

densius punctatis; corpore infra dense punctulato, gula et prosterno nitidis, sublævibus; pedibus fortius punctatis. Long. corporis 14 mm.

Borneo: Santubong.

This species is figured by Shelford in Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1902, 2, p. 20, f. 44, but without name. It comes very near to the subgenus *Strangalina*, Auriv. (= *Strangalia*, Lec.), but differs by the shorter hind angles of the pronotum.

Chlorophorus eximius, n. sp.—Fig. 4.

Nigro-fuscus, supra dense flavo-, infra griseo-pubescentibus; antennis medium elytrorum vix superantibus, dense albido pubescentibus; prothorace globoso, subtransverso maculis tribus nigris, media postica profunde incisa, lateralibus rotundatis ornato; scutello transverso, obtusissimo; elytris subcylindricis apice subrecte truncatis et fere inermibus, signaturis senis nigris ornatis scilicet; vitta laterali ab humero fere ad apicem extensa; striga brevi humerali antice cum vitta laterali conjuncta; vitta media basali prope scutellum incipiente et primam tertiam partem fere occupante; fascia obliqua paullo ante medium ad suturam scutellum versus producta, extus valde abbreviata; vitta recta pone medium antice ramo obliquo cum sutura conjuncta; fascia anteapicali subtransversa extus cum apice vittæ lateralis conjuncta; pectore abdomineque præsertim ad latera flavescentibus; femoribus intermediis et posticis utrinque carinatis; articulo primo tarsorum posticorum 2:0 et 3:0 simul sumtis parum longiore. Long. corporis 13 mm. Borneo.

Nearly allied to *Chlorophorus annularis* and *jucundus*, but with a much broader globular prothorax, and quite different markings of the elytra. The first joint of the hind tarsus is much shorter than in *annularis*.

Chlorophorus moultoni, n. sp.—Fig. 1.

Niger, pube tenui fusco-grisea vestitus, prothorace convexo subgloboso et leviter transverso fascia media transversa in disco rotundato-dilatata ornato; scutello dense albo-pubescente; elytris fasciis tribus cinereis instructis, prima obliqua, mox pone scutellum incipiente et ad latera fere ad humeros recurva ad suturam leviter dilatata; secunda paullulo ante medium sita, leviter arcuata subtransversa, ad suturam parum latiore; tertia pone medium lata subtriangula vel fere semicirculari, apice elytrorum truncato,

obsolete grisescente; lateribus sterni et segmentis duobus primis abdominis (basi excepta) dense albido pubescentibus: articulo 1:o tarsorum posticorum 2:o et 3:o simul sumtis haud multo longiore. Long. corporis 10 mm.

Borneo.

DOLICHOSTYRAX, nov. gen.

(Dorcadioninæ.)

Palporum articulus ultimus subcylindricus. Epistoma occultum. Frons subquadrata. Genæ longæ. Oculi rude granulati, modice emarginati; lobus inferior quam superior paullo major et latior. Tuberculi antenniferi validi, subparalleli, ad basin connati, supra sulco profundo triangulari separati. Antennæ corpore parum breviores, subfiliformes; scapus longus, curvatus, apicem versus sensim paullo incrassatus, medium prothoracis attingens, apice simplex et inermis; articulus 2:us 3:o plus quadruplo brevior; 3:us elongatus, scapo tamen duplo brevior, 4:o sat longior; sequentes sensim breviores, 11:us 10:o fere duplo longior, apice acuminatus; 4:us et 5:us infra area elongata distincta nigro-velutina (sensoria) instructi. Prothorax elongatus, longior quam latior, basin versus angustatus, utrinque tuberculo obtuso armatus. Scutellum parvum, valde transversum, obtuse triangulare. Elytra oblonga basin et apicem versus angustata, ad basin prothorace paullulum latiora, apice rotundata, supra tuberculata; latera deflexa acetabula postica attingentia. Prosternum inter coxas parum arcuatum, subplanum, postice dilatatum. Processus mesosterni declivis, apice truncatus et medium coxarum attingens. Metasternum brevissimum, inter coxas coxis ipsis haud longius. Abdominis processus intercoxalis latus, obtusus; segmentum primum 2:o et 3:o simul sumtis longius. Acetabula antica extus paullulum angulata, postice clausa; intermedia extus aperta. Pedes longi; femora sublinearia, postica apicem elytrorum attingentia, ad basin valde curvata; tibiæ intermediæ extus prope apicem incisæ; tarsi breves, articulus 1:us 2:o et 3:o simul sumtis multo brevior; unguiculi divaricati.

Allied to *Pantilema*, but with quite different antennæ.

Dolichostyrax moultoni, n. sp.—Fig. 6.

Fuscus, indumento brunneo, infra paullo pallidior vestitus; supra undique rude punctatus infra cum pedibus et antennis impunctatus; fronte convexa; prothorace supra tuberculis tribus obtusis parum distinctis instructo; elytris usque fere a basi biserialim, postice triserialim tubercu-

latis, apice declivibus et obtuse rotundatis. Long. corporis 12 mm., lat. ad humeros 3·2 mm.

Borneo : Kuching.

PANTILEMA, nov. gen.
(Dorcadioninæ.)

Epistoma occultum. Frons quadrata vel latitudine fere altior. Genæ longissimæ. Oculi æquilati, angusti, regulariter curvati, rude granulati, ab antennis sat distantes. Tuberculi antenniferi crassi, connati, supra sulco parum profundo separati. Antennæ corpore multo breviores, medium elytrorum vix superantes, sat crasse, filiformes; scapus fere rectus subcylindricus, altitudine capitis vix longior, apice simplex et inermis; articulus 2:us elongatus 3:0 haud duplo brevior; articuli 3-10 subæquales, breves, latitudine vix duplo longiores; 11:us reliquis paullo longior, apice obtusus. Prothorax inermis, basin versus angustatus. Elytra elongata, angusta, ad basin prothorace omnino non latiora, in medio leviter dilatata, apice angustata et rotundata, utrinque valde deflexa, acetabula postica attingentia, ad medium baseos triangulariter depressa scutellum simulantia. Pedes modice elongati; femora leviter incrassata, postica apicem elytrorum paullulum superantia; tibiæ intermediæ extus prope apicem incisæ; tarsi mediocres, articulus 1:us 2:0 et 3:0 simul sumtis brevior; unguiculi divaricati. Prosternum inter coxas parum arcuatum, subplanum, postice dilatatum. Processus metasterni sat latus, declivis. Processus intercoxalis abdominis latus, apice obtusissimum; segmentum primum abdominis 2:0 et 3:0 simul sumtis longius.

Pantilema angustum, n. sp.

Elongatum, angustum, supra nigrum, subnudum, infra indumento griseo-flavido vestitum; antennis, fronte pedibusque breviter setulosis; fronte convexa impunctata; vertice et temporibus tumidis, punctis magnis paucis impressis; prothorace latitudine longiore, apicem versus latiore, punctato et leviter inæquali, elytris elongatis, apice declivibus, seriatim punctatis, ante medium fere lævibus, pone medium tuberculis magnis, obtusis, biseriatis brevissime nigro setulosis instructis. Long. corporis 12 mm., lat. ad humeros 3 mm.

Borneo : Samarahan.

Cælosterna variegata, n. sp.

Fusca, sericeo-brunneo-tomentosa, elytris maculis et punctis flavo-hirsutis irregulariter conspersis; antennis

corpore vix longioribus, fusco-brunneis, haud annulatis, tenuissime pubescentibus, infra breviter, ad basin densius ciliatis; fronte modice angustata lobo inferiore oculorum vix angustiore, ad latera leviter punctulata; vertice inter oculos profunde sulcato; prothorace transverso utrinque acuto spinoso, dorso inter sulcis transversis fere plano et subæquali, utrinque granulis nonnullis parvis deplanatis nigris, in depressionibus sitis instructo; fronte et pronoto sparse pilosis; scutello fere æquilato apice obtuso; elytris ad basin præsertim ad humeros profunde granulato-punctatis, punctis apicem versus sensim minoribus et obsoletioribus, apice recte truncatis et utrinque obtuse dentatis; corpore infra dense tomentoso, haud vel leviter punctato; metasterno tuberculo obliquo conico armato; segmento ventrali ultimo apice dense hirsuto et medio angulariter inciso. ♂. Long. corporis 31 mm.

Borneo: Kuching.

Differs from the allied forms by its nearly even pronotum, the spotted elytra, the dark unicolorous antennæ, and the truncated apex of the elytra.

Eutænia borneensis, n. sp.

E. trifasciella, White, similis et affinis, antennis scapo antice fulvo-pubescente excepto nigris, plaga basali elytrorum majore et pallidiore, fasciis elytrorum angustioribus et ad suturam interruptis tarsisque supra fulvo-pubescentibus distincta. Brunneo-fusca dense fulvo-pubescentibus articulis 2-11 antennarum, fascia transversa media prothoracis, fasciis duabus angulatis elytrorum ad suturam interruptis (prima extus usque ad humerum prolongata) maculaque elongata anteapicali elytrorum nigris vel nigro-fuscis; plaga magna basali, media, scutellum includente et fasciam primam fere attingente elytrorum fusco-brunnea. Long. corporis 23 mm.

Borneo: Mt. Matang, 3000 ft.

Easily distinguished from *Eutænia trifasciella* by the nearly black antennæ and the somewhat differently shaped markings of the elytra.

MIMOHAMMUS, nov. gen.

Frons plana, rectangula. Oculi modice emarginati; lobi inferiores magni, rotundati, latitudine vix longiores. Genæ mediocres, lobis inferioribus fere quadruplo breviores. Tuberculi antenniferi validi, divergentes. Antennæ corpore plus duplo longiores, setulis brevibus paucis articularum 1-3 exceptis, haud infra ciliatæ; scapus obconicus cicatrice

completa; articulus 3:us scapo paullo longior, reliqui 3:o paullo longiores. Prothorax transversus, utrinque spina valida mediana, triangula armatus, ante basin apicemque transversim sulcatus, supra intra spinas carinula transversa recurva armatus, basi fere truncatus. Scutellum apice rotundatum. Elytra elongata, subcylindrica, ad basin subtruncata humeris fere rectis, apice conjunctim rotundata. Prosternum inter coxas subangustum valde arcuatum, apice modice dilatatum et utrinque tuberculo parvo instructum. Acetabula antica extus angulata et postice anguste aperta. Processus mesosternalis inter coxas angustus, subplanus, coxas paullum superans, antice leviter tuberculatus et subtruncatus. Acetabula intermedia extus aperta. Metasternum modice elongatum episternis postice angustatis. Pedes subæquales; femora sublinearia vel paullum fusiformia; tibiæ compressæ, anticæ curvatæ, intermediæ integræ, posticæ apice brevissime bicalcaratæ; tarsi mediocres, articulus 1:us 2:o et 3:o simul sumtis brevior; unguiculi divaricati.

This genus seems to be most nearly allied to *Cereopsius*, from which it differs by the *median* tubercles of the prothorax, the larger eyes and the more elongate and cylindrical body. In the shape of the body it completely agrees with the typical species of *Monochamus*.

Mimohammus flavescens, n. sp.

Brunneus, supra lanugine densa flava, infra pube grisea vestitus; genis subnudis; antennis fuscis, tenuiter griseo-pubescentibus, scapo densius griseo-vestito; articulo 3:o et sequentibus ad basin anguste cinereo-annulatis; elytris prope medium striga parva transversa subobliqua fusco-brunnea ornatis; capite impunctato; pronoto ad carinam transversam punctis paucis impresso; elytris punctatis sed punctis lanugine densa fere omnino tectis. Long. corporis 25 mm., lat. ad humeros 8 mm.

Borneo: Kuching.

In size, colour and shape, this species very much resembles *Monochamus sulphurifer*, Hope. The elytra are, however, more cylindrical.

Thermonotus cœruleipennis, n. sp.

Rufo-testaceus, antennis, tibiis, tarsis, apice femorum et mandibularum maculaque scutelli nigris; elytris nitidis læte cœruleis ad basin rude apicem versus lævius punctatis; omnino non costulatis; prothoracis disco elevato, inæquali, subrugoso. Long. corporis 19 mm.

Borneo: Matang.

Agrees very nearly with *Th. nigripennis*, Rits., and is perhaps only a race of that species.

Thermonotus cylindricus, n. sp.

Subbrevis, robustus elytris apicem versus parum angustatis, fere cylindricis; ruber, supra subnitidus et tenuissime, infra densius fulvido-pubescens; antennarum articulis 1-4 pallide testaceis reliquis fuscis; scutello nigromaculato; fronte impunctata, vertice tumidiusculo in medio sulcato; prothorace transverso utrinque pone medium tuberculo validissimo triangulo armato, supra obtuse trituberculato et inter tuberculos fortiter rugoso; scutello obtuse triangulo; elytris nitidis, apice rotundatis, subseriatim punctatis punctis apicem versus obsoletioribus, pone medium brevissime setulosis; segmentis abdominalibus utrinque ad basin foveolatis. ♀. Long. corporis 18 mm.

Borneo: Limbang.

In size, colour and general appearance, this species reminds one very much of *Astathes perplexa*, Newm. from the Philippines.

Pharsalia nigrofasciata, n. sp.

Nigrofusca, pube tenui grisea vestita, maculis et vittis ferrugineo-lanuginosis variegata; tuberculis antenniferis contiguis intus spinosis; antennis unicoloribus fuscis scapo cylindrico; fronte et vertice ferrugineo-vittatis, genis macula obliqua ferruginea ornatis; prothorace supra vittis 4 ferrugineis ornato, in medio tuberculo parvo nigro et utrinque tuberculo valido triangulari armato; scutello apice obtuso ferrugineo; elytris ad basin inter humerum et scutellum tuberculo obtuso armatis, apice rotundatis, ad basin ferrugineis, paullo pone basin fascia lata transversa nigro-velutina, deinde fascia flavescens ferrugineo-variegata, pone medium fascia trigona irregulari ad suturam interrupta ornatis, apice griseo et ferrugineo variegatis; corpore infra brunneo, nitido, tenuissime griseo pubescente et ad latera plus minus ferrugineo variegato; pedibus brunneis, femoribus in medio tibiisque ad basin plus minus infuscatis. Long. corporis 14 mm.

Borneo: Balangean.

Planodes variegatus, n. sp.

Nigro-fuscus, vittis et maculis flavido vel griseo-tomentosis variegatus; capite flavido-tomentoso, fascia frontali inter

oculos, macula lata pone oculos maculaque parva genali subnudis fuscis, vitta genali sub oculos ad latera usque ad basin abdominis continuata dense flavescence-albido-tomentosa; prothorace supra in medio planato et obsolete carinulato, utrinque corrugato et punctato, vittis 4 male definitis flavido-pubescentibus ornato lateribus supra vittam albidam late nigris subnudis; mesonoto utrinque macula parva albida; scutello subtruncato, fusco macula parva apicali albido-tomentosa; elytris sat elongatis, dorso planatis, apice rotundatis angulo suturali obtuse producto, dimidio basali maculis flavido-tomentosis et punctis profunde impressis fusco-cinctis variegato, fascia ante medium angusta obliqua nigra, pone medium fascia latissima transversa nigra, tricostulata et parce punctata apice iterum flavido-tomentoso; corpore infra cum pedibus grisescente pubescente; antennis fusco-brunneis articulis 1-4 flavido-tomentosis, 3:0 et 4:0 apice nigris et nigro-hirsutis; scapo leviter punctato; articulo 3:0 quam scapo multo, quam articulo 4:0 duplo longiore, apice spina valida brunnea armato, articulo 4:0 curvato apice angulato-dentato, 5-11 fuscis ad basin anguste cinereis. Long. corporis 16 mm.

Borneo: Limbang River.

Planodes bifasciatus, n. sp.

Nigro-fuscus pube flavescence infra flavo-griseo vestitus; capite antice inter oculos late nigrofasciato et pone oculos macula latissima nigra ornato; prothorace apicem versus leviter angustato, supra deplanato, lævi, utrinque corrugato et punctato; scutello obtuse rotundato; elytris elongatis, supra planatis, sparse punctatis, apice rotundatis angulo suturali paullulum producto, humeris et fasciis duabus angulatis suturam non omnino attingentibus nigris, lituris paucis subapicalibus fuscis; apice femorum, annulo subbasali tibiaram, tarsisque fuscis cinereo-pubescentibus; tarsorum articulo ultimo apice nigro; antennis (♂) corpore fere tertia parte longioribus, nigris, infra tenue ciliatis; scapo punctato, articulo 3:0 quam scapo multo longiore ad basin cinereo apice intus breviter spinoso, articulo 4:0 quam 3:0 multo brevior, ad basin albo, apice inermi, reliquis brevioribus ad basin obsolete cinereis. Long. corporis 17 mm.

Borneo: Limbang.

Cacia? bispinosa, n. sp.

Brevis, nigra, flavescence-griseo-tomentosa; fronte, pronoto, basi et apice elytrorum flavido-tomentosis; fronte

granulato-punctata, lata, subquadrata, fere plana; genis longissimis lobo inferiore oculorum fere triplo longioribus; oculis *subdivisis* lobis sat *late separatis*; antennis feminae corpore vix longioribus; scapo nigro, foveolato-punctato articulo 3:o brevior, hoc longo dimidio basali albido, apicali nigro, apice spina longa valida brunnea armata, articulo 4:o albido apice nigro et spina longa valida armata, quam 3:o duplo brevior, articulis 5-11 brevibus, transversis, simul sumtis quam 3:o fere brevioribus; prothorace cylindrico, transverso, punctis nigris et nigro-areolatis plus minus confluentibus variegato; elytris brevibus ad basin inter humerum et scutellum costato-elevatis, apice rotundatis, profunde irregulariter punctatis punctis apice obsoletioribus, in medio latissime nigris, maculis cinereo-tomentosis reticulatim conjunctis variegatis, parte apicali flavida prope marginem nigro-maculata; pedibus griseis tarsis et apice tibiaram nigris. Long. corporis 10 mm.

Borneo: Matang.

This species and *C. melanopsis*, Pasc., differ from typical *Cacia* by the subdivided eyes and the long spines of the third and fourth joint of the antennæ, and may be considered as types of a new genus, *Acanthocacia*.

Æsopida? fasciculata, n. sp.

Fusca, flavo-griseo-tomentosa, supra punctis nigro-cinctis maculisque ferrugineis variegata; fronte lata, plana, subquadrata; genis quam lobis inferioribus oculorum duplo longioribus; oculis subdivisis minute reticulatis lobis inferioribus subquadratis; antennis maris corpore parum longioribus, apice ungue tenuissimo arcuato armatis, scapo medium pronoti fere attingente leviter obconico; articulo 3:o subcurvato, quam scapo haud longiore; 4:o quam 3:o brevior, apice extus dense nigro-hirsuto, reliquis brevioribus, ad basin cinereis, apice late nigris, ultimo piloso; prothorace transverso, utrinque prope marginem anticum tuberculo parvo armato, intra apicem transverse sulcato et supra paullum inæquali; elytris brevibus, sensim declivibus, apice conjunctim late rotundatis, prope basin inter scutellum et humerum tuberculo elongato alte elevato validissimo supra lævi ad latera granulato armatis, ad basin granulatis, undique profunde minus dense punctatis; pedibus brevibus, femoribus præsertim anticis incrassatis, tibiis pilosis; processibus pro- et mesosterni truncatis, infra leviter sulcatis, mesosterni utrinque tuberculo parvo armato.

Borneo: Balangean.

Differs from *Æ. malasiaca* by the shape of the body and the structure of the antennæ.

HYBORHABDINÆ, nov. subf.

Acetabula intermedia extus clausa. Epimera mesosterni minuta. Tibiæ intermediæ extus incisæ. Unguiculi divaricati. Frons paullum transversa. Prothorax valde elongatus.

HYBORHABDUS, nov. gen.

Oculi emarginati; lobus inferior magnus subtransversus. Genæ mediocres, lobis inferioribus oculorum breviores. Tuberculi antenniferi divergentes, sulco lato separati. Antennæ longæ, corpore longiores; scapus brevis, compressus, intus valde tuberculato-dilatatus; articulus 2:us elongatus, scapo vix duplo brevior; articulus 3:us valde elongatus, filiformis, scapo plus triplo longior; 4:us 3:0 brevior; reliqui 4:0 paullo breviores subæquales; articuli 2-5 infra ciliati. Prothorax valde elongatus, apicem versus paullum angustatus, longe ante basin transversim sulcatus. Scutellum latitudine longius, apice obtuse rotundatum. Elytra valde elongata, sublinearia, ad basin subtruncata et prothorace paullo latiora, apicem versus sensim paullo angustata et apice oblique truncato-emarginata angulis externis breviter spinosis, supra ad basin prope scutellum leviter carinulata carinulis postice in spinam validam, oblique erectam disinentibus. Acetabula antica postice clausa, extus vix angulata. Prosteronum inter coxas angustum, vix arcuatum, pone coxas valde dilatatum. Processus mesosterni leviter declivis, inter coxas sat latum, postice truncatum. Metasternum elongatum; episterna linearia, angustissima. Abdomen elongatum subcylindricum; processus intercoxalis acutissimus; segmenta apicem versus sensim breviora, quartum subquadratum, quintum apice angustato-rotundatum. Pedes sat longi; femora clavata, postica segmentum ventrale secundum superantia; tarsi lineares; articulus primus elongatus, posticorum cylindricus, infra haud spongiosus, 2-4 simul sumtis haud brevior.

Hyborhabdus singularis, n. sp.

Obscure violascente-cœruleus, infra densius, supra tenuiter griseo-pubescentis; tibiis tarsisque nigris, antennis petiolisque femorum testaceis, illis apicem versus pallidioribus,

albidis; capite et prothorace impunctatis; elytris striato-punctatis apice lævibus. Long. corporis 20 mm.

Borneo: Matang.

Reminds one by the shape of the African genus *Anauxesis*.

HOMONÆOMORPHA, NOV. GEN.

Generi *Heteroclytomorpha*, Blanch., valde affinis nec nisi mesosterno antice semicirculariter excavato et prothorace utrinque in medio dentibus duobus approximatis vel dente uno bifido armato distincta.

H. flavovariegata, n. sp.

Fusco-brunnea, pube cinerea vestita et supra irregulariter flavido-variegata, supra profunde punctata punctis subnudis, infra punctis parum impressis brunneis conspersa; fronte lata transversa rude punctata inter oculos late sulcata; vertice lævi; prothorace transverso, apice subtruncato, ad basin biemarginato, supra haud transversim sulcato, medio nitido glabro, utrinque punctato, lateribus in medio dentibus duobus obtusis ad basin connexis armatis; elytris irregulariter punctatis, apice singulatim rotundatis, supra postice obsolete 3-4 carinatis; antennarum articulo 3:0 leviter curvato, quam scapo modice pyriformi longiore. Long. corporis 15 mm.

Borneo: Kuching.

Pterolophia anoplagiata, n. sp.

Fusca, dense griseo-pubescentis, lineis et maculis flavidis variegata, elytris sæpe ante medium fascia lata transversa albescente ornatis; fronte lata plana, flavo-variegata vel fere omnino flavo-pubescente, sparsim punctata; vertice tumido, punctato; antennis corpore paullo longioribus (♂) vel paullulo brevioribus (♀), articulo 4:0 quam 3:0 vix aut parum brevioribus, articulis 4-5 (♂) aut 4-8 (♀) apice intus breviter dentato-angulatis; prothorace quadrato lateribus fere rectis (♂), aut transverso lateribus rotundatis (♀), convexo, griseo, supra lineis duabus longitudinalibus arcuatis et utrinque maculis flavidis ornato; scutello lato, transverso, obtusissimo, griseo; elytris elongatis, ad basin prothorace multo latioribus, apicem versus sensim angustatis, apice late truncatis, supra ante medium distincte planatis, apicem versus sensim declivibus, prope basin leviter cristatis, pone medium tricostatis, costis ante apicem desinenti-

bus, apice albido-lituratis, externa usque ad basin distincta; humeris rude granulato-punctatis, dorso punctato; corpore infra griseo plus minus flavido-variegato, sternis antice et postice lateribusque abdominis pallido-pilosis; segmento ultimo abdominis apice dense hirsuto, maris transverso infra plano macula quadrata fusca in medio, feminae minus transverso infra leviter convexo in medio sulcato et plaga magna nigro-velutina ornato. Long. corporis 16–17 mm., lat. ad humeros 6 mm.

Borneo.

Agrees with *Pt. albosignata*, Blanch., by the black spot on the last ventral segment, but is otherwise rather different.

SYNIXAIS, nov. gen.

(Niphoninae.)

Oculi subdivisi. Metasternum mediocre, haud breve. Corpus undique pilosum. Tarsi postici tibiis haud longiores. Oculi minute granulati. Frons plana, paullum transversa, lata. Lobi inferiores oculorum subquadrati, genis multo (fere duplo) breviores. Antennae corpore breviores, infra usque a basi longe ciliatae; scapus obconicus vel elongato-pyriformis, medium prothoracis attingens; articulus 3:us scapo vix longior, apice intus leviter incrassatus; articulus 4:us 3:o tertia parte brevior, apice paullulum incrassatus; articuli 5–11 breves, 3:o et 4:o simul sumtis breviores; 11:us valde curvatus apice spiniformis. Prothorax subquadratus, convexus, omnino inermis; sulcus apicalis supra in medio interruptus; sulcus basalis integer tenuis. Scutellum apice fere truncatum. Elytra aequalia, convexa, postice modice declivia, apice conjunctim late rotundata. Pro- et mesosternum inter coxas sulcata, declivia. Pedes breves; femora praesertim antica incrassata, fusiformia, postica apicem segmenti ventralis 3:ii haud superantia; tarsorum articulus ultimus reliquis simul sumtis vix brevior.

Seems to be allied as well to *Synelasma* as to *Cenodocus*.

Synixais fuscomaculata, n. sp.

Griseo-albido-tomentosa, infra fere unicolor et impunctata, supra fusco-punctata et fusco-brunneo-maculata, pronoto maculis duabus parvis prope basin, elytris macula parva utrinque prope scutellum, macula prope suturam ante medium, macula magna rotundata marginali pone

medium et maculis binis vel ternis anteapicalibus fusco-brunneis; antennis nigro-fuscis scapo et dimidio basali articularum 3:ii et 4:i albidis; elytris subseriatim profunde punctatis. Long. corporis 12 mm.

Borneo: Santubong.

Easily known by the design. Another specimen from Kuching is much smaller, only 7 mm., but differs otherwise only by a brown spot at the shoulders and by the unicolorous joints of the antennæ.

Sodus castaneus, n. sp.—Fig. 5.

Castaneus; vertice, temporibus antennisque albido pubescentibus; dorso elytrorum et corpore infra pube tenuissima grisea vestitis; fronte nitida, transversa, subnuda, parce punctulata; prothorace transverso, utrinque late rotundato, dorso convexo antice et utrinque ad latera linea tenui alba determinata, supra utrinque macula rotundata fulva ornato, lateribus inferioribus lineis tribus albis areolatis; scutello apice rotundato, utrinque tenue albo marginato; elytris supra a basi usque ad declivitatem posteriorem omnino planis, ad latera fere perpendicularibus, apice rotundatis, ante medium lineis duabus transversis, undulatis albis apiceque lineis albis reticulatim connexis ornatis; tibiis prope basin annulo lato vel latissimo albo cinctis; apice tibiatarum tarsisque nigro-fuscis. Long. corporis 8 mm.

Borneo.

I have not been able to compare this new species with any one of the hitherto described forms. It seems, however, to differ from the generic characters only by the absence of the subapical transverse groove of the prothorax.

CYLINDROSTYRAX, nov. gen.

(Niphoninæ.)

Oculi emarginati. Corpus tomentosum, supra haud pilosum. Processus pro- et mesosterni arcuati. Tibiæ breves, tarsis plus minus breviores. Prothorax inermis. Frons subquadrata. Oculi rude granulati; lobi inferiores subquadrati genis vix breviores. Frons inter antennas late sulcata. Antennæ corpore vix breviores; scapus brevis, cylindricus; articulus 3:us subcurvatus scapo multo longior apice leviter incrassatus; 4:us 3:0 paullo brevior; reliqui breviores subæquales sed simul sumti articulis 1-4 longiores vel saltem haud breviores. Prothorax subtransversus,

basi apiceque truncatus, utrinque levissime rotundatus. Scutellum rotundato-triangulare, apice acutum. Elytra modice elongata, fere cylindrica, apice declivia et rotundata, humeris obtusis et costulis obsoletis instructa. Pedes breves; femora præsertim antica incrassata, postica segmentum tertium haud superantia; tibiæ breves rectæ, cylindricæ; intermediæ omnino integræ. Abdominis segmenta 2-4 inter se fere æqualia. Coxæ antiçæ et intermediæ separatæ.

Resembles very much a species of *Apomecyna*, but belongs to the *Niphoninæ*.

Cylindrostyrax apomecynoides, n. sp.—Fig. 7.

Fuscus, infra albido-, supra ferrugineo-tomentosus; elytris fascia latissima transversa albida utrinque flavescente plagiata ornatis; tibiis posticis, lateribus abdominis et margine elytrorum in medio albo-pilosis; fronte punctata; pronoto convexo, utrinque callis vel plicis 2-3 transversis instructo; elytris subseriatim punctatis et prope basin granulis perpauca instructis; pedibus supra fusco- et ferrugineo-variegatis, infra albidis. Long. corporis 11 mm.

Borneo: Balangean.

POROMECYNA, nov. gen.

A genere *Apomecyna*, cui valde affinis, differt capite omnino retractili, genis quam lobis inferioribus oculorum multo longioribus, scapo antennarum fere obconico, articulis 3:0 et 4:0 apice leviter incrassatis, elytris latioribus femoribusque magis incrassatis, subpedunculatis, posticis apicem segmenti 3:ii longe superantibus.

Poromecyna foveolata, n. sp.

Brunnea, interrupte ferrugineo-pubescentis, antennarum articulis 1-4, femoribus tibiisque (apice excepto) pallide setulosis; capite dense et profunde punctato, fronte haud transversa; vertice tumido antice longe declivi; antennis medium elytrorum vix superantibus articulis 1-4 ferrugineis, 3:0 et 4:0 apice nigris, reliquis omnino nigris, simul sumtis 3:0 et 4:0 vix longioribus; prothorace leviter transverso lateribus fere omnino rectis, angulis posticis rectis, supra parum convexo, ad basin elytris multo angustiore; scutello transverso, apice latissime rotundato, haud punctato, obscure brunneo-velutino; elytris modice elongatis

subcylindricis, ad basin recte truncatis, apicem versus sensim declivibus, apice conjunctim rotundatis, ad medium baseos cristatis et pone medium obsolete tricostatis, inæqualibus, undique rude sed inæqualiter foveolato-punctulatis, pone medium guttis nonnullis flavo-albido-pubescentibus conspersis; lateribus sternorum rude punctatis et flavido-pubescentibus; medio metasterni subnudo brunneo; abdomine fere impunctato, brunneo, segmentorum margine postico late flavo-pubescente et pauci-punctato, segmento ultimo in medio subnudo brunneo. Long. corporis 12 mm., lat. ad humeros 4.5 mm.

Borneo: Kuching.

A very remarkable species.

ATRICHOCERA, nov. gen.

(Spalacopsinæ.)

Antennæ corpore haud longiores subfiliformes, nec pilosæ, nec ciliatæ; scapus cylindricus articulo 3:o haud longior; articulus tertius 4:o longior, 4:us 5:o paullo longior, 5-8 subæquales, 9-11 breviores. Tuberculi antenniferi approximati sulco triangulari separati. Oculi rude granulati, late (sub)divisi; lobi superiores mediocres, inferiores valde transversi. Frons brevis, vix obliqua, infra dilatata. Genæ mediocres, lobis inferioribus vix longiores. Vertex parum elongatus. Prothorax apicem versus leviter angustatus lateribus rectis, ante basin apicemque sulcis binis transversis, medio arcuatis instructus. Scutellum subquadratum, apice truncatum. Elytra deplanata, subparallela, ad basin truncata et prothorace latiora, prope apicem angustata et apice in spinam longam producta; spinæ apicales parallelæ; latera pone humeros plicato-costulata. Processus pro- et mesosterni inter coxas lati, subplani. Abdomen parum convexum elytris multo brevius; processus intercoxalis apice obtusus. Pedes mediocres; femora postica apicem segmenti tertii superantia; tibiæ intermediæ prope apicem incisæ; tarsorum articulus 1:us 2:o et 3:o simul sumtis brevior; unguiculi divergentes.

Atrichocera moultoni, n. sp.—Fig. 3.

Elongata, nigra, indumento pallida flavo-grisea vestita; antennarum scapo dense punctato, articulis 4-11 apice plus minus late infuscatis; capite punctulato, vertice pone oculos fusco-vittato; prothorace sat dense irregulariter punctato supra vittis duabus latis fusco-brunneis et utrin-

que vittis duabus nigris inferiore latiore ornatis, hac ad latera corporis usque ad apicem abdominis prolongata et dimidium basale epipleurorum etiam occupante; scutello nigro, in medio flavido maculato; elytris ad basin rude, apicem versus levius punctatis, guttis subelevatis flavo-griseis dense conspersis, vitta latissima suturali antice omnino nigra, pone medium valde dilatata et ibi guttulis flavo-griseis conspersa; femoribus posticis ultra medium nigris. Long. corporis 13 mm., lat. ad humeros 4 mm.

Borneo: Mount Penrissen, 3200 ft.

A very remarkable species, distinguished from all other members of the Spalacopsinæ by the non-ciliated antennæ. Belongs to the forms of Cerambycidæ, which Shelford has mentioned as mimickers of *Diurus*.

Ectatina robusta, n. sp.

Nigro-fusca; corpore infra, capite et lateribus prothoracis dense flavescente tomentosus; fronte, temporibus et vertice inter oculos rude punctatis; vertice postice impunctato; genis lobis valde transversis inferioribus oculorum parum brevioribus; tuberculis antenniferis valde divergentibus sulco profundo triangulo separatis; antennis (feminæ?) corpore brevioribus infra ciliatis, scapo brevi crasso subclavato, articulo 3:0 quam scapo fere duplo longiore, subclavato; 4:0 3:0 fere æquali, 3:0 et 4:0 simul sumtis reliquis fere longioribus; prothorace apicem versus sensim leviter angustato, lateribus rectis et paullulo pone medium obsolete tuberculatis, dorso planato subnudo fusco rude punctato et ante medium utrinque leviter tuberculato, apice truncato, basi utrinque levissime sinuata; scutello subquadrato, apice late truncato, brunneo-tomentoso; elytris ad basin truncatis et prothorace multo latioribus, apicem versus sensim leviter angustatis, apice truncatis, supra planatis, pone medium costis 4, postice in unam angulum exteriorem attingentem conjunctis præditis, dense rude punctatis, supra fere nudis, ad latera tenue flavo-griseo tomentosus, costis et macula discali pone medium densius tomentosus; femoribus incrassatis, brevibus, posticis apicem segmenti 3:ii abdominis haud attingentibus; tarsorum articulo 1:0 brevi, lato, triangulo, 2:0 et 3:0 latissimis, valde transversis. Long. corporis 23 mm., lat. ad humeros 8 mm.

Borneo: Buso.

Agrees very well with the characters given by Mr. Gahan for his new genus *Ectatina*, but is much larger than any

of the species described by him, and has somewhat the aspect of the *Homonæidæ*.

It may be mentioned here that *Ectatosia moorei*, Pasc., has two small spines at apex of the hind femora on the under side.

Glenea atriceps, n. sp.

Nigro-chalybea, fusco-velutina, niveo-maculata; capite prothoraceque atris; fronte maris albido-pubescente, feminae atra; lateribus prothoracis niveis, pronoto latitudine vix longiore, pone medium paululum constricto, punctato, unicolore, atro; scutello atro, apice vix grisescente; elytris chalybeis, prothorace multo latioribus humeris rectis, ante medium profunde, postice levius punctatis, puncto niveo prope basin, macula magna elongata nivea paullo pone medium, puncto laterali niveo pone medium et macula transversa subapicali albida ornatis, apice breviter bispinosis; lateribus meso- et metasterni e maxima parte niveis; segmentis 1-4 abdominis plus minus albido-pubescentibus; pedibus chalybeis, tibiis posticis apice et tarsis posticis totis fulvis. Long. corporis 18 mm.

Borneo: Limbang.

Belongs to the same group as *G. hygia* and *parthenope*.

Glenea disa, n. sp.

Atra, infra dense cinerascens pubescens; scutello, quarta parte basali et macula apicali elytrorum cervinis; pedibus totis testaceis; fronte, genis temporibusque griseis; vertice et pronoto nigris, hoc ad medium marginis postici macula minuta pallida; antennis et tarsis anticis nigris. ♂, ♀. Long. corporis 11-14 mm.

Borneo: Limbang.

Allied to *G. anticepunctata*.

Glenea trivittata, n. sp.

Violascente-fusco-nigra; niveo-vittata et maculata; fronte et scapo antennarum pube tenui griseo-sericea vestitis; antennis maris præterea fuscis corpore longioribus; prothorace fere omnino cylindrico, latitudine distincte longiore, supra vitta tenui nivea ornato et profunde punctato, infra niveo-tomentoso; scutello impunctato, obtuso, apice niveo-maculato; elytris ad basin prothorace multo latioribus, ante medium subnitidis et profunde punctatis, vitta media basali abbreviata, macula media prope suturam, puncto elongato laterali pone medium plagaque apicali niveis

ornatis; lateribus sterni et segmentis 1-3 abdominis plus minus dense albo-tomentosis; segmento ultimo ventrali maris tumidiusculo; femoribus rufis; tibiis fuscis, posticis apice brunneis; tarsis posticis testaceis albido pubescentibus. ♂. Long. corporis 16 mm.

Borneo: Matang.

Allied to *G. pulchella*, but very distinct.

Glenea matangensis, n. sp.—Fig. 2.

Nigra, punctata; lateribus frontis, temporibus, lateribus prothoracis et corpore infra dense niveo-tomentosis; fronte utrinque inter oculos cœruleo-vittata; vertice unicolore nigro; prothorace subquadrato et fere cylindrico, supra vitta tenui cœrulescente ornato; scutello apice albo-maculato; elytris apicem versus angustatis, apice emarginatis et acute bidentatis maculis 4 niveis et striga transversa apicali cœrulea ornatis, macula 1:a pone basin, 3:a ad medium, 2:a et 4:a ad carinam lateralem, hac fere ad quartam partem posteriorem situs; antennis nigris articulis 1-3 infra cœruleis; pedibus nigro-fuscis, femoribus pube cinerea, tibiis tarsisque pube pallide cœrulea vestitis; segmento 1:o abdominis utrinque pone coxis macula magna nigro-velutina ornato. Long. corporis 12-13 mm.

Borneo: Matang.

Nearly allied to *G. blandina*, Pasc., and *viridiotata*, Thoms. (*laudata*, Pasc.), but easily distinguished by the black vertex, the dark femora, and the markings of the thorax, which has only one dorsal stripe. The spots of the elytra are arranged as in *G. novemguttata* and are sometimes slightly tinged with blue.

Oberea dehiscens, n. sp.

Fulvo-testacea; antennis (articulis 1-3 fulvis exceptis), lateribus segmentorum 3-5 abdominis elytrisque tertia parte basali excepta nigrofuscis; antennis corpore longioribus articulo 3:o quam scapo longiore; fronte transversa, parum convexa, inter oculos late sulcata; prothorace omnino cylindrico, latitudine distincte longiore; scutello subquadrato, apice truncato; elytris ad basin prothorace parum latioribus, ad quartam primam partem subito angustatis et sensim late dehiscentibus, valde angustatis, apicem versus iterum paullo dilatatis, ipso apice oblique truncatis et acuminatis, parte angustata nigro fusca fere impunctata, parte basali rufa et profunde seriato-punctata; segmentis 1:o et 2:o ventralibus albo-sericeis; pedibus

fulvis femoribus posticis apicem segmenti 2:i vix attingentibus. Long. corporis 17 mm.

Borneo: Rock Road, Kuching.

Distinguished from all other species known to me by the shape of the elytra, which behind the basal fourth are contracted, nearly subulate and broadly dehiscent.

Oberea bivittata, n. sp.

Fulvescens, brunneo-pubescentis; antennis fuscis corpore brevioribus, scapo fulvo, articulis 8–11 flavo-pubescentibus; segmentis ventralibus duobus primis tomento denso valde aureo- vel argenteo-sericante vestitis; capite punctato, postice utrinque profunde sulcato-constricto; fronte transversa convexa; vertice carinulato; prothorace subquadrato, punctato, lateribus in medio levissime rotundatis; scutello apice truncato; elytris elongatis, apice oblique emarginatis et bidentatis, pone tertiam partem basalem abrupte angustatis, profunde seriato-punctatis, summo apice fere impunctatis, vitta lata suturali flavo-sericeo-pilosa antice et postice abbreviata ornatis; pygidio vittis duabus argenteo-sericeis instructo; femoribus posticis medium segmenti 2:i abdominis vix superantibus; pedibus totis fulvo-testaceis; abdomine ad basin leviter constricto. Long. corporis 19–21 mm.

Borneo: Matang; Kuching.

Astathes partita, Gah. var. *borneensis*, n. var.

A forma typica differt capite prothoraceque minus fortiter punctatis, tuberculo laterali prothoracis minore elytris apice concoloribus haud cœruleis. Niger, elytris rufo-testaceis fascia transversa basali utrinque ad latera retrorsum plus minus dilatata, cœruleo-nigra; antennis testaceis ad basin ferrugineis, apice haud vel parum infuscatis; tarsis apiceque tibiarum plus minus fulvis. Long. corporis 12–13 mm.

Borneo: Lawas.

Plaxomicrus hispoides, n. sp.

Rufus, antennis (latere inferiore scapi excepto) et dimidio apicali elytrorum nigris; fronte transversa punctata; lobo inferiore oculorum semigloboso, valde prominente; genis longis lobo inferiore duplo longioribus; prothorace transverso, intra basin apicemque late sulcato, supra in medio obtuse tuberculato; scutello subtriangulari; elytris apicem versus sensim dilatatis et apice late rotundatis, ad basin

et paullo ultra medium profunde seriato-punctatis, deinde fere lævibus et nitidiusculis, ad basin et ad latera pilis longis erectis nigris ad partem fasciculatim connexis vestitis; corpore infra pube ferruginea instructo; abdomine subnitido. ♀. Long. corporis 8 mm.

Borneo: River Limbang. Museum, Oxford.

The middle tibiæ are straight. By the shape of the elytra and their black tufts, resembling spines, this little species reminds one of the Hispidæ.*

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* See "Instances of Mimicry exhibited by certain Sarawak Insects," by J. C. Moulton, in Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, pp. lxxiii-lxxix.

II. — Forty-eight Hours in Sarawak. By GEOFFREY MEADE-WALDO, M.A.

It was the author's good fortune to receive an invitation from the Earl of Crawford to accompany him in the capacity of naturalist on a prolonged yachting cruise to the Far East during the winter of 1907-8.

My host, fully realizing what opportunities were bound to present themselves to the collector or naturalist during such a cruise as the present, followed his usual custom of including a naturalist among the party on board, in order that something, at least, might be done to enrich the collections of the British Museum, of which he is one of the Trustees.

At the request of the Editor of this Journal I have undertaken to write a few notes on the fleeting visit paid to this fascinating country, and to add a list of such insects as were captured during the short time available. It has not been possible to get specific names for all species, since some of them belong to neglected families in their respective orders.

The fine yacht 'Valhalla,' R.Y.S., on which the cruise was made, was built by Messrs. Ramage and Ferguson, of Leith, in 1892, and is 1490 tons, yacht measurement; she is fully-rigged, capable of sailing ten or eleven knots in a good breeze, and of steaming about the same speed. At the conclusion of the present voyage Lord Crawford had sailed some 240,000 miles in the vessel.

The 'Valhalla' left Cowes on November 8th, and arrived at Singapore on January 26th, having called at various places *en route*. We left for Kuching on the afternoon of February 8th, arriving off Po Point on the 10th, where we anchored in a considerable ground swell, being unable to proceed up the river owing to the state of the tide. A start was made up the river early next morning, and we anchored off the signal station at Pinding about 10 o'clock.

To one who was comparatively new to the astonishing depths of the forest and magnificent exuberance of tropical nature, the dense mangrove swamps and nipa palms with their handsome fronds—the principal vegetation on the river banks—were indeed a revelation. Occasionally a

tall, dead tree, covered with masses of flowering orchids, would give colour to the otherwise sombre background. In the evening we saw plenty of the curious Proboscis Monkeys (*Nasalis larvatus*) on the river bank.

Early next morning I landed at the Signal Station for the only real collecting walk which it was possible to make. It is only necessary to mention the more important captures made during this walk; suffice it to say that both I myself and the seaman who accompanied me were kept fully occupied with nets and boxes.

The landing was accomplished with considerable difficulty; all went well as far as the Signal Station, which could be reached in the launch; but wishing to embark at a point further up the river, it was necessary to make use of a sampan, which was fortunately available. From this we landed on the tidal mud off the end of the road to Kuching; dry land was reached after walking along slippery tree-trunks, which served as a path through the riverside mud.

Almost the first insects caught by the roadside were two female specimens of the magnificent "carpenter" bee (*Xylocopa malayana*, Cam.), flying at some flowering creeper. This species was described from a male specimen, and the female was hitherto unknown to science; in size it ranks with the largest bees found in Borneo, although the female is smaller than the male. In colour this fine insect is shining black, with a dense green pubescence on the thorax and base of the abdomen. Another good capture was a specimen of the little social wasp (*Icaria maculifrons*, Cam.), of which only one specimen, a co-type, hitherto represented the species in the National Collection.

At night a number of moths were caught at the yacht's lights. Disappointment was general the next morning on learning that we were to weigh anchor as soon as possible, since the damp heat was proving too much for certain members of the party. One of the last things we did up the river was to purchase a charming young "Wawa" or Silvery Gibbon (*Hylobates leuciscus*) from a native who came alongside in a boat. On arriving home Lord Crawford presented it to the Zoological Society, where it is still thriving. We reached the open sea about lunch time, and anchored again off Po Point, in order to give a last opportunity for collecting. A scramble up the steep slope, the greater part of the way by means of steps cut in tree-trunks laid up the slope, brought us to the summit, and incidentally

the lighthouse, where the lighthouse-keeper most hospitably refreshed us with lime squashes. Quite a satisfactory bag of moths was made on the lamp and its surroundings, the captures including a fine specimen of the handsome Noctuid (*Stictoptera variegata*, Hmps.), a species new to science. This same light has since produced many good species of insects for the Sarawak Museum, the Curator of which informs me that lighthouses in Sarawak are utilized for collecting insects with great success. Time, however, was short, and we soon had to return to sea-level, where we met a fine Monitor Lizard, just as we were setting out for the yacht, which put to sea as soon as we were on board.

LIST OF INSECTS CAPTURED.

LEPIDOPTERA RHOPALOCERA.

- NYMPHALIDÆ.—*Radena vulgaris*, Butl.
Tronga crameri, L.
Mygdosoma fuscum, Feld.
Mycalesis fusca, Butl.
M. mineus, L.
Ypthima pandorcus, Moore,
var. *corticaria*, Butl.
Cethosia hypsea, Feld.
LYCÆNIDÆ.—*Zizera karsandra*, Moore.
HESPERIDÆ.—*Hyarotes adrastus*, Moore.

LEPIDOPTERA HETEROCCERA.

- ARCTIADÆ.—*Celama mesotherma*, Hmps.
Ænistis entella, Cram., subsp. *delia*, F.
Diacrisia strigatula, Wlk.
NOCTUIDÆ.—*Stictoptera cucullioides*, Guen.
S. variegata, Hmps.
Labanda continua, Wlk.
Ophiusa fasciculipes, Wlk.
LYMANTRIADÆ.—*Lœlia adara*, Moore.
GEOMETRIDÆ.—*Boarmia acaciaria*, Boisd.
THYRIDIDÆ.—*Rhabdoneura myrtæa*, Drury.
PYRALIDÆ.—*Schœnobius bipunctifera*, Wlk.
Volabilis proximalis, Wlk.
Hypsipyla robusta, Moore.
Endotricha decessalis, Wlk.
Bocchoris adipalis, Zell.
Glyphodes marginata, Hmps.
Noorda nigripunctalis, Hmps.

DIPTERA.

LIMNOBIDÆ.—*Eriocera infixæ*, Walk. Two females.

SYRPHIDÆ.—*Microdon* sp. One female.

HYMENOPTERA.

SCOLIIDÆ.—*Discolia apherema*, Cam. Male.

Elis iris, Sauss. Female.

VESPIDÆ.—*Icaria lugubris*, Sm.

I. maculifrons, Cam.

Vespa cincta, F.

APIDÆ.—*Xylocopa collaris*, Lep.

X. malayana, Cam. Female.

Crocisa sp.

Melipona apicalis, Sm.

III.—New Genera and Species of Reduviidæ from Borneo. By E. BERGROTH, M.D., C.M.Z.S. Lond.

IN the present paper I describe four new genera and fifteen new species of Bornean *Reduviidæ*, which I have received from the Sarawak Museum for study. All the localities mentioned in this paper are in Sarawak, North-west Borneo. The types of the species are deposited in the University Museum, Helsingfors, where they will be safely preserved, and at the same time available for study. Judging from the large proportion of new and interesting species examined from the Sarawak Museum collections, many more interesting novelties are likely to be found in that rich country, and further diligent collecting is much desired.

Subfam. ZELINÆ.

Panthous ectinoderoides, n. sp.

Niger, annulis duobus articuli primi antennarum et macula transversa ad angulos apicales segmentorum abdominis flavis, gula ac pronoto fusco-testaceis, pectore ferrugineo-testaceo, ventre (limbo laterali postice fortiter dilatato excepto) sanguineo, atomis nonnullis corii, macula ejus apicali interiore, macula antica mesopleurarum maculisque ventris in series binas utrinque ordinatis (binis in quoque segmento, interiore ad marginem basalem, exteriori ab hoc margine paullo remota) albo-farinosis, pedibus nigro-pilosis, coxis, trochanteribus basique femorum sanguineis, cetera parte femorum plus minusve infuscata vel nigricante, tibiis cum tarsis nigris, genibus anticis late sordide eburneis, annulo subapicali femorum posteriorum obscure eburneo. Caput parce erecte, in parte postoculari superiore longius et densius nigro-pilosum, articulo primo antennarum secundo triplo longiore. Pronotum subæque longum ac latum et hemelytris ad basin multo latius, pone angulos apicales rotundatos tuberculo obtuso præditum, lobo antico præterea utrinque antice et postice tuberculis nonnullis obtusis instructo, lobo postico fortiter rugoso, antice carinis duabus obtusis instructo, angulis lateralibus rectis, parte lobi pone angulos laterales jacente parte ejus antica fere triplo longiore, marginibus lateralibus posticis subbisinuatis, processu postico lævi, tuberculo magno

transverso et utrinque tuberculo multo minore instructo. Hemelytra apicem abdominis nonnihil superantia. Femora in dimidio apicali et tibiæ in dimidio basali trinodosa, pilositate in nodis densiore et subfasciculata. Long. ♀ (sine membr.) 29·5 mm.

Limbang.

Allied to *P. theseus*, Bredd., but differently coloured and with differently sculptured pronotum. The white mealy spots to the corium and to the under side are probably developed only in fresh specimens.

Endochus sericatus, n. sp.

Luteo-testaceus, tomento adpresso sericeo albido vel dilute flavente tectus, maculis nonnullis lobi antici pronoti et parte apicali prolongata corii nudis, ventre multo minus dense sericeo et utrinque maculis denudatis in seriem ordinatis prædito, clypeo, capite superne pronotoque fusciscentibus vel nigricantibus, parte prolongata corii fusco-testacea, membrana fusco-umbrata, ventre apicem et latera versus vage infuscato, femoribus apice fuscis. Caput pronoto paullo brevius, spinis postantennalibus acutis, articulo primo antennarum capite, pronoto scutelloque unitis paullo longiore. Pronotum angulis apicalibus obtuse tuberculatum, lobo postico disco inermi, spina angulorum lateralium acuta, extus et levissime retrorsum directa, marginibus lateralibus posticis pone hanc spinam acute dentatis, angulis posticis late breviter lobulatis. Scutellum præter tomentum adpressum erecte pilosum, pone carinam V-formem subito declive et triangulariter productum. Long. ♀ (sine membr.) 21·5 mm.

Kuching.

Allied to *E. albomaculatus*, Stål, but much larger, with the scutellum more longly produced, and the fifth abdominal segment not ampliatly rounded at the base.

Endochus ærifer, n. sp.

Nitidulus, piceo-nigricans, rostro toto et femoribus posterioribus basin versus fusco-testaceis, membrana cupreo-violacea. Caput pronoto paullo brevius, spinis postantennalibus acutis (antennæ desunt). Pronotum parce breviter pilosulum, angulis apicalibus obtuse tuberculatis, lobo postico transversim ruguloso, disco inermi, angulis lateralibus in spinam brevem extus productis, marginibus lateralibus posticis pone hanc spinam acute dentatis, angulis posticis breviter lobulatis. Scutellum sat longe erecte

pilosum, carina V-formi instructum, pone hanc fortius declive et in spinam horizontalem triangularem brevem sed apicem metanoti superantem productum. Hemelytra glabra, ante medium constricta, apicem abdominis nonnihil superantia, cellula discoidali corii parva, latitudine sua paullo longiore, antice venula valde obliqua terminata. Abdomen (♂) hemelytris angustius, ante medium constrictum, apicem versus æqualiter clavato-rotundatum, latitudine maxima in medio segmenti quinti sita. Long. ♂ (sine membr.) 15·3 mm.

Kuching.

Structurally allied to *E. albomaculatus*, but subglabrous and quite differently coloured, with the scutellum more longly produced at apex, and the abdomen somewhat differently formed.

HAPLOLESTES, nov. gen.

Corpus oblongum. Caput horizontale, pronoto subæque longum, pone antennas inerme, parte anteoculari et postoculari æquilongis, hac antice illa vix altiori, e supero visa retrorsum sensim angustata, e latere visa basin versus convexo-declivi, ocellis inter se quam ab oculis paullo longius remotis, articulis primo et secundo rostri subæque longis, illo parte anteoculari capitis longiore, medium oculi attingente, antennis ab oculis atque ab apice capitis fere æque longe insertis, articulo primo capite paullo longiore. Pronotum leviter declive, lobo antico impressione media longitudinali continua instructo, ad hanc utrinque oblongo-elevato, latera versus utrinque rugis binis longitudinalibus prædito, lobo postico antico duplo longiore et duplo latiore, disco ab apice paullo ultra medium late levissime impresso, angulis lateralibus rotundatis, marginibus lateralibus posticis totis usque ad angulos laterales reflexis, sed hos non ambientibus neque ibidem prominulis, angulis posticis haud prominulis, margine basali subrecto, haud reflexo. Scutellum elevatione Y-formi instructum. Hemelytra apicem abdominis paullum superantia, corio angulo suo apicali cellulam externam membranæ superante, cellula discoidali angusta, parallela, latitudine saltem triplo longiore, parte membranæ pone cellulas sita cellulis unitis longitudine æquali, cellula interiore exteriori multo latiore. Abdomine lateribus integrum, æqualiter rotundatum. Femora antica ceteris paullo crassiora, minute parcius subseriatim granulata, postica apicem abdominis non attingentia; tibiæ anteriores femoribus subæquilongæ, posticæ femoribus paullo longiores.

I have founded this genus on a trivial looking insect which I am unable to place in any hitherto described genus. It differs from *Sphodronyttus*, Stål, by the structure of the head, the long and narrow discal cell to the corium, and by the reflected posterior pronotal lateral margins, which do not surround the lateral angles; from *Sphactes*, Stål, it is distinguished by the structure of the rostrum. *Sphactes* (with *Lissonyctes*, Stål, as subgenus) I regard as generically distinct from *Sphedanolestes*, Stål, as did Stål himself in 1870.

Haplolestes rugicollis, n. sp.

Ochreo-testaceus, capite (gula excepta) et lobo antico pronoti (angulis apicalibus exceptis) fusco-ferrugineis, pectore fusco-nigro (exceptis parte posteriore propleuræ, macula postica mesopleuræ acetabulisque omnibus), antennis, rostro pedibusque ferrugineo-testaceis. Articulus primus antennarum secundo plus duplo longior. Pronotum longitudine sua paullo latius, angulis apicalibus breviter subconice oblique prominulis, lobo postico granulato-ruguloso, angulis lateralibus parum eminulis. Long. ♀ 10·8–12 mm.

Matang.

Biasticus moultoni, n. sp.

Nitidus, niger, capite subtus, parte ejus anteantennali etiam lateribus et superne (clypeo interdum excepto) basi-que capitis, lobo postico pronoti, parte apicali prolongata corii ac segmentis ventris secundo, tertio, sexto genitalique (hoc non semper) luteis, membrana (parte basali usque ad apicem cellulæ interioris fusca excepta) vitrea, macula magna rotundata opaca alba ad marginem exteriorem (intra partem prolongatam corii) ornata, antennis fuscis, articulo earum primo, rostro pedibusque ferrugineo-testaceis, parte apicali femorum interdumque etiam parte basali tibiæ nigræ vel piceæ. Caput pronoto æque longum, articulo primo rostri parte anteoculari capitis non-nihil longiore, articulo primo antennarum capiti et lobo antico pronoti unitis æque longo, secundo primo triplo brevior. Pronotum longitudine sua paullo latius, ad marginem apicalem fascia angusta dense breviter ochreo-sericea angulos ipsos minute tuberculatos liberos relinquente præditum, elevatione antica lobi postici fere usque ad basin humiliter continuata, angulis posticis vix prominulis. Prosternum antice utrinque ochreo-sericeum. Abdomen

rotundatim sat fortiter reflexo-dilatatum. Femora apice subito angustata. Tibiæ anticæ superne paullo ante apicem dente armatæ. Long. ♂ 9 mm., cum membr. 11 mm.

Var. : lobus posticus pronoti maxima parte niger, solum impressione longitudinali intrahumerali lutea.

Kuching and Matang Road.

At once distinguished from the other species by the striking colour of the membrane, the dull white patch of which conspicuously stands out against the vitreous ground surface, especially when the hemelytra are spread.

IXOPUS, nov. gen.

Corpus breve, robustum. Caput latitudine sua vix duplo longius, parte anteculari breviter conica, postoculari anteculari duplo longiore, ab oculis ad collum brevem rotundato-angustata, oculis magnis, sed ultra latera partis postocularis parum prominulis, e latere visis oblique ovalibus, e supero visis latitudine duplo longioribus, ocellis magnis, quam oculis paullo minus distantibus, rostro fere in plano horizontali marginis superioris oculorum inserto, articulis primo et secundo subæque longis, illo medium oculi haud attingente, antennis paullo intra angulum anticum oculorum insertis, articulo primo capite paullo longiore et secundo tertioque subæquilongis unitis etiam longiore. Pronotum capite sesqui longius, longe ante medium transversim impressum sed parum constrictum, lobo antico medio percurrenter profunde impresso, ante medium fortiter declivi, angulis apicalibus tuberculo minuto instructis, lobo postico antico medio fere triplo longiore, parum declivi, angulis lateralibus obtusis, anguste rotundatis, haud prominulis, marginibus lateralibus posticis et basali rectis, obtusatis, nec depressis nec reflexis, angulis basalibus obtusis, non prominulis. Scutellum triangulare, nec tumidum nec carinatum, sed pone medium transversim impressum, apice leviter sursum vergente. Hemelytra apicem abdominis longe superantia, cellula discoidali corii latitudine duplo longiore, cellula interiore membranæ basi exteriori latiore, vena cellulam exteriori extus terminante prope basin introrsum sinuato-curvata, hac cellula angulum apicalem corii superante, medium membranæ attingente. Abdomen lateribus rotundatum, integrum, spiraculis majusculis, ad basin segmentorum approximatis. Pedes pilositate, in tibiis posterioribus longa et densa, humorem viscidum exsudante vestiti, femoribus anticis et posticis

subæque longis et crassis, illis leviter curvatis, concavitate sursum vergentibus, his ante apicem nodosis, apicem abdominis non attingentibus, tibiis femoribus multo longioribus, anticis fortiter, posterioribus leviter curvatis, his fusiformiter incrassatis, e medio crassiore apicem et basin versus angustatis, tarsis graciliusculis, unguiculis dentatis.

This curious genus is not nearly allied to any described form. I place it near *Graptoclopius*, Stål, though it differs from that genus by many characters. It has the *facies* of a small *Apiomerus*, and the legs are, as in the *Apiomerinæ*, clothed with long hairs secreting a viscid fluid. I possess another undescribed neotropical genus of *Zelinæ* showing the same peculiarity of having the legs clothed with sticky hairs.*

Ixopus apiomeroides, n. sp.

Nitidus, piceo-niger, lineola angusta longitudinali partis postocularis capitis, articulo primo rostri, annulis duobus articuli antennarum primi annuloque angusto apicali articuli tertii, lobo antico pronoti, scutello, corio, margine laterali abdominis, segmentis tribus primis ventris, macula transversa media segmenti ejus sexti, annulo apicali femorum anticorum, submediano femorum posticorum subapicalique tibiaram posticarum luteis, pectore segmentoque genitali masculo fusco-testaceis, membrana leviter umbrata. Caput (præsertim subtus), pronotum scutellumque dense breviter nigro-pilosa, pilositate in lateribus partis postocularis capitis multo longiore. Corium præcipue in venis brevissime fusco-puberulum. Pilositas tibiaram posteriorum in basi et apice multo parciore et brevior. Long. ♂ 10, 5 mm., cum membr. vix 13 mm.

Lawas.

Subfam. APIOMERINÆ.

Amulius bipustulatus, n. sp.

Ferrugineo-testaceus, capite superne (collo excepto), antennis, articulo ultimo rostri, scutello (apice calloso

* It is generally understood that the sticky fluid, with which the hairs of the legs and venter of the *Apiomerinæ* (at least the females) are covered, is exuded by the insects themselves, and Champion, who has collected vastly in Central America, states this as a fact (Biol. Centr. Amer., Hem. Het., ii. p. 231). Annandale, however ('Fasciculi Malayenses, Zool.,' i. p. 263), has made the following observation on one of the Malaccan *Apiomerinæ*: "Feeds on the sticky exudation of certain jungle trees, and is usually covered with this substance." As the *Reduviidæ* as a rule prey upon other insects, the former theory seems more probable, although it must be borne in mind that, according to R. M. Dixon's observations, vegetarians are more common among the *Reduviidæ* than is generally supposed.

excepto), corio (parte basali excepta), apice tibiaram anticarum, tibiis posterioribus totis tarsisque omnibus nigris, connexivo fusco-nigro, macula transversa basali segmentorum hujus flavida, macula subangulosa et subcallosa ad marginem apicalem corii prope angulum basalem anteriorem cellulæ discoidalis exterioris membranæ eburnea, membrana atro-cœrulea, pectore medio et femoribus posterioribus apicem versus infuscatis. Caput lobo postico pronoti æque longum, subtus, in lateribus postocularibus et ad orbitam superiorem oculorum dense breviter ferrugineo-pubescentibus, parte interoculari carina humili longitudinali puberula instructa, parte postoculari anteoculari cum oculis paullo longiore, rostro basin capitis vix attingente, articulo primo antennarum diametro longitudinali oculorum sat multo brevioribus, dimidio suo apicem capitis superante, articulo secundo capiti æquilongis, tertio secundo duplo brevioribus, quarto tertio subæquilongis. Pronotum præsertim in spinis apicalibus et marginibus lateralibus dense breviter ferrugineo-pubescentibus, illis acutis, subporrectis, medium partis postocularis capitis haud attingentibus, basi media profunde sinuata, fundo sinus arcuato. Hemelytra (♀) basin segmenti genitalis dorsalis attingentia. Abdomen ad angulos apicales segmentorum secundi et tertii obtuse levissime prominulum, segmento ultimo ventrali feminae medio duobus præcedentibus unitis subæque longo. Long. ♀ 19 mm.

Matang.

Seems to be allied to the Ceylonese *A. viscus*, Dist.,* but the antennæ are differently constructed and uniformly black, the rostrum and apical spines to pronotum are not black, &c.

Subfam. REDUVIINÆ.

Inara sphecoidea, n. sp.

Nigro-cœrulea, leviter subnitida, limbo interno apicalique corii et area maxima centrali membranæ atris, opacis, marginibus lateralibus anticis posticisque lobi postici pronoti et clavo opaco castaneis, fascia obliqua exteriori subapicali corii eburnea, connexivo supra et subtus luride testaceo, spina scutelli et segmentis quattuor mediis ventris rufis, macula magna sublaterali segmenti quinti densissime albo-sericea, basi antennarum, margine postico propleuræ

* Distant's specific name "*viscus*" can possibly be maintained, though the English "*viscous*" is *viscosus* in Latin.

et mesopleuræ, acetabulis parteque inferiore femorum omnium et tiliarum anteriorum pallide flaventibus. Caput longe albo-pilosum, parte interoculari medio longitudinaliter profunde sulcata, oculis magnis, parti postoculari capitis æque longis, maxime prominentibus, fere substylatis, levissime sursum directis, supra planum partis interocularis elevatis, antennis e basi articuli secundi apicem earum versus sensim gracilescentibus, articulo primo parti postoculari cum oculo subæque longo, secundo primo tertia parte longiore. Pronotum parce albo-pilosum, lobo antico leviter sculpto, lobo postico in dimidio basali et intra humeros sublævi, in dimidio apicali transversim leviter rugoso et impressione media longitudinali parum profunda uniseriatim fortius punctata instructo, angulis lateralibus dente brevi armatis. Scutellum longissime radiatim et pectus longe dense adpresse albo-pilosa. Corium adpresse parcius breviter albido-pilosulum. Abdomen hic et illic albo-pilosum, angulis apicalibus segmenti quarti obsolete prominulis, his angulis segmenti quinti in dentem brevem acutum productis. Pedes pilis longis albis fuscisque intermixtis parcius vestiti, fossa spongiosa tiliarum anticarum circiter quartam partem earum occupante. Long. ♀ 14 mm., cum membr. 16 mm.

Kuching.

Quite differently coloured from *I. flavopicta*, Stål, to which it is allied.

Psophis rubra, n. sp.

Rufa, breviter haud dense ochraceo-pilosa, scutello fusco-ferrugineo, membrana pallide fusca, articulis duobus ultimis antennarum et tarsi ochraceis. Caput pronoto paullulo longius, parte anteoculari superne transversim convexa, haud carinata, oculis leviter prominulis, articulo primo rostri marginem posticum oculorum attingente, articulo primo antennarum parte anteoculari capitis multo brevior, secundo primo paullo plus quam duplo longiore. Pronotum longitudine sua media fere dimidio latius, lobo postico antico paullo longiore, medio anterie late leviter impresso, angulis lateralibus rotundatis, vix prominulis. Scutellum apice leviter recurvum. Prosternum antice medio bi-impressum. Hemelytra apicem abdominis attingentia, corio dense minutissime punctulato. Tibiæ posticæ femoribus cum trochanteribus æque longæ, saltem in mare basin versus incrassatæ. Long. ♂ 12 mm.

Kuching.

Akin to *P. consanguinea*, Dist., but anteocular part of head

without the longitudinal obtuse ridge, basal joint of antennæ shorter, scutellum and antennæ differently coloured.

N.B.—The genus *Erythrosphodrus*, Reut., is identical with *Psophis*, Stål. Reuter overlooked Stål's genus probably because it is not included in Stål's key to the genera.

NANNOLESTES, nov. gen.

Caput pronoto subæque longum, ante oculos oblique deorsum productum, parte anteculari et postoculari subæquilongis, hac retrorsum rotundato-angustata et in collum brevem constricta, transversa (sine collo), jugis apice tumidulis, oculis mediocribus, leviter prominulis, e supero visis latitudine longioribus, e latere visis oblique subreniformibus, orbita posteriore infra medium levissime sinuata, ocellis maxime appropinquatis, rostro a gula distante, articulis duobus primis subæque longis, antennis paullo ante medium orbitæ anterioris oculorum insertis, articulo primo apicem capitis attingente, secundo primo plus duplo longiore, articulis duobus ultimis capillaribus. Pronotum lateribus fortius constrictum, anterius fere perpendiculariter declive, angulis apicalibus sub angulo recto anguste rotundatis, vix prominulis, lobis subæque longis, antico convexo, sculpto, sed impressione longitudinali destituto, postico leviter declivi, medio longitudinaliter impresso, lateribus rectis, fortiter convergentibus, angulis lateralibus spina armatis, margine postico medio rotundato, declivi, sed summo margine angustissime depresso, parte marginis ante basin corii sita laminato-depressa. Scutellum lateribus inerme, apice in spinam longam semierectam acutam productum. Processus prosternalis altus, postice acute subspinuliformiter fortiter recurvus, marginibus antice in tuberculum parvum productis. Meso- et metasternum medio carinata. Hemelytra apicem abdominis attingentia, cellula interiore membranæ basi exteriori multo latiore, elongato-triangulari, medium cellulæ exterioris paullum superante, hac e basi per dimidium basale dilatata, deinde angustata, apice subrotundato-angulata, angulum apicalem corii perlonge superante, parte membranæ pone cellulas sita cellulis unitis plus quam quadruplo brevioribus. Abdomen lateribus integrum, rotundatum, subtus fortiter convexum, vagina feminae brevi, sed ultra apicem abdominis apiculato-producta. Pedes leviter distantes, coxis anticis medium mesosterni superantibus, trochanteribus anticis tumidis, femoribus anticis modice, mediis leviter incrassatis, posticis ceteris paullo longioribus, tibiis anterioribus femoribus æquilongis, pos-

ticis his paullo longioribus, anticis subtus biseriatim minute spinulosis, apice fossa spongiosa brevi instructis, tarsis longis, gracilibus, posticorum articulo tertio secundo longiore.

Allied to *Pasiropsis*, Reut., but distinguished by the spinulous fore tibiæ, the anteriorly much less produced margins of the prosternal process, the shorter middle joint of the hind tarsi, and by having the ocelli much less apart and the posterior margin of the pronotum laminately depressed over the base of the corium. The venter is probably carinated near the base, but the described specimen is pierced by the pin at this place.

Nannolestes rubicundus, n. sp.

Nitidulus, subglaber, rufus, antennis (articulo primo glabro excepto) pilosulis, marginibus processus prosternalis sat longe et dense erecte ochraceo-setosis, margine laterali corii breviter fimbriato, vitta mesocorii, endocorii clavique ac membrana fuscis. Caput subtus setis perpaucis e granulis minutissimis ortis præditum. Lobus posticus pronoti in fundo impressionis mediæ transversim rugulosus, spina angulorum lateralium brevi, oblique retrorsum et sursum vergente. Spina scutelli huic ipso fere æque longa. Segmentum ultimum ventrale feminae medio tribus præcedentibus unitis æque longum. Spinulæ tibiæ anticarum setulam, nonnullæ setam longiorem gerentes. Long. ♀ 7 mm.

Kuching.

PHAUROLESTES, nov. gen.

Caput pronoto brevius, ante oculos oblique deorsum subconico-productum, parte anteoculari et postoculari (sine collo) e latere visis æque longis, hac transversa, longitudine sua (sine collo) duplo et dimidio latiore, oculos extus paullulum superante, retrorsum fortiter rotundato-angustata et in collum brevem subito transeunte, oculis haud prominulis, sed magnis, saltem in mare per tota latera capitis extensis, e latere visis reniformibus, orbita posteriore profunde sinuata, ocellis inter se quam ab oculis minus distantibus, rostro a gula distante, articulis duobus primis subæque longis, antennis mox intra partem superiorem oculorum insertis, articulo primo capite brevior, secundo primo plus dimidio longiore. Pronotum longitudine paullo latius, lateribus constrictum, angulis apicalibus tuberculo instructis, lobis medio subæque longis,

impensione media lobi antici percurrente, in lobum posticum latius continuata, margine postico hujus medio rotundato, deinde usque ad angulos laterales rotundatos haud prominulos obliquato. Scutellum lateribus inerme, apice in spinam gracilem vix recurvam productum. Processus prosternalis postice non recurvus. Hemelytra apicem abdominis longius superantia, cellula interiore membranæ oblongo-triangulari, medium cellulæ exterioris non attingente, hac basi cellula interiore multo angustiore, usque ad apicem cellulæ interioris fortius dilatata, deinde subparallela, in axi longitudinali membranæ jacente, apice rotundata, angulum apicalem corii longe superante. Alæ apicem abdominis nonnihil superantes. Abdomen lateribus leviter rotundatum, integrum, ventre transversim convexo, per segmenta duo prima medio carinato. Pedes antici et postici leviter, medii magis distantes, coxis anticis medias attingentibus, femoribus anticis sat fortiter incrassatis, subtus rectis, inermibus, supra convexis, femoribus posticis anterioribus longioribus, apicem abdominis paullum superantibus, tibiis femoribus subæquilongis, anterioribus fossa spongiosa instructis, tarsis longis, gracilibus, posticorum articulo primo perbrevis, tertio ceteris duobus unitis æque longo.

Allied to *Allœocranum*, Reut., but readily distinguished by the structure of the head.

Phaurolestes pusus, n. sp.

Lævis, subnitidus, obscure testaceus, ochraceo-pilosus metapleuris transversim rugulosis, hemelytris opacis, his et pronoto fuscis. Discus lobi antici pronoti utrinque lineola impressa præditus. Segmentum sextum ventrale maris medio duobus antecedentibus unitis nonnihil brevius. Fossa spongiosa tibiaram anticarum trientem harum occupans. Long. ♂ 6·3 mm., cum membr. 7·8 mm.

Kuching.

Subfam. PETALOCHIRINÆ.

Lisarda tuberculipes, n. sp.

Subglabra, nigra, hemelytris fuscis, apice spinæ anticæ capitis, maculis duabus rotundatis occipitis, maculis duabus basalibus postice confluentibus pronoti, marginibus hujus lateralibus posticis maxima parte, scutello (apice spinæ excepto), abdomine, antennis, rostro pedibusque luride testaceis, articulo primo antennarum et ultimo rostri fusco-ferrugineis, dimidio apicali segmentorum

connexivi nigro, maculam testaceam includente, ventre nigro-variegato (limbo laterali subimpicto excepto) et ad apicem segmentorum quattuor ultimorum macula oblonga media nigra notato, annulo parum distincto dimidii basalis apiceque articuli secundi antennarum, coxis anticis, ima basi annulisque tribus femorum anteriorum, parte plus quam dimidia apicali femorum posteriorum (annulos duos obscure testaceos includente), annulis tribus apiceque tibiæ anteriorum, annulis duobus apiceque tibiæ mediarum annuloque dimidii basalis tibiæ posteriorum fuscis. Caput inter antennis spina compressa e latere visa superne horizontali armatum, articulo secundo antenarum primo nonnihil longiore, tertio primo paullo brevior, rostro pubescente, articulo ultimo glabro. Pronotum æque longum ac latum, linea longitudinali impressa media fere percurrente præditum, præsertim in lobo postico rugosum, lateribus subrectum, angulis apicalibus subacutis, parum prominulis, angulis lateralibus dente armatis. Scutellum medio longitudinaliter impressum, lateribus tuberculo acuto armatum, apice in spinam semirectam scutello ipso fere æquilongam productum. Abdomen apicem hemelytrorum aliquantum superans, angulis apicalibus segmentorum acute dentato-prominulis. Femora anteriora subtus tuberculis duobus (uno medio, altero in dimidio apicali), postica tuberculo uno in dimidio apicali instructa; fossa spongiosa tibiæ anteriorum quartam earum partem occupans. Long. ♂ 13 mm.

Santubong.

Allied to *L. annulosa*, Stål, but it is quite differently coloured, the apical angles of the abdominal segments are toothed, and the spines of the femora are replaced by tubercles.

Subfam. STENOPODINÆ.

Campsocnemis longicollis, n. sp.

Gracilis, pallide testacea. Articulus primus rostri marginem posticum oculorum attingens. Pronotum capite plus quam dimidio longius et latitudine sua basali duplo longius. Hemelytra basin segmenti ultimi dorsalis attingentia. Abdomen maris apice utrinque in lobum elongato-triangularem subacutum ceteræ parti segmenti æquilongum et latitudine sua basali triplo longiorem productum, his lobis extus parallelis, intus serrulatis. Femora antica subtus spinis breviusculis omnibus subæque longis armata; tibiæ anticæ levissime curvatæ, supra et subtus setulosæ,

haud spinulosæ; tarsi antici (sine unguiculis) tibiis triplo breviores; unguiculi antici longissimi, curvati, tarsis fere æque longi. Long. ♂ 16 mm.

Kuching.

More slender than *C. bipuncticollis*, Stål, the only species hitherto known, and at once distinguished by the shorter rostral basal joint, the much longer pronotum, the quite differently shaped male abdominal apical lobes, the lack of long spines to the fore femora, the much less curved and not spinulous fore tibiæ, the twice longer anterior claws (which are longer than in any other Reduviid with which I am acquainted), and the uniform pale colour with almost no black points.

C. bipuncticollis, described from the Philippine Islands, also occurs in Borneo (Kuching); in the female, which was unknown to Stål, the abdomen is broadly subtruncate at apex.

Sastrapada insecticeps, n. sp.

Pallide lurido-testacea, capite præsertim subtus, pectore lateribusque pronoti et ventris infuscatis, lobo postico pronoti vitta media pallide fusca ad basin saturate fusca notato, hemelytris ad basin cellulæ interioris membranæ macula rotundata nigricante in cellulam discoidalem corii extensa signatis, membrana pallide fusco-irrorata et vittis nonnullis fuscis hic et illic interruptis notata, disco ventris albo-testaceo, vittis sex percurrentibus fusco-nigris ornato, vittis duabus mediis in medio segmenti penultimi conjunctis, coxis nigricantibus, femoribus fuscis, hic et illic testaceo-notatis, basi apiceque tibiæ omnium et annulo antemediano tibiæ anteriorum fuscis. Caput basi profunde triangulariter incisum, ante incisuram nec impressum nec lævigatum, parte præoculari postoculari et oculo unitis nonnihil longiore, subtus lateribus inermi, articulo primo antennarum parti anteoculari capitis æque longo. Pronotum capite tertia parte longius et latitudine sua basali duabus tertiis partibus longius, apice quam basi duplo angustius, pone marginem subtumidum apicalem transversim subcurvato-impressum, lateribus subrectis, angulis lateralibus posticis tuberculo obtuso instructis, margine basali ante scutellum recto, ante basin hemelytrorum levissime obliquato. Hemelytra (♀) medium segmenti penultimi dorsi abdominis superantia. Coxæ anticæ basin prosterni haud attingentes; femora antica fortius incrassata, subfusiformia, pronoto æque longa et latitudine

quadruplo longiora, spinulis parvis eorum nigris, majoribus albis, apice nigris. Long. ♀ 20 mm.

Kuching.

Readily distinguished from the allied species by the basally deeply incised head, the short basal antennal joint, and the shorter, more strongly incrassated fore femora.

Aulacogenia exannulata, n. sp.

Fusca, ochraceo-variegata, vena cellulam discoidalem extus terminante, vitta hujus cellulæ antice ultra cellulam extensa ac macula magna apicali membranæ partem apicalem cellulæ exterioris partesque adjacentes extracellulares occupante albis. Caput pronoto parum brevius, parte anteoculari ad basin antennarum quam basi sua paullo angustiore, pone antennis spina vel tuberculo omnino destituta, carinis gulam excavatam extus terminantibus pone oculos retrorsum fortius convergentibus, articulo primo rostri marginem anticum oculorum subattinente, antennis impictis, articulis secundo et tertio brevissimo connatis. Pronotum lateribus nonnisi levissime et latissime sinuatum, lobo postico utrinque nonnihil extralineam mediam rugis binis approximatis percurrentibus ochraceis prædito, area ejus laterali etiam ochracea, angulis lateralibus in tuberculum obtusiusculum leviter eminulis. Scutellum linea media impressa apicem haud attingente præditum, lateribus basin versus rotundatis. Pedes parce et obsolete ochraceo-variegati, trochanteribus anticis basi intus tuberculo instructis, tibiis omnibus nonnihil dilatatis, subtus rectis, supra arcuatis, tarsis nigricantibus. Long. ♀ 16 mm.

Kuching.

Distinguished from *A. acutangula*, Stål, to which it is closely allied, by the differently sculptured, laterally less acutely prominent pronotum, the conspicuous white markings of the hemelytra, and by the antennæ and legs being almost uniformly dark fuscous without pale annuli. The lateral margins of the pronotum in *acutangula*, as represented in Stål's figure, are much more deeply sinuate behind the middle than in *exannulata*, but these sinuosities are probably exaggerated in the figure, as they are not mentioned in the description.

IV.—Studies of Tetriginæ (Acrydiinæ) from
the Sarawak Museum, Borneo. By Dr.
J. L. HANCOCK.

THE specimens of Bornean Tettigids treated in the present paper were sent to me for determination by Mr. J. C. Moulton, Curator of the Sarawak Museum. The total number of specimens submitted is one hundred and seventy-one, representing thirty-four species, a number of which are new and very interesting forms.

Genus TRIPETALOCERA, Westwood.

Westwood, Zool. Journ. v. p. 444, 1838; Bol. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxi. p. 310, 1887; Hanc. Gen. Ins. Orthopt., Acrid. Tetr. p. 4, 1906.

T. ferruginea, Westw.

Westw. p. 444, pl. 22, fig. 3, 1834; *Acridium (Tetrix) ferrugineum* of De Hann p. 168, 1842; &c.

Locality,* Matang Rd., June, 1910; Pampal, May, 1899. Two examples from Sarawak Museum.

Genus DISCOTETTIX, Costa.

Costa, Ann. Mus. Zool. Nap. ii. p. 59, 1864; Bol. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxi. p. 306, 1887; Hanc. Gen. Ins. Orthopt., Acrid. Tetr. p. 6, 1906; *Mnesarchus* of Stål 1877.

D. belzebuth, Serv.

Ins. Orthopt. p. 759, 1839; &c.

Locality, Limbang, April, 1910; Matang Rd., Nov. 1, 1911; Lundu, Oct. 1909; numerous larvæ in different stages from Kuching, Sadong, and Matang.

D. shelfordi, Hanc.

Hancock, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 214, 1907.

Locality, Mt. Penrissen, May, 1909; Kuching, June, Aug. and Nov. 1899; Malinau, near Mt. Molu, Nov. 21, 1910.

Five examples from the Sarawak Museum.

* All localities are in Sarawak, North-west Borneo.

Genus PHÆSTUS, Bolivar.

Bolivar, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxi. p. 309, 1887; Hanc. Gen. Ins. Orthopt., Acrid. Tetr. p. 7, 1906.

P. insularis, Hanc.

Hancock, Trans. Ent. Lond. p. 214, 1907.

Locality, Kuching (May, July, August, and January).

Twelve examples from Sarawak Museum.

PARAPHYLLUM, gen. nov.

Resembling *Oxyphyllum*, Hancock. Vertex viewed from above little wider than one of the eyes, depressed, viewed in profile not advanced beyond the eyes; frontal costa with the carinæ not at all scutelliform but elongate-sulcate, gradually widened below, upward divided between the paired ocelli, in profile protuberant between the antennæ; antennæ very long filiform, inserted distinctly below the eyes, the distance between their points of insertion nearly equal to the space intervening to the eyes. Pronotum strongly and thinly compressed, foliaceous, margin viewed from above sinuous, crassate, but entire, summit in profile arcuate, roundly produced forward beyond the head, backward sinuate and acute produced beyond the hind femoral apices; lateral lobes posteriorly bisinuate; body bearing elytra and wings. Anterior and middle femora elongate, margins entire; posterior femoral margins entire; first articles of posterior tarsi little longer than the third. The type is *P. antennata* described herewith.

P. antennata, sp. nov.

Body shining granulate, coloured ochreous, with dark radiating veins on sides of pronotum, variously marked with black, namely, with bands on the anterior and middle legs, mottled on hind femora below, black on the knees, wings, and under parts as well as the hind tibiæ with the exception of light band near the knees. Eyes rather small and subglobose. Vertex little wider than one of the eyes, middle carinate, depressed, frontal carinulæ transversely concave, in profile not produced beyond the eyes; antennæ very long, longer than the extended front legs. Pronotal crest highly elevated, strongly compressed, and thinly translucent, laterally traversed by a network of radiating veins, anteriorly roundly produced beyond the head, the projecting apex obtuse, the inferior border forward roundly excavate for the reception of the eyes; in profile

the summit of crest gently sinuous, and backward sloping to the acute angulate produced apex, the margin here being distinctly sinuous or trisinuate toward the apex; viewed from above the crassate-sinuate margin becomes thin toward the apex, the acute posterior process being produced beyond the hind femoral apices; lateral lobes bisinuate, the posterior angles subreflexed and truncate; elytra rather large, elongate; wings fully explicate, strongly extended beyond the pronotal apex; anterior and middle femora elongate, margins entire; hind femoral margins above arcuate, granulate, below substraight, and sparingly hirsute, hind tibiæ rather stout, armed with spines; the first articles of posterior tarsi longer than the third, the second and third pulvilli equal in length, the first minute.

Female. — Entire length of body to end of wings 19.5 mm.; pronotum 17 mm.; height of dorsum from humeral angles to the summit of crest 7 mm.; wings passing pronotum 3 mm.; posterior femora 8 mm.; antennæ 9 mm.

One example from Mt. Penrissen, May, 1899. Sarawak Museum.

STEGACEPS, gen. nov.

Face little oblique; body granulate; eyes conoidal in profile. Vertex wide, median carina produced; antennæ very short, inserted below the eyes, the distance between them much greater than the space intervening between them and the eyes; frontal scutellum above divided between the paired ocelli and distinctly widened between the antennæ. Pronotum anteriorly acute-angulate produced, slightly extended beyond the head, posteriorly lengthily extended beyond the hind femoral knees, dorsal disc transversely tectiform, acute compresso-cristate, in profile arcuate; lateral lobes posteriorly bisinuate; body bearing elytra and wings; anterior and middle femora elongate, margins minutely subcrenulate; hind femoral margins above minutely crenulate, below entire, antegenicular spine acute, genicular spine moderately expressed; first articles of posterior tarsi slightly longer than the third. The type is *S. brevicornis*, herewith described.

S. brevicornis, sp. nov.

Rather small in stature; head granulate; colour ferruginous. Vertex much wider than one of the eyes, middle

strongly carinate, in profile slightly ascendant and obtuse produced beyond the eyes; frontal carinulæ present but abbreviated; frontal scutellum narrowed above, but the rami widely divided and little protuberant between the antennæ, in profile the face sinuate opposite the middle of the eyes and at the base; paired ocelli placed below the middle of the eyes. Pronotum granulate-punctate, disc transversely tectiform, and acute compresso-cristate, subfoliaceous, viewed in profile anteriorly acute angulate produced over and little beyond the head, superior margin of disc arcuate and entire, backward sloping and minutely sinuate-dentate, the median carina posteriorly substraight on the produced subulate apical process; posterior angles of the lateral lobes lightly laminate and obliquely truncate. Elytra elongate, acuminate toward the apices; wings fully explicate, extended barely beyond the apex of pronotal process. Anterior and middle femora elongate, margins minutely denticulate; posterior femora stout, superior margins minutely crenulate, below entire, externally granulose, bearing oblique elevated lines; the first two pulvilli of the posterior tarsi minute, the third longer and flat below.

Female.—Length of pronotum 13.5 mm.; posterior femora 4 mm.

One example from Kabong, June, 1900. Sarawak Museum.

Genus EPITETTIX, Hancock.

Hancock, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 216, 1907.

E. punctatus, Hancock.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 216, pl. 21, fig. 1, 1907.

Male and female from Mt. Penrissen, May, 1899; Santubong, Feb. 1900. Sarawak Museum.

Genus POTUA, Bolivar.

Bolivar, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxi. p. 208, 1887; Hanc. Gen. Ins. Orthopt. Tetr. p. 19, 1906.

P. coronata, Bol.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxi. p. 208, 1887.

Four examples from Mt. Penrissen, 3200 ft., Nov. 21, 1909; Lawas, Sept. 1909; R. Limbang, April 4 and 5, 1910. Sarawak Museum.

Genus AMPHIBOTETTIX, Hancock.

Hancock, Ent. News, xviii. p. 86, 1906; Gen. Ins. Orthopt., Acrid. Tetr. p. 22, 1906.

A. longipes, Hancock.

Ent. News, xviii. p. 87, 1906.

Ten examples from Ulu Lawas, Aug. 30, 1909; Limbang, April 4, 1910. Sarawak Museum.

Genus FALCONIUS, Bolivar.

Bolivar, Ann. Mus. Genova, xxxix. p. 69, 1898; Hanc. Gen. Ins. Orthopt., Acrid. Tetr. p. 25, 1906.

F. planotarsus, Hancock.

Mazarredia planotarsus, Hanc. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 231, 1907.

Eight examples from Matang Rd., June 10, 1910; Kuching, June and July, 1910; Trusan, Aug. 1910. Sarawak Museum.

This species is distinguished from *F. clavitarsus*, Bol., by the angulate character of the lateral lobes, which are devoid of spines. In *clavitarsus* the lateral lobes are armed with hooked spines. It is the female only that presents the clavate tarsi, and this fact misled me in describing *planotarsus* as a *Mazarredia*, the type being a male.

Genus ACANTHALOBUS, Hancock.

Hancock, Spol. Zeyl. ii. p. 131, 1904; Gen. Ins. Orthopt. Acrid. Tetr. p. 28, 1906.

A. longinotus, Hanc.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 221, 1907.

Four examples from Sadong, April and Aug. 1903; Kuching, Sept. 2, 1897. Sarawak Museum.

A. robustus, Hanc.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 222, 1907.

One example from Kuching, July, 1899. Sarawak Museum. This female specimen is somewhat larger in stature than the type form, but evidently belongs to this species.

A. rugosus, Bol.

Bolivar, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxi. p. 228, 1887.

Four examples of this short-winged species from Matang Rd., Oct. 13-14, 1909; Kuching, May and July, 1900. Sarawak Museum.

A. bispinosus, Dalm.

Vet. Acad. Handl. p. 77, 1818; &c.

Two examples from Kuching, 1897. Sarawak Museum. These specimens do not materially differ from specimens in my collection from China.

Genus *CRITOTETTIX*, Bolivar.

Bolivar, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxi. p. 222, 1887; Hanc. Spol. Zeyl. ii. p. 128, 1904; Gen. Ins. Orthopt., Acrid. Tetr. p. 27, 1906.

C. lineatus, Hancock.

Paratettix lineatus, Hanc. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 237, 1907.

Five examples from Kuching, April, May and Dec. Sarawak Museum.

In both *lineatus*, Hanc., and *angulobus* the antennæ are inserted between the eyes, and the lateral lobes of the pronotum are only very slightly dilated and obliquely truncate. In the last mentioned species the angulate lobes project laterally when viewed from above.

C. angulobus, Hancock.

Paratettix angulobus, Hanc. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 236, 1907.

Two examples from Kuching. Sarawak Museum.

C. moultoni, sp. nov.

Colour ferruginous; body rather smooth; head slightly exserted. Vertex subequal in width to one of the eyes, somewhat smooth, subtumid backwards, the median carina slightly roundly produced; eyes elevated above the dorsum of pronotum; frontal costa arcuately elevated between the antennæ, divided slightly above the paired ocelli, the rami divergent forward; antennæ long filiform, inserted forward and just below the angles of the eyes. Pronotum deplanate, granulate-punctate, dorsum transversely convex between the shoulders, humeral angles bicarinate, and between the

shoulders bearing abbreviated carina on each side; posterior process lengthily extended beyond the hind femoral apices; lateral lobes little expanded right-angulate, obliquely truncate; elytra oblong, the apices narrowly rounded sub-acuminate; wings fully explicate extending to the pronotal apex. Anterior femora slender, margins above subundulate, below entire; middle femoral margins granulate; apical spine of posterior femora acute; the three pulvilli of the posterior tarsi subequal in length, the third more flattened below.

Female.—Entire length of body 12·5 mm.; pronotum 11·5 mm.; post. femora 5·5 mm.

One example from Mt. Penrissen, May, 1899. Sarawak Museum.

C. inermis, sp. nov.

Colour ochreous, fusco-variegated, above bearing a median pale fascia; body granulate. Vertex scarcely wider than one of the eyes, narrowed forward, middle carinate, frontal carinulæ reflexed at the sides, the ocular lobes distinct; frontal costa arcuate, but little protuberant between the antennæ, in profile barely subsinuate above the paired ocelli; antennæ short, not reaching to the humeral angles. Pronotum granulate; median carina percurrent; prozonal carinæ convergent backward; the lateral carinæ of process extended forward, being percurrent on the disc making the humeral angles bicarinate, between the shoulders bearing two abbreviated elevated lines; posterior process lengthily extended beyond the hind femoral apices; lateral lobes slightly reflexed, the posterior angles obliquely truncate, subobtuse; elytra oval; wings reaching to the end of the pronotal process. Anterior and middle femora slender, margins entire.

Male.—Entire length of body 13 mm.; pronotum 12 mm.; post. femora 5·5 mm.

One example from Kuching, Aug. 1899. Sarawak Museum.

This species resembles *moultoni*, but is readily distinguished by the less exserted head, less elevated eyes, in the obtuse angles of the lateral lobes of pronotum, and the slightly shorter antennæ.

Genus LOXILOBUS, Hancock.

Hancock, Spol. Zeyl. ii. p. 134, 1904; Gen. Ins. Orthopt., Acrid. Tetr. p. 29, 1906,

L. truncatus, Hancock.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 223, 1907.

One example from Buri, Jan. 1901. Sarawak Museum.

Genus *BOLOTETTIX*, Hancock.

Hancock, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 223, 1907.

B. validispinus, Hanc.

Hancock, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 224, pl. 21, fig. 5, 1907.

Two examples, Sarawak. Sarawak Museum.

B. planus, Hancock.

Hancock, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 222, 1907.

Two examples from Matang, June, 1905 and Aug. 1899. Sarawak Museum.

B. parvispinus, sp. nov.

Colour ferruginous, elytra and wings black, the posterior femora below marked with a black fascia. Vertex strongly narrower than one of the globose eyes, not at all produced, middle carinate forward, between the eyes fossulate on either side; frontal costa very slightly protuberant between the antennæ. Pronotum strongly punctate and rugulose; dorsum cylindrical forward, deplanate, subfossulate behind the disc; median carina distinct and obscurely undulate; lateral carinæ of process obscurely extended forward on the shoulders, granulose; posterior process subulate and lengthily extended beyond the hind femoral apices; lateral lobes laminate and armed with acute carinate spines directed obliquely backward; elytra moderately small, acuminate and narrowly rounded at the apices; wings extended to the apex of pronotal process. Anterior and middle femora narrow elongate, margins entire; the three pulvilli of posterior tarsi subequal in length, or third slightly longest.

Female.—Entire length of body 13·8 mm.; pronotum 13 mm.; post. femora 5·5 mm.

One example from Mt. Penrissen, May, 1899. Sarawak Museum.

This species may be distinguished by the rugulose-punctate pronotum, larger elytra, and the oblique, very sharp spines, arming the lateral lobes.

PROSOALTUS, gen. nov.

Head strongly and obliquely produced; eyes prominently elevated and globose. Vertex narrowed to half the breadth of one of the eyes, not advanced as far as the eyes; frontal costa narrowly compressed between the antennæ, scarcely protuberant; paired ocelli placed between the lower third of the eyes; antennæ moderately long, filiform, articles distinctly elongate, inserted below the eyes. Pronotum deplanate, truncate anteriorly, posteriorly acuminate and extended beyond the hind femoral apices; prozonal carinæ subobsolete; lateral carinæ of process extended on the shoulders; lateral lobes slightly sublamine expanded, and obliquely truncate; superior sinus very shallow, arcuately excavate for the reception of the minute elytra; wings fully explicate. Anterior and middle legs elongate, narrow, margins entire; hind femora bearing acute antegenicular and genicular spines; posterior tibial margins compressed, armed with minute spines; first articles of the posterior tarsi equal in length to the third.

Resembling *Systolederus*, Bol., but having crassate stature, the head more produced, eyes more elevated, the superior sinus of lateral lobes obsolete, and the body provided with minute elytra. The type is *P. oculatus* described herewith.

P. oculatus, sp. nov.

Body somewhat crassate, granulate; colour dark ferruginous, variegated with pale ochre markings on the pronotum and legs, hind femora bearing two light flavous bands, underneath parts black. Vertex not at all produced, depressed, and half the width of one of the eyes, middle carinate, longitudinally fossulate on each side between the eyes, frontal carinulæ roundly elevated and convergent forward; eyes globose and strongly elevated above the dorsum, occiput largely exposed and sloping backward; frontal costa very little protuberant between the antennæ, divided below the paired ocelli, narrowly sulcate. Pronotum granulate, median carina conspicuous but disappearing forward near the front border; posterior process extended backward beyond the hind femoral apices and rather stout; posterior angles of the lateral lobes laminate expanded and obliquely truncate; elytra minute, narrow and acute at the bases and narrowly rounded at the apices; wings dark, extended beyond the pronotal apex. Hind femora fuscous, bearing an oblique yellow band near the

middle and pale annulations before the knees; hind tibiæ fuscous, paler above; the first and third pulvilli of the posterior tarsi subequal in length.

Male.—Entire length of body 16·5 mm.; pronotum 15 mm.; post. femora 8 mm.

Two examples; Mt. Matang, 3100 ft., May 1897 and 1910. Sarawak Museum.

A curious deformity appears in one of these specimens, in which the anterior border of the pronotum, instead of being truncate, is roundly depressed backward, as if shoved into the dorsum. Behind the front border there is a transverse wrinkle.

TÉGOTETTIX, gen. nov.

Head scarcely exserted. Vertex wider than one of the eyes, carinula on each side compressed cornuiform, face subvertical or scarcely oblique; frontal costa not divided above the paired ocelli, the rami parallel, protuberant between the antennæ; antennæ filiform, very long, articles strongly elongate, inserted far below the eyes; paired ocelli placed opposite the lower margin of the eyes; eyes globose, subsessile, and moderately small; apical articles of maxillary palpi compressed, slightly expanded. Pronotum deplanate above, between the shoulders cristate: median carina bearing a series of cornua, anterior margin truncate, posterior process lengthily extended beyond the hind femoral apices; humeral angles prominent, dentate, carinæ serrulate; posterior angles of lateral lobes strongly laminate expanded, obliquely truncate and subserrulate; elytra oblong, apices rounded; wings fully explicate and extended beyond the apex of pronotal process. Anterior and middle legs elongate, armed with strong denticles above, below compresso-lobate and serrulate; anterior tibial margins compressed, outer carina lobate; middle tibiæ compressed, strongly expanded lobate; hind femoral margins above bilobate, below serrulate-dentate, the outer face armed with denticles; genicular spine acute; hind tibial margins compressed and minutely serrulate; first and third articles of posterior tarsi equal in length. This remarkable genus resembles *Tetticerus*, Hancock; the type is *T. armatus* herewith described.

T. armatus, sp. nov.

Body rugose; colour greyish; eyes subsessile. Vertex strongly wider than one of the eyes, concave, not advanced

as far as the eyes, median carina obsolete, frontal carinulæ elevated on each side higher than the eyes, acute cornuiform; face sinuate below the frontal costa. Pronotum above depressed, between the shoulders cristate and strongly bicarinate, behind the disc distinctly depressed, fossulate, and bearing two oblique carinæ; median carina bidentate forward, backward on the process compressed quadricornute, the first cornu of the hind series stouter and more elevated, with a broad tuberculate base, the remaining three cornu toward the apex of process gradually diminishing in size; lateral carinæ serrulate; humeral angles prominent and armed with a denticle; posterior angles of lateral lobes angularly expanded, obliquely truncate and subserrulate behind. Anterior femoral margins above bidentate and minutely serrulate, the apices subtridentate, margins below sinuate-serrulate bearing one large lobe and two smaller denticles; anterior tibial margins externally bilobate; middle femoral margins above tridentate, the apices tridentate, the lower margins strongly tri- or quadri-lobate, carinæ of middle tibiæ below expanded, the inner carina above compressed and bilobate; posterior femoral margins above lobate near the middle, and dentate at the distal fourth; the inferior margins irregularly serrulate and dentate; the genicular spine produced; first and second pulvilli of posterior tarsi minute, acute, the third pulvilli larger and obtuse.

Male.—Entire length of body 16·5 mm.; pronotum 15 mm.; post. femora 7 mm.; antennæ 6·8 mm.

One example from Kuching, December 29th, 1898. Sarawak Museum.

GENUS MAZARREDIA, Bolivar.

Bolivar, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxi. p. 236, 1887; Hanc. Spol. Zeyl. ii. p. 138, 1904; Gen. Ins. Orthopt., Acrid. Tetr. p. 42, 1906.

M. centrosa, Bol.

Bolivar, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxi. p. 242, 1887; Hanc. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 230, 1907.

Six examples from Mt. Matang, 3,100 ft., May 21, 1900; Santubong, Feb. 1900; Kuching, May, June, and December.

ROSTELLA, gen. nov.

Vertex strongly produced horizontally, rostrate, the process advanced more than twice the length of the eyes, middle carinate, lateral carinæ compressed, bilobate, and towards the apex narrowed but obtuse, the vertex between the eyes very wide, more than twice the width of one of the eyes; eyes moderately small; frontal costa widely sulcate; paired ocelli placed barely below the middle of the eyes; antennæ very short, inserted between the lower angles of the eyes. Pronotum smooth, anteriorly obtuse angulate, narrow and scarcely dilated between the humeral angles, lengthily prolonged backward, the posterior process produced beyond the hind femoral apices, subdepressed between the shoulders; humeral angles widely curvate; median carina little elevated compressed; prozonal carinæ forward widely separated, parallel; posterior angles of the lateral lobes turned outwards, angularly dilated; elytra moderately small, oblong, apices narrowly rounded; wings fully explicate but not reaching to the apex of pronotal process. Anterior femoral margins strongly compressed; middle femora more slender-elongate than the anterior, margins subundulate; posterior femoral knees bearing three apical denticles; first articles of posterior tarsi subequal in length to the third.

This genus resembles *Mitritettix*, Hancock, but differs in the form of the produced process of head; in the higher position of the paired ocelli, and place of insertion of the antennæ; in the obtuse angulate front border of the pronotum, and in the slender intermediate tibiæ which are not at all compressed or sulcate. The type is *Acridium (Tettix) phyllocerum*, De Hann, equivalent to *Mitraria phyllocerum*, Bolivar.

R. processus, Hancock.

Mitritettix processus, Hancock, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 229, pl. 21, fig. 8, 1907.

Numerous examples, Kuching, Matang Rd. Sarawak Museum.

Bolivar applied the name *Mitraria* to a genus of Tettigids comprising two species. The first-mentioned species, *M. producta*, Bol., appears in South America, and forms the type. The second species, *Acridium (Tettix) phyllocerum*, De Hann, is native of Java. Owing to Bolivar's name *Mitraria* being preoccupied, I renamed his genus *Mitritettix* in *Genera Insectorum*, footnote, p. 51, 1906. In

the new genus *Rostella*, Hanc., two species are represented, namely, *R. phyllocerum*, De Hann, and *R. processus*, Hancock.*

Genus RHOPALOTARSUS, Hancock.

Hancock, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 356, 1910.

R. clavipes, Hancock.

Hancock, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 358, 1910.

One example from Kuching, Aug. 15, 1899.

In the original description of this species there occurred a typographical error in giving the length of the body of the female as 21.2 mm. instead of 16.2 mm. The type from Sumatra does not differ from the Bornean example.

Genus EUPARATETTIX, Hancock.

Hancock, Spol. Zeylan. ii. p. 145, 1904; Gen. Ins. Orthopt., Acrid. Tetr. p. 55, 1906.

E. similis, Hanc.

Hancock, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 238, 1907.

One example, Lundu, June 1904. Sarawak Museum.

This species resembles *E. personatus*, Bol., the frontal costa being roundly produced beyond the eyes; the antennæ rather long and inserted between the lower angles of the eyes; the paired ocelli placed between the middle of the eyes; posterior femora having the tibiæ black, with one or two light annulations; the third pulvilli of posterior tarsi little longer than the first and second, the first and second being spinose.

E. crassipes, Hancock, sp. nov., MS.†

Three examples, Kuching. Sarawak Museum.

I have recently described this new species from Indian examples, the manuscript now being in the course of publication. The three Bornean specimens from the Sarawak Museum do not differ materially from the Indian type material.

* Kirby gives the name *Miriatra* in his Syn. Cat. of Orthopt. iii. p. 29, to replace my *Mitritettix*, but his name can hardly stand in the face of my previously proposed name as indicated above.

† Since described in 'Memoirs Dept. of Agriculture in India,' vol. iv. No. 2, pp. 153-154, 1912.

Genus TETRIX, Latr.

Latr. Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins. iii. p. 284, 1802; *Acrydium* of Geoffr. 1762; *Tettix* of Charp. Germ. Zeitschr. Ent. iii. p. 315, 1841; &c.

T. contractus, Bol.

Paratettix contractus, Bolivar, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 281, 1887.

Many examples from Kuching, Matang Rd., Sadong, Mt. Penrissen. Sarawak Museum.

This species has the vertex subwider than one of the eyes, the median carina little produced; frontal costa distinctly sinuate between the eyes; antennæ very short; the anterior and middle femoral margins undulate; the third pulvilli of the posterior tarsi as long as the first and second united.

T. polypictus, sp. nov.

Similar to *variegatus*, Bolivar, but differing in several respects, and it has longer antennæ than in *contractus*, Bol. Vari-coloured, fuscous, pale variegated, often bimaculate on the dorsum behind the disc, or again presenting a median pale fascia above, common in many members of the genus *Tetrix*. Head little exserted. Vertex equal in width to one of the eyes, slightly narrowed forward, advanced about as far as the eyes, frontal carinulæ subconvex-truncate, in front view concave; median carina very little produced; frontal costa divided above the paired ocelli, narrowly sulcate, extended almost to the vertex, in profile slightly produced beyond the eyes, indistinctly sinuate just below the vertex and convex-arcuate between the antennæ; paired ocelli placed between the middle of the eyes; antennæ long, articles elongate, inserted between the lower angles of the eyes. Pronotum truncate anteriorly, lengthily subulate posteriorly, passing beyond the hind femoral apices; dorsum subtectiform between the shoulders; median carina compressed, percurrent, elevated, and often barely biundulate on the disc; posterior angles of the lateral lobes subacute triangular, not produced outward as viewed from above; elytra subovate, the apices rather narrowly rounded; wings long and extended beyond the pronotal apex. Anterior femora elongate, margins subentire or indistinctly undulate, minutely crenulate; hind femoral margins minutely crenulate; first and second pulvilli of posterior

tarsi acute spinose, the third as long as the first and second united and flat below; the first and third joints of posterior tarsi equal in length.

Male and female.—Entire length of body 13–14 mm.; pronotum 11–11·5 mm.; hind femora 4–6·5 mm.

Three examples from Kuching, Lingga. Sarawak Museum.

Genus COPTOTETTIX, Bolivar.

Bolivar, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxi. p. 287, 1887; Hancock, Spol. Zeyl. ii. p. 52, 1904; Gen. Ins. Orthopt., Acrid. Tetr. p. 65, 1906.

C. rotundatus, Hancock.

Hanc. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 241, 1907.

One example from Sadong, April, 1903. Sarawak Museum.

C. brevipennis, var. nov.

Similar to *C. rotundatus*, and evidently the short-winged form of that species. The pronotal process and wings extended only as far as the apices of the hind femora.

Male.—Entire length of body 7·5 mm.; pronotum 7 mm.; posterior femora 5·5 mm.

One example, Sadong, April, 1903. Sarawak Museum.

Genus SAUSSURELLA, Bolivar.

Bolivar, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxi. p. 303, 1887; Hancock, Gen. Ins. Orthopt., Acrid. Tetr. p. 72, 1906.

S. borneensis, Hancock, sp. nov., MS.*

This new species was described in a manuscript treating of Indian Tetriginæ, now in course of publication, as follows:—

Rather large species; colour fuscous, the face and pronotal lobes behind pale, hind femora mottled with light ochreous, palpi pale, tinged with fuscous. Carinæ of frontal costa parallel, rather pronounced, median facial carina above distinct, as well as the frontal carinulæ of vertex next to the eyes. Pronotal cornu straight in profile, its

* Described in 'Memoirs Dept. of Agriculture in India,' vol. iv. No. 2, p. 160, 1912.

direction only slightly oblique, strongly produced beyond the head, margin above straight, viewed from above strongly narrowed forward, acute compressed, the apex rounded, sides indistinctly concave; prozonal carinæ forward on the dorsum indistinctly indicated; median carina of pronotum compressed, nearly horizontal from the thoracic sulci forward to the hind pronotal apex; dorsum longitudinally fossulate behind the disc on each side, posterior process lengthily produced beyond the hind femoral knees; lateral lobes acute angulate, distinctly produced; inferior sinus very widely obtuse-angulate; elytra subovate, apices rounded, impressed with black, and surrounded with pale elevated line, below becoming crasate apically and lighter coloured; wings extended beyond the pronotal apex nearly one millimeter. Subgenital plate below the female ovipositor trilobate, the middle lobe convex.

Female.—Length of pronotum 20 mm.; posterior femora 7·5 mm.; frontal cornu 3 mm.

One example, Lawas, Sept. 1909. Sarawak Museum.

V.—The Lampyridæ of Borneo. By ERNEST OLIVIER, Correspondent of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris.

THE Lampyrids are beetles belonging to the family Malacodermata, near allies of the Lycids and Telephorids; they are particularly remarkable for the marvellous power they possess of emitting a more or less intense light. This singular property has from the earliest times attracted man's attention, as witness their common names in every country—Glow-Worms, Shine-Worms, Lighting-Bugs, Fire-Flies, Vers-Luisants, Mouches de Feu, Lucioles, Lucier-nega, Fuogola, Liegthmugh, Glühwürmers, Leuchtkafers, Lampyris.

There are a great number of species, which are found in all parts of the earth, except in extreme Arctic regions.

These insects are nocturnal or crepuscular in their habits, appearing only after sunset; in the day-time they stay hidden under mosses, bark of trees, or in decaying vegetation.

The males are always more numerous and more active than the females. In flight they produce a phosphorescent light at regular intervals; that is to say, the flash which they emit only lasts an instant, is extinguished, and re-appears an instant after, the whole phenomenon occupying from half a second to a second. When they have finished their movements, they retire to their hiding-place for the day and become invisible, or, at least, very hard to find.

The females, which have wings fully developed, can readily fly, but they are heavy bodied and are rarely seen in flight, preferring to creep to the tips of blades of grass, upper edges of leaves, rocks, &c., where they remain until mated, brightly shining, awaiting the approach of the males, who run about near them in crowds.

But many females are apterous (wingless), or possess but rudiments of wings and elytra; in appearance they are like larvæ, and are content to crawl slowly in grasses or bushes, principally in wet localities. Their light is not intermittent like that of the winged males, but continuous and very intense with certain species, and is only extinguished when the insect returns to its place of concealment.

The larvæ, which live in grasses and under dead leaves in fresh, damp, and even marshy places, are also luminous.

The luminous organ of these insects occupies principally the ventral surface of the two or three last abdominal segments; it consists of plates of pale white, or yellowish, or reddish colour, which remain glossy after the death of the insects, and even after they have been completely dried.

The method of light emission as well as the intensity and colour of flashes are different for each species; but as these important characteristics can only be observed during life, accurate notes are much desired.

A large amount of scientific work has been done on the means by which the Lampyrids produce their light; many interesting facts have been secured; but, as yet, nothing truly satisfactory is known regarding the precise nature of their luminosity.

The females of *Pyrocelia*, *Diaphanes*, *Lamprophorus*, are wingless and larviform, and, as they do not resemble the males, one cannot tell to which species they belong. To be able to determine them with certainty it is necessary to find them in copulation, or, failing that, to find the males near them. This information, which is so necessary to any study of the beetles of this family, can only be made in those regions which the species inhabit, and I take this opportunity of making an urgent appeal to those in Borneo who are interested in entomology; for, from them alone can we obtain the necessary observations.

In the evening at nightfall, if one walks in fresh and damp places, one will see shining on the grass, decaying vegetation, or on bushes, the light indicative of the female, and nearly always one will find by her side one or more males which will certainly be of the same species. Then one must take them carefully and place both sexes together in a small tube filled with alcohol; thus one will have authentically the two sexes of the same species. One should take care, however, not to place any males captured

later in the same tube as a single female captured at another place or time.

The males can be caught easily with the assistance of a net, and they can also be attracted by a lamp placed on the ground, preferably on a white cloth, on which they will settle, and thus be easily captured.

The Bornean Lampyridæ known up till now are only twenty-five species, belonging to eight genera. One species is described here for the first time.

They can be divided and characterised as follows :—

I. ANTENNÆ LONG, COMPRESSED, PECTINATE OR STRONGLY SERRATE.

Last ventral segment mucronate.

1. *Vesta urens*, Gorh.—Scutellum black, legs black.
2. *Vesta proxima*, Gorh.—Scutellum yellow, thighs yellow, tibiæ and tarsi black; thorax sinuate with the front rather acuminate.
3. *Vesta aurantiaca*, Ern. Oliv.—Scutellum rufous; legs wholly black.
4. *Vesta rotundata*, Ern. Oliv.—Scutellum rufous; thighs rufous; knees, tibiæ, and tarsi black; thorax semicircular.

Last ventral segment semicircular, or truncate, or slightly notched.

5. *Pyrocælia terminata*, Gorh.—Thorax yellow; elytra yellow with black tip.
 6. *Pyrocælia morosa*, Ern. Oliv.—Thorax yellow; elytra fuscous with yellow margin.
 7. *Pyrocælia opaca*, Ern. Oliv.—Thorax yellow; elytra wholly black; abdomen yellow.
- Var. *rostrata*, Ern. Oliv.—Thorax strongly acuminate.

II. ANTENNÆ SIMPLE, FILIFORM.

1. *Hind angles of the thorax with one circular impression to their tip.*
8. *Ototreta borneensis*, Ern. Oliv.—Thorax piceous; elytra piceous with their tips black; antennæ black.

9. *Ototreta gravida*, Ern. Oliv.—Wholly fuscous.
 10. *Ototreta varicornis*, Ern. Oliv.—Brownish; base of the elytra and last article of the antennæ yellow.
 11. *Ototreta albicornis*, Ern. Oliv.—Thorax and scutellum fuscous; elytra yellow, with their tips narrowly black; last article of the antennæ pale yellowish.

(Genus doubtfully placed among the *Lampyridæ*, perhaps better with the *Drilidæ*.)

1. *Hind angles of the thorax without impression.*

1'. *Antennæ scarcely longer than the head.*

1''. *Thorax with diaphanous areolets.*

12. *Diaphanes moultoni*, Ern. Oliv.—Thorax, scutellum, and body testaceous; elytra fuscous with the suture and lateral margins very narrowly pale testaceous; margins of the thorax elevated in front.

1''. *Thorax without diaphanous areolets.*

13. *Lamprophorus boyei*, Motsch.—The largest of the family; elytra brown; thorax brown with testaceous margins, wider in front, narrow at the base.

1'. *Antennæ longer than the head.*

a. *The tip of the elytra in male folded down.*

14. *Pteroptyx decolor*, Ern. Oliv.—Eyes and antennæ fuscous; body wholly pale yellow; front of the thorax straightly truncate.
 15. *Pteroptyx testaceum*, Motsch.—Eyes, antennæ, palpi and tarsi, fuscous; the whole body pale testaceous; front of the thorax sinuously produced.
 16. *Pteroptyx validum*, Ern. Oliv.—Yellow; head, antennæ, tarsi and tip of the elytra black.

- a. *The tip of the elytra in male not folded.*
- b. *Last ventral segment of male with two long elevated appendices curved upwards.*
17. *Colophotia miranda*, Ern. Oliv.—Broad, convex, wholly testaceous; tibiæ, tarsi and antennæ fuscous.
18. *Colophotia brevis*, Ern. Oliv.—Testaceous; head, antennæ, tarsi and extreme tip of the elytra black.
- b. *Last ventral segment of male semicircular or mucronate, but not with two elevated appendices.*
19. *Luciola hamulata*, Ern. Oliv.—Testaceous, last ventral segment acuminate and curved upwards.
20. *Luciola substriata*, Gorh.—Testaceous, with the extreme tip of the elytra fuscous; punctures of the elytra arranged in rows; apical ventral segment almost semicircular.
21. *Luciola pallescens*, Gorh.—Broad and depressed, pale testaceous; thorax spotted with piceous.
22. *Luciola perspicua*, Ern. Oliv.—Testaceous; head, one fore spot on the thorax and the tip of the elytra black.
23. *Luciola nitescens*, Ern. Oliv.—Thorax, scutellum and body rufous; elytra black, with the base narrowly yellow.
24. *Luciola semimarginata*, Ern. Oliv.—Rufous; head black, elytra black, with the external margin narrowly rufous along half its base.
25. *Luciola maculipennis*, nov. sp.—Oblongo-elongata, flava; capite nigro, antennis, palpis, genibus, tibiis et tarsis piceis; prothorace flavo, convexo, transverso, antice attenuato, basi sinuato, in medio longitudinaliter sulcato, crebre punctato; scutello flavo, triangulari, tenue punctato; elytris elongatis, crebre et profunde sparsim punctatis, quadricostatis, pallide flavis, apice fuscis; ventre flavo, duobus ultimis segmentis cereis, ultimo sinuato, in medio postico triangulariter acuminato—Long. 13 mill. Sarawak, in mense Julii capto (in museo meo).

This is the first attempt to report on the fireflies of Borneo, and it must of necessity be very incomplete; but

it is hoped that it may at least form a foundation for future investigations, and I should be happy if the entomologists of the country would take up the study of these wonderful beetles. I shall be very grateful, too, if they will kindly communicate to me their captures through the Curator of the Sarawak Museum, and any observations made on the life and habits of these curious and interesting insects, whose eggs, successive changes in development, various kinds of food, &c., are totally unknown.

October 8, 1912.

VI.—On some Singular Larval Forms of
Beetle to be found in Borneo. By
C. J. GAHAN, M.A.

AMONGST the more remarkable forms of insect life to be met with in Borneo, there are few which appeal with stronger interest to the entomologist than do certain creatures, of strange and uncouth shapes, which have all the characters of beetle larvæ, but which yet have never been known to turn into the recognizable form of the fully developed beetle. Insects of a similar type occur in Java and other islands of the Malay Archipelago, as well as in the Malay Peninsula and in Ceylon. Some of them have been known to entomologists for nearly a century. But even to this day no one has been able to say with certainty exactly what they are; and they still remain something of a mystery and a puzzle to the entomologist. And it is for the purpose of trying to enlist help in the elucidation of the problem that I have been invited to give the readers of this Journal a short account of these interesting little creatures, and to state in what direction I think assistance in making out their life-history might be best applied.

Some of these beetle larvæ (see fig. 1), for so we must regard them, have a great resemblance to the fossil trilobites, and hence have come to be known as "trilobite" larvæ, although their resemblance in form to the nymphs of ancient cockroaches is even still more striking. If found fossil in some of the older rocks, they would almost certainly be mistaken for insects of the latter kind. There can, however, be no question that they are beetles; and the only points in that respect remaining to be settled are to what family of beetles they belong, and to what genera or species in that family. Efforts to settle these

points have been made by a few zealous naturalists, including Mr. H. N. Ridley at Singapore, and Mr. J. C. Moulton and the late Mr. Shelford in Borneo, who have kept the larvæ alive a long time, extending even up to two years, in the hope of seeing them pupate and change into beetles, but so far without success.

Mr. Moulton has been good enough to bring over to London living specimens of two of the species which are

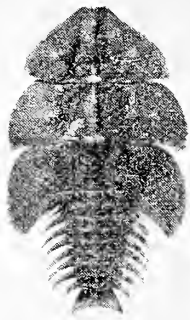


Fig. 1. Larva seen from above. Nat. size.

Fig. 2. Larva seen from below. Nat. size.

Fig. 3. A second form of larva seen from above, with head extended. Nat. size.

to be found in Borneo. He gave them to me early in June; and they are still alive (in December), apparently happy and contented with the diet of damp, rotten wood which he had considerably provided for them. But on no occasion have I been able to see them feed; and it is still doubtful whether their food be vegetable or animal matter. Through the kindness of my friend Mr. Hugh Main, I am able to reproduce as illustrations the excellent photographs which he has made of these two forms, one as seen both from above and below (figs. 1 and 2), and the other on the upper side only. In the latter (fig. 3) the narrow head of the larva may be seen extended, as it usually is when the creature is moving about on the wood, apparently in search of food. Its short antennæ, or feelers, ending in a sort of corrugated knob, can be drawn in and out like the horns of a snail, but somewhat more quickly. On each side of the head is a single, simple eye, like that of a glowworm larva. The front jaws, or mandibles, are not

adapted for biting or cutting, but, inserted near the middle line of the head, are curved downwards and outwards like a pair of tusks, of not very hard texture, which seem as if they could be used only for piercing soft tissues; and they do not appear to be perforated with a canal like the nipping jaws of the larvæ of the Lampyridæ or glow-worms. The jaws are altogether constructed like those of the larvæ of Lycidæ, a family of beetles which usually display tawny orange or reddish colours, more or less varied with black. In the structure of the ventral side of the first thoracic segment, as seen in fig. 2, these remarkable larvæ agree also with the known larvæ of Lycidæ. And it is highly probable that Westwood, Kolbe and Bourgeois were right in referring them to the latter family.

But they were wrong, I think, in suggesting that they belonged to the genus *Lycus*. The large and flattened-out form of the larvæ was probably the chief reason for that suggestion, the species of the genus *Lycus* being the largest of the family, and provided with large expanded wing-cases. A large size in the larva does not necessarily mean a correspondingly large size in the beetle into which it develops. Many species of beetle are surprisingly small as compared with the size of the larvæ from which they come. Moreover, the larvæ of two species of *Lycus*, one from Ceylon and one from Borneo, are known, and are so very unlike the creatures we have been discussing, that the latter could hardly belong to any other species of the same genus. If these larvæ ever do change into beetles of the ordinary type, it must, I think, be into beetles of some other genus than *Lycus*, and what that other genus may be is one of the things we wish to find out. This may be done by someone who succeeds in keeping the larvæ alive sufficiently long to undergo their transformation into beetles. Efforts in that direction have so far failed, but it is important that they should be continued.

But there may be another solution to the problem. The female glowworm and the females of certain other beetles have a form very like that of their larvæ, and never develop wings or elytra; they can, however, be distinguished from their larvæ by the structure of their antennæ and legs, with their greater number of joints, and by the possession of compound instead of simple eyes. There is, however, one group of beetles, the Phengodini, in which the female continues always to have the external form and

structure of the larva, with the same kind of eyes, antennæ and legs; whereas the adult male is an elegant beetle with fully developed wings, large compound eyes, and often provided with beautiful fan-like or feathered antennæ.

It is possible and, I think, even highly probable that some of our "trilobite" larvæ, the females, remain always in the form of larvæ, and that the male larvæ ultimately become transformed into beetles. Whether this be so or not might be decided in either of two ways. If it were found by the dissection of a sufficiently large number of specimens that some of them contained eggs or ripened ovaries, it would be clear that the specimens containing them were adult females.

Again, if some of the larger individuals, such as might reasonably be supposed to be females, were kept alive, under observation, in a position in which the winged males could reach them, the advent of the males and their mating with the females might be seen. The advantage of any observation of this kind that may be made is that the male might be captured, and the identity of the species made possible. It is possible, of course, that the male also may retain always the form of the larva, but no case of the kind is yet known among the beetles, and I think it is very unlikely to occur.

There are two special reasons which make me think it highly probable that the females retain the larval form. In the first place, when examining a larva of this type from Ceylon, I found it to be full of eggs, and the specimen was therefore presumably an adult female. But there was a slight element of uncertainty in this case. The eggs might have been deposited there by some parasitic insect, though I consider this extremely unlikely owing to the size and the large number of the eggs.

In the second place, I have found that all the specimens of the genus *Lyropæus*, Waterh., in the British Museum Collection, though certainly not numerous, are all males; so that the females, unless exceptionally rare as compared with the males, must be of an entirely different form. I know of but one species (as yet undescribed) of this genus from Borneo, and of that species I have seen only one specimen. But the range of distribution of the genus corresponds pretty closely with that of the larvæ whose identity it is so desirable to know.

In one point of structure these larvæ differ from all other known beetle larvæ. They have a pair of very distinct

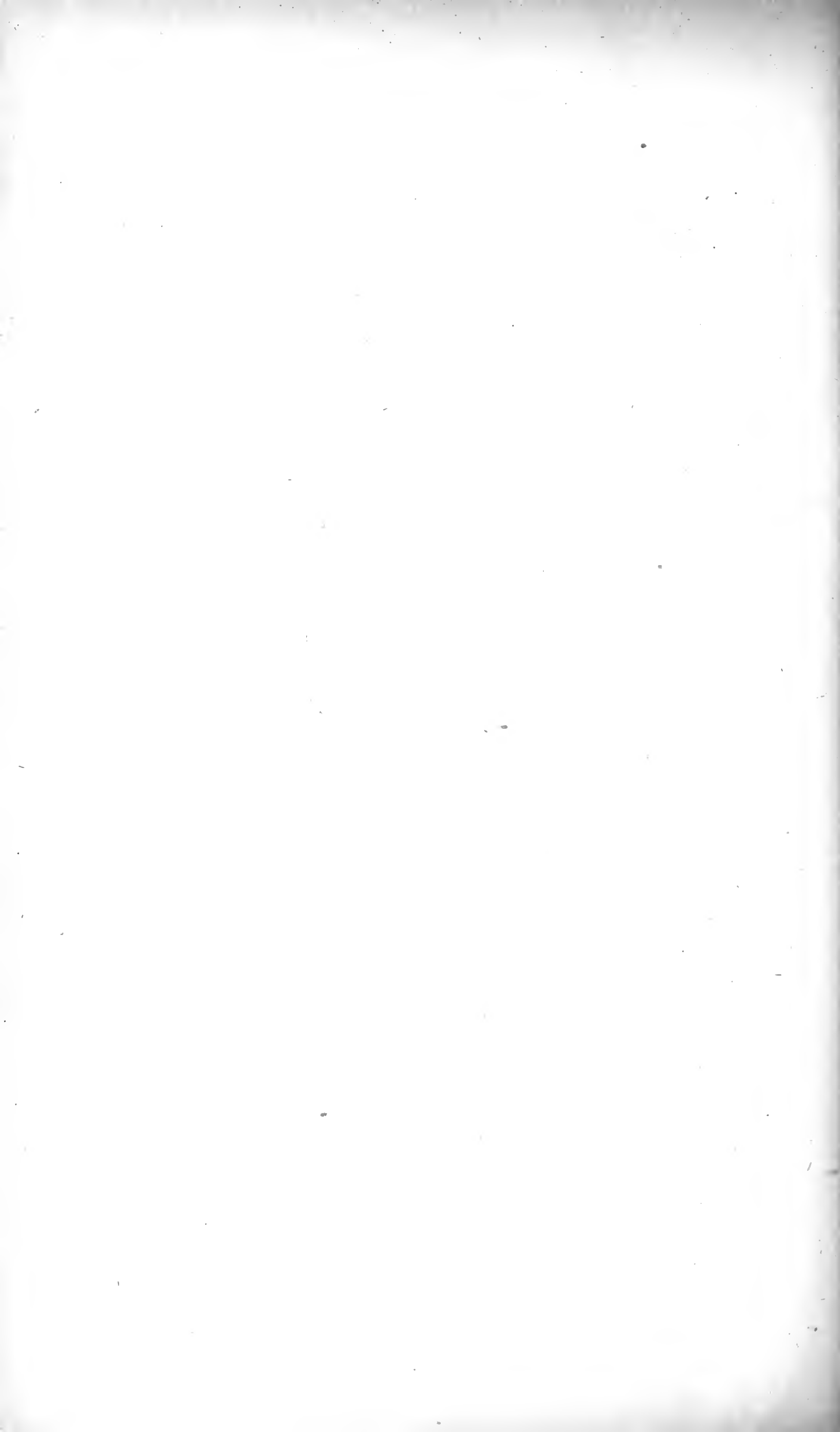
spiracles on the metasternum—one on each side of it near where it joins the mesosternum—spiracles as large as any of the others which are present. Some Lycid and Lampyrid larvæ have spiracles in a similar position, but very much reduced in size compared with the others, and probably altogether functionless in character.

Why the metathoracic spiracles should be so well developed in these “trilobite” larvæ is not quite clear. Their absence, or rudimentary condition, in other beetle larvæ is sometimes explained as being due to the need of room for the development of the wing muscles, and, if that be so, their presence would suggest that the larvæ possessing them never develop into winged insects. But, so far as I know, they are present in all of these peculiar larvæ. Are these larvæ, then, all of one sex, or is it possible that the larvæ of the males may be quite unlike those of the females?

Thus it will be seen that there are several questions of interest waiting to be settled by anyone who may succeed in tracing out the full life-history of those still problematic larvæ.

For the convenience of those readers of this Journal who may take a lively interest in the subject, I append a short list of books and papers in which reference is made to it:—

1. Perty, ‘Observationes Nonnullæ in Coleoptera Indiæ Orientalis,’ 1831, p. 33, pl. i. figs. 8 and 9.
2. Westwood, ‘Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects,’ 1839, vol. i. pp. 254, 255, fig. 27, 1, and fig. 28, 1.
3. Erichson, in Wiegman’s ‘Archiv für Naturgeschichte,’ 1841, i. p. 91.
4. Candèze, ‘Histoire des Métamorphoses de quelques Coléoptères Exotiques,’ 1861, pp. 29–34, pl. iii. fig. 1.
5. Kolbe, ‘Entomologische Nachrichten,’ vol. xiii. 1887, p. 37.
6. Gahan, ‘Natural Science,’ vol. xii., 1898, p. 43, fig. 2.
7. Sharp, ‘Cambridge Natural History,’ Insects, part ii. 1899, p. 251.
8. Bourgeois, ‘Bull. Soc. Entom. de France,’ 1899, pp. 58–63, figs. 1 and 2.
9. Gahan, ‘Proc. Ent. Soc. London,’ 1908, p. xlviii.



VII.—Contributions to a Flora of Borneo.

—By HENRY N. RIDLEY, F.R.S.

(RANUNCULACEÆ TO ANONACEÆ.)

IN several numbers of the 'Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society' and elsewhere I have from time to time published lists of plants belonging to certain orders occurring in Borneo; such have been the *Orchids*, *Aroids*, and *Scitamineæ* of this country. I hope to continue this work as occasion may permit, as I believe it will prove useful to those who are engaged in the study of botany in that island.

Considering the great size of Borneo, and the interesting character of its flora, it is surprising how few are the collections that have been made therein, and how little it has been botanically explored. The regions which have been most carefully investigated are all under the rule of the British, and even in Dutch territory, the largest part of the island, English collectors have played a prominent part. In Sarawak the most valuable collections have been made by Dr. Haviland and Dr. Beccari. We have also plants obtained there by Charles Hose, Bishop Hose, Messrs. Hewitt, Moulton, C. J. Brooks, Shelford, Hullett, Bartlett, and myself. The flora of this region is therefore better known than any other. In British North Borneo Governor Creagh obtained a good series of plants, now at Kew, and Fraser also obtained many specimens; while the big mountain Kinabalu has been explored by Haviland, Lowe, and Miss Gibbs; Burbidge also collected a good many plants on his expedition for Messrs. Veitch. Labuan was visited in its early days by Barber and Motley, before the disastrous fire destroyed so much of its flora. Of the remainder of the island we only know the flora of the south-east round Martapura and Banjermasin, collected by Korthals and Motley, and of the west the small collections made about Pontianak by Teysmann. The great area of Central Dutch Borneo is only known from the plants collected by Jaheri in the Niessivenkins expedition. The collections of nearly all these botanists, excepting the last, are partly or fully preserved

at the British Museum and Kew herbaria. The flora is a very rich one, and very much remains to be done even in the best known district. Phytogeographically it appears to be closely related to the floras of the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra, and more distinct from that of Java and the islands further east.

RANUNCULACEÆ.

Ranunculus Lowii, Stapf, Ic. Pl. 2261.

British North Borneo : Mt. Kinabalu (Lowe, Haviland).
Endemic.

Clematis smilacifolia, Wall. As. Res. xiii. 414.

Sarawak : Mt. Start, at 1500 feet (Haviland, 1501);
British North Borneo : Port Myburgh (Creagh), Kudat
(Fraser).

Distrib. Indo-Malaya.

Naravelia laurifolia, Wall. Cat. 4685.

Borneo : no locality given (Teysmann).

Distrib. Indo-Malaya.

Naravelia dasyoneura, Korthals Ned. Kruidk. Arch. i. 208.

S.E. Borneo : Tungan Mt. and Banju Wiran in Martapura (Korthals).

DILLENiaceÆ.

Delima sarmentosa, Linn. (DC. Prodr. i. 69).

British North Borneo : Tawan (Creagh).

S.E. Borneo : Banjarmasin (Motley).

Distrib. Indo-Malaya.

Tetracera glaberrima, Martelli, Malesia iii. 150.

Sarawak : Kuching (Beccari).

This is very closely allied to *T. sylvestris*, Ridl., but is quite glabrous.

Endemic.

Tetracera sylvestris, Ridl., Journ. Roy. As. Soc. S. br. 54
(1909) p. 8.

S.E. Borneo : Banjarmasin (Motley, 813).

Distrib. Singapore, Malacca, and Perak.

Tetracera axillaris, Martelli, Malesia iii. 151.

Sarawak : Gunong Wak, and Quop (Beccari, 2844).

Endemic.

Tetracera borneensis, Miq., *l. c.*, 76.

Sarawak: At Salak Island (Beccari, 2981).

W. Borneo: Pontianak (Beccari, 153).

S.E. Borneo: Pulan Lampei (Korthals)!

Very near *T. fagifolia*, Bl., of Malaya, differing in the presence of abundant gland-like bodies on the leaf back.

Distrib. Philippines.

Tetracera lævigata, Miq., Fl. Ind. Bot. i. 2, 8.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 2247, 1739).

S.E. Borneo: Martapura (Korthals)!

In spite of its name this is an unusually hairy species.

Distrib. Malay Archipelago.

Tetracera radula, Martelli, *l. c.*, 153.

W. Borneo: Pontianak at Sungei Kautu (Beccari, non visi).

Endemic.

Tetracera Havilandii, n. sp.

A climber. Leaves obovate, rounded or emarginate at the tip, cuneate at the base, running down to the petiole; coriaceous 4 in. long, 2½ in. wide; stiffly scabrid, hairy on the petiole edge, midrib sunk above, hairy with appressed hairs, petiole flat. Panicles small, branches covered with stellately arranged hairs. Sepals in fruit, subequal ovate, shagreened 1 cm. long, margins ciliate. Carpels 3 1.2 cm. long, ovate apiculate shining.

Sarawak: Kuching, October 8, 1892 (Haviland, 1811).

The only specimen I have seen is rather a poor one in fruit. The species is nearest to *T. axillaris*, Martelli, but it is not silky hairy, and the leaves are different in form. From *T. radula*, Martelli, it differs in its equal sepals, glabrous except along the edge.

Tetracera scabri caulis, n. sp.

Stem fairly stout, woody climbing; at first scabrid, with short stiff hairs, then simply scabrid. Leaves oblong, obtuse base rounded, apex blunt, margins undulate between the nerve-tips, stiffly coriaceous, above and beneath scabrid, nerves seven pairs, elevate beneath; midrib depressed, above hairy; young leaves hairy above, with scattered stiff pale hairs 10 cm. long and 4 cm. wide; petiole scabrid, flattened black, 5-6 mm. long. Panicles 10-14 cm. long, its lower half nude; branches, few, short;

scabrid hairy, rachis with short hairs in tufts. Flowers numerous. Bracts oblong, 5 mm. long; obtuse, longer than the pedicels, hairy outside, edges thickly ciliate. Outer sepals ovate, orbicular rounded, inner ones more oblong; silky pubescent, edges ciliate; centre inside silky, 5 mm. long, 3 mm. wide. Petals thin, glabrous, a little longer. Stamens rather short; apices sub-obtriangular, often inæquilateral; styles and carpels 3.

British North Borneo: Sandakan (Creagh).

A very rough scabrid plant, perhaps nearest to *T. radula*, Martelli.

Tetracera Korthalsi, Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. i. 2, 8.

S.E. Borneo: Sakumbang, at Tewe river (Korthals); not seen.

Endemic.

Tetracera lævis, Vahl, Symb. Bot. iii. 71.

Miquel (Ann. Mus. Lugd. Bat., l. c., 74) gives this as collected at Mt. Pamatton, in Pulan Lampei, by Korthals, and in West Borneo by De Vriese.

As the species is only otherwise known from Ceylon and Southern India, it is probable that this is a mis-identification.

Didesmandra aspera, Stapf, Ic. Pl. 2646.

Sarawak: Rejang Belaga (Haviland, 2324).

Endemic.

Dillenia indica, L., Sp. Pl. 535.

Sarawak, along the south branch of the river (Beccari); Bidi (Ridley).

S.E. Borneo: Banjarmasin, Tewe river (Korthals).

Distrib. Indo-Malaya.

Dillenia aurea, Sm., Ex. Bot. 93, t. 92.

Sarawak, at Kuching. Two leaves and two flowers only picked up by Beccari, fallen from a "big tree." Identified by Martelli. Doubtful on account of the insufficiency of material and the description a "big tree," as *D. aurea* is not usually large.

Recorded from S.E. Borneo by Korthals.

Dillenia crassisepala, Martelli Malesia, l. c.

Sarawak, on Mt. Matang (Beccari, 2554); two miles from Kuching (Haviland, 1517).

Genus doubtful. It may be a *Wormia*, but the fruit is not known.

Dillenia eximia, Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. 620.

S.E. Borneo : Pamatton (Korthals).

Distrib. Sumatra.

Wormia (§ *Alatae*) *subsessilis*, Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. i. 618. *W. Burbidgei*, Hook. fl., Bot. Mag. t. 6531.

Labuan (Ridley, Burbidge).

British North Borneo : Sandakan (Ridley, Creagh).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula, Bangka, and Borneo.

I make the section *Alatae* for the species of *Wormia* which have the petiole winged and enclosing the bud.

Wormia suffruticosa var. *borneensis*. *W. subsessilis* var. *borneensis*, Ridl., Journ. Straits Branch Roy. As. Soc. 14, 4.

Sarawak : Abundant at Kuching (Ridley) ; Beccari, 175, 192 (Haviland, 210).

British North Borneo : Kudat (Fraser).

A very much larger plant than ordinary *W. suffruticosa*, Griff., of the Malay Peninsula, with big flowers 4 in. across, and white, not rose pink, fruit. It might be distinguished specifically, but I prefer to retain it as a variety of *suffruticosa*, which it more closely resembles in its silky buds than *subsessilis*, to which I referred it.

Wormia Beccariana, Martelli, l. c.

Sarawak : Kuching, and Bantin in Batang Lupar (Beccari, 134).

Hill path to Tegara (Haviland, 2047, 3076).

A very fine and distinct species with a silky zigzag rachis. Flowers yellow.

Endemic.

MAGNOLIACEÆ.

Drimys piperita, Hook., Ic. Pl. t. 896.

Kinabalu (Haviland, Low) !

Sarawak : Bongo, near Tegora (Haviland, 2067) ! Lobing Prah, at 5000 ft. (Lobb) !

Distrib. Philippines and New Guinea.

Illicium sp.

British North Borneo : Kinabalu (Haviland, 1272) !

Specimen insufficient for identification. Flowers red, borne on long stalks on the trunk.

Talauma gigantifolia, Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. I. ii. 15.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 1801)!

Distrib. Sumatra.

Talauma obovata, Korthals, l. c., 98.

S.E. Borneo: Pamatton (Korthals).

Also without locality (Lowe).

Distrib. Bangka.

Talauma Candollei, Bl., Ver. Bat. Gen. i. p. 147. *T. mutabilis*, Bl., Fl. Jav.

British North Borneo (Creagh); Sandakan (Ridley, 9047).

These have more coriaceous leaves than is usual in this species, but are probably a form of *T. Candollei*.

Talauma Beccarii, n. sp.

Branches pale, buds and peduncle covered with yellow hairs. Leaves oblanceolate, cuspidate, glabrous, coriaceous; nerves fourteen pairs, inarching well within the margin, reticulations conspicuous on both surfaces, 18 cm. long, 5 cm. wide; petiole 2 cm. long, rather suddenly thickened at the base. Petals broad, oblong obtuse, apex rounded, 4 cm. long, 1.5 cm. wide. Stamens linear acuminate acute, 1.5 cm. long. Syncarp densely silky, woolly, acuminate from above the stamen, tips 3 cm. long, 1 cm. through, apices of carpels glabrous obtuse.

Sarawak (Beccari, 3959).

Allied to *T. Candollei*, Bl., differing in foliage, and with longer and broader petals.

There are several other species of Magnoliaceæ undeterminable in the Kew Herbarium.

Magnolia Maingayi, King, Mat. Mal. Pen. i. 13.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 939).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

Magnolia.

Sarawak (Beccari, 3660, 2661).

Michelia champaca, L. (DC. Prodr. 226).

British North Borneo: Port Vryburg (Creagh).

Probably not wild here.

Kadsura scandens Bl., Fl. Jav. Schizandreae, p. 9, t. 1.

Sarawak (Beccari, 1637).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and Islands.

ANONACEÆ.

- Sageræa lanceolata*, Miq., Ann. Mus. Ludg. Bat. ii. p. 10.
British North Borneo : Kudat (Fraser, 162) !
S.E. Borneo : Danau Bakay (Korthals) !
- Sageræa elliptica*, Hook. fil. & Thoms., Fl. Ind. 93.
Sarawak : Kuching (Haviland, 2215).
"A small tree ; flowers yellow, ovules many, in two rows." The leaves of the specimen are thicker than those of the Penang plant.
Distrib. Burmah and Penang.
- Tetrapetalum volubile*, Miq., l. c. p. 1.
Sarawak : Kuching (Haviland, 1968).
West Borneo (De Vriese).
Endemic.
- Cyathostemma Hookeri*, King, Mat. Flora, Malay, i. 10.
"Petals waxy, ovules eight in one series."
Sarawak : Kuching (Haviland, 2250 ; Beccari, 1811).
Distrib. Penang, Perak.
- Sphærothalamus insignis*, Hook. fil., Trans. Linn. Soc. xxiii. t. xx.
Sarawak River, Penrissen Road (Haviland, C. B. M. H.) ;
(Lobb) ; (Beccari, 2964, at Matang).
British North Borneo : Madai (Creagh).
"Petals orange, smell sweet" (Haviland). A fine plant, with petals three inches long. The British North Borneo plant, however, has much smaller flowers. The petals are only 2.5 cm. long and 7 mm. wide. It might be distinguished as a variety *parviflora*.
Endemic.
- Marcuccia grandiflora*, Becc., Nuov. Giorn. Bot. Ital. iii. 181, pl. iii.
Sarawak : Matang (Beccari, 2741) !
Endemic.
- Enicosanthum paradoxum*, Becc., l. c. 184, pl. v. 13-17.
Sarawak : hills of Tubao ; Kajan in Bintulu (Beccari, 3770).
Endemic.
- Uvaria argentea*, Bl., Fl. Jav. Anon. 24.
S.E. Borneo : Pulan Lampei (Korthals). Not seen.

Uvaria acuminatissima, Miq., l. c. 6.

S.E. Borneo : Dusun River (Korthals).

Uvaria excelsa, Wall., Cat. 6477.

Sarawak : Kuching (Haviland, 422) !

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

Uvaria ptychocalyx, Miq., l. c. 4.

S.E. Borneo : Sakambang ; Pulan Lampei, Lake Danau, Sambat, and Danau Gambar (Korthals) ; Banjarmasin (Motley) !

Distrib. Malay Islands.

Uvaria monticola, Miq., l. c. 5.

S.E. Borneo : Balaran Mt. (Korthals).

Endemic. Not seen.

Uvaria verrucosa, Schiff., Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. ii. 3.

W. Borneo : Sungei Ajai, Kafucas (Teysmann).

Endemic.

Uvaria cauliflora, n. sp.

A climber ; young parts ferruginous-tomentose. Leaves rather thin, obovate oblanceolate to elliptic ; apex cuspidate, often abruptly, broadest near the apex, narrowing to the base, where they are obtuse, 13–24 cm. long, 5–9 cm. wide, the cusp 1 cm. long ; nerves thirteen pairs, slender, midrib deciduously ferruginous-tomentose ; petiole thick, transversely rugose, 5 mm. long. Flowers racemose or paniced from the stem with stout branches ; panicles 5–12 cm. long, branches rusty-tomentose. Bracts persistent, lanceolate, blunt, stiff, rusty-tomentose, 5–7 mm. long. Buds ovoid, 2 cm. long, with two distinct bracts on the pedicels, which are 2–5 cm. long. Calyx ovoid, irregularly dehiscing, red tomentose or mealy. Petals oblong-ovate, mealy outside, glabrous within, 7 mm. long, 5 mm. wide. Stamens linear oblong, 2 mm. long, appendage small and angled flat. Torus hemisphæric. Carpels numerous, truncate, with a short stigma. Ovules 6–9 in a cell.

Sarawak : Tegara (Haviland, c, k, q, a, 417), and foot of Bembang (409) ; (Beccari, 1120).

This species is remarkable for its nearly glabrous leaves, broadest at the tip and narrowing downwards, and its paniced flowers on the stem, and the calyx, which breaks up irregularly as the bud opens. It is allied to *Uvaria purpurea*, in which also the calyx disrupts irregularly. The

leaves in Beccari's specimen are smaller, more leathery and elliptic, but it is apparently specifically identical with the fine specimens collected by Dr. Haviland.

Uvaria lanuginosa, n. sp.

Stems, leaves, and flowers covered with an orange rusty tomentum, fugacious on the upper surface of the leaves. Leaves elliptic cuspidate, narrowed towards the base, but rounded at the base, 14 cm. long, 5 cm. wide; nerves seven or eight pairs, inarching within the margin; petiole 12 mm. long. Flowers small, in extra-axillary racemes on pedicels 5 mm. long. Bracts ovate to ovate lanceolate obtuse, 5 mm. long. Sepals ovate obtuse, 5 mm. long. Petals oblong obtuse, enlarged towards the tip, 1 cm. long. Stamens rather short oblong, with a rather large connective appendage. Carpels few, hairy; ovules in two rows, about sixteen.

Sarawak, near Kuching (Haviland & Hose, 334 k).
"Petals pale."

Readily distinguished by its orange tomentum on the leaves and stem, and small flowers.

Uvaria ovalifolia, Bl., Fl. Jav. Anon. 27.

Sarawak: Rejang Siku (Haviland, 2315)! Miri River, near Baram (Hose, 601, 112)! Without locality (Beccari, 1760)!

British North Borneo: Kudat (Fraser, 85)! Var. *glabrata*; Sinpouna (Creagh)!

Var. *racemiflora*.

S.E. Borneo: Dusun River (Korthals).

British North Borneo: Tinkayo (Creagh)!

U. ovalifolia, Bl., differs from *U. macrophylla*, Roxb., the most widely diffused of the genus, in its nearly glabrous leaves and flowers, which are covered with soft woolly hairs in *U. macrophylla*.

I should be inclined to follow Miquel and Kurz in making it a variety only of that species.

Miquel, Ann. Mus. Lugd. Bat. ii. 6, gives four varieties from Borneo, viz. *normalis*, *acrantha*, *borneensis*, and *racemiflora*.

Uvaria purpurea, Bl., Bijdr. 11.

Var. more tomentose than usual.

Mt. Balaran and Pamatton (Korthals).

British North Borneo: Tinkayo (Creagh).

Var. with quite glabrous leaves.

British North Borneo : Kilabalangan (Creagh).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and Islands.

Ellipeia cuneifolia, Hook. fil. & Thoms., Fl. Ind. 104. *E. gilva*, Miq. l. c. 9.

Sarawak : Kuching (Haviland, 1504); (Beccari, 318 and 3776).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

I am unable to separate *E. gilva*, Miq., from the Peninsula plant.

Cyathocalyx biovulatus, Boerl., Ic. Bogor. iv.

Sarawak : Kuching (Haviland, 851). Rejang Sibul (1869) ! (Beccari, 653) !

W. Borneo : Pontianak (Teysmann).

Cyathocalyx borneensis, Boerl., Ic. Bogor. ii. lvi.

Sebalouw (Teysmann).

Sarawak : Baram River (Hose, 207). Probably, but the description is very incomplete.

Endemic.

Cyathocalyx virgatus, King, l. c. 28. *Meiogyne virgata*, Miq., l. c. 12.

Sarawak : Entoyut River (Hose, 414) !

Distrib. Malay Peninsula ; Java.

Cyathocalyx Havilandii, Boerl., Ic. Bogor. i. lvii.

Sarawak : Kuching (Haviland, 1902), Bau. A large tree with cream flowers (C. J. Brooks) ; (Beccari, 2543, 528).

This much resembles *Xylopiya olivacea*, Hook. fil., in outward appearance.

Monocarpia euneura, Miq., l. c. 12.

S.E. Borneo : Sakumbang (Korthals).

Endemic. Not seen.

Artabotrys suaveolens, Blume, Flor. Jav. Anon. 62, t. 30, 31 D.

Sarawak : Lundu (Haviland, 1518) ; Santubong (1540) ; Sarawak River (B 3, d d) ; (Beccari, 3748) ; Entoyut River (Hose, 160) ; Baram (Hose, 302). Labuan (Lobb).

S.E. Borneo : Banjarmasin (Motley).

W. Borneo : Sangei Landak (Teysmann).

Distrib. From Sylhet, Malay Peninsula and Islands.

Hose's plants have thinner leaves, more cuspidate.

Artabotrys gracilis, King, *l. c.* p. 35.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland & Hose, 3160). "Flowers yellow."

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

Artabotrys sumatranus, Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. t. 375.

S.E. Borneo: Dusun River (Korthals).

This appears to me to be only a form of *A. suaveolens*, Bl.

Artabotrys roseus, Boerl., Ic. Bogor. i. liii.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland).

Endemic.

Artabotrys hirtipes, n. sp.

Branches black, covered with short stiff hairs. Leaves coriaceous, glabrous elliptic, long cuspidate, base slightly narrowed, nerves nine pairs, inarching at the tips, reticulations conspicuous, 10 cm. long, 3.5 cm. wide (the cusp 1 cm. long); petiole 6 mm. long. Flowers large, on pedicels covered with long red hairs, 1 cm. long. Bracts at the base ovate acuminate, with long red hairs. Sepals ovate lanceolate acuminate with red hairs, 5 mm. long. Petals lanceolate obtuse, keeled tomentose, base slightly dilate, not narrowed above the concavity, 2.5 cm. long, 1 cm. wide at the widest part, inner petals narrower and shorter. Stamens few, glabrous, connective appendage fairly large. Carpels irregularly wedge-shaped, with a broad flattened top, the biggest 2 cm. across, finely tomentose.

Sarawak: Rejang Kapit (Haviland, 2326); Kuching (2106); in fruit.

Allied to *A. hamatus*, Bl., but remarkably hairy. The specimen from Kuching has more coriaceous leaves, 15 cm. long and 6 cm. across, with stouter pedicels.

Artabotrys polygynus, Miq., *l. c.* 4.

Sarawak, near Kuching (Haviland, d, l, m, a).

British North Borneo (Creagh).

S.E. Borneo: Pamatton (Korthals).

Artabotrys Havilandii, n. sp.

Branches brown, longitudinally rugose or black, young branches hairy. Leaves coriaceous, elliptic acuminate, base cuneate, decurrent on the petiole, adult glabrous, nerves seven pairs, elevate on both surfaces, slender, anastomosing irregularly, 12 cm. long, 4 cm. wide or less; petiole 1 cm. long or less. Inflorescence borne on stout

hooks, flattened, and when young red-tomentose, as are the bracts, which are ovate and 2 mm. long; branches numerous, short. Pedicels hairy, 5–10 mm. long. Sepals ovate triangular acute, cuspidate, red hairy. Petals lanceolate obtuse, hardly indented above the base, hairy on both surfaces, 15 mm. long, 5 mm. wide, inner petals narrower. Stamens few, connective, rather large, rounded, white. Carpels about ten, subclavate, rugose when young, when ripe 2 cm. long, 1 cm. wide, ovoid, narrowed to the base, apex shortly beaked.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 1629, 3340); (Beccari, 381, 786, 713, 554).

Endemic.

Allied to *A. polygynus*, Miq., and *A. hamatus*, Bl.

Artabotrys castatus, King, *l. c.* 37.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 1750).

Artabotrys lanuginosus, Boerl., *l. c.* Bogor. lii.

Central Borneo (Jaheri).

Not seen. Endemic.

Artabotrys Blumei, Hook. fil. & Thoms., *Fl. Ind.* i. 128.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 1775).

Apparently this Javanese plant, but the fruit is less conspicuously beaked than in Blume's figure of *A. odoratissimus*, 'Fl. Jav. Anon.' 59, t. 28, 31B, which is the type of *A. Blumei*, Hook. fil.

Distrib. Java.

Drepananthus ramuliflorus, Maingay, Hook. fil., *Fl. Brit. Ind.* i. 56.

Sarawak (Beccari).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

Unona subbiglandulosa, Miq., *l. c.* 11.

Sarawak: Santubong (Ridley, 12464).

S.E. Borneo: Martapura (Korthals).

Unona borneensis, Miq., *l. c.*

S.E. Borneo: Pulan Lampei (Korthals).

Endemic.

Unona dasymaschala, Blume, *Fl. Jav. Anon.* 55, t. 27.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 1543).

Distrib. India, Malaya, Java, Sumatra.

Unona longiflora, Roxb., Fl. Ind. ii. 668.

There are specimens in Herb. Kew from Motley and Barber from Borneo, with no specific locality, which I cannot separate from the Indian plant; the leaves are, however, very glaucous on the back, with clearer marked reticulations, and the carpels more resemble those of *U. dasymaschala*.

The species is a native of Assam and Chittagong.

Unona flagellaris, Becc., l. c. p. 186, pl. v. 9-12.

Sarawak, at Entebai, Kajau (Beccari, 3864).

Endemic. Peculiar from its producing the flowers on subterranean branches.

Unona verrucosa, Becc., l. c. 185, pl. v.

Sarawak: Matang (Beccari, 2562).

Unona discolor, Vahl, Symbol. ii, 63, t. 36.

Sarawak (Beccari, 3420).

Labuan (Motley).

British North Borneo: Tinkayo (Creagh).

S.E. Borneo: Banjarmasin (Motley).

Distrib. Assam, Burmah, Malay Peninsula, Archipelago, and China.

Unona Teysmanni, Boerl., Ic. Bogor. i. 193.

W. Borneo: Sungei Landak (Teymann).

This is very similar to *Unona discolor*, Vahl.

Unona purpurata, n. sp.

Shrub; bark pale. Leaves elliptic cuspidate, bases rounded, coriaceous, glabrous, nerves nine pairs, secondary nerves nearly as conspicuous, reticulations visible, elevate on both sides, 10-18 cm. long, 4-5 cm. wide; petiole thick, transversely rugose, 5 mm. Flowers solitary on the old wood, pedicels 1 cm. long. Sepals ovate acute or obtuse, 1 mm. long. Petals lanceolate obtuse, 2.5 cm. long, 6 mm. wide, pubescent, the inner ones broadest, ribbed at the base for one-third its length. Stamens short, five rows, appendages angular, pale, flat. Styles hairy. "Ovules about 11." Carpels on pedicels, 6 mm., ovoid or oblong, 4, 1.5 cm. long, 1 cm. thick. Peduncle thickened.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 1779). "Petals at first pale, then claret colour."

Unona jambosifolia, n. sp.

A shrub. Leaves subcoriaceous, glabrous, pale beneath, or reddish elliptic to lanceolate elliptic acuminate, base rounded, cordate, subpeltate, 17 cm. long, 5-7 cm. wide; nerves above depressed, ten pairs, regularly inarching 5 mm. within the margin; petiole 2-4 mm. long, thick, hairy. Flowers in pairs on the lower part of the stem on pubescent pedicels 1 cm. long. Sepals semiorbicular, thick, pubescent at first, edges ciliate with red hairs. Petals subequal, ovate lanceolate oblong, thick, glabrous except some reddish hairs on the edge, 1 cm. long, 6 mm. wide. Stamens numerous, appendages broad, flat, angled. Pistils hairy. Ripe carpels globose or cylindric hairy, shortly beaked, about 14, 10 mm. long, 7 mm. wide, 1-4 seeded.

British North Borneo: Batu Putih (Creagh); Kudat (Fraser).

This belongs to the set of Unonas represented by *U. Wrayi*, *U. desmantha*, &c., which are in every point closely allied to *Polyalthia* except in the presence of more than two ovules in the ovary. It seems to me to be doubtful whether they should be retained at all in the genus *Unona*. This is a peculiar plant in its foliage, which is curiously like that of an *Eugenia* of the *Jambosa* section, nearly sessile, and with a curious inarching venation. The flowers seem to have been purple.

Polyalthia Beccarii, King, l. c. 65.

Sarawak (Beccari, 668, 710, 391, 2277, &c.); Kuching (Haviland, 412); Mt. Bongo, near Tegara (Haviland, 2070); Matang, at 1000 ft. altitude (Hallett), and at 1600 ft. (Haviland, 406); Mt. Trekau (Hose), at 2000 ft.; Miri River (Hose, 558).

Labuan (Motley, 165).

S.E. Borneo: Banjarmasin (Motley, 959).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula. A common little tree.

Polyalthia sumatrana, King, l. c. 53.

Sarawak (Beccari, 1438, 630, 1586, 1160); Kuching (Haviland, 2210, 1680).

S.E. Borneo (Korthals).

Polyalthia Teysmanni, Boerl., Ic. Bogor. 107.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 413).

S.E. Borneo: Sakumbang (Korthals).

Polyalthia obliqua, Hook. fil. & Thoms., Fl. Ind. 138.

Borneo, *sine loco* (Lowe in Herb. Kew).

Distrib. Chittagong, Malacca, Sumatra.

Polyalthia hypoleuca, Hook. fil. & Thoms., Fl. Brit. Ind. i. 63.

S.E. Borneo: Banjermasin (Motley).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

Polyalthia oblonga, King, l. c., 65.

Sarawak (Beccari, 1621); Mt. Koum (Haviland, 1711); Saribas Paku (Haviland, 3149).

These forms have more persistently silky petals than those of the Malay Peninsula plants, and the leaves on the whole are smaller. A plant labelled "Singapore, Lobb," in Herb. Kew, more resembles the Bornean form, and, as Lobb's localities are always doubtful, probably came from Borneo. Haviland's plant from Saribas has more narrow lanceolate acute petals.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

Polyalthia Havilandii, Boerl., Ic. Bogor. lxvi.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland).

Endemic.

Polyalthia Jenkinsii, Hook. fil., Gen. Plan i. 25. *P. canangioides*, Boerl., Ic. Bogor.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 105, 420, 1057, 2217); Miri River (Hose, 72).

Petals yellow, purple at base.

Distrib. Assam, Sylhet, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra.

Boerlage separated again Miquel's *Monoon canangioides* from *Jenkinsii* under the above name on account of a slight difference in the form of the fruit, but I think it is specifically the same, as King makes it.

Polyalthia eriantha, n. sp.

Young parts woolly, hairy, yellowish. Leaves elliptic acuminate, base narrowed thinly coriaceous glabrous above, minutely pubescent beneath; nerves nine to ten pairs, inconspicuous above, elevate beneath; transverse nerves subhorizontal parallel; reticulations fine, 20-30 cm. long, 8-10 cm. wide; petiole thick pubescent, 1 cm. long. Flowers solitary, axillary entirely velvety woolly; pedicel thick, 7 mm. long; bract ovate; sepals ovate

obtuse, 7 mm. long. Outer petals ovate lanceolate obtuse, 2 cm. long, 1 cm. wide. Inner petals smaller and narrower. Anthers numerous, with rounded appendage. Pistils hairy.

Sarawak, five miles from Kuching (Haviland, 410).

Not clearly allied to any species known to me, but perhaps nearest to *P. congregata*, King, or its allies, though the flowers are borne on the branches and not on the trunk. Their densely woolly hairy covering all over, except the stamens, is peculiar.

Polyalthia coriacea, n. sp.

A small tree. Leaves coriaceous glabrous except the midrib on both surfaces and the nerves beneath, hairy elliptic, obtuse to oblong, shortly acuminate, base broad rounded; nerves, twenty pairs, depressed above, elevated beneath parallel; secondary nerves transverse, elevated parallel, 21-42 cm. long, 10-16 cm. wide; petiole stout, 1 cm. long, closely hairy. Flowers in a short raceme; peduncle thick, hairy, 1 cm. or less long, with ovate bracts all rufous, hairy; pedicels 2-3 cm. long. Sepals triangular, acute or acuminate, tomentose outside, 6 mm. to 2 cm. Petals "yellow" (Haviland), "cream-colour" (Brooks), 4 cm. long, 1 cm. wide, oblong obtuse. Pistils hairy. Torus semiovoid, hairy. Carpels cylindric, shortly beaked, velvety, shortly stalked, 4 cm. long, 2 cm. in diameter.

Sarawak: Mt. Buan limestone (Haviland, 2002); Bidi (C. J. Brooks, 1057).

This is allied to *P. congregata*, King, but differs in possessing a distinct petiole to the leaves, which are somewhat stiffer, a short raceme and smaller flowers.

Brooks's plant differs from Haviland's in its much larger leaves acuminate shortly at the tip, and larger distinctly acuminate sepals. I have little doubt that they belong to the same species. The flowers are borne on the trunk of the tree as in *P. congregata*, &c.

Polyalthia nervosa, Boerl., Ic. Bogor. lxviii.

Borneo (Teysmann).

Var. *Nieuwenhuizii*, Boerl., l. c.

Central Borneo (Jaheri). Not seen.

Polyalthia (Monoon) submitrata, Miq., l. c., 16.

S. Borneo: Muara Kurran (Korthals). Not seen.

Polyalthia anomala, Becc., *l. c.*, 189.

Sarawak: Matang (Beccari, 1605).
Endemic, not seen.

Monoon? *sublanceolatum*, Miq., *l. c.*, 18.

Collected at Mt. Pamatton by Korthals; is a dubious plant which may belong to *Polyalthia*.

Disepalum anomalum, Hook. fil., Trans. Linn. Soc. xxiii. 156, t. 20.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 1652); (Beccari, 756); (Lobb). Matang (Ridley, 12255).
Endemic.

Disepalum coronatum, Beccari, Nuov. Giorn., *l. c.*, 155.

Sarawak (Beccari, 1722); Mt. Matang at 2800 ft. elevation (Haviland, 1502); Mt. Singhi (Haviland, 2024).
Endemic.

Disepalum grandiflorum, n. sp.

Shrub, branches pale. Leaves elliptic cuspidate, narrowed at the base, cuneate to ovate, thin glabrous; nerves, eight pairs, very slender, 8-13 cm. long, 5-5.2 wide; petiole 5 mm. long. Flowers solitary from the uppermost axil, opposite the leaf, on slender ebracteate pedicels 3 cm. long. Sepals two, ovate obtuse, deplexed, 10 mm. long, 8 mm. wide. Corolla with a distinct pedicel 3 mm. long above the sepals; petals four, linear-spathulate from a broader base and connate below into a cup, hairy with red hairs, free portions 7 mm. long, with the tube 2 cm. long and 1 cm. across. Stamens with an orbicular convex appendage, very numerous.

Sarawak: Baram (Hose, 142); Marudi (Hose, 214).

This species is distinguished from *D. anomalum* by its larger flowers, with longer petals, and a distinct stalk between the sepals and corolla cup.

Anaxagorea ramiflora, Boerl., Ic. Bogor. li.

Central Borneo (Jaheri).
Endemic.

Eburopetalum borneense, Becc., *l. c.*, 181, pl. ii.

Sarawak: Sabumban River, branch of the Singa, Batang Lupar (Beccari, 3936).
Endemic.

Goniothalamus macrophyllus, Hook. fil. & Thoms., *l. c.*, p. 74.

Sarawak : Hill near Bau (Haviland, 2032) and Rejang Sibu (424) (Beccari, 2327).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

Goniothalamus malayanus, Hook. fil. & Thoms., Fl. Ind. 107. *G. dispermus*, Miq.

Sarawak : Kuching (Haviland, d, x, f, c, 6 and 924).

British North Borneo : Kinabalu (Haviland, 1313).

S.E. Borneo : Banjarmasin (Motley).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and Bangka.

Goniothalamus Tapis, Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. Suppl. 371.

Sarawak : Rock Road (Haviland, 405 ; Beccari, 788, 1836, 357) ; Baran (Haviland and Hose, 3150).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

Goniothalamus giganteus, Hook. fil. & Thoms., *l. c.*, 109.

Sarawak : Kuching (Haviland, 2107).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

Goniothalamus roseus, Stapf, Trans. Linn. Soc., *l. c.*, 130.

British North Borneo : Kinabalu at 6000 ft. (Haviland, 1217).

Endemic.

Goniothalamus stenopetalus, Stapf, *l. c.*, 129.

British North Borneo : Kinabalu, Penokok (Haviland, 1217).

Goniothalamus rufus, Miq., *l. c.*, 35.

This species was based on a few leaves only, collected by Korthals at Gunong Rantan in Borneo. Specimens of these are in the Kew Herbarium, and I find in Dr. Haviland's collections complete specimens which correspond in foliage so exactly to these, that I have little doubt that they belong to the same species. As the plant has never been fully described, I herewith give a description from Dr. Haviland's description.

"A small tree about 17 ft. tall," young parts densely red hairy. Leaves lanceolate acuminate, base rounded, rather thin in texture, thinly hairy above, margins red hairy, midrib hairy on both surfaces ; nerves, eleven pairs, very fine and inconspicuous ; bifurcating within the margin, 12-14 cm. long, 2-3 cm. across ; petiole 5 mm., long, hairy. Flowers solitary in the uppermost axils, pedicels 3 mm.

long, with two or three lanceolate linear acute red hairy bracts. Sepals ovate obtuse, hairy on the edge. Outer petals lanceolate acuminate obtuse, hairy, 1 cm. long; glabrous within. Inner petals broader, lanceolate obtuse, shorter, 8 mm. long. Stamens fairly numerous, short; appendage suborbicular, rather large flat glabrous. Ripe carpels elliptic, 12 cm. long; 7 cm. shortly beaked, stalk 12 mm. long.

Sarawak: Lundu on Mt. Gading (Haviland, 982); Gomong Rantau (Korthals).

Goniothalamus parallelovenius, n. sp.

Leaf large, oblong, slightly narrowed towards the base; apex cuspidate obtuse, base rounded, thinly coriaceous glabrous; nerves, thirty-six pairs, parallel, conspicuously elevate beneath, inarching within the margins; midrib rounded. Flower large, on a rather stout pedicel 2.5 cm. long. Sepals coriaceous triangular, obtuse, 6 mm. long, 5 mm. across at the base. Outer petals coriaceous narrow, lanceolate acuminate obtuse, minutely mealy hairy, 6.5 cm. long, 1 cm. wide; base dilate, 5 mm. long. Inner petals broadly lanceolate, narrowed at the base, obtuse, 4 cm. long, 12 mm. wide. Stamens narrow, linear 3 mm. long with a narrow conic erect scabrid appendage.

Sarawak (Beccari, 3772).

This appears to be most nearly allied to *G. uvarioides*, King, differing in its much larger flowers and long inner petals. The leaf resembles closely that of *G. Curtisii*, King. I have only seen one leaf and a detached flower.

Goniothalamus uvarioides, King, l. c. 78.

Borneo (Motley, 960). Not seen.

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

Goniothalamus fasciculatus, Boerl., Ic. Bogor. lix.

Central Borneo (Jaheri). Not seen.

Endemic.

Goniothalamus Ridleyi, King, is stated by Boerlage to have been collected in Borneo by Beccari (*sub* Ic. lix.). I have not seen it.

Mitrephora humilis, Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. i. ii. 31. *M. Main-gayi*, Hook. fil. & Thoms., Fl. Br. Ind. i. 77 var. *Kurzii*.

Sarawak: Mt. Koum limestone (Haviland, 1716); Baram (Hose, 98).

British North Borneo: Kinabalu, Dakombang (Haviland, 1311).

S.E. Borneo (Korthals).

Mitrephora Korthalsiana, Miq., *l. c.* 28.

Sarawak (Beccari, 3214).

S.E. Borneo : Sakumbang (Korthals).

Mitrephora glabra, Scheffer, *l. c.* 20.

Sarawak (Beccari, 2772) : Saribas Paku (Haviland, 1353) and Sarawak River ; Simpang Kiri River (C. J. Brooks).

West Borneo : Sungei Landak (Teysmann).

Mitrephora rufescens, n. sp.

A small tree 17 ft. tall ; the branches, petioles, nerves, and young parts all red hairy. Leaves elliptic to lanceolate, acuminate rounded or shortly cuneate at the base ; thinly coriaceous, glabrous above in adults, 16–20 cm. long, 5–8 cm. wide ; petiole 5–8 mm. long, red hairy. Flowers axillary on very short hairy racemes, opening one at a time. Bracts ovate persistent. Sepals ovate acute, rufous hairy. Petals outer, ovate acute, silky outside, glabrous within, 1 cm. long, 5 mm. wide ; inner ones with a linear claw and a reniform apex, outside pubescent, limb inside silky. Stamens numerous glabrous, the appendage rounded semiglobose.

Sarawak : Matang (Haviland, 1035), Banon limestone (2249) (Beccari, 1616).

Sumatra : Sungei Buluh, Padang (Beccari, 916, 968).

Near *M. longipetala*, Miq., from the description, but the petals are much smaller and quite different in shape ; those of *M. longipetala* being described as linear lanceolate and “ pollice parum longiora.”

Mitrephora reticulata, Hook. fil. & Thoms., *l. c.* i. 77.

Sarawak (Beccari, 3946).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

Mitrephora excelsa, Hook. fil. & Thoms., *l. c.* 114.

Labuan (Motley, Barber).

Mitrephora longipetala, Miq., *l. c.* p. 28.

S.E. Borneo : Sakumbang (Korthals).

Endemic. Not seen.

Mitrephora obtusa, Bl., var. *glabra*.

Sarawak : Mt. Koum limestone (Haviland, 1714).

More glabrous than the type form, hairy on the midrib only, and the inner petals less hairy ; apparently a lime-

stone form. "Petals, when young, white, spotted with red; when old, yellow with red spots."

Distrib. Java.

Mitrephora? parallelivenia, Boerl., Ic. Bogor. p. 140.

Borneo (*vide* Boerlage).

Mitrephora chrysocarpa, Boerl., Ic. Bogor. i. ii. 141.

Orophea chrysocarpa, Miq.

S.E. Borneo: Martapura, Dusun River (Korthals).

Var. *sakumbangensis*.

Sakumbang (Korthals).

Orophea borneensis, Miq., *l. c.* 25.

Borneo: Without locality (De Vriese).

Endemic. Not seen.

Orophea pamattonis, Miq., *l. c.* 24.

S.E. Borneo: Mt. Pamatton (Korthals).

Orophea trigyna, Miq., *l. c.* 25.

S.E. Borneo (Korthals).

Orophea dodecandra, Miq., *l. c.* 25.

S.E. Borneo (Korthals).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

Popowia ramosissima, Hook. fil. & Thoms., *l. c.* 105. *P.*

rufula and *P. affinis*, Miq., *l. c.* 20.

S.E. Borneo: Pamatton (Korthals).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

Popowia hirta, Miq., *l. c.* 21.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 1824).

Distrib. Sumatra.

Popowia pisocarpa, Endl., Walp. Ann. Rep. i. 74.

Sarawak: Entoyut River (Hose, 426).

S.E. Borneo: Banjarmasin (Motley).

Distrib. Java.

Popowia tomentosa, Miq., *l. c.* 21.

Borneo (Teysmann). Not seen.

Popowia novo-guineensis, Miq., *l. c.* 24.

Borneo (Teysmann). Not seen.

Distrib. New Guinea.

Phæanthus crassipetalus, Becc., *l. c.* 191, pl. vi. 11–15.

Sarawak: Matang (Beccari, 2508, 3708); Kuching (Haviland, 1810).

Endemic.

Phæanthus splendens, Miq., *l. c.* 40.

S. Borneo (Korthals).

Endemic. Not seen.

Melodorum manubriatum, Hook. fil. & Thoms., Fl. Ind. 118.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 411).

S.E. Borneo: Banjermasin (Motley).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and Bangka.

Melodorum borneensis, Miq., *l. c.* 36.

S. Borneo (Korthals).

Endemic.

Melodorum Korthalsi, Miq., *l. c.* 37.

S.E. Borneo: Martapura; Pulau Lampei; Pamatton (Korthals).

Melodorum prismaticum, Hook. fil. & Thoms., *l. c.* 121.

Pyramidanthe rufa, Miq., *l. c.* 39.

S.E. Borneo: Martapura (Korthals).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and Bangka.

Oxymitra biglandulosa, Scheff., *l. c.* xxxi. 341.

S.E. Borneo: Balaran (Korthals).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and Islands.

Oxymitra Mottleyana, Hook. fil., Trans. Linn. Soc. xxvii. 155.

Labuan (Barber, Motley).

Endemic.

Oxymitra borneensis, Miq., *l. c.* 30.

Sarawak (Beccari, 3571, 23280, 1107); Kuching (Haviland, 1831); Martapura, Pamatton (Korthals).

This species is very near *O. affinis*, Hook. fil., but is more hairy on the leaves. It will probably prove to be but a variety of this species.

Oxymitra glauca, Hook. fil. & Thoms., Fl. Ind. i. 146.

Sarawak (Beccari, 2911); Saribas Paku (Haviland, 3152).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

Oxymitra oxyphylla, Miq., l. c. 29.

S.E. Borneo: Danau Bahay, Danau Kambat, Muara Karrau (Korthals).

Endemic. Not seen.

Oxymitra Korthalsiana, Miq., l. c.

S.E. Borneo: Banju-wiran (Korthals).

Endemic.

Oxymitra diadema, Miq., l. c. 31.

S.E. Borneo: Sakumbang (Korthals).

Endemic. Not seen.

Oxymitra excisa, Miq., l. c. 32.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 2216, 2103).

Distrib. Bangka (Teysmann); Sumatra (Korthals).

The type specimen from Sumatra of this curious plant has narrow leaves, glaucous beneath, as in the original description. In Haviland's and Teysmann's they are very much larger, 15 cm. long, 10 cm. wide, oblong obovate and retuse, or broadly truncate. The glaucous colouring of the under side is almost invisible from the covering of red tomentum. In Haviland's 2216 a ridge runs down the stem on each side from the juncture of the petiole, meeting 15 mm. below, and from the point of meeting springs the flower. In the other specimens and part of this one these ribs are not or hardly detectible, and the flowers are much closer to the petiole. The large ribbed bract close to the flower and the ribbed calyx increasing much in size after the fall of the petals is very peculiar. The inner petals in Haviland's 2103, the only ones I have seen, are quite two-thirds as long as the outer ones. Miquel says one-half only. Otherwise his description fits this plant very well. It is very *Melodorum*-like, and has but one ovule to the carpel.

Oxymitra linderifolia, n. sp.

A glabrous shrub. Leaves coriaceous, smooth above, glaucous beneath, elliptic cuspidate acute, base rounded or shortly cuneate; nerves six pairs, elevated beneath; midrib rounded beneath, depressed above, 15-18 cm. long, 6-8 cm. wide; petiole 11 mm. long. Flowers solitary, extra-axillary, pedicels slender, 10 mm. long, with a short lanceolate bract in the middle. Sepals dagger-shaped, with a broad base narrowed to the point, 4 mm. long. Outer petals lanceolate linear, 9 mm. long, 3 mm. wide, fugaci-

ously pubescent. Inner petals in a narrow cone, 5 mm. long. Torus very small, hairy. Pistils conic, hairy. Ovules one or two, superposed. Carpels globose, 5 mm. long, on pedicels of equal length.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 3333; Haviland & Hose, 3335).

The latter specimen, in fruit only, has smaller leaves, but appears to belong to the same species as the flowering specimen. The species is allied to *O. glauca*, from which it differs in the more coriaceous leaves, with fewer nerves, and the wider petals.

Melodorum Maingayi, Hook. fil. & Thoms., *l. c.* 80.

Sarawak: Santubong (Bartlett, Haviland, 1539).

Melodorum latifolium, Hook. fil. & Thoms., *l. c.* 116.

Sarawak (Beccari, 3787); Kuching (Haviland, 849).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Philippines.

Melodorum parviflorum, Scheffer, Nat. Tijdschr. Ned. Ind. xxxi. 344.

Var. *angustifolium*.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland).

Not the plant referred to this species by King, which is described by Boerlage (Ic. Bogor. ii. 134) as *M. Kingii*, Boerl.

Distrib. Bangka.

Melodorum fulgens, Hook. fil. & Thoms. *l. c.* 120.

Sarawak, two miles from Kuching (Haviland, 416).

British North Borneo: Kabun China (Creagh); Brunei (Lobb).

W. Borneo: Sungei Landak (Teysmann).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula, Philippines.

Melodorum kinabaluense, Stapf, Trans. Linn. Soc. ser. ii. vol. iv. 130.

British North Borneo: Mt. Kinabalu, at Penokok, at 3000 ft. elevation (Haviland, 1310).

Endemic.

Melodorum paniculatum, n. sp.

Young parts ferruginous tomentose. Leaves elliptic acuminate, base rounded, coriaceous, glabrous above except the midrib, hairy; beneath rufous-tomentose; nerves prominent beneath, rufous-tomentose, eleven to twelve

pairs, 9–11 cm. long, 2.5–5 cm. wide; petiole stout, 5 mm. long. Inflorescence terminal, paniced, 9–14 cm. long, branches 5 cm. long, all rufous-tomentose. Bracts lanceolate acute, 1 mm. long. Pedicels 1 cm. long. Buds ovoid. Sepals ovate triangular, 2 mm. long. Outer petals ovate subacuminate obtuse, red-hairy outside, pale tomentose within, 8 mm. long, 4 mm. wide. Inner petals about as long, thick keeled, tips fugaciously hairy. Stamens oblong, few, short; appendage subtriangular, beaked, shining olive brown. Carpels rather few, covered with long red hairs, apices glabrous.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 1845).

This species is near *M. litseæfolium*, King, but differs in its larger flowers and the red tomentum, and the different form of the stamens.

Melodorum fagifolium, n. sp.

Glabrescent, branches red-scurfy. Leaves ovate to elliptic or oblong; apex blunt or shortly cuspidate, base rounded, above feebly scurfy, beneath more scurfy, pale; nerves red-scurfy, inconspicuous above, prominent beneath, not inarching, nine pairs, 7–10 cm. long, 4–5 cm. wide; petiole black, red-scurfy, 15 mm. long. Panicles short, subterminal, lax, red-scurfy, 7 cm. Bracts small, 1 mm., lanceolate ovate. Pedicels 7 mm. long. Buds long conic, 3-angled, blunt, tapering. Sepals ovate, 2 mm. Outer petals lanceolate, outside red-scurfy, 1 cm. long. Inner petals shorter, lanceolate, glabrous. Stamens in four whorls; appendage rounded, not beaked, convex, glabrous. Pistils few, hairy.

Sarawak: Entoyut River (Hose, 397).

Allied to *M. litseæfolia*, King, but with very glabrous leaves only, red-scurfy, and that somewhat thinly.

Melodorum rubiginosum, var.

Sarawak River (Haviland, 5); near Kuching (877); (Beccari, 1410, 1041); Haviland & Hose (3336).

I am not quite certain of the identification of all of these, as they are only in young bud or fruits. The leaves are very glabrous, and the fruit wrinkled and velvety. They resemble, however, the var. *oblonga* of King.

Melodorum rigidum, n. sp.

A climber, with black branches. Leaves coriaceous, elliptic cuspidate, base rounded, above smooth, midrib

depressed, nerves eight pairs, very inconspicuous on both surfaces, beneath red-scurfy, 9–11 cm. long, 3–4 cm. wide; petiole 1 cm. long. Flowers solitary axillary on red-scurfy pedicels 6 mm. long. Calyx saucer-shaped, entire, not lobed. Outer petals lanceolate obtuse, base broader, gradually tapering, dark rufous-tomentose, 15 mm. long, 4 mm. wide at base. Inner petals much shorter. Fruit cylindrical, obtuse, slightly narrowed at the base, thinly velvety red-brown. Seeds seven, deep mahogany brown, shining.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 421); (Beccari, 393).

This plant is remarkable for its coriaceous smooth leaves and entire unlobed calyx. Fruit 3 cm. long, 2 cm. through.

Melodorum longipetalum, n. sp.

Branches slender, rufous-tomentose when young. Leaves lanceolate acuminate acute, base rounded, above glabrous, smooth, grey when dry, beneath glaucescent, quite glabrous when adult except the midrib, which is red-tomentose; nerves inconspicuous, but visible beneath with fine shining hairs in young leaves, 6–7 cm. long, 3 cm. wide; petiole 1 cm. long, scurfy only in adult leaves, red-tomentose when young. Flowers solitary axillary, pedicels 2 cm. long or less, with a small linear bract. Sepals lanceolate acuminate, 3 mm. long. Outer petals linear lanceolate acuminate, thinly red-tomentose outside, glabrous inside, 2.5 cm. long, 4 cm. wide. Inner petals shorter, linear, half as long, glabrous acuminate. Carpels on a distinct cylindrical torus, covered with appressed yellow silky hairs.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 2102).

This resembles *M. fulgens*, Hook. fil. & Thoms. in the form of its leaves, which, however, are smoother and more coriaceous. The long narrow petals, however, make it very distinct from any species of this affinity. The flowers are sweet-scented.

Melodorum ovalifolium, n. sp.

Climber, branches tomentose. Leaves small ovate to elliptic acuminate shortly, blunt; base broad, peltate, with two glands at the base, coriaceous, glabrous above except the midrib, glaucous beneath except the nerves, covered with red hairs, 5 cm. long, 2.5 cm. wide; petiole pubescent, 4 mm. long. Flowers solitary, extra-axillary opposite the leaves, on slender pedicels, hairy, 2.5 cm. long, with minute bracts. Sepals ovate obtuse, red, hairy, 2 mm. long.

Outer petals 2.5 cm. long, 4 mm. wide at the base, rather abruptly narrowed, linear obtuse, red, hairy. Inner petals very short, lanceolate, glabrous, acuminate, 5 mm. long. Stamens with the appendage prolonged backwards, depressed in the centre.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 3141, 3151).

This is, I think, certainly a *Melodorum* and not a *Xylophia*, as it is clearly a climber. The leaves are very remarkable in being small ovate, with two glands at the base close to the petiole.

Melodorum Kentii, Hook. fil. & Thoms., *l. c.* 116. *Mitrella Kentii*, Miq., *l. c.* 39.

Sarawak (Beccari, 2268, 3740).

S.E. Borneo: Sakumbang (Korthals).

Distrib. Java.

Xylophia malayana, Hook. fil. & Thoms., *l. c.* 125.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 1842).

British North Borneo: Kudat (Fraser, 114); Paku-Paku, Labuk Bay (Ridley, 9059).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula, Sumatra.

Xylophia stenopetala, Oliver, *l. c.* Pl. 1563.

Sarawak: Penkulu Ampat (Haviland, b, p, m, d); Bau (2022).

Distrib. Penang.

Xylophia fusca, Maingay in Hook. fil., *Fl. Brit. Ind.* i. 85.

Sarawak (Beccari, 555).

Xylophia Ridleyi, King, *l. c.* 121.

Sarawak: Sadong (Haviland, 856).

Distrib. Singapore.

Xylophia mucronata, Boerlage, *l. c.* Bogor. ii. lxxv.

Sarawak (Beccari, 1579, 1578, 1583, 1437): Kuching (Haviland, 1009); swampy jungle near Kuching (Haviland, 414).

Haviland says this is a climber, and the petals are yellowish.

Xylopiya oxyantha, Hook. fil. & Thoms., *l. c.* 85.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 1966).

The leaves are more coriaceous than in the type. The fruit is ellipsoid, blunt, narrowed at the base, 3.5 cm. long, 1.5 cm. wide, very unlike that of *X. ferruginea*, which is otherwise closely allied.

Distrib. Singapore.

Xylopiya ferruginea, Hook. fil. & Thoms., *l. c.* 85.

Sarawak (Beccari, 3488): Baram, Morudi (Hose, 261).

Distrib. Malay Peninsula.

Xylopiya congesta, n. sp.

Glabrescent; leaves lanceolate, shortly acuminate, base shortly narrowed, thinly coriaceous, glabrous above except the depressed mid vein, which is obscurely pubescent; nerves eleven pairs, obscurely pubescent, transverse nerves and reticulations invisible, 8-9 cm. long, 3½ cm. long, petiole 4 mm. Flowers in tufts in knots on the old wood, pedicels 1 cm. long, pubescent. Sepals very small, rounded, 1 mm. long, pubescent. Outer petals linear from a broader base, 3 cm. long, 1 mm. wide. Inner ones similar, hardly pubescent, drying black. Stamens numerous, appendage irregularly rounded, depressed in the centre. Carpels rather numerous.

Sarawak (Beccari, 2654).

Allied to *X. Scortechinii*, King, but much smaller in all parts.

Xylopiya coriifolia, n. sp.

Branches stout. Leaves elliptic rounded obtuse at the tip or obovate, narrowed at the base, very coriaceous, shining nerves faint above, inconspicuous beneath, seven or eight pairs inarching within the margin, intermediate nerves nearly as prominent, all very fine, 11-13 cm. long, 4-5 cm. wide, petiole 5 mm. long, stout. Flowers few, 2 or 3, in extra-axillary tufts, pedicels 1 cm. long. Sepals ovate acute, glabrous, 2 mm. long. Petals lanceolate, silky. Carpels cylindric, narrowed at the base, 6 cm. long, 7 mm. across, on a pedicel 15 mm. long.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland & Hose, 3337); (Hose, 1906); (Beccari, 2652, 3335).

In all these the flowers are too young to be fully described, but the plant is very distinct in its coriaceous obovate leaves, and long fruit, like that of *X. ferruginea*.

Xylopiya Havilandii, n. sp.

A large tree; the buds coppery, hairy. Leaves stiffly coriaceous lanceolate, narrowed at both ends, apex subacute, glabrous except the midrib, covered with appressed hairs, dark above, reddish glaucescent beneath, 6–7 cm. long, 2–3 cm. wide; petiole channelled, the blade being decurrent to the base, 5–10 mm. long. Flowers numerous, in axillary clusters of three or four, racemose on appressed hairy peduncles, 1 cm. long, with ovate bracts. Sepals connate into a cup with three ovate acuminate points appressed, hairy, 3 mm. long. Outer petals linear, 16 mm. long, acuminate from a rounded base, appressed, hairy. Inner petals narrower, linear, nearly as long. Stamens rather long, linear; appendage small, conic. Pistils long-styled, red, hairy; styles glabrous. Carpel (not quite ripe) obovoid, apex rounded, base narrowed, glabrous, 2 cm. long, 7 mm. through.

Sarawak: Kuching (Hose & Haviland, 3352, and Haviland, 2334). "Petals yellow, ovules numerous."

This somewhat resembles *X. ferruginea*, Hook. fil., but the fruit is quite different, and the flowers less hairy.

Xylopiya pulchella, n. sp.

Glabrous. Leaves ovate obtuse rounded or slightly narrowed at the base, smooth (grey when dry above, red-brown beneath); nerves six to seven pairs, faint on both surfaces, 4.5 cm. long, 3–3.5 cm. wide; petiole 5 mm. long. Flowers solitary, extra-axillary, pedicels 5 mm. long. Calyx cup-shaped, entire, with three short points glabrous, 2 mm. long. Outer petals lanceolate, dilate at the base, yellow, pubescent outside, 12 mm. long. Inner petals much narrower, linear, nearly as long, red at the base. Anthers numerous, slender; appendage conic, small, as in *X. obtusifolia* red. "Styles long and glutinous."

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 2101).

A pretty plant, allied to *X. rubella*, Pierre, of Cochin China, noticeable for its small round leaves and entire calyx.

Xylopiya lanceola, n. sp.

Branches slender; leaves lanceolate or elliptic acuminate obtuse, base rounded, silky pubescent beneath, the midrib on both sides covered with appressed hairs; nerves very inconspicuous, 1.5–5 cm. long, 2 cm. across; petiole 2 mm.

long. Flowers solitary or in pairs, with very short pedicels. Calyx cup-shaped, shortly lobed, 2 mm. long. Outer petals narrow, linear from a broader base, minutely appressed, hairy, 6 mm. long, 1 mm. wide. Stamens linear, with a very small appendage. Pistils few, silky hairy.

Sarawak (Beccari, 1908, 3368).

Very near *X. caudata*, King, but the flowers are much longer and the petals more elongate.

Alphonsea javanica, Scheff., Flora, liii. 242.

Sarawak (Beccari, 2621): Kuching (Haviland & Hose, 2115).

I only know this from Scheffer's description and a flowerless specimen from Java, but I believe it is the plant intended.

Distrib. Java, Ceran.

Mezzettia parviflora, Becc., l. c. 188, pl. vi. 4-10.

Sarawak (Beccari, 308, 2558, and 2586). On Matang.

Mezzettia Havilandii, n. sp. *M. parviflora* var. *Havilandii*, Boerl.

Leaves coriaceous, glabrous, elliptic, acuminate; nerves eight pairs, thin, inconspicuous on both surfaces, 9-16 cm. long, 3.5-4.5 cm. wide; petiole thick, 5 mm. Flowers "yellow," in tufts on old wood below the leaves; pedicels 1 cm. long, tomentose thinly. Sepals ovate, subacute. Outer petals oblong lanceolate obtuse, nearly 2 mm. long. Inner petals smaller. Stamens few, rounded. Carpel one. Ovules two. Fruit, when dry, about 4 cm. long. Seeds one or two, 3 cm. long and wide.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 2335).

This has the foliage of *M. parviflora*, Becc., but the petals are short, not linear acuminate. The species is nearest to *M. Herveyana*, but the leaves are different.

It is certain that this is what Boerlage means by his *M. parviflora* var. *Havilandii*, but it seems to me specifically distinct.

Mezzettia umbellata, Becc., l. c. 187.

Sarawak (Beccari, 11,431): Kuching (Haviland, '907, 2104); (Matang, Singhi Road).

Endemic.

Mezzettia pauciflora, n. sp.

Leaves lanceolate, long acuminate, base cuneate coriaceous, pale beneath; nerves six pairs, inarching in loops midrib prominent; reticulations lax, visible on both surfaces, 11–14 cm. long, 3.5–4 cm. wide; petiole .5 mm. Flowers few, on short extra-axillary racemose peduncles, 1 cm. or less. Pedicels "blue," 5 mm. Sepals ovate, small, green. Petals linear from a broader base, 5 mm. long, "dirty-white," inner ones smaller. Stamens square truncate, flat-topped. Ovary one-ovuled. Carpel one, cylindric obtuse, 4 cm. long, 2 cm. across, "glaucous." Seed ellipsoid, 2.5 cm.

Sarawak: Kuching (Haviland, 1952).

Very distinct in its stiff coriaceous, lanceolate, acuminate leaves, few flowers, and olive-shaped fruit. Nearest *M. umbellata*, Becc., but shorter petals, and quite different leaves.

MEZZETTIOPSIS, n. gen.

Tree with the habit of *Mezzettia*. Leaves thinly coriaceous oblong, shortly petioled. Flowers numerous, small from the axils of the leaves in short panicles, hairy. Sepals free, small ovate. Outer petals short, broadly rounded ovate. Inner petals longer, linear, obtuse, rather thick, excavate at the base. Stamens fairly numerous, elliptic, with broad cells, narrowed to a point at the tip. Pistils six or more curved, flask-shaped; style short. Ovule one, basal.

Mezzettiopsis Creaghii, n. sp.

Bark of twigs black. Leaves elliptic, shortly, bluntly cuspidate, base narrowed; nerves six pairs, elevate beneath, anastomosing within the margin, quite glabrous, 12 cm. long, 4 cm. wide; petiole 3 mm. long. Flowers small, in short hairy panicles, 2 cm. long. Bracts ovate, hairy, 1 mm. Sepals very small, ovate, hairy. Outer petals short, broadly rounded ovate, hairy. Inner petals linear, obtuse, thick, rather fleshy, hairy, base excavate over the reproductive organs, 5 mm. long. Stamens about twenty, elliptic, 2-celled, apex narrowed to a point. Carpels six or more, small, hardly longer than the stamens, curved, narrowed at the base, and with a short blunt style. Ovule one, basal.

British North Borneo: Tinkayo (Creagh), in Herb. Kew.

This plant is certainly allied to *Mezzettia*, of which it has the habit. The stamens have the form of those of *Alphonsea*. It differs from every genus known to me in the numerous pistils with solitary ovules, the short broad outer petals, with much longer inner ones, and the form of the stamens.

It was temporarily referred to *Mezzettia* at Kew, but the numerous carpels and the small outer petals distinguish it from that genus.

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Vol. I.

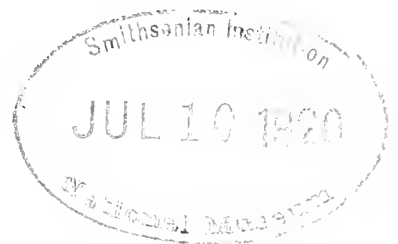
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THE
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Natives and Natural History of the Island of Borneo.*

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THE LANGUAGES OF BORNEO.

BY

SIDNEY H. RAY, M.A.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, CORRESPONDING
MEMBER OF THE POLYNESIAN SOCIETY.

In Memoriam :

ADOLF BERNHARD MEYER

DR. MED. GEH. HOF. RAT.

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I.—The Languages of Borneo. By SIDNEY H. RAY, M.A., Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute, Corresponding Member of the Polynesian Society.

INTRODUCTION.

DURING the winter of 1898–9, when returning from the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits, I accepted an invitation from Dr. Charles Hose, then Resident, to visit the Baram district of Sarawak. I was specially interested in the languages, and by the kind help of Dr. Hose, whose influence secured the giving of information, and whose knowledge of the people enabled him to indicate the persons most qualified to help me, I obtained a large number of vocabularies. These were usually obtained by means of the Malay language but sometimes by Sea Dayak, and were measured by the length of a day's boat journey, or the time spent in a native house. As, except in Baram itself, no lengthy stay was made in any particular place, little opportunity was found to study the structure of the languages, and only a few notes were made here and there. For all that relates to the Singgi Land Dayak, I am indebted to the Rev. A. Reijffert, of the Roman Catholic Mission in Sarawak.

Whilst my collections in the Sarawak dialects were lying unpublished, the late Dr. A. B. Meyer conceived the idea of publishing a comprehensive bibliographical and statistical account of the languages of Eastern Indonesia. This was suggested by the publication of my Report on the languages of Torres Straits and New Guinea for the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition.* Dr. Meyer intended his work to be a corollary to that Report, and to a similar account which I was preparing of the languages of Micronesia. To illustrate the Eastern Indonesian languages, Dr. Meyer compiled vocabularies containing equivalents of the words chosen by me for the lists in the Cambridge

* 'Reports of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits.' Vol. iii. Linguistics. By Sidney H. Ray. Cambridge. 1907.

Report. These were preceded by a general account (in the German language) of the literature relating to each dialect, with geographical and statistical notes on the tribes using them. In obtaining his lists of words Dr. Meyer was greatly indebted to Mr. J. C. Moulton, the Curator of the Sarawak Museum, through whose mediation the following Officers of the Sarawak Government took considerable time and trouble in filling up the lists :—

Mr. F. F. Boulton.	Hon. R. S. Douglas.
Hon. I Kirkpatrick Caldecot.	Hon. J. Baring-Gould.
Mr. G. S. Chuan.	Mr. H. S. B. Johnson.
Mr. W. R. T. Clement.	Mr. A. E. Lawrence.
Mr. H. B. Crocker.	Mr. H. L. Owen.
Mr. F. W. Page-Turner.	

On Dr. Meyer's death, in 1911, his MSS. were kindly placed at my disposal by Herr Buschbeck, of Leipzig, but the printed material which was promised with them went elsewhere, and hence there has been some delay in preparing the papers for publication. I have been unable to refer to some of the works examined by Dr. Meyer.

The account of the Borneo languages here presented is not a translation of Dr. Meyer's proposed work, but I have freely used his bibliographical and geographical notes. His vocabulary consisted only of the equivalents (as far as possible) of the one hundred and fifty-four words contained in my Report on Torres Straits and New Guinea, and did not include Pronouns, Numerals, or Adverbs. My own lists contained these, and included altogether about two hundred and ten words.

Dr. Meyer owed a vocabulary of the Mānyan dialect of Netherlands Borneo to Rev. H. Sundermann, of the Rhenish Missionary Society in Beto, South-east Borneo. To the Rev. F. Braches, of the Rhenish Mission at Bandjermasin, I am indebted for many specimens of books in Ngaju, Mānyan, and Malay of South-east Borneo. Since the preparation of the present work I have, through Mr. J. C. Moulton, received some supplementary lists from Mr. J. T. Chynoweth, Mr. W. R. Barry-Giffard, and the Rev. C. Ah Luk. From the Ven. Archdeacon Sharp I received, on my visit to Kuching in 1898, specimens of the Mission literature, and later specimens have been received from the Rev. C. G. Collis, of Kuching, and from the British and Foreign Bible Society, through the kindness of Rev. Dr. Kilgour.

To the Hon. C. A. Bampfylde, formerly Resident of

Sarawak, I owe some important notes, and also many corrections and additional words, especially in Sea Dayak, Brunei, and Sarawak Malay.

My best thanks are due to His Highness the Rajah for his kind permission to include this account of the Borneo languages in the Publications of the Sarawak Museum.

I desire to dedicate this work to the memory of Dr. Adolf Bernard Meyer, who, with Georg von der Gabelentz, was one of the pioneers in the study of the relation between Indonesian and Melanesian Languages.

The whole of this matter is intended to be a record of facts only, and I have endeavoured to keep clear of all theoretical discussions. The Comparative material is reserved for future publication.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE BORNEO LANGUAGES.

In the arrangement of the Vocabularies I have followed mainly the Geographical Order, so far as it was possible to do so without too widely separating languages which appear to have some common elements. The large number of vocabularies rendered it necessary that they should be divided into three sets for convenience of printing. Thus the first series illustrates the languages of Lower Sarawak, the second shows the languages of Netherlands Territory with the Kayan and Kenniah of Central Sarawak, and the third illustrates the languages of the tribes in North and Central Sarawak and of Brunei and British North Borneo. For convenience of reference these geographical notes are arranged in the same order.

I. The Languages of Lower Sarawak.

1. MILANO.

The Milano* occupy the lower courses of the rivers from the Rejang to the Tutong and Balait, *i. e.*, the districts about the Blawi, Palo, Bruit and Egan Rivers which form the Rejang Delta, and the Oya, Muka, Bintulu and Miri Rivers to the north. In Sarawak alone the speakers of Milano dialects number at least thirty-five thousand.

The origin of their name is uncertain. In the old language, which is still used by the Mukas and Oyas, the people called themselves Lěmano, changed by the Malays

* Also written: Milanau, Milanow, Millanow, Melanau, Malanau.

of Sarawak to Milano, and by those of Brunei to Malanau. "The Mattu or Mälanau name for inland is Kadaya, although the generic term applied to themselves is Malanau. Again, the numerous tribes situated far in the interior of Rejang, although a distant branch of the Malanau tribe, are called Kayan."*

On these terms Mr. C. A. Bampfylde sends me the following note:—"The word *Daya*, common to all Melanau people and to the Brunei Malays, is equivalent to the Malay *darat*, inland or interior as opposed to the sea. *Kadaya* means 'towards the land.' The prefix *Ka-* and suffix *-an* convert an adjective into a substantive, hence *Ka-daya-an* is 'an inlander.' Of this word *Kayan* is in all probability a corruption. The term *Kayan* is applied by coast people only to the Kayans, and is not used by the latter among themselves. *Orang Daya* simply means, 'people of the interior.'"[†]

According to A. E. Lawrence and J. Hewitt,[‡] Milano traditions assign the date of their establishment on the coast to a period before the conversion of Brunei to Islam, which occurred centuries ago.§

C. Hose distinguishes the following divisions || :—

1. Muka Malanaus, on the Muka and Oya Rivers.
2. Bintulu Malanaus or Segaans, on the Niah and Bintulu Rivers.
3. Miris on the Bakam and Miri Rivers.
4. Dallis on the Sibuti and Bakong Rivers.
5. Naroms on the Baram River.
6. Matu Malanaus on the Matu River.
7. Rejang Malanaus on the Rejang River.
8. Igan Malanaus on the Igan River.
9. Sigalangs on the Rejang River.
10. Siduans on the Rejang River.
11. Tutongs on the Tutong River.
12. Balaits on the Balait River.

* 'Ten Years in Sarawak.' By C. Brooke (now His Highness the Rajah), i. p. 46.

[†] Notes on S. H. R.'s MS.

[‡] "Some Aspects of Spirit Worship amongst the Milano." By A. E. Lawrence and J. Hewitt. Jour. Roy. Anthropol. Inst. xxxviii. p. 388.

§ Crawford places the date of the foundation of the State of Brunei as corresponding with the year 1243 of the Christian era. At that time the first settlers had not adopted Islam ('Dictionary of Indian Islands,' p. 61). He does not give a date for the conversion of Brunei, but gives that of Achin as 1206, Malacca 1276, Java 1478, the Moluccas about 1440, and Celebes about 1616.

|| In Ling Roth, p. 38.

There are several distinct dialects. "The languages of the different tribes are so diverse and so subdivided that almost each place has a separate tongue. Thus the Milanos of Bintulu cannot understand the Milanos of Muka or Oya, and yet they are not very far apart in point of distance."* C. de Crespigny† and W. M. Crocker‡ note the same diversities.

The name Malanao is found in the Philippine Island Mindanao as one of the names of a Moro tribe of Ilanos, dwelling on the shore of the Malanao Sea.§ Whether any relationship is here indicated is uncertain, but viewed in conjunction with the occurrence of such Philippine names as Lanun, Bisaya, and Tagal in North-west Borneo, it is worthy of notice.

The earlier vocabularies of Milano do not indicate the dialect to which they refer. St. John|| gives only the general location "between the Rejang and Baram," which is repeated by Ling Roth.¶ J. Tamat's vocabulary,** though not so stated, appears to refer to the Muka dialect. In J. Holland's vocabulary†† the language is called Melano-Dyak.

According to A. E. Lawrence,‡‡ the Milano use a *T'elabau dana*, or old language, in spirit worship and incantations. Some examples are given, as *Buau*, *Iang*, *Gun*, names of spirits (probably connected with the Land Dayak *buau*, ghost of person killed in war, *Yang*, a Hindu-Malay name for a deity, *Gun*, the Arab *jin*), and *bělëbang*, butterfly, *tatin*, the carpenter bee, *bëlebai*, the small phosphorescent centipede, &c., but he does not give the ordinary names for comparison. He also gives an incantation chant, §§ without translation, in the language used by the Orang Bayoh, or medicine man.

A comparison of the Milano dialects shows that they fall into four very distinct divisions, of which the Bintulu, Muka, Narom, and Long Kiput may be considered the typical languages. The Kanowits, Tanjongs, and Siduans form a group intermediate between the Milano and Sea Dayak. Mr. A. E. Lawrence in a letter to Dr. Meyer (1910)

* J. C. Moulton in letter to A. B. Meyer, 1909.

† Jour. Anthropol. Inst. v. 1876, p. 34.

‡ Jour. Anthropol. Inst. xv. 1886, p. 425.

§ Blumentritt. Gesell. Erdkunde, Berlin, xxv. 1890, p. 140.

|| 'Forests of the Far East,' App. C, p. 399.

¶ 'Natives of Sarawak,' 2, p. cxix.

** 'Vocabulary,' 1867.

†† Jour. Straits Br. Roy. Asiat. Soc. v. 1879, pp. 125-156.

‡‡ Jour. Roy. Anthropol. Inst. xxxviii. p. 403. §§ *Op. cit.* p. 407.

wrote:—"There are many different idioms of the (Milano) dialect, some of them rather widely divergent. The two most nearly similar, as far as I know, are the Mukah and Oya. Bintulu Milano is very different from both these two and has a *z* sound which they have not. With a knowledge of Mukah and Oya Milano one can get on with a Matu, understand a lot of what a Kanowit or Tanjong is saying, have a very good idea of what a Bintulu is driving at, and recognize a good many words in a Long Kiput speech."

The following are the Milano forms of speech illustrated in the Vocabulary:—

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| I. Bintulu. | Niah and Bintulu Rivers, half-way between the Rejang and Baram. |
| II. Matu. | Matu River; Rejang Delta between Tanjong Sirik and the Egan River, <i>i. e.</i> , from the north channel of the Rejang to the sea. |
| Bruit. | Bruit entrance to Rejang Delta (near Tanjong Sirik). |
| Oya. | (Keppel, who gives a vocabulary, calls this Sirik.)
Mouth of Oya River, between Matu and Muka. |
| Muka. | Mouth of the Muka River. |
| III. Narom. | Baram River. |
| Miri. | Bakam and Miri Rivers. |
| Dali. | Sibuti and Bakong Rivers. |
| Tutong. | Tutong River. |
| | There are differences in the language as spoken on the Upper and Lower Tutong. These are distinguished in the Vocabulary as Tutong (1) <i>i. e.</i> , Upper, Tutong (2) Lower. |
| Lemiting. | Upper Balait River. (Formerly at Marudi, Baram River.) |
| Lelak. | Long Tru, Baram River. (Formerly Lelak Lake.) |
| IV. Long Kiput. | Junction of Tutau and Baram Rivers. |
| Long Pata. | Tutau and Baram Rivers. |
| Batu Bla. | Tutau River. |
| Berawan. | Long Tisam, Baram River. |

The next group is quite distinct from the Sea Dayak, though the tribes speaking it are in the midst of the Sea Dayak district. Hose classes it with the Milano:—

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| V. Kanowit. | Middle Rejang River. |
| Tanjong. | Rejang River above Kanowit. |
| Siduan. | Rejang River. |

The last is sometimes classified with the Ukits. But the language is closely allied to Kanowit and Tanjong.

2. SEA DAYAK.

The term Sea Dayak* is adopted as a collective name for an extensive group of tribes, whose proper territory extends from the mouth of the Sadong River to that of the Rejang, and thence eastward, in the district of both rivers. On the north they are in contact with the Milanos, on the east with the Kayans, and on the south they extend into Netherlands territory. But the chief settlements are along the Batang Lupar, Saribas, Kalaka, and Rejang Rivers and their tributaries. Each tribe names itself as a rule after its river, or district, and hence there is some difficulty in determining the connections and subdivisions of the people. Messrs. Howell and Bailey † distinguish five groups on the Batang Lupar and Saribas, each consisting of two tribes:—

1. Balau and Undup, on the rivers of the same names, tributaries of the lower Batang Lupar.
2. Sarebas and Skarang, on the rivers of the same names.
3. Batang ai, *i. e.* inhabitants of the main stream ‡ of the Batang Lupar, and the Lemanak on the river of the same name.
4. The Sabuyau, formerly on the Sabuyau River, now also at Lundu, and the Bugau, living beyond the Kalingkang Hills in Netherlands territory.
5. The Ulu Ai occupying the upper waters of the Batang Lupar, and the Engkari.

Hose § enumerates the Balau, Undup, Skarang, and Batang Lupar Dayaks of the Batang Lupar region, the Sarebas, Kalaka, Lamanak, and Katibas Dayaks of the Rejang River, and the Dayaks of the Kapuas River in Netherlands Borneo.

Mr. C. A. Bampfyld gives me the following note on the foregoing:—“There is no more difference between a Sekarang and a Saribas Dayak than there is between a Somerset and a Devon man. Linguistically there is none between the Sekrangs, Lemanaks, Saribas, and Batang Ai. The Ulu Ai (the same as the Katibas) have the same language with a harsher pronunciation. The Engkaris differ only in respect to the letter *r* which they cannot pronounce, and for which they substitute an *h*, as *bahoh* for *baroh* (below).

* The name is often spelled Dyak; German, Dajack; Dutch, Dajak.

† ‘Sea Dayak Dictionary,’ p. 5.

‡ Batang = trunk, *i. e.*, main river.

§ Ling Roth, i. p. 38.

In the languages of the Undups, Seboyaus, and Balohs there are slight dialectic differences. The Sea Dayak population in the Rejang is now in excess of the Batang Lupar and Saribas, from which they nearly all migrated, but they no longer style themselves Sekrangs, Lemanaks, Saribas, &c., but after the names of the branch streams of the Rejang on which they live, as Kanowit, Serikei, Yong, &c."

The Dayaks, being an energetic and enterprising people, have greatly extended their settlements in Sarawak, and some are found on the Muka, Oya, and Baram Rivers. The Sarawak Rangers, and many of the Police of the British North Borneo Company, are recruited from the Sea Dayaks, and some have settled in the Company's territory.

When contrasting themselves with the Malays, the Sea Dayaks call themselves Daya, "inlanders," and the Malays Laut, or "sea-people." Daya is used in Netherlands Borneo as a general name for any of the non-Mohammedan tribes. The name Iban, first used by the Rejang Dayaks, and probably of Kayan origin, is also coming into use by the Sea Dayaks as a collective name.

The language of the Sea Dayaks falls apparently into several slightly variant dialects, though the Dictionary of Messrs. Howell and Bailey is said to illustrate "the language in common use by all the tribes,"* the differences of dialect being only "slight differences in pronunciation like the English in different counties." St. John † says the difference between the dialects is not greater than that between London and Somersetshire.

In the vocabulary the following dialects are illustrated:—

Sibuyau (Seboyau) ...	Sibuyau River, at the mouth of the Batang Lupar.
Batang Lupar or } Batang Ai }	... Main stream of Batang Lupar River.
Balau (Baloh) ...	Batang Lupar and Lingga Rivers.
Skarang (Sekrang) ...	Skarang tributary of the Batang Lupar.
Bugau Hills between the Batang Lupar and Kapuas Rivers.

A Vocabulary in Ling Roth of a so-called "Rejang River tribe" has been shown by me ‡ to be really a Sakai

* W. Howell to Dr. Meyer, 1910.

† 'Forests of the Far East,' i. p. 78.

‡ 'Man,' No. 42, April, 1902.

vocabulary enclosed by mistake among the papers of Brooke Low.

The Sea Dayaks are said to possess an ancient language. According to R. Lasch,* “the language which the Manangs or witch-doctors of the Sea Dayaks in Sarawak use in their ceremonies is often not understood by themselves, and is by the uninitiated known as *bungea jake*.” This term appears to be intended for the words *bungai jako* perhaps meaning “flower language,” but the expression is not found in Howell and Bailey’s ‘Dictionary.’ St. John says: “The language used by the *manangs* in their incantations is unintelligible even to the Dayaks themselves, and is described by the uninitiated as *bungea jaker*, i. e. *manang gibberish*.”† Rev. J. Perham says: “Most of the matter chanted in these Manang performances is unmeaning rubbish. They begin by describing in prolix and grandiose language all the parts of a Dayak house.”‡ The Rev. W. Howell writes§ that *bungai jako*, also called *jako bekurong*, or *pantun jako*, mean “a parable.” He gives the examples: *Tu bungai jako iya*, his parable; *anang ngena jako bebungai*, do not use a parable.

3. LAND DAYAK.

The Land Dayaks occupy the south-western corner of Sarawak, especially about the Sadong, Samarahan, Sarawak, and Lundu Rivers and their tributaries, and extend into Netherlands Territory, especially about the upper waters of the Sambas River. The language is fairly well known, and several dialects are represented by lengthy vocabularies. In some (Sentah, Quop, or Beta) there are Bible translations and a small Mission literature.||

The Land Dayaks call themselves *Bideyuch*, meaning “people of the land” (i. e. not of the sea).¶

In the Vocabulary the following dialects are illustrated; the native name (when known) being given in brackets, in its Singhi form.

* “Ueber Sondersprachen und ihrer Entstehung.” Mitt. Anthropol. Gesells. Wien, xxxvii. 1907, p. 148.

† ‘Forests of the Far East,’ i. p. 62.

‡ Jour. Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Soc. No. 19, 1887.

§ Letter to Mr. J. C. Moulton, 1913.

|| Cf. Bibliography, Nos. 82, 118, 152, 153, 155, 259.

¶ Cf. Howell and Bailey, ‘Sea Dayak Dictionary,’ under Daya.

- Lara Upper Sambas and Lundu Rivers.
 Lundu Lundu River on west boundary of Sarawak.
 Krokong (Krokong) . West of Upper Sarawak River, towards Netherlands Territory.
 Singhi (Bisingai) ... On West Branch of the Sarawak River.
 The Serambo dialect differs slightly from Singhi by changing *an* to *ai*, or by prefixing a vowel; also *o* is sometimes substituted for *u*, *a*, or *e*: e. g. *daai*, branch; *ākōn*, another; *ōdah*, by; *ōku*, I; *ōdi*, advance; *sōn*, able; for Singhi *daan*, *kān*, *dah*, *aku*, *ēdi*, *sēn*.*
 Grgo (Grgoë) ... Upper Sarawak River. Western Branch.
 Sauh (Biratak) ... Western Branch of Sarawak River.
 Sennah (Bionah) ... Upper Sarawak River.
 Quop (Bikuab) ... Eastern Branch of Sarawak River below Kuching. Sibuti, at foot of Quop Hill.
 Sentah (Biotah) ... On hill S'buran, ten miles from Kuching. Almost identical with Quop, which is about one hour's walk distant.
 Beta On hill Beta, Quop and Batuh villages.
 Sadong, also Tebakang and Lanchang ... On Upper Sadong River, east of Sarawak River.
 Milikin On tributary of Sadong River.
 These are, according to Mr. J. C. Moulton, a mixture of Land and Sea Dayaks.
 Bunan On head-waters of Kudup River.

II. Languages of Netherlands Territory.

1. SANGAU, BEHE, MENJUKEI, SIDIN.†

The first vocabulary of any Borneo language, that of J. C. M. Radermacher,‡ represented the language of "Daijakers," or "Biajos." The list was obtained by Resident Stuart, of Pontiana, from a place distant ten days' journey north-west of Sangouw, on the Kapuas River. The kingdom of Sanggau lies in the basin of the Sekajam River. Its boundaries are Tajan and Landak on the west, Sambas on the north-west, Sarawak on the north, Sekadau on the east and south-east, and Meliau on the south. According to Hollander,§ the inhabitants are a mixture of original Dayaks with all sorts of colonists, including Malays.

* These examples are from Rev. A. Reijffert's MS. Singhi Vocabulary.

† In the names of places and tribes of Netherlands Borneo, *j* should be pronounced as *y*.

‡ "Bijvoegsels tot de beschrijving der Sundasche Eilanden." Verhand. Batav. Genoots. iii. 1781, pp. 436-439.

§ 'Handleiding,' ii. 1898, p. 91.

The Behe people dwell in the basin of the river of the same name, a tributary of the Landak, which itself flows into the northern branch of the Kapuas. The district is in the western neighbourhood of the Sangau. The language is stated to be a Malay dialect.*

The Menjokeis, or Benjukais, live in the neighbourhood of the Behe, but speak dialects entirely different. A. A. Fokker, to whom our knowledge of both dialects is due, states that in the former, Malay *n* becomes *t*, and *ng* changes to *k*. The voiced *e* is pronounced as *a*.†

The Sidins, or Sidings, dwell on the Sidin and Pawan Rivers in East Sambas.

Of the four preceding languages, only the Sangau appears in the comparative Vocabulary, but some words, extracted from the notices of A. A. Fokker and C. Kater,‡ are given for comparison with their equivalents in the Vocabulary.

2. MALOH.

H. Keppel§ names the Malo as a tributary of the Kapuas, which enters the sea on the west coast of Borneo at Pontianak. Brereton in St. John|| states that the "Malau" is spoken by the aborigines in the interior of the Kapuas not far from Mt. Tilong. Hose¶ names eighteen tribes of "Maloh Dyaks" on the Kapuas. Both Keppel and St. John give vocabularies which show closely related dialects. The Sarawak Museum contains a MS. list of Maloh words compiled by Herr van Vellthuysen, Contrôleur of the Upper Kapuas in 1893.

In 1899 I collected a vocabulary of Kalis Maloh from a native of the Upper Kapuas.

3. SAMPIT AND KATINGAN.

Sampit is the chief place in the district of the same name in the interior of Southern Borneo, round about the river Sampit. An unimportant notice of the language is given by W. J. M. Michielsen,** and an extensive list of

* "Korte Aanteekeningen over het Béhé-Dajaksch." Tijd. v. h. Binnenlandsch Bestuur, iv. pp. 344-347, 1890. I have been unable to refer to this notice.

† *Ibid.*

‡ "De Dajaks van Sidin." Tijd. Taal, Land-en Volk. xvi. 1867, 183-188.

§ 'Expedition to Borneo,' i. Appendix.

|| 'Forests of the Far East.' Appendix.

¶ In Ling Roth, i. p. 38.

** "Verslag eener reis door de bovendistricten der Sampit en Katingan-rivieren" (Tijdsch. Taal, &c., 28, p. 70).

about three thousand words has been published by K. W. Tiedtke.* Details are wanting as to the exact tribes to which the vocabulary refers.

Katingan is the name given to a vocabulary published with the Sampit by K. W. Tiedtke, but as in the former list no exact indication of locality is given. The Katingan River flows parallel to the Sampit, about midway between the south-west and south-east corners of Borneo. The language agrees very closely with the Sampit, and appears to be only a dialect of the same language. Some notes on the people are to be found in the Report of the Rhenish Missionary Society for 1891.

4. PARI.

Logan mentions these as the most inland people of Borneo. He says †: "The aborigines of the interior of the great Kahayan basin do not, I believe, know any tribes more inland than the Daya Pari." According to the Encyc. Ned. Ind.‡ they belong to the great complex race of the Behaus, which includes the Kajans and Modangs.

Hollander§ mentions in 'Boven Kapoeas,' on the Upper Kapuas and Ambalau, in the still imperfectly known north-east corner of the western division of Borneo, a number of independent tribes among which are the Malus and the Kajans who all belong to the main Pari tribe. Kessel speaks of the "Pari race" and the "Pari stem," and gives a vocabulary of sixty-eight words.||

5. LAWANGAN.

Hamer¶ states that this language is spoken in the northern part of East Dusun, especially in the basin of the Karau and North-east Amuntai, also at the source of the Tabalong, and along the Tewe on the borders of Kutei. The exact locality of the language, of which he gives two hundred and thirty-four words, is not named.

6. SIANG.

According to Hamer,** who gives a vocabulary of one

* 'Woordenlyst' (Verhand. Bat. Genoots. 1872).

† Jour. Ind. Archipelago, 1850.

‡ References to this work were made by Dr. Meyer. I have not seen the book.

§ 'Handleiding,' 1898, p. 94.

|| 'Statistische Aanteekeningen,' 1849.

¶ Tijdsch. Ind. Taal, 1889.

** *Ibid.*

hundred and thirty words of this language, it is spoken along the Aju and Montalat Rivers, which are both tributaries of the Barito, and along the latter far inland. It therefore borders on the Lawangan, and though agreeing in its general character with the neighbouring languages appears to be distinct.

7. MAANJAN.

The library of the British and Foreign Bible Society contains a translation by E. Denninger of a portion of the Book of Genesis in the Sihong language. This name appears on the Calw Mission map as a district east of the Barito River and north of Mangkatip.* The language closely agrees with the Maanjan.

C. den Hamer gives a vocabulary of Maanjan and states rather indefinitely that the language is spoken in East Dusun on the left bank of the Barito, and also in a part of Amuntai.† Another vocabulary of one hundred and fifty words was written for Dr. Meyer, by Herr H. Sundermann, for fifteen years a missionary among the Maanjans at Beto, in East Dusun. About one-fourth of these agree with Hamer, and about another fourth are more or less divergent, about half suggest a difference of dialect in the two lists. This is possible, as Hamer gives no precise locality, and according to the Encyc. Ned. Ind. Maanjan is also spoken on the banks of the Karau and Patei, tributaries of the Barito in East Dusun.

A number of books have been translated into this language by missionaries of the Rhenish Missionary Society.‡

8. NGADJU.

The largest collection of words in any Borneo language is contained in the Dajack-German Dictionary of A. Harde-land,§ who, in his grammar of the same language ¶ calls the tribes using it the Olo Ngadju, "inland people" or "uplanders" (*olo* people, *ngadju*, upland). The language has also been called Ngaju, Biadju, Bedaju, Bijadju, Biadjuk, and Biajos.

The Olo Ngadju comprise the Mangkatip and Dusson,

* 'Kleiner Missions-Atlas von R. Grundemann.' Calw and Stuttgart, 1886.

† Tijdsch. Ind. Taal, 1889.

‡ Cf. Bibliography, Nos. 191, 223, 237.

§ 'Dajacksch-Deutsches Worterbuch,' 1859.

¶ 'Versuch einer Grammatik,' 1858.

Pulopetak, Mantangai, Kapuas, and Kahaian tribes. The more mixed Sihongs and Patai partly belong to the same group. The term "Olo Ngadju" is used in opposition to that of "Olo Ot" for the tribes to the north and north-east, the Katingan and Sampit on the west, and the Olo Masi or Malays in the south and south-east.

The principal dialects of the Ngadju are the Pulopetak, Mangkatip, Mantangai and Kahaian. Hardeland translated the Bible into the Pulopetak, and the Dictionary is mainly in this dialect.

The Mangkatip is spoken on the river of the same name, joining the Pulopetak to the Dusun, and is also spoken on the Dusun. It has more Malay words than Pulopetak. It substitutes a simple consonant for a compound as, e. g., *daton*, not; *tunjuk*, finger; *mangah*, breathless; *kahanak*, the will; *mimul*, to plant; for the Pulopetak *djaton*, *tundjuk*, *manggah*, *kahandak* and *mimbul*. It substitutes *l* for *r* as in *lear*, money; *larang* or *lalang*, costly; Pulopetak *rear*, *rarang*.* The pronunciation is softer and lighter than the Pulopetak.

The Mantangai is spoken in the district about the lower course of the Kapuas River. It has some words different from the Pulopetak, as, e. g., *amai*, father; *inä*, mother; *bueng*, man; *nambi*, woman; for Pulopetak *apang*, *indu*, *hatüi*, *bawi*. There is also a fondness for the metathesis of syllables or of the initial consonants of a word, as, *dahangan*, buffalo; *dahari*, to run; *njahulo*, short time; *nahalem*, deep; for Pulopetak *hadangan*, *hadari*, *hanjulo*, *handalem*. The *e* of Pulopetak is also changed to *i*; *hitoh*, here; *idan*, bough; for Pulopetak *hetoh*, *edan*. The pronunciation is in other respects similar to Pulopetak, but with a stronger stress on the last word of a sentence.

The Kahaian is spoken about the river of the same name, west and north-west of Pulopetak. It has fewer words differing from the Pulopetak than the Mantangai. For example, of the four words given above, the Kahaian has only the word *indang*, mother, different. It has *l* for *r* more rarely than the Mangkatip (as e. g. *alut* for *arut*, boat), but where *r* is retained it is harsher than the Pulopetak *r*. The Pulopetak *g* becomes *k* in Kahaian, *dj* becomes *tj*. *B* is very soft and often pronounced as *w*, *k* is usually preceded by *ng*. Examples are: *kawi*, work; *tjaton* not; *wawilem*, black; *wahandang*, red; *bangku*, stupid; *bung-*

* In these and the following examples the spelling is that of the original German orthography, and *nj* = *ny*, *dj* = *j*, *ndj* = *nj*.

kong, waterpot; for Pulopetak *gawi*, *djaton*, *babilem*, *bahandang*, *bako*, *bukong*. The Kahaian pronunciation is hard, with short, sharp, staccato syllables, and sonorous voice.

The Olo Ngadju have a "Sacred or Spirit-Language" called "*Basa Sangiang*," in which the "*augh balian*," prayers, invocations and incantations are recited by the *basir* (male), and *balian* (female), sorcerers, who represent the "*manang*" of the Sea Dayaks. The Basa Sangiang consists of (1) common or only slightly changed Ngadju words; (2) Malay words not used in ordinary Ngadju; (3) many words not used in any other language, of which even the users do not know the real meaning. Some words of the common language which are rarely used are also found in the Basa Sangiang, whilst other words of the common language have an entirely different meaning in Basa Sangiang. Hardeland gives a specimen of the "*augh balian*," with translation and notes.*

9. BIADJU.

Several vocabularies are found with this name. J. C. M. Radermacher in 1780 and 1826 published some "Biadjoo" words.† O. v. Kessel also in his notes on the Kapuas district ‡ gives a list in the "Bejadjouw," which he elsewhere § calls the South Borneo tribe. Hamer gives a vocabulary of the "Biadju Dajak" || of the plains in the west of the Barito. These mostly agree with the Ngadju of Hardeland, but Kessel's vocabulary differs considerably.

10. MODANG.

The Modang, according to P. J. B. C. Robidé van der Aa, ¶ is the language of East Borneo, and Long Wai is the chief settlement of the Modangs in northern Kutei. The inhabitants of Long Wai are elsewhere called Longwahaū and Longbleh Modangs. The Modangs are said by Hollander** to comprise several tribes, one of which is called Long Wai and another Bahau. Vocabularies of the language spoken at Long Wai are given by van der Aa in

* 'Versuch der Grammatik,' pp. 209 ff.

† 'Beschrijving van het eiland Borneo.'

‡ 'Statistische Aanteekening,' 1849.

§ 'Über die Volkstämme von Borneo,' 1857.

|| 'Tijdsch. Indische Taal,' 1889.

¶ C. Bock, 'Reis in Oost en Zuid Borneo,' 1887, p. 116.

** 'Handleiding,' 1898.

C. Bock's 'Travels,'* and also in the latter's account of the Head Hunters.†

11. TIDONG.

The Tidong‡ tribes occupy the north-east of Netherlands Borneo, on the border of and overlapping the British North Borneo Territory. According to M. W. H. Beech§ the Tidongs are found on the east coast, between Lahad Dato and the country a little to the south of Bolongan. Their dialects have been illustrated by Aernout,|| Hamer,¶ and Beech.** Those shown in the Vocabulary are the following:—

1. Bolongan ... On the Bolongan Branch of the Kajan River.
2. Tarakan. ... An island opposite the mouth of the Sesayap River.
3. Sesayap ... River north of Sibuku.
4. Simbakong ... Locality not stated. (Probably river north of Sesayap.)
5. Sibuku ... The coast between Batu Tinagat and Sibuku River.
6. Nonukan ... Locality not stated. (Probably island at mouth of Sibuku River.)

III. Languages of Upper Sarawak.

1. KAYAN.

The Kayans†† occupy the basins of the Rejang and Baram, chiefly along the main rivers, but they are also found on the Bintulu and far inland. Maxwell in Ling Roth says that "the Kayan country extends from that of the Sea Dayak's boundary to Brunei, and to within ten or fifteen miles of the Limbang River. They extend in Dutch Territory almost right across the island, and are the chief native people of Borneo."

Hose‡‡ names thirteen Kayan tribes on the Baram, Balungan, Rejang, Bahau, Kapuas, and Mahakam Rivers,

* C. Bock. 'Reis in Oost en Zuid Borneo,' 1887, p. 116.

† 'Head Hunters,' 1881, p. 334, also in 'Unter den Kannibalen auf Borneo,' 1882, p. 393.

‡ Called "Tidoeng" by the Dutch.

§ 'The Tidong Dialects,' 1908.

|| Indische Gids. 1885.

¶ Tijdsch. Taal, &c., 1889.

** 'The Tidong Dialects,' 1908.

†† The name is also written Kian, and, by the Dutch, Kajan.

‡‡ In Ling Roth, 1896, p. 38.

all with one exception having the word *uma* for "house" or "village," for which the Kenniah tribes use *lepu*.

In the Encyc. Ned. Ind. it is stated that the Behau, who according to one subdivision are also called Pari, form a large complex tribe to which the Kayans belong. The Kayans of Baram in Sarawak must have come from Poh Kedjen.

H. Keppel in 1840, and R. Burns in 1849, published vocabularies, followed by S. St. John in 1862, and J. Holland in 1879. None of these gave any definite indication of locality. Brooke Low's vocabulary* also was indefinite. But Burns's list probably represents Bintulu Kayan, and Low's that of the Rejang or Balui.

The vocabularies of R. S. Douglas and my own collections refer to definite villages.

The Kayan dialects illustrated in the Vocabulary are the following:—

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. Rejang Kayan | ... | Of the Rejang River. |
| 2. Uma Blubo | ... | Baram River. |
| 3. Uma Poh | ... | Baram River. |
| 4. Uma Baloi | ... | On the Upper Rejang. |

2. KENNIAH.

The Kenniah† occupy the Baram basin mainly on the Tinjar tributary, the Batang Kayan or Koti, and also the Balui or Upper Rejang, and are contiguous with the Kavans.

The Kinjin people (called Dyaks by Engelhardt)‡ are Kenniahs of the Balungan district in Netherlands Borneo.

The following dialects are shown in the Vocabulary:—

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|--|
| 1. Kinjin | ... | Balungan district, Netherlands Borneo. |
| 2. Lepu Tau | ... | Rejang, Balungan and Silat Rivers. |
| 3. Lepu Anan | ... | Long Pangan, Baram River, also Rejang River. |
| 4. Lepu Pohun | ... | Baram and Balungan Rivers. |
| 5. Lepu Sawa | ... | Long Pana, Tinjar River. |
| 6. Lepu Pun | ... | Long Ulai, Baram River. |
| 7. Malang | ... | Long Simitan, Tinjar River. |
| 8. Madang | ... | Tinjar River. |
| 9. Long Aki | ... | Long Temala, Baram River. |

("Long" in these names means "river.")

* In Ling Roth.

† Also Kenyahs or Kinyahs.

‡ Tijdsch. Indische Taal, 1897.

3. MURIK.

The Muriks are also a tribe of the Baram district. Hose* associates them with the Bahaus of Baram, Balungan, and Apoh Rivers. I collected a vocabulary in 1899, and R. S. Douglas has since published a short list.†

4. KALABITS. 5. TRENGS and (6) MURUTS.

1. KALABIT.—The Kalabits are placed by Hose‡ in one group with the Muruts. He names three divisions of the former tribe, *viz.* : (1) Kalabits of the Baram and Limbang Rivers; (2) the Lepu Potong between the Upper Baram and Limbang, and the interior of Baram; and (3) the Libbun Kalabits of Baram.

The vocabulary of R. S. Douglas§ probably represents the first of these divisions. My own list represents the language of the Bruang Kalabits, between the Baram and the Limbang. Some words have also been recorded by J. C. Moulton.||

2. TRENG.—The Trengs, according to J. C. Moulton, are said by their descendants in Sarawak to have once occupied the head-waters of the Limbang, Madihit, Tutau, and Baram Rivers. They are closely allied to the Kalabits, and comprise the three divisions of the Long Patas, Balait, and Tabuns. The Balait appear to be different from the Pa-Liit.

Long Patas are in contact with the Lepu Pohun on the Baram River; the Balaits live on the Tutau River, near Long Tepin, and the Tabuns on the Malinau and Limbang Rivers. I collected vocabularies of all three dialects in 1899. Some Tabun words have since been obtained by Mr. J. C. Moulton.¶

The Long Pata vocabulary shows a very different language from the Tabun and Balait, and also from the Lepu Pohun, being closely akin to the Milano Long Kiput.

The Vocabulary shows the following Treng dialects :—

1. Balait ... On the Balait River and Upper Limbang.
2. Tabun ... On the Lower Madalam River.

3. MURUT.—The Muruts occupy the hinterland of Brunei Bay, being found chiefly in Brunei and British North

* In Ling Roth.

† 'Sarawak Museum Journal,' 1912.

‡ In Ling Roth.

§ 'Sarawak Museum Journal,' 1911.

|| Journ. Straits Br. Roy. Asiat. Soc., 1912. ¶ *Ibid.*, 1912.

Borneo, on the rivers which there flow into the China Sea.

In the Vocabulary the following dialects are shown :—

1. Trusan Murut Trusan River.
2. Adang ... On the Adang Tributary of the Limbang River.
3. Padas ... On the Padas Tributary of the Pagalan River, in the West of British North Borneo.

Some Murut words were collected by Mr. J. C. Moulton from the Limbang River.*

7. KAJAMAN.

The Kajamans are found about 275 miles up the Upper Rejang or Baloi River. Hose, in Ling Roth, associates the Ba Mali and Kajaman, but this is not fully borne out by the Vocabulary. In a MS. note he connects the Ba Mali with the Punans, which is more correct.

8. PUNAN.

The Punans are found at the head-waters of the Rejang and Baram Rivers, and also in the Upper Kapuas. Vocabularies have been obtained from various districts. Those shown in the Vocabulary are the following :—

1. Ba Mali ... On Baram River, round about Mt. Dulit.
2. Rejang Punan ... On the head-waters of the Rejang River.
3. Bok Punan ... On the Bok River.
4. Nibong Punan ... On the Nibong branch of the Lobong River, which flows into the Tinjar tributary of the Baram.
5. Mankëta Punan On the right bank of the Upper Kapuas, in the north-east corner of the Western Division of Netherlands Borneo.

9. SIBOP.

The Sibops are associated by Hose† with the Madangs. They occupy the region about the Tinjar River, and between the Rejang and Baram. The Sibop dialects shown in the Vocabulary are the following :—

1. Tinjar Sibop ... Long Semiting, Tinjar River.
2. Lirong ... Long Movai, Upper Tinjar River ; also on Baram and Rejang Rivers.
3. Long Pokun ... Long Sulun, Dapoi tributary of the Tinjar River.

* Journ. Straits Br. Roy. Asiat. Soc., 1912.

† In Ling Roth, p. 38.

10. UKIT and BAKATAN.*

These occupy the region round about the upper waters of the Rejang Baleh and Kapuas Rivers. They are neighbours of the Punans. The Bakatan in the same region are placed by Hose in one group with the Punans, Ukits, and Sihans. He also distinguishes the Baloi Bakatans on the Rejang, and Bintulu Bakatans on the Tatau River.

In the Vocabulary the dialects shown are :—

1. Ukit ... About 160 miles above Sibü on the Baleh branch of the Rejang River.
2. Bakatan ... Baloi River or Upper Rejang.
(The Baloi is the right-hand branch of the Rejang River, the Baleh is the left-hand branch.)

11. KADAYAN and BISAYA.

These are languages from Northern Sarawak, on or near the Brunei boundary. Hose† distinguishes the Mahommedan Kadayans in Brunei, and on the Limbang, Tutong, and Sibuti Rivers; and the Pagan Kadayans on the Balait and Tutong. He also groups the Bekiau with the Orang Bukits of the Baram, Koti, Balungan, and Balait Rivers.

The following dialects are shown in the Vocabulary :—

1. Kadayan ... Upper Balait and Tutong River.
2. Bekiau ... Tutong River, near Nyamok River.
3. Bisaya ... Limbang River.

IV. North Borneo Languages.

1. TAGAL.

The Tagals, whose language is known only by a vocabulary sent by Mr. W. R. Clement to Dr. Meyer, are said by him to be few in number in Sarawak, but numerous in British North Borneo up to the Dutch border. They are not mentioned by Hose, and are regarded by Clement as probably an offshoot from the Muruts.

2. DUSUN, IDA'AN, and LANUN.

The Dusun languages are found in the districts north of the Limbang, and along the coast and hinterland to Marudi Bay.

The following appear in the Vocabulary :—

* Also written Bukitan and Pakatan.

† In Ling Roth, p. 38.

Dalit Dusun	...	(Called Dali Dusum by Crespigny),* near Limbang.
Kadasan Dusun	...	Kimanis Bay.
Tampassuk Dusun	...	Tampassuk River, north of Kimanis.
Idaan, or Eriaan	...	Locality uncertain.
Lanun†	...	Locality uncertain. (Rivers in North-west Borneo.)

According to Mr. C. A. Bampfylde, the home of the Lanuns is Mindanao, in the Philippines. There are many in North Borneo, on the coast in Marudi Bay, and to the east.

3. BULUDUPI.

The Buludupi are scattered in the north-east of British North Borneo, their villages being found from the Sugut River, near Paitan Bay, on the north, to Tabunak on the south. Vocabularies of two apparently different dialects are given by Treacher‡ and Montano.§

4. SULU.

The Sulu language|| is properly the language of the Sulu Archipelago, between Borneo and the Philippines. As, however, it is spoken by a number of people in North-eastern Borneo, about Darvel Bay and the adjacent islands, including Balangan, and as far south as Cape Kanyongan, it is included in this notice of Borneo languages.

V. Malay.

Four varieties of Malay appear in Borneo. Those given in the Comparative Vocabulary represent the speech of Brunei and Sarawak. The first of these is characterized by a broader pronunciation: *ă* for *ě*, *o* or *au* for *u*, with a slight difference in vocabulary. A vocabulary of Sambas Malay, collected by me in 1899, differed very little from that of Sarawak. The Malay of the books printed at Banjarmasin appears to differ slightly from the ordinary Low Malay of Surabaya.

* Proc. Roy. Geogr. Soc., 1872.

† Also called Iranun and Illanum.

‡ Journ. Straits Br. Roy. Asiat. Soc., 1880.

§ 'Rapport,' 1885.

|| Also called Solok, Solog, Soolo, Soeloe, Joloano.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE BORNEO LANGUAGES.

In the following pages I have endeavoured to give as complete a list as possible of all the extant material illustrating the Languages of Borneo. General works on the island have only been included when some part refers to language, or has some bearing on the classification or distribution of the tribes.

I have added the titles of books in the Malay language which have been published in Borneo and are presumably in Sarawak or Banjermasin Malay. Also there are added references to the much-discussed term "Dayak."

Wherever possible, I have verified the entry by references to books in my own collection or in the British Museum Library. But some of the works recorded by Dr. Meyer were not available in England, and others are recorded only in the Bibliographies of Hensbroek and Van der Chijs.

The books are entered in chronological order. The number prefixed is that by which they are quoted in succeeding pages of this notice.

I. COLLECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

1. BLEEK, WM. H. I.—The Library of His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B. *Philology*, vol. ii. part iv. 1858.
Contains, pp. 150–154, Bibliography of the Dayak Language.
2. HOLLANDER.—*Handleiding bij de beoefening den land-en-volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Oost-Indië*. Breda. 1861–1864.
3. HENS BROEK, P. A. M. BOELE VAN.—*De beoefening der Oostersche talen in Nederland*. Leiden. 1875.
4. CHIJS, J. A. VAN DER.—*Proeve eener Ned. Indische Bibliographie*. Batavia. 1875.
5. [CHIJS, J. A. VAN DER].—1880.
This I have not seen. It was referred to by Dr. Meyer.
6. *Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen*. Notulen, &c. Register 1889–1898, door J. A. van der Chijs.
7. SHERBORN, C. DAVIES.—*A Bibliography of Malaya*. (*Jour. Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Soc.* Nos. 22, 24, 26, 27, 29. 1890–1896.)
See also Veth (55) and Ling Roth (182).

II. TRAVELS, ETHNOGRAPHY, LANGUAGE, AND LITERATURE.

8. BEECKMAN, DANIEL.—*A Voyage to and from the Island of Borneo, in the East Indies*. London. 1718.
xviii. + 205 pp.

9. RADERMACHER, J. C. M.—Beschryving van het eiland Borneo voor zo verre het zelve, tot nu toe, bekend is. (Verhandelingen v. h. Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Weetenschappen. Deel ii. pp. 107–148. Batavia. 1780.)
Contains on page 115 the commonest words in the Banjarees or Banjermasing; and on pp. 138–139 some words of the Biadjoos living west of the Banjar; collected by W. A. Palm. *Cf.* No. 17.
10. Bijvoegsels tot de Beschryving der Sundasche Eilanden, Java, Borneo en Sumatra. (Verhandelingen der Bataviaasch. Genootschap. Deel iii. Batavia. 1781. Pp. 423–444.)
Contains, pp. 436–439, a vocabulary Hollands-Dayaks, as in Nos. 11 and 16.
11. Byvoegsels tot de Beschryving der Sundasche eilanden Java, Borneo en Sumatra. (Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Weetenschappen. Derde Deel. Te Rotterdam. By Reinier Arrenberg, en te Amsterdam. By Johannes Allart. MDCCLXXXVII. Pp. 423–464.)
Contains, pp. 436–439, words of the “Dayakers or Biajos”; 114 words by “Resident Stuart, of Puntiana,” ten days’ journey above Sangouw. *Cf.* No. 16.
12. LEYDEN, J.—On the Language and Literature of the Indo-Chinese Nations. (Asiatic Researches. 10. Calcutta, 1808. Pp. 158–289.)
On pp. 216–217, notes on Biaju, Tirun (or Tedong) and Idan languages of Borneo. No specimens.
13. CRAWFURD, JOHN.—History of the Indian Archipelago, containing an Account of the Manners, Arts, Languages, Religions, Institutions and Commerce of its Inhabitants. With map and engravings. In three volumes. Edinburgh. 1820.
Contains, pp. 125–191, among other vocabularies, one of the Biajuk language.
14. Short Notice concerning the Island of Pulo Nias; from Observations made during a visit to the Island in 1822. (Malayan Miscellanies. Vol. ii. No. 8. Bencoolen. 1822.)
18 pp. Contains, on pp. 13–16, vocabularies of Nias, Batta, Bima, and Lampung; and, on pp. 17–18, “The following is a farther comparative vocabulary of three of the Dayak Languages in the southern part of Borneo.” These are the Biadju, Moorung, and Cupuas. *Cf.* No. 19.
15. B. M. H. Eenige Reizen in de binnenlanden van Borneo. Togt van Banjer naar Becompaij en de kleine Daijak. (Tijdschrift. Ned. Indië. 1824. 1 Jahrg. Vol. ii.)
Contains “Dayak” as name of a province.

16. RADERMACHER, J. C. M.—Bijvoegsels tot de beschrijving der Sundasche eilanden Java, Borneo en Sumatra. (Verhand. Batav. Genootschap. 3 deel. 2 druk. 1824.)
Contains, on pp. 280–281, a vocabulary of about 114 words of the language of the “Daijakers of Biajos” (*i. e.*, Dayaks or Biajus), ten days’ journey above Sangouw, made by Resident Stuart, of Pontianak.
17. RADERMACHER, J. C. M.—Beschrijving van het eiland Borneo, voor zoo ver hetzelfde tot nu bekend is. (Verhand. Batav. Genoots. 2 deel. 3 druk. Batavia, ter Lands Drukkerij. 1826.)
Contains, p. 48, the commonest words (17) in the Banjarees or Banjermasing; and, on p. 63, words (21) of the Biadjoos. Both collected by W. A. Palm. *Cf.* No. 9.
18. BALBI, ADRIEN.—Atlas Ethnographique. Paris. 1826.
Table xl., No. 361, contains Biadjuk or Wyago or Dayak words.
19. MARSDEN, WILLIAM.—On the Polynesian or East-Insular Languages. London. 1834. (Miscellaneous works of William Marsden, F.R.S., &c. London. 1834.)
Contains, pp. 36–37, note on Borneo People and Languages, and, on p. 93, a vocabulary of Sangouw, near Pontiana (from No. 16), and of Biajuk, Murung, and Kupuas, bracketed as Dayak of Borneo (from No. 14).
20. D’EICHTHAL, GUSTAVE.—Histoire et Origine des Foulahs ou Fellans. (Memoires de la Société Enthnologique. I. Paris. 1841.)
xi. + 296. An attempt to connect the Foulah people of West Africa with the people of the Malay Archipelago. Contains, on pp. 195–221, “Vocabulaire comparatif des principales langues de l’archipel Indien,” and, on pp. 247–256, “Vocabulaire comparé de 86 mots semblables de la langue foulah et des principaux dialectes de l’archipel Indien.” Among these languages is the Biajuk of Borneo.
21. Tjerita Jezus Christus, tuntang tjerita sekare rasul; tersalin kapada bahasa Dajak. Batavia. 1842.
Extracts from the Gospels and Hymns in Ngaju. Cited by Hensbroek.
22. Pirä-pirä tjerita bara surat hatalla idja solake. Batavia (Parapattan). 1843.
i. + 39 pp. (History of God’s book, Genesis, chapters 1 to 50.) In Ngaju. Cited by Chijs, 1875, and Hensbroek.
23. (Syllabary and Reading Lessons.) No date, but probably Batavia, 1843.
12 pp. Cited by Hensbroek.
24. Pangajar agama Kristan jaran-a Pamisik Jabbab nyah gawai-a engangüt engangüt. Singapore. 1845.
According to Veth, Borneo, 1856, ii. pp. 233–238, this is in a language of Western Borneo.

25. HARDELAND, A.—Duä tamparae sombajang ; awi August Harde land, pandita. Borneo, ilam bagan hong lewu bintang Pulopetak, 1845.
10 pp. In Ngaju. Cited by Chijs. 1875.
26. HARDELAND, A.—Pirä-pirä njanjian akantara Hatalla. Borneo, injurat hong Pulautelo. 1845.
20 pp. In Ngaju. Cited by Chijs and Hensbroek.
27. Tjerita karadjan hatalla tuntang augh adjar bara surat Hatalla tinei sombajang dan njanjian. Elberfeld. 1845.
History of the Kingdom of God. In Ngaju. Hymns with music.
28. HUPE, C.—Korte Verhandeling over de Goddienst, zeden, enz. der Dajakkers. (Tijdschrift. v. Neerland's Indië. 8st. Jaar. iii. Batavia, 1846.)
Pp. 127-172, 245-280. An account of Ngaju Religion, many specimens of Language, Texts, &c.
29. Surat hapan adjar membasa.
24 pp. Without title-page. Book used for learning to read. In Ngaju. By A. Harde land. Kapstadt (*i. e.*, Cape Town). 1846.
30. KEPPEL, H.—The Expedition to Borneo of H.M.S. 'Dido' for the Suppression of Piracy: with Extracts from the Journal of James Brooke, Esq., of Sarawak. By Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel, R.N. In two volumes. London. Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand. 1846.
xii. + 337 + xxviii. and ix. + 230 + cii. pp. Contains, vol. i., pp. xii.-xxvi., Appendix ii., Philology, with Vocabularies of Sintah, Sow, Sibnaw, Sakarran, Meri, Millanow, Malo, and Kayan.
31. Surat tjerita bara karadjaan Hatalla, tuntang augh adjar bara surat Hatalla, tuntang augh hapan sombajang ; laku-doa ; njanjian.—Ilambagan hong lewu Kapstad, tanah Aprika, awi S. Solomon dan Kolae. Njelo. 1846.
ix. + 221 pp. History and Lessons, with Hymns. In Ngaju. By A. Harde land.
32. Surat akan olo Ngadju hong pulau Borneo. Ilambagan hong lewu Kapstad, tanah Aprika, awi S. Solomon dan Kolae. Njelo. 1846.
iv. + 131 pp. Lessons and History. In Ngaju. By A. Harde land. (Pp. 121-131 are the same as pp. 459-469 in the Notes to New Testament.) *Cf.* No. 35.
33. TEMMINCK, C. J.—Coup-d'œil général sur les possessions neerlandaises dans l'inde archipelagique. Leiden. 1846. Three volumes.
Contains, vol. ii., eight chapters on Borneo, of which ch. vi. gives an account of the population. No vocabularies.
34. KEPPEL, HENDRIK. — Togten naar Borneo, van Jacob Brooke, thans gevestigd te Sarawak ; en van Britsche Oorlogschepen, tot demping der Zeerooverij ; uitgegevn door den Britschen Scheepskapitein Hendrik Keppel.

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xvi. + 373 and x. + 395 pp. Notes on Sarawak tribes, but no vocabularies.

35. Surat brasi Djandji taheta Tuhan dan Djuru-Salamat ikei Jesus Kristus. Injalinan bara pun bahsa, iä tä bara bahsa Hellenes, akan bahsa olo Ngadju, hong pulau Borneo. Ilambazan hong lewu Kapstad, tanah Aprika, awi Pike dan Philip. Njelo. 1846.

iv. + 469 pp. The New Testament in Ngaju. Translated by J. F. Becker and A. Hardeland. At pp. 459-469 an explanation of foreign words, and a description of the Land of Judah, as in pp. 121-131 of No. 32.

36. Pangajar agama Kristen, man inikinik pakata, dipilih doan Kitab Jubata blaka. Singapor. 1847.

viii. + 152 pp. According to Veth, Borneo, 1856, ii. pp. 213-238, this is in a language of Western Borneo.

37. Some Remarks on the Dayaks of Banjarmassing. (Jour Indian Archipelago, i. 1847.)

Pp. 30-34. An account of customs, &c., translated from No. 33.

38. Low, Sir HUGH, K.C.B.—Sarawak, its Inhabitants and Productions. London. 1848.

xxiv. + 416 pp. Contains, p. 173, note on Sea Dayak language.

39. The Virgin Daughter of Sultan Bongsu, a Dayak Tale with a Translation. (Jour. Indian Archipelago. Vol. 2. Singapore, 1848.)

Pp. 758-763. The translation is only an account of the meaning of the story.

40. GRONOVIVS, D. J. VAN DEN DUNGEN.—Zending naar de Soelo Archipel. Verslag, Beschrijving, en Voorstel tot het koloniseeren van het N. O. gedeelte van Borneo. 1848.

MS. This copy contains a Sulu Vocabulary, wanting in the printed paper of 1850 (*cf.* No. 47).

41. BELCHER, Capt. Sir EDWARD.—Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. 'Samarang' in Surveying the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago during the years 1843-46. London. 1848. 2 vols.

Vol. ii. contains a comparative vocabulary of twelve languages, one of which is Sulu, and a comparative table of Suluk, Malay, Dayak, and Tagala.

42. LOGAN, J. R.—The Languages of the Indian Archipelago, a System of Classification and Orthography for Comparative Vocabularies. (Jour. Indian Archipelago. Vol. iii. No. 9, 1849, pp. 203-234, and No. 10, 1849, pp. 637-677.)

Contains Borneo words as illustrations.

43. DALRYMPLE, A.—Essay towards an Account of Sulu. (Jour. Indian Archipelago. Vol. iii. Singapore. 1849.)
Pp. 512-531 and 545-567. A reprint from the 'Oriental Repertory.' Much of the information refers to Borneo. On pp. 549-552, Notes on Language and Literature; and on pp. 558-560 the Sulu names of various articles of commerce.
44. BURNS, R.—A Vocabulary of the Kayan Language of the North-west of Borneo. (Jour. Indian Archipelago. Vol. iii., No. 3. March, 1849.)
10 pp. (182-192). 854 words from the Rejang and Bintulu Rivers.
45. KESSEL, O. VAN.—Statistische Aanteekeningen omtrent het Stroomgebied der Rivier Kapoeas. Westerafdeeling van Borneo. (Indisch Archief I Jahrg, 1849, pp. 165-204.)
Contains on pp. 202-203 sixty-eight words in Dutch and five Borneo languages. These are named: (1) North-western Race; (2) Malay Race; (3) Pari Race, Punans, Mankettans, Wutt, and Ott. It is not clear what is meant by the North-western Race, but as these speakers occupy the basins of the Sambas, Landak, Serawak, Sadong, and Sikaijam Rivers, the Land Dayaks are probably meant.
46. BECKER, J. F.—Het district Poeloepetak, zuid en ost Kust van Borneo. (Indisch Archief, i. 1849.)
On p. 423, note on meaning of name "Dayak."
47. GRONOVIVS, J. D. VAN DEN DUNGEN.—Bijdrage tot de Kennis van den Soeloeschen Archipel uit het Verslag van . . . over zijne missie in 1848. (Tijdschrif. v. Neerlands Indië, ii. 1850, pp. 58-70.)
This is apparently the printed version of No. 40. It does not contain the vocabulary.
48. LYNDEN, D. W. C.—Aanteekening over de landen van het stroomgebied der Kapoeas. (Nat. Tijdschrif. v. Ned. Indië, ii. 1851.)
Pp. 537-636. Contains a note on the word "Dayak."
49. CRAWFURD, JOHN.—A Grammar and Dictionary of the Malay Language, with a Preliminary Dissertation. In two volumes. London. 1852.
Contains Vol. i., pp. lxxvii.-lxxxiv., a discussion on the Borneo languages. On p. ccv. a vocabulary of Kayan compared with Malay, Javanese, and other Indonesian languages.
50. GABELENTZ, H. C. VON DER.—Beiträge zur Sprachenkunde. Erstes Heft. Grammatik der Dajak-Sprache. Leipzig. F. M. Brockhaus. 1852.
48 pp. A grammar and syntax of Ngaju, source not stated. At pp. 44-48 are the Paternoster, Parable of the Prodigal Son, and a Hymn.
51. Pematja'an jang gampang guna akan anak skola. Bandjermasin. 1852.
48 pp. Rhenish Miss. Soc.
52. Ini ada satoe ingetan dari Toehan Allah poenja baik dan tjinta. Bandjermasin. 1853.

53. Kitab jang terseboet sohbat orang berdosa. Bandjermasin. 1853.
64 pp. Rhenish Miss. Soc.
54. SCHWANER, L. M.—Borneo. Beschrijving van het stroomgebied van den Barito en reizen langs eenige voornam rivieren van het zo. gedeelten van Latu Land. Amsterdam. 1853.
Contains various short notes on language.
55. Surat rinting agama. Bandjermasin. 1854.
115 pp. In Ngaju. Rhenish Miss. Soc. Cited by Chijs.
56. VETH, PIETER JAN.—Borneo's Westerafdeeling, geographisch, statistisch, historisch, voorafgegaan door eene algemeene schets des ganschen eilands. Zaltbommel. 2 Deelen. 1854-56.
Contains a list of publications on Borneo.
57. Roepa-roepa tahlil atau njanjian orang Kristen bagi Allah. Bandjermasin. 1855.
viii. + 117 pp. Rhenish Miss. Soc.
58. CUARTERON, CARLO.—Spiegazione e traduzione dei xiv quadri relativi alle isole di Salibaboo, Talaor, Sanguey, Nanuse, Mindanao, Celebes, Borneo, Balsalatolis, Tambisan, Sulu, Toolyan e Labuan . . . Coll' appendice di un vocabolario malese, suluano, tagalese, &c. Roma. 1855.
viii. + 227 pp. Appendix contains a Sulu Vocabulary.
59. Sūrat djumala augh bara surat hatalla awang Kampili. 1855.
182 pp. Rhenish Miss. Soc.
60. Grammatik der Pulopetak-Dajacksprache für Anfanger. Barmen. 1856.
47 pp. Printed by J. F. Steinhaus. By Missions Inspektor Wallman in Barmen.
61. HOEFEN, C. VAN.—Surat serita akan anak olo idjä radjin membasa. Ilambagan djari handuä tingkat. Bandjermasin. 1856.
179 pp. A second edition, 1867, 190 pp. Cf. No. 98.
62. CRAWFURD, JOHN.—A Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Islands and Adjacent Countries. London. 1856.
459 pp. On pp. 57-66, an account of Borneo; on pp. 68-72, a notice of Brunei; on p. 377, Sarawak; on pp. 127-135, Dayak.
63. Surat hurup hapa madjar anak olo membasa. Bandjermasin. 1857.
24 pp. Rhenish Miss. Soc. 3rd edit. 1865.
64. KESSEL, OSCAR V.—Ueber die Volkstamme von Borneo. (Zeitschrift f. Allg. Erdkunde N. F. 3. Berlin. 1857.)
Pp. 377-410. A classification of Borneo people on p. 380. No vocabularies.

65. HARDELAND, A.—Versuch einer grammatik der Dajack-schen Sprache, Amsterdam. Frederik Muller. Druck von C. A. Spin & Sohn. 1858.
viii. + 374 pp. This is the fullest grammar of any Borneo language and relates to Ngaju. Pp. 211–374 contain text and translation with notes of the “Augh olo Balian” used at the Death Feast.
66. DENNINGER, E.—Genesis in het Sihongsch. 1.
80 pp. No title-leaf. Rhenish Miss. Soc. Bandjermasin. 1858. Incomplete, containing only Chaps. i.–xxvi. 5.
67. Surat rinting agama iä tä surat batang adjar tuntang surat njanji tuntang surat lakudoa. Bandjermasin.
51 + 43 + 31 pp. No date. Rhenish Miss. Soc. Cited by Chijs as 1858.
68. Surat brasih Djandji idjä solake. Bagi idjä solake : karà surat sarita. Injalinan bara puna basae akan basan olo ngadju hong pulau Borneo. Ilambagan hapan Balandjan olo Kristen hong tanah Balanda (Nederlandsche Bijbelgenootschap) hong lewu Amsterdam. Awi tuan Spin, tukang malambagan. 1858.
768 pp. Translation of the Old Testament—Genesis to Esther. Ngaju. By A. Hardeland.
69. Surat brasih Djandji idjä solake. Bagi idjä duä : kara surat njanji, surat adjar tuntang surat nabi. Injalinan bara puna basae akan basan olo ngadju hong pulau Borneo. Ilambagan hapan Balandjan olo Kristen hong tanah Balanda (Nederlandsche Bijbelgenootschap) hong lewu Amsterdam. Awi tuan Spin, tukang malambagan. 1858.
iv. + 568 pp. Translation of the Old Testament—Job to Malachi. Ngaju. By A. Hardeland.
70. CRESPIGNY, C. A. C.—Notes on Borneo: Ascent of the River Limbang; Visit to Maludu Bay. (Proc. Roy. Geographical Soc. ii. 1858.)
Pp. 342. Contains pp. 347–349, Note on the Dusun Language. Quoted by Ling Roth, ii. 273.
71. CRESPIGNY, C. DE.—Reisen im nördlichen Theile der Insel Borneo (Nach dem in den *Straits Times* (Singapore) publicirten Journal desselben mitgetheilt von Prof. C. Ritter. (Zeitsch. für. allgem. Erdkunde. Berlin. 1858.)
Pp. 325–339. Notes on tribes, but no vocabularies.
72. Surat brasih Djandji taheta Tuhan tuntang Djuru-Salamat ita Jesus Kristus. Injalinan bara puna basae akan basan olo ngadju hong pulau Borneo. Ilambagan hapan balandjan olo Kristen hong tanah Balanda (Nederlandsche Bijbelgenootschap) hong lewu Amsterdam. Awi tuan Metzler tuntang Basting, tukang malambagan. 1858.
iv. + 541 pp. The New Testament in Ngaju.

73. Bibel, iä ta: hapus surat Hatalla idjä brasih, djandji idjä solake tuntang djandji taheta. Injalinan bara puna basae akan basan olo ngadju hong pulau Borneo. Ilambagan hapan balandjan olo Kristen hong tanah Balanda (Nederlandsche Bijbelgenootschap) hong lewu Amsterdam. Awi tuan Spin, Metzler tuntang Basting, tukang malambagan. 1858.
1336 + 541 pp. The whole Bible in Ngaju comprising the three preceding portions bound in one volume, the Old Testament with continuous pagination.
74. Dajacksch-Deutsches Wörterbuch. Bearbeitet und herausgegeben im Auftrage und auf Kosten der Niederländischen Bibelgesellschaft. Amsterdam, Frederik Muller. Druck von C. A. Spin & Sohn. 1859.
viii. + 638 pp. Ngaju Dictionary, by A. Hardeland.
75. WESTER, H.—Barang hikajat jang terlebeh goena deri dalam Kitab Allah ija itoe segala soerat perdjandji-an lama dan baroe di-ator dalam pertanyaan dan penjahoetan. Tersalin deri bahasa Hollanda dalam bahasa Melajoe. 4th edit. Bandjermasin. 1859.
43 pp. Malay. Rhenish Miss. Soc.
76. Roepa-roepa tahlil atau njanjian orang Kristen bagi Allah. Bandjermasin. 1860.
104 pp. Rhenish Miss. Soc.
77. Surat tjerita akan anak-anak mengadji. Bandjermasin. 1860.
52 pp. Rhenish Miss. Soc.
78. Toehan Jesus menarima orang berdosa. Bandjermasin. 1860.
84 pp. Rhenish Miss. Soc.
79. Penoendjoekan bagaimana orang misti sombahjang. Tjitakan jang Katiga. Bandjermasin. 1861.
38 pp. Rhenish Miss. Soc.
80. Soerat hoeroef pakei akan mengadjar anak anak membatja. Bandjermasin. 1861.
24 pp. Cf. also No. 97 and No. 105.
81. CHALMERS, Rev. WM.—A Vocabulary of English, Malay, and Sarāwak Dayaks. Canterbury: Printed at St. Augustine's College Press. 1861.
ii. + 70 pp. The Malay is that of Sarāwak, with a few words marked as Sibuyow Dayak. The Dayak is the Sentah Land Dayak, on the Southern Branch of the Sarawak River, but a few words are marked as belonging to the dialect of the Western Branch.
82. CHALMERS, W.—Surat Peminyuh Daya Sarawak. Singapore. 1862.

83. ST. JOHN, SPENSER.—Life in the Forests of the Far East. Two volumes. London. 1862.

Contains the following vocabularies in Vol. ii. :—

Appendix A, pp. 383–389. Dayak Languages. Sambas to Batang Lupar. (Sarawak, Sadong, Lara, and Sibuyau (87 words), by Rev. W. Chalmers.)

Pp. 390–391. Sabuyau, Lara, Salakau, and Lundu (44 words), by Rev. W. Gomez.

Appendix B, pp. 392–398. Sea Dayak and Malau (117 words), from material by Mr. Brereton.

Appendix C, pp. 399–406. Languages of Tribes between the Rejang and Baram—Milanau, Kayan, and Pakatan (112 words).

Appendix D, pp. 407–416. Languages of Northern Borneo—Ida'an, Bisaya, Adang (Murut) (90 words).

Appendix E, pp. 417–420. Lanun (85 words).

Also Vol. i., pp. 78, 194, 321, 383, Notes on Various Languages.

84. LATHAM, R. G.—Elements of Comparative Philology. London. 1862.

Chap. xlvii., pp. 305–318. Languages of Borneo, &c., to Ceram. On pp. 306–307 are vocabularies of Sangouw, Biajuk, Murung, and Kupuas (quoted from Nos. 11 and 14); and of Sintah, Sow, Sibnow, Sakarran, Meri, Millanow, and Malo from No. 30; and of Kayan from No. 44. On pp. 316–319 is a vocabulary of Dayak compared with other languages.

85. McDougall, F. F., Bishop of Labuan.—On the Wild Tribes of the North-west Coast of Borneo. (Transactions Ethnological Society, ii. 1863.)

24 pp. Contains, p. 26, Note on Language.

86. McDougall, Bishop.—A Catechism of the Christian Religion in English and Malay for the Use of the Missions of the Church in Borneo. . . . London. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. (Oxford Printed.)

115 pp. No date. Malay and English on opposite pages. Apparently in Sarawak Malay.

87. Ini hikayat sa-orang kanak-kanak jang bernama Henri serta dengan pengasohnja. Bandjermasin. 1863.

56 pp. Rhenish Miss. Soc.

88. Ingil Isa Almasih tuhan kami ti di-surat S. Markus. The Gospel according to St. Mark, translated out of the original Greek into Dyak. Nottingham. Printed by Dearden and Son for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. MDCCCLXIV.

75 pp. In Sea Dayak.

89. GRANT, C. T. C.—A Tour among the Dyaks of Sarawak, Borneo, in 1858. With additional Notes up to 1864. London. 1864.

Contains two chapters on the Dayak language by W. Chalmers. Cited and quoted by Ling Roth, ii. 267–269.

90. BRAIDWOOD, PETER M.—The Physiological Actions of Dajaksch, an Arrow Poison Used in Borneo. (Edinburgh Medical Journal, 1864.)
Contains note on name Dajak on p. 12.
91. BRAIDWOOD, PETER M.—(?) (Medical Centralblatt, No. 41, 1864.)
Reference to Dayak.
92. CHALMERS, Rev. WM., of the Sarawak Mission.—Some Account of the Land Dyaks of Upper Sarawak. Reprinted from the Occasional Papers of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. Singapore: Printed at the Mission Press.
No date. 12 pp.
93. HÖEFEN, C. VAN.—Doewa kali 52 tjeritaän toematan di Kitab Allah. Bandjermasin. 1865.
245 pp. Rhenish Miss. Soc.
94. HÖEFEN, C. VAN.—Surat serita bara surat aūgh hatalla. Ilambagan handuae tingkat. 2 druk. Bandjermasin. 1865.
242 pp. Rhenish Miss. Soc. 2nd edit.
95. Surat hūrūp hapa madjar anak olo membasa. Ilambagan hantelo tingkat. 3 druk. Bandjermasin. 1865.
28 pp.
96. BROOKE, CHARLES (now His Highness the Rajah).—Ten Years in Sarawak. With an Introduction by H.H. the Rajah Sir James Brooke. 2 vols. London. 1866.
Contains, i. p. 50, Note on Language. †Quoted by Ling Roth, ii. 271.
97. Soerat hoeroef pekei akan mengadjar anak-anak membatja. Tjitakan jang katiga kali. Bandjermasin. 1867.
24 pp. Another edition of No. 80.
98. HÖEFEN, C. VAN.—Surat serita akan anak olo idjä radjin membasa. Ilambagan djari handua tingkat. 2 druk. Bandjermasin. 1867.
190 pp. Rhenish Miss. Soc. 2nd edit. Cf. No. 61.
99. KATER, C.—De Dajaks van Sidin (uittreksel uit eene Reisbeschrijving van Pontianak naar Sidin in April, 1865). (Tijdsch v. Ind. Taal. 16, 1867, pp. 183–188.)
Contains a few words from the Rivers Sidin and Pawan in East Sambas.
100. TAMAT, JOHN.—A Vocabulary of English, Malay, and Melano. Sarawak. 1867.
19 pp.
101. KATER, C.—Iets over de bij de Dajaks in de Westerafdeeling van Borneo zoo gezochte tempajans of tadjau's. (Tijd. v. Ind. Taal. 16, 1867.)
Pp. 438–449. Names and descriptions of the earthen jars called "tempayan" or "tajau."

102. RIEDEL, J. G. F.—Bijdrage tot de kennis der Talen en Dialecten, voorkomende op de eilanden Luzon of Lesoeng, Panai of Ilong-ilong, Balangingi, Solog, Sangi, alsmede op Noord- en Midden-Celebes. (Verhandelingen der Bataaviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten, &c., xxxiii. 1868.)
Pp. 1-44. Contains texts in Balangingi and Solog languages of the Sulu Archipelago.
103. Roepa-roepa tahlil atau njanjian orang Kristen bagi Allah. Tjitakan jang katiga kali. Bandjermasin. 1868.
vi. + 76 pp. Rhenish Miss. Soc.
104. Soerat jang menerangkan roepa boemi akan orang muda jang soeka mengadji. Bandjermasin. 1869.
34 pp. Rhenish Miss. Soc.
105. Soerat hoeroef pakei akan mengadjar anakanak membatja. Bandjermasin. 1869.
A later edition of Nos. 80 and 97.
106. PERELAER, M. T. H.—Ethnographische beschrijving der Dayaks. Zalt Bommel. 1871.
Contains note on meaning of word "Dayak."
107. LESART.—(?) (Globus, vol. xx. No. 17, 1871.)
On p. 259, reference to name "Dayak."
108. WALLACE, ALFRED RUSSEL. —The Malay Archipelago. London. 1872. 3rd edition.
Appendix contains vocabularies of Sula (*i. e.* Sulu) and Bajau.
109. CRESPIGNY, C. DE.—On Northern Borneo. (Proc. Roy. Geographical Soc. 1872.)
Contains, on pp. 179-183, Vocabularies of North Bornean Languages. These are:—1. Brunei low dialect. 2. Bisaya. 3. Murut Padass. 4. Murut Trusan. 5. Dali Dusun (*i. e.* Dusun), near Limbang.
110. TIEDTKE, K. W.—Woordenlijst der Sampitsche en Katingansche taal. Batavia: Bruining & Wijt. 1872. (Also in Verhandeling v. h. Bataviasch Genootschap, 36, 1872.)
i. + 93 pp. A vocabulary—Malay, Sampit, Katingan, and Dutch.
111. MEYER, A. B.—Ein Beitrag zu der Kenntniss der Sprachen auf Mindanao, Solog. (Tijdschrift v. Taal, &c., 20, 1873, pp. 449-454.)
Contains vocabulary in Moro-Joloano and sentences collected by Dr. Meyer in 1872.
112. (Injil Isa Almesih tuhan kite ti di-tulis S. Lukas. Printed at the Mission Press, Sarawak. MDCCCLXXIV.)
This title is conjectural only. The translation, in Sea Dayak, by Rev. W. R. Mesney, is mentioned in Historical Catalogue of Bible Society's Library.
113. CRESPIGNY, C. DE.—On the Milanows of Borneo. (Journal Anthropological Inst. v. 1876.)
On pp. 36-7 a vocabulary of Malanau (District of Mukat, *i. e.* Mukah).

114. Injil Isa Almesih tuhan kite ti di-tulis S. Johan. Printed at the Mission Press, Sarawak. MDCCCLXXVII.
No pagination. The Gospel of St. John in Sea Dayak, translated by Rev. W. R. Mesney.
115. Kerja Rasul. Sarawak. Printed at the Mission Press for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1877.
No pagination. The Acts in Sea Dayak, translated by Rev. J. Perham.
116. PERHAM, Rev. J. — The Song of the Dayak Head Feast. (Jour. Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Society, No. 2, 1878.)
Pp. 123–135.
117. CUST, ROBERT N.—A Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies. London. 1878.
On p. 140, twelve Borneo languages are mentioned. The reference is only to Burns (44), Crawford (49); Latham (84), the Bible (73), Gabelentz (50), Harde land (74), and Tiedtke (110).
118. Injil agah Salamat. (Sentah Dialect.) Sarawak. Printed at the Mission Press for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1879.
166 pp. Selections from the Gospels.
119. Surat S. Jakob. Surat S. Pitrus i. Surat S. Pitrus ii. Surat S. Joan i. Surat S. Joan ii. Surat S. Joan iii.
No pagination. No title-page. The Epistles of James, 1 and 2 Peter, 1, 2, and 3 John, translated into Sea Dayak by Rev. J. Perham. (Sarawak, 1879. 56 pp.)
120. Palisang oloh Kristen manintu lewu sorga, tumon djetä injarita awi John Bunjan. Bandjermasin. Ilambagan awi Rijnsch Zending-Genootschap, 1879.
104 pp. 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' Translated into Ngaju.
121. SWETTENHAM, F. A. — Comparative Vocabulary of the Dialects of some of the Wild Tribes inhabiting the Malayan Peninsula, Borneo, &c. Collected and Compiled for the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. (Jour. Straits Branch of the Roy. Asiatic Society, No. 5, June, 1880. Singapore.) Pp. 125–156.
The Borneo dialects are :—1, 2. Iranun (Illanun) and Dusun of Tampassuk River, and 3. Bulud-Opie of Sigaliud River, Sandakan, by W. H. Treacher. 4. Sulus, by Anson Cowie. 5, 6, 7, 8. Kian, Punan, Melano, and Bukutan (*i. e.* Bakatan) Dayak, by Rev. J. Holland. 9. Land Dayak, by Rev. J. L. Zehnder. 10. Balau Dayak, by Rev. J. Holland. (A correction of the last list in Jour. Str. Br. 6, pp. 293–294.)
122. PERHAM, Rev. J.—A Sea Dayak Tradition of the Deluge and Consequent Events. (Jour. Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Society, No. 6, 1880.)
Pp. 289–291.

123. Surat Zabor. The Psalms translated into Sea Dayak. By the Rev. J. Perham, late student of Augustine's College, S. P. G. Missionary in Sarawak. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
178 pp. Undated, but said in the Bible Society's catalogue to have been printed in 1880.
124. Kitab 'sa malanunkai wet Moses. Bandjermasin.
No date. In Ngaju. Cited by Chijs, 1880.
125. PERELAER, M. T. H.—Borneo van Zuid naar Noord. Ethnographische roman. Rotterdam. 1881.
2 vols. On p. 149, a note on the origin of the word "Dayak."
126. PERHAM, Rev. J.—Petara or Sea Dayak Gods. (Jour. Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Society, No. 8, 1881.)
Pp. 133-152.
127. BOCK, CARL.—The Head Hunters of Borneo: a Narrative of Travel. London. 1881.
Pp. xvi. + 344. Contains, pp. 334-335, a short vocabulary of the Long Wai (Dayak) dialect. (145 words.)
128. Soerat hikajat djamaätjna Kristus. Tersalin darö bahasa Duits ka-pada bahasa Malajoe. Bandjermasin. 1881.
129. MEYER, A. B.—Ueber die Namen, Papúa, Dajak und Alfuren. Wien. 1882. (Aus dem Jahrgange 1882 der Sitzungsberichte der phil.-hist. Classe der Kais. Akademie der Wissenschaften (ci. Bd., 1 Hft., S. 537) besonders abgedruckt.)
18 pp. The name Dajak is dealt with on pp. 9-13 and 16-18.
130. BOCK, CARL.—Bei den Kopffägern. 1882.
131. UFFORD, QUARLES VAN.—Bemerkungen. (Tijdschrift v. het Aandr. Genoots. te Amsterdam, vi. 1882.)
132. MICHIELSEN, W. J. M.—Verslag einer reis door de bovendistricten der Sampit-en Katinganrivieren in 1880. (Tijdschrift v. Taal, &c., 28, 1883, pp. 1-87.)
Contains note on language on p. 70.
133. BOCK, C.—Hoved-jaegerne paa Borneo . . . Oversat aefter den engelske original ved B. Geelmuyden. Kristiana. 1883.
Pp. xiv. + 278.
134. DENISON, N.—Journal (from 29th April to 25th May, 1872) when on a Trip from Sarawak to Meri, on the North-west Coast of Borneo in the Brunei Territory. (Jour. Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Society, No. 10, 1883, pp. 173-188.)
Notes on the Milanos. Nothing about languages.
135. PERHAM, Rev. J.—Sea Dayak Religion. (Jour. Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Society, No. 10, 1883.)
Pp. 213-243.

136. FERGUSON, A. M.—Notes Illustrating the Changes which Consonants undergo in passing from one Malayan Dialect to Another. (Jour. Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Society, No. 12, 1884, pp. 233–244.)
137. J. K.—Dictionary of the Sea Dayak Language. Kuching, Sarawak.
In Library of the Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Society. Cf. Journal, No. 12, 1884, p. xxiv.
138. MARRE, ARISTIDE.—Aperçu philologique sur les affinités de la langue Malgache avec le Javanais, le Malais, et les autres principaux idiomes de l'archipel Indien. (Travaux de la 6e session du Congrès international des Orientalistes à Leide.) Leide. E. J. Brill, 1884.
160 pp. A comparison of Malagasy with the languages of the Indian Archipelago, among which is the "Dayak" (*i. e.* Ngaju).
139. GRABOWSKY, F.—Familie, Verwandtschaft und Freundschaft bei den Olo Ngadju in Süd Ost Borneo.
140. GRABOWSKY, F.—Reisen in Süd Ost Borneo. Berlin. 1884.
141. BAKKER, H. P. A.—Het Rijk Sanggau. (Tijdschrift v. Ind. Taal, &c., 29, 1884.)
Pp. 353–463. Nothing about the language.
142. HAYNES, T. H.—English, Sulu, and Malay Vocabulary. (Jour. Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Soc., No. 16, 1885, and No. 18, 1886.)
143. PERHAM, Rev. J.—Sea Dayak Religion. (Jour. Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Soc., No. 14, 1885.)
Pp. 287–304.
144. GROOT, J. J. M. DE.—Het Kongsî wezen van Borneo. 'Gravenhage. 1885.
145. AERNOUT, W.—Een woordenlijstje der Tidoengsche taal. (Indische Gids. 7 Jaargang. I. Amsterdam. 1885. Pp. 536–550.)
W. Aernout was Controleur at Moera Teweh.
146. MONTANO, M. LE Dr. J.—Rapport à M. le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique sur une mission aux îles Philippines et en Malaisie (1879–1881). (Archives des Missions scientifiques et littéraires, 3me Sér. Tome 11.) Paris, Imprimerie Nationale. 1885.
209 pp. Contains, pp. 152–155, notes on the languages of Bulud-upi and Sulu, and, on pp. 162–169, vocabularies of the same languages; also, on pp. 172–185, a Sulu vocabulary slightly differing.
147. CROCKER, WM. M.—Exhibition of Ethnological Objects from Borneo. (Jour. Anthropological Institute, xv. 1886.)
Pp. 424. Contains, p. 425, note on Milanow Language. Reprinted by Ling Roth, ii. 272.

148. MONTANO, J.—Voyage au Philippines et en Malaisie. . . . Paris. 1886.
Pp. viii. + 351. Descriptions of people. No linguistics.
149. PERHAM, Rev. J.—Klieng's War Raid to the Skies; a Dayak Myth. (Jour. Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Society, No. 16, 1886.)
Pp. 265-288.
150. BOCK, CARL.—Reis in Oost- en Zuid-Borneo van Koetei naar Banjermassin, Ondernomen . . . in 1879 en 1880. Met historisch inleiding over Koetei . . . door P.J.B.C. Robide van der Aa. s'Gravenhage. 1887.
Pp. lxxi. + 129. On pp. 112-123, Appendix B, De talen der Dajaks met een Longwaisch Woordenlijstje, a combination of the list in No. 127, with a MS. voc. by v. d. Wall.
151. PERHAM, Rev. J.—Manangism in Borneo. (Jour. Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Society, No. 19, 1887.)
Pp. 87-103. With native versions of chants, &c. Reference to Manang language on p. 90.
152. Land Dayak. Injil Tuhan Isa Almesih penubos-ta, San Lukas. Sarawak. Printed at the Mission Press. 1887.
124 pp. Translated by Rev. C. W. Fowler.
153. Injil munda San Markus.
72 pp. Without title-page. Uniform with preceding. S. Mark in Land Dayak, translated by Rev. C. W. Fowler.
154. Surat Pengajaran Christian Rumah St. Francis. Kanowit, A.D. 1887.
128 pp. Cyclostyle. Catholic Catechism and Instruction in Sea Dayak.
155. (The Liturgical Epistles and Gospels in Land Dayak.)
According to Bible Society's Catalogue, these were translated and printed by C. W. Fowler at Quop in 1888.
156. (The Liturgical Epistles in Sea Dayak.)
According to Bible Society's Catalogue, the S. P. C. K. published the Liturgical Epistles translated by J. Perham in 1888.
157. TROMP, H.—Dajakken-Gedichte. (Globus, liii. 1888.)
Pp. 218-220.
158. SCHAANK, S. H.—Iets over de Dajaksche Sterrekunde. (Tijdsch. v. Indische Taal, 32, 1889.)
Pp. 435-437. The note is addressed from Pemangkat, at the mouth of the Sambas River.
159. Tanya-saut, iya nya, surat ti diletak ka dipelajar ulih samoa orang apin sida dibai ngadap tuan bishop awak ka di-tetap. Sarawak. Printed at the Mission Press. 1889.
36 pp. The Church Catechism in Sea Dayak.
160. HAMER, C. DEN.—Proeve eener vergelijkende woordenlijst van zes in de Z. O. afdeeling van Borneo voorkomende taaltakken. (Tijdschrift v. Indisch Taal, &c., 32, 1889.)
Pp. 453-487. Contains, on pp. 455-486, Vocabularies of Biadju, Lawangan, Maanjan, Siang = Dusun, Tidoeng, and Solok.

161. KERN, H.—Taalkundige gegevens ter bepaling van het Stamland der Maleisch-Polynesische Volken. (Verslagen en Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeeling Letterkunde. 3de Reeks, Deel vi. Amsterdam, Johannes Müller. 1889.)
18 pp. (270–287) and six appendices of animal and plant names, &c., in dialects of the Indo-Pacific, among which are Ngadju-Dayak, Ot-Danum, Lawangan, Maanjan, Siangsch, and Tidungsch.
162. Telusor di-puntang ari surat jako Allah taala. Short summary of Old Testament History in Dayak. Sarawak. Printed at the Mission Press. 1889.
36 pp. In Sea Dayak.
163. Tabai de Toovenaar. Schets van Dajaksche zeden. (Tijdsch. v. Ned. Indie, 1890.)
Pp. 57–69.
164. TREACHER, W. H.—British Borneo: Sketches of Brunai, Sarawak, Labuan, and North Borneo. (Jour. Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Society, No. 20, 1889, and No. 21, 1890.)
Notes on Tribes. No vocabularies.
165. SKERTCHLY, SYDNEY B. J., F.G.S., M.A.I. — On Fire-making in North Borneo. (Jour. Anthropol. Inst. xix. 1890, pp. 445–452.)
Contains names and descriptions of Fire-making implements.
166. FOKKER, A. A.—Korte aantekeningen over het Behé-Dajaks. (Tijdschrift voor het binnenlandsch bestuur. iv. Batavia, 1890, p. 344.)
I have been unable to refer to this book.
167. Doea kali 52 tjeritaan deri dalam Kitab Allah, ija itoe soerat perdjandjian lama dan perdjanjian baharoe. Tjitakan jang ka-lima Di-kaloearkan oleh Rijnsch Zending-Genootschap. Bandjermasin. Rob. Hennemann & Co. 1890.
350 pp. The Calw Bible Stories in Malay.
168. Portions of the Book of Common Prayer. Sea Dayak. Surat Sembayang: iya nya, Sembayang pagi, sembayang lemai, enggo sakramen baptisa, enggo sakramen eukarista, enggo adat sembayang lain ti di-kena dalam greja. Sarawak. Printed at the Mission Press. 1891.
140 pp. Bound with this are pages 67 to 230 (containing the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels from an earlier edition (1888?)).
169. ROTH, H. LING. The Natives of Borneo. Edited from the Papers of the late Brooke Low, Esq. (Journal Anthropol. Inst. xxi. 1891, pp. 110–137; xxii. 1892, pp. 22–64.)
Accounts of customs, &c., with native names.
170. Berichten der Rheinisch Missions Gesellschaft. Barmen. 1891.
Contains, pp. 68–84, notes on the people of Katingan.

171. Pantun. Sarawak. Printed at the Mission Press. 1891.
Hymns in Sea Dayak.
172. GRABOWSKY, F.—Die Theogenie der Dajaken auf Borneo.
Nach eigenen Aufzeichnungen und der vorhandenen
Litteratur. (Inter. Archiv. f. Ethnographie v. 1892.)
Pp. 116–133.
173. (The Psalms in Sea Dayak. Translated by Rev. J.
Perham.)
According to the Bible Society's Catalogue, this was a reprint
by Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1892.
174. Selection of Words from Marsden's Dictionary. Kuching,
Sarawak. Printed and published at the 'Sarawak
Gazette' Office by Domingo J. J. Rodrigues, Govern-
ment Printer.
64 pp. Containing some Maloh words and their Malay
equivalents. Presented to the Sarawak Museum by Van
Velthuysen, Esq., Controleur of the Upper Kapuas. N. I. G.
1893.
The Malay and English printed, the Maloh in MS.
175. Surat Rasul Paulus ngagai Orang Roma enggau dua surat
iya ngagai Orang Korintus. 1893. Printed by the
'Ealing Press,' S. P. G. Mission, Sarawak.
Romans and 1 and 2 Corinthians in Sea Dayak.
176. HOSE, C.—A Journey up the Baram River to Mount
Dulit and the Highlands of Borneo. (Geographical
Journal, i. 1893.)
Contains a vocabulary of nine words in Kayan, Kenniah,
Punan, Kalabit, Narom, Sibop, Brunei Malay, and Malay.
Vocabulary reprinted by Ling Roth, ii. ciii. See No. 182.
177. HOSE, C.—The Natives of Borneo. (Journal Anthropol.
Inst. xxiii. 1893, pp. 156–172.)
178. COWIE, ANDSON.—English-Sulu-Malay Vocabulary, with
useful Sentences, Tables, &c. Edited by W. C. Cowie.
British North Borneo Co. 1893.
288 pp.
179. GUPPY, H. B.—The Polynesians and their Plant-names.
(Jour. of Trans. of Victoria Institute. London. 1895.)
36 pp. Contains Bornean plant-names.
180. KUKENTHAL, WILLY.—Ergebnisse einer zoologischen For-
schungsreise in den Molukken und Borneo. (Abhand-
lungen der Senkenbergische Naturforschende Gesell-
schaft. Frankfurt a/Main. 1896.)
181. DAPPEREN, J. W. VAN.—Ueber die Maragong (Nord
Borneo). (Bulletin des Kolonial Museums. Haarlem.
1896.)
Contains a vocabulary. I have not been able to refer to
this work.

182. ROTH, HENRY LING.—The Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo. With a Preface by Andrew Lang. 2 vols. London: Truslove & Hanson. 1896.

xxxii. + 464 pp. and iv. + 302 + cexl. pp.

Contains:—

- Vol. i. pp. 39–43, chapter ii. The Misuse of the Word Dyak. pp. 164–241, chapters viii., ix. Religion (with Texts and Translations). pp. 299–358, chapter xii. Legends. pp. 368–371. Riddles, &c.
- Vol. ii. pp. 174–183. The Song of the Sea Dyak Head Feast. (Reprint from No. 116.) pp. 266–278, chapter xxvii. Language, Names, Colours. pp. 287–293. Alleged Native Writing in Borneo.
- Appendices, pp. i.–xliv. Sea Dyak (Rejang and Batang Lupar District). Malay and English Vocabulary, with examples showing the words in use. From the Notes of Mr. H. Brooke Low.
- pp. xlv.–xlvi. A Vocabulary collected by the late H. Brooke Low. (The locality not specified in the MS., but Mr. Hose informs me the vocabulary is that of a dialect of a Rejang River Tribe.—H. L. R.*)
- pp. xlvii.–xciii. A collection of vocabularies made by the late H. Brooke Low. (Malay colloquial, Kanowit, Kyan, Bintulu, Punan, and Matu.)
- pp. xciv.–xcviii. Vocabularies of North Bornean Languages. Collected by Lieut. C. de Crespigny, R.N. (A reprint of Nos. 109 and 113.)
- pp. xcix.–cii. A collection of 43 words in use in twenty-four different districts made by the Rev. Chas. Hupé, of the Rheinische Mission. (English, Malay, Buginese, Banjerese, Dayak Pulopetak, D. Karangan, D. Sinding and Meratei, D. Kajan, D. Sau, D. Bulau, D. Meri, D. Lundu, D. Bintulu, D. Millanau and Muka, D. Berang and Sabungo, D. Bukar, D. Santan and Gurgo, D. Sinan, D. Sumpo, D. Budanok, D. Stang, D. Sibugau, D. Tubbia, D. Sabutan, D. Sering, Gugu and Matan.)
- p. ciii. A short collection made by Chas. Hose, Esq. (A reprint of No. 176.)
- pp. civ.–cviii. A Vocabulary of the Kayan Language of the North-west of Borneo. By R. Burns, Esq. (A reprint of No. 44.)
- pp. cix.–cxxx. St. John's Vocabularies. (A reprint from No. 83.)
- pp. cxxxii.–clvi. Vocabulary of English and Sarawak Dyaks. By the Rev. Wm. Chalmers. (A reprint of No. 81, with the Malay omitted.)
- pp. clvii.–clx. Vocabularies collected through the efforts of the Hon. F. A. Swettenham. (A reprint of No. 121.)

183. KÜHR, E. L. M.—Schetsen uit Borneo's Westerafdeeling. (Bijdragen tot de Taal, Land, &c., Ned. Indië, The Hague. 1896.)

Pp. 62–88 and 214–239. Contains short texts.

* This is a mistake. The vocabulary really came from the Malay Peninsula. See No. 215 of this Bibliography.

184. (Revision of St. Mark's Gospel in 1896.) Sea Dayak.
Bible Society's Catalogue.
185. Surat Rasul San Paulus ngagai Timotius, Titus enggau Pilimon. Surat ngagai orang Ibrani. Kuching. Printed at the S. P. G. Press. Sarawak. 1896.
48 pp. No title-leaf, but title printed on cover. The Epistles of Paul to Timothy, Titus, and Philemon, and the Epistle to the Hebrews in Sea Dayak.
186. WESTENENK, L. C.—De Moeàlang- en Sekàdan-Dajaks (een Reisverhaal). (Tijdsch. v. Indische Taal, &c., 39, 1897.)
Pp. 305-326. Notes on geography and people of West Netherlands Borneo.
187. BARTH, J. P. J.—De Landschappen aan de Boven-Pinoh. (Wester-afdeeling van Borneo.) (Tijdsch. v. Indische Taal, &c., 39, 1897.)
Pp. 581-646. On pp. 626-631, an account of the people. These are: 1. Malays; 2. Dayak Mardéka; 3. Dayak Sěrah. No vocabularies.
188. GOMES, Rev. EDWIN H.—The Sea-Dayaks of Borneo. Westminster. 1897.
75 pp. Account of Customs. Nothing about language.
189. (Revision of St. Matthew's Gospel.) Netherlands Bible Society. Bandjermasin. 1897.
Bible Society's Catalogue. The language is not stated.
190. (Revision of St. John's Gospel in 1897.) Sea Dayak.
Bible Society's Catalogue.
191. Surat Panguruan na pakai Kawan ia mangadji hang sakola. Nalambagan daja R. Hennemann & Co. Bandjermasin. 1897.
90 pp. A reading-book in Mānyan.
192. Soerat tjeritera-tjeritera dengan banjak nasihat bagi orang toea dan orang moeda jang soeka membatja serta berfikir. Bahagian jang pertama. Tjitakan jang kelima kali. Bandjermasin. R. Hennemann & Co.
80 pp. No date. Stories in Malay.
193. Soerat tjeritera-tjeritera dengan banjak nasihat bagi orang toea dan orang moeda jang soeka membatja serta berfikir. Bahagian jang kedoea. Tjitakan jang kelima kali. Bandjermasin. Tertjitak Rob. Hennemann & Co.
112 pp. No date. Stories in Malay.
194. ENGELHARD, H. E. D.—Aanteekeningen betreffende de Kindjin Dajaks in het Landschap Baloengan. (Tijdschrift voor Indisch Taal, &c., 39, 1897.)
Pp. 458-495. Contains, on p. 484, numerals; pp. 491-495, Vocabulary of Kindjin words.

195. LUERING, H. L. E.—A Vocabulary of the Dusun Language of Kimanis. (Jour. Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Society, No. 30, 1897.)
Pp. 1-29. Contains about 634 words.
196. HOSE, C.—A Visit to Celebes. (Report of the Felsted School Scientific Society for the years 1896 and 1897. Beverley. 1898. Pp. 34-45.)
Contains, on p. 41, a comparison of 7 Malay, Minahassa, and Baram words.
197. (Revision of the Gospels of SS. Mark, Luke, and John.) Netherlands Bible Society. Bandjermasin. 1899.
From Bible Society's Catalogue. Language not stated.
198. Vocabulary of the Dialect of the Sea Dayaks. The Rivers Batang Lupar and Rejang.
MS., 6 pp. A printed form issued by the Bishop of Singapore and Sarawak, partly filled up in MS.
199. FURNESS, WILLIAM HENRY.—Folk-lore in Borneo. Wallingford, Pa. 1899.
Notes on customs, &c.
200. RAY, SIDNEY H.—Borneo. Tribes of Sarawak. Comparative Vocabulary.
MS. Collected in 1899.
1. Long Kiput, at Long Tutau, mouth of Tutau River. Informant, *Mibau*.
 2. Narom, Baram. Informant, *Nasia*.
 3. Lelak, Long Tru, formerly on Luak Lake. Informant, *Tingan*.
 4. Punan (Bok), Bok River, Tinjar. Informant, *Dimong*.
 5. Sea Dayak, general in Sarawak. Informant, *C. Hose*.
 6. Berawan, Long Tisam, Tinjar River. Informant, *Aban Abit*.
 7. Tutong Upper (Tutong Lower), Tutong River, Brunei. Informant, *Brahim*.
 8. Sarawak Malay, Sarawak generally. Informant, *Rejak*.
 9. Malang, Long Simitan, Tinjar River. Informant, *Wan*.
 10. Sibop, Long Simitan. Informants, *Tamaping Pang* and *Tama Maring*.
 11. Lepu Anan Kenyah, Long Pangan, Upper Tinjar. Informant, *Kabin Abit*.
 12. Ba Mali, round about Mt. Dulit. Informant, *Bawan*.
 13. Kalabit Bruang, Long Panah. *Ballan* and Malay *Gappar*.
 14. Lirong (Orang Lobok), Long Movai, Upper Tinjar. Informant, *Mujan*, wife of *Lian*, a Lepu Anan.
 15. Maloh Kalis, Upper Kapuas. Informant, *Jindan*.
 16. Tabun, Lower Madalam River, near Limbang. Informant, *Rikan*, wife of *Ago*, a Dayak.
 17. Kayan (Uma Bělubo), Baram and Tutau Rivers. Informant, *Maring*.
 18. Lëpu Sawa (Long Pana), Tinjar River. Informant, *Baio-batang*.
 19. Lëpu Pun (Long Ulai), Baram River. Informant, *Temoing-Lian*.
 20. Punan Nibong, Nibong Branch of Lobong River, Upper Tinjar. Informants, *Tama Kutun* and Malay *Gappar*.
 21. Long Pokun, Long Sulan, Dapoi River. Informant, *Ballan*.

201. RAY, SIDNEY H.—Comparative Vocabularies of Sarawak (Borneo) Languages.

MS. Collected in 1899.

1. Madang, of Tinjar River. From *Tama Kajan Odoh*.
 2. Kajaman, of Baloi River. From *Tama Bälari*.
 3. Murik, of Baram River. From *Nipa*.
 4. Brunei Malay, of Brunei. From *Bakar*.
 5. Miri, Miri River. From *Taiar*.
 6. Bintulu, Bintulu River. From *Benun*.
 7. Muka, Muka River. From *Mumin*.
 8. Uma Poh Kayan, Upper Apoh River, Baram. From *Usong*.
 9. Lepu Tau Kenyah, Silat River, Up. Baram. From *Ipoi*.
 10. Bakatan, Baloi or Upper Rejang. From *Gaiang*.
 11. Orang Bukit (Bekiau), Tutong River, near Nyamok River. From *Abit*.
 12. Lemiting, Upper Balait River, formerly at Marudi.
 13. Murut, Trusan River.
 14. Dali, Jingallas on Sibuti River.
 15. Grogo, Upper Sarawak River. From *Bakar*.
 16. Batu Blah, Tutau River. From *Supan*.
 17. Bugau Dayak, Hills between Kapuas and Batang Lupar. From *Bulang*.
 18. Tanjong, Rejang River, above Kanowit.
 19. Balait, Upper Limbang and Tutau.
 20. Lepu Pohun, Baram Kenyahs (Tamabulan's), Long Tikan. From *Oyong Nyihan*.
 21. Kadayan (Orang Bukit), Upper Balait, and Tutau. From *Lampu and Latip*.
 22. Madang (Badang), Long Silat. From *Ballan and Bilong*.
 23. Aki, Long Aki, and Long Temala, Baram River. From *Ngo*.
 24. Indragiri, West Sumatra. From *Santan*.
 25. Sambas, Sambas River. From *Amat*.
 26. Dai, near Riouw. From *Mahomed*.
 27. Long Pata, Baram River. From *Monai*.
- Some words are also added in Bisaya.

202. REIJFFERT, Rev. A.—Vocabulary of English and Sarawak Land Dayak (Singhi tribe). 1899.

iv. + 236 pp. A MS. written for S. H. Ray, when at Kuching in 1899. At pp. 215 to 222, Remarks (on Grammar) pp. 223–236, Scripture extracts, Paternoster, Commandments, Hail Mary, and two hymns.

203. A Selection of Words from Marsden's Dictionary. (With equivalents in the Kayan and Long Kiput Languages of Baram River, Sarawak, Borneo.) Kuching, Sarawak, Printed and Published at the 'Sarawak Gazette' Office by Domingo J. J. Rodrigues, Government Printer.

64 pp. The Malay words are printed, the Kayan and Long Kiput collected by S. H. Ray. in MS. About 68 Kayan and Long Kiput words are entered.

204. (Phrase Book.)

56 pp. Contains 1065 Phrases and Sentences in English and Sea Dayak. No date, but printed before 1899.

205. Ensera. Sea Dayak Stories.

11 pp. MS.

206. Adat. Sea Dayak Customs.
29 pp. MS.
207. HAYNES, H. S.—A List of Brunié Malay Words. (Journal Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Society, No. 34, 1900, pp. 39–48.)
208. WESTENENK, L. C.—Bijdragen tot de Kennis der folklore van W. Borneo bevattling vertellingen en spookjes. (Tijdschrift v. Indisch Taal, &c. 43, p. 159.)
209. (NICHOLLS, Rev. F. W.—Quop Dayak Vocabulary, collected by ——— 1900.)
64 pp. A Selection of Words from Marsden's Dictionary, &c., as in Nos. 174 and 203, with the Quop equivalents in MS.
210. (BETTINGTON, B.—Muka Milanau Words, collected by ———.)
64 pp. A Selection of Words from Marsden's Dictionary &c., as in Nos. 174, 203, and 209, with Muka equivalents in MS. No date.
211. (St. Matthew's Gospel.) S. P. G., Sarawak, 1900.
Bible Society's Catalogue. Translated by Rev. F. W. Nicholls, with the assistance of Rev. C. Ah Luk, an ordained Chinese Christian.
212. HOWELL, Rev. WILLIAM, and BAILEY, D. J. S.—A Sea Dayak Dictionary, in Alphabetical Parts, with Examples and Quotations showing the use and Meaning of Words. Singapore: Printed at the American Mission Press. 1900.
4 pts. 186 pp. + appendix 24 pp.
213. Injil Kudus nunda ka S. Joan. Kuching: Printed at the S. P. G. Mission Press. Sarawak. 1902.
60 pp. Sea Dayak. No title leaf, but title printed on cover.
214. FURNESS, WM. HY.—The Home Life of Borneo Head Hunters, its festivals and folk-lore. Philadelphia. 1902.
vii. + 197 pp. Refers to a vocabulary in No. 181.
215. RAY, SIDNEY H.—On a Sakai Vocabulary supposed to have come from Borneo. (Man. No. 42. April, 1902.)
216. NOUHUYT, J. W. v.—Taal der Mugee. Midden der Zuidkust van Tali'abu, Soela-eilande. Opgesteld door J. W. van Nouhuyt. October, 1904.
MS. 1 page. Drawn up for Dr. A. B. Meyer.
217. NIEUWENHUIS, Dr. A. W.—Quer durch Borneo, ergebnisse seiner Reisen in den Jahren, 1894, 1896–97 und 1898–1900. 2 vols. Leiden. 1904, 1907.
Contains much Ethnology, but little Linguistics. There is an index of Native words.
218. NYUAK, LEO.—Religious Rights and Customs of the Ibans or Dyaks of Sarawak. Translated from the Dyak by the Very Rev. Edm. Dunn, Prefect Apostolic of Labuan and North Borneo. (Anthropos I. 1905.)
Pp. 11–24, 165–185, 403–425. First chapter in Sea Dayak

219. (Acts.) Netherlands Bible Society. Bandjermasin, 1905.
Bible Society's Catalogue. Uniform with Nos. 189 and 197.
220. Surat Tangga. (New Edition) (Malay). Kuching:
Printed by the 'Ealing' Press, S. P. G. Mission, Sarawak. 1905.
19 pp. A primer in Malay.
221. Surat Tangga. (New Edition) (Sea Dayak). Kuching:
Printed by the 'Ealing' Press, S. P. G. Mission, Sarawak. 1905.
16 pp. A primer in Sea Dayak.
222. BRANDSTETTER, Prof. Dr. RENWARD.—Ein Prodrömus
zu einem vergleichenden Wörterbuch der malaiopolynesischen Sprachen für Sprachforscher und Ethnographen. Luzern. 1906.
74 pp. A valuable comparative Study of the Indonesian Languages, among those compared being the Dayak, *i. e.* Ngaju language.
223. Sarita teka Surat Alatalla. Bandjermasin. Rob. Henneman & Co. 1907.
272 pp. The Calw Bible Stories in Mānyan.
224. Surat batang adjar agaman oloh Kristen tinai surat lakudoa. Ilambagan tingkat idje apat. Regae: 25 cent. Bandjermasin. Rob. Hennemann & Co. 1907.
112 pp. A catechism, &c. in Ngaju.
225. LAWRENCE, E. A. and HEWITT, JOHN.—Some Aspects of Spirit Worship amongst the Milano of Sarawak. (Jour. Roy. Anthropological Institute. xxxviii. 1908.)
Pp. 388-408. Contains specimens of the old language.
226. BRANDSTETTER, Prof. Dr. RENWARD.—Mata-Hari oder Wanderungen eines indonesischen Sprachforschers durch die drei Reiche der Natur. Luzern. 1908.
55 pp. A discussion of words for Natural objects in Indonesian Languages, including the Dayak (*i. e.* Ngaju).
227. BEECH, MERVYN, W. H.—The Tidong Dialects of Borneo with Preface and Notes by Dr. Abr. Anth. Fokker Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 1908.
120 pp. Contains:—Pp. 9-10, the Tidong Language; pp. 11-17, a Brief Sketch of the Tidongs in their Village Life; pp. 18-50, Grammar of the Tidong Dialects; pp. 51-56, the Tailed Man of Silimbatu (a story in two dialects of Tarakan and Bolongan); pp. 57-102, Vocabulary (English, Tarakan and Bolongan, with a few words from other dialects); pp. 103-120. Appendix. By Dr. A. A. Fokker.
228. Bebrapa Tahlil atau Njanjian orang kristen. Tjitakan jang katiga. Harganja 25 cent. Ditjitakan oleh Rob. Hennemann & Co. Bandjermasin. 1909.
43 pp. Hymns in Malay.

229. HOWELL, Rev. W. and BAILEY, D. J. S.—An English-Sea Dayak Vocabulary. Sarawak: Printed at the "S. P. G. Printing Office." Kuching. 1909.
175 pp.
230. RAY, SIDNEY H.—Borneo: Languages. Beech. The Tidong dialects of Borneo. (Man. 1909, No. 66.)
A review of No. 227, with short vocabularies of Kayan and Bisaya.
231. SUNDERMANN, H.—Rays 154 Worter in den Maanjan-sprache in Ostduson Gebiet, Station Beto.
19. 2. 9. von Miss. H. Sundermann, Sekretar der Rhein. Miss. Ges. in Barmen. Miss. Haus. erhalten. 66 pp. Manuscript.
232. Hakabeken sarita indu adjar akan oloh bakas tabela. Bagi idje solake. Ilambagan awi Rob. Hennemann & Co. Bandjermasin. 1909.
106 pp. Stories for the Young in Ngaju. Part I.
233. CHUAN, GOOI Soo.—Vocabulary. Lundu. Sibuyo-Dayak. 1909.
MS. 1 p.
234. OWEN, H. L.—Vocabulary. Bintulu-Milanau. 1909.
MS. 1 p.
235. BOULT, F. F.—Vocabulary. Sadong, Land-Dayaks. Taken at Tebakang. 15. 12. 09.
MS. 1 p. Some words are given in the Lanchang Dialect.
236. Hakabeken sarita indu adjar akan oloh bakas tabela. Bagi idjä duä. Ilambagan awi Rob. Hennemann & Co. Bandjermasin. 1909.
80 pp. Stories for the Young in Ngaju. Part II.
237. Surat Putut adjar agama olo Kristen. Surat Lakudoa anri Surat Njanjian. Nalambagan daja Rob. Hennemann & Co. Bandjermasin. 1910.
158 pp. Catechism and Hymns in Mänyan.
238. Surat sarita bara surat auh Hatalla. Ilambagan tingkat idjä djahawen. Ilambagan awi Rob. Hennemann & Co. Bandjermasin. 1910.
323 pp. The Calw Bible Histories in Ngaju.
239. BRANDSTETTER, RENWARD.—Wurzel und Wort in den Indonesischen Sprachen. Luzern. 1910.
50 pp. An Analytical Study of the roots of words in Indonesian Languages, including the Dayak (*i. e.* Ngaju).
240. BOULT, F. F.—Vocabulary. Tribe: Land or Hill Dayaks. Subtribes: Bünau, Engklas, Mintüh and Müpüh list as compared with Tebokong, another subtribe of Land-Dayaks. July, 1910.
MS., 1 p.
241. MOULTON, J. C.—Vocabulary. Quop-Dyak. (Land Dayak) made Jan. 9th and 10th. 1910.
do. Vocabulary. Singhi-Dayak.
MSS. each 1 p.

242. PAGE-TURNER, F. W.—Vocabulary. Punan. 1910.
do. Vocabulary. Ukit. 1910.
do. Vocabulary. Kayan from the
R. Rejang. 1910.
do. Vocabulary. Kinyah. Long Ban-
gan. 1910.
MS. each 1 p.
243. CROCKER, H. B.—A rough list of Sennah Land-Dayaks.
MS. 2 pp. 1910.
do. Krokong Land-Dayaks. 1910.
MS. 1 p.
244. CLEMENT, W. R. T.—Vocabulary of Tagal. 1910.
do. Vocabulary of Tagal. 1910. (A
MS. each 1 p. second and shorter list.)
245. JOHNSON, H. S. B.—Vocabulary of Tanjong. 1910.
do. Vocabulary of Matu-Milano. 1910.
MS. each 1 p.
246. BARING-GOULD, J.—Vocabulary. Saduans. 1910.
do. Vocabulary. Kanowits. 1910.
do. Vocabulary. Kayan (Umar Baloi).
MS. each 1 p. 1910.
247. KIRKPATRICK-CALDECOT, J.—Vocabulary. Limbang Bi-
saya. 1910.
do. Vocabulary. Murut. 1910.
MS. each 1 p.
248. BOULT, F. F.—Vocabulary. Milikin Dayak. Ulu Sadong
1910.
MS. 1 p.
249. LAWRENCE, A. E.—Vocabulary. Oya-Milano. 1910.
do. Vocabulary. Mukah-Milano. 1910.
MSS. each 1 p.
250. DOUGLAS, R. S.—Vocabulary. Baram. Kayan. 1910.
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1910.
do. Vocabulary. Kenyah. Baram district.
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do. Vocabulary. Miri (Kelamantan). Mi-
lano dialect. 1910.
do. Vocabulary. Lirong (Sebop dialect).
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251. GOMES, EDWIN H., M.A.—Seventeen Years among the
Sea Dayaks of Borneo. A Record of Intimate Associa-
tion with the Natives of the Bornean Jungles . . . and
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ch. xxi, xxii. pp. 252-315, Dayak Folklore and Three Legends;
pp. 332-337, Glossary of Dayak Words and Phrases.

252. HOWELL, W.—A Sea Dayak Dirge. (The Sarawak Museum Journal. Vol. i., No. 1. February, 1911.)
Pp. 5-73. Sea Dayak text with English translation.
253. DOUGLAS, R. S., Resident of Baram, Sarawak.—A Comparative Vocabulary of the Kayan, Kenyah, and Kalabit Languages. (The Sarawak Museum Journal. Vol. i., No. 1. February, 1911. Pp. 75-119.)
254. PAGE-TURNER, F. A. W.—A Sea Dayak Version of the Deluge. (The Sarawak Museum Journal. Vol. i., No. 1. February, 1911. Pp. 131-133.)
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255. DOUGLAS, R. S.—The Muriks. (The Sarawak Museum Journal. Vol. i., No. 1. February, 1911. Pp. 146-148.)
Contains at end a note on Murik words.
256. ERMEN, C.—Tribal Names on the Limbang River. (Note by Editor of Journal.) (The Sarawak Museum Journal. Vol. i., No. 1. February, 1911. Pp. 148-149.)
257. PARNELL, E.—The Names Kadayan, Dayak, and Tanjong Datu. (The Sarawak Museum Journal. Vol. i., No. 1. February, 1911. Pp. 150-151.)
Contains poem in Malay with translation.
258. DOUGLAS, R. S.—Some Murik Words. (The Sarawak Museum Journal. Vol. i., No. 2. February, 1912. Singapore. Pp. 86-87.)
259. Almanak atawa rinting andau bulan akan njelo 1912.
104 pp. A calendar in Ngaju.
260. So-pat Injil samūn Karja Pinganai murid darūm pimiū Beta. London: British and Foreign Bible Society. 1912.
400 pp. The four Gospels and Acts in Beta Land Dayak.
261. Injil Kudus nunda ka S. Markus. London: British and Foreign Bible Society. 1912.
53 pp. S. Mark's Gospel in Sea Dayak.
262. Injil Kudus nunda ka S. Joan. London: British and Foreign Bible Society. 1912.
70 pp. S. John's Gospel in Sea Dayak.
263. BARRY-GIFFARD, W. R.—Vocabulary of the Bisayah Language. 1912.
MS. 4 pp.
264. CHYNOWETH, J. G.—Vocabulary of Seduan. 1912.
MS. 4 pp.
265. AH LUK, Rev. C.—(Land Dayak Words.) By the Rev. C. Ah Luk, Missionary. Quop. 1912.
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266. DOUGLAS, R. S.—(Vocabularies) *Murik*, Baram District, Kelamantan from East Borneo, mixed with Kayan; *Narom*, Baram District, Coast Kelamantan; *Berawan*,

Baram District, Kelamantan Dialect; *Long Kiput*,
Baram District, Kelamantan Dialect.

MS., 7 pp. About 154 words. Only the Murik has the English equivalents; the others have a number for reference.

267. EVANS, IVOR H. N.—Notes on the Religious Beliefs, Superstitions, Ceremonies, and Tabus of the Dusuns of the Tuaran and Tempassuk Districts, British North Borneo. (Jour. Roy. Anthropological Institute, xlii. 1912.) Pp. 380–396. Native names, &c.
268. MOULTON, J. C., B.Sc., F.R.G.S., &c.—An Expedition to Mt. Batu Lawi, an hitherto Unexplored Mountain in Northern Sarawak. (Jour. Straits Br. Roy. Asiatic Soc. No. 63. 1912.) Pp. 1–106. Contains, pp. 100–104, some words (Tabun, Murut, and Kalabit) in use among the natives met on the journey to Batu Lawi.
269. HOSE, CHAS., D.Sc., and McDOUGALL, WILLIAM, F.R.S.—The Pagan Tribes of Borneo: A Description of their Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Condition, with some Discussion of their Ethnic Relations. With an Appendix on the Physical Characters of the Races of Borneo, by A. C. Haddon, F.R.S. In two volumes. London. 1913. Contains:—Vol. i., ch. iii., pp. 28–42, General Sketch of the Peoples of Borneo (including Short Notes on Languages). Vol. ii., pp. 118, 120, Incantations in Sibop and Kayan; ch. xvii., pp. 136–151, Myths, Legends, and Stories; p. 159, A Lullaby and translation in Kayan; pp. 245, 250, Notes on Languages; pp. 253–255, General Notes on Language in Relation to Ethnology.
270. BAMPFYLDE, C. A.—Notes on Sarawak Dialects. 1913. MS. 10 pp.

III. ADDITIONS.

271. SCHADÉE, M. C.—Bijdrage tot de kennis van de Godsdienst der Dajaks van Landak en Tajan. (Bijdr. t. d. Taal, &c., 10 Volg. 5.)
272. SUNDERMANN, H.—Unter den Dajakken auf Beto. (Tagebuchblätter, Heft 1–4. Rheinisch Miss. Tractate. Barmen.)
273. SHELFORD, R.—A Provisional Classification of the Swords of the Sarawak Tribes. (Jour. Roy. Anthropol. Inst. xxxi. 1901, pp. 219–228.)
274. SHELFORD, R.—On Two Medicine-Baskets from Sarawak. (Jour. Roy. Anthropol. Inst. xxxii. 1903, pp. 74–81.)
275. HOWELL, Rev. W., and SHELFORD, R.—A Sea-Dyak Love Philtre. (Jour. R. Anthropol. Inst. xxxiv. 1904, pp. 207–210.) Incantations in Sea-Dayak.
276. HADDON, ERNEST B.—The Dog-motive in Bornean Art. (Jour. Roy. Anthropol. Inst. xxxv. 1905, pp. 113–125.)

GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE OF THE BORNEO LANGUAGES.

The lists compiled by the Officers of the Sarawak Government for Dr. Meyer contained no sentences showing the grammatical structure of the languages, neither did they contain any specimens of pronouns, adverbs, particles or numerals. My own lists contained the pronouns and numerals, with a few adverbs, but my stay in any one place was too short for any systematic work to be done in grammar, although a few elements were noted here and there.

For languages other than those recorded by the Officers and myself there are found only seven notices of Grammar. These are: (1) Hardeland's 'Grammatik der Dajacksche Sprache' (65),* and (2) the sketch by von der Gabelentz of the same language (50); (3, 4) Tarakan and Bolongan Grammars in Beech's 'Tidong Dialects of Borneo' (227); 5) a synopsis of Sea Dayak grammar prefixed to Howell and Bailey's 'Dictionary' (212); (6) some MS. notes on Singgi Land Dayak, by the Rev. A. Reijffert, at the end of his vocabulary (202); and (7) two chapters on the (Land) Dayak Language, by the Rev. W. Chalmers, in Grant's "Tour" (89). Some of the printed vocabularies contain Pronouns, Numerals, and Adverbs, and a few, as *e. g.*, Burns (44) and Douglas (253) have short references to Grammar. Some sentences illustrating structure are appended to the Siduan and Bisaya vocabularies of Messrs. Chynoweth (264) and Barry-Giffard (263). The structure of the Mānyan and Beta Land Dayak may be gathered from the translations in those languages (223 and 260).

I do not propose in this place to give any detailed account of the grammar of the languages, and only offer a few general observations. But I have given, as far as I can, a list of pronouns (personal, interrogative, and demonstrative) and numerals.

1. PHONOLOGY.

Dr. Meyer did not supply his informants with any code for writing the sounds of the languages, and with few exceptions the earlier printed vocabularies followed no definite rule. Hence there is some variation in representing the sounds. The chief difficulties seem to have been to distinguish between the sounds of *ō*, *ū*, *ā*, and between

* The numbers in heavy type refer to the Bibliography.

o and *au*. The final abrupt stop common in the languages is also written *h*, *ch*, *k*, and '.

The lists are also somewhat influenced by the nationality of the compilers, each of whom, Dutch or English, followed usually their distinctive spelling of Malay words.

In native words in this section, and in the vocabularies, I have followed a uniform system, transcribing where necessary into the following alphabet:—

Vowels—*a* as in cart, *e* as *a* in came, *i* as *ee* in keen, *o* as in go, *u* as *oo* in mood.

Short Vowels—*ă* as in hat, *ě* as in let, *ĩ* as in pin, *õ* as in not, *ũ* as in but.

Long Vowels—*ā* as in father, *ē* as in there, *ō* as *aw* in saw, *ū* as German *ue* or *ü*.

Diphthongs—*ai* as *i* in fine, *au* as *ow* in now, *eu* as French *eu* in leur, *oi* as *oy* in boy.

Consonants—*k*, *g*; *t*, *d*, *ch*, *çh*, *j*, *y*; *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*; *m*, *n*, *ng*, *ngg*, *nj*, *ny*; *r*, *l*, *w*, *y*; *s*, *z*, *sh*; *h*.

Of these, *ch* is sounded as in church; *çh* is softer, approaching *ty*; *j* as in joke, *y* as in you, *ng* as in sing, *ngg* as *ng* in finger, *nj* as in injure, *ny* as *ni* in onion, *z* as in size, *sh* as in ash. The remainder as in English.

The compounds *mb* as in amber, *nt* as in lent, *nd* as in lend, *nch* as in inch, *ngk* as *nk* in ink, are also found.

A break in the middle of a word is shown by '. At the end of a word ' is an abrupt guttural stop, sometimes written *h*, and approaching *k* or the German *ch* in sich. In Sentah and Singhi this sound is written *ch*.

In transcribing vocabularies from Dutch orthography, I have made the following changes:—

English *ā* for Dutch *aa*, *ay* for *aij*, *au* for *ou*, *ī* for *ie*, *iy* for *ij*, *ō* for *oo*, *u* for *oe*, *j* for *dj*, *z* for *dz*, *y* for *j*, *çh* for *sj*, *ch* for *tj*, *ny* for *nj*, *nch* for *ntj*, *nj* for *ndj*, ' for *kh* final. For notes on Borneo Phonetics cf. A. Fokker in the appendix to 'The Tidong Dialects of Borneo,' by M. W. H. Beech (227).

2. SYNTAX.

So far as at present known, all the Borneo languages appear to belong to the isolating class. Grammatical relations are shown by word order, but, as in some isolating languages of the Asiatic continent, there is a limited use of particles.

The usual word-order is: subject, predicate, object; but examples are too few for rules to be formulated. Examples:

Sea Dayak—*Manang bebunoh buyu*, the manang kills the spirit.

Land Dayak (Beta)—*Sama rindu anak*, (the) father loves the son; *aku kiris kuu*, I saw thee.

Siduan—*Kau pila yan*, I see him.

Bisaya—*Tuan mapong desor*, thou seest him.

Ngaju—*Bapa sinta anak-e*, (the) father loves son (his); *aku jari mitä ikau*, I saw (did see) thee.

Mānyan—*Olon rama merang pakayan hang latan*, people many spread clothes in (the) way; *alatalla ngulah moronsia*, God made man.

But this order is often departed from for various reasons.

Adjectives follow their noun—Sea Dayak: *orang jai* (*jai orang ya*, “bad man that” is also used); Land Dayak: *daya arap*; Ngaju: *olo papa*; Narom: *ida jet*; Tarakan: *ulun malat*; Bolongan: *ulu b'jit*—all mean “bad man,” lit. man bad. Siduan: *batu ayang*; Bisaya: *butu gayō*, stone large. In Punan (Bok) the adjective precedes: *pina pela*, many paddles; *pina bato*, many stones; and the word for “many” precedes also in Siduan: *idah batu*; and Bisaya, *suang batu*. In Ngaju, *arā olo* means “many men,” but *olo arā* means “a crowd.” In Sea Dayak, also, the adjective “many” may precede or follow: *orang maio*, or *maio orang*, many men.

Examples of the genitive construction are too few to show any definite rule. In the equivalent for “lip” in the vocabulary we find the word in the genitive following, as *kulit-baba*, lit. skin (of) mouth. Cf. also words for “sun” (eye of day); “nipple” (fruit, or nose of breast); “finger” (fruit of hand); “milk” (water of breast), “placenta” (bag of child); “root.”

3. WORD BUILDING.

Nouns: Many of the languages show nouns formed by means of the prefix *pě* with phonetic variations: *pěm*, *pěn*, *pěng*, *pěny*, according to the initial of the root. The suffix *-an* is more rarely found.

Verbs: These also show the prefix *me* with its variations *měm*, *měn*, *měng*, *měny*, abbreviated in some of the languages to *m*, *n*, *ng*, *ny*. These additions, which follow the Malay rules in modifying or eclipsing the initial of the root, must be borne in mind when comparing the verbs given in the Vocabulary.

The prefix *ber*, with its variants *be*, *b'*, is also found.

The infix *um* or *em* is found in some of the languages. Cf. words in Vocabulary for “eat” and “fly.”

4. PARTICLES.

These have not been studied in detail, but notes show that they are very similar in character and use to those in Malay.

The modes and tenses of the verb are indicated by particles preceding or following the root. Relations of place are shown by prepositions.

5. PRONOUNS.

The personal pronouns show, generally, two forms for the first person plural, one including and the other excluding the person spoken to. The first corresponds to the Malay *kita*, the latter to *kami*. The following table shows the forms of the personal pronouns in Borneo languages. The various sources of the words are distinguished as in the Vocabulary (*cf.* pp. 65-69).

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

	<i>First Person.</i>	<i>Second Person.</i>	<i>Third Person.</i>
Bintulu	akau <i>Plur.</i> kami [melo]	ikau [no] <i>Plur.</i> nyelau [nyilo]	isa <i>Plur.</i> ilau
Matu	(akau) <i>Plur.</i>	(mau, kaau) <i>Plur.</i> (melau)	— —
Muka	akau <i>Plur.</i> akau-dua-lo-wai	kau <i>Plur.</i> kau-dua lauai	siën <i>Plur.</i> siën-idangai
Narom.....	kau <i>Plur.</i> hamai	hau <i>Plur.</i> nakau	nyë <i>Plur.</i> lau'en
Miri	koi <i>Plur.</i> amai	au <i>Plur.</i> unyau	nyi <i>Plur.</i> lo
Dali	koi <i>Plur.</i> ko-ite	au <i>Plur.</i> au	auyë <i>Plur.</i> adau
Tutong	kuji <i>Plur.</i> jai, jati	iko <i>Plur.</i> ikau	ia <i>Plur.</i> singai
Lemiting....	kau <i>Plur.</i> kau	ikau <i>Plur.</i> unyau	ida-lengan <i>Plur.</i> adau
Lelak	oi <i>Plur.</i> amai	hau <i>Plur.</i> ita	ja <i>Plur.</i> lo
Long Kiput..	ko, kau <i>Plur.</i> kamai	nau <i>Plur.</i> ilau	nye <i>Plur.</i> unyo
Long Pata ..	ko <i>Plur.</i> kame	no <i>Plur.</i> arosa	nyi <i>Plur.</i> arosai-iran-ne
Batu Bla....	ko <i>Plur.</i> kami	nau <i>Plur.</i> orocho	nye <i>Plur.</i> delo
Berawan	akau <i>Plur.</i> kamai; kita	kāau <i>Plur.</i> katelau	ja <i>Plur.</i> ovwai
Kanowit	(ako)	(no)	—

	<i>First Person.</i>	<i>Second Person.</i>	<i>Third Person.</i>
Tanjong	akau <i>Plur.</i> kamai	kau <i>Plur.</i> unga	sido <i>Plur.</i> unga
Siduan	(kau) <i>Plur.</i> (nyilo)	(kawan) <i>Plur.</i> (kawan)	(ya, iya) <i>Plur.</i> (tuau)
Sibuyau	(aku) <i>Plur.</i> (kami; kitei)	(kōa) <i>Plur.</i> (kita)	tu <i>Plur.</i> (tu)
Lemanak ..	aku <i>Plur.</i> kitai, kami	nuan <i>Plur.</i> kita	iya <i>Plur.</i> iya
Bugau	ako <i>Plur.</i> ngkami; kitai	nuan <i>Plur.</i> kita	iya <i>Plur.</i> iya
Lara	ikin <i>Plur.</i> kaī	ako <i>Plur.</i> akum	ini <i>Plur.</i> ini
Singhi	āku; ōku (S.) <i>Plur.</i> kais, ättē; kois (S.)	muu, ingan <i>Plur.</i> ingan	yech; iyōch (S) <i>Plur.</i> yech; iyōch (S)
Grogo	oku <i>Plur.</i> oku-mo'o	moo <i>Plur.</i> ingan-bogonya	inia <i>Plur.</i> nya-bogo
Quop	aku <i>Plur.</i> kieh; ata	kuu, kaam <i>Plur.</i> angan	ayūh <i>Plur.</i> ngara
Sentah	aku; oku (W.) <i>Plur.</i> kiech; kōich (W.)	kūu, mai, kaam <i>Plur.</i> ūta, ũngan; ingan (W.)	odūp, eiyuch; iyoch (W) <i>Plur.</i> odūp, eiyuch; iyoch (W)
Beta	(aku) <i>Plur.</i> kieh; ata	kaam, kuu <i>Plur.</i> angan	ayūh <i>Plur.</i> ngara
Sadong	(aku) <i>Plur.</i> (ami)	(omu) <i>Plur.</i> (kita)	(aiyech) <i>Plur.</i> (aiyech)
Maloh Kalis	yak <i>Plur.</i> ikām	iko <i>Plur.</i> iko	diēn <i>Plur.</i> ira
Maloh (2) ..	tak	ikon	ninan
Sampit	iaku, kula, iyako <i>Plur.</i> iyaku, ikei; ita	ikau, betik <i>Plur.</i> ikau	iyae <i>Plur.</i>
Katingan ..	aku <i>Plur.</i> ikei, iyaku; ita	ikau <i>Plur.</i> ikau	iyae, iye —
Mānyan (2) ..	aku <i>Plur.</i> kami, takam	hanyu <i>Plur.</i> naun	hanye <i>Plur.</i> olon
Ngaju	aku, yaku <i>Plur.</i> itā; ikāi <i>Dual.</i> koā	ikau <i>Plur.</i> keton <i>Dual.</i> keton-duā, nduā	iā, jetā, tā <i>Plur.</i> āwen, āwen-tā, iā, jetā <i>Dual.</i> āwen-duā
Modang	kuī	kih	—
Bolongan ..	aku, ku <i>Plur.</i> kami	ika, ka, mu <i>Plur.</i> kikam	sa', nia <i>Plur.</i> sida
Tarakan	daka, aku, ku <i>Plur.</i> dama	dudu, mu, kau <i>Plur.</i> muyu	sia, na <i>Plur.</i> ila
Sibuku	aku, dakēn <i>Plur.</i> damēn	adun <i>Plur.</i> damuiun	siē <i>Plur.</i> silē
Rejang Kayan	(akui) <i>Plur.</i> (kami-telo)	(im) (ika) <i>Plur.</i> kelo	(hia) <i>Plur.</i> (daha-lo)
Uma Blubo ..	akui (akwi) <i>Plur.</i> kāmī, ami	ika <i>Plur.</i> dāha	iā, (iha) <i>Plur.</i> kelo
Uma Poh	akui <i>Plur.</i> daha-lim-tini	ika <i>Plur.</i> ikam	iha <i>Plur.</i> daha-kanan

	<i>First Person.</i>	<i>Second Person.</i>	<i>Third Person.</i>
Lepu Tau	aku <i>Plur.</i> ame-mong-kini	ikam <i>Plur.</i> ikam	ia <i>Plur.</i> ida-dina
Lepu Anan..	akē (aki) <i>Plur.</i> amē	iko <i>Plur.</i> ikām, ilu	iya (ia) <i>Plur.</i> dāna
Lepu Pohun	ake <i>Plur.</i> kame	iko <i>Plur.</i> ěkue	iko <i>Plur.</i> suāng-erenue
Lepu Sawa..	ake <i>Plur.</i> ame	iko <i>Plur.</i> iko-mung- mung	ia <i>Plur.</i> ikam (?)
Lepu Pun ..	ake <i>Plur.</i> kame	iko <i>Plur.</i> iko-mongmong	yieu <i>Plur.</i> ikeu
Malang	akē <i>Plur.</i> amē; lo	iko <i>Plur.</i> iko	ia, iya <i>Plur.</i> ikām
Madang	ake <i>Plur.</i> ami	iko <i>Plur.</i> ikām, kado	ia <i>Plur.</i> eda, edala-kalu
Long Aki	ake <i>Plur.</i> ame	eko <i>Plur.</i> kado-dahulu	ia <i>Plur.</i> kado-dalai
Murik	ako <i>Plur.</i> kame	ika <i>Plur.</i> kēlo	iha <i>Plur.</i> milo-laha
Kalabit	wih <i>Plur.</i>	kō <i>Plur.</i>	iah <i>Plur.</i>
Bruang K. ..	wī <i>Plur.</i> kami	iko <i>Plur.</i> moio	ia <i>Plur.</i> ida
Balait	we <i>Plur.</i> wē	ko <i>Plur.</i> muyo	jede <i>Plur.</i> muyong, bu- lak-buror
Tabun	ak (oōūi) <i>Plur.</i> kami; dulo	ko (kām) <i>Plur.</i> okam	ti <i>Plur.</i> balo
Trusan	ak (weh) † <i>Plur.</i> ak	padami ('kor) † <i>Plur.</i> kami	padami <i>Plur.</i> balok
Kajaman....	ako <i>Plur.</i> kamai	ikau <i>Plur.</i> ikām	isa <i>Plur.</i> sira
Ba Mali	au <i>Plur.</i> ami, kami	kau <i>Plur.</i> kelo	iya <i>Plur.</i> ira
Rejang Pu- nan	(oak, nuak) <i>Plur.</i> (kipat)	(ko) —	— —
Bok	ako <i>Plur.</i> ami	— <i>Plur.</i> kau	ia <i>Plur.</i> ira
Nibong	ako <i>Plur.</i> ami-telo	kau <i>Plur.</i> ke-tēlo	ia <i>Plur.</i> iraēna
Sibop	au <i>Plur.</i> kame; silun	kau <i>Plur.</i> ka'a, ulō, kau	ia <i>Plur.</i> iraena
Lirong.....	au <i>Plur.</i> kāmī; olo	kau <i>Plur.</i> ka'a	iē <i>Plur.</i> eraina
Long Pokun	au <i>Plur.</i> kami	kau <i>Plur.</i> kāha; kelo	iyā <i>Plur.</i> ira
Bakatan	ok (hok) <i>Plur.</i> akai, nakai (kai, ta)	ko <i>Plur.</i> rō	na (ero) <i>Plur.</i> rongona
Kadayan ..	aku <i>Plur.</i> yami	ikau <i>Plur.</i> munyon	io <i>Plur.</i> ino-jilama- suang
Bekiau	kuji <i>Plur.</i> kuji	iko <i>Plur.</i> muyun	samok-yun <i>Plur.</i> suang

† Given by J. C. Moulton.

	<i>First Person.</i>	<i>Second Person.</i>	<i>Third Person.</i>
Bisaya	[ekau], jami * <i>Plur.</i> [aku], jami *	[tuan, ejun] <i>Plur.</i> ikan	[desor], iyo * <i>Plur.</i> [swanginan], iyo *
Kadasan	jau <i>Plur.</i> jioi	jiau <i>Plur.</i> jiau	son-ōlun —
Idaan	yeho, yai-dugu <i>Plur.</i> yeho, yai-dugu	— <i>Plur.</i> dia	idia <i>Plur.</i> idia
Lanun (1) ..	sakūn <i>Plur.</i> sakūn	sekā <i>Plur.</i> sekā	gīa <i>Plur.</i> gīa
Buludupi (2)	ako <i>Plur.</i> kami, kita	ikō <i>Plur.</i> kamu	ano <i>Plur.</i> ko-suangan
Sulu	aku, ku, patek <i>Plur.</i> kāmī, kita	ēkau, kau, nio <i>Plur.</i> kāmū	sia, nia <i>Plur.</i> nila, sila
Brunei Malay	aku <i>Plur.</i> kami	kau <i>Plur.</i> kamu	ia <i>Plur.</i> didia
Sarawak Malay	saya, aku <i>Plur.</i> kami, kita	kau, kita (<i>polite</i>) <i>Plur.</i> kita	dia <i>Plur.</i> dia

INTERROGATIVE AND DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The following lists show the Interrogative and Demonstrative Pronouns. The latter will be found in the Vocabulary in combination with other words in the expressions for Here, There, Now, Then, Thus, So, for which *cf.* the Vocabulary. The authorities are distinguished as in the Vocabulary.

	<i>Who?</i>	<i>What?</i>	<i>This.</i>	<i>That.</i>
Bintulu	sai	nā	ia	dina (inah)
Matu	(sai)	(wanau)	(ieh)	(idun)
Muka	sai	oinau	itau	yenyi
Narom	nyē	umbai	itau	aien
Miri	nyai-en	upai	itoi	nyen
Dali	nai	upa	ite	ji
Tutong	ūsai	unōa	ite	ino
Lemiting	ngai-e	yeye	ita	rejau
Lelak	nyē	wai	ta	en
Long Kiput ..	nye	opai	te	iye
Long Pata	kaheni	nyon	to	ne
Batu Bla	kahai	inon	to	ne
Berawan	kai	ineu	to	nāi
Kanowit	(hai)	(nau)	(hi)	(ido)
Tanjong	sai	anau	inai	ido
Siduan	(sai)	(wanau)	(waih)	(wayan, wa- idun)
Sibuyau	(apa)	(aū)	(tu)	(nyun)
Lemanak	sapa	apa, nama	tu	ya
Bugau	sapa	nama	to	ya

	<i>Who?</i>	<i>What?</i>	<i>This.</i>	<i>That.</i>
Lara	asi	jai	dia	kako, tēan
Singhi	osi	oni	itis	inu, nich
Grogo	osi	oni	iti	kani
Quop	asi	ani	ati	anū
Sentah	osi	ūni	ati, iti, ānū; itich (W.), inoch (W.)	ajech, inū; itīa (W.), inich (W.)
Beta	asi	ani	ati, siati	anū
Sadong	(osi)	ūnich	siti, siech	saäch
Maloh Kalis ..	ine	ai	nien	tēn
Sampit	iyawe	e-in	etun	ete
Katingan	ewe	e-in	itun	kai
Mānyan (2) ..	hie	inon	—	—
Ngaju	āwe	narai, en	toh, jetoh, e, es	tā, jetā, e, es
Modang	he	nōn	nōi	tuī
Bolongan	sin	nun	itu	inan
Tarakan	si	nusaī, nu	gitu	gina
Sibuku	—	sanugi	giti	ginē
Rejang Kayan .	(hi)	(nun)	(hane)	(ateh)
Uma Blubo ..	ī (hi)	ino (nun)	ani (inih)	nuntē(hia-anan)
Uma Poh	hia-nan	nun	ani	ati
Lepu Tau	aia-ina	inu	ini	ina
Lepu Anan....	ē (ei)	īno	ini	ina (ia-ena)
Lepu Pohun ..	aiē	ēno	itu	enue
Lepu Sawa	ē	inu	ini	ina
Lepu Pun	ai	ineu	ito	ineu
Malang	ē	ino	ini	inā
Madang	e	iu	i, yi	iki, ya
Long Aki	e-no	ino	ini	ino
Murik	ihi	nun	tine	tite
Kalabit	(idaīna)	nun	nih	ia-ngeh
Bruang K.	ī	nun	taiē	ini
Balait	yena	nūnā	metunge	merāngē
Tabun	yeti (iaīna)	non (mīn)	teni	pati
Trusan	ie-ne (idaīna) †	ie-ne	uni	madau
Kajaman	sai	nau	inei	ito
Ba Mali	çhi	ē'o	ēto	nā
Rejang Punan .	(e)	(nu)	—	—
Bok	sei	īno	ito	ina
Nibong	si	īno	ēto	inā
Sibop	che	e'o	ēto	īna
Lirong	çhe	e'o	ēto	i'i
Long Pokun ..	si	eo	to	inā
Bakatan	he (hi)	he (hawa)	otō (muto)	iana (mona)
Kadayan	isei	uno	iti	ino
Bekiau	ise	ise	ite	sadu
Bisaya	[esai] iseo *	[manaung kau], a'an *	[tior], tio *	[nior], sulo *
Kadasan	jisai	—	—	—
Idaan	sei	nono	iti	ina
Lanun (1)	antāwa	antūna	—	—
Sulu	hi-sīo, sīo	ha-dien, uno	ini	ien, ieto, iaun
Brunei Malay..	siapa	apa	ani	atu
Sarawak Malay	siapa	apa	ini	itu

† Given by J. C. Moulton.

6. NUMERALS.

The lists show the numbers from "one" to "ten," with the compounds "twelve" and "twenty," "one hundred," and the interrogative "How many?". I also give the ordinals "first" and "second," and the multiplicatives "once" and "twice." Authorities are distinguished as in the other tables.

CARDINAL NUMBERS (1-10).

Bintulu	1. yia 6. nām	2. gwa 7. tuju	3. lau 8. madi	4. pat 9. supi	5. lima 10. puluēn
Bruit	1. jā 6. nōm	2. dua 7. tūjū	3. tūlau 8. ian	4. pat 9. ulan	5. lima 10. pluan
Muka	1. jala 6. anam	2. dua 7. tujo	3. telau 8. lapan	4. ampat 9. semilan	5. lima 10. puluan
Narom	1. che 6. anam	2. debe 7. tuju	3. telau 8. madi	4. pat 9. māpai	5. lima 10. pulau
Miri	1. se 6. nam	2. debe 7. tuju	3. telau 8. madi	4. pat 9. supai	5. lima 10. fulu
Dali	1. sē 6. nam	2. duve, dube 7. tujau	3. telau 8. marai	4. pat 9. supai	5. lima 10. pulau
Tutong (1)	1. misō 6. ānām	2. dua 7. turo	3. talu 8. walu	4. hapat 9. siām	5. limō 10. mapūd
Lemiting	1. salāng 6. nam	2. deve 7. tujo	3. telau 8. marai	4. pat 9. mapai	5. lima 10. pulo
Lelak	1. sa 6. num	2. dēbe 7. tujo	3. telau 8. marai	4. fat 9. māpai	5. limā 10. pulau
Long Kiput	1. silang 6. nūm	2. defe, defwe 7. tucho	3. telau 8. marai	4. pat 9. pai	5. lima 10. pulau
Long Pata	1. ache 6. nām	2. lebe 7. tuso	3. telo 8. mare	4. pa 9. jilepe	5. lima 10. pulo
Batu Bla	1. ache 6. nam	2. duve (m) 7. tuju	3. telo' 8. mare	4. pat 9. yēpi	5. lima (m) 10. pulo
Berawan	1. ate, ache 6. nām	2. dēpwe 7. tuso	3. tēlau 8. marai	4. pat 9. jelāpe	5. dēme 10. pulau
Tanjong	1. jebra 6. anam	2. duwa 7. tuju	3. telau 8. aian	4. pat 9. julan	5. lima 10. pēlohon
Siduan	1. jah 6. nam	2. dua 7. tujoh	3. tiau 8. ayan	4. pat 9. mlan	5. lima 10. pluan
Sibuyau	1. [sa] 6. [anam]	2. [dua] 7. [tujoh]	3. [tiga] 8. [lapan]	4. [ampat] 9. [sambilan]	5. [lima] 10. [sapuloh]
Lemanak	1. sa, satu 6. nam, anam	2. dua 7. tujoh	3. tiga 8. lapan, delapan	4. ampat 9. sambilan	5. lima 10. sapuloh
Balau	1. satu 6. anam	2. dua 7. tujoh	3. tiga 8. delapan	4. ampat 9. sembilan	5. lima 10. sa'puloh
Skarang	1. sa 6. anam	2. dua 7. tuju	3. tiga 8. dualapan	4. ampat 9. salapan, sambilan	5. lima 10. sapuloh
Bugau	1. sa 6. anam	2. dua 7. tujo	3. tiga 8. lapan	4. ampat 9. semilan	5. lima 10. sapulu

Lara	1. (asa) 6. (unum)	2. (dua) 7. (ijo)	3. (taru) 8. (mahi)	4. (apat) 9. (pire)	5. (rima) 10. (sapuloh)
Lundu	1. ni 6. nom	2. duo 7. jo	3. taru 8. mahi	4. pat 9. pire	5. rimo 10. samoong
Singhi	1. ni, nikan; ikan (S.) 6. nom	2. duech 7. juh	3. taruch 8. maih	4. pat 9. prii	5. rimūch 10. simūong
Grogo	1. ni 6. nuōm	2. duō 7. tuju	3. taru 8. moi	4. pad 9. pēhi	5. limo 10. tēmong
Quop	1. ni 6. nūm	2. duwūh 7. ju	3. taruh 8. mai	4. pat 9. prii	5. rimūh 10. simūng
Sentah	1. ni; ikan (W.) 6. num	2. duuch 7. juh	3. taruch 8. mai; mōich (W.)	4. pat 9. plii	5. rimūch 10. semūng
Beta	1. ni 6. nūm	2. duwūh 7. ju	3. taruh 8. mai	4. paat 9. prii	5. rimūh 10. simūng
Sau	1. ni 6. nōm	2. duo 7. jo	3. taru 8. mīi	4. pat 9. prii	5. limo 10. simong
Sadong	1. ni 6. anam	2. du 7. heju	3. taru 8. mahi	4. ampat 9. prie	5. rimōh 10. sumahong
Maloh Kalis ..	1. sēra 6. ānām	2. dua 7. tujo	3. tālu 8. dualapan	4. āmpat 9. semilān	5. lima 10. sāpulo
Sampit	1. ije 6. jawin*	2. du 7. ujuh	3. telo 8. hanya	4. epat 9. jelatian	5. lime 10. sapuluh
Katingan	1. ije 6. jahawin	2. du 7. uju	3. telo 8. hanya	4. epat 9. jalatian	5. lime 10. sapuluh
Lawangan	1. erai 6. onum	2. duwe 7. turu	3. tolu 8. walo	4. opat 9. sie	5. lime 10. sapulu
Siang	1. icho 6. onom	2. duwe 7. pitu	3. tilo 8. jālu	4. ēpat 9. suei	5. limo 10. pūrlo
Mānyan (2) ..	1. isa 6. enem	2. rueh 7. pitu	3. telo 8. walu	4. epat 9. suei	5. dime 10. pulu
Ngaju	1. ijā 6. jahawen	2. duā 7. uju	3. telo 8. hanya	4. āpat 9. jalatien	5. limā 10. sapulu, pulu
Banjar.....	1. asa 6. anam	2. dua 7. pitu	3. talu 8. walu	4. ampat 9. sanga	5. lima 10. sapuluh
Biaju	1. ije 6. jahawen	2. due 7. uju	3. telu 8. hanya	4. epat 9. jalatiēn	5. lime 10. sapuluh
Modang	1. sī, siah 6. nam	2. ungo, enggōh 7. so, suh	3. atlau, aklau 8. tojout, tejoh	4. pet 9. septin, stin	5. mō, mōh 10. soan, suwang
Bolongan	1. isa 6. 'nam	2. dua 7. tujuh	3. t'luh 8. walu	4. 'mpat 9. siam	5. lima 10. sapuloh
Tarakan	1. isa 6. anam	2. dua 7. tujuh	3. talu 8. walu	4. apat 9. siam	5. limo 10. sapuloh
Sibuku	1. sa 6. anam	2. dua 7. tujuh	3. talu 8. walu	4. apat 9. siam	5. lima 10. apuū
Rejang Kayan .	1. (ji) 6. (man- yam), anam	2. (dua) 7. (tusu), tusyu	3. (telo) 8. (saia)	4. (pat) 9. (pitan)	5. (lima) 10. (pulu), pulo
Uma Blubo ..	1. ja (ji) 6. nām	2. dua 7. tuso (tusu)	3. tēlu(telor) 8. saia (saiar)	4. pat 9. pitān	5. lima 10. pulu

* Spelled by Tiedtke, *djchawin*.

Uma Poh	1. ji 6. nām	2. dua 7. tusu	3. telo 8. saia	4. pat 9. itan	5. lima 10. pulu
Murik	1. si 6. nām	2. dua 7. tusu	3. telo 8. saia	4. pat 9. pitan	5. lima 10. pulu
Kinjin	1. cha 6. nēm	2. dua 7. tujuh	3. talu 8. aiah	4. pēt 9. piin	5. lēma 10. pulu
Lepu Tau	1. cha 6. nām	2. dua 7. tujo	3. telu 8. aia	4. pat 9. tiēn	5. lēma 10. pulo
Lepu Anan	1. sa 6. nām	2. dua 7. tujō	3. tēlu 8. aia (aiah)	4. pat 9. piēn	5. lima (lemah) 10. pulo
Lepu Pohun . . .	1. ja 6. nām	2. luwue 7. tojuk	3. telo 8. aiue	4. pat 9. pēhēn	5. limue 10. ijap
Lepu Sawa	1. cha 6. nam	2. dua 7. tujo	3. telu 8. aia	4. pat 9. piēn	5. lima 10. chāpulo
Lepu Pun	1. yeu 6. nam	2. lueu 7. tujo	3. telou 8. aieu	4. pat 9. pen	5. limeu 10. yiyāp
Malang	1. cha 6. nām	2. duwa 7. tujō	3. tēlu 8. aia	4. pat 9. piēn	5. limā 10. pulo
Madang	1. cha 6. nām	2. dua 7. tujō	3. telu 8. aia	4. pat 9. piēn	5. lēmā 10. pulo
Long Aki	1. cha 6. nām	2. dua 7. tuju	3. telo 8. aia	4. pat 9. pihān	5. lēma 10. pulo
Murik	1. si 6. nām	2. dua 7. tusu	3. telo 8. saia	4. pat 9. pitan	5. lima 10. pulu
Kalabit	1. cha 6. nam	2. duah 7. tудо	3. teloh 8. aloh	4. paat 9. sewa	5. limah 10. puloh
Bruang	1. cha 6. anam	2. dua 7. tудо	3. telo 8. walo	4. pat 9. ewā	5. lima 10. pulo
Balait	1. cha 6. nam	2. duā 7. tudō	3. telo 8. walo	4. pat 9. siwa	5. lima 10. pulo
Tabun	1. sa 6. nām	2. dua 7. tудо	3. tela 8. alo	4. pat 9. sua (sewa)	5. lima 10. pulo
Adang	1. sabulang (sa) 6. anam (nam)	2. dua 7. turo (tudoh)	3. telo 8. walu (aloh)	4. ampat (pat) 9. ewa (sewa)	5. lima 10. pulo (puloh)
Trusan	1. sau 6. nam	2. duwo 7. tudu	3. telau 8. alu	4. pat 9. siwā	5. limo 10. pulo
Kajaman	1. ya 6. nām	2. degwa 7. tujō	3. telau 8. aian	4. pat 9. yulan	5. limā 10. peluwān
Ba Mali	1. jā 6. nām	2. dua 7. tujāk	3. telu 8. aia	4. pat 9. piā	5. lēma 10. dijap
Bok	1. ija 6. nūm	2. dua 7. tuju	3. telo 8. aia	4. pat 9. piūn	5. lūma 10. japulo
Nibong	1. ja 6. nām	2. dua 7. tujuk	3. telu 8. aia	4. pat 9. piān	5. lēma 10. jējap
Sibop	1. ja 6. nām	2. dua 7. tujāk	3. tēlo 8. aiā	4. pat 9. pēa	5. lēma 10. dijāp
Lirong	1. ja 6. nām	2. dua 7. tujāk	3. tēlo 8. aia	4. pat 9. piā	5. lēma 10. dijap
Long Pokun . . .	1. jā 6. nām	2. duā 7. tujuk	3. telō 8. aiō	4. pat 9. pēa	5. lēma 10. dijāp
Bakatan	1. jong 6. anām	2. dugwo 7. kidī	3. tolo 8. ahai	4. apat 9. pulan	5. limo 10. pulo
Kadayan	1. isō 6. onom	2. duō 7. tuwo	3. talu 8. walu	4. apat 9. siam	5. limō 10. mopod

Bekiau	1. tunggal	2. duo	3. talu	4. apat	5. limo
	6. nam	7. tugu	8. walu	9. siam	10. mapud
Bisaya	1. (singi- nam)	2. (dua)	3. (talo)	4. (apat)	5. (lima)
	6. (anum)	7. (turo)	8. (balo)	9. (siam)	10. (mapot)
Kadasan	1. iso	2. lufo	3. talo	4. apat	5. limo
	6. anam	7. turo	8. bālu	9. sejam	10. hapod
Tampassuk ..	1. isa	2. dua	3. tulo	4. ampat	5. lima
	6. anam	7. turo	8. walo	9. siam	10. opod
Idaan	1. iso, san	2. duo	3. telo	4. apat	5. limo
	6. anam	7. turo	8. walo	9. siam	10. opod
Lanun (2)	1. isa	2. dua	3. tulo	4. pat	5. lima
	6. anom	7. pītu	8. walo	9. siau	10. sapuloh
Buludupi (1) ..	1. sa	2. duo	3. tulo	4. pat	5. limo
	6. anom	7. turo	8. wato	9. siwei	10. puloh
Buludupi (2) ..	1. idoo	2. duho	3. talo	4. apat	5. limo
	6. onom	7. taro	8. ualo	9. shuo	10. napulu
Sulu	1. isa	2. dūa	3. tō	4. ōpat	5. lima
	6. ünöm	7. pēto	8. wālū	9. siam	10. hang-poh
Brunei Malay ..	1. isa	2. dua	3. tiga	4. ampat	5. lima
	6. anam	7. tujoh	8. lapan	9. sēmbilan	10. sapuloh
Sarawak Malay	1. satu, sa	2. dua	3. tiga	4. ampat	5. lima
	6. anam	7. tujoh	8. delapan	9. sembilan	10. sāpuloh

CARDINAL NUMBERS (*continued*).

	<i>Twelve.</i>	<i>Twenty.</i>	<i>Hundred.</i>	<i>How many ?</i>
Bintulu	pulun-gwa	gwa-pulu	matus	bruë [brae]
Muka	dua-blai	dua-pulo	saratu	kuba-kida
Narom	pulau-debe	debe-fulau	maratau	sude
Miri	fulu-debe	debe-fulu	meratau	pade
Dali	pulo-deve	deve-pulau	meratau	padau
Tutong (1) ..	mapud-dua	dua-mapūd	sa-ratus	mana-suwāng
Lemiting	pulo-deve	deve-pulo	merato	makadau
Lelak	pulo-dëve	dëve-fulou	mëlatou	uda
Long Kiput ..	pulau-defwe	defwe-pulau	meratau	kude
Long Pata ..	pulo-lebe	lebe-pulo	chi-lito	kura
Batu Bla	pulo-deve	deve-pulo	chi-gito	kura
Berawan	devwe-ame	depwe-pulau	segëto	kora
Kanowit	—	—	—	(jino)
Tanjong	pëlohön-duwa	dua-pulu	ya-to	janau-kūngan
Siduan	dua-blis	dua-puloh	jah-ratus	kuba-kida
Lemanak	dua-blas	dua-puloh	sa-ratus	pemaioh ; penyampau
Balau	dua-blas	dua-puloh	sa'ratus	pemaioh ; penyampau
Skrang	dua-blas	dua-puloh	sa-ratus	pemaioh ; penyampau
Bugau	dua-blas	dua-pulu	sa-ratus	brapa
Singhi	simüong-duech	duech-puruh	si-ratus	kudu, onikiangü, kiangki
Grogo	semong-duo	dua-pulu	sa-ratus	onikiang
Quop	[simüng-duwuh]	[duwüh-puru]	[s'ratus]	[kiang-ki]
Sentah	semüng-duuch	duuch-puroh	ni-ratus	küdu, kiangki
Beta	simüng-duwüh	duwüh-puru	ni-ratus	kudu

	<i>Twelve.</i>	<i>Twenty.</i>	<i>Hundred.</i>	<i>How many?</i>
Maloh Kalis..	sapulo-dua	dua-pulo	sa-ratus	insa
Sampit	duwe-walas	duwe-pulu	sa-ratus	brapa
Katingan	duwe-walas	duwe-puluh	sa-ratus	perei
Lawangan ..	sapulu-duwe	duwe-pulu	jatus	—
Siang.....	due-lawin-pulo	duan-purlo	saratus	—
Mānyan (2) ..	pulu-ruēh	ruam-pulu	jatuh	—
Ngaju	duā-walas	duā-pulu	saratus	pirā
Biaju.....	due-walas	due-puluh	saratus	—
Modang.....	ungo-hoan-soan	ungo-plo, enggo-peluh	matus, metus	—
Bolongan	sapuluh-dua	duam-puluh	sa-ratus	kuda
Tarakan	sapuluh-dua	duam-puluh	sa-ratus	takula
Sibuku	apuu-dua	duam-puu	sa-atus	—
Rejang Kayan	pulo-dua-whin *	dua-pulo *	—	kuri, kori *
Uma Blubo ..	pulu-dua-huin	dua-pulu	mato	kori
Uma Poh	dua-uhēn	dua-pulu	matu	kure
Kinjin	lema-him-pulu = 15	lēma-pulu = 50	maatoh	—
Lepu Tau	dua-suwe	dua-pulo	cha-to	kuda
Lepu Anan ..	dua-suwē (-pulo)	dua-pulo	cha-to	kuda
Lepu Pohun..	ijap-luwo-aban	lu-ijap	ija-to	kamaäkän
Lepu Sawa ..	pulo-dua-suwe	dua-pulo	cha-to	kubin
Lepu Pun....	iyiap-lueu-obän	lueu-yap	ya-to	kemäkän
Malang	dua-suwē (-pulo)	dua-pulo	cha-to	kuda
Madang.....	dua-suwē	dua-pulo	cha-to	koda
Long Aki	dua-suwe	dua-pulo	cha-to	koda
Murik	pulu-lua	dua-pulu	ya-tō	kori
Kalabit	puluh-duah	duah-puluh	cha-ratu	toda (tuda)
Bruang	pulo-dua-laha	dua-pulo	ta-ratu	tuda
Balait	pulo-duwa	duong-pulo	che-rato	tuda
Tabun	pulo-dua	dua-pulo	merato (ma'ratu)	upaka-balo (tuda)
Adang	pelud-dua †	—	(ma'ratu)	—
Trusan	pulo-duwo	duwo-pulu	meratu	pabalo
Kajaman	peluwän-degwa	degwa-pulo	ya-to	kora
Ba Mali.....	dijap-dua-sama	dua-jäp	ja-to	kora
Rejang Punan	—	—	—	(piro)
Bok	dua-lēbē	dua-pulo	ja-ato	kura
Nibong	jejap-dua-samo	dua-jäp	ja-to	kora
Sibop.....	dijap-duo-sama	dua-jap	ja-to	kora
Lirong	dijap-dua-sama	dua-jäp	ja-to	kura
Long Pokun..	dijap-duo-sama	dua-jap	ja-to	kora
Bakatan	pulo-la-degwō	degwō-pulo	ya-to	pēcha-tēna
Kadayan	mopod-duo	duong-opod	sa-ratus	puo-suäng
Bekiau	mapud-duo	duo-mapud	sa-ratus	mana-suäng
Bisaya	[mapot-dua]	[dua-mapot]	[s'ratus]	[suano]
Kadasan	hapod-am-lufo	lufo-hapod	—	—
Tampassuk ..	opod-og-dua	dua-na-hopod	sa-ratus	—
Idaan.....	opod-dam-iso=11	duo-nopod	atus, san-atus	sangkora, gamo
Lanun (2)....	sapuluh-ogo-dua	dua-puloh	ma-gatus	—
Buludupi (1) ..	puluh-bia-duo	dua-puloh	ma-ratu	—
Buludupi (2) ..	na-pulu-duho	duho-na-pulu	na-atus	komero
Sulu	hangpoh-tüg-dūa	kauhan, käuhan	ang-gätus, rätus	pēla
Brunei Malay	dua-bālas	dua-puloh	sa-ratus	brapa
Sarawak Malay	dua-blas	dua-puloh	sā-ratus	brapa

† Given for twenty.

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

	<i>First.</i>	<i>Second.</i>	<i>Once.</i>	<i>Twice.</i>
Bintulu	[mena]	—	ju-leng	gwau-lēng
Matu	sieng	—	—	—
Muka	mulamula	dua	ji-lakau	dua-lakau
Narom	tama-che	ka-debe	che-rai	debe-rai
Miri	—	—	se-dule	debe-dule
Dali	ka-se	ka-deve	se-tād	deve-tād
Tutong (1) . .	puro	ka-dua	nīnsan	dua-nginsan
Lemiting	—	ka-deve	sa-rai	ka-deve-rai
Lelak	ino	a-deve	sē-ri	deve-ri
Long Kiput . .	—	da-defwe	sē-rei	defe-rei
Long Pata . .	ne-chi	ne-lebe	chi-lewa	lebe-lewa
Batu Bla	chi	deve	chi-nan	deve-nan
Berawan	aro	kadefwe	āchīnan	kadevwenan
Tanjong	ya-lawa	dua-lawa	ye-vera	dua-vera
Siduan	—	—	—	—
Lemanak	ti-dulu	kā-dua	sā-kali	dua-kali
Bugau	—	ka-dua	skali	dua-kali
Lara	—	—	—	—
Singhi	sibungas, diē, uch	—	ni-sidūch	—
Grogo	pertama	dua-nan	ni-sido	dua-sido
Quop	diū	—	ni-sidah	—
Sentah	sebungash, dawū, diū	—	ni-sidah	—
Beta	sibungas, diū	duwūh	—	pi-duwuh
Maloh Kalis . .	īnsa	dua	sa-kali	dua-kali
Sampit	mulamula	—	sindei	—
Katingan	mulamula	—	sinde	—
Ngaju	ijā-solake	duā	sindā	handuā
Bolongan	pertama, ka- simpong	ka-dua	—	—
Tarakan	ka-isa	ka-dua	—	—
Rejang Kayan	(una, arieng)	—	(harat-ji)	(harat-dua)
Uma Blubo . .	ikana	ikabaia	ji-hāngon (ji-ungon)	dua-hāngon
Uma Poh	—	dua	ja-ngun	dua-angun
Lepu Tau	—	ame-dua	chang-lewai	dua-lewai
Lepu Anan . . .	cho-sa	duo-sa	chē-lēwae(cha-leiwei)	dua-lēwae
Lepu Pohun . .	jo-sā	luwo-osa	yo-kole	luwo-kole
Lepu Sawa . . .	yani-cha	duo-sa	cha-lewe, sa-lewe	dua-lewe
Lepu Pun	jitu-ja	luo-sa	je-kole	lueu-kole
Malang	—	—	chē-lēwē	dua-lēwe
Madang	tega-lalan	ka-dua	chang-lēwai	dua-lēwai
Long Aki	cha-osa	duo-sa	cheng-lewe	duo-lewe
Murik	chi-lahong	dua-lohong	chi-ka, si-ka	dua-kā
Kalabit	—	—	cha-ruka	—
Bruang K. . . .	cha-buror	dua-buror	mē-ja	men-dua
Balait	sa-buror	dua-buror	si-ruka	dua-ruka

	<i>First.</i>	<i>Second.</i>	<i>Once.</i>	<i>Twice.</i>
Tabun	(pōūn)	—	sa	dua-kua
Trusan	—	ka-dua	mi-chau	ka-duwo (?)
Kajaman	jia-lakin	degwa	je-lewut	degwa-lewut
Ba Mali	cho-sa	duo-sa	jě-lěwut	dua-lěwut
Rejang Punan	(sumoi)	—	—	—
Bok	sě-kěnăt	kě-dua	jā-kule	dua-kulě
Nibong	tari-nja	kataika-dua	ja-liwūt	dua-lewūt
Sibop	ja-sama	dua-sama	je-lewăt	dua-lewăt
Lirong	jo-sa	dua-osa	je-lěwūt	dua-lewut
Long Pokun ..	tarin-ja	tarin-kadua	jě-liwūt	dua-liwūt
Bakatan	—	ka-degwō	yu-băt	degwo-băt
Kadayan	iso	duo	sa-monginsan	nun-duo-sap
Bekiau	—	ka-duo	ngin-san	ngun-duo
Sulu	ka-īsa	ka-dūa	maka-mīsan	maka-rua
Brunei Malay	pertāma	ka-dua	sakali	dua-kali
Sarawak Malay	pertama	ka-dua	sakali	dua-kali

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARIES OF BORNEO DIALECTS.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The following lists are designed to show what has been recorded of the various dialects of Borneo. The larger number were collected by myself in Sarawak in 1899, and a great many others were written for Dr. Meyer, through the mediation of Mr. J. C. Moulton, by Officers of the Sarawak Government. In order to make the lists as complete as possible, other vocabularies have been added from printed sources, especially in the dialects of British North Borneo and Netherlands Borneo. In the latter territory the Mānyan list is from a MS. by the Rev. H. Sundermann, of the Rhenish Missionary Society. Early vocabularies of Quop, by Rev. F. W. Nichols; of Maloh, by Heer van Veldthuysen; and of Muka Milano, by Mr. Bettington, have also been referred to; as well as those written for me in Singhi, by the Rev. A. Reijffert; in Quop, by the Rev. C. Ah Luk; in Siduan, by Mr. J. G. Chynoweth; and in Bisaya, by Mr. W. R. Barry-Giffard. I have also added words from the Sihong, Mānyan, and Beta translations.

In cases where my vocabularies contained the same words as those of the Sarawak Officers I have preferred to give my own version, but in cases of difference I have given both renderings. Where authorities agree, the word is not, as a rule, entered more than once. Difference of authority is indicated by means of brackets, as in the following list:—

2. LIST OF LANGUAGES AND AUTHORITIES.

a. *First Series.**Milano.*

Bintulu	MS., S. H. R., 201 (MS., H. L. Owen, 234) [H. B. Low in Ling Roth, 182].*
Matu	MS., H. S. B. Johnson, 245 [H. B. Low in Ling Roth, 182].
Bruit	H. Keppel, 30. In the text said to come from Tanjong Sirik.
Oya	MS., A. E. Lawrence, 249.
Muka	MS., S. H. R., 201 (MS., A. E. Lawrence, 249) [C. de Crespigny, 113].
Narom.....	MS., S. H. R., 200 (MS., R. S. Douglas, 266) [C. Hose, 176].

* Where the name of the authority is marked by bracket or asterisk, the word given by that authority is marked in the Vocabulary in the same way.

- Miri MS., S. H. R., **201** (MS. R. S. Douglas, **250**) [H. Keppel, **30**].
- Dali MS., S. H. R., **201**.
- Tutong (Upper) MS., S. H. R., **200**.
- Tutong (Lower) MS., S. H. R., **200**.
- Lemiting MS., S. H. R., **201**.
- Lelak MS., S. H. R., **200**.
- Long Kiput ... MS., S. H. R., **200** (MS., R. S. Douglas, **266**).
- Long Pata MS., S. H. R., **201**.
- Batu Bla..... MS., S. H. R., **201**.
- Berawan..... MS., S. H. R., **200** (MS., R. S. Douglas, **266**).
- Kanowit MS., J. Baring-Gould, **246** (H. B. Low in Ling Roth, **182**).
- Tanjong MS., S. H. R., **201** (MS., H. S. B. Johnson, **245**).
- Siduan..... MS., J. Baring-Gould, **246** (MS., J. G. Chynoweth, **264**).
- Sea Dayak.*
- Sibuyau MS., Gooi Soo Chuan, **233** (Sibuyau, by Rev. W. Chalmers in St. John, **83**) [Sabuyau, by Rev. W. Gomez in St. John, **83**].
- Lemanak..... Rev. W. Howell and D. J. S. Bailey, **212** (MS., C. A. Bampfylde, **270**).
- Balau Rev. J. Holland, **121** (Rev. C. Hupe in Ling Roth, **182**) [MS., C. A. Bampfylde, **270**].
- Skarang Sakarran, by H. Keppel, **30** (MS., C. A. Bampfylde, **270**).
- Bugau MS., S. H. R., **201**.
- Land Dayak.*
- Lara Rev. W. Chalmers and (Rev. W. Gomez) in St. John, **83**.
- Lundu..... Rev. W. Gomez in St. John, **83**.
- Krokong MS., H. B. Crocker, **243**.
- Singhi MS., Rev. A. Reijffert, **202** (MS., J. C. Moulton, **241**). Words marked (S.) are in the dialect of Serambo.
- Grogo MS., S. H. R., **201**.
- Sennah MS., H. B. Crocker, **243** (MS., J. C. Moulton, **241**).
- Quop MS., Rev. F. W. Nichols, **209** (MS., J. C. Moulton, **241**) [MS., Rev. C. Ah Luk, **265**].
- Sentah..... Rev. W. Chalmers, **81**. Words marked (W.) are used on the Western Branch of the Sarawak River.
- Beta..... Text. Bible Society, **260**.
- Sau H. Keppel, **30** (Rev. C. Hupe in Ling Roth, **182**).

- Sadong MS., F. F. Boulton, 235 (Rev. W. Chalmers in St. John, 83). Words marked (L.) are Lanchang dialect.
- Milikin MS., F. F. Boulton, 248.
- Bunau MS., F. F. Boulton, 240.

b. *Second Series.**Sangau.*

- Maloh (1) Kalis MS., S. H. R., 200 (MS., v. Veldthuysen, 174).
- Maloh (2) Brereton in St. John, 83 (H. Keppel, 30).
- Sampit K. W. Tiedtke, 110.
- Katingan K. W. Tiedtke, 110.
- Pari O. van Kessel, 45.
- Lawangan C. den Hamer, 160.
- Siang C. den Hamer, 160.
- Sihong E. Denninger, Text, 66.
- Mānyan (1) ... MS., Rev. H. Sundermann, 231.
- Mānyan (2) ... C. den Hamer, 160 (Texts, Rhenish Missionary Society, 223, 237).
- Ngaju A. Hardeland, 65, 74.
- Sangiang A. Hardeland, 65, 74.
- Biaju C. den Hamer, 160.
- Modang Long wai, by R. v. d. Aa in Bock, 150.
- Bolongan M. W. H. Beech, 227.
- Tarakan M. W. H. Beech, 227.
- Sesayap C. den Hamer, 160.
- Sibuku W. Aernout, 145.

Kayan.

- Rejang MS., F. W. Page Turner, 242 (H. B. Low in Ling Roth, 182) [C. Hose, 176], Burns, *44.
- Uma Blubo ... MS., S. H. R., 200 (R. S. Douglas, 250 and 253).
- Uma Poh MS., S. H. R., 201.
- Uma Baloi MS., J. Baring-Gould, 246.

Kenniah.

- Kinjin Engelhardt, 194.
- Lepu Tau MS., S. H. R., 201 (R. S. Douglas, 250 and 253).
- Lepu Anan MS., S. H. R., 200
- Lepu Pohun ... MS., S. H. R., 201.
- Lepu Sawa MS., S. H. R., 200.
- Lepu Pun MS., S. H. R., 200.
- Malang MS., S. H. R., 200.
- Madang MS., S. H. R., 201.
- Long Aki MS., S. H. R., 201.
- Long Bangan ... MS., F. W. Page Turner, 242.

- Murik* MS., S. H. R., 201 (R. S. Douglas, 258 and 266).

c. Third Series.

- Kalabit* R. S. Douglas, **250** and **253** (J. C. Moulton, **268**).
Bruang Kalabit MS., S. H. R., **200**.
- Treng.*
Balait MS., S. H. R., **201**.
Tabun MS., S. H. R., **200** (J. C. Moulton, **268**).
- Murut.*
Adang St. John, **83** (Murut, by J. C. Moulton, **268**).
Trusan MS., S. H. R., **201** (MS., T. Kirkpatrick Caldecot, **247**) [C. de Crespigny, **109**].
Padas C. de Crespigny, **109**.
- Kajaman* MS., S. H. R., **201**.
Ba Mali MS., S. H. R., **200**.
- Punan.*
Rejang MS., F. Page Turner, **242** (H. B. Low in Ling Roth, **182**) [Rev. J. Holland, **121**].
Bok MS., S. H. R., **200** [C. Hose, **176**].
Nibong MS., S. H. R., **200**.
Mankëta O. v. Kessel, **45**.
- Sibop* MS., S. H. R., **200** (C. Hose, **176**).
Lirong..... MS., S. H. R., **200** (MS., R. S. Douglas, **250**).
Long Pokun ... MS., S. H. R., **200**.
Ukit MS., F. W. Page Turner, **242**.
Bakatan MS., S. H. R. (Pakatan by St. John, **83**) [Bukutan by Rev. J. Holland, **121**].
Kadayan MS., S. H. R., **201**.
Bekiau..... MS., S. H. R., **201**.
Bisaya..... MS., S. H. R., **201** (MS., J. Kirkpatrick-Caldecot, **247**) [MS., W. R. Barry-Giffard, **263**]. St. John,* **83**. C. de Crespigny,† **109**.
Tagal MS., W. R. Clement, **244**.
- Dusun.*
Dalit C. de Crespigny, **109**.
Kadasan Rev. H. L. E. Luering, **195**.
Tampassuk W. H. Treacher, **121**.
Ida'an... St. John, **83**.
- Lanun* (1) St. John, **83**.
Lanun (2) W. H. Treacher, **121**.
- Buludupi* (1) W. H. Treacher, **121**.
Buludupi (2) ... J. Montano, **146**.
- Sulu* Cowie, **178**.

Malay.

- Brunei..... MS., S. H. R., **201** (C. de Crespigny, **109**)
 [H. S. Haynes, **207**], C. A. Bampfylde,*
270.
 Sarawak MS., S. H. R., **200** (Rev. Wm. Chalmers,
81) [MS., C. A. Bampfylde, **270**].

d. *Additional Words.*

- First Series:* Salakau. Brereton in St. John, **83.**
Second Series: Sidin. Kater, **99.**
 Behe. A. Fokker, **166.**
 Menyukei. A. Fokker, **166.**
 Karangan. Hupe in Ling Roth, **182.**
 Murung. Malayan Miscellanies, **14.**
 Kupuas. Malayan Miscellanies, **14.**
 Ngaju K. O. v. Kessel, **45.**
 Banjar. A. Hardeland, **74.**
 Banjer H. Hupe in Ling Roth, **182.**
 Mantangai. A. Hardeland, **74.**
 Mangkatip. A. Hardeland, **74.**
 Kahaian. A. Hardeland, **74.**
 Simbakong. M. W. H. Beech, **227.**
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VOCABULARIES. FIRST SERIES.

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Bintulu ..	wai	laě (la'ip)	—	avo	jas
Matu	buah-pinang	lengan	panah	abo	ja'at
Bruit	—	—	—	—	—
Oya	pinang	lengan	—	unak, dabo	jaät
Muka	pinang	lengan	—	dabo [abau]	yat (ja'at)
Narom....	bunge	giluen (ngan)	—	abeu	jět
Miri	bue	bare	—	habu	yahat (jaat)
Dali	buai	bara	—	abau	jiät
Tutong (1)	—	ruas-lengan	—	abu	rat
Tutong (2)	—	ba-lüngön	—	—	—
Lemiting..	bunga	ngan	—	abeu	sat
Lelak	—	giluen	—	abo	jiet
Long Kiput	bonga (bungeh)	laěp (lengan)	—	abo	sät
Long Pata	bunga	laik	—	ako	jet
Batu Bla..	bunge	gule	—	aku	jat
Berawan ..	(bu-ngieu)	(liei)	—	ako	jat
Kanowit ..	buah-pinang	lengan	anak-panah	abau	ja'ak (jiek)
Tanjong ..	pinang	budok-pang	panah	abo	jahät (je'ek)
Siduan ..	buah-pinang	lengan	anak-panah	abau	ja'at
Sibuyau ..	pinang	lengan	panah	amau	jait (jai)
Lemanak	pinang	lengan	jueng † laja ‡	abus	jai
Balau	[pinang]	[lengan]	dambak	—	(jii)
Skarang ..	(pinang)	(lengan)	(jueng) † laja ‡	(abus)	jai
Bugau	pinang	lengan	—	abu	jai
Lara	ohe	barangu, baregn	—	—	jahe
Lundu	—	—	—	—	—
Krokong ..	bai	kupung	panah	tekapok	jaat
Singhi....	baai	tangan, kupung	(sibotia)	äpük, abuch	jaat
Grogo	bai	kupung	—	kapok	jat
Sennah ..	bai	braich'n, brek'n	—	apeuch	äriep (arep)
Quap	bai	pupung, tangan	panah	abu	arap
Sentah ..	bai	birëäng, pupung	—	bütüp, apük	arap, bükok
Beta	—	tangan	—	apük	arap
Sau	—	—	—	—	—
Sadong ..	bahaie (pinang)	tengan (pum- pong, brungo)	laja	aboh, bahan	beek
Milikin ..	pinang	tari	—	abok	andä-boik
Bunau	pinang	tangan	—	abu	—

† = Blowpipe dart, barbed.

‡ = Blowpipe dart, plain.

	6. <i>Bamboo.</i>	7. <i>Banana.</i>	8. <i>Barter.</i>	9. <i>Basket.</i>	10. <i>Belly.</i>
Bintulu ..	volu	balak	(pra')	(ta'eng)	tenäi
Matu	buluh	balak	berjejah	tamok	na'ai (naie)
Bruit	bulu	balak	—	—	nai
Oya	bulu'	balak	běsileh	bakan, tēpuku	nāe, pait
Muka	bulō	balek [badak]	(bēsileh)	(bakan)	pait [nga'ai]
Narom....	bulu	putai	(berdagieng)	(biyen)	tējīān, (kechien)
Miri	bulu	puta (beh-futei)	(mentawar)	(alaat)	tijen
Dali	bulau	putai	—	—	siēn
Tutong (1)	—	puti	—	—	tian
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Lemiting	bulau	putai	—	—	tejiēn
Lelak	—	putai	—	—	tējīn
Long Kiput	bulau	putai (utai)	(selei)	(puei)	tēçhin (kecheng)
Long Pata	bulo	pinyo	—	—	jan
Batu Bla..	bulo	sinyo	—	—	tijen
Berawan ..	(bulu)	penyo (tenior)	(pelei)	(kebi)	tokea
Kanowit ..	bulū	balak	berjajah	tepuku	na'eng (nieng)
Tanjong ..	bulu	balat (pisung)	(siluah)	(bakan, tepuko')	butit (ne'eng)
Siduan ..	bulū	balak	berjajah	bakan	na'ai
Sibuyau ..	buloh	(pisang)	berdagang	bakol	prut (pahut)
Lemanak	buluh	pisang	alu (dagang), ngalu	raga, baka	prut
Balau	—	pisang	—	—	prut
Skarang ..	buluh	pisang	(alu, dagang)	—	prut
Bugau	bulu	pisang	—	—	prut
Lara	—	barak	—	—	putugn
Lundu ..	—	—	—	—	—
Krokong ..	buru	bērāk	besambi	bakul	tōin
Singhi ..	buruh, puti	borak, pangu	bisami (taweh)	bakur	tōin
Grogo	bulu	borak	—	—	tain
Sennah ..	b'ru (buru)	brach	b'kerēs	trachut	taitan, tain (tait'n)
Quop	buru, taring	borak	(nawar	bakur (kirik)	tain
Sentah ..	buru, buti, taring	borak	—	—	tāin
Beta	—	—	—	bakur	tain
Sau	buru	bolak	—	—	taīn
Sadong ..	buru	brok (pisang)	bersombi	lūmbok; juar (L)	naie
Milikin ..	buloh	pisang	—	tambok	prut
Bunau ..	—	—	bersambi	—	putong

ADDITION : Salakau *parut* = belly.

	11. <i>Betel-pepper.</i>	12. <i>Bird.</i>	13. <i>Bite.</i>	14. <i>Black.</i>	15. <i>Blood.</i>
Bintulu ..	ari	manok	jubot [subot]	mitām	dra (ra')
Matu	(sepa)	manok	sebut	bilam	darah
Bruit	—	manuk	—	bilum	—
Oya	—	manok	subut	bilam	da
Muka	sepa [s'pah]	manok	sibut	bilām	da
Narom....	—	mano'	utōp	mitam	sēma
Miri	are	manok	upāb (nupab)	mitam	dare
Dali	arai	manok	utap	mitām	dare
Tutong (1)	—	—	—	mitām	sēma
Tutong (2)	—	manok	—	—	mā
Lemiting	arai	manok	gutāp	mitām	sēma
Lelak	—	manok	—	mitām	sēma
Long Kiput	arai	manoā	gutāp (butap)	mitam	(sema)
Long Pata	are	mano	kapa	mitam	chema
Batu Bla..	are	manok	kapa	mitām	sema
Berawan..	—	manok	(kapat)	mētām	sēma
Kanowit ..	(sepah)	manok	sibut (gegat)	bilin (bilam)	darah
Tanjong ..	sepa	manūok	megagāt (gigat)	lurōm (bilam)	daha
Siduan ..	(spah)	manok	sibut	bil'm	darah
Sibuyau ..	(sirih)	burong	kibot	chelum	darah (daha)
Lemanak	sireh	burong	ngetup, kibut	chelum	darah
Balau	[sirih]	burong	[ngetup]	chelum	darah
Skarang ..	(sirih)	burong	(ngetup, ketup)	chilum	(darah)
Bugau	sirih	burong	ngetup	chelum	dara
Lara	uit	(manuk)	—	sungut	daya
Lundu....	—	—	—	—	daya
Krokong ..	—	manok	kuut	sunggut	doyah
Singhi ..	baid	manuk	kuut	sūngūt	doya
Grogo	boid	manuk	ngigit	sōngōt	doia
Sennah ..	—	manuk	kuut	singut	daiah
Quop	baid	manuk	kuut	(singūt)	deya
Sentah ..	bāid	manuk	koūt, ngingūt	singūt; sungot (W)	dēyah
Beta	—	manuk	—	singūt	deya
Sau	—	burong	—	singot	—
Sadong ..	(ba'id)	manok	kuōt; ngegit (L)	semergut, beis	daiya
Milikin ..	—	burong	ngibot	chlum	darac
Bunau ..	—	—	—	bolit	—

ADDITION : Salakau *darah* = blood.

	16. Boat.	17. Body.	18. Bone.	19. Bow.	20. Bowels.
Bintulu ..	alod (jĕlu)	usa	tulang	—	kohong-tenäi
Matu	saloï	apah (bias)	tulang	nyabong	ba-tukah
Bruit	—	—	—	—	—
Oya	saloï	biah	tulang	—	sepait, senäe
Muka	saloï	biai	tulang	[pana]	yubor (sepait)
Narom....	aloŭd (alod)	tuleu	tuha	—	tuha (tenai)
Miri	alud	tulu	tulang	—	betuka
Dali	alud	sulau	tuläng	—	tuka
Tutong (1)	—	tulau	tuläng	—	sawong-tenaë
Tutong (2)	—	batulu	—	—	sarong-taiän
Lemiting..	alod	tuleu	tuläng	—	tenai
Lelak	—	tulo	tulang	—	blarau-täi
Long Kiput	alöd	tulyo (tulo)	tulang	—	tura-tenai
Long Pata	alon	usa	tulang	—	—
Batu Bla..	along	usa	tulang	—	tuke
Berawan ..	(along)	usa	tulang	—	dera-tai
Kanowit ..	saloï	lasau (bia, njawa)	tulang (urat)	panah	buah-tukah
Tanjong ..	alut	tebuong (lasau)	tulang	(taku'up)	betuka
Siduan ..	saloï	apah	tulang	panah	buah-tukah
Sibuyau ..	prau	tuboh	tulang	—	—
Lemanak	prau, bangkong	tuboh, badan	tulang	—	gelong-prut
Balau	prau	tuboh	tulang	—	—
Skarang ..	(prahu)	(tuboh, badan)	(tulang)	—	—
Bugau	prau	tuboh	tulang	—	prut-roya
Lara	—	ungan	turang	—	—
Lundu....	—	genan	tulang	—	—
Krokong ..	örud	gonan	turang	laja	töin
Singhi ..	örud	gönan, porüng	turang	panah, sibotir	(toin)
Grogo	olud	porong	tuläng	—	tain
Sennah ..	arun	sud'oh	turach'n (turang)	—	—
Quop	arud	pürüng, ganan	turang	panah	tain
Sentah ..	orud	pürüng, günan, tibu	tulang	—	—
Beta	arud	ganan, pürüng	turang	—	—
Sau	—	—	—	—	—
Sadong ..	arud	tebuk	turang	lancho	rankai-taki
Milikin ..	prau	tuboh	tulong	—	—
Bunau ..	—	—	—	—	täne

ADDITIONS: Salakau *tuboh* = body.
Salakau *tuang* = bone.

	21. <i>Branch.</i>	22. <i>Breadfruit.</i>	23. <i>Breast.</i>	24. <i>Burn.</i>	25. <i>Bury.</i>
Bintulu ..	anggap-kayu	—	tite (titi)	pinau	mengubor (ta'bes)
Matu	—	tupang	—	—	mubas (patun)
Bruit	—	—	—	—	—
Oya	—	—	suso	—	tanam
Muka	dahan	—	susau	silagi	tanam
Narom	dahiën	(naka, medeng)	tete	anmara	ubor (tukan)
Miri	dahan	—	titai	jukāt	mětäl
Dali	diën	—	titai	mara	metäl
Tutong (1)	rän	—	tete	tunuõ	mutäl
Tutong (2)	dahan	—	—	—	—
Lemiting..	diën	—	titai	mara	metël
Lelak	diën	—	tetai	urap	ubor
Long Kiput	dehën	(longau, taka)	tetai	mara	dingeh (tukan)
Long Pata	diän	—	ite	suro	dingeh
Batu Bla..	dihan	—	itai	make	muten
Berawan ..	dëhan	(padok)	ëte	make	batën (betin)
Kanowit ..	—	buah-sukun	—	—	tinam (penatum)
Tanjong ..	dahan	(bua-tukun)	susau	mëkare	nenäm, nokobë
Siduan ..	(pangah)	—	(usoh)	(tinau, silag)	beo
Sibuyau ..	—	—	—	(tunoh)	tambak
Lemanak	dan (dän)	buah-pulur, sukun	tusu	tunu, nunu	(tambak), kubur, ngubur
Balau	—	—	—	—	—
Skarang ..	(dän)	sukun	tusu	nunu	(tambak), ngubur
Bugau	dahan	—	tusu	nuno	numba
Lara	—	—	—	nyahu, ninu	—
Lundu ..	—	—	—	—	—
Krokong ..	—	—	—	—	puroh
Singhi ..	daan	—	sisun	nyauch, ninuch; tongan (S.)	kubur, purüch
Grogo	dan	—	sisun	madäng	ngubor
Sennah ..	—	—	susut	—	purut'n (purun)
Quop ...	daan, saking	sukun	sisuh	sau, sigot, tungan	(ngubur)
Sentah ..	dahan	—	shishuch	mupun, sigöt, nyitungan	kubur
Beta.....	daan	—	sisuh	tungan	ngubur
Sau	—	—	—	—	—
Sadong ..	—	—	sirong	(nyahu)	empuru
Milikin ..	—	nangka	—	—	tanam
Bunau ..	—	—	—	—	—

	26. <i>Butterfly.</i>	27. <i>Buy.</i>	28. <i>Chest.</i>	29. <i>Chief.</i>	30. <i>Child.</i>
Bintulu ..	kebabak	mēle	usok (t'bad)	(tengēlan)	anak
Matu	kalatemo (bekuriek)	—	rusok	ulor	anak
Bruit	—	—	—	—	anak
Oya	bēlēbang	—	usok	—	anak
Muka	belibēng	mēle	dada (usok)	—	anēk
Narom....	hababe	mālai	rok (ror)	(lideh- <i>raya</i>)	anak
Miri	kebebe	mle, mne	ruak	(idan- <i>raya</i>)	anak
Dali	rebapaiāng	melai	ruak	—	anak
Tutung (1)	kelimāmbāng	mēli	rok	—	anak
Tutung (2)	kilibambang	—	—	—	—
Lemiting	kalabēbe	mēlei	ruak	—	anak
Lelak	lebāba	mēle	rōk	—	anak
Long Kiput	kēlēbapa	mēle	babin, roua (rōk)	(lai-dacheh)	ana
Long Pata	—	bele	usok	—	ana
Batu Bla..	lepēpēng	bēle	gusok	—	anak
Berawan ..	pepeng (pliping)	mēle	lutau (gusiuk)	(laki-kijej)	ana
Kanowit ..	sengilit (sababang)	—	ru'up (usok)	tesah-kampong	anak
Tanjong ..	selebabang	pebēlai	usūok	(kagia')	lejam-anak
Siduan ..	klatimau	(blai)	ru'up	tuah-kampong	anak
Sibuyau ..	siboh	—	dada	pala	(anak)
Lemanak	klabembang, klabembu	bli, mli	dada	tuai, kapala	anak
Balau	—	—	—	—	anak
Skarang ..	(kelambumbai)	(bli, mli)	(dada)	(pangulu, tuai)	anak
Bugau	kakak	bēli	dada	—	anak
Lara	—	—	sado (sadon)	—	—
Lundu...	—	—	sodo	—	—
Krokong ..	kipitia	—	sōdōk	—	onak
Singhi .	girinuē, karimunūē	miris	saduē	piayuch	ānak
Grogo	lepītia	miri	sadua	—	anak
Sennah ..	b'limbang	—	sodoh	—	anak
Quop	birumbang	miris	sudō	(orang-kaya)	anak
Sentah ..	berūmbang	mirich	sudō	orang-kaya	anak
Beta	—	miris	sudō	pingulu	anak
Sau	—	—	—	—	anak
Sadong ..	trebambang	—	adag	orang-kaya, pagguh	anak
Milikin ..	kakak	—	dada	orang-tuai	hambiak
Bunau .	—	—	—	—	—

ADDITION: Salakau *dada* = chest.

	31. <i>Claw.</i>	32. <i>Clean.</i>	33. <i>Cloud.</i>	34. <i>Club.</i>	35. <i>Coconut.</i>
Bintulu ..	silau	musi	(temai) [avus]	—	vũnyo
Matu	silo	—	awan	—	benyoh
Bruit	—	—	—	—	binio
Oya	silo	—	spara, penga'op	—	binyuh
Muka	silau	usok	(spara.penga'op)	—	bua-bunyo
Narom.....	ilau	halus	(bulu-dio)	—	pun-buneu, buneu
Miri	ilau, ilo	alos	(awān)	—	butan
Dali	ilau	purai	—	—	buten
Tutong (1)	ilu	langis	—	—	piāsau
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	—	butan
Lemiting..	silau	ure	—	—	butēn
Lelak	ilau	blanya	—	—	butien
Long Kiput	silau	mudeh	(laput)	—	butēn
Long Pata	silo	mue	—	—	butan
Batu Bla..	chilo	muçhe	—	—	buten
Berawan ..	silau	lānye	(gikong)	(kayu)	buten
Kanowit ..	silau	—	jawai, lau	tekan	buah-benyoh
Tanjong ..	silau	muso	(awan-langit)	pupuk	bua-nyo
Siduan ..	silau (kukut)	(susi)	jawai, lau	tekan	buah-benyoh
Sibuyau ..	kuku	—	awan [remang]	—	nioh
Lemanak ..	kukut	lengis	remang, moa-hari	—	nyur, kalapa
Balau	kukut	—	—	—	nyor
Skarang ..	(kukut)	—	(remang)	—	buah-inyak
Bugau	silu	lingih	—	—	klāpa
Lara	siru	—	rahu	—	—
Lundu ..	sirun	—	gening-ayong	—	—
Krokong ..	sirun	—	awan, abun	sikud	butan
Singhi ..	sirun	jārūch, bisig	abun	(baruk)	butan
Grogo	silun	mamia	—	—	butan
Sennah ..	sireu (siruh)	—	atuch-ani, abun (atuk-ngani)	—	butat'n (butah'n)
Quop	sirūh	bisig	abun (abun-rangit)	sikud (pukong)	k'rapa, butan
Sentah ..	siruch ; silun (W.)	bisig	abun, keruman	—	butan
Beta.....	—	bisig	abun	—	—
Sau	—	—	—	—	butan
Sadong ..	siroh	—	rēmang	naipat	butan
Milikin ..	selu	—	kamang	—	nyior
Bunau....	—	—	—	untong	—

ADDITIONS : Salakau *kuku* = claw (nail).
Salakau *niga* = cloud.

	36. <i>Cold.</i>	37. <i>Come.</i>	38. <i>Country.</i>	39. <i>Crocodile.</i>	40. <i>Darkness.</i>
Bintulu ..	merarām [pavai]	jukat (tia) [iukat]	vāi	vasa (baza)	dābō (s'dom)
Matu	dadam (demel, singor)	ke'ih (labe)	—	baia	p'dam
Bruit	—	kidimau	tud	—	—
Oya	singoh	kide, keh [kidigau]	usah	baya	padam
Muka	singō	tapa (kide)	leko	baia	padām
Narom ..	bērēne (bedetem)	ducho(lecho)	duēn	baia	leme(meliam)
Miri	dasem	ḍusu	duēn	bajē	mēliām (lem)
Dali	asēm	usau	ḍuān	base	liām
Tutong (1)	sagēt	ḍusu	pagun	bwayō	dēpadau
Tutong (2)	—	—	ḍuūn	—	liām
Lemiting..	lechām	luchau	bedume	bedāja	meliām
Lelak	ditūm	ducho	duēn	bāja	meliūm
Long Kiput	dasūm (lesam)	inai (ḍusau)	blēmē	dachi	liūm, meliām
Long Pata	male	sai	lia	biji	bichum
Batu Bla..	blē	medasāki	lia	bēji	semen
Berawan ..	gēnin (laram)	sāke	lia	beje	dichām (licham)
Kanowit ..	sengoram (dadam, singiam)	labi	(tang)	baia	padum
Tanjong ..	ladām (s'ngiam)	labi (kanei)	kayan	baiya	dikālam (jiklam)
Siduan ..	dadam	labi	(likau, tud)	baiah	padum
Sibuyau ..	chilap	(datei)	—	gaiyau	petang
Lemanak ..	chelap	(aram) datai-kitu	benoa, menoa	jagu, baiya	pemetang (lemai)
Balau	chelap	aram	—	jagu	—
Skarang ..	chelap	(aram, datai-kitu)	menua	(baiya)	(lemai)
Bugau	jelāp	datai	menua	gaiiau	petang
Lara	sangu (panut)	utung	—	buro	(petakng)
Lundu....	modud	—	—	—	mapong
Krokong ..	modud	nug	—	buai	mopung
Singhi....	madud	nūg, gūt	binoa	buai (bedaab)	mopung, ngarum
Grogo	mudud	nob	kupua	buai	mopong
Sennah ..	madud	maneng	—	bu'ai	karuch'n
Quop	madūd	mūnūg, tep, kamati	rais, tarun-tana	buai (buach, bedaat)	karūm
Sentah ..	madud, mobus	menūg, nūg	rāich	buai	karūm ; mopung(W.)
Beta	madud	mūnūg	tarun-tana	—	karum
Sau	—	katikati	benua	—	—
Sadong ..	babī	mēnug	—	buai	petū, rayu
Milikin ..	chalap	datai	—	gaiiau	pitang
Bunau ..	—	—	—	—	—

ADDITIONS: Salakau *dingin* = cold.

Salakau *petang* = darkness.

	41. <i>Daylight.</i>	42. <i>Die.</i>	43. <i>Dig.</i>	44. <i>Dog.</i>	45. <i>Door.</i>
Bintulu ..	dau (ma'dau [dilau])	mesu	mekot	asau	(s'kan) [sekan]
Matu	la'au (badi)	matai	kikut	aso	aba-nawang
Bruit	—	mati	—	asau	—
Oya	lau	matai	kukut	aso	měnawang
Muka	lau	matai	gali (kukut)	asau	(měnawang) [banawang]
Narom....	bo'or-diu (dio)	matai	ukai	asau [au]	(long-obak)
Miri	bedalu	matai	ukai (lemakol)	au	(kab-long)
Dali	alau	matai	ukai	asau	—
Tutong (1)	madau	matai	nakai	asu	—
Tutong (2)	alau	—	—	au	—
Lemiting..	andrau	matai	makai	asau	—
Lelak	rau	matai	uhai	asau	—
Long Kiput	arau	matai	makai	asao	(lobak)
Long Pata	icheu	leta	gale	acho	—
Batu Bla..	lima	mato	kale	acho	—
Berawan ..	lěma	neta, deta (ta)	kěko (kalei)	achau	(jilelen)
Kanowit ..	lau	kabis	chankol	asau	benawang (bersukat)
Tanjong ..	lau (japan-taha')	kabe (kebe)	ngukut (kukut)	asau	(blawang)
Siduan ..	lau	matai	chankol	asau	benawang
Sibuyau ..	siang [tarang]	mati	kalig	ukoi (asu)	pintu
Lemanak	tawas-hari	parai, mati	kali, ngali	ukui, asu (uduk)	pintu
Balau	ari	mati	—	ukwei	—
Skarang ..	(tawas)	parai	kali, ngali	(ukui,uduk, asu)	(pintu)
Bugau	tauās	mati	gali	ukoi	—
Lara	ano (tawas)	kabis	—	kashu	pintu
Lundu....	java	—	—	—	—
Krokong ..	jawa, ondu	kobos	kurich	kosong	tiban
Singhi....	jawah	kobus	karis, tukiet, dugar	kosong	tiban, rawang
Grogo	java	kobos	kalia	kosong	—
Sennah ..	jouah (jawa)	kabus	kurik	kasauch'n (kasok'n)	tiban
Quop	jawa (jowa-anu)	kabūs	kareh	kasong	tiban
Sentah ..	jowah	kūbus	karech	kūshōng	tibān
Beta.....	jawa	kabūs	kareh	kashong	tiban
Sau	unyu	kobos	—	kosong	—
Sadong ..	andu-nyawai ; andu-nyawa (L)	kabūs	kari ; neko (L)	kasong	naiger ; gegan (L)
Milikin ..	taweh	mati, ilang	gali	ukoi	pintu
Bunau ..	—	—	en-kri	—	ngegan

ADDITION: Salakau *tarang* = (day) light.

	46. <i>Drink.</i>	47. <i>Drip.</i>	48. <i>Dwell.</i>	49. <i>Ear.</i>	50. <i>Earth</i>
Bintulu ..	suba	turu	kudo [menda]	telinga	tana
Matu	tutang	—	(petad)	lingah	tanah
Bruit ...	—	—	—	linga	—
Oya	tutang	—	—	linga	tana'
Muka	tutang	sitan	kudo	tēlinga [linga]	tana
Narom....	misāp (sap)	bēhēn	giēp	telinga	tana
Miri	mesāp	behen	fegep	tēlinga	tana
Dali	mēsap	biān	pegāp	linga	tana
Tutong (1)	miūp	—	gorūm	telinga	tana
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	telingō	—
Lemiting ..	mēsap	biēn	upak	telinga	—
Lelak	mosap	—	ukūm	dalit	tana
Long Kiput	mesūm (mesap)	tidi, pēta	ura	dalēt	tana
Long Pata	mecha	timē	ngenang	ading	tana
Batu Bla..	nginau	satan	genāng	anēng	tana
Berawan ..	mesām (mechap)	—	ngēnāng	anaing	tana
Kanowit ..	tutang (kemo, njirut)	—	(luit)	lingah (telinga)	tanah
Tanjong ..	mihup (tu'up)	tudo	loēt)	likat (bading)	tanā
Siduan ...	tutang	(bakatup)	(diam)	lengah	tanah
Sibuyau ..	ngiop (nyieup)	—	—	pundiang [pendeng]	tanah
Lemanak	irup	titik	diau	pending	tanah
Balau	irup	—	—	pindiang	gumi (tana)
Skarang ..	(irup)	—	(diau)	(pendieng)	(tanah)
Bugau	irup	tudo	diau	pendieng	tana
Lara	man-pain	—	—	rajak	—
Lundu....	—	—	—	kayip	—
Krokong ..	ngok	—	—	kojit	tanah
Singhi....	nuōh	—	rēē	kojit	tanah
Grogo	nok	tutuk	rō	kōjit	tana
Sennah ..	noōk	—	—	kajit	tana (tanah)
Quop	nok, mok (noōk)	titeg [niteg, bititeg]	rūū, mūū	kajit	tana
Sentah ...	nōk, mōk	titeg (?)	rūū	kojit	tanah
Beta.....	nok	—	rūū	kajit	tanah
Sau	—	—	—	kajit	(tana)
Sadong ..	nyūp	—	—	kaping	tanāh
Milikin ...	ngirop	—	—	panding	tanah
Bunau....	—	—	—	—	—

ADDITION : Salakau tere, nyek = ear.

	51. <i>Eat.</i>	52. <i>Egg.</i>	53. <i>Elbow.</i>	54. <i>Eye.</i>	55. <i>Face.</i>
Bintulu ..	kuma (penja)	tělo	sikau	mata	jagwai (jabai)
Matu	k'man (keman)	telo	sikau	matah	jawai
Bruit	—	tělo	—	măta	—
Oya	kěman	teloh	siko	mata	jawai
Muka	kuman	telō	sikau	mata	jauai
Narom....	homan (kuman)	teju	ihau	măta	yauae (jewai)
Miri	uming	teju	iko	mată	yabi (jabih)
Dali	oman	sau	ikau	mată	avai
Tutong (1)	makan	tejō	ihau	matō	jauoi
Tutong (2)	—	tiu	bakiu	—	—
Lemiting	koman	tejo	sijau	mata	yave
Lelak	oman	tějo	ehau	mată	—
Long Kiput	kuman	techo	chicho	mata	dăfuai (defai)
			(sichau)		
Long Pata	koman	tior	siko	mata	jiai
Batu Bla..	koman	teko	chiko	mata	jue
Berawan ..	oman (kuman)	teko (tiku)	sikau	mata	juia
Kanowit ..	kemo	telo	sikau	matan	jawe (jawai)
			(sikun)	(mata)	
Tanjong ..	kăman (kemo')	telun-ba	sikau	mată	yauai (jawai)
		(telui)			
Siduan ..	keman	telo	sikau	matah	jawai
Sibuyau ..	makai	telok (telo)	(siku)	mata	mua
Lemanak	pakai, makai, empa	telu	siku	mata	moa (mua)
Balau ...	makai	telū	—	mata	moa
Skarang ..	(makai, dempa)	tūlo (telu)	(siku)	mata	(mua)
Bugau ..	makai	telo	siku	mata	mua
Lara	uman	tura	siku	matu	(bahas)
Lundu....	—	—	—	botun	jawin
Krokong ..	maan	tulor	sukun	boton	jawin
Singhi ..	man, ngonyah	turuoh	sukun	botūn	jowin
Grogo	mān	tuloa	sukun	botōn	jowin
Sennah ..	man (maan)	touroh (toroh)	sukou	bateū	jauit'n
			(suku)	(bateuch)	(jawi'n)
Quop	mān	turoh (turoch)	suku	batūh	(jawin)
			(shukuh)		
Sentah ..	man	turoch	sukuch	betūch	jowin
Beta.....	man	turoh	—	batūh	jawin
Sau	—	tulo	—	būton	—
Sadong ..	mahan	telor, entoloh; entilor (L)	sekū	batōh	jawai; jawi(L)
Milikin ..	makai	tlu	—	mata	mua
Bunau ..	—	entolor	—	matu	jawi

ADDITIONS: Salakau *mata* = eye.
Salakau *muha* = face.

	56. <i>Far.</i>	57. <i>Father.</i>	58. <i>Fear(v.)</i>	59. <i>Finger.</i>	60. <i>Fire.</i>
Bintulu ..	jau	ama (tama)	mau	sijujau (juju)	jëra
Matu	—	amah	m'dut	berangau	apui
Bruit	—	ama	—	—	apoi
Oya	—	tama	mëdut, menai	tujo'	apoi
Muka	jau	tama	mungëng	tujö	apoi
Narom....	jo	tama	bahot	raha	iguen
Miri.....	jau	tamam	bahut, (bari)	teraö	igun
Dali	jeu	tama	baüt	rahau	igun
Tutong (1)	—	yäka	—	ramat	igun
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	jari-lëngon, ramät	apoi
Lemiting..	jau	tama	bahüt	mata-ngan	sab
Lelak	—	tama	—	lamat-ingan	igun
Long Kiput	jo	tama	böhot	amat-icho (lamat)	sap
Long Pata	jo	tama	bika	lama-tujo	apoi
Batu Bla..	jo	tama	lachik	bua-tuchu	apoi
Berawan ..	—	tama	(lachek)	ofwia-tucho (tusu)	apoi
Kanowit ..	—	tama (ama)	bu'ut	berangau	apoi
Tanjong ..	mejo	sama (ama')	buüt	buk-iyo (wong-takuju)	apoi
Siduan ..	(meju, jahu)	amah	medut	berangau	apoi
Sibuyau ..	—	apai	takut	tunjok (tunjöa)	api
Lemanak	jauh, jelai (jau)	apai	takut, nakut	tunjok	api
Balau	—	apai	—	tunjuk	api
Skarang ..	(jau)	apai	(buyan) (rawan)	(tunjuk)	api
Bugau	jau	apai	takut	tunjok	api
Lara	—	sama	—	trinjo	api
Lundu....	—	—	—	terinjo	apoi
Krokong ..	—	bapa	toru	tunjok, tongan	opui
Singhi ..	jue	sama	töru	trinyu	opui
Grogo	jua	sama	tolu	tuinyo	apoi
Sennah ..	—	sama (samah)	taru	trin'uh (trinjuh)	apui
Quop	jo	sama	taru	trinyu (trinju)	apui
Sentah ..	jö	sama	taruh	trinyu	opui
Beta.....	jo	sama	taru	trinyu	apui
Sau	—	sama	—	—	opui
Sadong ..	—	amang	traueu (teroun)	buah-tengan	apoi
Milikin ..	—	apai	takot	tunjoh	api
Bunau ..	—	—	k'ron	—	—

ADDITIONS: Salakau *kukot* = finger.
Salakau *api* = fire.

	61. <i>Fish.</i>	62. <i>Flesh.</i>	63. <i>Flower.</i>	64. <i>Fly (Blow)</i>	65. <i>Fly (House)</i>
Bintulu ..	yen (enjin)	sē	vunga	lalēd-aza [kezas]	lalēd (kēzat)
Matu	ikan	sain	b'dak	—	—
Bruit	—	—	—	—	—
Oya	jikan, jin	se	bunga	—	langau
Muka	dikan (jikan)	sē	bunga	langau	langau
Narom ..	puta, futa	sai	buie'	langau	lalat
Miri	futa	sai	buēk	langau	lalād
Dali	teputa	sai	buēk	langau	lalād
Tutong (1)	puta	ansi	usak	langau	lalād
Tutong (2)	—	si	bunga	—	—
Lemiting	ōta	sai	urēk	pejāt	lalād
Lelak	puta	sai	buiēk	—	—
Long Kiput	puta (futa)	sai	buēir	(lango)	kela
Long Pata	puta	che	busa	—	—
Batu Bla	chijo	chē	busek	lēse	dilang
Berawan	sējo (siju)	sai	buseng (busek)	—	(imiuk)
Kanowit ..	jen (jien)	sin	bunga (bedak)	(langau)	ta'tela
Tanjong ..	jān	sai	bedā	lango	langau (kla- tingo)
Siduan ..	ikan	sin	bunga	—	ta'tela
Sibuyau ..	laok (lawak)	isi	bunga	—	lalat
Lemanak	ikan	isi	bunga, bungai	langau	lalat
Balau	ikan	—	bunga	—	—
Skarang ..	(ikan)	(isi)	(bungai)	(langau)	(lalat)
Bugau	ikan	isi	bungai	lango	lalat
Lara	ikan	inshin	—	—	nyamuk
Lundu ..	—	daging	—	—	—
Krokong ..	ikin	isin	bunga	—	turah
Singhi	ikien	āsin	suat, sara, bunga	rongu	tura
Grogo	iken	isin	suat	lango	korap
Sennah ..	keiach'n	saet'n (sin)	suut (suat)	—	daieu (dayeuch)
Quop	iken	ishin	rarak, bunga	[rangu]	tura
Sentah ..	ikyen	ishin	suat	rūngū	tura
Beta	iken	—	—	—	—
Sau	(ikan)	—	—	—	—
Sadong ..	ekeh; ekan(L)	isi	suad	—	tora
Milikin ..	ikan	esi	bungai	—	lalat
Bunau ..	—	—	—	—	narud

ADDITION: Salakau *isi* = flesh.

	66. <i>Fly</i> (Sand-)	67. <i>Fly</i> (v.)	68. <i>Food</i> .	69. <i>Foot</i> .	70. <i>Forehead</i> .
Bintulu ..	nyamok	měnyiri	(barang-enja)	hai(pa'ai) [ai]	tukō
Matu	—	tiling (silap)	wah-bahkun	b'tis	b'lang
Bruit	—	—	—	tabūla	—
Oya	—	tilieng, běrsilieng	mākanaan	budok	bělang
Muka	kias, alus	pesilieng (tilieng)	(mākanaan)	budōk [pajag]	jauai (bělang)
Narom ..	ejias	tulod	(nahan)	(datiek)	bēlidio
Miri	agēs	tulud	—	faha, pa'a	dahi
Dali	asis	tulud	—	fa'a	asān
Tutong (1)	liās	temulūd	—	tapa-katis	dahi
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	puo	—
Lemiting .	nāk-kiti	tulod	—	agēm	kudajēn
Lelak	—	tapulod	—	agūm	—
Long Kiput	nak-ite	telod (tulot)	(eno-kinan)	akām	subot (kelachan)
Long Pata	nyimo-di	temulon	—	jima	buho
Batu Bla..	nyimok	temolon	—	giman	subok
Berawan ..	—	tēmolaung	(nikanan)	jīmān (jimat)	chubok (subok)
Kanowit ..	—	tilip (saiap)	berkanaan	betis (paa)	b'lang
Tanjong ..	nyamok	melilip (tilip)	(pingan-kun)	paha (tibbleh)	lengang (blang)
Siduan ..	(galatah)	tiling	berkanaan	betis	blang
Sibuyau ..	(singiat)	terbang	barang-makai (bekal)	kaki	dai
Lemanak .	karengit	terbai	pemakai	kaki	dai
Balau	—	—	—	kaki	—
Skarang ..	—	(terbai)	(pemakai, utai-dempa)	kaki	(dai)
Bugau ..	kap	terbai	—	kaki	dai
Lara	bihas	mibir	sangu	kuya (kaja)	kaning
Lundu....	—	—	—	poōn	uru
Krokong ..	—	temirib	ani-di-dod	poōn	oro
Singhi ..	agas, kārāp	bikabur, timirib(S.)	pinguman	pūūn	ārū
Grogo	fulungan	tēmēlid	—	pohon	oro
Sennah ..	—	t'marib (tumurib)	ma'n(purugina- maan)	(pra-kějāk)	aru
Quop	[bias]	mukobur (mekabur)	(penguman)	kaja (pra-kōja)	arū
Sentah ..	biās ; korap (W.)	mukābur ; timirib(W)	man	koja	arū
Beta	bias	—	pinguman	kaja	—
Sau	—	—	—	lupa-pohon	—
Sadong ..	(sirap)	merber	mahan (bokul)	kaja	daie
Milikin ..	—	terbai	takayu	kaki	dai
Bunau....	—	encheling	—	kerja	—

ADDITIONS : Salakau *paha* = foot.
Salakau *kaning* = forehead.

	71. Forest.	72. Fowl.	73. Fruit.	74. Ghost.	75. Give.
Bintulu ..	kegwan [kiban]	tizau (sězaw)	ong	tau	mujo
Matu	(tang, guiñ)	siau	buah	—	joh
Bruit	tang	siau	—	—	jok
Oya	—	siau	bua'	—	tujoh
Muka	gun	siau	buă	pengamo [amo]	pido
Narom....	aiyau	ăel [aal]	ũngoěn (rungun)	boră	tăke
Miri	talon	ăal	be	bur, vur	umo (uăn)
Dali	alam-asau	ăăl	ungun	būr	uăn
Tutong (1)	—	ăăl	ungun	bali	tăkăn
Tutong (2)	—	—	bua	—	—
Lemiting..	maran	ăăl	rungun	akang	pechul
Lelak	—	al	ungun	—	tuki
Long Kiput	măran	ăăn (aal)	lungun	akang	usir (usiek)
Long Pata	late	laăn	lehong	bili	chun
Batu Bla..	ma	aan	luhông	utôt	kũchong
Berawan ..	—	děk	uwěa (via)	—	kasiaung (kachong)
Kanowit ..	(ipong)	siau	buah	(to)	juh (pube)
Tanjong ..	kayau-ipũong	ba (siau)	bua	tau	akan (tikau)
Siduan ..	(gun-ayang)	siau	buah	(amau)	juh
Sibuyau ..	(kampong)	manok	buah	—	bri (bahi)
Lemanak	kampong	manok	buah	antu	bri, enjok (nambi)
Balau	kampong	manok	bua	—	—
Skarang ..	kampong	manuk	(buah)	(antu)	bri (nambi, unjok)
Bugau	bagas	manok	bua	antu	bri
Lara.....	tarum	siap	—	—	mangkan
Lundu....	—	—	—	—	—
Krokong ..	—	siok	buah	—	nyin
Singhi	tõrun, tuan	siok, siap	bua	munoě	ngin, jagan
Grogo	torun	siok	buă	unua	nyin
Sennah ..	—	siok	buah	—	iniat'n
Quop	tarun, tuan	siok	bua	[mino]	ngyen
Sentah ..	tarun	siok; siap	tuuch, buah	minō, umõt	ngyen, jagan
Beta.....	—	siok	bua	mino	ngyen
Sau	tarun	ok	—	—	niën
Sadong ..	(tarun)	siok	buah	—	nyugun
Milikin ..	—	manok	buah	—	bri
Bunau ..	—	—	—	—	—

	76. <i>Go.</i>	77. <i>Good.</i>	78. <i>Gum.</i>	79. <i>Gutta.</i>	80. <i>Hair, Feather.</i>
Bintulu ..	mrau (tirai) [uai]	diza	va-pulut	pulot	vulau
Matu	m'lah	da'au (jia)	—	—	bulau
Bruit	makau, mūla	jaän	—	—	—
Oya	taboi, puli'	dia', da'au	—	—	bulo
Muka	bamakau (pule'), [taboi]	dia	bra-pulut	pulut	bulo
Narom....	surēt (umo)	jien(jiyau)[je]	brē-pulut	pulot	buleu
Miri	mai	je	bre-pulut	pulod	bulu
Dali	omau	jit	bre-pulut	pulot	bulau
Tutong (1)	mānau	mönsöi	—	—	bulu
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Lemiting..	lakau	jia	brië-getin	pulot	bulau
Lelak	suret	jia	—	—	bulo
Long Kiput	nai (kumau)	che	pade-geten	pulaut	bulou
Long Pata	chi	jien	baka-tan	pulau	bulo
Batu Bla..	lichi	jin	běki-getën	pulok	bulö
Berawan ..	che (chi)	jïn	—	—	bulau
Kanowit ..	mela (taga)	jiak	—	—	bulau
Tanjong ..	tiba, lakau	yia (jia)	baha-pulut	pulut	bulau
Siduan .	melah	d'au	—	(tasi)	bulau
Sibuyau ..	bejalai (jalai)	badas	—	—	bulu
Lemanak	bejalai	badas (baik)	puli	geta, nyatu	bulu
Balau	bejalai	(badas)	—	—	bulu
Skarang ..	bejalai	baik (badas)	—	nyatu	bulu
Bugau	pergi	badas	bras-pulut	getah	bulu
Lara	anu (berjalan)	lumus (baik)	—	—	—
Lundu....	—	—	—	—	—
Krokong ..	odi, ponuh	baguh	—	—	burun
Singhi ..	ödi, matak, ponu	paguch, konah	boras-purut	pötuk	burun
Grogo	ödi	pago	bras-pulut	potok	bulun
Sennah ..	panuh	manich	—	—	bulu
Quop	adi, kanu, panu (di)	kana	purut [badad]	pütük	(buruh)
Sentah ..	odi, di, metak	paguch, kena, sigat	putük	nyatoh	buruch
Beta.....	adi	kana	—	—	—
Sau	adi, pūnch	pago	—	—	—
Sadong ..	hoji	pagu	—	—	buröh
Milikin ..	bajalai	nyalaie	—	—	bulu
Bunau ..	jalan	—	—	—	—

ADDITION: Salakau *bulu* = hair (in *bulu-ramang*, eyebrow).

	81. <i>Hair of Head.</i>	82. <i>Hand.</i>	83. <i>Hard.</i>	84. <i>Head.</i>	85. <i>Hear.</i>
Bintulu ..	bok	agām	tuha	ulau	bandēng [karinga]
Matu	bok	lengan (tebo)	sa'ih	ulo	mana'ah (toieng)
Bruit	bok	agūm	—	ulau	—
Oya	bok	nyagam	saih	ulo	taāh
Muka	bok [bu]	pa (nyagam)	dras (sa'ih) [sahi]	ulau	mēna (ta'ah)
Narom ..	fok	tangan, lihud-ngan	malait	oho	pēlitap (umbai)
Miri	fuk	uju (tuju)	malait	ohō	idān (menyai)
Dali	fok	nyan	malait	uhau	mitāp
Tutong (1)	pok	lengan	kadau	ōhō	krāngau
Tutong (2)	—	lēngōn	—	uko	—
Lemiting	sok	ngan	sale	ukau	unye
Lelak	fuōk	ingan	tua	uhau	ngelitap
Long Kiput	suā (sok)	ingan	tua	ukou	melitūm (ngelitap)
Long Pata	po'	tujo	meraing	ulo	mengai
Batu Bla..	pok	tuchu	merēng	ulō	jiu
Berawan ..	paung (pok)	tujo (palat)	mērain	ulaung	ngelenga (linga)
Kanowit ..	bok	agam (pang)	saich	ulau	na'ah (kinam)
Tanjong ..	buok	pāng (sapi')	muhu (moō, kreh)	ulau	tidam (kidam)
Siduan ..	bok	agam	saich	ulau	na'ah
Sibuyau ..	bok (buak)	jahi (langan)	sigat	pala	dingah
Lemanak	bok	jari	kring	pala	dinga (ninga, mendieng)
Balau	bok	jari (langōn)	—	pala	—
Skarang ..	bok	tangan (jari)	(kring)	pala	(mendieng, ninga)
Bugau	buok	tapa	krieng	pala	linga
Lara	abok	baregn	—	abak	danga
Lundu....	bok	tangan	—	bak	—
Krokong ..	bok	tongan	doras	bak	ngojit
Singhi	boek	tōngan	riang, bogūg, simongiē	bak	ngojit, kidingah
Grogo	bok	tāngān	koras	ubak	kringā
Sennah ..	aboa (abōk)	pra'n (tongan)	deriach'n (deriak'n)	bach (bāk)	dingar (dingah)
Quop	ubok	tangan	kras, riang, bagūg	ubak	dingah
Sentah ..	ubōk	tangan	riang, semūtak	ubak	dingah ; keringah ngojit (W.)
Beta	ubok	tangan	kras	ubak	dingah
Sau	bok	tongan	—	bak	—
Sadong ..	—	papa-tengan	riang	baāk	kedinga ; enghaping (L.)
Milikin ..	bok	tapa-jari	kereh	balā	ninga
Bunau ..	—	—	—	—	kaping

ADDITIONS : Salakau *buuk* = hair (of head).
 Salakau *angan* = hand.
 Salakau *kapala* = head.

	86. <i>Here.</i>	87. <i>Hill.</i>	88. <i>Hook.</i>	89. <i>Hot.</i>	90. <i>House.</i>
Bintulu ..	dia [tia]	(m'ted) [meted]	kagwet	pede	uma [lepau]
Matu	(kieh, kide)	bukit (gunong)	—	lasuh (selau)	p'buh
Bruit	—	gunong	—	—	būbu
Oya	—	bukit	—	lasu	lēbo'
Muka	gitau [gagito]	(bukit)	kawit	pala (lasu')	levo(lēbo')
Narom....	titau	(lad)	lēhēd	malau (loh)	amain
Miri	ditoi	(lad)	kēit	fēlas	amēng
Dali	olaite	—	kīt	pelās	amain
Tutong (1)	siti	—	—	lāsū	amīn
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Lemiting..	sikap	—	sakīt	ikat	amain
Lelak	tita	—	—	mālau	amen
Long Kiput	diter	(lat)	ākait	ikat	amen-fēēt
Long Pata	toye	—	angai	chakai-sanai	amen
Batu Bla..	ato	—	angek	aso	lamaing
Berawan ..	atau	(tokong)	—	lāsō (sanit)	lamain
Kanowit ..	(kanai, kahai)	bukit (jugut, tega)	—	lasu	lebu
Tanjong ..	lue-tenai	(tugong)	kabang	lesulau (lasu)	lebō
Siduan ..	(kidai)	bukit	(pesai)	lasu	lebu
Sibuyau ..	—	bukit [munggu]	—	panas (angat)	rumah (humah)
Lemanak .	ditu	munggu	ginti	angat	rumah
Balau	—	bukit	—	panas, angat	—
Skarang ..	ditu	bukit	(ginti)	(angat)	rumah
Bugau	ditu	—	kaiet	angat	rumah
Lara	—	munggu(muton)	—	jera, paras	rumin
Lundu....	—	doron, motang	—	putek	—
Krokong ..	—	pungguh, dorod	—	bongoh	bori
Singhi	dati, kati	dorud, pungu	sikait, pinoëk, pisis (S.)	bongu,putiak, paras	romin
Grogo	kainog-sakani	—	kait	putiëk	rumin
Sennah ..	—	tibeuch'n (tibun, darug)	—	serah	rambin (ramin)
Quop	diti, digiti	darūd, sanda	pisis [sikait]	paras	ramin
Sentah ...	diti, digiti, diginū	darūd	pisich	paras ; bongo (W.)	ramin
Beta.....	digiti	darūd	pisis	paras	ramin
Sau	—	dolud	—	—	lomin
Sadong ..	—	engkajū	—	pras (nyowa, shiru)	ramin
Milikin ..	—	tinteng	—	paneh	rumah
Bunau....	—	—	—	siroh	—

ADDITIONS : Salakau *muton* = hill, *bukit* = mountain.
Salakau *darang* = hot (heat).

	91. <i>How?</i>	92. <i>Husband.</i>	93. <i>Iron.</i>	94. <i>Kill.</i>	95. <i>Know.</i>
Bintulu ..	lakāmba	(vana)	malat(basi)	pesu	taho
Matu	—	sawah	b'sai	b'noh	tahau
Bruit	—	sawa	besi	bino	—
Oya	—	sawa	bese	buno'	ta'au
Muka	kumenan	(sawa)	besi	munoh (buno')	tau (ta'au)
Narom ..	umbai-niau	(lahai)	besae	patai	hanau (hou)
Miri	demupau	(banah)	bēsi	buno (binok)	taha (taau)
Dali	medam	—	bāsai	patai	māsa
Tutong (1)	mana-ola	—	besi	—	—
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Lemiting ..	mul-emba	—	bēse	katai	itan
Lelak	waiyeu	—	—	—	—
Long Kiput	paisau	(lai)	besae	muloh (sepatai)	kitan
Long Pata	mecho	—	din	pelata	manai
Batu Bla..	chokodem-to	—	dikan	breta	manai
Berawan ..	anga-nyān	(lakai)	(dikan)	(peleta)	(kanai)
Kanowit ..	(kemo-wa)	sawan	besai (gelegoan)	benuh (kubē)	ta'au
Tanjong ..	kahan-kau	(sawa)	geluan	ngābe	tau
Siduan ..	(kubah-batan)	sawan	besai	benuh	ta'au
Sibuyau ..	—	laki	besi	bunoh	tau (numu)
Lemanak	kati-bakar	laki	besi	bunoh	nemu
Balau... ..	—	laki	besi	—	—
Skarang ..	(kati-bakar)	laki	besi	bunoh	(nemu)
Bugau	kati	—	besi	bunoh	nemu
Lara	—	banun	—	ngamis	penane
Lundu....	—	—	—	—	—
Krokong ..	—	bonun	bosi	ngabos	puan
Singhi	munki, onimun	bōnūn	bōsi	ngabūs; nyūū(S.)	puan (adin)
Grogo	oni-ina	—	bāsi	nyo	puan
Sennah ..	—	banoh(banuh)	basi	shieu	pu'an
Quop	munki [simuki]	banūh	basi	kinabūs, siū; (sieu)	puan
Sentah ..	munki, semuki	bonuch	besi	siu; nyōō(W.)	puan
Beta	simuki	bonūh	basi	siū	puan
Sau	—	bunon	bosi	nioō	—
Sadong ..	—	dari-banōin- yah	balan	kenabus	empūan
Milikin ..	—	laki-orang	b'si	bunoh	ta-au
Bunau	—	bener	bisi, balan, baja	enkoju	—

	96. <i>Lake.</i>	97. <i>Land.</i>	98. <i>Large.</i>	99. <i>Leaf.</i>	100. <i>Leg.</i>
Bintulu ..	ranau	(tana')	aza	raõn	betës (pa'ai)
Matu	—	tanah (sae)	ayang	da'un	tabalab
Bruit	—	tud	—	—	—
Oya	—	tana'	nyat	daun	bětih
Muka	danau	(tana')	aiang [mat]	dahun	betë (bětih)
Narom....	daniu	(tana)	raya	da'on	lulud
Miri	danau	(tanah)	rayā	dauñ	bětai
Dali	danau	—	raia	dauñ	sëte
Tutong (1)	loagan	—	gaiõ	raun	betis
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	dahun	babetis
Lemiting..	danieu	—	terache	dahon	sai-butë
Lelak	luak	—	raya	daun	beti
Long Kiput	danau	(tana)	dache	don (daon)	beti (akam)
Long Pata	biwang	—	kije	diän	chekene
Batu Bla..	dinau	—	keji	diong	bėti
Berawan ..	përa	(tana)	këje (kije)	diyaung	betia
Kanowit ..	—	tanah-lapang (tang)	ayu	da'un	lasau-betis
Tanjong ..	bukung	(tana')	aio	dũun	betihi (budug-pa'a)
Siduan ..	(lamah)	tanah-lapang	ayang	da'un	usah-betis
Sibuyau ..	—	(tanah)	besai	daaun	kaki (betis)
Lemanak	danau	tanah, pantai	besai (raia)	daun	betis, kaki
Balau	—	—	besei (bisi)	daun	—
Skarang ..	(danau)	menua(tanah)	(besai, raia)	(daun)	(betis, kaki)
Bugau	danau	—	besai	daun	betish
Lara	—	—	aihyo	—	batis
Lundu....	—	—	—	—	—
Krokong ..	—	tanah	ayuh	dawern	bitiës
Singhi	dānu	tanah	ayuch, baas	dawñ	tigiang (peun)
Grogo	dõno	—	aio	dauwān	tidiëng
Sennah ..	—	damun	aiah	daud'n (dawen)	kajar (betes)
Quop	danu	deyũh (tana)	bas, tibane	dawñ	bites (kõja)
Sentah ..	dũnu	tanah, dëyuch	bāās ; aiyuch (W.)	dawun	bitës
Beta.....	—	tana	ayũh	dawñ	kaja
Sau	—	benua	—	—	pohon
Sadong ..	—	manua, tahan	bahas	dauon	betes
Milikin ..	—	tanah	b'soi	daun	kaki
Bunau ..	—	tanah	—	daun	—

	101. <i>Lime.</i>	102. <i>Lip.</i>	103. <i>Live.</i>	104. <i>Liver.</i>	105. <i>Louse.</i>
Bintulu ..	apo	kulit-bive [bivi]	murēp	abau [kena]	kutau
Matu	b'niau	bujol	mudip	atai	kutor (kutau)
Bruit	—	—	—	—	—
Oya	binyo	bibih	tudip	atai	kuto
Muka	binyau	bibir (bibih)	tudip	atai	kutau
Narom....	por	kulet-munong	mulōn	atai (abeou)	guteu
Miri	apor	kulit-muno	molon (munōn)	atai	gutau
Dali	apor	kulit-monong	molon	atai	kutau
Tutong (1)	por	kulit-bibir	iau	atai	kutu
Tutong (2)	apor	bibir	—	ati	gutu
Lemiting ..	apor	kulit-munau	mulon	atai	gutau
Lelak	apor	kulet-munong	mulaun	tai	guto
Long Kiput	apūēn (apōn)	kulet-munoa, bibin-munoa	molon	atāi	guto (uto)
Long Pata	apon	kulait-munong	mulon	atai	kuto
Batu Bla..	apon	kulet-monong	mulong	atai	kutō
Berawan ..	apōn (pōn)	kulet-munaung	molaung	atai (emien)	kutau
Kanowit ..	benyau	bujun (mujun)	mudip	terkujong	kutau, tumah
Tanjong ..	benyau	ingēt-mujau	mudip	atai	kutau
Siduan ..	benyau	bujun	mudip	terkujong	kutau, tumah
Sibuyau ..	—	mulut	hidop	—	—
Lemanak ..	kapu, bunyo	mulut (bibir)	idup	ati	kutu
Balau	—	—	idup	—	—
Skarang ..	(kapu)	(bibir)	(idup)	(ati)	(kutu)
Bugau....	bunyo	bibir	idup	ati	kutu
Lara	—	bibich (bibi)	—	—	—
Lundu....	—	bibin	—	—	—
Krokong ..	rimo	tukuh, bibin	idip	oten	gituh
Singhi ..	bunyuch	bibin	idip	--	gituch
Grogo	bunyo	bibin	idip	atin	gitu
Sennah ..	binior (binyuh)	tukup, rimbi	dip	hati, atihn	gutich
Quop	binyuh	bibis	(udip)	(hati)	akak, jutis, tumūh
Sentah ..	binyuch	bibich	udip	—	gutich
Beta	—	boba	udip	—	—
Sau	—	—	—	—	—
Sadong ..	beneū	bibi	mudip	hati	gutu ; guti (L.)
Milikin ..	bunyoh, kapo	mulut	edop	ati	kutu
Bunau ..	—	—	—	—	—

ADDITIONS: Salakau *bibir* = lip.
Salakau *hati* = liver (heart).

	106. <i>Maggot.</i>	107. <i>Male.</i>	108. <i>Mankind.</i>	109. <i>Many.</i>	110. <i>Mat.</i>
Bintulu ..	uled [ulad]	manai	gulun (ulun) [usa, vaiesira]	mina	pan
Matu	—	lai	tanawan	(dida)	jalih
Bruit	—	—	toöli	—	—
Oya	—	lalong, lai	—	—	jali
Muka	ulat	alai (lalong)	menusia (tenawan)	ida	pan
Narom....	uläd	lahai	jimoloën [ide]	adeu	tapa (tepar)
Miri	ulad-beg	lakai	jimolon	adë	duen
Dali	ulad	lakai	tëbulön	adau	duin
Tutong (1)	uläd	lahai	jimulun	suwäng	—
Tutong (2)	—	lahi	bunumulun	—	—
Lemiting	uläd	lai	bulun	adau	par
Lelak	—	manai	lëmulon	—	—
Long Kiput	paië	lai	buluen (ulun)	ado	tapan
Long Pata	ulan	lakelake	lemulon	aro	taing
Batu Bla..	ulan	lakë	lemulong	aro	—
Berawan ..	—	lakai	mëlumolang	—	(bipit)
Kanowit ..	—	aleh (lai)	(tenawan)	(buna)	jali
Tanjong ..	ulat	lai	tenauän	unga	yali (jaleh)
Siduan ..	(ulad)	to'lai	—	(idah)	jali
Sibuyau ..	—	laki	orang (ohang)	banyan	(bidei)
Lemanak	ulat	laki, lelaki	mensia	(maio) maioh, banyak	tikai, kalaia
Balau	—	laki	—	—	tikai
Skarang ..	(ulat)	(laki)	(mensia)	(maio)	tikai
Bugau	ulat	laki	mensia	maioh	—
Lara	—	are	soök (sok)	kara	bido, bide
Lundu ..	—	dadari	nyaah	—	—
Krokong ..	—	dari	daya	—	ambok
Singhi	oset, orüd, jakit	dari	dayah, nyaa, naan	bogë	omük, kirayah, panan
Grogo	olod	daii	daia	bogo	kasa
Sennah ..	—	dari	(adu)	—	(ambok)
Quop	ürüd	dari	daya	bagü	amok, ambok
Sentah ..	urud	dari	manusia	bogü, aduch	ümök, bumban, idash
Beta	—	dari	daya, manusia	bagü	ambok
Sau	—	dari	—	—	—
Sadong ..	—	dari	mulu, makat, bujang (nūüch, inya)	(tubun)	amäh (ümak)
Milikin ..	—	laki	orang	—	—
Bunau ..	—	—	—	—	—

ADDITIONS: Salakau *ang-aki* = male (man).
Salakau *manusia* = mankind.

	111. Mat.	112. Mat.	113. Milk.	114. Moon.	115. Morning.
Bintulu ..	lapit	pan-bai	ba-tite	bulan (vulan)	vari [bari, dilau] (badi)
Matu	—	—	—	bulan	—
Bruit	—	—	—	bulan	—
Oya	—	—	—	bulan	—
Muka	lampit	pan-doban	nyam-susau	bulan	suām
Narom....	lapait	tapa-fi	fe-rata	teka	suret
Miri	lapait	duen-basong	fe-rata	teka	yēmat
Dali	lapait	duin-halus	fia-rata	teka	sigim
Tutong (1)	—	—	pa-ētē	bulan	sambut
Tutong (2)	—	—	pa-iti	—	—
Lemiting..	lapait	basong	sia-rata	buliēn	sigēm
Lelak	—	—	fe-lata	ta'a	sigiēn
Long Kiput	lapait	tapan-alod	si-rata	bulen	lābelūm
Long Pata	taing-lapit	taing-alut	pi-ete	bulin	lesapong
Batu Bla..	lapit	tepa-bākan	gita	bulin	sapong
Berawan ..	—	—	pea-gētah	bulin	sāpaung
Kanowit ..	—	—	—	bulan	—
Tanjong ..	klāsa	yali-talud	liang-susau	bulan	bubun
Siduan ..	—	—	(susau)	bulan	(soh)
Sibuyau ..	klayak (klaia)	—	[susu]	bulan	magi-pagi
Lemanak	bidai	—	ai-tusu	bulan	pagi
Balau	—	—	—	bulan	—
Skarang ..	—	—	(ai-tusu)	bulan	(pagi)
Bugau	lampit	klaia-miēt	ai-tusu	bulan	bagi
Lara	—	—	(susu)	buran	ngakap-ano
Lundu....	—	—	sisun	bulan	—
Krokong ..	—	—	—	buran	—
Singhi ..	kasah, sirana	—	sisun	buran	sipagi, somsom
Grogo	lampit	amok-kanan	fein-susun	bulan	pagi
Sennah ..	—	—	—	burat'n	—
Quop	—	—	sisuh [ju-sishuh]	buran	siri-jawa, sipagi, anu
Sentah ..	kasa	ambok	juh-shishuch	buran	ishan
Beta.....	—	—	—	buran	ishan
Sau	—	—	—	bulan	—
Sadong ..	(krūsa)	—	—	buran	(pagi)
Milikin ..	klaya	—	—	bulan	—
Bunau ..	—	—	—	boron	—

ADDITIONS : Salakau *susu* = milk.
Salakau *buan* = moon.

	116. <i>Mosquito.</i>	117. <i>Moss.</i>	118. <i>Mother.</i>	119. <i>Mouth.</i>	120. <i>Name.</i>
Bintulu ..	agau (tēmok)	lumut	ina (tina)	bive	naran [ngaran]
Matu	karias	—	inah (tina)	ba	ngadan
Bruit	—	—	ina	ba	—
Oya	kiah	—	tina	mujun	ngadan
Muka	pukat (kiah) [kias]	lumut	tina	mujun [moba]	ngadan
Narom ..	nak	gēlukut	tina	munong	nyadiēn (aden)
Miri	nak	glukut	tina	muno	aden
Dali	nak	lukut	tina	monong	adin
Tutong (1)	kriās	gēlugōt	yāma	munong	ngadan
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	baba	—
Lemiting	nāk	gelukut	tina	munau	nyaden
Lelak	—	luhot	tina	munong	adien
Long Kiput	nak	galukut	tina (ina)	munoā	aden
Long Pata	lalan	—	tina	munong	aran
Batu Bla..	tēla	lukot	tina	munong	naran
Berawan	(imiuk)	lokaung	tina	mōnaung	naran (ngaran)
Kanowit ..	krias (njamok)	—	ina	bah	nadan (ngadan)
Tanjong ..	agau	lumut	tina	bōba	ngadan
Siduan ..	uriao	(lumut)	s'nah	bah	nadan (ngadan)
Sibuyau ..	nyamok (hyamōak)	—	indai	mulut	nama
Lemanak ..	nyamok	lumut	indai	lobang-nyawa	nama
Balau	niamok	—	indai	niawa	—
Skarang ..	(nyamok)	(lumut)	indai	mulut (lobang-nyawa)	(nama)
Bugau ..	nyamok	lumut	indai	mulut	nama
Lara.....	puntujok	—	sindo	boba (baba)	gaān
Lundu ..	—	—	—	beba	—
Krokong ..	perunggang	—	sindoh	bobak	adeun
Singhi ..	pirungang	rumut	sine	boba	ādūn
Grogo	nyamok	lumut	sinō	boba	adan
Sennah ..	prungach'n (perung'gak'n)	—	sindu (sinduh)	b'ba (bēbah)	datan (dadan)
Quop	pirunggang	rimut	sindū	(būba)	adūn (dud'n)
Sentah ..	prungang	rimut	sindu	bobah	adūn
Beta.....	—	—	sindū	boba	adūn
Sau	—	—	sindo (indo)	būbah	—
Sadong	prungat; prungang (L.)	—	andu	bebeu; beba (L.)	genān
Milikin ..	nyamok	—	indai	lubang-nyawa	nama
Bunau ..	prungong	—	ayang	bebā	—

ADDITION: Salakau *mulut* = mouth.

	121. Navel.	122. Near.	123. Neck.	124. New	125. Night
Bintulu ..	pusēd	dani	(vatok)	vau	klām
Matu	awah-awah	(sega)	tenyuh (tengo)	(ubas)	malam
Bruit	—	—	—	—	—
Oya	pusad	—	tengo'	—	malam
Muka	pusat	siga	(tengo') [tengo]	bahau	malam [lamai]
Narom....	puan(puad)	sanē	(batok)	bērau	lēm
Miri	fuad, puad	janai	(batok)	baru	leām (lem)
Dali	puād	sanai	—	barau	lām
Tutong (1)	puhōd	—	—	—	ūntuong
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	—	lēma
Lemiting..	puād	ikap	—	barau	lēm
Lelak	puāt	—	—	—	lūm
Long Kiput	puāt	dānai	(batok)	barau	lēūm (lam)
Long Pata	pusān	tune	—	kereng	malām
Batu Bla..	pučan	tunē	—	karēng	pātang
Berawan ..	pusan	—	(betau)	—	lemalām (licham)
Kanowit ..	pusat	(sega)	tenguh	(ubah)	malam
Tanjong ..	pusāt	buamejo, chega	(tengoh)	ba	malām
Siduan ..	pusat	(siga)	tenguh	(baau, jakin)	malam
Sibuyau ..	(pusat)	—	rukong (hukōang) [hakong]	bahu	malam
Lemanak	pusat	semak, dampi (dampieng)	(leher) rekong †	baru	malam
Balau	—	—	—	—	malam
Skarang ..	(pusat)	(semak, dampieng)	(leher)	(baru)	(malam)
Bugau	pusat	dampi	—	baru	malam
Lara	pusat	—	jangkok (jango)	bahu	ngarum
Lundu....	pesud	—	tungot	—	—
Krokong ..	pisod	—	tungor	—	ngarum
Singhi....	pisēd	sinūk	tungōe	bauch	ngarom
Grogo	pisād	sinōk	—	baū	ngarum
Sennah ..	pasid	—	tungō (tungoh)	—	karum
Quop	pashid (pasid)	sindūk	tungō	bauh	singarūm
Sentah ..	poshid; pisod (W.)	sindūk	tungō, pungō	bāuch	ngarūm
Beta.....	—	sindūk	tungo	bauh	singarūm
Sau	—	—	—	—	(narom)
Sadong ..	pasid	—	koko	(bauch)	bengaru
Milikin ..	—	—	kakong	—	malam
Bunau ..	—	—	—	—	turup- ngarum

ADDITIONS : Salakau *pusat* = navel.

Salakau *tegeh* = neck.

† Throat.

	126. <i>Nipple.</i>	127. <i>No.</i>	128. <i>Nose</i>	129. <i>Now.</i>	130. <i>Old.</i>
Bintulu ..	ungau-tite	ā	urong	buya	vaēsēpung [azah, mena]
Matu	—	(nebe)	udong	—	(lake, danah)
Bruit	—	—	udong	—	lakai
Oya	—	—	udong	—	—
Muka	mujun-susau	dabai (uda)	idong (udong)	ajau-itou	alakai
Narom	ungau-tete	[naan]	singut	sagam-itou	muruhon
Miri	ungau-titai	o'o, au	singot	karang-itoi, lua	morohod
Dali	ungo-titai	kaidede	singot	—	tohon
Tutong (1)	tampok-tete	—	dong	lākas-iti	—
Tutong (2)	—	—	ndong	—	—
Lemiting ..	unga-tetai	—	drong	—	maravān
Lelak	tetai	—	singot	nga	—
Long Kiput	roua (?)	—	roa	nga	mefwān
Long Pata	pungo-ēte	nga	chong	buto	mukon
Batu Bla..	ul-aitai	ka	chong	muto	keji (?)
Berawan ..	ufwea-ēte	—	saung (chong)	bītau	—
Kanowit ..	—	(nam)	pudong (udong)	—	(lake, ayoh, puun)
Tanjong ..	mutong-susau	boē	uduong	bakinai	daio
Siduan ..	(pudo-susau)	(maai)	pudong	(ajau-ih)	(lakai)
Sibuyau ..	—	—	hidong	(kamaia-tu)	(tuai, lama)
Lemanak ..	mulut-tusu	nadai (enda)	idong	kamaiatu	tuai, lama
Balau	—	—	idong	—	—
Skarang ..	(mulut-tusu)	(nadai, enda)	idong	kamaiatu	(tuai, lama)
Bugau	mulut-tusu	nadai	iduong	kamai-to	tuai
Lara	—	kati	dudugn	mati-dia	tema, tuhi
Lundu.....	—	—	nogong	—	—
Krokong ..	—	—	indong	—	—
Singhi	—	idech	nung	adin, adinti	nyoma, pimās, oma
Grogo	matan-sisun	ido	indung	nog-tiā	nyoma
Sennah ..	—	—	nugh'n (nuk'n)	—	—
Quop	[bua-sishuh]	[duh]	(indung)	madin, tong	tuuh [ama]
Sentah	—	indah, dūch	unung	tong-i, madin-ati	nyambah, penyibāās, ūmah
Beta	—	dūh	—	madin-ti	nyamba, tui, ama
Sau	—	—	indong	—	numbah
Sadong ..	—	—	undong	(mate)	(nya, dūmba)
Milikin ...	—	—	idong	—	—
Bunau	—	—	—	—	—

ADDITION : Salakau *idong* = nose.

	131. <i>Open</i> (v.)	132. <i>Paddle</i> (n.)	133. <i>Path</i> .	134. <i>Pig</i> (<i>Tame</i>).	135. <i>Pig</i> (<i>Wild</i>).
Bintulu ..	muka [ukab]	pěda	jilo (jělu)	lahāng	bakās
Matu	(sukab)	p'lah	āroh	baboi	—
Bruit	—	—	aro	baboi	baboi-tang
Oya.....	—	pla	aroh	baboi	goram
Muka	kaēng	pěla	jalan (aroh)	baboi-lekau	baboi-gun
Narom....	buka, muka	pěla	jaliēn	baboi	chen (jen) [san]
Miri.....	muka	fede	jalēn	baboi	sen
Dali.....	tukang	pala	alen	baboi	sān
Tutong (1)	—	—	nalalan	bauī	bakas
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Lemiting..	muka	pala	jalin	baboi	bāka
Lelak	—	—	dalin	baboi	bai-ia
Long Kiput	mēkap	pāla	maran (makau)	baboi	baka
Long Pata	anga	pache	ilan	biwi-lamen	biwi-tana
Batu Bla..	angam	pachi	nunkiji	bikoi	bikoi-tana
Berawan ..	—	(machei)	nōēn (lakau)	bekun-akan	bekoi-tana
Kanowit ..	(kap)	plah (pela)	aroh (sawa)	baboi	—
Tanjong ..	muka	pěla	wesauwa (awang-sawa)	baboi-lebo	baboi-tana
Siduan ..	(sekab)	plah	aroh	baboi	—
Sibuyau ..	(silak)	dayong	jalai	babi-(humah)	babi-(kampong)
Lemanak	tukang	sengayoh	jalai	babi	jani
Balau	—	sengaiyoh	—	—	jani
Skarang ..	—	—	jali	babi	jani
Bugau	marangap	sengayuh	jalai	baboi-menua	jāni
Lara	nukas	—	pagala	uwe	lauk
Lundu....	—	—	—	—	—
Krokong ..	—	broši	oran	oyoh	—
Singhi ..	buka	brōši	āran	ōyuē	pingan, daang (S.)
Grogo	kanga	brasi	olan	oyōa	dōt
Sennah ..	—	brāsi	arach'n	aīor', oyoh	—
Quop	[kuka]	birisi (bresi)	(aran)	ayo	—
Sentah ..	kuka	broši	āran	aiyō	pongān
Beta.....	kanga, kuka	—	āran	ayo	—
Sau	—	—	oran	(sijio)	pongān
Sadong ..	(tuhas)	penayu	jeran	penga; pengan (L.)	laba
Milikin ..	—	p'gayoh	jalai	—	jani
Bunau ..	—	—	—	—	—

	136. <i>Pinch</i> (v.)	137. <i>Placenta</i> (<i>Womb</i>).	138. <i>Plank</i> .	139. <i>Plant</i> (v.)	140. <i>Pot</i> .
Bintulu ..	măbĕ	sala-anak [tuke]	asu	meja-ōng	(bĕnaong) [menaauŋg]
Matu	—	—	—	(patun)	kudan
Bruit	—	—	—	—	—
Oya	—	—	—	—	kudan
Muka	kubĕ	sala-anak	aso	subat	(kudan)
Narom....	sumĕl	tuna	pail	mula	(dabeh)
Miri	gutĕl	tunak	bafel	mula	(dabeh)
Dali	kutĕl	tuna	bafel	mola	—
Tutong (1)	—	tamuni	—	tānam	—
Tutong (2)	—	tabuni	—	—	—
Lemiting..	ngutel	brerau-anak	basir	mola	—
Lelak	—	tuha	—	mola	—
Long Kiput	gutĕn, sumĕn	saran-ana	pāsĭn	netĕn	(dabeh)
Long Pata	keten	—	bengan	mula	—
Batu Bla..	ketān	tebukona	bāngin	mula	—
Berawan ..	—	saki-anak	—	mola	(dungō)
Kanowit ..	—	(tuke)	—	(penatun)	kudan
Tanjong ..	megitĭn	salan-anak	asu	matŭn	(bok)
Siduan ..	(tibug, tibig)	(tamalih)	(asu)	(patun)	kudan
Sibuyau ..	—	—	—	—	pasu †
Lemanak	getil	—	talun, papan	tanam, nanam (tambak)	priok §
Balau	—	—	—	—	—
Skarang ..	—	—	(talun)	(tambak)	(pasu, priok)
Bugau	ngĕtĭl	tamuni	papan	nanām	—
Lara	—	—	—	—	—
Lundu....	—	—	—	—	—
Krokong ..	—	—	—	—	priok
Singhi	kujet, misiet	—	adah ; āsuh (S.)	puruch	priok, tironang
Grogo	kujĕt	tamuni	aso	pulo	—
Sennah ..	—	—	—	—	puauk
Quop	kujet, pushit	—	papan [ada]	pirun, ngubur	priok
Sentah ..	kujet	—	ūdah ; asu (W.)	perŭn	priok, ternang
Beta	—	—	papan	pirun	piriok
Sau	—	—	—	—	—
Sadong ..	—	—	—	—	posu
Milikin ..	—	—	—	—	pasu
Bunau ..	—	—	—	—	—

NOTES: † *pasu* = earthen pot.§ *priok* = iron pot.

	141. <i>Prawn.</i>	142. <i>Rafter.</i>	143. <i>Rain.</i>	144. <i>Rat.</i>	145. <i>Red.</i>
Bintulu ..	savak	lulos	ujan	balitët	mila
Matu	(udang)	—	ujan	balabau	sak
Bruit	—	—	—	—	sak
Oya	—	—	basa'	umut, bëlabau	seak
Muka	udang [undang]	kasau	ujan (basa')	blabau (umut) [labau]	seäk
Narom....	saik	kāu	përar	belabeu	ma'an (mang)
Miri	sek	au	ujen	blabu	mahang
Dali	saik	au	perar	blabau	mahang
Tutong (1)	pesëk	kasau	asām	blabo	ragang
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	blabu	—
Lemiting	pasāk	kasau	perar	blabiu	mahang
Lelak	—	kasau	prar	blabo	mang
Long Kiput	pesaië	kasau	prar (pera)	blabiu	mang
Long Pata	orang	kasau	usin	blio	dureng
Batu Bla..	urang	kasau	uchin	blikiu	kala
Berawan ..	—	kasau	usin	blëkiu	kala
Kanowit ..	—	—	ujan	blabau	mehah (sak, mehe)
Tanjong ..	udang	kahau	ujan	blabau	mehe (sak)
Siduan ..	(udang, padak)	(kasau)	ujan	blabau	sa'ak
Sibuyau ..	—	—	hujan	tikus	merah
Lemanak	undang (udang)	kasau	ujan	chit, tikus	mansau
Balau	—	—	ujan	chit	—
Skarang ..	(udang)	(kasau)	(ujan)	chit	mansau
Bugau ..	undang	kasau	ujan	chit	mira
Lara	—	—	(hujan)	tikus	teransak
Lundu ..	—	—	jan	—	—
Krokong ..	—	—	ijan	baboh	biria
Singhi ..	nang	prëka, serakau, kosu	jan; ijan (S.)	birog, digong, babu (S.)	birieë
Grogo	inang	kosio	ujan	satu	biria
Sennah ..	—	—	jiut'n, jet'n (jīt'n)	babu	b'ria
Quop	indang	kasu	ujen	babu	(bireh)
Sentah ..	undang	koshu	ujen	babu	birë
Beta.....	—	—	ujen	—	bireh
Sau	—	—	—	—	—
Sadong ..	—	—	hujan	babu (jupor)	enchalak ; berdaieu (L.)
Milikin ..	—	—	ujan	chit, tikus	merah
Bunau ..	—	—	—	babu	—

ADDITION : Salakau *hujan* = rain.

	146. <i>Rice</i> (<i>Husked</i>).	147. <i>Rice</i> (<i>Unhusked</i>).	148. <i>River</i> .	149. <i>Root</i> .	150. <i>Rope</i> .
Bintulu ..	avas	bra	sungai (tenga)	vaka [amut]	tale(kalat)
Matu	(bras)	(padai)	sungai	ramut (urat)	talai
Bruit	bras	pādi	sungei	—	—
Oya	—	—	sungai	amut	tale
Muka	brai [bras]	padai	sungai [lungei]	akar (amut)	tale
Narom....	breiā	padei	leau	urad (ramut)	lā
Miri	bre	padē	iko (likoh)	ramot-aju (urat)	talai
Dali	bre	padai	likau	ramut	talai
Tutong (1)	—	—	bauāng	urat	—
Tutong (2)	—	—	liu	ramut-kayu	—
Lemiting..	briē	pade	jau	tire	talai
Lelak	—	—	liau	sipau	—
Long Kiput	brē	padei	cho	irat (lamut)	talai
Long Pata	baka	parai	liko	aka	tale
Batu Bla..	bēki	parai	ba	gimok	talai
Berawan..	—	—	lēkau	eket-kajo (gimau)	(talai)
Kanowit ..	(bahar)	(padai)	sungai	akah (akai)	talai
Tanjong ..	baha	padai	sungai	amut-kayau (urat)	talae
Siduan ..	(bras)	(padai)	sungai	akah	talai
Sibuyau ..	(bahas)	(padi)	sungei (sungai)	urat	tali
Lemanak	bras, brau	padi	batang-ai, ai	urat	tali
Balau	brau	—	sungai	urat	—
Skarang ..	brau	pādi	sungei	—	—
Bugau	bras	padi	sungai	akē	tali
Lara	nahas	pade	—	—	—
Lundu....	—	—	—	—	—
Krokong ..	—	—	sungi	bokah	torich
Singhi	bōras	pōdi	sungi	at	tāris
Grogo	bras	pōdi	sunge	at	toli
Sennah ..	—	—	sungei	baka	tali (tari)
Quop	bras	padi	yang (sungei)	uat	taris
Sentah ..	bras	padi	sungi; beruach (W.)	būkach, uat	tarich
Beta.....	—	—	yang	uat	taris
Sau	blas	pōdi	sungei	—	—
Sadong ..	(bras, boru)	(padi)	sungei	uka	entari
Milikin ..	—	—	sungai	aka	tali
Bunau ..	—	—	—	didō	tari

	151. <i>Sago.</i>	152. <i>Sail (n.)</i>	153. <i>Salt (n.)</i>	154. <i>Sand.</i>	155. <i>Scratch (v.)</i>
Bintulu ..	(no'oi)	(lazah)	tiēm	rīt (kret)	gemazau [gazau]
Matu	sago	padau	siah	nai	marut
Bruit	—	—	sia	—	—
Oya	bulong, bulou	layah	siah	nai	gahut
Muka	(sagu)	(layah) [padu]	sia [liar]	nai	gahut
Narom.....	(noai)	(perayar)	uai (owai)	ret	mareu
Miri	(nōoi, lematei)	(felaiar)	nuai (weh)	rait	gēmāro
Dali	—	—	wai	rait	marau
Tutong (1)	—	—	usān	rēt	ngau
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	pasir	—
Lemiting	—	—	wai	rait	mariau
Lelak	—	—	wai	ret	marau
Long Kiput	(loa)	—	uai	drāt (reit)	marau
Long Pata	—	—	usēn	rait	marau
Batu Bla..	—	—	usān	tekik	kikeu
Berawan ..	(nanga)	—	usān	tākain	kikiu (krip)
Kanowit ..	sago	laihah	siah	nai	garut (pagaiut)
Tanjong ..	—	—	chia	blata	megayau(garut)
Siduan ..	sago	laihah	siah	nai	garut
Sibuyau ..	mantah	laiar	garum	pasir [paseh]	garoh
Lemanak	mulong, sagu	layar (layer)	garam	kersik, pasir	garu
Balau	—	—	garam	—	—
Skarang ..	—	(layer)	garam	(kresik, pasir)	(garu)
Bugau	—	—	garam	krasiēk	begaru
Lara	—	—	—	krasik	—
Lundu....	—	—	—	sumat	—
Krokong ..	sagu	—	garuch	pasir	gayu
Singhi ..	sagu	rayar	garoē	sumat, pasir	gaiu, gayot
Grogo	—	—	garō	pasir	gaiu
Sennah ..	sagou (sagu)	briar (berayen)	garoch (garoh)	shaumar	gaiou (gayuh)
Quop	sagu	rayar	garo	sumat, ga	ngiis, graiat, gayu
Sentah ..	sagu	—	garō	pasir	gaiu ; dodash (W.)
Beta	—	rayar	garo	sumat	—
Sau..	—	—	galu	—	—
Sadong ..	sagō	—	gulōh	kresik	gaiyus
Milikin ..	mubang	laya (?) blaya (v.)	garam	pasei	garu
Bunau ..	—	—	guloh	—	gaius

ADDITION : Salakau *krasik* = sand.

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	156. <i>Sea.</i>	157. <i>Season</i> (<i>Year</i>).	158. <i>Sec.</i>	159. <i>Sell.</i>	160. <i>Shark.</i>
Bintulu ..	lautan (rat)	taun	pilau (pingat) [meliat]	pěběle	(kret)
Matu	kala	—	ding	(jajah)	ba'am
Bruit	kala	—	—	—	—
Oya	dāt	—	dan, pėdan	—	panit
Muka	alud (dat)	taun	pugōi (dan, pėdan)	bejaja	(kėluang)
Narom....	le-fa, laud	ta'on	laud (?) (nien)	fěle	(blieu)
Miri	mėlaud (lautan)	taun	mėniyan (tian)	fle	(blei)
Dali	la-ba, laud	tauūn	mihan	fėlai	—
Tutong (1)	laud	tauūn	ngĩntong	pabāli	—
Tutong (2)	lautan	—	—	—	—
Lemiting..	lod, nod	tauūn	mėla	pėlei	—
Lelak	bangat	taun	duda	pelė	—
Long Kiput	dileh (belingah)	taun	ngėla	mėngāi	—
Long Pata	dile	taōn	jelama	kate	—
Batu Bla	king	tau	tile	kāte	—
Berawan ..	bāngāt	taung	tėle (nili)	kāte	—
Kanowit ..	kalah-ayang	—	nyinang (moō)	(jajah)	ba'am
Tanjong ..	bangat (daat)	tūhun	nginang (ipoh)	pejaja	(jen-sluang)
Siduan ..	kalah-ayang	(lian, taun)	dudieng	(jajah)	ba'am
Sibuyau ..	tasik [laut]	(taun)	mudak (peda)	—	yeu
Lemanak	tasik	musim, maia, taun	peda, meda	jual	ikan-iyu
Balau	tasik	—	—	—	—
Skarang ..	tasik	musim, taun †	(peda, meda)	(jual)	(iyu)
Bugau	laut	taun	meda	jual	—
Lara	laut	sawa	mele	—	—
Lundu....	kirekng	—	—	—	—
Krokong ..	laut	—	mingga, tungga	—	ikin-sya
Singhi....	raut	sōwa	ninga, nidong	jua	iyu
Grogo	laud	sauā	ninga	jua	—
Sennah ..	krieng	—	nengat	—	—
Quop	rawūt (raut)	sawa [tika]	tingga (kirisht)	jua	iyu
Sentah ..	laut	sawa	kirich	jua	iyu
Beta	rawūt	sawa, tika	kiris	jua	—
Sau	laut	—	—	—	—
Sadong ..	laut	(sowa)	nyauwa, entubeuk	—	—
Milikin ..	tasek	—	ngilau	—	yu
Bunau ..	—	—	—	—	—

ADDITION: Salakau *laut* = sea.

NOTE: † *musim* = season, *taun* = year.

	161. <i>Sit.</i>	162. <i>Skin.</i>	163. <i>Sky.</i>	164. <i>Sleep.</i>	165. <i>Small.</i>
Bintulu ..	kodo [kudu]	kulit	langit	mugăn	dise
Matu	mungoh	kulit	langit	tudoï	imit
Bruit	—	—	rangit	—	—
Oya	mungo'	kulit	langit	tudui	omit, omi'
Muka	kudo [kuduk]	kulit	langit	tudoï	umě (omit, omi')
Narom....	hudučk	kulět	langet	makel	daek
Miri	utō	kulait (ulait)	langait	makel	diik
Dali	urau	ulait	langait	makāl	diik
Tutong (1)	uku	kulit	langit	mādāp	dičk
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Lemiting	undra	kulit	langait	lumbai	diti
Lelak	hudučk	—	langet	makūl	itek
Long Kiput	kurau	kolait	langet	maken	iti
Long Pata	turau	kulait	melaït	turo	di
Batu Bla..	mitěng	kolět	melāk	turo	ume
Berawan ..	turau	(kulait)	mělait	torau (turo)	ome (umi)
Kanowit ..	kedau	kulit	langit	melut	isit
Tanjong ..	kadau	anit (kulit)	langit	melot	isit
Siduan ..	munguh	kulit	langit	tudoï	umit
Sibuyau ..	dudok	kulit	langit	tindok (tindōah)	mukat (miet)
Lemanak	dudok	kulit	langit	tindok	mit, chimit
Balau	—	kulit	langit	tindok	mit (met)
Skarang ..	(dudok)	(kulit)	langit	(tindok)	(miet, mit)
Bugau	dudok	kulit	lanyit	tindok	miet
Lara	munjung	kurit	langit	buus	inek (igeat)
Lundu....	—	kulit	—	—	—
Krokong ..	guru	kurit	longit	boős	isoh
Singhi ..	guru	kurit	rōngit	boes	sěě, sit; pit, iso (S.)
Grogo	gulu	kulit	langit	bois	iso
Sennah ..	g'ro'uh (guruh)	kurit	ranggit (rangit)	beēūs (beus)	seuh, suh
Quop	guru	kurit	rangit	būūs	shit
Sentah ..	guru	kurit	langit	būūs	shū; isō (W.)
Beta.....	guru	anyit, kurit	rangit	būūs	shit
Sau	—	—	longit	—	—
Sadong ..	nuloh	anyit	rangit	berus	echeu; echok (L.)
Milikin ..	dudok	kulit	langit	tindok	mit
Bunau....	gulōh	kurid	ringit	birus	ehek

ADDITION: Salakau *kuit* = skin.

	166. <i>Smoke.</i>	167. <i>Snake.</i>	168. <i>So.</i>	169. <i>Soft.</i>	170. <i>Sour.</i>
Bintulu ..	sāb	nyipa	lakina [lak-iya]	vēlā	mēsām
Matu	anus	depah (dipa)	(batan-ich)	lemek (lemiek)	m'sum
Bruit	—	—	—	—	—
Oya	tugun	dipa	—	luko, lemak	mēsām
Muka	tugun	dipa	gejien [gatanien]	lembūt (lemak, luko)	mesām
Narom....	sab	nipa	—	bēlei	masam
Miri.....	sab	nipa	kadēn	mēlumo (rutau)	masam
Dali	sap	nipa	—	lumau	masām
Tutong (1)	nisun	nipō	—	lāme	mansam
Tutong (2)	puot-apoi	—	—	—	—
Lemiting..	ve-sab	nipa	—	lumau	masam
Lelak	sap	nipa	—	bēle	masam
Long Kiput	pūēt	nipa	—	melumau	masam
Long Pata	cham	nipa	mireia	tepo	mecham
Batu Blā..	cham	lipa	menakadem	tepi	machām
Berawan ..	sam	nēpa	—	tāpau	nyilau (masam)
Kanowit ..	anus	dipah (penganan)	(kidu)	lemiek	mesim
Tanjong ..	tugun	panganān	kado	lemeāk	mesām
Siduan ..	anus	dipah	(bakidu)	lemiek	mesam
Sibuyau ..	insup [asap]	ular (ulah)	—	lemah	masam
Lemanak	asap	ular	bakanya	lemih	masam, basi
Balau	—	ular	—	—	—
Skarang ..	(asap)	(ular)	(bakanya)	(lemih)	(masam)
Bugau	asap	ulūr	bakinya	lemi	masām
Lara	(asup)	(nipa)	—	—	—
Lundu....	asu	—	—	—	—
Krokong ..	asuh	dipoch	—	dōdōt	masum
Singhi....	asuch	dipūch	watine	dōdūt	asom, masom
Grogo	asu	dipo	watino	dōdōt	masūm
Sennah ..	s'heu	jipuch (dipeuch)	—	—	masiok'n, masum
Quop	asuh	jipūh	munū, kamunū, simunū	dūdūt, rūnūk	masūm
Sentah ..	ashuch	jipūch	kamuti, sekūnū	dudūt, gumōsh	mashūm
Beta.....	asuh	jipūh	simunū, munū	—	—
Sau	—	—	—	—	—
Sadong ..	asap; asu (L.)	nyipeu	—	dedut	bengous
Milikin ..	asop	ula	—	lawoh	masam, basi
Bunau ..	—	ular	—	luma	bengeus

ADDITION: Salakau *asap* = smoke.

	171. <i>Speak.</i>	172. <i>Spear.</i>	173. <i>Spit.</i>	174. <i>Spittle.</i>	175. <i>Stand.</i>
Bintulu ..	kaup [bekaup]	(inggam)	(jula)	(bah-jula) [pe-jula]	mërië
Matu	pubah	gah	palujah	jolileng	tigeu
Bruit	--	--	--	--	--
Oya	puba'	bese	puput	luja', li, leng	tëkëdang
Muka	kelabau (tëlabau)	[besei]	(puput)	(luja, li, leng) [liang]	pëkadöng (tehedang)
Narom ..	pitoä(pupo)	(tebulang)	(julek)	(fa-julek)	mechäng
Miri	tutot	(tebulang)	(mengei-fei-ilor)	(fei-ilor)	masang
Dali	pitau	--	--	--	masang
Tutong (1)	kräpak	--	--	--	käkät
Tutong (2)	--	--	--	--	--
Lemiting..	pitau	--	--	--	machäng
Lelak	pupau	--	--	--	mesang
Long Kiput	pupo(bupo)	(lisam)	(ulei)	(sei-ulei)	masäng
Long Pata	pupo	--	--	--	meten
Batu Bla..	ate	--	--	--	turau
Berawan ..	pate	(anyang)	(sulia)	(iku)	metaing
Kanowit ..	pla'ai (puba)	bakir, bakit, gah	plujah	ju-lujah	tigar
Tanjong ..	pëlahai (puba')	(bakit)	(plujah)	(luja)	kadang
Siduan ..	pobah	bakit, gah	plujah	ju-lujah	tigar
Sibuyau ..	jakuk (bejako)	tumbok	(ber)ludah	(ai-lioch) [di-lioh]	(ber)diri
Lemanak ..	bejako	sangkoh	ludah	ludah	bediri
Balau	--	sanko	--	--	--
Skarang ..	(bejako)	(sangko)	--	--	--
Bugau	jako	--	--	--	berdiri
Lara	(kasena)	--	(ngeruja)	rayang (rajakang)	agun
Lundu....	--	--	--	royang	--
Krokong ..	sinär	sangkoh	ngujah	loyang	umjog
Singhi	sina, beritong	gasor, burus	ngujah	royang, jah	mojög
Grogo	sina	--	--	--	mujök
Sennah ..	t'miou (timio)	ranjauh (ranyuh)	rujar (rujah)	reiachn (rayang)	mejog
Quop	nang, miyu (minyang)	burus, pirambut, jarok	(n'ruja)	rujah	pijog (mejog)
Sentah ..	beritong; mīnyu	jerok; ashul (W.)	ngirujah	rujah; royang(W.)	mujög
Beta.....	nang, miu	burus	nyiruja	ruja	mijog
Sau	--	--	--	--	--
Sadong ..	senoh	sankoh	nerijak (nguruja)	umge-ruja (reyang)	mejög
Milikin ..	jaku	sangkoh	ludah	--	bodiri
Bunau....	--	--	nerujah	raiyang-rujah	--

ADDITION: Salakau *ai-uja* = spittle.

	176. <i>Star.</i>	177. <i>Stay.</i>	178. <i>Steal.</i>	179. <i>Stone.</i>	180. <i>Sugarcane.</i>
Bintulu ..	bitang [bintang]	(mereman)	menyĕkau	vatau	tebau
Matu	b'tang	p'lau	(tikau)	sano	t'bau
Bruit	bintang	—	—	sanau	—
Oya	biti, bintang	pĕha'	—	bato	tebo
Muka	bintang	(pĕbĕka')	menyikau	batu [bato]	tebo
Narom ..	patak	(negap)	menĕkao	batĕu	tefau
Miri	fatak	(beratai)	menakau	batau	tefu
Dali	patak	—	makau	batau	tefau
Tutong (1)	bintang	—	nakau	batu	tabu
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	—	tepu
Lemiting	patak	—	mengau	batau	sau
Lelak	patak	—	menahao	bato	tefo
Long Kiput	patak	(ura)	menao	batao	tĕso
Long Pata	keteben	—	nakau	beto	tepo
Batu Bla..	bituān	—	nakau	bitō	tepo
Berawan ..	katawān (takuwan)	(kenang)	nakao	betau	tapo
Kanowit ..	itang (betoan)	pasag	(tikau)	sanau	tebau
Tanjong ..	batōn (bitu'an)	(lo'et)	nyigau	batau	tebau
Siduan ..	itang	pasag	(tikau)	sanau	tebau
Sibuyau ..	bintang	ngijup	(chuchi)	batu	(tebu)
Lemanak	apaiandau, bintang	tinggal (diau)	churi	batu	tebu
Balau	apai-andau (pandau, empandau)	—	—	—	—
Skarang ..	bintang (empandau, apai-andau)	(tinggal, diau)	(churi)	batu	(tebu)
Bugau	bintang	—	churi	batu	tebu
Lara	bintang	madi	nangko	batu	—
Lundu....	bintang	—	—	batu	—
Krokong ..	sundung	roōh	—	batu	tobuh
Singhi....	bitang	rĕĕ	noko, nyurit	batuch	tobuch
Grogo	bitang	—	nōko	batu	tobu
Sennah ..	—	—	—	batu	—
Quop	bitang (bintang)	(rueu)	naku	batuh	tobuh (tabuh)
Sentah ..	bintang	rūū, kidūm	noku	batuch	tobuch
Beta.....	bintang	rūū	naku	batuh	—
Sau	betang	—	—	batu	—
Sadong ..	bintu	ngenai (ngūndei)	(nūngku)	batu	teboh
Milikin ..	bintang	diau	—	batu	t'bu
Bunau....	bintong	mentog	—	—	—

ADDITIONS: Salakau *bintang* = star.
Salakau *batu* = stone.

	181. <i>Sun.</i>	182. <i>Sweet.</i>	183. <i>Sword.</i>	184. <i>Tabu.</i>	185. <i>Take Away.</i>
Bintulu ..	mata-dau	tēmis	avi [ilang]	(mali')	miveng
Matu	matah-lau	ngaleng (nyalieng)	(tui, besa)	palih	[alap, apan] (apan)
Bruit	mata-lau	—	—	—	—
Oya	mata-lau	tēmih	—	pāle	—
Muka	mat-ari [mata-lau]	tēmě (tēmih) [tami]	pemareng [uji]	(pālei)	angkat [ge]
Narom....	mata-diu	masēn	abēd	(ilen)	etēn
Miri	mata-dalu	masain	trad	(ilain)	jese
Dali	ben-dalau	masain	besai	—	itain
Tutong (1)	mata-dau	mamis	dangol	—	tangongo
Tutong (2)	mata-alu	—	—	—	—
Lemiting..	matan-drau	masain	abīd	—	menyēt
Lelak	mata-rau	masēn	—	—	titēn
Long Kiput	mata-rau	masēn	abid	(ngilen)	nitān
Long Pata	mata-cheu	mesen	puko	—	ipe
Batu Bla..	mata-chiu	masain	bileki	—	kepik
Berawan ..	mata-tiu, tamachiu	masain	—	(mitat)	menyin
Kanowit ..	mata-lau	konying (nalieng)	—	—	(apan)
Tanjong ..	mata-lau	kenyiēng (nyaling)	malat	(palei)	makat
Siduan ..	mata-lau	nyaling	(pedang)	—	(igih)
Sibuyau ..	mata-ari	manis	—	(mali)	(ambi)
Lemanak	mata-hari	manis	duku, parang, pedang	mali, pemali	ambi
Balau	mata-ari	—	—	—	—
Skarang ..	(mata-hari)	(manis)	(duku, parang)	(mali, pemali)	(mai, bai, ambi)
Bugau	mat-argi	manis	luku	—	angkat
Lara	matu-ano	mamis	bai	pari	tangkap
Lundu ..	matan-anu	—	—	—	—
Krokong ..	boton-ondu	senobi	—	pori	—
Singhi	botūn-ānu	mosiē, sinobi	pēdang	paris (doi-seun)	mit, kadi
Grogo	matan-ano	mōsia	bukoa	—	mokāt
Sennah ..	bata-andu (bata-undu)	takeu (senabi)	—	—	—
Quop	batūh-anu	(n'banis)	buko, padang	paris	mit, tamit [taban-bu]
Sentah....	betūch-anu	nibonyich, senobi	pēdang	parich	mokat
Beta	batūh-anu	—	padang	—	tamit
Sau	būtun-undu	—	—	—	—
Sadong ..	batu-handu	sedi, repatus (sija)	—	pri	(tumit)
Milikin ..	mata-ari	maneh	—	—	—
Bunau ..	mata-siroh	—	—	—	—

ADDITION: Salakau *mata-ari* = sun.

	186. <i>Taro.</i>	187. <i>Taste.</i>	188. <i>Then.</i>	189. <i>There.</i>	190. <i>Thick.</i>
Bintulu ..	—	(tunjam) [njam]	—	dire [ire, tia]	kapan
Matu	—	kunyam	—	—	kapal
Bruit	—	—	—	—	—
Oya	—	hunyam	—	—	kapan
Muka	—	(kunyam)	semune	inan [gagien]	kapan
Narom....	(ubei-jawa)	(nyem)	—	tetaën	hapal
Miri	(ubei-jaweir)	(anyam)	—	diji	mafal
Dali	—	—	—	olai-je	mafal
Tutong (1)	—	—	suda-tenau	sina	kapal
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Lemiting..	—	—	—	techoi	kapal
Lelak	—	—	—	teji	mapal
Long Kiput	(ubei-kayu)	(tem)	—	diya	kapan
Long Pata	—	—	ichu-mengan	angai	kapan
Batu Bla..	—	—	—	ane	kapan
Berawan..	(ukei)	(kedem)	tërau	arai	kapan
Kanowit ..	—	kanyan (kunjam)	—	—	kapan
Tanjong ..	(buko)	kunyam	—	kado	kapan
Siduan ..	—	kunyan	(naah)	(kinan, kidun)	kapal
Sibuyau ..	—	ngihug	—	—	tebal
Lemanak	—	ngasai, ensepi	leboh-nya	din, dia	tebal
Balau	—	—	—	—	—
Skarang ..	—	(ensepi, asai)	(leboh-ya, leboh-tu)	(din, dia)	(tebal)
Bugau	—	—	—	kin	tëbal
Lara	—	—	—	—	manu
Lundu....	—	—	—	—	—
Krokong ..	kuduk	tian	—	—	tobal
Singhi	—	kija, kian, saai	jeman-inu	danu, danich, kanich	tābar
Grogo	—	—	—	dani	tobar
Sennah ..	(kudup)	kinian (kinyum)	—	—	tabar (tebar)
Quop	kuduk	(kija)	[ripas-ati]	dinu, diginu, digijis	tabar
Sentah ..	kuduk	kinyam, nyam	ngūnū ; anu-ati	dinū, diginū, digijech	tebar
Beta	—	kinyam	nganū	diginū	—
Sau	—	—	—	—	—
Sadong ..	—	takan ; entuhan (L.)	—	—	kapar
Milikin ..	—	ngrasa	—	—	tebal
Bunau ..	—	—	—	—	—

	191. <i>Thigh.</i>	192. <i>Thin.</i>	193. <i>Thus.</i>	194. <i>Tongue</i>	195. <i>Tooth.</i>
Bintulu ..	paha	melipis (maig)	lakia [lak-ire]	jila	nipān [nyipan]
Matu	—	d'pie (dipis)	(batan-idun)	j'lah	nyipan
Bruit	—	—	—	jūla	nipun
Oya	—	lipih	—	jela'	nyipan
Muka	pa'a	melipe [lipih]	getanitau [gatanien]	jilā	nipān (nyipan)
Narom ..	(paa)	malipai	yauain	jilir	nipān
Miri	kupur	malifai	kadatoi	jile	nipān
Dali	pupor	lifai	upai-baten	lā	ipān
Tutong (1)	—	nipis	bagina	dila	ipūn
Tutong (2)	puang	—	—	jila	nyipān
Lemiting	pupō	nipe	limba	dilir	nipan
Lelak	—	melipai	—	dilir	nipan
Long Kiput	pupun	melipai	bulunia	dīle (jelai)	nīpan
Long Pata	che-kupon	lipe	betoia	dili	jipān
Batu Bla..	paha	nipe	topūdo	jili	jipān
Berawan..	pa'a	nēpe	—	jiliā	jipiēn (dipien)
Kanowit ..	(paa)	dipi (nipi)	(kihi)	jelah (jila)	nyipan
Tanjong ..	batang-paha	lipi (dipis)	kanaikau	yila (jilā)	yipān (nyipan)
Siduan ..	(betih-ayang)	dipis	(ketan-nyan-lah)	jelah	nyipan
Sibuyau ..	(pa)	nepis	—	leda (dila)	gigi
Lemanak	pa (pah)	mipau, mipis	baka-tu	dilah	ngeli
Balau	—	—	—	dila	gigi, ngeli
Skarang ..	(pah)	(mipau)	(baka-tu)	dila	ngali
Bugau	pa	mipih	bakato	dila	gigi
Lara	pa	—	—	(rata)	(japu)
Lundu	—	—	—	jera	jupon
Krokong ..	—	ridiek	—	jora	jupon
Singhi....	kupang	ridiē	watitis, watinu	jorah	jupen
Grogo	kupang	lidia	watiti	jora	jūpon
Sennah ..	pēuch	meieu	—	jērah, jura	jipuch (jipeuch)
Quop	[puuh]	ride (man- yun)	muti, kamuti, simuti	jura (jaura)	jipūh
Sentah ..	pūuch	ridē	kamuti, sekūnū, sekūti	jura	jipūch
Beta	—	—	sak-ati	jura	jipūh
Sau	—	—	—	jarah'	jipun
Sadong ..	pō (pūuch)	ledi	—	jeli	jipeu
Milikin ..	—	nipeh	—	delah	gigi
Bunau....	—	—	—	—	jupun

ADDITIONS : Salakau *jia* = tongue.
Salakau *gigi* = tooth.

	196. <i>Tree.</i>	197. <i>Village.</i>	198. <i>Water.</i>	199. <i>Weep.</i>	200. <i>When?</i>
Bintulu ..	kazau (tengan-kaza)	(teting-uma) [vaie]	ba	mēnget	bākang [tena-au]
Matu	usah	kapong (tad)	anum	manangis	(pidan)
Bruit	—	—	anom	—	—
Oya	usah	liko	anum, nyam	tangih	—
Muka	kayo (usah)	(liko)	yāhām (nyam)	menangi (tangih)	paia
Narom....	hayeu	(hapong)	fa [fer]	nangai	sude
Miri	aju	(duen)	fe	menangai	ude
Dali	asau	—	fia	mangē	usaudau
Tutong (1)	kayu	—	pa	giād	mbuā
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Lemiting..	kājau	—	sia	nange	kuda-nechau
Lelak	ajo	—	fia	nangai	sekuda
Long Kiput	kacho	(belemih)	se	nangai	sekude
Long Pata	kajo	—	pe	nange	ngiran
Batu Bla..	kaju	—	liko	nange	niran
Berawan ..	kajo	(lia)	peā	nange	ngiran
Kanowit ..	kayau	kampong (tang, etat)	danom	nangi	(pidan)
Tanjong ..	kayau	(tud)	nanūm(anom, danom)	nangi (silapo)	—
Siduan ..	kayau	kampong	anom	nangis	(pidan, paya)
Sibuyau ..	pun	kampong	ayet (ai)	nyabak	—
Lemanak	pun-kayu	rumah,menoa	ai	sabak,nyabak	kamaia
Balau	kayu	—	ai	—	—
Skarang ..	(pun-kayu)	(rumah)	ai	(sabak, nyabak)	(kamaia)
Bugau	kayu	—	ai	nyabak	kamaia
Lara	—	—	pain	munse	—
Lundu ..	—	—	—	—	—
Krokong ..	puñ-koyuh	barung, kupak	tiin	siēn	—
Singhi ..	koyuch	kupue	piin	sien	siniē
Grogo	koyu	—	pīin	siēn	sini-a-og
Sennah ..	kayu	rai (raih)	piit'n (uoh)	se'etn(se'et'n)	—
Quop	t'ngen-kayuh	rais, kupo (kampong)	piin	sien (muas)	sinde
Sentah ..	kayuch	rāich	piin	siēn	sindē
Beta.....	kayuh	kupo	piin	muas, sien	sinde
Sau	—	—	piin	—	—
Sadong ..	kayu	kampong, manōa	umon ; umoh (L.)	mous	—
Milikin ..	pun-kayu	plomān	ai	nyabok	—
Bunau ..	—	benuna	—	nangis	—

	201. <i>Where?</i>	202. <i>White.</i>	203. <i>Wife.</i>	204. <i>Wind.</i>	205. <i>Wing.</i>
Bintulu ..	dimba	mapu	rědo, sagwa (saba)	vauoi, singap [bahui]	tilěb
Matu`	(gan, an)	putih	sawah	pangai	klapayang
Bruit	—	puti	sawa	pangi	—
Oya	—	apo	sawa	pangai	kělāpayang
Muka	gagān	apo	saua	pangai	paiang [kelapayang]
Narom....	tembā	putai	turai (awa)	barui	brauī
Miri.....	dipa	futai	aba	barui	lad
Dali	tapahang	putai	avě	baroi	rauě
Tutong (1)	nīkōt	purat	turis	baroi	lad
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Lemiting..	lemba	putai	sava	baroi	bravi
Lelak	tenya	putai	—	baroi	—
Long Kiput	tanya	putai	torai (safei)	baroi	pafait (tulot)
Long Pata	bubuan	pute	lecho	bio	pawait
Batu Bla..	dimaha	putai	bihe	bikeu	tauaik
Berawan..	sokadīm	potai (putei)	(lichu-dei)	bikiu	(pawai)
Kanowit ..	(kahan, han)	puti	sowan (sawah)	pangai (bariu)	kla-payang (palepa)
Tanjong ..	litohān-kau	būbua (pute')	sauwa	baleu (bariu)	kerkap (tilip)
Siduan ..	(gagan)	puti	sowah	pangai	kla-payang
Sibuyau ..	—	putih	bini	angin	sayap
Lemanak ..	dini	burak, labang	bini	angin, ribut	sayap
Balau	—	burak	bini (daiung)	angin	sayap
Skarang ..	(dini)	burak (labang)	bini	ribut (angin)	(sayap)
Bugau	dini	burak	bini	ibut	sayap
Lara	kume, utung-adume	ranagn	sauñ	nyaru	arat
Lundu	—	—	—	sebak	—
Krokong ..	—	mopuh	sawen	sobak	irad
Singhi ..	tingki, kaki, ki	buda; mopu (S.)	sowen	sobak	rad; irad (S.)
Grogo	chakaki-anog	mopu	sawān	sabāk	irad
Sennah ..	—	budach (budah)	shauung	saboch (sebak)	ra'd (raad)
Quop	diki	buda	sawñ	sobak (sābāk)	urad
Sentah ..	diki, ki, dikidoch	budach; mopuh (W.)	sowñ	sobak	orad; ilad (W.)
Beta	diki	buda	sawñ	sabak	urad
Sau	—	mopu (buda)	sawun (bini)	sabak	—
Sadong ..	—	buda	ashou	angin, rebut	ketap; arad (L.)
Milikin ..	—	puteh	bini	ribut	sayap
Bunau....	—	mupok	āsau	mauhon	arad

ADDITION: Salakau *angin* = wind.

	206. <i>Woman.</i>	207. <i>Worm (Earth).</i>	208. <i>Worm (Intestinal).</i>	209. <i>Yam.</i>	210. <i>Yellow.</i>	211. <i>Yes.</i>
Bintulu ..	rědo	tubāt	kěmat	ube (sa-ah)	kuněng	jau
Matu	towó, merau	—	—	buko	kuneng (kunin)	—
Bruit	marau	—	—	—	kunong	—
Oya	mahau	—	—	hāsila'	kunieng	—
Muka	ama'u [mahau]	kelejuat	kelejuat	obai (sakila')	kuning (kunieng)	i
Narom....	turai	—	ālita	ubei (upa)	hunang	—
Miri	turai	lemta-saraing	—	ubi-tirai (ufa)	uneng	en
Dali	torai	luhong, lemeta	—	ubai	kuning	iai
Tūtong (1)	turis	lagai	galangzalang	—	kuning	—
Tutong (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lemiting..	ture	lukong	luko	ube	kuning	—
Lelak	turai	—	—	—	kuniēng	—
Long Kiput	turai	lita	āngat	ubai (ubei-tirai)	kunea	—
Long Pata	lichó	lita	angat	uke	siai	a
Batu Bla..	becho	līta	lata	uki	kuning	e
Berawan ..	lēcho (lichu)	—	—	(uki-akar)	kuneng	—
Kanowit ..	meraoe (mero)	—	—	ubai-tunku	kunieng (mehi, sak)	—
Tanjong ..	bahau (dah-mero)	jileu	keluar	obai	kuniēng (kakunyit)	sino
Siduan ..	meraoe	(katiwat)	(teriwah)	ubai-tunku	kunieng	(iyu)
Sibuyau ..	indoh	—	(belut)	kladi	kuning	—
Lemanak	indu	(ulat)	rutoh	ubi	kuning	au
Balau	indu (daiung)	—	—	—	—	—
Skarang ...	indu	(ulat)	—	—	kuning	—
Bugau	indu	rote	rote	blaut-kayu	kuniēng	ao
Lara	mahu	—	biar	—	—	—
Lundu....	dayung	—	—	—	—	—
Krokong ..	dayung	—	—	tira	sia	—
Singhi....	dayung	tomuch, rātung, yuh	rikioh, rigiu	bis, kuduk	sia	yech, ng
Grogo	daiu	tōmō	likio	kuduk	sia	io
Sennah' ..	daiung	—	—	kuduk	siar (siah)	—
Quop	dayung	[ritamuh]	—	ubie (kudok)	sia	eng [ng, sawū]
Sentah ..	dayung	retamuch ; rotung (W.)	regyu ; likiyuāch(W.)	ubich, kuduk	sīa	ūkach, ūinū ; iyoch (W.)
Beta.....	dayung	—	rigiu	—	—	sawū
Sau	dayong'(indu)	—	—	—	sia	—
Sadong ..	daiyong	—	(ungkiho)	kudoh	seha	—
Milikin ..	indu	—	—	klodi	kuning	—
Bunau ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

ADDITION : Salakau *ang-bini* = woman.

VOCABULARIES. SECOND SERIES.

	1. <i>Areca-nut.</i>	2. <i>Arm.</i>	3. <i>Arrow.</i>	4. <i>Ashes.</i>	5. <i>Bad.</i>
Sangau	—	—	—	—	ayau
Maloh Kalis . .	pinang	kēlakoān	—	abu, kutuan	jat
Maloh (2)	—	—	—	(kutuan)	jau
Sampit	pinang	lenge, penang	anak-pana	kabu	buruk, jahat
Katingan	gehat	penang, lenge	anak-pana, damikh	habu	buruk, jahat
Pari	—	—	—	—	—
Lawangan	—	kami	—	—	—
Siang	—	tundung	—	—	—
Sihong	—	—	—	walenon	—
Mānyan (1) . . .	pinang	tangan	welei	walenon	muron
Mānyan (2) . . .	—	penang	—	—	(muron)
Ngaju	pinang	lengā, penang	damek	kawo	papa
Sangiang	—	—	—	—	—
Biaju	—	lenge, penang	—	kawu	—
Modang	—	gui	—	awā	ak
Bolongan	g'rat, pinang	tangan	—	—	b'jit, buntu
Tarakan	pinang	tindulu	—	—	malat, mutang
Sesayap	—	angan	—	kauk	—
Sibuku	—	tante'	bunseoi	—	tatagēn
Kayan Rejang	gahat	usu	langa	avo (mok)	jaak
Uma Blubo	gahat	lavōng-tēdah (lengan)	(langa)	avō (abo)	jiäk (jaak)
Uma Poh	gahāt	lavong-tadāk	—	avo	jihak
Uma Baloi	ga'at	batong-agam	—	abo	ja'ak
Kinjin	—	lengēn	—	—	—
Lepu Tau	sēpa	legoān	—	abu	jahat
Lepu Anan	gāt	(lengan)	(langan)	tana-atang (abu)	jat (jaat)
Lepu Pohun . . .	sēpa	lengue	—	abu	jahāt
Lepu Sawa	sipa	lēngēn	—	atāng	jat
Lepu Pun	pan	lehēp	—	abu	yat
Malang	gat	—	—	abu	jahat
Madang	sēpa	lengān	—	abu	jat
Long Aki	gaat	lengan	—	habu	jahat
Long Bangan	gaat	lid	langan	abu	jaat
Murik	gahat	bōhō	—	abō	sahā (saak)

ADDITION: Karangan *jet*, Banjar H. *jahat* = bad.

	6. <i>Bamboo.</i>	7. <i>Banana.</i>	8. <i>Barter.</i>	9. <i>Basket.</i>	10. <i>Belly.</i>
Sangau	—	—	—	—	batan
Maloh Kalis..	bulō (bambu)	unti	—	(kranjang)	bātāng
Maloh (2)....	(bulu)	unti	—	—	parut (batang)
Sampit	humbang	pisang	mamili	kranjang, pangsok	tanei
Katingan	humbang	pisang	meli	kranjang, kusak	tanei
Pari	—	—	—	—	batang
Lawangan ..	—	—	—	—	—
Siang	—	—	—	—	—
Sihong	—	—	—	—	wontong
Mānyan (1) ..	paring	punsi	hurup	landjong	wontong
Mānyan (2) ..	paring	—	—	—	—
Ngaju	humbang, betong	pisang, rahias, harias	mangkiri	ranjong, kapek	kanai
Sangiang	—	—	—	jumban	—
Biaju	humbang	—	pilipili	—	—
Modang	luh	petoi	—	—	sā, sōh, ong
Bolongan	buloh	pisang	—	bikut	t'nai, butit
Tarakan	buloh	punti	—	bikut	tinai
Sesayap	—	—	—	—	banteng
Sibuku	—	punti	—	—	kinai
Kayan Rejang	bulu	kutch (pute)	betawar	barang	butit
Uma Blubo ..	bulō	pute	(ble)	(kalang)	butit
Uma Poh....	bulu	pute	—	—	butit
Uma Baloi ..	bulau	putit	pedagang	alat	butit
Kinjin	—	peti	bēli	talang	batak
Lepu Tau....	bulō	pēti	—	—	batāk
Lepu Anan ..	(bulu)	pēti	—	(kibar)	bātāk
Lepu Pohun..	bulō	balāk	—	—	batāk
Lepu Sawa ..	bulu	pēti	—	—	bātāng
Lepu Pun....	bulu	pētei	—	—	bātāk
Malang	—	pēti	—	—	bātāk
Madang	bulō	pēti	—	—	batāk
Long Aki	bulu	pēti	—	—	batāk
Long Bangan	bolo	peti	batawan	sap	batak
Murik	bulu	pute	(pebli)	(kalang)	buti (butit)

ADDITIONS : Behe *huwi* = bamboo.

Murung *kotung*, Kupuas *gūmbu*, Ngaju K. *buntoi* = belly.

	11. <i>Betel-pepper.</i>	12. <i>Bird.</i>	13. <i>Bite.</i>	14. <i>Black.</i>	15. <i>Blood.</i>
Sangau	—	—	—	menarom	—
Maloh Kalis..	(baalo)	tampulo (burong, manok)	kokot	nĕnarum	dāra (darā)
Maloh (2)....	—	(burong)	—	autarum (lanarum)	—
Sampit	sirih	burong	mangkit	babilm	daha
Katingan	dawe	burong-mili	ngulip	babilm	daha
Pari	—	mānok	—	—	—
Lawangan .	laūr	—	keket	—	daya
Siang	luat	—	ngirut	maron	daha
Sihong	—	wurong	—	—	ira
Mānyan (1) ..	—	wurong	kikit	maintem	ira
Mānyan (2) ..	luat	(wurong)	kikit	intem	ira
Ngaju	sirih	burong	mamangkit, manungap	mahok, babilem	daha
Sangiang	—	—	mahimbor	—	darah
Biaju	leut	—	pangkit	—	daha
Modang	—	monok, menuk	moūt	mendong	laha
Bolongan	buyu	—	ngikit	mitam	darah
Tarakan	buyu	—	ngabut	mitam	dada
Sesayap	buya	—	angabut	itam	dada
Sibuku	—	susui	—	itam, naĭtam	atu', dada
Kayan Rejang	—	manok	maāt	pitam	daā
Uma Blubo ..	—	mānōk	mahat (maat)	pitam	dāha
Uma Poh....	aiāp	manok	mahat	itām	daha
Uma Baloi ..	—	manok	sibu	pitam	da'ha
Kinjin	uru	—	—	salang	—
Lepu Tau ...	aiāp	suī	jimahat	salāng	daha
Lepu Anan ..	—	suī (swi)	jimat	sālang	da (da'a)
Lepu Pohun..	auāt	sui	ngasai	padāng	laa
Lepu Sawa ..	—	sui	yimant	salāng	da
Lepu Pun....	—	manok	laçhai	padang	la
Malang	—	sūwi	jimat	sālang	da'a
Madang	onga	suwi	nimaāt	sālang	dā
Long Aki	aiap	sui	jimahat	salāng	daa
Long Bangan	—	sui	temaat	salang	daa
Murik	aiyap	manok	menyat (maat)	pitām	dra (ra)

ADDITIONS: Kahaiian *leut* = betel-pepper.

Karangan *manok*, Murung and Kupuas *burong*, Banjer H. *burung*,
Ngaju K. *sahujan* = bird.

Murung *mahuk*, Kupuas *morim*, Banjer H. *hirang*, Kahaiian
wawilem = black.

Murung and Kupuas *doho* = blood.

	16. Boat.	17. Body.	18. Bone.	19. Bow(n.)	20. Bowels.
Sangau	—	aro	—	—	—
Maloh Kalis ..	prau (perahu)	tēlino (mantuari)	tulang	(panah)	pārut
Maloh (2)	bidup, prau	mantuan	—	—	—
Sampit	prahu, kapal	badan, kungei	tulang	—	tenai
Katingan	alur, kapal	bitik, kungan	tulang	—	tenai
Pari	—	—	—	—	—
Lawangan ..	bunawa	—	—	—	—
Siang	—	—	—	—	—
Sihong	—	—	ta'ulang	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	bunawa, weta	tenga	taulang	pana	sanai
Mānyan (2) ..	bunawa, weta	(tenga)	(taulang)	—	—
Ngaju	banama, arut, jukong	bereng, tawas, biti	tulang	pana	knai, huang
Sangiang	randong, ajong, emban	—	—	—	karendem
Biaju	arut	—	—	—	—
Modang	halok [heluk']	ong	tuluang	—	—
Bolongan	bidu	badan	tulāng	—	—
Tarakan	padau	badan	tulang	—	—
Sesayap	kapal	—	—	—	—
Sibuku	kapal, padau	badan, tugas	tulang	—	—
Kayan Rejang	ārok	loong	tulang	—	butit
Uma Blubo ..	harok	batōng	tulang	—	tēnē (tenaih)
Uma Poh	arok	batong	tulang	—	bure
Uma Baloi ..	arok	batong	tulang	—	—
Kinjin	—	—	—	—	—
Lepu Tau	alot	usa	tulang	—	tenai
Lepu Anan ..	ālut (alud)	usā (osah)	tulang	—	betuka (tenai)
Lepu Pohun ..	alot	osa	tulang	—	bura, betokue
Lepu Sawa ..	alut	usa	tulang	—	tēnae
Lepu Pun	alot	usa	tulang	—	buri
Malang	ālud	usa	tulang	—	tenāe
Madang	alut	osa	tulang	—	bētoka
Long Aki	alut	osa	tulang	—	tenae
Long Bangan	alut	usa	tulang	—	batak
Murik	arōk	io (iong)	tulang	—	terai (tenai)

ADDITION: Kahaian *alut* = boat.

	21. <i>Branch.</i>	22. <i>Breadfruit.</i>	23. <i>Breast.</i>	24. <i>Burn.</i>	25. <i>Bury.</i>
Sangau.....	—	—	—	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	dan	—	suso (sosō)	tutong	kūlambu
Maloh (2)....	—	—	—	tuton	—
Sampit.....	—	sukon	tusu	bekehu	tanam
Katingan....	—	—	tusu	bakehu	imbol
Pari.....	—	—	—	—	—
Lawangan..	daan	—	utet	—	—
Siang.....	daan	—	tusu	—	—
Sihong.....	—	—	—	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	—	—	—	—	ngubur
Mānyan (2) ..	raan	—	umu	kubu, papui	—
Ngaju.....	edan	—	tuso	manotong, papui, bakāhu	mangubur
Sangiang....	—	—	—	—	—
Biaju.....	edan	—	tusu	tinu	—
Modang....	—	—	we	—	—
Bolongan....	dan	—	tite', susu	notong, ninu	ngubor
Tarakan....	adan	—	tite'	nyalab, ninu	ngubor
Sesayap....	adan	—	—	anunu	—
Sibuku.....	adan	—	tete, susu	—	linasak
Kayan Rejang	—	tahap	(uso')	—	tanam (tuwu, nuvu)
Uma Blubo..	da'an	(badok)	usō	tutong (mutong)	bāt (tanam)
Uma Poh....	dahan	—	uso	tutong	tevo
Uma Baloi ..	—	sukun	—	—	beo
Kinjin.....	—	—	ite	—	—
Lepu Tau ..	dāan	—	ite	tutong	nanām
Lepu Anan ..	dān	(badok)	ete (itei)	tutong	pāt (tanam)
Lepu Pohun .	lahān	—	ete	meba	tanām, nanām
Lepu Sawa ..	dan	—	ite	tutong	bāt
Lepu Pun....	lahan	—	ite	tutong	bāt
Malang.....	dān	—	ete	tutong	bāt
Madang....	dahan-kayu	—	itě	tutong	tanām, nanām
Long Aki....	dahun	—	ete	sunong	menanam
Long Bangan	—	tap	—	—	tanum
Murik.....	lahan-kayu	(badok)	tuhok (toho)	nunō	tanam (tuboh)

ADDITION: Mantangai *idan* = branch.

	26. <i>Butterfly.</i>	27. <i>Buy.</i>	28. <i>Chest.</i>	29. <i>Chief.</i>	30. <i>Child.</i>
Sangau.....	—	—	—	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	manök-kute	mëmäli (beli)	äro	—	anak
Maloh (2)....	—	—	—	—	(anak)
Sampit.....	kupukupu, pasulang	mamili	usok	kapala-lewu	anak
Katingan....	—	mili	usok	takulok-lewu	anak
Pari.....	—	—	aro	—	anak
Lawangan..	—	moli	—	—	—
Siang.....	—	muli	—	pembekel	daja
Sihong.....	—	—	—	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	tawirip	—	dada	mantir	anak
Mānyan (2) ..	—	widi	uhuk	(mantir)	(anak)
Ngaju.....	tapasulang, kakupo	mamili, bili	usok	bakas, kapala	anak
Sangiang....	—	bambalia	—	—	lalundong, tarantang
Biaju.....	—	pilipili, pili, bili	usok	—	—
Modang....	jipodoä	—	bang	häpoi, kapui	mopeng, mepeng
Bolongan....	—	mali	—	—	ane'
Tarakan....	—	ngalan	kubub	—	anak
Sesayap....	—	angalau	—	—	anak
Sibuku.....	—	angaän	kubab	—	anak
Kayan Rejang	nyap-pe-toh	—	usok	daha-lang-maran	nyam (anak)
Uma Blubo ..	yap-toh (yap-do)	bële (blei)	usök	(laki-aia)	anak
Uma Poh....	yap-to, manok-ingät	blë	usok	—	anyam
Uma Baloi ..	kla-timau	—	batong-rusok	laki-aya	anak
Kinjin.....	—	belih	usok	hïpui	—
Lepu Tau....	flaki-bali	pebëli	ushok	—	anak
Lepu Anan ..	flaki-bali (plaki-bali)	pëbëli (mli)	usok	(laki-bior)	anak
Lepu Pohun .	blevang	pëbëli	osok	—	anak
Lepu Sawa ..	plaki-bali	pëbëli	uchok, usok	—	anak
Lepu Pun....	blëvang	pëbëli	usok	—	anak
Malang....	flaki-bali	pëbëli	usok	—	anak
Madang....	mata-bali	pebëli	usök	—	anak
Long Aki....	flaki-bali	pebeli	usok	—	anak
Long Bangan	plake-bali	—	usok	maran	anak
Murik.....	yap-to	pëble	ohök	(laki-aia)	anak (nyam)

ADDITIONS: Ngaju K. *küsung* = chest.
Ngaju K. *anak* = child.

	31. <i>Claw, Finger-nail.</i>	32. <i>Clean.</i>	33. <i>Cloud</i>	34. <i>Club.</i>	35. <i>Coconut.</i>
Sangau.....	—	—	—	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	kukut	bānoi (bresih)	(soawan)	—	unyar
Maloh (2)....	kuku	—	dom	—	(ingniak)
Sampit	changgei, siluh	chuchi	awau	—	enyu
Katingan	silu	chuchi	hawun	—	enyu
Pari	kuku	—	—	—	—
Lawangan ..	—	—	—	—	niui
Siang	—	—	—	—	onyuh
Sihong	—	—	wawe'anrau	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	kuku	—	wewe-anrau	tongke	niui
Mānyan (2) ..	—	—	—	—	niui
Ngaju	silo	rasah, lingis	baun-andau	dārāh-kayu	enyoh
Sangiang	—	—	—	—	katilambong
Biaju	—	—	—	—	—
Modang	hulun, holon [hēlun]	—	dol	—	nyo, nioh
Bolongan	s'ndap, s'ndulu	n'pas	awan, titai-bareu	—	nior
Tarakan	sandap	magu	kuanan, titai-bareu	—	piasau
Sesayap	—	—	—	—	piasan
Sibuku	sansungun	—	aniat	—	piasau
Kayan Rejang	hulo	—	ap (avun)	oran-nu-kol	naoh (nyoh)
Uma Blubo ..	ulo (hulo)	maio	(langa-do)	—	nyō (nioh)
Uma Poh	ulō	maiau	—	—	klāpa
Uma Baloi ..	silau	—	matan-lau	masiek	buah-kenyoh
Kinjin	—	—	lelewa	—	—
Lepu Tau....	silu	moe	—	—	nyior
Lepu Anan ..	silu (silo)	moi	(abun)	—	nyor (nior)
Lepu Pohun ..	silu	mue	—	—	bétan
Lepu Sawa ..	silu	moe, lanyā	—	—	nyōr
Lepu Pun	silu	moe	—	—	butān
Malang	silu	—	—	—	nyor
Madang	silu	moi	—	—	nyior
Long Aki	silu	moe	—	—	bua-nyor
Long Bangan	silu	—	abun	jin-marang	nyo
Murik	ulō (ulok)	lano	(abun)	—	nyio (betan)

ADDITION: Ngaju K. *rukam* = finger-nail (claw).

	36. <i>Cold.</i>	37. <i>Come.</i>	38. <i>Country.</i>	39. <i>Crocodile.</i>	40. <i>Darkness.</i>
Sangau.....	dingang	—	—	burawin	dom
Maloh Kalis..	marasam (berasam)	datang (mundok, liangko)	měnuā	bōa (burawin)	dōm (kelam, raun)
Maloh (2)....	barasam	(lakoko)	—	—	raun
Sampit.....	bedarim	duma	lewu	biaiye	radu, kadap
Katingan....	bedarem	malik	lewu	bae	kaput
Pari.....	—	—	—	—	—
Lawangan..	ringin	ampe	—	boah	dendem
Siang.....	—	—	—	baju	kaput
Sihong.....	karisak	—	—	—	ieng
Mānyan (1) ..	marisak	hawi	—	wuah	ieng
Mānyan (2) ..	ringin....	hampe	(tane)	woah	hireng (maieng)
Ngaju.....	sadingen	dumah, manalih, maja	tanah, lewu	bajai	derām, kaput
Sangiang....	—	karamahan, rampā, baruron, ayah	—	rawing	—
Biaju.....	sadingen	—	—	—	kaput
Modang....	hengam	keha	—	—	—
Bolongan....	s'ngam	matang	b'nua	buya	ritang
Tarakan....	saloi	kasabai	pagun	buya	niat
Sesayap....	saloi	katawad	—	bowaya	landam
Sibuku.....	nasaloi	—	—	—	—
Kayan Rejang	ngam (laram)	ne, ini (atang)	—	baya	lidam
Uma Blubo..	dingin, larām	atāng (nei)	uma	baia	pěpětang (lidam)
Uma Poh..	yingām	atang	uma	baia	lidām
Uma Baloi..	daram	atang	—	baiah	lidam
Kinjin.....	—	—	uma	—	—
Lepu Tau..	nyingau	abi	nahan, lepō	baia	měndām
Lepu Anan..	ladām (dadam, menin)	ābe (nai)	lepō	baia (bali-sungai)	mērūm (mram)
Lepu Pohun..	menen	abe	lebō	baiue	mērām
Lepu Sawa..	singin	ābē	lepō	baia	měndām
Lepu Pun....	mēnēn	ābe	lēbō	baieu	mērām
Malang.....	ladām	ābe	lēpo	baia	měndūm
Madang....	singim, darām	ābē	lepō	baia	měndām
Long Aki....	nadam	abe	lepō	baia	setaup
Long Bangan	dadam	ne, ini	—	baya	mendam
Murik.....	ngām (laram)	atang	lepō	baia	ndām (lidam)

	41. <i>Daylight.</i>	42. <i>Die.</i>	43. <i>Dig.</i>	44. <i>Dog.</i>	45. <i>Door.</i>
Sangau	alāla	mati	—	asu	—
Maloh Kalis..	āso-nain(imar,aso)	mate	měngali	asu(aū, kuyuk)	(mambangan)
Maloh (2)....	aso, mauara	mate	—	asu	pintu
Sampit	tarang-ahandau	matei	ingali	asu	bantonggan
Katingan	handau-tarang	matei	ngali	asu	baon-tonggang
Pari	—	māti	—	āsu	—
Lawangan ..	—	pate	—	koko	—
Siang	—	matoi	—	asu	—
Sihong	anrau, ra'ai	matei	—	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	ra'ai	matei	ngadi	antaho	wawanaroang
Mānyan (2) ..	anrau, maraai	patei, matai	kadi	antahu	(wawanawang)
Ngaju	andau	matai	kali,	aso	lawang, atep
			mangali		
Sangiang	kalaman, pandang	—	—	—	—
Biaju	—	patei	kali	asu	—
Modang	deau, nyedeo	—	—	saū	gong-molong, gong-pulong
Bolongan	pēu, dau	matai	nganggali	asu	lawāng
Tarakan	adau	matai	nyunkal	asu	tumbangan
Sesayap	—	patei	angali	asu	—
Sibuku	adau, madau	matei	—	asu	—
Kayan Rejang	do (jelang-do)	matai (pate)	ngale	aso	bataman
Uma Blubo ..	ari (do-malah)	mate	ngalē	asō(asu)[asau]	(ketaman)
Uma Poh....	mala	matai	ngale	asō'	—
Uma Baloi ..	lau	mate	kale	asu	amin
Kinjin	dau	—	—	—	—
Lepu Tau....	dema	matai	makāt	asu	—
Lepu Anan ..	dēma (selet-tou, to)	matai	makāt	asu (achu)	(long-paman)
Lepu Pohun..	lēma	matai	ngali	asu	—
Lepu Sawa ..	dēma	matai	makāt	asu	—
Lepu Pun....	lēma	matai	ngali	asau	—
Malang	dēma	matai	mēkāt	asu	—
Madang	dēma	matai	makāt	asu	—
Long Aki	nato, dema	mate	makāt	asu	—
Long Bangan	tau	matai	mekat	asu	amin
Murik	anit-ro (mana, ro)	mate (matai)	ngali	ahō (ahok)	(bataman)

ADDITIONS : Karangan āno, Murung onong, Kupuas sunit, Banjar H. hari = day.
 Karangan kubeus, Murung matoi, Kupuas motoi, Banjar H. mati, Ngaju K.
 matoi = die (dead).
 Sidin kachokung = dog.

	46. <i>Drink.</i>	47. <i>Drip.</i>	48. <i>Dwell.</i>	49. <i>Ear.</i>	50. <i>Earth.</i>
Sangau.....	—	—	—	telinga	bunu
Maloh Kalis..	mainum	dēlolā	tadāng	tēlinga	tana
Maloh (2)....	minum	—	—	telinga	—
Sampit	mai-hop	—	belihī	pinding	bumi, petak
Katingan	mihop	—	balegah, belihī	pinding	petak
Pari	minsom	—	—	—	—
Lawangan ..	isep	pitek	—	—	tana
Siang	ngo'ot	—	—	—	—
Sihong	mahamoi	—	—	—	tane
Mānyan (1) ..	mahamoi	—	—	—	tane
Mānyan (2) ..	nguut	petak	(muneng)	—	(tane)
Ngaju	mihop	hantis, pantis	bara-huma	pinding	petak
Sangiang	manantengok	—	haparong, basiru	—	—
Biaju	mihup	hantis	—	—	petak
Modang	—	—	—	song-kinig	teneh
Bolongan....	ngirop	—	t'mada	—	—
Tarakan	nginum	—	mapong	—	—
Sesayap	angimunsia	—	—	—	tana
Sibuku	anginum	—	—	talinga	dunia
Kayan Rejang	dui	—	—	apang (telinga)	tana
Uma Blubo ..	dōi (dui)	jēlorā	mēlo	iling	tana
Uma Poh ..	dui	туру	mēlo	iling	tana
Uma Baloi ..	dui	—	—	linga	tana
Kinjin	—	—	—	daun-telinga	—
Lepu Tau....	mesap	tido	madong	telinga	tana
Lepu Anan ..	mēsēp (misap, sap)	tudō	moko	tēlinga	tāna
Lepu Pohun..	mesāp	meta	minyon	telingue	tanā
Lepu Sawa ..	mēsēmp	tudo	madung	telinga	tāna
Lepu Pun....	mesēp	mēte	menyon	telingeu	tāna
Malang.....	mēdāmp	mēte	mōju	tēlinga	tāna
Madang	mesāp	tidō	mokō	tēlinga	tana
Long Aki	mesāp	todo	mado	telinga	sana
Long Bangan	nisap	—	—	telinga	tana
Murik	nērut (nyirut)	туру	mlo	tēlinga	tana

ADDITIONS : Sidin, *sinok*, Ngaju K. *ngodee* = drink.

Banjer H. *telinga* = ear.

Karangan *tana*, Murung *potak*, Kupuas *tanak*, Banjer H. *tana* = earth.

	51. <i>Eat.</i>	52. <i>Egg.</i>	53. <i>Elbow.</i>	54. <i>Eye.</i>	55. <i>Face.</i>
Sangau	ankan	—	—	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	kan (angkan)	tērora(entalu)	sīnkun	mata	līndo
Maloh (2)....	ankam	taroro (telui)	—	mata	līndo
Sampit	kuman	antelo	siku	mate	ba
Katingan	kuman	antelo	siku	mate	bau
Pari	ankaham	—	—	—	linda
Lawangan ..	man	tolui	hiku	mate	—
Siang	—	tantōlo	—	mata	—
Sihong	ikota	—	—	mate	ruwawa
Mānyan (1) ..	kuman, kota	anteloi	hamiko	mate	uruwawa
Mānyan (2) ..	kuta	atelui	—	(matā)	—
Ngaju	kuman	tanteloh	siko	matā	bau
Sangiang	—	—	—	kining	—
Biaju	kuman	tanteluh	siku	—	—
Modang	—	kolo	[gok']	maten, mēten	nyong
Bolongan	ngakan	t'lor	—	mata	pamuan
Tarakan	ngakan	talū	—	mata	mala
Sesayap	—	talū	siku	mata	—
Sibuku	angkan	—	siku	mata	—
Kayan Rejang	kuman	teloh	ikoh	mata	nang
Uma Blubo ..	koman (kuman)	tēlō	hiko (siko)	mata (matan)	nāng
Uma Poh....	koman	telō	iko	mata	anāng
Uma Baloi ..	koman	teloh	ikoh	atah	jawī
Kinjin	—	—	pasiko	mata	—
Lepu Tau....	oman	tilo	siku	mata	silong
Lepu Anan ..	oman (kuman)	tēlo	siku	mata (atan)	(silong)
Lepu Pohun ..	koman	elār	siku	matue	silong
Lepu Sawa ..	oman	tilor	siku	mata	silōng
Lepu Pun....	koman	elar	siko	mateo	çhilong
Malang	koman	tilor	siku	mata	—
Madang	oman	tēlor	siku	matā	silong
Long Aki	oman	telo	siko	mata	silung
Long Bangan	oman	telo	siku	mata	selung
Murik	koman (kuman)	telo	ikō (ikor)	matā	pitēk (nang)

ADDITIONS: Sidin *mah* = eat.

Murung and Kupuas *tolu*, Kahaiian *kantā* = egg.

Murung and Kupuas *mata*, Banjer H. *māta* = eye.

Ngaju K. *tampa* = face.

	56. <i>Far.</i>	57. <i>Father.</i>	58. <i>Fear (v.)</i>	59. <i>Finger.</i>	60. <i>Fire.</i>
Sangau.....	—	—	—	bua-tungan	api
Maloh Kalis..	dau (bejawo)	āma	mētakut	tūnjok	api
Maloh (2)....	—	ama	—	unjok	sisiak (api)
Sampit.....	kijau	nanang	heibat	tunjok	apoi
Katingan....	michu	apang	pamiket	tenjok	apuwe
Pari.....	—	—	—	tunjok	ampulat
Lawangan..	ono	ma	—	—	apui
Siang.....	ochu	tamang	—	—	apui
Sihong.....	—	amah	takut	—	apui
Mānyan (1) ..	—	amah	takut	kingking	apui
Mānyan (2) ..	lawit	ambah	takut	kingking	apui
Ngaju.....	kejau	apang, bapa, aba	mikāh, marawan	tunjok	apui
Sangiang....	babawet, babejau, kalangjayong	—	—	jari	—
Biaju.....	kejau	—	mikek	—	—
Modang....	—	mek, men	—	hangeo	poä, poi
Bolongan....	ju	tama	rakat	lingagai	apui
Tarakan....	tawai	iama'	lala	lingagai	apui
Sesayap....	lawi	iama	—	galagai	apui
Sibuku.....	natawe	ama	alaku	gagai-angan	apui
Kayan Rejang	—	amei (tame)	takut	kama (ikieng)	apoi
Uma Blubo ..	su	tame, taman	takut	jängö	apoi
Uma Poh....	su	amai	takut	yahango	apoi
Uma Baloi ..	—	taman	takut	usu	apoi
Kinjin.....	su, u	tamun	—	bua-uju	—
Lepu Tau....	cho	amai	takot	bua-ujo	lutän
Lepu Anan ..	chö (jo)	mbe (taman, amai)	takut	bua-ojo (bo-uju)	lotän (apoi)
Lepu Pohun..	jo	ama	takot	bu-ojo	lotän
Lepu Sawa ..	jo	amai	takut	bo-jo	lutän
Lepu Pun ..	yo	tamän	takot	bo-yo	lotän
Malang....	cho	amai	nakut	ojo	lutän
Madang....	cho	taman, amai	takut	bu-ojo	lotan
Long Aki....	jo	amai	takot	bua-jo	lotan
Long Bangan	—	amai	takut	uto	lutan
Murik.....	chu	amai (amei)	takut	bulän-sēlango	api

ADDITIONS: Karangan *ma*, Murung *amai*, Kupuas *ame*, Banjer H. *bapa*, Mantangai *amai* = father.

Ngaju K. *nikoh* = fear.

Mangkatip *tunajok*, Ngaju K. *bedebei* = finger.

Karangan *api*, Murung *apoi*, Kupuas *bahok*, Banjer H. *api* = fire.

	61. <i>Fish.</i>	62. <i>Flesh.</i>	63. <i>Flower.</i>	64. <i>Fly (Blow)</i>	65. <i>Fly (House)</i>
Sangau.....	lauk	—	—	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	ikan (lauk)	isi (isina)	bunga	lāngo	lalas
Maloh (2)....	lauk	—	bukas	—	lalas
Sampit.....	lauk	daging	jujong	langau	—
Katingan....	lauk	esi	nuchong	—	lale
Pari.....	lauk	isi	—	—	—
Lawangan ..	—	—	—	—	sewakang
Siang.....	—	—	—	—	—
Sihong.....	kena	daging, lunek	—	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	kenah	daging	wonge	langau	—
Mānyan (2) ..	(kenah)	—	(wongā)	—	lalet
Ngaju.....	lauk	isi	lelak, kambang	langau	—
Sangiang....	ranying	—	sahumpak	—	—
Biaju.....	—	—	—	—	—
Modang....	tok, tuk'	sen, sañ	lip	lengeau	—
Bolongan....	k'nas	'nchi	bunga, buse'	—	lalat
Tarakan....	kanan	ansi	busak	—	bangalūd
Sesayap....	—	—	—	—	bungulad
Sibuku.....	kanan	—	—	—	bungāt
Kayan Rejang	masuk	sin	pidang	—	lango
Uma Blubo ..	masuk	sin (sen)	pidāng (pakan)	lango-to	lango
Uma Poh....	masek	sin	pidāng	pikat	lango
Uma Baloi ..	masiek	seh	bunga	—	tela
Kinjin.....	atok	—	—	—	—
Lepu Tau....	atok	shin	sapok	pikāt	langau
Lepu Anan ..	atok [siluang]	sin (sen)	pēu (buan)	lango-bilang	lango
Lepu Pohon..	betelo	siēn	peu	lango	lango
Lepu Sawa ..	atok	sīn	bunga	lango	lango
Lepu Pun ..	na	chēn	peu	lango-bilang	langau
Malang....	atok	sin	sapok	lango-bilang	lango
Madang....	atok	sīn	piu, bonga	lango	lango
Long Aki....	atōk	sin	poi	pēkat	lango
Long Bagan	atok	sin	sapok	—	langau
Murik.....	ichen (tsen)	ihin	bindang	lango	lango

ADDITIONS : Murung *rauk*, Kupuas *uchin*, Banjer H. *iwak*, Ngaju K.

achin-ayer = fish.

Ngaju K. *uisiu* = flesh.

	66. <i>Fly (Sand-)</i>	67. <i>Fly (v.)</i>	68. <i>Food.</i>	69. <i>Foot.</i>	70. <i>Forehead.</i>
Sangau.....	—	—	—	kăki	—
Maloh Kalis..	răngit	mensap (ensap)	—	kaki	kăning (sula)
Maloh (2)....	—	—	—	(kaki)	—
Sampit	—	terbang	rezeki, makanan	paī	lingkau
Katingan	—	tarawang	talukinan	paī	lingkau
Pari	—	—	—	—	—
Lawangan ..	—	—	—	—	—
Siang	—	—	—	—	—
Sihong	—	saminding	—	peě	—
Mānyan (1) ..	—	samiding	anakota	peě	rai
Mānyan (2) ..	—	sumiding	—	(peă)	—
Ngaju	rangit	tarawang	talo-kinan, urep	pai	lingkau
Sangiang	—	tarawan- gan	—	tambang, salungan	—
Biaju	—	—	—	—	—
Modang	—	mělēng	—	tēs-pelen, tes	—
Bolongan	—	t'murut	—	b'tis	—
Tarakan	—	ngantulud	—	tanak	—
Sesayap	—	antulud	—	—	—
Sibuku	—	antuū'	—	tane'	abas
Kayan Rejang	—	madang (tepili)	sang-lun-tango	tudak	leko
Uma Blubo ..	hamok	madăng	(makan)	kăsa, kudăk	lēko
Uma Poh ..	amok	madang	—	kăsa	likau
Uma Baloi ..	—	tilip	daban-koman	tudak	blang
Kinjin	—	—	—	—	—
Lepu Tau....	yămok	madang	—	takăt	ăňang
Lepu Anan ..	nyamok (jamok)	măđăng	(oman, kuman)	takă (takat)	ăňang
Lepu Pohun..	nyamok	lemarang	—	takăt	anang
Lepu Sawa ..	yămok	măđăng	—	pala-tăkăt	anăng
Lepu Pun....	yămok	nemarang	—	găm	anăng
Malang	nyamok	madăng	—	takăt	ăňang
Madang	yamok	madăng	—	pala-takăt	ăňang
Long Aki	yamok	madang	—	takat	dahe
Long Bangan	—	madang	inualu, uman	takat	likau
Murik	nyamok	măđăng	(enkanan)	paha (balun-paa)	năng (teba)

ADDITIONS : Murung *totop-poho*, Kupuas *totop-poharang* = foot.

	71. Forest.	72. Fowl.	73. Fruit.	74. Ghost.	75. Give.
Sangau.....	—	manok	—	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	lēm-tuān (toan, jalo)	mānōk	bua	antu	māri
Maloh (2)....	—	manok (manuk)	buara	—	anlat
Sampif.....	himba	manok	bua	kambe, bayang	ninga
Katingan....	himba	manuk	pua	kambe, kalenge	tingai
Pari.....	—	—	—	—	—
Lawangan..	—	piak	—	—	—
Siang.....	—	piak	—	—	—
Sihong.....	—	—	wua	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	—	mano	wua	—	ami, anyu
Mānyan (2) ..	—	manu	—	(kambe)	—
Ngaju.....	pulau-kayu, kayuan	manok	bua	kambā, ijin, hantu	manenga
Sangiang....	pukong	—	—	karawang	—
Biaju.....	—	—	—	—	—
Modang....	metena	yip, jih	gua	won	—
Bolongan....	kayu	ayam	—	badua'	nyadong
Tarakan....	taun	manok	—	imb'ua	tinak
Sesayap....	—	—	—	—	—
Sibuku.....	—	manuk	—	—	nā
Kayan Rejang	—	nyap (hinyap)	bua (ujo)	—	maie
Uma Blubo..	helem-urō (toan)	hiāp (yap)	bua	—	okā (mook)
Uma Poh....	lem-urō	yap	buā	to	mahe
Uma Baloi..	—	niap	bua	—	maie
Kinjin.....	—	—	—	—	—
Lepu Tau....	dala-bai	iap	buā	bali	ngin, nā
Lepu Anan..	mbā (emba)	yap [manok]	lōng (bua)	bali	na (gin)
Lepu Pohun..	vā	yap	bua	bali	nā
Lepu Sawa..	wai	yap	bua	bāli	nā
Lepu Pun....	wai	yap	buan	bali	nā
Malang.....	bēlo-bai	yap	bunga	bali	na
Madang....	dālobai	iāp	bua	bali	nā
Long Aki....	mba	iap	bua	male	nā
Long Bangan	—	yap	bua	—	na
Murik.....	uḡhan	iap	bua	tō	mahuli (maih)

ADDITIONS : Sidin *siōk*, Karangan *manok*, Banjer H. *ayam* = fowl.

	76. <i>Go.</i>	77. <i>Good.</i>	78. <i>Gum.</i>	79. <i>Gutta.</i>	80. <i>Hair, Feather.</i>
Sangau.....	lamba	mam	—	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	tangkat	mām	pulut	bedakan	bulu
Maloh (2)....	andor, lambar	mam(maum)	—	—	—
Sampit.....	linkos	baik, bagus	getah	getah-nyatoh	bulu
Katingan....	tulak	karida	gita	gita-nyatoh	bulu
Pari.....	niab	mam	—	—	sau
Lawangan..	—	—	—	—	—
Siang.....	—	—	—	—	—
Sihong.....	—	ma'eh	—	—	—
Mānyan (1)..	takia	maeh	—	—	wulu
Mānyan (2)..	(takia)	(maeh)	—	—	(wulu)
Ngaju.....	lius, mananjong	bahalap, buah	pulut	nyato	bulu
Sangiang....	bajajak, hapalempang	babangkang	—	—	—
Biaju.....	—	—	—	—	—
Modang....	komite [peneu]	kas	—	—	belun
Bolongan....	'mpanau	bai'	—	lula	—
Tarakan....	makau	bais	—	ula	—
Sesayap....	—	—	—	—	—
Sibuku.....	—	bais	—	—	—
Kayan Rejang	te	saiu (jia)	—	—	bulū
Uma Blubo..	teh, teh-na	saio	pulut-latōng	ketipe	bulō
Uma Poh....	tai	saio	parau-bāk	pulut	bulo
Uma Baloi..	mela	saiu	—	—	bulau
Kinjin.....	—	—	—	pulut	—
Lepu Tau....	tai	tiga	pada-pulut	pulut	bulu
Lepu Anan..	te (tai)	tiga [layar]	—	pulut	bulu
Lepu Pohun.	tai	laia	pare-pulot	(ketipei) pulot	(bulo) bulu
Lepu Sawa..	tai	tiga	—	pulut	bulu
Lepu Pun....	tai	laya	—	pulot	bulo
Malang....	tai	tiga	—	pulut	bulu
Madang....	tai	tiga	pulut-pēlutan	pulut	bulu
Long Aki....	detuo (?)	tega	pade-obāk	pulut	bulu
Long Bangan	tai	tiga	—	—	bulu
Murik.....	tuli, te	liya	pulut	getah	bulō (bulun)

ADDITIONS: Ngaju K. *nipoi*, Kahaian *lingkus* = go.

Karangan *bait*, Murung *pios*, Kupuas *komok*, Banjar *bingking*,
Banjer K. *baik*, Ngaju K. *pius* = good.

Ngaju K. *machoh* = hair, feather.

	81. <i>Hair of Head.</i>	82. <i>Hand.</i>	83. <i>Hard.</i>	84. <i>Head.</i>	85. <i>Hear.</i>
Sangau.....	buk	tefa	—	ulu	—
Maloh Kalis..	ok (boök)	tangan (tekiar)	măkarăs	ulu	ten-telinga (mandalinga)
Maloh (2)....	rambut(bok)	tangan	—	ulu	lingar
Sampit	balau	lenge	tegar, kasat	olon, takulok	mehining
Katingan	balau	lenge	heam, lamus, karas	takulok-olon	hening
Pari	buk	ratakoan	—	ulu	—
Lawangan ..	balu	—	—	—	dinga, ngaringa
Siang	walo	—	—	—	sonē
Sihong	—	tangan	—	—	rengei
Mānyan (1) ..	wulu	tangan	mapă	olo	renge
Mānyan (2) ..	—	wung-kunung (tangan)	teah	(olo)	rengei
Ngaju	balau	lengă, kukut	ăraărat, kohar	takolok	mahining
Sangiang	gundai	—	—	undan	manahingan
Biaju	balau	kukut	—	—	hining
Modang	wook	gue, goe	maheng, hahang	dau	—
Bolongan	bu'	tangan	k'ras	uru	nanggla
Tarakan	abok	tindulu	katag	utak, ulu	kadingag
Sesayap	abuk	—	—	—	angkuliman
Simbakong ..	—	—	—	—	engkuliman
Sibuku	abuk	angan	nakatok	ulu	kaliman
Kayan Rejang	bok	laip (kama)	mahing	kohong (lusong)	ngerieng
Uma Blubo ..	bok	kama (uju)	măhĭng	kohong	kelinghe (ngereng)
Uma Poh....	bok	usu	mahĕng	kahong	klanghi
Uma Baloi ..	bok	agam	saich	kohong	ngelingah
Kinjin	bo'	uju	—	ulu	—
Lepu Tau....	pok	ujo	maheng	ulu	kenahan
Lepu Anan ..	pök	ujö (uju)	maing	ulu	linga (kenaan)
Lepu Pohun .	bök	ujo	maĕng	ulo	genĕng
Lepu Sawa ..	bök	ujo	maing	ulu	linga
Lepu Pun ..	bök	ujo	maiĕng	ulo	ngĕnĕung
Malang.....	pök	pala-ujö	maing	ulu	nrĭnĕ
Madang	pök	nggăm	maing	ulu	dĕnga, ngening
Long Aki....	pok	ujo	maing	ulu	kenang
Long Bangan	pok	kam	maing	ulu	ngelinga
Murik	bök	uĕho (usu, pala)	maiĕng	tănga (tengah)	kelong

ADDITIONS: Murung baru, Kupuas buru, Banjer H. rambut = hair.

Karangan ende, Murung ronggo, Kupuas renga, Banjer H. tangan, Ngaju K. rongoi, Nonukan langan = hand.

Murung kohong, Kupuas utok, Banjer H. kapala, Olo ot, Ngaju K. kohong = head.

	86. <i>Here.</i>	87. <i>Hill.</i>	88. <i>Hook.</i>	89. <i>Hot.</i>	90. <i>House.</i>
Sangau	—	—	—	sefiak	sau
Maloh Kalis..	indiäng (diang, liangko)	(ukit)	kait	sosiäk (panas)	sau (sawo)
Maloh (2)....	loku	bukit (ukit)	—	panas	sau
Sampit	si-teton, nga-teton	bukit	kaït, peng-ahit	balasu, padas	taratak, magon
Katingan	ni-eton, nyang-iton	bukit	kaït, peng-ahit	balasut, dada	huma, pasa
Pari	—	—	—	—	sau
Lawangan ..	—	—	—	—	blaai, lau
Siang	—	—	—	—	lowu
Sihong	—	—	—	kalaing	lewu
Mānyan (1) ..	—	wungkur, bukit	—	malaing	lewu, punduh
Mānyan (2) ..	(hayati)	(gunong)	—	laing	lewu
Ngaju	hetoh	bukit, lungkoh	pisi, sakang	blaso, lasut	huma, balai, pasah
Sangiang	—	—	—	—	parong, siro, bahowong, sali
Biaju	—	—	—	lasu	huma
Modang	tenōi	—	—	panes	mesō, mesa
Bolongan	diitu, ditu	gunong	—	panas	rumah
Tarakan	dagitu	tidong	—	lasu	balei
Sesayap	—	—	—	lasu, nāsu	bāai
Sibuku	daitu	—	—	naasu	baai
Kayan Rejang	—	ngalang	—	lasu (anit)	uma (lepo)
Uma Blubo	tini (hini)	(ngalang)	kauit	lasu (pana)	uma
Uma Poh....	tini	—	kawit	hana	uma
Uma Baloi ..	—	ngalang	—	lasu	umah
Kinjin	—	mudong	kait	—	—
Lepu Tau....	kini	—	ntāng	sana	uma
Lepu Anan ..	nēkini (kini)	(modong)	kauit	pana (sanit)	omā (uma)
Lepu Pohun ..	sito	—	kauēt, sangāt	pana	umā
Lepu Sawa ..	kini	—	kauit	pana	oma
Lepu Pun....	ēhetau	—	kauet	pana	oma
Malang	tēkini	—	kauit	pana	oma
Madang	kai, nekai	—	kauit, ndang	pana	omā
Long Aki	naokini	—	kawit	pana	oma
Long Bangan	—	mudung	—	katan	oma
Murik	tini	(enggun, punjut)	kauit	pana (anit)	uma (lēpo)

ADDITIONS : Mantangai *hitoh* = here.

Kahaiian *darah* = hot.

Behe *tempuk*, Menyukei *ramin*, Ngaju K. *rabu* = house.

	91. <i>How?</i>	92. <i>Husband.</i>	93. <i>Iron.</i>	94. <i>Kill.</i>	95. <i>Know.</i>
Sangau	—	—	—	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	bunjaiken	(laki)	bāsi (besi)	buno	mětowāng
Maloh (2)....	—	(laki)	besi (basi)	duno	temu
Sampit	kakue	hatuwe	uwasi	mamunu	tau
Katingan	pen-ikau, in'adah	hatuwe	umat	munu	tau
Pari	—	—	—	—	—
Lawangan ..	—	—	—	—	—
Siang	—	—	—	—	—
Sihong	—	—	—	munoh	minau
Mānyan (1) ..	—	darangan	jabatang	wuno	rasa
Mānyan (2) ..	—	(darangan)	—	(muno)	—
Ngaju	kilen	banā	sanaman	mampatāi	tawan, kasenā, harati
Sangiang	—	sinau	—	mangabanting	—
Biaju	—	—	—	—	—
Modang	—	laka, lon-laka	maleat, mēlēt	ěntong	mělang
Bolongan	bat'nun	bana	b'si	papatai	pandai
Tarakan	s'nāi	dalaki	basi	papatai	pandai
Sesayap	—	—	—	—	—
Sibuku	—	—	sipuan	pinatei	—
Kayan Rejang	—	lake (hawa)	tetei(tite)	lamatei	jam
Uma Blubo ..	těino	(lakei)	mālāt (titei)	mitang (matei)	jam
Uma Poh ..	nuno	—	bese	metang	jam
Uma Baloi ..	—	hawan	titai	bonu	haman
Kinjin	—	—	toh, baing	—	—
Lepu Tau....	medām-kanan	—	besi, malat	mehau	njam
Lepu Anan ..	kumbin (kombin)	(sait, laki)	bāja (malat)	mēmatai (matei)	tisěn
Lepu Pohun..	kamakan	—	māt	lematai	tichen
Lepu Sawa ..	tekambi	—	mālāt	lecho	tisěn
Lepu Pun ..	tětěmau	—	māt	mula	çhen
Malang.....	kubin	—	mālāt	lěmate	ūnjām
Madang	kumbin	—	malāt	bepatai	tesin
Long Aki	tekambi	—	baing	lemate	mejām
Long Bangan	—	pasait	tetai	lematei	tesun
Murik	bagino	(lakei)	pai (malat)	papate (ne-matei)	tohě (enjam)

ADDITION: Banjar *wasi* = iron.

	96. <i>Lake.</i>	97. <i>Land.</i>	98. <i>Large.</i>	99. <i>Leaf.</i>	100. <i>Leg.</i>
Sangau	—	—	bara	—	—
Maloh Kalis . .	dāno (kokoan)	(kanaāng)	māra (besa)	daun	bintis
Maloh (2)	—	(benua)	bra	dauna	(bangkang)
Sampit	danau	ngambu	datu	lembar, daun	bontis
Katingan	danau, tasik'	ambu	hai	lambar, dawun	betis
Pari	—	—	bra	—	—
Lawangan	lewi	—	solai	daon	jaker
Siang	rahuwi	—	—	dauen	batih
Sihong	—	—	—	—	—
Mānyan (1) . . .	—	tane	hante	rawen	peë
Mānyan (2) . . .	labis (danau)	(tane)	—	rawen	wisis
Ngaju	danau	lewu, petak	basar, hai	dawen	pai, bua-buntis
Sangiang	—	—	datoh, batunjong	—	salungan, tambang
Biaju	labih	—	hai	dawen	buntis
Modang	tēkung	tenēh	pun	hateng-kajä, tētīn-kejau	—
Bolongan	—	—	raya'	—	b'tis
Tarakan	—	—	tupal	—	tanak
Sesayap	lebih	—	maye	dauen	buah-tanak
Sibuku	—	—	—	daun	tane'
Kayan Rejang	—	usun (dale, katak)	aya	da'un	api
Uma Blubo . . .	bauāng	(tana)	aia	daun-kayo	beti (kudak)
Uma Poh	bauāng	—	dakaia	dau'n	bēti
Uma Baloi . . .	—	lapang	ayah	da'un	batong-tudak
Kinjin	—	—	aia	—	takēt
Lepu Tau	bauāng	—	bio	daūn	bēte
Lepu Anan . . .	bauāng	(tana)	biō (bior)	ton, tong (daun)	bēte
Lepu Pohun	bauwāng	—	bio	lahōn	betā
Lepu Sawa . . .	bauāng	—	bio	dauun	bēte
Lepu Pun	bauāng	—	bio	lauun	bēte
Malang	bauāng	—	bio	daun	bēte
Madang	bawāng	—	bio	daun, tong	bētē
Long Aki	bauāng	—	vio	dahun	bēte
Long Bangan	—	kusun	bio	daun	paa
Murik	bawāng	tana	aia	laun-kayu (itun, daan)	bēte

ADDITIONS: Banjer H. *bāsār*, Ngaju K. *haiyo* = large.

	101. <i>Lime.</i>	102. <i>Lip.</i>	103. <i>Live.</i>	104. <i>Liver.</i>	105. <i>Louse.</i>
Sangau	—	—	tio	—	—
Maloh Kalis. . .	kapor	kulit-bāba (baba)	dupān	ate	kutu
Maloh (2)	—	kulit-baba	—	—	—
Sampit	kapur	bibi	belum, nyawa	ate-ampol	guti
Katingan	tubar	tuto	belum, nyawa	atei-bua	guti
Pari	—	—	tio	—	—
Lawangan	apui	biwi	bolum	—	kutu
Siang	apo	biwi	—	—	kutu
Sihong	—	—	—	—	—
Mānyan (1) . . .	kapur	mulut, wiwi	welon	atāi	koto
Mānyan (2) . . .	kapui	—	welum	(atai)	kutu
Ngaju	ketok	totok, biwih	belum	atāi	guti, tumā
Sangiang	—	—	hamaring	—	—
Biaju	—	—	—	—	—
Modang	—	—	—	—	tō, tau
Bolongan	—	—	mulun	—	—
Tarakan	—	—	moyag	—	—
Sesayap	angapug	bibir	muiak	—	kutu
Sibuku	—	bibir	uian	—	—
Kayan Rejang . .	apo	ive (husung)	murip	atei (kenap)	kuto
Uma Blubo	kapun	sēve (suit)	murip	ate	kōto (kuto)
Uma Poh	apo	sivē	murip	atai	kuto
Uma Baloi	benyau	bah	murip	terkujung	kutau, tuma
Kinjin	—	sēdēpa	urip	—	—
Lepu Tau	apo	bibe	mudip	atai	kutu
Lepu Anan	napu	bēbe (bibe)	mudip (udip)	atei	kutu
Lepu Pohun . . .	apor-sepat	bebā	morēp	atai	kutu
Lepu Sawa	āpor	bibē	mudip	atai	kutu
Lepu Pun	āpar	bibe	morēp	atai	kutau
Malang	apor	bēbe	mudip	atai	kutu
Madang	apōh	bebē, mujun	mudip	atai	kutu
Long Aki	apau	mujun	mudip	ate	kutu
Long Bangan . .	apo	bebe	mudip	atai	kutu
Murik	apo	mohong, ibē	murip	ate	kuto

ADDITIONS: Banjar *kapur* = lime.
Ngaju K. *bohrum* = live.

	106. <i>Maggot.</i>	107. <i>Male.</i>	108. <i>Mankind.</i>	109. <i>Many.</i>	110. <i>Mat.</i>
Sangau.....	—	—	bebaka	—	alē
Maloh Kalis..	ulas	bōrāne (babaka, laki)	tēlinō (mantoari)	ambat (bayu)	ale
Maloh (2)....	—	—	berbaka (babaka)	baiu	alīk
Sampit.....	ulir	hatuwe	olo, manusia	areh	tiakar
Katingan....	ulir	hatuwe	ulun, olon	areh	amak
Pari.....	—	bāka	orang	—	—
Lawangan..	—	—	ulan, sanaring	—	—
Siang.....	—	—	urlun	—	—
Sihong.....	—	upo	olon	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	—	olon-upo	olon, moronsia	—	patah
Mānyan (2) ..	—	ulun	ulun (olon)	—	—
Ngaju.....	uret	hatuā, bujang	olo	arā, adas, kutoh	bukut, amak
Sangiang....	—	—	hewang	—	—
Biaju.....	—	—	—	—	—
Modang....	—	sūhun-lakāi	lon, uwun, suhun	megun	—
Bolongan....	urad	laki	ulun	rabong	tikar
Tarakan....	ulad	dalaki	ulun	suang	ayam
Sesayap....	—	—	ulun	—	—
Sibuku.....	—	daki, dalaki	uun	—	aiam
Kayan Rejang	—	lakelake (daha)	klunan	—	brat
Uma Blubo ..	ulān	lake	kēlunān, dāha (loong)	ngahom (kahoum)	prat (brat)
Uma Poh....	ulān	lake	kelunān	nyahom	brat
Uma Baloi ..	—	lakeh	—	—	brat
Kinjin.....	—	daha, doho, iha	kalunan	—	—
Lepu Tau....	ulēt	laki	klunan	kado	pat
Lepu Anan ..	ulat	laki, mānai, aong	kēlunan (osa)	kado (kadau)	pat (pat)
Lepu Pohun ..	sobāt	laki	kēlonan	suāng	bat
Lepu Sawa ..	ulēt	laki	kēlunan	kado	pat
Lepu Pun ..	ulēt	laki	kēlunan	aro	bat
Malang.....	ulat	laki	kēlunan	kado	pat
Madang....	ulāt	laki	kēlunan	kado	pat
Long Aki....	ulat	laki	kelunan	kado	pat
Long Bangan	—	laki	klunan	—	pat
Murik.....	kulat	lake	klunān	mēnda	brat(langah)

ADDITIONS: Murung *hutuo*, Kupuas *bakas*, Banjer H. *laki*, Mantangai *buāng*,
Ngaju K. *bakas* = male (vir).

Karangan *na*, Murung *urun*, Kupuas *icho*, Banjer H. *orang*,
Ngaju K. *uron* = mankind (homo).

	111. <i>Mat.</i>	112. <i>Mat.</i>	113. <i>Milk.</i>	114. <i>Moon.</i>	115. <i>Morning.</i>
Sangau	—	—	—	bulan	—
Maloh Kalis..	lampit	ale-we	ai-susu (sosō)	bulān	kōnkoin (kauko)
Maloh (2)	—	—	—	bulan	kauko
Sampit	—	—	danum-tusu	bulan	sunsong
Katingan	—	—	danum-tusu	bulan	kukus
Pari	—	—	—	bulan	—
Lawangan ..	—	—	—	—	—
Siang	—	—	—	—	—
Sihong	—	—	rio'umo	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	—	—	—	wulan	—
Mānyan (2) ..	—	—	—	(wulan)	—
Ngaju	pasar, lampit	basian, puron	johon-tusu	bulan, panala	hanjewu, sawah
Sangiang	—	—	lumpang-tusu	pahawang	—
Biaju	—	—	—	—	—
Modang	—	—	—	bulun, ulun	munbo
Bolongan	—	—	—	bulan	subuh
Tarakan	—	—	—	bulan	sumpul
Sesayap	—	—	—	—	—
Sibuku	aiam-kařsa	aiam-mantungan	gatas	bulan	—
Kayan Rejang	—	—	—	bulan	—
Uma Blubo ..	lapit	we	ata-usō (telang-uso)	bulān	jima
Uma Poh	brat-lapit	brat-jalai	telang-uso	bulan	pesūn
Uma Baloi ..	—	—	—	bulan	—
Kinjin	—	—	—	bulan	—
Lepu Tau	pat-lapit	pat-luto	telang-ite	bulan	māmpām
Lepu Anan ..	lapit	—	sungai-ete (telang-itei)	bulān	tading-bām
Lepu Pohun ..	lapēt	emai, aloi	sungai-ete	bulan	tēba
Lepu Sawa ..	pat-lapit	pat-wai	sung-ēte	bulan	tading-bām
Lepu Pun	bat-lapet	bat-wai	sung-ēte	bulan	sētēpa
Malang	lapit	—	sungai-ete	bulān	mēngbām
Madang	lapi	wai	telang-ētē	bulan	mbambam
Long Aki	pat-lapit	pat-tegar	sung-ete	bulan	dembam
Long Bangan	—	—	—	bulan	—
Murik	brat-lapit	belerong	telan-tuhok	bulan	op

ADDITIONS : Karangan *bulan*, Murung *buran*, Kupuas *pun-ālah*,
Banjer H. *bulan* = moon.

	116. <i>Mosquito.</i>	117. <i>Moss.</i>	118. <i>Mother.</i>	119. <i>Mouth.</i>	120. <i>Name.</i>
Sangau	—	—	—	baba	—
Maloh Kalis..	ajuk-paio (?) (nyamok)	limut	āndu (indu)	bāba (babaa)	nsāna (osan)
Maloh (2)....	—	—	indu (indo)	baba	—
Sampit	nyamok	lumut	uma	nyame	areia
Katingan	barutuk	lumut	indang, indu	nyawe	ngaran
Pari	—	—	—	baba	—
Lawangan	keyongo	—	ne	bowa	aran
Siang	terlungo	—	tiang	nyama	aran
Sihong	—	—	ine	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	mamo	—	ineh	wawa	ngaran
Mānyan (2) ..	mamu	—	ineh	wawa	ngaran
Ngaju	nyamok	—	indu	nyamā	ara
Sangiang	—	—	indang	—	—
Biaju	—	—	—	—	—
Modang	nyamok	—	men, nin	pang-bosung	—
Bolongan	ngamok	—	sine'	bāba	ada
Tarakan	ngamok	—	ina	kabang	ingalan
Sesayap	namug	—	ina	kabang	ingalan
Sibuku	namuk	—	ina	kabang	—
Kayan Rejang	hamok	—	ene	bā	ngaran (aran)
Uma Blubo ..	tēlokōk	lumut	inai (tinan)	đōhō (ba)	narān (aran)
Uma Poh....	telakok	lumut	wē	ba	ngadan
Uma Baloi ..	hamok	—	inan	bujun	aran
Kinjin	—	—	amai	pa	—
Lepu Tau....	iyang	butu	wē	pa	ngadan
Lepu Anan ..	iyūng (iang)	butu	we (tinan, inai)	pa	ngadān (adan)
Lepu Pohun..	yāng	lomot	ēna	muju	narān
Lepu Sawa ..	yēng	butu	we	mujun	ngadan
Lepu Pun	yēng	lumot	ina	mujo	narān
Malang	yūng	butu	we	pa	ngadān
Madang	iyung	butu	wē	pā	ngadan
Long Aki	yang	lumut	we	pa	ngadan
Long Bangan	nyamok	—	we	pa	ngadan
Murik	trūko (terokok)	lumut	ma (inai)	ba	narān (aran)

ADDITIONS: *Karangan no*, Murung *inai*, Kupuas *ine*, Banjer H. *uma*,
Kahaiian *indang*, Mantangai *inā*, *umai* = mother.
Ngaju K. *bauw* = mouth.

	121. <i>Navel.</i>	122. <i>Near.</i>	123. <i>Neck.</i>	124. <i>New</i>	125. <i>Night.</i>
Sangau	—	—	kalon	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	pusēt (timol)	(miso)	—	baru	aso-mälām (malam)
Maloh (2)....	—	ampensop	—	baru	—
Sampit	puser	tukep	bongo, tekok	baharu	hamalim
Katingan	puser	danī	koka, teko	saheta	hamalim
Pari	—	—	—	—	—
Lawangan ..	pusong	—	—	kado (?)	alum
Siang	puset	—	—	tahota	—
Sihong	—	—	—	—	malem
Mānyan (1) ..	pohet	—	diong	—	malem
Mānyan (2) ..	puhet	riet	—	waii	alem (malem)
Ngaju	puser	tokep	uyat, tekok	taheta	alem
Sangiang	—	batokep, karani	—	—	—
Biaju	—	tukep	—	taheta	—
Modang	—	—	—	—	nyohop, dam, töhöl
Bolongan	pusat	tumbal	lihir	b'ru	malam
Tarakan	pusūd	mingkad	liüg	bagu	kēwan
Sesayap	pusat	ingkad	—	—	kaiuwan
Sibuku	—	—	lie'	—	kaiuen
Kayan Rejang	ubut	—	tekok (kra)	—	blua-malam
Uma Blubo ..	puso (ubut)	(jelang)	(tekok)	maring	mälām
Uma Poh....	ubut	dekat	—	mareng	malām
Uma Baloi ..	pusat	—	batong-kohong	—	malam
Kinjin	—	—	batok	—	—
Lepu Tau....	pusēt	nyang	—	madieng	alām
Lepu Anan ..	lusād (pusat)	(nyang)	(batok, abit)	mading	sētaup (meram)
Lepu Pohun..	pusēt	lāne	—	mareng	alām
Lepu Sawa ..	pusēt	nyung	—	mading	mëndām
Lepu Pun....	pusēt	lane	—	mareng	mērām
Malang	pusēt	—	—	madiēng	taup
Madang	pusēt	nyāng	—	mading	alām
Long Aki	pusēt	menyang	—	madeng	nemo
Long Bangan	posat	—	abit	—	namau
Murik	puhān	ināng	(yong, kra)	mariāng	lēbi (lidam)

ADDITIONS : Murung *homoram*, Kupuas *kaput*, Banjer H. *malam*,
Simbakong *lendām*, Nonukan *tuang* = night.

	126. <i>Nipple.</i>	127. <i>No.</i>	128. <i>Nose</i>	129. <i>Now.</i>	130. <i>Old.</i>
Sangau	—	—	ingher	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	—	(naan)	ingā	aso-kiten (onak)	tamatuah
Maloh (2)....	—	nadei	ingar	anindehen	tua
Sampit	—	ie-bare	hidong	katun	bakas
Katingan	—	hean-are	urung	hanun-eton	bakas
Pari	—	—	ingar	—	—
Lawangan	—	—	urung	—	—
Siang	—	—	urung	—	—
Sihong	—	—	urong	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	—	—	urong	—	—
Mānyan (2) ..	—	—	urung	—	(palanungkai)
Ngaju	totok-tuso	dia, jaton	urong	hemben-toh	solake, bakas
Sangiang	—	—	—	—	bahenjong, sungka
Biaju	—	—	—	—	—
Modang	—	nda	gonglong	—	—
Bolongan	—	kila	dong	batitu	tua, l'mbat
Tarakan	—	nupa	adong	s'ndagitu	tuo', buai
Sesayap	—	—	adung	—	—
Sibuku	—	bakan	adung	—	—
Kayan Rejang	—	—	urong	—	—
Uma Blubo ..	bu-ōsō	(nusi, jan)	ōrōng (urong)	do-ani (krei-ini)	muku, anakola (myoku)
Uma Poh....	bu-uso	yahan	urong	karai-ini	aia
Uma Baloi ..	—	—	hudong	—	—
Kinjin	—	—	ēndong	—	—
Lepu Tau....	bu-ite	naūn	ndong	nakini	tata
Lepu Anan ..	bua-ete	(abei) [naan]	ndong (endong)	nākini	mukun (mokun)
Lepu Pohun..	bua-ete	nye	drōng	linitu	mokun
Lepu Sawa ..	bu-itē	—	ndong	dalo-ini	kaiā
Lepu Pun....	bu-ite	—	drōng	linito	mukun
Malang	bua-ite	—	ndong	nakini	mukun
Madang	bu-ēte	tauūn	ndōng	ōōi	mokun
Long Aki	bu-ete	—	ndong	ini-lepa	kaya
Long Bangan	—	—	endong	—	—
Murik	tuhok	amaiān (nam)	urōng (rong)	kere-ini	muku

ADDITIONS : Mangkatip *daton*, Kahaian *jati*, Nonukan *tia* = no (not).

Banjer H. *hidong*, Ngaju K. *udong* = nose.

Banjar *toha* = old.

	131. <i>Open</i> (v.)	132. <i>Paddle</i> (n.)	133. <i>Path</i> .	134. <i>Pig</i> (Tame).	135. <i>Pig</i> (Wild).
Sangau.....	—	—	—	bawi	—
Maloh Kalis..	bukai	bise	dalan	bauī (bawi)	bauī-lēm, tuān
Maloh (2)....	ilākeini	—	—	bawi (babi)	—
Sampit	uwap	pengaiyu, dayong	jalan	—	baboi
Katingan	uwap	bisai, dayong	jalan	—	baboi
Pari	—	—	—	—
Lawangan ..	sengkang	—	alan	—	bawui
Siang	uap	chohoi	tandukan	—	bawui
Sihong	—	—	lalan	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	—	wehei	lalan	pati	—
Mānyan (2) ..	uka	wehei	lalan	—	wawui
Ngaju	muap, bukāi, talampas, mambangah	besai, goar, dayong	jalan	bawoi-lewu, bawoi-pabelom	bawoi-himba, bawoi-hutan
Sangiang	—	—	tandohan, pelek	—	owoi, bāwōi
Biaju	uab	—	—	—	—
Modang	—	dayung, pēsi	lān	—	—
Bolongan	ngalungkab	b'sai	—	—	baboi
Tarakan	nyukab	busai	—	—	bakas
Sesayap	unyukab	—	dalan	—	bakas
Sibuku	sukaba	daiung	—	—	bakas
Kayan Rejang	—	bese	ālan	(utieng)	bavoi
Uma Blubo..	bat	pēsai	alan	uting	bavui [baboi]
Uma Poh....	nangang	besai	alan	utēng	bawoi
Uma Baloi ..	—	bese	alan	utung	—
Kinjin	—	—	—	—	bawui
Lepu Tau....	n'uap	besei	janan	buīn	baboi
Lepu Anan ..	moka	bēsai	janan (dalan)	buīn	babui-tāna [bawi]
Lepu Pohun .	nuap, bangāp	bēsai	jalān	boēn	baboi
Lepu Sawa ..	mesik	bēse	janān	buīn	babui
Lepu Pun ..	mēseāk	besai	yalan	boiēn	baboi
Malang	mobe	besai	janan	boīn	baboi
Madang	moka	bēsai	janan	buīn	baboi
Long Aki....	nuāp	bese	janan	boin	baboi
Long Bangan	—	basai	janān	—	babui
Murik	mānga	bāhe	jalān (alin)	ayam	mabi (babi)

ADDITIONS : Kahaian *marakah* = open.

Nonukan *būsei* = paddle.

Behe *jalat*, Menyukei *pegala* = path.

Murung *boi*, Kupuas *bawi*, Banjer H. *babi*, Olo Ot *urak* = pig.

	136. <i>Pinch</i> (v.)	137. <i>Placenta</i> (<i>Womb</i>).	138. <i>Plank</i> .	139. <i>Plant</i> (v.)	140. <i>Pot</i> .
Sangau	—	—	—	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	katin	sarang-anak	papan	mĕnĕnĕm	—
Maloh (2)....	—	—	—	—	—
Sampit	ingutil, michit	—	—	tanam	taju
Katingan	ngutil, ngupeh	—	—	imbol	jawet
Pari	—	—	—	—	—
Lawangan ..	—	—	—	—	—
Siang	—	—	—	—	—
Sihong	—	—	—	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	—	—	—	—	kenseng
Mānyan (2) ..	—	—	—	—	(kusi)
Ngaju	—	—	papan	mimbul	blanai, karuan, barok
Sangiang	—	—	—	—	—
Biaju	—	—	—	—	—
Modang	—	—	wiyak	nyoun	teling
Bolongan	miut	—	—	ngantubus	priok
Tarakan	ngadut	—	—	ngantanam	kulan
Sesayap	—	—	—	—	—
Sibuku	—	—	—	—	—
Kayan Rejang	—	—	—	—	hubang (tariong)
Uma Blubo ..	nitĕn	hal-anak	tasu (tegan)	nĕvĕ	(kasat)
Uma Poh	nyitĕn	al-anak	tegan	tuvo	—
Uma Baloi ..	—	—	—	—	tarieng
Kinjin	—	—	aso	—	—
Lepu Tau....	jimatĕn	sal-anak	tenggan	mula	—
Lepu Anan ..	jimĕtip	sal-anak	tenggan	mola	(tajau-domit)
Lepu Pohun ..	ngetĕn	sal-anak	aso, tape	molue	—
Lepu Sawa ..	mujut	sal-anak	tenggan	mula	—
Lepu Pun....	muyut	sal-anak	tape	moleu	—
Malang	jimat	sal-anak	tenggan	mula	—
Madang	nyimetĕn	sala-anak	tenggan, aso	mula, nanĕm	—
Long Aki....	jematĕn	sal-anak	tenggan	mula	—
Long Bangan	—	—	—	—	sombang
Murik	nyitĕn	al-anak	taho	nobĕ	(lipun, taring)

ADDITIONS : Mangkatip *mimul* = plant (v.).
Kahaian *bateran* = pot.

	141. <i>Prawn.</i>	142. <i>Rafter.</i>	143. <i>Rain.</i>	144. <i>Rat.</i>	145. <i>Red.</i>
Sangau.....	—	—	su-ran	balau	dedara
Maloh Kalis..	undang (undang)	kasau	āso-ran	bālau	dedara
Maloh (2)....	undan	—	—	balau	didara (dadara)
Sampit.....	undang	kasau	—	tikus	behandang
Katingan....	undut	kasau	—	balabau	bahandang
Pari.....	—	—	soran	blau	—
Lawangan..	—	—	uran	leso	mea, bura
Siang.....	—	—	—	berlawu	bahandang
Sihong.....	—	—	oran	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	—	—	uran	alangeket	handang
Mānyan (2) ..	urang	—	uran	walawan	riang
Ngaju.....	undang	kasau	ujan	blawau, parabasa	handang, mahiang
Sangiang....	—	—	—	—	—
Biaju.....	undang	—	—	—	—
Modang....	—	—	sidn, sin	owāo, uweu	seĕk
Bolongan....	tatundu'	—	dasam, hujan	b'labau	d'rang
Tarakan....	tatunduk	—	dasam	tikus	lia
Sesayap....	undang	—	—	tikus	lia
Sibuku.....	—	—	dĕsam	—	kamumu, langulangu
Kayan Rejang	—	—	usan	lavo	bla
Uma Blubo..	ōrang	kasau	usān	lavo	bla
Uma Poh....	orān	kasau	usan	lavo	mila
Uma Baloi ..	—	—	usan	blabau	mehe
Kinjin.....	—	—	—	—	bĕla
Lepu Tau ..	udāng	kasau	ujan	blabau	bala
Lepu Anan ..	undang	kasau	ujān	blabau (belabo)	bala
Lepu Pohun .	odang	kasau	ĕmā	blabau	bala
Lepu Sawa ..	undang	kasau	ujan	blabau	bala
Lepu Pun....	undang	kasau	imā	blĕmo	bala
Malang.....	urang	kasau	ujan	blabo	bala
Madang....	odang	kāso	ojān	blabau	bala
Long Aki....	odang	kasau	ujan	blabau	bala
Long Bangan	—	—	ujan	blabau	bāla
Murik.....	undang	kaho	usan	labo-ma	bĕla

ADDITIONS : Simbakong *impalud* = rain.

Ngaju *belabauw* = rat.

Kahaian *wahandang* = red.

	146. <i>Rice</i> (<i>Husked</i>).	147. <i>Rice</i> (<i>Unhusked</i>).	148. <i>River</i> .	149. <i>Root</i> .	150. <i>Rope</i> .
Sangau	—	—	—	—	—
Maloh Kalis . .	bārās	asē	sunge	akat-kayu (beraran)	tali
Maloh (2)	brauh	asē	sungei	banarun	—
Sampit	behas	pare	songe	biaka	tali, jirat
Katingan	behas	pare, kekei	songe	uhat	tali
Pari	—	—	—	—	—
Lawangan . .	bojas	pare	—	—	tali
Siang	wuchah	paroi	—	—	tali
Sihong	—	—	kamatang	—	—
Mānyan (1) . .	—	—	kamatang	wakat	tadi
Mānyan (2) . .	weah	parei	hungai	—	tadi
Ngaju	behas	parāi	sungāi, batang-danum	uhat	harus, tali
Sangiang	—	—	ranum	—	ulai
Biaju	behas	parei	—	uhat	—
Modang	hes, mā	pēli	long	woke	—
Bolongan	b'ras	padai	sungei	babakag	tali
Tarakan	bagas	bilūd	sungei	babakag	tabid
Sesayap	bagas	belad	sungai	—	tabid
Sibuku	bagas	bilan	—	bakat	tabit
Kayan Rejang	—	—	hunge	aka (pakat)	tale
Uma Blubo . .	bāha	pare	ātā, unge	niun-kayō (pakat)	tale
Uma Poh	baha	parai	ata	aka	tale
Uma Baloi . .	—	—	hungai	akai	tale
Kinjin	pare	padei	hunei	—	—
Lepu Tau	baha	padai	sungai	aka	tali
Lepu Anan . .	bāā	padai (padei)	sūngai	aka-kayu (moh)	tali
Lepu Pohun . .	baha	parai	sungai	pakat	tali
Lepu Sawa . .	bā	padai	sungei	aka-kayu	tali
Lepu Pun	bā	parai	sungai	aka-kayu	tali
Malang	bāā	padai	sūngai	aka-kayu	tali
Madang	ba	pade	sungai	aka-kayu	tali
Long Aki	baa	pade	sungai	ala-kayo	tali
Long Bangan	—	—	sungei	aka	tali
Murik	ba	pare	unge	mahō-kayu (pakat)	tale

	151. <i>Sago.</i>	152. <i>Sail (n.)</i>	153. <i>Salt (n.)</i>	154. <i>Sand.</i>	155. <i>Scratch (v.)</i>
Sangau	—	—	garam	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	—	(layar)	sia	kasiëk (kasit)	mëngauk (bejaras)
Maloh (2)....	—	—	(sia)	—	—
Sampit	hambulong	laier, tanjak	oia	karangan	ingarus
Katingan	ura	laier	oia, kahing	karangan, baras	marabis
Pari	—	—	zia	—	—
Lawangan ..	—	—	sarau	—	—
Siang	—	—	—	—	—
Sihong	—	—	rangi	krasik	—
Mānyan (1) ..	sago	layar	rangi	karasik	ikukut
Mānyan (2) ..	—	—	rangi	—	—
Ngaju	hambiä, sago	layar, rayar	uyah	baras	manggarus, mangaramiak
Sangiang	—	dandawen	—	—	—
Biaju	—	—	—	—	—
Modang	—	—	sejö, sejan	ëni	meës
Bolongan	sagu	layar	garam	agis	ngagaru
Tarakan	natak	layar	asin	agis	ngokut
Sesayap	—	—	masin	—	—
Sibuku	—	laiar	asin	—	bakukut
Kayan Rejang	aga	laya	hia (hnia)	nai (hait)	ngatal
Uma Blubo ..	(balau)	—	hia	hët	natän (ngatan)
Uma Poh	—	—	ia	aët	ngatän
Uma Baloi ..	—	—	hia	hait	garut
Kinjin	—	—	—	—	—
Lepu Tau	—	—	usën	ait	jimaio
Lepu Anan ..	(dalor, dalau)	—	usën (osen)	ait	jëmaio
Lepu Pohun ..	—	—	osën	aët	ngamet
Lepu Sawa ..	—	—	usën	ait	ngemai
Lepu Pun	—	—	usën	aët	ngamet
Malang	—	—	usën	ait	jimaio
Madang	—	—	osën	ait	jëmaio
Long Aki	—	—	usän	topäk	jimamit
Long Bangan	saga	p'laya	osan	ait	jemayo
Murik	(langa)	—	iyä	ait (meh)	nyamik(ngamit)

ADDITION : Kahaian *kahing*, Ngaju K. *tanyu* = salt.

	156. <i>Sea.</i>	157. <i>Season, Year.</i>	158. <i>See.</i>	159. <i>Sell.</i>	160. <i>Shark.</i>
Sangau.....	—	—	—	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	jaua	taun (waktu)	měnginta (mele)	ipět (memet)	—
Maloh (2)....	rong-jawa (laut)	—	meta	—	—
Sampit	laut	nyelo	mengite	jual	hiyu
Katingan	laut	nyelo	mengeti	jual	hiyu
Pari	—	—	—	—	—
Lawangan ..	tasik	—	—	—	—
Siang	tisik	—	—	—	—
Sihong	tahik	taon	—	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	tahik	—	dinong	—	—
Mānyan (2) ..	tahik	(taon)	indi	—	—
Ngaju	tasik	nyelo	mitā	manjual	hiu, tampahas
Sangiang	hariran	—	munton, nureng	hajualan	—
Biaju	—	—	—	—	—
Modang	milaut, mekempun	—	—	—	—
Bolongan	lautan	musim	n'ngal, kat'mu	pa-b'li	—
Tarakan	lautan	musim	anggilong, katada	pa-alan	—
Sesayap	tingkayu	—	angilang	—	—
Sibuku	—	musim	angilēng	baluki	—
Kayan Rejang	gale-lang (kala, han)	—	empit (hinang)	—	sakaia
Uma Blubo ..	bāngāt	domān	ninang (hinang)	bāt	—
Uma Poh ..	ahō	—	yinang	blē	—
Uma Baloi ..	awin	—	nyinang	—	—
Kinjin	—	duman	—	—	—
Lepu Tau....	kaba	oman	mahāt	matu	—
Lepu Anan ..	bāngāt	omān	mēnat	āmpāt (pebli)	—
Lepu Pohun..	bangēt	oman	naāt	matu	—
Lepu Sawa ..	bāngāt	oman	na'ān	pēbēli	—
Lepu Pun....	bāngāt	oman	na'at	mle	—
Malang	kāba	omān	mēnat	pēbēli	—
Madang	bāngāt, kaba	omān	nat	matu	—
Long Aki	sau-sungai	oman	nabenahat	pat	—
Long Bangan	bangut	—	menāt	—	ato, bio
Murik	bai (bangat)	lumān	milo (milor)	bat	—

ADDITIONS: Simbakong *tingkayu* = sea.
Banjar *malang*, Kahaian *iloh* = see.
Banjar *jaja* = sell.

	161. <i>Sit.</i>	162. <i>Skin.</i>	163. <i>Sky.</i>	164. <i>Sleep.</i>	165. <i>Small.</i>
Sangau	—	—	—	tindok	kachil
Maloh Kalis, ..	dudok	kulit	suān	tindor (tindu)	makeke
Maloh (2)....	dudu	—	suan	tindo	kēki
Sampit	mendok	kulit	udara, surga	mengtiru	kurik
Katingan	mundok	kupak	surga	tiru	kunek
Pari	—	kulit	—	tido	sekeē
Lawangan ..	—	—	—	turui	—
Siang	—	—	—	tirui	—
Sihong	—	kudit	sorga, langit	manre	—
Mānyan (1) ..	harong	kudit	langit	manre	nyanit, rumis
Mānyan (2) ..	harung	(kudit)	(langit)	anre	(korang)
Ngaju	mondok	pupus, upak	alam, langit, saruga	maniroh, masan	kunik, korik
Sangiang	—	—	hawon	—	randan
Biaju	—	—	—	—	—
Modang	ěmpus, ěmpik'	les, leas	lenget	ěndu	amok [soök]
Bolongan	madu'	—	langit	tingidi	ni'
Tarakan	tamudong	—	kuanan	malang	lumat
Sesayap	tumudung	—	—	malang	—
Sibuku	antudung, temudung	kulit	kuanan	meěng	—
Kayan Rejang	melo	blanit (laa)	langit	tudu	ok
Uma Blubo ..	mělo	ānit	langit	tudu (luro)	ok, dākok (daok)
Uma Poh	melo	anit	langit	tudo	dahok
Uma Baloi ..	melu	kulit	langit	tudu	ok
Kinjin	—	—	—	—	ok
Lepu Tau....	madōng	anit	langit	lundo	iot
Lepu Anan ..	menyun (madong)	ānit	langit	luro	iut (domit)
Lepu Pohun..	minyōn	anet	langit	loro	yihek
Lepu Sawa ..	madung	anit	langit	lundo	iut
Lepu Pun....	menyon	anēt	langet	luro	iěk
Malang	madong	anit	langit	lundo	—
Madang	adōng	anit	langit	londō	eot
Long Aki	madong	anit	langit	lūndo	iot
Long Bangan	madong	anit	langit	londo	iyut
Murik	arōng	kelatōng (anit)	langit	tiro	iok

ADDITIONS: Mantangai *kupak*, Ngaju K. *upang* = skin.
Murung *turui*, Kupuas *mohap*, Banjar *mangantok*,
Ngaju K. *tidor* = sleep.
Banjar H. *kachil*, Ngaju K. *koing* = small.

	166. <i>Smoke.</i>	167. <i>Snake.</i>	168. <i>So.</i>	169. <i>Soft.</i>	170. <i>Sour.</i>
Sangau.....	—	urer	—	—	usam
Maloh Kalis ..	rimbu	urar (ular, enjuluan)	(auwindin)	mēlio	mēlasa (masam)
Maloh (2)....	rimbu	ruar	—	aloe	—
Sampit	tuwap, asip	hindipaī	sama-eton	balemu	asim
Katingan	nguap, asip	handipaī	sama-eton	balemu	asim
Pari	—	—	—	—	—
Lawangan ..	otut	nipe	—	—	—
Siang	—	rlohi	—	—	—
Sihong	atok	anipe	—	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	atok	handipa	—	tatau	maaseno
Mānyan (2) ..	atuk	anipe	—	—	ihim, ihem
Ngaju	asep	handipa	kalotoh, kakai	lamos, luyut, gempong	masem
Sangiang	—	darong	—	—	—
Biaju	—	—	—	—	—
Modang	sōn	pō	—	māh	sam
Bolongan ..	lisun	nyipar	b'tinan	l'ma'	m'ncham
Tarakan	lisun	m'dipa'	s'ndagina	lami	masam
Sesayap	lisun	mandalam	—	—	—
Sibuku	angudut	mendaan	—	nami	asem
Kayan Rejang	lisun	nipa (nyipa)	—	lema	sam (mesam)
Uma Blubo ..	sap (lisun)	nipa	—	lema	sām
Uma Poh....	lisun	nyipa	nunika	lema	sām
Uma Baloi ..	anu	nyipa	—	lemi	mesim
Kinjin	—	—	—	—	—
Lepu Tau ..	sap	jong-ulai	pakini	lema	mesām
Lepu Anan ..	sāp	jung-ulai (jongulei)	—	lēmā	mēsām
Lepu Pohun ..	sap	yimolai	katakan	lemā	sām
Lepu Sawa ..	siap	jingulei	—	lemā	mesām
Lepu Pun....	çhap	nimulai	—	lemā	çhām
Malang	sāp	jūmule	—	lēmā	mēsām
Madang	sāp	tudōk	maka	lēmā	mesām
Long Aki....	sap	jung-olai	taomengin	lemā	mesām
Long Bangan	sup	jeng-ulai	—	lema	sam
Murik	ihun (lihun)	nyipa (nipa)	bagite	lemā	hām (aham)

	171. <i>Speak.</i>	172. <i>Spear.</i>	173. <i>Spit.</i>	174. <i>Spittle.</i>	175. <i>Stand.</i>
Sangau	menyarom	—	—	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	leluak (jarum)	(ulis)	—	(rirur)	kaděng
Maloh (2)....	menjanum	relis	—	lasu	kadin
Sampit	tutor	tumbak	lonchor, bedehem	luja	bermending
Katingan	tutor	lunju	lonchor, bedehem	lucha	bermending
Pari	—	—	—	—	—
Lawangan ...	—	—	—	pupus	—
Siang	—	—	—	rluja	—
Sihong	muntane	—	—	—	minri
Mānyan (1) ..	pontane	kujur	irora	iwei	minri
Mānyan (2) ..	(pontanā)	—	—	rura	—
Ngaju	hamauh, mangotak	lunju, ganjur, tumbak, pakihu	malua	luja, iwāh	mendeng
Sangiang	kambahan	—	—	—	tarahingkat
Biaju	—	—	—	—	—
Modang	—	tapang	—	loa	něngějān
Bolongan	ngantusul	ganjul, tombak	—	roja	batuban
Tarakan	ngadagu	ganjul, tombak	—	iwūg	k'mindi
Sesayap	—	—	—	—	—
Sibuku	ukum, bukum, baai	ganjul	—	uiek	kumindi
Kayan Rejang	tangaran (duan)	bakeir	lōra	nilor (lemura)	nekring
Uma Blubo ..	tēngarān (duan)	(bakin)	(lura)	(telang-lura)	bīti (negrang)
Uma Poh....	duān	—	—	—	nekring
Uma Baloi ..	dahun	bakir	luja	danum-luja	nikrieng
Kinjin	—	nyachap	—	—	—
Lepu Tau....	pisiu	—	—	—	nepechau
Lepu Anan ..	bētira (menisiu)	(nyatap)	(jemula)	(jula)	někěting (ngeting)
Lepu Pohun ..	ba	—	—	—	děng
Lepu Sawa ..	pětira	—	—	—	lekayang
Lepu Pun....	banan	—	—	—	melaizāk
Malang.....	bētira	—	—	—	nakajāng
Madang	pětira, pisu	—	—	—	nekajāng
Long Aki	petera	—	—	—	ngedian
Long Bangan	tira	nyatap	jula	iba	nariting
Murik	kělehě (nglahe)	(buloh)	(lemura)	(lura)	něgriāng

	176. <i>Star.</i>	177. <i>Stay.</i>	178. <i>Steal.</i>	179. <i>Stone.</i>	180. <i>Sugarcane.</i>
Sangau.....	bintang	—	—	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	bintang	—	měngalit	batu	tābu (tebu)
Maloh (2)....	bintang	—	—	(batu)	—
Sampit	bintang	belihi	menakau	batu	tebu
Katingan	bintang	belihi, balega	ngakau	batu	tebu
Pari	bintang	—	—	batu	—
Lawangan ..	bintang	—	—	batu	—
Siang	potiōnon	—	—	—	—
Sihong	wawehiang	—	—	watu	—
Mānyan (1)..	wewehiang	muneng	—	watu	tewu
Mānyan (2)..	wawahiang	(muneng)	alat (ngalat)	watu	—
Ngaju	bintang	melai, matendo, manega, babalai	manakau, takau, mambasat, mambigal	batu	tewu, tapo
Sangiang	—	bahunang, basali, batimpen	—	—	—
Biaju	—	—	takau	—	—
Modang	teng, lāleng	—	—	ūtaw, wotāuw	wěngi
Bolongan....	—	nunggu, t'mada	nakau	—	t'bu
Tarakan	—	ngalong, mapong	ngantakau	—	tabu
Sesayap	bintang	—	—	batu	—
Sibuku	iap	apungi	—	—	—
Kayan Rejang	krawing	melak	—	bato	tevo
Uma Blubo ..	kēlidāng (klawing)	(nyelarah)	nako	bātō	tēvō
Uma Poh....	klauing	—	nakau	bato	tevo
Uma Baloi ..	bintang	lanjil	—	batauw	tebo
Kinjin	—	—	—	—	tāpo
Lepu Tau ...	idāng	—	ngelau	batu	tēpu
Lepu Anan ..	bētuēn	(moko)	ngēlao (mengelo)	batu	tēpū
Lepu Pohun ..	bětoān	—	nakau	batu	tebu
Lepu Sawa ..	bituēn	—	ngelau	batu	tēpu
Lepu Pun ...	bitoēn	—	nekau	batauw	tēbu
Malang.....	bētuān	—	měngālo	batu	tēpu
Madang	bītoēn	—	ngēlao	batu	tēpu
Long Aki....	pēte	—	nyiko	batu	tēpu
Long Bangan	betuān	penga	—	batu	tēpu
Murik	klawiēng	(melor)	nako	bato	tēbō

ADDITIONS: Murung and Kpuas *bintong*, Banjer H. *bintang*, Ngaju K. *batanu* = star.

Banjar *banaung* = stay.

Murung and Kpuas *botu* = stone.

	181. <i>Sun.</i>	182. <i>Sweet.</i>	183. <i>Sword.</i>	184. <i>Tabu.</i>	185. <i>Take Away.</i>
Sangau.....	mat-afu	manues	—	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	mät-äso	mamis	bäsi	(pantang)	tangkat
Maloh (2)....	mat-äso (mat-asu)	manis	basi	—	tangkong, taloh
Sampit	mata-handu	manis	pedang	larangan	induan
Katingan	mata-kendau	manis	pedang	mapat	indu
Pari	mäta-äso	—	—	—	—
Lawangan ..	mate-olo	manis	—	—	—
Siang	mata-n-ondo	munis	—	—	—
Sihong	mate-anrau	—	—	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	mate-anrau	mamis	—	padi	—
Mānyan (2) ..	mate-anrau	kamis	—	—	(ngidar)
Ngaju	mata-n-andau	manis	mandau, padang	pali	manduan
Sangiang	—	—	—	endus	manduanan
Biaju	—	—	—	—	—
Modang	mateu-deau, metem-deu	manes	nenyab	—	—
Bolongan....	mata-s'dat	mīs	m'ndau	ngalarang	ngalap
Tarakan	mata-n-adau	mamis	gayang	nyawai	ngalap
Sesayap	mata-n-adau	manis	—	—	—
Sibuku	matan-adau	bais	—	—	—
Kayan Rejang	matan-do	me (mi)	—	lumu (lali- teping)	—
Uma Blubo ..	matan-do	mě	mälät	(lali)	niun (ala)
Uma Poh....	matan-dau	mī	malat	—	mejo
Uma Baloi ..	mata-lau	mi	—	—	—
Kinjin	maten-dau	singit	baing	—	—
Lepu Tau....	tau	me	bahēng	—	pälēwai
Lepu Anan ..	mata-tau	me	baing	(malan)	bēte (ala)
Lepu Pohun..	mata-dau	ma	baing	—	mejong
Lepu Sawa ..	musit-na-tau	me	baing	—	bēte
Lepu Pun ..	đau	me	baiēng	—	bēte
Malang.....	tau	me	baing	—	mēte
Madang	mata-to	me	baing	—	bēte
Long Aki	tau	tega	baing	—	mejong
Long Bangan	mata-tau	me	—	lomo	—
Murik	mata-ro (matan-ro)	me	pai (päeh)	(lemäli)	tēmai

ADDITIONS : Murung and Kupuas *matan-onong*, Banjar H. *matahari*,
Ngaju K. *matan-onoh* = sun.

	186. <i>Taro.</i>	187. <i>Taste.</i>	188. <i>Then.</i>	189. <i>There.</i>	190. <i>Thick.</i>
Sangau	—	—	—	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	(korok)	—	mamĩn	ĩteãng (linar, dinang)	dibo (tebal)
Maloh (2)	—	—	—	kemangeh	manbin
Sampit	—	rasa	—	si-teteh, ngatete	buntar, kandal
Katingan	—	rasa, keme	—	ni-ji, nyangete	basepot, kadel
Pari	—	—	—	—	—
Lawangan ..	—	—	—	—	kapar
Siang	—	—	—	—	—
Sihong	—	—	—	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	kujang	nanam-iwei	—	—	hante
Mānyan (2) ..	—	—	—	—	kapar
Ngaju	kujang, muhau	mangkemã	tã, wayah-tã, katika-tã	hetã, metoh-tã, kanih	seput, kapal, hai
Sangiang	—	—	—	—	datoh
Biaju	—	—	—	—	kapal
Modang	—	—	—	tesuh	menye
Bolongan	—	—	indu, luan	ditu, didi, da-idi	kapar
Tarakan	—	—	d'danai, gili, gulu	da-gina, da-danai	kapar
Sesayap	—	—	—	—	kapal, lamu
Sibuku	—	—	—	daina	kapal
Kayan Rejang	luei	sak (nesak)	—	—	kapal
Uma Blubo ..	—	(noh)	hõ, hõna	iti (inan, itih)	tẽgãn
Uma Poh	—	—	—	inan	kapar
Uma Baloi ..	—	kunyan	—	—	kapar
Kinjin	—	—	—	—	—
Lepu Tau	—	—	—	kina	kapar
Lepu Anan ..	—	(teka)	lẽpãkia	tekina (kina)	kapar
Lepu Pohun..	—	—	ohã	setã	kapar
Lepu Sawa ..	—	—	lepank	kina	kapar
Lepu Pun ..	—	—	lepã	çhete	kapar
Malang	—	—	lepakia	tekina	kapãn
Madang	—	—	tega-toi	ka, tekaia	kapãn
Long Aki	—	—	lemban	tekeno	kapar
Long Bangan	opa	mengia	—	—	kapar
Murik	(ubei-kayu)	(enggan)	—	tite	kapar

ADDITION : Banjar *kandal*, *tabal* = thick.

	191. <i>Thigh.</i>	192. <i>Thin.</i>	193. <i>Thus.</i>	194. <i>Tongue.</i>	195. <i>Tooth.</i>
Sangau.....	—	—	—	lila	ifi
Maloh Kalis..	bangkang	manipis (mipis, nipis)	biakiäntu (kenang)	lila	isi
Maloh (2)....	—	nipis	—	lila (lela)	gisi (isi)
Sampit.....	epau	nipis	kakaii	jela	kasinge, guntum
Katingan....	epau	nipis	kali-e	jela	kasengi
Pari.....	—	—	—	—	—
Lawangan..	kasapang	—	—	lola, dula	kukut
Siang.....	sapak	—	—	jurla	kusing
Sihong.....	—	—	—	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	—	rumis, mariris	—	lela	dipen, rahaman
Mānyan (2) ..	kahapang	—	(kalajero)	lela	dipen
Ngaju.....	sapak-pai	manipis, kelap	kalotā	jela	kasingā, guntum
Sangiang....	—	banipis	—	—	—
Biaju.....	sapak	—	—	—	—
Modang....	sepe	—	—	tole	kiu, keu
Bolongan....	pah	kurus	batitu	jila	ipan
Tarakan....	apa'	tumukal	s'ndagitu	jila	ipan
Sesayap....	apa	—	—	dila	nipan
Sibuku.....	apa	—	—	dila	nipan
Kayan Rejang	—	nipi (nyipi, kawang)	—	jela	ipa
Uma Blubo ..	hapi	nipe	nore (nuni)	dīla (jela)	ipā
Uma Poh....	apī	nyipi	nunina	jilān	ipa
Uma Baloi ..	—	jipi	—	jela	ipan
Kinjin.....	—	—	—	diēla	jipan
Lepu Tau....	paha	nyipe	pakinina	jēla	jipān
Lepu Anan ..	pa'a	nipe	bagina (pekini)	jila (jela)	dipūn (gipan)
Lepu Pohun..	pahue	nyipe	katakan	jila	yipue
Lepu Sawa ..	paha	nyipe	bagina	jila	gipān
Lepu Pun....	paeu	nyipe	kenakan	jila	gipeu
Malang.....	paa	nyipe	pākina	dīla	jipūn
Madang....	paha	nyipē	maki, ginyi	jēla	jipan
Long Aki....	paha	nipe	naokine	jela	jipān
Long Bagan	—	nepe	—	jēla	japan
Murik.....	blatōng	nyipe (nipeh)	baginē	jila	(nipan)

ADDITIONS: Banjer H. *ilat*, Simbakong *dila* = tongue.

Murung and Kupuas *kusing*, Banjer H. *gigi* = tooth.

	196. <i>Tree.</i>	197. <i>Village.</i>	198. <i>Water.</i>	199. <i>Weep.</i>	200. <i>When?</i>
Sangau.....	—	—	danom	—	—
Maloh Kalis..	kayu	—	danum	menāngis (tangis, nangis)	aso-ai (apa- bila)
Maloh (2)....	akā-kayu	—	danum	nangis	endisi
Sampit.....	pōn, batang	lebu, desa	danum	tangīs	hampariah, waiya-ein
Katingan....	pōn, batang	lebu, desa	danum	nangīs	miraii, andau-anu
Pari.....	—	—	danum	nangis	—
Lawangan..	kayu	—	danum	—	—
Siang.....	kaju	—	danum	—	—
Sihong.....	kakau	katumpukan	rano	nongkau	—
Mānyan (1) ..	kakau-kayu, watang	tumpok	rano	tongkau	—
Mānyan (2) ..	kayu	(tumpok)	ranu (rano)	(nongkau)	—
Ngaju.....	kayu, batang	lewu	danum	manangis	prea
Sangiang....	—	rundong	rahan, ranum, nyalong	tangungoi	—
Biaju.....	kayu	—	—	—	—
Modang....	kajau	—	hongoi, ngōi	—	—
Bolongan....	po	b'nua	danum	nangis	midan
Tarakan....	opun	pagun	timug	tumangi	s'nggilan
Sesayap....	taun	—	danum	—	—
Sibuku.....	taunan	—	timu'	tumangi	—
Kayan Rejang	kayu	jāle (dale)	ata (danum)	nangi	—
Uma Blubo..	kayō	(uma-daha)	ātā	menāngē	hiran
Uma Poh....	kayo	—	ungai	nangi	iran
Uma Baloi..	kayu	kampong	ata	nangi	—
Kinjin.....	—	lapo	jakan	—	—
Lepu Tau....	kayu	—	sungai	nange	medan
Lepu Anan..	kayu	(kadau-uma)	sūngai	mēnānge	mīdān (meidan)
Lepu Pohun..	kayu	—	sungai	nangē	merān
Lepu Sawa..	kayu	—	sungai	menange	kapan
Lepu Pun....	kayu	—	sungai	nange	miran
Malang.....	kayu	—	sūngai	mēnānge	mīdān
Madang....	kayu	—	sungai	nange	midan
Long Aki....	kayu	—	sungai	nange	medang
Long Bangan	kayu	dāle	sungei	menange	—
Murik.....	kayō	(tokong)	unge(telang)	nange	tasairan

ADDITIONS: Behe *aik*, Menyukei *pa'in*, Karangan *pitu*, Murung *bea*,
Kupuas *tuhacak*, Banjer H. *banyu* = water.

NOTE: Lepu Anan *kadau-uma* = cluster of houses.

	201. <i>Where?</i>	202. <i>White.</i>	203. <i>Wife.</i>	204. <i>Wind.</i>	205. <i>Wing.</i>
Sangau	—	toete	—	sūning ¹	—
Maloh Kalis..	ipai (loō-ai)	uteute (boleě)	boīne	āso-riūt (soangin)	sap
Maloh (2)....	di-selananu	uteute	arine	ribut (soangin)	sapa
Sampit	ku-hiye, ka-ku, ku	baputi	sawe	angin	palapas
Katingan	nyangean, nangahen	puti	sawe	riwut	palapas
Pari	—	—	—	—	—
Lawangan . .	—	bura	sao	—	—
Siang	—	—	uru	—	—
Sihong	—	—	darangan-wawei	—	elat
Mānyan (1) ..	—	mahilak	darangan-wawe	barat	elat
Mānyan (2) ..	(haawā, awā)	—	darangan	(riwut, barat)	elat
Ngaju	kwe, intu-kwe, hong-kwe	baputi	sawā	angin, riwut	palapas
Sangiang	—	bajaleang	—	—	—
Biaju	—	—	—	—	—
Modang	—	smohong	ledoh	hwōs	maleng
Bolongan	ma', da-ma'	pute'	dul	bareu	alar, sayap
Tarakan	manaī, da-manaī	pulak	iandu	bareu	alad
Sesayap	—	pulak	—	alad	—
Sibuku	—	apulak	—	—	—
Kayan Rejang	—	putē	nawa (hawa)	di	kapit
Uma Blubo ..	mēnin (eno, meneino)	pute (puti)	dōh, auwa (awan)	bahoi, di	kapēt
Uma Poh....	ino	puti	do	bahoi, kalit	kapit
Uma Baloi ..	—	puti	sowan	pangai	klapang
Kinjin	—	bura	—	bahiu	—
Lepu Tau ..	inu	pute	leto, sahit	baiu	kapit
Lepu Anan ..	tēkāmbi (kembi, chembi)	pute	lēto (sait)	—	kapit
Lepu Pohun..	temue	pute	lēdo	baeu	bauet
Lepu Sawa ..	kumbin	pute	bēti	kāpo	kapit
Lepu Pun ..	kemakan	pute	pēda	baloi	pauēt
Malang	tēkāmbi	pute	lēto	baiu	kapit
Madang	kangge, tengange	pute	saīt, sain	baiu	kapit
Long Aki	tekambi	pute	besait	baiu	kapit
Long Bangan	—	pute	sait	kepo	kapit
Murik	tino	puti	awa (awan)	baiu (kebeh)	kapit

ADDITIONS : Behe *kamana*, Menyukei *ko-me* = (to) where.
Murung *putich*, Kupuas *mitu*, Banjar H. *putih* = white.
Banjar H. *bini* = wife.

	206. <i>Woman.</i>	207. <i>Worm (Earth).</i>	208. <i>Worm (Intestinal).</i>	209. <i>Yam.</i>	210. <i>Yellow.</i>	211. <i>Yes.</i>
Sangau.....	bebinye	—	—	—	tantamoūan	—
Maloh Kalis..	bōine	(ulas)	pangāsina	sampit	kuning	(iya)
Maloh (2)....	berbene (babenyi)	—	—	—	tantumuūn	oh
Sampit	bawe	ulir	handalai	ubi	bahinda	—
Katingan	babe	ulir	hambawul	ubi	bahinda	—
Pari	babinyu	—	—	—	—	—
Lawangan ..	bawe	ijui	—	—	—	—
Siang	bawe	urlot	—	—	—	—
Sihong	wawei	—	—	—	—	—
Mānyan (1) ..	olon-wawai	—	—	suku	—	—
Mānyan (2) ..	wawei	ulet	—	—	—	—
Ngaju	bawi	uret	umā, biar, singkit	—	bahenda	yoh
Sangiang	habināi	—	—	—	—	—
Biaju	—	uret	—	—	—	—
Modang	mombi, ledō, suhun-ledeng	—	—	—	mansāu	ā
Bolongan	d'dor	urad	—	—	kuning	m'
Tarakan	dinandu	ulad	—	—	silo	ah', m'
Sesayap	ulun-dinandu	ulat	—	—	—	—
Sibuku	dinandu	—	—	—	silau	—
Kayan Rejang	doh	—	—	bu	kunin (kunieng)	—
Uma Blubo ..	dōh	(ulan)	lākān	ovē (uvei)	kuning (nyemit)	—
Uma Poh....	ledō	alāng	lakhān	uve	yemit	—
Uma Baloi ..	doh	—	—	ube	kunieng	—
Kinjin	doh, lētoh	—	—	obe	kuning	—
Lepu Tau....	lēto	lati	kuah	ubi	kuneng	—
Lepu Anan ..	lētō	lati (ulat)	āngāt	obi	bēla (bila)	—
Lepu Pohun .	lēdo	lati	angat	ubi	bunāt	ahi
Lepu Sawa ..	letō	—	kuar	obi	bila	—
Lepu Pun ..	leda	—	āngāt	ubei	bila	—
Malang.....	lētō	—	kuar	obi	kuning	—
Madang	lētōh	klati	angat	obi	bēla	a
Long Aki	letau	subulan	yataka (?)	obi	kuning	—
Long Bagan	leto	—	—	ubi	bela	—
Murik	ro (laroh)	alang	—	obe (ubei-aka)	kuniēng	ya

ADDITIONS : Murung *bahinu*, Kupuas *ponai*, Banjer H. *bini*, Mantangai *nambi*,
Nonukan *duandu*, Ngaju K. *babi* = woman.
Simbakong *mau* = yes.

VOCABULARIES. THIRD SERIES.

	1. <i>Areca-nut.</i>	2. <i>Arm.</i>	3. <i>Arrow.</i>	4. <i>Ashes.</i>	5. <i>Bad.</i>
Kalabit	riba	lengan	—	aboh	daat
Bruang	gat	lengan	—	abu	dāt
Balait	bureba	lengan	—	aboh	dahat
Tabun	buriba	lengan	—	abo	dahāt
Adang	—	—	—	—	—
Trusan	būriba (riba)	pungan(lengan)	—	abu	daāt [marāt]
Padas.....	—	—	—	kau	marāt
Kajaman	wai	sapě	—	avo	yat
Ba Mali.....	owai	punguwān	—	avuk	jat
Rejang	wai	api	aīt	avu	jate
Bok	—	epong	—	avo	sahat
Nibong	ibo	pongūwan	—	avo	sat
Mankēta	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	iba	—	—	atang	jat
Lirong	ngat (iba)	pungwān (ziep)	—	avo (avu)	jaāt
Long Pokun ..	iba	kaia	—	avō	jat
Ukit	pinang	lango	tage, balat	ongan, avo	jeot
Bakatan	pinang	lōngō	[damak]	abō (au)	jut
Kadayan	pinang	tangaling	—	popo-apui	maat
Bekiau	pinang	tēngaling	—	auō	rat
Bisaya	pinang	(lungun)	[mata-pana]	abo (aūo), au*	(aat) [rāt], jahat †
Tagal	pinang	langun	—	kau	lat
Dalit	—	—	—	—	—
Kadasan	—	longon	—	ahu	jahad
Tampassuk ..	—	—	panah	—	—
Ida'an	lakang	—	—	ahun	arahat
Lanun (1)	—	—	—	—	marata
Lanun (2)	—	—	panah	—	—
Buludupi (1) ..	—	—	panah	—	—
Buludupi (2) ..	—	longon	—	—	rayray
Sulu	būnga, pūla	tataklāi-an, būktūm	anak-panah, bawang	abū	mang-i, ngi
Brunei Malay .	pinang*	lamak-tangan	—	abu, abok*	jahāt
Sarawak Malay	pinang	lēngan	[anak-panah]	abu (habu) [abok]	jai (jahat)

	6. <i>Bamboo.</i>	7. <i>Banana.</i>	8. <i>Barter (v.)</i>	9. <i>Basket.</i>	10. <i>Belly.</i>
Kalabit	bulo	baong	pebeli	atib	batak
Bruang	buloh-bětōng	bau'ung	—	—	bătāk
Balait	bulō	bahong	—	—	batak
Tabun	bulo	bahong	—	—	bata'
Adang	—	baong	—	—	batak
Trusan	bulo	maho (baung) [baun]	(masoie)	(taien)	batak
Padas.....	—	putit	—	—	tinai
Kajaman	bulau	bălăt	—	—	buri
Ba Mali.....	—	bălāk	—	—	burē
Rejang	bulu	bliau	manawō	bakol	buri
Bok	—	balak	—	—	buri
Nibong	bolu	balak	—	—	bori
Mankēta	—	—	—	—	abont
Sibop	—	bălāk	—	—	burē
Lirong	lepak-betōng	bălāk	(pesua)	(kivah)	burē
Long Pokun ..	lēpāk	balak	—	—	burē
Ukit	bulu	balak	mali, garo	klakat	ovong
Bakatan	bulō	pisang	—	—	bure (puong) [bulit]
Kadayan	bulō	punti	—	—	sedān
Bekiau	bulo	punti	—	—	tian
Bisaya	bulu	puti (punti) pizang†	(tawa)	ragu	tenai (kenai)
Tagal	bulu	kunti	uiang	sisab	kimai
Dalit	—	punti	—	—	tian
Kadasan	—	—	—	kapik, lasuk	tijan
Tampassuk ..	—	punti	—	—	tian
Ida'an	ragup	punti	—	—	tenai
Lanun (1)	—	saging	—	—	tian
Lanun (2)	—	saging	—	—	tian
Buludupi (1)..	—	puteh	—	—	tarei
Buludupi (2)..	taring	pūti	—	—	tian
Sulu	patōng, dabong	sāin, sāing	sēmbi, sām̄bi	ambong, bakol	tian
Brunei Malay .	buluh	pisang	—	[blatak, lasuk]	parut
Sarawak Malay	buluh	pisang	[berdagang, berniaga]	[bakul, tambok, labit]	prut

	11. <i>Betel-pepper.</i>	12. <i>Bird.</i>	13. <i>Bite.</i>	14. <i>Black.</i>	15. <i>Blood</i>
Kalabit	—	manok, lura	ngetap	mitam	dara
Bruang	—	manok	letāp	itām	dāra
Balait.....	buyō	manōk	ngatāp	mitām	darā
Tabun	buyo	kruro	netāp	mitām	dara
Adang	—	suit	(ngetop)	mitam	—
Trusan	dembuyo	rurok (suit) [lusuit]	ngatap (ngetap)	mitām (itam) [bata]	dara [dadaha]
Padas.....	—	lusuit	—	maitam	dadaha
Kajaman	—	sei, chei	mētāp	usāng	dā
Ba Mali	—	juīt	ngetāp	padāng	dā
Rejang	(boōn)	baio (jange, iyo)	mut	ngokom	daā
Bok	—	juīt	—	padūng	daha
Nibong	—	duīt	menyāt	padāng	dō
Mankēta	—	siap	—	—	—
Sibop	—	juīt	ngat	padāng	pulut
Lirong	—	juīt	ngāt	padāng	da'
Long Pokun ..	—	juīt	menyā	padāng	pulut
Ukit	—	puket	ngokom	inu	daa
Bakatan	sirih	pret (purit) [manok-tiling]	nyilet	urūm (korōmorom)	da
Kadayan	daing	laguwo	ngogut	itām	ra
Bekiau	daing	legowo	mengokōt	itām	ra
Bisaya	daing	burung (memaṅok)	ngugup (nengkit) [kokot]	(itum), hitom,* maitam†	dra (ra)
Tagal	—	suit	natub	tarong	numbak
Dalit	—	wahu	—	itom	la
Kadasan	—	ambohlok	mengokot	meitam	jahak
Tampassuk ...	—	manokmanok	—	aitom	raha
Ida'an	—	—	—	eitom	raha
Lanun (1)	—	papanok	—	mahitam	rugu
Lanun (2)	—	papanok	—	maitam	rogoh
Buludupi (1)..	—	karak	—	asidom	dah
Buludupi (2)..	bayu	losag	manhabut	sarob	—
Sulu	būioh	manōk-manōk	tūkūb, kūtūkūt	itām, itūm	dūgūh
Brunei Malay .	sirih	burong	gigit, mrukup	itām	dara'
Sarawak Malay	(sirih)	burong	gigit	itām	darah

	16. <i>Boat.</i>	17. <i>Body.</i>	18. <i>Bone.</i>	19. <i>Bow.</i>	20. <i>Bowels.</i>
Kalabit	alud	buror	tulang	—	sinaih
Bruang	ālud	buror	tulang	—	bētua
Balait	alud	buror	tulang	—	tenae
Tabun	alod	buror	tulang	—	betuā
Adang	—	burur	—	—	—
Trusan	alud	buror	tulāng	(ludong)	betuō (tinai)
Padas	badao	[inan] inan	tulang	—	—
Kajaman	arōk	lāgwa	tolāng	—	tokā
Ba Mali.....	alut	usa	tulang	—	tokān
Rejang	soloie (salui)	oma	tolang	—	tae, betuko
Bok	—	usā	tulūng	—	keliat-ani
Nibong	alut	uḥō	tulang	—	pēnukān
Mankēta	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	ālut	usa	tulang	—	pēnukan
Lirong	ālut	uḥa	tulang	—	anēā (burei)
Long Pokun ..	alud	ucho, uso	tulang	—	pēnokān
Ukit	aloie	asin	tolang	—	taie
Bakatan.....	aloi	osa (kunga) [likut]	tolang	—	ōwōng
Kadayan	pādās	inan	tulang	—	untokō
Bekiau	pādās	inan	tulāng	—	būbut
Bisaya	padas, bidok †	inān, inam †	tulang	[panah]	tuko-tenai (wat)
Tagal	prahu	inan	tulang	—	luar
Dalit	padās	inan	—	—	—
Kadasan	prahu, pakarangan, gobang	inan	tulang	—	—
Tampassuk ..	alud	tinan	tulong	—	—
Ida'an	—	inan	tulang	—	—
Lanun (1)	awang	ginaua	tulun	—	—
Lanun (2)	awang	louwos	tulan	—	—
Buludupi (1) ..	alud	baluan	tulang	—	—
Buludupi (2) ..	alud	—	—	—	—
Sulu	gōbāng, dāpang, bāngka	baran, badan	bükog	pānah	lingan-lingan- tian
Brunei Malay .	tēmoi, pārahu [gubang]	badan (tuboh)	tulang	(paneh)	sarangan-tai
Sarawak Malay	(prau, sampan) [sikuchi]	tuboh (badan)	tulang	(panah)	sarong-taē

	21. <i>Branch.</i>	22. <i>Breadfruit.</i>	23. <i>Breast.</i>	24. <i>Burn.</i>	25. <i>Bury.</i>
Kalabit	—	badok	itei	mesab	nanam
Bruang	dahan	—	ite	nuno	naōl
Balait	angat	—	ite	nuno	nanām
Tabun	angad	—	ite	utong	ukāt-tana
Adang	—	—	—	menunoh	—
Trusan	āngat	(kamasi)	ētē	nuno	nanām(tanam)
Padas.....	—	—	—	—	—
Kajaman	dahan	—	itei	sirāp	menanām
Ba Mali.....	dahan	—	ēte	mēnyo	bāt
Rejang	—	bua-tohsoh	—	—	tanum (tuvu)
Bok	dān	—	ete	motong	but
Nibong	dan	—	eti	potong	tanam, bat
Mankēta	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	dahan	—	ete	mēnyo	bāt
Lirong	dahan	(talun)	etiā (itir)	penyo	bāt (tanam)
Long Pokun ..	daan	—	ēti	pēnyō	tanam
Ukit	—	top	—	—	imun
Bakatan	dahan	—	wūh	mirāp (asik)	tanām
Kadayan	ran	—	susu	munonong	ngelobong, dangkai
Bekiau	ran	—	susu	mununoh	ulobong
Bisaya	dan [ran]	(kamanchi)	susu	nunu [punsu] sensuli*	nanām (nubong)
Tagal	—	—	titi	—	usar
Dalit	—	—	—	—	—
Kadasan	—	—	susu	—	—
Tampassuk ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ida'an	rahan	—	—	tutud, tudo	—
Lanun (1)	—	—	—	pegiau, angka	—
Lanun (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Buludupi (1)..	—	—	—	—	—
Buludupi (2)..	rahan	—	—	mampo	—
Sulu	sanga	—	dūrūh	sūnog	mūg-kūbūl
Brunei Malay .	dahan-kayu	[timbaran]	susu	tunō	tānām
Sarawak Malay	dahan	[buah-sukun]	sušu	tunu (bakar) [angus]	tanam, kuburkan

	26. <i>Butterfly.</i>	27. <i>Buy.</i>	28. <i>Chest.</i>	29. <i>Chief.</i>	30. <i>Child.</i>
Kalabit	suit	mlih	rōk	lun-mral (uloh-da)	anak
Bruang	děřpāng	pěbēli	roōk	—	anak
Balait.....	blěpang	pēbēle	rō	—	anak
Tabun	blepang	mělē	ruok	—	anak
Adang	berapang	(blian)	—	(uloh-da)	—
Trusan	blěpāng [kuliambang]	měli	rōk (ruk)	(lun-raia)	anak
Padas.....	kuliambang	—	—	—	anak
Kajaman	kababan	pēbēlei	usok, uchok	—	anā
Ba Mali.....	kebaba	suā	usok	—	anak
Rejang	tamavang	—	orang	laja	anak
Bok	lēgang	bēle	kabā	—	anak
Nibong	lēgang	pēsua	uchōk, usōk	—	anak
Mankēta	—	—	orang	—	anak'
Sibop	bělěvang	pēsua	usok	—	anak
Lirong	kābēva (kebuva)	suā	uḥok	(laki-biō)	anak
Long Pokun ..	bělěvāng	pēsua	usok, uchok	—	anak
Ukit	kalamavang	—	ohok	toke	anak
Bakatan	klumbang	pōli	ōwōng	—	anak
Kadayan	nklebang	māli	abō	—	anak
Bekiau	kālabang	mali	kuab	—	an
Bisaya	klemembang (kla- bang), lalabang*	māli	sidan (kuab)	(tuto) [orang-kaya]	anak
Tagal	aiataiat	—	titi	ulun-choi	anak
Dalit	kuliambang	—	—	—	anak
Kadasan	kulimambang	me-mohlik	—	—	anak
Tampassuk ..	—	—	—	—	anak
Ida'an	galamambang	bili	—	—	anak
Lanun (1)	—	—	—	—	wata
Lanun (2) ...	—	—	—	—	wata
Buludupi (1)..	—	—	—	—	anak
Buludupi (2)..	—	—	kuap	—	lilin
Sulu	kabakaba	bi, mi	dāgha	tau-dakolah	batah, anak
Brunei Malay .	kulimambang	bāli	dada	—	anak
Sarawak Malay	kupukupu	bēli	dada	[penglima, pengulu]	anak

	31 <i>Claw, Finger-nail.</i>	32. <i>Clean.</i>	33. <i>Cloud.</i>	34. <i>Club.</i>	35. <i>Coconut.</i>
Kalabit	ilun	—	laput (bērāwan)	mupō	tan (butan)
Bruang	ilun	murok	—	—	bu-nyor
Balait	silun	muro	—	—	bu-butan
Tabun	silun	moe	—	—	butan
Adang	selon	—	laput	—	bua-butan
Trusan	silōn (lisun) [sandulu]	muri	(laput)	rukud	butan (piasau) [bua-butan]
Padas.....	sandulu	—	—	—	piasau
Kajaman	silau	muçhau	—	—	nyiau
Ba Mali.....	çhilun	—	—	—	bu-nyor
Rejang	ilu	—	awan	tamupok	nioh
Bok	silun	mlanya	—	—	betān
Nibong	silun	moi	—	—	bu-nyiu
Mankēta	ilu	—	—	—	—
Sibop	silun	moi	—	—	bu-nyor
Lirong	silun	moeā	(avun)	(da)	bu-nyor
Long Pokun ..	silun	moi	—	—	bu-nyor
Ukit	silu	—	bovun	kiau	anyu
Bakatan	silu (ilu)	kelaha	(aun)	—	tēparō (tuporu), [nyu]
Kadayan	senilu	mengagu	—	—	pasau
Bekiau	sēndilu	memago	—	—	piasau
Bisaya	singilu, sandulu †	[mago]	(adau)	[sako]	bua-pasau (piasau)
Tagal	sindilo	—	lapud	—	lumbu
Dalit	salindu	—	—	—	bua-butan
Kadasan	senduru	luingan	afan	—	piasau
Tampassuk ..	kuku	—	—	—	niog
Ida'an	sandulu	aro'k	—	—	piasau
Lanun (1)	—	—	—	—	niug
Lanun (2)	kanuku	—	—	—	niog
Buludupi (1) ..	salun	—	—	—	niog
Buludupi (2) ..	pasow	—	was	—	niob
Sulu	kūkū, tiandog	lanoh	āwan	—	niog, lāhing
Brunei Malay	kuku	basoh [langis]	—	—	piasau
Sarawak Malay	kuku	suchi, basoh, langis	awan	—	nyor (kalapa)

	36. <i>Cold.</i>	37. <i>Come.</i>	38. <i>Country.</i>	39. <i>Crocodile</i>	40. <i>Darkness.</i>
Kalabit	dadam, tenab	meching, marih	—	bayah	decham
Bruang	dadām	māpit	—	baia	dichām
Balait	tenāb	meching, meting	bawang	baiā	dicham
Tabun	chēnāb	mechēng (fmching)	bauāng	baiya	dichām
Adang	tenab	—	bawang	—	racham
Trusan	tenāb (madadam)	meching (tungi)	bauāng	baio (buoia)	dichām
	[maradam]	[zungi]			(mecham)
Padas.	marina	dibak	—	—	—
Kajaman	singim	lusān	levō	baiyā	dērām
Ba Mali	larām	avē	ba	baia	dērūm
Rejang	blarom (singiam)	tue (lamok)	—	buai	belop
Bok	gēnīn, lārūm	ave	liya	baia	merūm
Nibong	gēnīn, dārām	avē	lebō	baiā	merām
Mankēta	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	gēnīn	āwe	lēbu	baia	dērūm
Lirong	dārām (kenin)	āvia (avir)	lēboā	baia	dērām
Long Pokun ..	genīn, dāram	ave, awe	lebō	baia	dērām
Ukit	darum	tepai	—	boai	lingum
Bakatan	merarām	labi [anituloh lakau]	bilak (bila)	baia [boai]	sēbalōp (sigalup)
Kadayan	sagit	mikot	pagūn	baio	meliām
Bekiau	sagit	mekot	bagun	buaio	liām
Bisaya	(sagit)	temuloi (siti) mikot,* mari†	pagun	baio(buaiyu)	pūtong (potung)
Tagal	simo	matong	—	buaya	lundom
Dalit	sagid	liti-siti	—	—	—
Kadasan	sogid	kaikōd	—	—	mesuan
Tampassuk ..	asagit	aragang	—	buja	—
Ida'an	sagid	sikei	pagun	—	—
Lanun (1)	matanggan	makoma	inggud	—	malibutang
Lanun (2)	matingau	mariga	—	buaya	—
Buludupi (1) ..	asulon	saro	—	buayo	—
Buludupi (2) ..	—	majan	—	buaya, wain	—
Sulu	hagkut, haggut	domatang, maka-di, mārī	banūa, lopa, hūlah	būaya	tigidlam
Brunei Malay .	sājok	datang (mari)	nagri	boia	pātang
Sarawak Malay	sejok (dingin)	datang (mari)	nēgri(benoa)	boya	(petang, glap)

	41. Daylight.	42. Die.	43. Dig.	44. Dog.	45. Door.
Kalabit	medang	matei	nukat	uko [ute]	bupo
Bruang	měchāng	mate	nokad	oko	—
Balait	mechang	mate	mukat	uko	—
Tabun	mechang	mate	nuka	ukō	—
Adang	chō, machang	(mateh)	—	okō	—
Trusan	mechang-ichau	mate	ngukat	ukō	(tengah)
Padas	samilan	—	—	uku	[panurabun] panurabun
Kajaman	lau	begatau	mūkūt	—	—
Ba Mali	děma	matai	măkut	asu, achu	—
Rejang	elo	makavo	ngali	asu (aū)	rame (lame)
Bok	rěma	(makovo)	ngale	asau	—
Nibong	remō	matai	makot	asu	—
Mankěta	—	—	—	ahu	—
Sibop	děma	matai	mavut	asu	—
Lirong	lauē (dema)	matai	măkut	asau (achu)	(blachak)
Long Pokun ..	děma	matai	mavūt	ăsu	—
Ukit	molang	mati	ngali	asu	kakup-buko
Bakatan	alo	kauwo (makabo)	měre	ahūh (asu)	(kobuko)
		[bukawo]		[ahau]	
Kadayan	madau	matai	mengali	asu	—
Bekiau	madau	matai	gonūn	asu	—
Bisaya	miāng [kabadau]	matai	ngali	asu	(alung-kubun)
	tungadan †		(nuang)		karbon * panurabun †
Tagal	tawang	matoi	ulong	ukoi	tetebang
Dalit	adan	—	—	aso	paluang
Kadasan	adau	patai	memihuak	asu, asuk	binapangun
Tampassuk ..	tadau	matei	—	lasu	—
Ida'an	adau, tadau,	matei	—	asu	sesuanan
	okabub				
Lanun (1)	maliwanug, gau	matai	—	asu	—
Lanun (2)	daun-dau	matei	—	asu	—
Buludupi (1) ..	malowie	matei	—	asu	—
Buludupi (2) ..	runat, lapit	—	—	—	kibaban
Sulu	sūbūh-sūbūh-	matāi, lindong,	kali, kīalut	erok, edok	lawang
	adlau	malohom			
Brunei Malay ..	siang (ari)	mati	kali	koiok	(pintu)
				(kuyuk)	
Sarawak Malay	siang	mati	gali, korek	asu	(pintu, lang,
				(anjing)	lawang)

	46. <i>Drink.</i>	47. <i>Drip.</i>	48. <i>Dwell.</i>	49. <i>Ear.</i>	50. <i>Earth.</i>
Kalabit	mirop (mirüb)	(rurogue)	—	dalid	tana
Bruang	mērup	lātān	mudang	lalid	tāna
Balait	mirūp	ratan	tudo	lalid	tana
Tabun	mirup	rātān	mangad	lalēd	tanā
Adang	—	(p'rogan)	—	—	tanah
Trusan	ngirop (irup)	rātān	pirud	lalid [lalik]	tana
Padas.....	—	—	—	talingo	—
Kajaman	doān	turo	mēngāto	telinga, seviēng	tana
Ba Mali.....	meçhāp	mēte	moko	ingan	tana
Rejang	du	—	—	tunieng	tano
Bok	mēsūp	—	moko	kalingūn	tana
Nibong	mesēbo	tēruwān	mōku	kēlingān	tana
Mankēta	ipok	—	—	—	—
Sibop	sēp	mēte	moko	ingan	tāna
Lirong	meçhāp	mēte	moko	ingān (daun-ingan)	tana
Long Pokun ..	meçhep	mēte	moko	ingān	tānā
Ukit	nuru	—	—	bakit	tana
Bakatan	mesūp (niup) [kamo]	turō	mōlo	bakip (bakit) [tulingo]	tanō
Kadayan	minum	masa	gohom-dalai	telingō	tanā
Bekiau	minum	masok	barānti	telingō	tana
Bisaya	inum (minum)	[ratok]	kuku [alai-branti]	telingo	tana
Tagal	minum	—	—	telinga	tana
Dalit	—	—	—	talingo	—
Kadasan	menum	—	—	talingo	tanah, pomogunan
Tampassuk ..	minom	—	—	tūlinga	pomahgunan
Ida'an	menginum	—	—	telingo	tanah
Lanun (1)	—	—	—	—	lupa
Lanun (2)	minom	—	—	tulingga	dunia
Buludupi (1) ..	munginom	—	—	tulingo	butah
Buludupi (2) ..	malisop	—	—	—	tana, dunia
Sulu	hinom, minom	—	hūlah	tāinga	lopa
Brunei Malay	minum	miris	diam	tālinga	tanah
Sarawak Malay	minum	titik	diam	tēlinga	tanah

	51. <i>Eat.</i>	52. <i>Egg.</i>	53. <i>Elbow.</i>	54. <i>Eye.</i>	55. <i>Face.</i>
Kalabit	kuman	terol	ioh	matah	munong
Bruang	komān	teror	iyu	mata	munōng
Balait.....	kuman	teror	siko	matā	munong
Tabun	koman (kumān)	teror	siko	mata	munong
Adang	(kumān)	(terur)	(sikoh)	—	monong
Trusan	koman	tero (terur)	sikoi (siku)	mato	munong (kiong)
Padas	(kumān)	[talo]	—	(mata)	[muka]
	—	ampuni	—	mato	muka
Kajaman	kēman	tēlo	sikau	matā	balūu
Ba Mali	komān	telō	sikun	atan	silong
Rejang	kuman	talū	iku (sikau)	mato	bova (silong)
Bok	kuman	ilo	sikun	matūn	—
Nibong	kumān	ēlo	sikun	matān	silong
Mankēta	kamo	—	—	—	balu
Sibop.....	oman	ilor	sikun	atan	—
Lirong	komān	tēlo (ilor)	jikun (chikun)	atān	silong
Long Pokun ..	komān	ēlor	sikun	ātān	silong
Ukit	kuman	talū	siku	mato	irap
Bakatan.....	kāmo	ilor (telur) [talai]	siku	matō	ba
Kadayan	makan	mpuni	siku	mato	abās
Bekiau	makan	mpuni	siku	mato	rabas
Bisaya	makan	punē(empuni) lampuni *	siku	mato (matu)	mado (abas), rabas,* muka †
Tagal	makan	telu	siku	mata	bulus
Dalit	—	ampuni	—	mato	—
Kadasan	makan	talok, antahlok	siku	mato	puos
Tampassuk ..	mangkan	tuntulo	—	mata	muah
Ida'an	mangkan	antalun	siku	mato	turas
Lanun (1) ...	kuman	urak	—	—	biyas
Lanun (2) ...	kuman	urak	—	mata	bias
Buludupi (1) ..	—	lini	—	mato	angas
Buludupi (2) ..	mamakan, anun	—	—	mato	paras
Sulu	ka-aun, ka-maun	eklog	siku	māta	baihok, baihū
Brunei Malay .	makan	tālor	siko	matā	mua (muka)
Sarawak Malay	makan	tēlor	siku	matā	muka

	56. <i>Far.</i>	57. <i>Father.</i>	58. <i>Fear (v.)</i>	59. <i>Finger.</i>	60. <i>Fire.</i>
Kalabit	madō	tama	taut, taot	bua-tito	apoi
Bruang	mado	tame	tahut	bua-tēcho	apoi
Balait	mado	tama	tauūt	bu-techo	apoi
Tabun	madō	tama	tahod (ta'aūt)	bo-icho	apoi
Adang	madi	—	(metaut)	bua-tichu	apui
Trusan	madau	tama (taman) [ama]	tauūt (mataut)	bua-jō (achu) [tichu]	apoi
Padas	—	ama	—	kalindo	apui
Kajaman	mejo	amān	motān	ango-lengan	apoi
Ba Mali	jo	taman	mā dai	bu-agūm	prōk
Rejang	—	omak	buut	kusu	apui
Bok	—	tama	—	bua-uju	lūtūn
Nibong	jo	tamēn	madai	bua-jo	pērok
Mankēta	—	—	—	tuju	lutik
Sibop	jo	taman	mē dai	bua-agūm	pēro
Lirong	jua	ama [taman]	mē dai	buā-agām	pēro' (prok)
Long Pokun ..	jo	ama	mē dai	bū āgām	pēro
Ukit	—	āmon	buut	kuju	apui
Bakatan	mōjō	ama (aman) [amai]	mahut	buā-tujo [brangan]	apoi
Kadayan	sadu	yama	lemakāt	jagi-lōngōn	apoi
Bekiau	sadu	yamā	makak	jagi-longon	apoi
Bisaya	[sado]	yapa (jama) [yama] ama†	lemakut (lemakat)	jari-lungon, kariam†	apoi, apui*
Tagal	—	ama	lar	inkis	apoi
Dalit	—	bapa	—	—	apui
Kadasan	sadok	amak	megasik	tuntoh	apoē
Tampassuk ..	—	iama	—	tuntoro	tapoi
Ida'an	sadu	ama	—	tenduduk	apui
Lanun (1)	muatan	ama	—	kamai	apui
Lanun (2)	—	ama	—	tindoro	apoi
Buludupi (1) ..	—	ama	—	tunoro	apoi
Buludupi (2) ..	—	ama	luma	tandudok	apoi
Sulu	māioh, lāioh	amah	ma-boga	gūlamai-ha-lima	kāyu
Brunei Malay .	jau	pa (bapa)	takut	(jari)	api
Sarawak Malay	jau	bapa	takut	(jari)	api

	61. <i>Fish.</i>	62. <i>Flesh.</i>	63. <i>Flower.</i>	64. <i>Fly (Blow).</i>	65. <i>Fly (House)</i>
Kalabit	luang	uang	busah	—	lalad
Bruang	luāng	ī	buak	lango	lalad
Balait.....	luang	wang	busāk	lango	lalad
Tabun	lauid (lawid)	koang	pakan	langau	lalad
Adang	lawid	wang	usak	—	(lalad)
Trusan	lauid [lawit]	wang [asi]	pakān (busak)	pitāk	lalād
			[usak]	[balougad]	
Padas	pait	asi	usak	balougad	—
Kajaman	iyēn	sei, chei	bērak	langau	yamok-ba
Ba Mali	sirām	chin	buçhak	lango-bilang	lango
Rejang	baso	aine	barak	—	lango
Bok	seluang	sin	busak	—	—
Nibong	petelō	sin	buçhak	lango-bilang	lango
Mankēta	baichau	ahi	—	—	—
Sibop	sēram	sin	buçhak	lango-bilang	lango
	[enjin]				
Lirong	saia, ujau	chīn	buçhak	lango-bilang	langau (lango)
Long Pokun ..	serām	sīn, chīn	buçhak	langau-bilang	langau
Ukit	ajon	āsin	bunga	—	lango
Bakatan	bajō [bajan]	sin (oji, oi)	vungā (bungo)	lango	lango
			[barak]		
Kadayan	sādā	unchi	usāk	pangat	pangat
Bekiau	sāda	ānsi	usēk	pikōt	pangāt
Bisaya	sada,	ānsi (anchi)	bunga (usak)	mpuni-langau	lalat (pangat)
	kajanu †	nggiri*		[pangat]	
Tagal	lawit	w'al	busak	—	lungulup
Dalit	sadar	isi	usak	—	lalat
Kadasan	sadak	unsi, unsik	bunga	langau	—
Tampassuk ..	sadah	—	sumping	—	—
Ida'an	sada	ansi	usak	—	—
Lanun (1)	seda	sapu	—	—	—
Lanun (2)	sedah	—	sumping	—	—
Buludupi (1) ..	pait	—	pasak	—	—
Buludupi (2) ..	pit	hamse	bobuah	—	—
Sulu	istā	ūnūd	sumping	langau	pikūt
Brunei Malay .	lauk	daging (isi)	bunga	langau	lalat
Sarawak Malay	ikan	isi, daging	bunga	langau	lalat

	66. <i>Fly (Sand-)</i>	67. <i>Fly (v.)</i>	68. <i>Food.</i>	69. <i>Foot.</i>	70. <i>Forehead</i>
Kalabit	namok	temulud	kuman	penalad-kukud	mado
Bruang	namok	temulud	—	kukud	mado
Balait	namok	temulod	—	pala-dukod	mado
Tabun	namok	tēmulod	—	kohon	mado
Adang	ritak	(t'mulud)	—	palad-kukud	—
Trusan	nyamok	temulud	(lukangan)	pala-dwod	mado
		(kamulud)		(pala-kuku)	
		[mausiam]		[kaleiam]	
Padas	—	mausiam	—	kaleiam	—
Kajaman	yamok	menilip	—	dap-bēti	ānāng
Ba Mali	nyamok	manyap	—	gām	ānāng
Rejang	—	nyalarang	alii	beti	tukwang
		(melerang)			
Bok	—	marāng	—	gūm	—
Nibong	nyāmok	marang	—	gām	lekau
Mankēta	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	nyamok	mānyāp	—	gūm	ānāng
Lirong	nyāmok	manyap	(ia-kaan)	gām	ānāng
Long Pokun	nyamok	manyāp	—	gām	anāng
Ukit	—	tamarang	kanin	bati	langang
Bakatan	tūngau	menulip	—	agam (bati)	liko
				[pā]	
Kadayan	kliās	temulud	—	atīs	kadat
Bekiau	klias-nini	temulud	—	atis	kadat
Bisaya	kliat-nini	temulud	(nubur)	atis(palad-atis)	mado
			[barang-kanun]	gakun†	[kidat]
			akanakan*		
Tagal	—	enkiang	makan	para-roh	bulus
Dalit	—	—	—	batis	—
Kadasan	—	—	memukad	kakod	—
Tampassuk	—	—	—	akad	—
Ida'an	—	—	takanan	lapak	—
Lanun (1)	—	—	—	ai	—
Lanun (2)	—	—	—	ahi	—
Buludupi (1)	—	—	—	kasu	—
Buludupi (2)	—	tamalud	—	hakad	—
Sulu	hamah	lōpad	ka-aun-an	siki, pād-siki	tūktūk
Brunei Malay	āgas [bulibuli]	trābang	—	(kaki)	dahi
Sarawak Malay	keringit, agas	terbāng	(makanan)	kaki	dahi

	71. <i>Forest.</i>	72. <i>Fowl.</i>	73. <i>Fruit.</i>	74. <i>Ghost.</i>	75. <i>Give.</i>
Kalabit	lemkura	laal	bua	—	mre
Bruang	(b'mpulōng) udan, lēmamōg	lāl	bua	āda	bre
Balait	kayo-empulong	laāl	bua	ada'	bre
Tabun	pulong	lahal	buang	ada	mre (bre)
Adang	(b'mpulōng)	lahal	bua	—	—
Trusan	mempulong	āl (lar) [lal]	buan (bua)	adā [bintanan]	mēre (mri)
Padas	—	manuk	bua	kalaganang	—
Kajaman	ipōng	diēk	bēgwa	ōt-bēkān	makān
Ba Mali	bvā	deāk	bua	bali	na
Rejang	—	tian (iyo)	bua	(antu)	mekan
Bok	—	iyap [deek]	buā	—	mēna
Nibong	delovwa	dik	buō	ungap	mēna
Mankēta	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	dalo-va	deāk	bua	obāng, bali	dab
Lirong	mvā	deāk	bua	bali	nā
Long Pokun ..	va	deāk	buā	obāng	nā
Ukit	—	yap	bua	—	akan
Bakatan	tulun [iba]	siāp	buā	ōtū	nā (tuja)
Kadayan	tentalūn	manōk	bua	antu, lematai	menak, getak
Bekiau	tentalun	manok	bua	alamatai	menāk
Bisaya	manalam-tulun [tantalon]	manok	bua	lematai, ragun†	nak, menak*
Tagal	—	kiap	pinawa	—	angkoï
Dalit	—	manuk	bua	lamatai	—
Kadasan	tahlun	manok	—	ambēfo, sau-yogon	manahak
Tampassuk ..	imbāhān	manok	tuah	—	—
Ida'an	talunan	manok	uah	ragun	noan
Lanun (1)	—	—	—	—	bagai
Lanun (2)	dālama-kayu	manok	ungga	—	—
Buludupi (1) ..	ūban	manok	bua	—	—
Buludupi (2) ..	kayu, nagus	—	bua	—	—
Sulu	kātian, golangan	manok	būnga-kāhōi	lōtau	magcay di-hil, domihil
Brunei Malay .	utan	ayam [manok]	bua	antu	bāri
Sarawak Malay	utan, remba	ayam, manok	bua	antu	kasih, bri membri

	76. <i>Go.</i>	77. <i>Good.</i>	78. <i>Gum.</i>	79. <i>Gutta.</i>	80. <i>Hair, Feather.</i>
Kalabit	me (nalan)	dor	—	para-kayu	buloh
Bruang	inan	dōr	—	pulut	bulo
Balait	metāna	do	brau-bāk	parā	bulō
Tabun	nalan	moe (moi)	bra-wak	parar	bulo
Adang	—	(dor)	—	—	—
Trusan	nalan (me)	mwe (duh)	brā-lekatan	pulut	bulu
	[būra.]	[do]			
Padas	magiduk	mausui	—	—	bulu
Kajaman	mili	ya	pulut	pulut-kayu	bulau
Ba Mali	tai	diān	—	pulut	bulun
Rejang	deroh	jian	—	—	bulu
Bok	fleka	jiān [dian]	—	—	bulun
Nibong	āngai	jiēn	—	palūp	bulun
Mankēta	nial	—	—	—	majau
Sibop	āngai	dian	—	pēlup	bulun
Lirong	āngai, tuai	dia	—	pulut	bulun
Long Pokun	āngai	diēn	pale-pulut	palūp	bulun
Ukit	makiap	jan	—	—	bulu
Bakatan	machap (makiap, ane) [munute]	jan	bēlēt-pulut	pulut	bulu
Kadayan	manau	monchai	agās-lakatan	pulot	bulu
Bekiau	manau	mensoi	agas-latan	pulut	bulu
Bisaya	mano (midu), magiduk †	(munchoi) [munsui] mubalut †	aga-pulut [semokot]	pulut	bulu
Tagal	mako	unchoi	—	—	bulu
Dalit	mogud	mausui	—	—	bulu
Kadasan	mugad, mogad	wasik, fasik	katol	—	—
Tampassuk	mamanau	—	—	—	bubul
Ida'an	manau, mangai, pagidu	ranggoi	—	pulut	alad
Lanun (1)	sumong	mapia	—	—	bumbul
Lanun (2)	lalakau	—	—	—	bumbul
Buludupi (1)	tunon	—	—	—	bulu
Buludupi (2)	mogad, tomidor	horon	—	pulut	—
Sulu	katoh, panau	maraiiau, madaiaiu	—	tāgok	bahīboh
Brunei Malay	(pergi)	bisai (baik)	pulut	gātah	ruma (bulu)
Sarawak Malay	pergi, pegi	bagus, baik	pulut	getah	bulu

NOTE.—Most of the words given for “gum” mean a “soft, sticky kind of rice.”

	81. <i>Hair of Head.</i>	82. <i>Hand.</i>	83. <i>Hard.</i>	84. <i>Head.</i>	85. <i>Hear.</i>
Kalabit	pok	tito	toab	uluh	kli, ningar
Bruang	pök	ucho	tëra	ulu	ningar
Balait.....	bök	cho	tuah	ulo	ningar
Tabun	bok	berpa-ijo (tichu)	kaiër	ulö	ningar
Adang	bok	tichu, palai	tua	ulu (uloh)	—
Trusan	bok [apuk]	lengan (palad) [pichok]	tuwo (matua) [mukatang]	ulu	uni (nengar)
Padas.....	abuk	kalindo	mukatang	ulu	—
Kajaman	bök	dap-lëngän	maiëng	ulau	dënga
Ba Mali.....	bök	agäm	maiëng	ulun	lënga
Rejang	ivok (iruok)	sakalan	mat (mao)	utok	ngalengo
Bok	bök	uju	maheng	ulun	neringa
Nibong	bok	uju	maing	ulun	ngeringo
Mankëta	buk	tongo	—	utak	—
Sibop	bök	agäm	maiëng	ulun	lini
Lirong	bok	agäm	maiëng	ulun	nëngir (nyelinga)
Long Pokun ..	bök	dalam-agam, dapap-agam	maiëng	ulün	ngëlini
Ukit	ivuk	kukum	kahai	utok	bakip
Bakatan.....	brutök (belutok) [bok]	tujo (longo)	kokop (makakop)	utök (ulok)	kringö
Kadayan	abok	löngön	ködo	ulu	kongo
Bekiau	abuk	longon	kodo	ulu	krongau
Bisaya	abok	lungön, kariam †	(pudau) [kadau] kodau,* mukadan †	ulu	krungau (ungau) korongo *
Tagal	abok	palar	kotog	ulu	kanonog
Dalit	abuk	tangan	—	ulu	—
Kadasan	abok	longon	kodau	—	hongau
Tampassuk ..	buok	langan	—	tulu	—
Ida'an	ulu, tabuk	palad	kadau	ulu	makinango
Lanun (1)	bok	lima	matagas	ulu	makanug
Lanun (2)	buoh	lima	—	ulu	—
Buludupi (1)..	buk	peh	—	ulu	—
Buludupi (2)..	abok	amplan	alang	hulu	moboong
Sulu	bühök	lima, päd-lima	ma-tras, ma-landoh (matigas)	ö	düngag, rüngag
Brunei Malay .	rämbut	tangän	käras	kapala	mendängar
Sarawak Malay	rambut	tangan	kras	pala (kapala)	mendëngar (dengar)

	86. <i>Here.</i>	87. <i>Hill.</i>	88. <i>Hook.</i>	89. <i>Hot.</i>	90. <i>House.</i>
Kalabit	inih	bodok	—	lao, mait-idang	ruma
Bruang	ini, tōnge	—	aud	lauū	ruma
Balait	ini	—	auūd	mait, idang	ruma
Tabun	tene	—	ahod	idang, mahet	ruma
Adang	dini	turud, murud	—	—	—
Trusan	meru [matangi]	(pekong)	auūd	laūk (idang) [malam]	ruma
Padas	liti	—	—	malāsu	baloi
Kajaman	ane	—	kaugwit	pana	levō
Ba Mali	tuēto	—	kauīt	pana	uma
Rejang	—	tugong	—	elo (blau)	lavu (levo)
Bok	sito	—	—	pete	lamin
Nibong	to	—	kauīt	pano	umō
Mankēta	—	—	—	—	labu
Sibop	teraito	—	kawīt	pite	omah
Lirong	takaito	(tokong)	kauīt	pana	uma
Long Pokun	tēkaito	—	kauīt	pana	omā, lamin
Ukit	—	tugong	—	kati	lavo
Bakatan	atiko (ati)	(tong) [bukit]	kauit	loa (melahu, lua)	lau (laulabu)
Kadayan	diti	—	kait	lasu	ālai
Bekiau	semok	—	kait	lasu	alai
Bisaya	[tior] ditio*, liti†	(bukit)	kaiēt	(lasu) malāsa†	alai, walai†
Tagal	—	nulu	—	prostulok	pagun
Dalit	—	—	—	malāsu	aloi
Kadasan	hid-te	nohlu	—	hasok	suhlab
Tampassuk	—	bukid	—	alasu	—
Ida'an	diti	bukid	—	lasu	sulap, lamin, walei
Lanun (1)	sika	palau, gunong	—	maiau	wali
Lanun (2)	—	palau	—	mayau	—
Buludupi (1)	—	bulud	—	panas	—
Buludupi (2)	—	buled, kudu	—	panas	waloi
Sulu	dī, di-ha-ini	būd	bīngīt, kāwil	pāso	bāi
Brunei Malay	sini, disini	—	pēmata	angkat	rumā
Sarawak Malay	sini, disini	bukit	kail	angkat, panas	rumah

	91. <i>How?</i>	92. <i>Husband.</i>	93. <i>Iron.</i>	94. <i>Kill.</i>	95. <i>Know.</i>
Kalabit	kapah	delaih-awan	belawan	matei	kli
Bruang	kapaia	—	blauän	amate	kële
Balait.....	mepa-ko	—	blawän	ngate	doi
Tabun	kapa (mepakor)	—	bāri	ngate	këli
Adang	(kudangpa)	—	belawan	(ngate)	(k'li)
Trusan	mepan-ko	(awan)	belauän [basui]	ngate (mate)	këli
Padas	—	—	basui	—	—
Kajaman	kopaliäng	—	malät	menapak	tevo
Ba Mali	ëok	—	sira	mëmatai	tiçhen
Rejang	—	ile	malat	mengovo	jam-tupu (jam)
Bok	jisëma	—	—	—	—
Nibong	kunëtok	—	sira	mematai	mejäm
Mankëta	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	angai-te'o	—	sira	matai	mëjäm
Lirong	ëo	(lakei)	sira	lämäte (perpatei)	disën, mëjäm (techan)
Long Pokun ..	käma	—	serä	mëmatai	tiçhen
Ukit	—	lolai	late	kavo	tau
Bakatan.....	—	(ale) [balum-kobo]	malät [basi]	kauwo (kabo)	betuwö (matiwo)
Kadayan	mana-ino	—	bäsi	mematai	pandai
Bekiau	muli-dumbo	—	bäsi	matai	pandei
Bisaya	[tanibo-kau]	(anu) [nyani]	(basi)	mematai	kito (pandai)
Tagal	—	inkuium, lukuium	besi	matoi	kito
Dalit	—	—	besi	—	—
Kadasan	bengku	—	wasi	patajon	apandaio
Tampassuk ..	—	asouwah	busi	—	—
Ida'an	—	kusei	besi, basi	sangat, meniangat	pandei, mila
Lanun (1)	—	karuma	putau	—	katauan
Lanun (2)	—	aki	putau	—	—
Buludupi (1)..	—	bano	busi	—	—
Buludupi (2)..	—	sawer	—	—	—
Sulu	biadien	ebāna	bāsī	būnoh	ingat, maka-ingat, maka-hāti, hāti
Brunei Malay	daimana	—	bäsi	bunö	tau
Sarawak Malay	bagimāna	laki	besi	bunoh	tau

	96. <i>Lake.</i>	97. <i>Land.</i>	98. <i>Large.</i>	99. <i>Leaf.</i>	100. <i>Leg.</i>
Kalabit	takong-rayah	tanā	rayah	daon	kukut, kukud
Bruang	tāka	—	aia	daun	beti
Balait	lagān	—	raya	dauñ	beti
Tabun	lagān	—	raiya	dahon	beti (ko'ud)
Adang	—	bawang	raya	daun	(kokod)
Trusan	lagān	(hana)	rayo [mayu]	dauun [dadanu]	wang-beti (kukud)
Padas.....	—	—	mayu	dadanu	—
Kajaman	bagwōng	—	ada	dauñ	bēti
Ba Mali.....	bauāng-ba	—	bio	daun	bēte
Rejang	—	tano	ayo	daun	beti
Bok	bawang	—	jāo	ujung-kayu	bēte
Nibong	bauāng	—	jau	daun	bēti
Mankēta	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	bauāng	—	bio	daun	bēte
Lirong	bauāng	(tana)	bio	daun	bēte
Long Pokun ..	bauang	—	biu	dauñ	bete
Ukit	—	tana	ajo	daun	bate
Bakatan	bauōng	(bila)	uwai	dauñ	betip
Kadayan	lōgōn	—	gaio	raun	tanōk
Bekiau	logon	—	gaio	raun	tānok
Bisaya	logon	(tana) [seruang] pagun*	gaio	dūn [ran] daun* ranu†	tunok (datis)
Tagal	—	tanah	maio	raun	betis
Dalit	—	—	megayu	daun	—
Kadatan	napitas	tindah	gajau	iaun	poōk
Tampassuk ..	—	—	tugaiuh	dahun	—
Ida'an	ranau	pagun	gaio, kagaio	raun	—
Lanun (1)	—	igud	mala	raun	—
Lanun (2)	—	—	malah	raun	—
Buludupi (1) ..	—	—	agaio	daun	—
Buludupi (2) ..	—	—	—	antoh	bitis
Sulu	lānau, dānau	lopa	dākolah, māslūg	dāhūn	betis, pāhā, sīkī
Brunei Malay .	loāgan	—	bāsar, raya	daun	lāmak-bātis
Sarawak Malay	dānau, tasek	darat	besar, raya	daun	betis, kaki

NOTE: The words for "leg" = calf (Malay *betis*) in most of the examples.

	101. <i>Lime.</i>	102. <i>Lip.</i>	103. <i>Live.</i>	104. <i>Liver</i>	105. <i>Louse.</i>
Kalabit	kapor	bibir	ulun, mulun	ate	kutoh
Bruang	palu	bibir	mulun	ate	kut u
Balait	kapor	bibir	mulon	ate	kutō
Tabun	kapor	bibir	mulon	ate	kuto
Adang	—	(bibir)	—	—	—
Trusan	apo	kulit-munong, bibir	mulūn	ate	kutu (gagat)
Padas	—	—	—	—	kutu
Kajaman	lā	bevē	morip	atai	gutau
Ba Mali	kapon	bive	morip	atai	koto
Rejang	beneo (benyo)	bong-musu	morip	ete	gutu
Bok	apōn	ulēt-ūjun	murip	ātai	gutau
Nibong	apō-sapa	bivi	—	atai	kutun
Mankēta	—	—	mōrip	—	—
Sibop	apor	bēve	morep	atai	kuto
Lirong	apor	bēve (birei)	murip	atai	kuto
Long Pokun	apor-sēpa	beve	morēp	atai	koton
Ukit	kapu	muju	morip	atoi	kutu
Bakatan	apo	mōmoi (lingil-bawa)	morip	atoi	kutō
Kadayan	apau	munong	iau	ngkaiiau	kutu
Bekiau	apau	bibir	iau	kaiau	gutu
Bisaya	apau (apu)	bibin (bibir)	iau (lau) [eau]	lakaiau (enkaiau)	gutu (gagat)
Tagal	—	lumpit	ayah	—	—
Dalit	—	—	—	—	kutu
Kadasan	apu	numung	mijan	—	—
Tampassuk	—	—	niau	—	—
Ida'an	—	mumong	—	—	—
Lanun (1)	—	—	—	—	—
Lanun (2)	—	—	ouyagouyag	—	—
Buludupi (1)	—	—	alun	—	—
Buludupi (2)	apog	—	—	—	—
Sulu	bāngkit	hēgad-simud	bōhē	—	kūtu
Brunei Malay	kapur	bibir	hidup	hati	kutu
Sarawak Malay	kapor	bibir	hidup	hati	kutu

	106. <i>Maggot.</i>	107. <i>Male.</i>	108. <i>Mankind.</i>	109. <i>Many.</i>	110. <i>Mat.</i>
Kalabit	—	delaih	mulun, buror (ida)	mula	pin
Bruang	ulad	delāi	lēmulon	mula	pīn
Balait	ohāt	delai	lemulōn	mulak	ugam
Tabun	ulād	lahe	lēmulon (da')	balok	ugām
Adang	—	—	—	mulamula	—
Trusan	ulād	delai [ngkuyong]	lemulun (dulun) [damulun]	balok	ogam (ugang)
Padas	—	ngkuyong	ulun	—	—
Kajaman	teā	dēlae	linau	buna	pan
Ba Mali	ulēt	laki	kēlunan	pina	mat
Rejang	—	ale (ele)	linau	(awat)	kuau [u]
Bok	—	lakōi	kālunan [ulun]	—	—
Nibong	ulāt	lake	kēlunan	pina	mā
Mankēta	—	tāla	lino	—	—
Sibop	ulat	lakē	kēlunan [ulun]	pina	—
Lirong	ulat	lakai	kēlunān	pina	ogāt
Long Pokun	ulēt	lakai	kēlunān	pumina	māt
Ukit	—	lolei	doh	—	tusu
Bakatan	ulet	alei [ele]	rō	ungāt	jali
Kadayan	giūk	mianeī	jilama	suang	ikām
Bekiau	giok	amiangai	jilama	suang	ikām
Bisaya	giūk	manai (mianai)	jati-jelamā, ulan †	[suang]	ikām
Tagal	—	lukuium	lukuium	—	apin
Dali	—	mianeī	ulun	—	ikam
Kadasan	—	kusai	uhlun, ohlun, uhlu	ogumo	ikam
Tampassuk	—	kosei	tulun	—	ikam
Ida'an	—	kusei, ngulun	kadayan	gamo, sapo	tikam
Lanun (1)	—	—	mama	madākal	dumpas
Lanun (2)	—	mama	ton	—	dumpas
Buludupi (1)	—	kosei	ulun	—	sērah
Buludupi (2)	—	—	kohe, ulun, labo	—	—
Sulu	ūd	ūsog, mandangan	tāu	ma-tāud	hānig, bāloi
Brunei Malay	giuk	laki	jilama	banyak	tikar
Sarawak Malay	ulat	laki	mēnusia	banyak	tikar

	111. <i>Mat.</i>	112. <i>Mat.</i>	113. <i>Milk.</i>	114. <i>Moon.</i>	115. <i>Morning.</i>
Kalabit	—	—	rata	bulan	lekedang-muka
Bruang	pĭn-lampit	pĭn-dari	pā-rata	bulan	lāgāchang
Balait	ugam-basong	lapit	rata-ite	bulan	mukamuka
Tabun	ugam-halos	lampit	ba-rata	bulan	temukai
Adang	—	—	—	bulan	kamuka
Trusan	lampoit [lampit]	basong	ba-rata	bulan	diakaiār
Padas.....	lampit	—	—	bulan	—
Kajaman	lapit	gwai	liāng-ětě	bulan	ngevun
Ba Mali.....	lapit	pĕloto	ba-ěte	bĕlilek	jika
Rejang	—	—	—	bulan	—
Bok	—	—	ba-ěte	bulan	nivun
Nibong	lāpit	rako	bo-ėti	bililĕk	saput
Mankĕta	—	—	—	yungat	—
Sibop	lampit	—	ba-ete	blilek	saput
Lirong	māt	lāpit	ba-tĕte	bĕlileāk	saput
Long Pokun ..	ma-lapit	—	ba-ėti	bĕlileāk	saput
Ukit	—	—	—	bulan	—
Bakatan	jali-lampit	jali-jan	ba-bawŭh (u)	bulan	masok (alau)
Kadayan	ikam-basong	lampit	aig-atas	bulan	sambut
Bekiau	lampit	ikām-basong	aig-susu	bulan	sambat
Bisaya	lampit	ikam-wai	aik-susu	bulan	wanawa [parei], bukat-adau *
Tagal	—	—	—	bulan	—
Dalit	—	—	—	bulan	—
Kadasan	—	—	faig-do-susu	fuhlan	—
Tampassuk ..	—	—	—	tulan	—
Ida'an	tahap	—	gatas	ulan	suab-nakapia
Lanun (1)	—	—	—	ulan	mapĭta
Lanun (2)	—	—	—	ulan	—
Buludupi (1) ..	—	—	—	bulan	—
Buludupi (2) ..	—	—	—	bulan	sosuab
Sulu	bŭras	—	gatas	bŭlan	māināt, mahinat
Brunei Malay .	t. lampit	t. klasa	aing-susu	bulan	sĕmbat
Sarawak Malay	t. lampit	t. klasa	ayer-susu	bulan	pagi

	116. <i>Mosquito.</i>	117. <i>Moss.</i>	118. <i>Mother.</i>	119. <i>Mouth.</i>	120. <i>Name.</i>
Kalabit	namok	—	sina	taang	ngadan
Bruang	tukōng	lumut	sīne	tahang	ngadān
Balait	tukong	lumōt	sina	tāng	nadan
Tabun	tukong	lumot	tina (ina)	tahāng	ada
Adang	tokong (ritāk)	—	(tinan)	tang	—
Trusan	tukong	lumut	ino (timan)	munong (nabuput)	yadān
Padas	(tugung) namok	—	bina	[tahang] kabang	(ugadan) —
Kajaman	tělā	lumut	inān	bā	ārā
Ba Mali.....	pagau	lumot	ina	ujun	narān
Rejang	nyamok	—	ne	bava (muso)	ngaran
Bok	—	ōmot	tinen	ujun	narān
Nibong	pekāt	lumut	tinen	ujun	ngarān
Mankēta	—	—	—	mulut	—
Sibop	yūng	lumut	inan	ujun	narān
Lirong	pagau(jamok)	lumut	ina	ujun	narān (ngaran)
Long Pokun ..	pekāt	lumut	ina	ujun	narān
Ukit	nyamok,tungo	—	avin	bava	aran!
Bakatan.....	nyamok	lumut	ina (inan) [inai]	baua [bawa]	ngaro
Kadayan	gaio	gulugut	inā	kabang	nggahan
Bekiau	kliās	gēlukut	indu	kabang	ngaran
Bisaya	klias-gaio, kalias,* namok †	lumut [gelugut]	indu (ina)	kabang (namut)	narān (ngaran)
Tagal	lamok	—	ina	kabang	mungetang
Dalit	kalias	—	ina	kabang	—
Kadasan	namuk	—	—	kabang	ngasan
Tampassuk ..	takong	—	—	kabang	—
Ida'an	sisit	rangilut	ina	kabang	narān
Lanun (1)	—	—	ina	ngari	—
Lanun (2)	ranggit	—	ina	ngori	—
Buludupi (1)..	namok	—	ina	babpa	—
Buludupi (2)..	namog	—	ina	—	—
Sulu	hिलam	lumūt	inah, indong	simud	ingān
Brunei Malay .	rangit	blukut	mama	mulut	dama
Sarawak Malay	nyamok	lumut	ma, ibu	mulut	nama

	121. <i>Navel.</i>	122. <i>Near.</i>	123. <i>Neck.</i>	124. <i>New.</i>	125. <i>Night.</i>
Kalabit	puat	munang	tuak	broh	leham
Bruang	puad	—	—	baru	mālām
Balait	puōd	memunang	—	bāru	malām
Tabun	puad	mero(munung)	—	baro	malām
Adang	—	monāng (munung)	—	baro	racham
Trusan	puād	meru	(pudak) [liog]	baru	malām [mora-chapchan]
Padas	—	—	liau	—	dundum
Kajaman	pusēt	dēken	—	bahu	malām
Ba Mali	puchet, puset	—	—	mariēng	nerum, dērum
Rejang	puet	(dēkin)	tagok	(uva)	malom
Bok	pusēt	—	—	—	merūm
Nibong	puset	dāni	—	marēng	merām
Mankēta	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	pusād	—	—	mareng	taup
Lirong	pusāt (puchat)	—	(batok)	mariēng	ālam
Long Pokun ..	pusēt	dāni	—	mareng	malām
Ukit	puset	—	to	—	malom
Bakatan	pwēt	murō (deteri-manjo)	—	wă (uwa)	malām
Kadayan	pusand	kuku-lemikan	—	agu	ntuōng
Bekiau	pusod	semok	—	agu	mentuōng
Bisaya	pusat (pusud)	[samok]	(ipus), liau †	[agu]	pūtong (potung) [mentuong], jutung*
Tagal	alip	—	lio	—	lundam
Dalit	—	—	liog	—	autuong
Kadatan	—	semok	hliom	fagu	sodob
Tampassuk ...	—	—	—	—	sudop
Ida'an	pusat	sāmak, sāmok	lio	wago	sedap
Lanun (1)	—	maube	—	bagu	magabi
Lanun (2)	—	—	—	—	magabi
Buludupi (1) ..	—	—	—	—	gāpi
Buludupi (2) ..	—	—	—	—	awai
Sulu	pūsud	masūk, ārāig, sampig	leūg, lēheg	bāgū	dūm
Brunei Malay .	pusāt	hampir, dekat	(leher)	bāharu	malam
Sarawak Malay	pusāt	hampir, dekat	(leher)	baru	malam

	126. <i>Nipple.</i>	127. <i>No.</i>	128. <i>Nose.</i>	129. <i>Now.</i>	130. <i>Old.</i>
Kalabit	—	naam	idong	na-kinih	ngrad
Bruang	bua-ěte	—	ichong	kini	narad
Balait	bu-ete	—	ichong	nipilen	dalumra
Tabun	bu-ite	mō, laiān (la)	songet	veto (?)	merar
Adang	—	(nam)	—	nāpā	maun
Trusan	bu-ete	[nām]	sungit (ichong) [isong]	—	merār
Padas.....	—	kalu	adong	—	—
Kajaman	lēgwā-ětě	ata	urōng	tupu-ini	těbuso
Ba Mali.....	bua-ete	—	ungit	dauněto	mukun
Rejang	—	āng	urong	—	tokan, mango
Bok	bua-ete	[bi]	rong	urito	—
Nibong	semua-eti	—	ōngin	lonito	mukun
Mankēta	—	—	rung	—	—
Sibop	bua-ete	[abi]	ungět	dāp, selai-ěto	mukun
Lirong	bu-ětia	—	ungit	selai-ěto	mukun
Long Pokun ..	bua-ėti	—	ongit	salau-ito, salau-ina	mokun
Ukit	—	—	urung	—	—
Bakatan	mata-wūh	di	ōrōng	(ah)	ōtokě (matui, toke)
Kadayan	ume-susu	andi	adong	ila	lematuo
Bekiau	munong-susu	—	adūng	—	tuō
Bisaya	kabang-susu [rumput-susu]	[angap], ūnjob,* kaisa †	adong	[kita], kila *	[uan], laid,* matuo,* kaka *
Tagal	—	—	arong	—	—
Dalit	—	unjap	orong	—	—
Kadasan	—	amok	adung	inu	mohoing, abufai
Tampassuk ..	—	—	nirong	—	—
Ida'an	—	eiso	tadong	kirakira	laid, kito, laiing, laiad
Lanun (1)	—	da	ngirong	amei	matei-děn
Lanun (2)	—	—	nirong	—	—
Buludupi (1) ..	—	—	irong	—	—
Buludupi (2) ..	—	—	hendong	—	—
Sulu	pungau-duruh	wāi, di	ilong	bi-h'aun, hēn-dūn	mās, mālās, logai
Brunei Malay	mulut-susu	nada (dada)	hidong	sakarang	tuāh
Sarawak Malay	ujong-susu	[tidak, enda]	idong	sekarang	buah, lama

	131. <i>Open</i> (v.)	132. <i>Paddle</i> (n.)	133. <i>Path</i> .	134. <i>Pig</i> (<i>Tame</i>).	135. <i>Pig</i> (<i>Wild</i>).
Kalabit	—	pedō, buei	dalan	brak	bakar
Bruang	memög	běchai	dalan	bărăk	baka
Balait	tanga	pedo	dalan	brāk	bāka
Tabun	mukap (oukab)	pedō	dalan	barak	baha
Adang	ngukab (oukab)	—	—	barak	baka
Trusan	muka	pedau (bueh)	lan [dalun]	běrak	bahā (bakar)
Padas	—	—	dalan	basing	—
Kajaman	měka	pěla	yilo	bavu-levo	bavui-sănă
Ba Mali	moka	pěla	jilo	buin	baboi
Rejang	—	basai	batan-uan	bavoi (babui)	—
Bok	—	pěla	jalan	idok	na [bakas]
Nibong	muko	bezai	jalan	buin	kaan
Manketa	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	mobai	becha, besa	jilo	boin	baboi [bakas]
Lirong	měšək	becha, besa	jilo (jelor)	buin	baboi (mabui)
Long Pokun ..	mobai	bechai, besai	jilo	boin	maboi
Ukit	—	mōlo	tadong	bavui	—
Bakatan	mukō (ukah)	polō (pulo)	anūn	bahoi-lau (bauwi)	boi-talūn
Kadayan	ngalangat	basi	lengayo	bauwi	amō
Bekiau	muka	brāsi	tunga-lalan	bāūui	ramo
Bisaya	ukăp [nuakap] bika*	pengayu	tengaio, langgaio*, lalan†	bowi, baubi*, baiot	lamo (ramu)
Tagal	—	kabil	dalan	ulak	—
Dalit	—	—	lalan	—	ramu
Kadasan	sebon	gumajong	alunalun, jahlan	bogok	bakas
Tampassuk ..	—	gagauh	—	boguk	bakas
Ida'an	—	—	ralan	—	bakas
Lanun (1)	—	—	malakau	babui	—
Lanun (2)	—	—	—	babui	—
Buludupi (1) ..	—	purah	—	boui	bakas
Buludupi (2) ..	—	guūd	—	kalos	—
Sulu	ūkăi, ūkab	būgsai	lavan dān	baboi	—
Brunei Malay .	buka [aurok]	pěngayu	pějelanăn [alunalun]	bai	bai-utan
Sarawak Malay	buka	pengayo	jeraia, alunalun	babi	babi-utan

	136. <i>Pinch</i> (v)	137. <i>Placenta, Womb.</i>	138. <i>Plank.</i>	139. <i>Plant</i> (v)	140. <i>Pot.</i>
Kalabit	—	—	bengar	—	angai
Bruang	ngətäl	ara-anak	bəngar	tanam	—
Balait.....	ngetäl	pu-anak	bengar	lēbu	—
Tabun	ngater	tapuat	bengar	nibu-buă	—
Adang	—	—	—	—	—
Trusan	ngatil	bempa (?)	bengar	nibu	(belanga)
Padas.....	—	—	—	—	—
Kajaman	mete	sal-anak	bowōng-tenggan	mula	—
Ba Mali.....	nikum	sala-anak	açho	mola	—
Rejang	—	(eten)	—	tuvu	koren
Bok	—	bětukün	—	mula	—
Nibong	nyəkum	salō-anak	tapi	mulă	—
Mankēta	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	nyipeng	sal-anak	tape	mula	—
Lirong	mēbi	sal-anak	jăka	mulă	(pachu)
Long Pokun ..	nyəkum	sal-anak	tape	mulă	—
Ukit	—	—	—	—	kurun
Bakatan	měnyuit	—	tau	tanām	—
Kadayan	ngadūt	tabuni	papan	menanām	—
Bekiau	mengadut	tabuni	papan	bukabun	—
Bisaya	ngugot [minyik]	tamuni	dinding	nanām	(blanga)
Tagal	—	—	—	—	belanga
Dalit	—	—	—	—	—
Kadasan	—	—	papan	—	balanga, jaupohan
Tampassuk ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ida'an	—	—	—	mengasuk	kuran
Lanun (1)....	—	—	—	—	—
Lanun (2)....	—	—	—	—	—
Buludupi (1)..	—	—	—	—	—
Buludupi (2)..	—	—	—	—	butak, kubok
Sulu	gipit-an, hubut-an	kandāng	digpi	tīanam, tānam	anglit, bānga
Brunei Malay .	kubit	tabuni	papan	tanām	[blani, epong, benukal, langong]
Sarawak Malay	kubit, pichit	tamuně [tembuni]	papan	tanam	(priuk, terenang)

	141. <i>Prawn.</i>	142. <i>Rafter.</i>	143. <i>Rain.</i>	144. <i>Rat.</i>	145. <i>Red.</i>
Kalabit	udang	—	mudan	labō	sia
Bruang	udang	lārar	udan	blabo	sia
Balait	udang	lara	mudan	rabo	sia
Tabun	udang	karar	mudan	labo	sia
Adang	—	—	mudan	labō	sia
Trusan	udang	rara	mudan (udan)	labo	siā (masir)
Padas	sasangan	—	ruanang	lano	malia
Kajaman ...	urang	kaçhau	ujan	blavau	jiliëk
Ba Maḷi	urang	kaçhau	ta	blëmo	bali
Rejang	—	—	usan	glavau	mengan
Bok	—	kasau	taë	musing	bala
Nibong	orāng	kasau	tō	blëmo	balo
Mankëta	—	—	mabut	blabut	—
Sibop	urang	kaso	ima	blëmo	bala
Lirong	urang	kasau	ëma (ima)	blëmo	bāla
Long Pokun ..	ōrang	kasau	ëma	blëmo	bala
Ukit	—	—	lojot	musing	beheng
Bakatan	suāt	kasau	nūjūt (lanjut) [lujut]	blabut (belauo, chit) [blanwan]	rarang (arangarang)
Kadayan	gipān	kasau	āsām	lauo	agang
Bekiau	gipān	kasau	rasām	lauwo	ragang
Bisaya	legala [intudek] tentudik,* sasangan †	kayu-alai [akit]	kasām (rasam)	tikut [tikus] lano †	(ragang) [agang] maragang †
Tagal	—	—	ngulu	kalam	alia
Dalit	siar	—	rasam	tikus	malagang
Kadasan	—	—	jesam	ikus	oigang
Tampassuk ..	—	—	rasam	tikus	—
Ida'an	—	—	rasam	ikus	rajang
Lanun (1)	—	—	—	ria, dumpau	marega
Lanun (2)	—	—	uran	riah	—
Buludupi (1) ..	—	—	uran	sikut	—
Buludupi (2) ..	pasan	—	uran	tikus	miang
Sulu	ūlang, ūrang	kāsauh	ūlan	ambāu	pūla, lāg
Brunei Malay .	nggala (siar)	kasau	ujan	tikus	mira [kalas]
Sarawak Malay	udang	kasau(kaso)	hujan	tikus	mira

	146. <i>Rice</i> (<i>Husked</i>).	147. <i>Rice</i> (<i>Unhusked</i>).	148. <i>River</i> .	149. <i>Root</i> .	150. <i>Rope</i> .
Kalabit	bra	padei	pa (arōr)	ramut	talih
Bruang	bra	pade	pa	war-kayu	nupar
Balait	bras	pade	pa	ramu-kayo	upar
Tabun	bra	pade	arur	war, lamot	opar (lupar)
Adang	bra	—	pa (arōr)	war	(lupar)
Trusan	brā	pade	arur [lungei]	war (urat) [bakag]	upar (kalat)
Padas	bagas	bilod	lungei	bakag	—
Kajaman	ba	parai	sungai	iaka	talei
Ba Mali	bilēt	parai	sungai, laut	laka-kayu	tali
Rejang	(ba)	(pare)	unge	oka	kakulu
Bok	—	—	ba	uvap	—
Nibong	bilēt	parai	bō	aka-kayu	tāli
Mankēta	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	bilit	parai	sūngai	laka-kayu	tali
Lirong	bilēt	pārai	ba (sungai)	lakat-kayu (amut)	tali
Long Pokun ..	bilit	parai	sungai	lakat	tali
Ukit	—	—	sunge	oka	taraki
Bakatan	bēlēt (benai)[baa]	parei	bila [bilan]	ōkā [urat]	tali
Kadayan	agās	parai	bauāng	akau, amut	tali
Bekiau	agas	parai	bauang	akau	tali
Bisaya	agās, wagas †	parai, hōd †	bauang, bawan †	akau (amut), wakan †	tali (kalat)
Tagal	—	—	siang-brok	bekat	mital
Dalit	wagas	parai	barwan	—	—
Kadasan	fagas	pahi	—	fakan	tahli, kalat
Tampassuk ..	wagas	—	bawang	gamut	—
Ida'an	agas, wagas	—	bawang	gamut	tōgis
Lanun (1)	bēgas	ilau	—	—	—
Lanun (2)	bugas	—	lawas-aig	wagan	—
Buludupi (1) ..	būgkas	—	lung	pasuog-kayu	—
Buludupi (2) ..	wagas	parai	sunggei	—	—
Sulu	bras, bugas	pāi	sōbah	gāmut, akag	lūbid
Brunei Malay .	bāras	padi	sungai (lungei)	akar-kayu	[kalat]
Sarawak Malay	bras	padi	sungei	akar kayu (akar, urat)	tali

	151. <i>Sago.</i>	152. <i>Sail (n.)</i>	153. <i>Salt (n.)</i>	154. <i>Sand.</i>	155. <i>Scratch (v.)</i>
Kalabit	kebiah, kenangan	—	tuchu	bada	ngarau
Bruang	—	—	ucho	bādar	ngaro
Balait	—	—	tucho	bada	ngēūkam
Tabun	—	—	tucho	bada	nēkam
Adang	—	—	—	—	—
Trusan	(nanga)	(lamaiat) [layag]	tēcho (tuchu)	bada	nekam (ngaro)
Padas.....	—	layag	usi	—	—
Kajaman	—	—	siyā	kērei	umanyau
Ba Mali.....	—	—	uḥen	ait	ngerīp
Rejang	sago	pado	usen	aiet	gamaio
Bok	—	—	usēn	rit	ngarep
Nibong	—	—	osen	āit	mengrēp
Mankēta	—	—	benas	—	—
Sibop	—	—	uchēn	ait	ngrep
Lirong	(dalor)	—	uihen (uchen)	ait	ngērēp
Long Pokun ..	—	—	uḥen	ait	ngerēp
Ukit	alo	molang	jio	bāra	majo
Bakatan	—	—	ijo	blatā	maio
Kadayan	—	—	usān	agīs	mengau
Bekiau	—	—	usān	agīs	mengau
Bisaya	(natok)	(larai), layag †	(usi)[uchan], uson *	pasin (pasir) [krasit]	(ngarus)
Tagal	kubia	layer	masin	pulu	atol
Dalit	—	—	usun	—	—
Kadatan	umbijau	hlajak	—	ogis	—
Tampassuk ..	—	—	āsīn	—	—
Ida'an	—	—	silan	ōgis	—
Lanun (1)	—	—	timus	—	—
Lanun (2)	—	—	timus	—	—
Buludupi (1)..	—	—	tagai	—	—
Buludupi (2)..	—	—	masin	agis	—
Sulu	sāni, lūmbīa	lāyag	āsīn	buhangin	kamas, kaskas
Brunei Malay .	rembia, lamunta	larai *	sira	krāsīk	garu, gata
Sarawak Malay	(mulong, lemanta, sagu)	(layer)	garām, masin	pasir	garu

NOTES : Sarawak Malay *mulong*, *rembia* = sago palm, *lemanta* = raw sago, *sagu* = sago prepared for food, pearl sago.

Murut *layag* = sail, is conjectural from v. *lumayag* = to sail.

Sarawak Malay *garam* = salt, *masin* = salt taste.

	156. <i>Sea.</i>	157. <i>Season, Year.</i>	158. <i>See.</i>	159. <i>Sell.</i>	160. <i>Shark.</i>
Kalabit	bangat, pa-rayah (lau'ūd)	—	niar (mawan)	breh-mlih	—
Bruang	bāngāt	che-lak	engnar	mre	—
Balait	dile	lak	niar	mre	—
Tabun	pa-nanap	lak	ngupo	mre-bēli	—
Adang	pa-nawap (lau'ūd)	—	(mawan)	—	—
Trusan	munādi (pa-raia) [laud]	lak	upo (melagang)	mere-bēli	yiū
Padas	bugus	—	—	—	—
Kajaman	bāngāt	tauñ	mira	mētek	—
Ba Mali	bangat	omă	mēchăn	băt	—
Rejang	leva	—	mare	—	yiū
Bok	bangēd	taun	nāt	pēbēle	—
Nibong	bangāt	oman	mēnat	băt	—
Mankēta	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	bă'ai	omăn	mēchan	kēchua	—
Lirong	ba'ai (bangat)	omăn	mēchan	na	—
Long Pokun ..	bangat, ba'ai	omăn	miçhen	băt	—
Ukit	iva	—	ipo	—	ijanaio
Bakatan	ivē (kala) [pasik]	tauñ	menyinēng (mipo)	komōli	—
Kadayan	bangluăn	taun	mengintong	pābali	—
Bekiau	laut	tauñ	mintong	pebāli	—
Bisaya	tasik, saba (laut), lisaba †	lilik [taun]	intong (pitu) [mapong] lintong*	māli	(iu)
Tagal	siang-maio	—	gilong	—	iyu
Dalit	lautan	—	—	—	—
Kadasan	sala	—	atangan, ontongon	tan-on	—
Tampassuk ..	laud	—	—	—	—
Ida'an	rahat	—	magintong	taranan	—
Lanun (1)	kaludan	—	ilai	—	—
Lanun (2)	katudan	—	—	—	—
Buludupi (1) ..	pasang	—	—	—	—
Buludupi (2) ..	—	taon	—	—	—
Sulu	dāgat	musim, tāhūn	kīta	pūg-bī	kāitan
Brunei Malay .	lautan	musim, taun	mēlihat	menjual	—
Sarawak Malay	lautan (laut)	musim, taun	mliat (melihat)	menjual	(iyu)

	161. <i>Sit.</i>	162. <i>Skin.</i>	163. <i>Sky.</i>	164. <i>Sleep.</i>	165. <i>Small.</i>
Kalabit	tudor	anit	langit	rudap	iiit
Bruang	tudor	anit	langit	udap	diēt
Balait	tudo	anit	langit	rudap	ihit
Tabun	tudo	anet	langit	rudap	diid
Adang	—	kubil	(langit)	(rudap)	madi
Trusan	tudo (tudur)	anit (kubit) [tobil]	langit	rudap [modop]	iēt [madari]
Padas	—	kongkong	—	madop	bobodok, kachia
Kajaman	ungō	kārau	lau	melut	yau
Ba Mali	mēnyun	kolit	langit	pegān	jiēk
Rejang	murong	enit	langit	turui	isut
Bok	moko	—	lanyet	pegān	si'ik
Nibong	menyun	kolit	langit	pegān	siēk
Mankēta	—	kulit	—	matorui	makatko
Sibop	madōng	kolit	langit	pegān	domēt
Lirong	mēnyun	kolit	langit	pegān	jiēk
Long Pokun	mēnyun	kōlit	langit	pegān	jiēk
Ukit	muruk	anit	avun	turui	isi
Bakatan	mūrūk	kulit	langēt	maturoi	isit (isi)
Kadayan	kūkō	kulit	adau	modap	diok
Bekiau	ūku	kulit	adau	mēdāp	diok
Bisaya	kuko [kukuk]	kulit, kongkong†	langit (adau)	mudup	diok, kanak †
Tagal	enturong	kungkong	limbun	olong	limut
Dalit	—	—	—	modap	—
Kadasan	mekau	kuhlit	afan	modop	nineh, aninek
Tampassuk	—	kulit	langgit	mangudop	akuroh
Ida'an	mirikau	kulit	—	modop	kore
Lanun (1)	muntud	—	—	tumurug	meitu
Lanun (2)	—	opis	langgit	makaturog	maitu
Buludupi (1)	—	kulit	langit	turug	aitoi
Buludupi (2)	mogom	—	bulinton	kamahap	—
Sulu	lingkūd	pāis	lāngit	ma-tōg	asivī, manahut
Brunei Malay	dudok	kulit	langit	tidor	damit [ranik]
Sarawak Malay	dudok	kulit	langit	tidor	kēchil

	166. <i>Smoke.</i>	167. <i>Snake.</i>	168. <i>So.</i>	169. <i>Soft.</i>	170. <i>Sour.</i>
Kalabit	ripun	chelangoi, lipa	—	laia (liar)	mecham, laam
Bruang	rapun	sangwi	—	laiă	laăm
Balait	rapun	benalăn	mengiko	laia	meçham
Tabun	apon (rabfun)	lipa	—	laiě	mesum
Adang	rapun	mampa	—	leia (liar)	—
Trusan	pun-apoi (rimpun) [lisun]	lipo (malipa) [kukus]	[koang-dagino]	laiă (malaiia)	măsam (melam) [bualum]
Padas	lisun	nipo	koang-dagino	malujat	ausam
Kajaman	togŭn	nyipă	kinan	lěmă	çham
Ba Mali.....	sap	turök	—	mero	meçham
Rejang	tugun	esai	—	loma	moöm
Bok	sap	jĩmulai	—	lemo	masŭm
Nibong	sap	asěn, těrök	—	blemo	meçhăm
Mankĕta	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	săp	aten	—	blemo	měcham
Lirong	çhap	nĭpa	—	lěmō (meror)	mēsăm (mecham)
Long Pokun ..	çhap	asěn	—	blemō	mēsăm, mĕchăm
Ukit	tugun	asai	—	lukau	masom
Bakatan.....	tōn (sun)	asai [punganim]	—	maroi (meluko)	masăm
Kadayan	lesŭn	lanut	manino	lămi	mănchăm
Bekiau	lĭsun	lanut	—	limi	mensam
Bisaya	(lisun)	lanut, nipo †	[niongoyo], manu †	(lambut) [lasok] maluyat †	(musam), ausam †
Tagal	inchut	kor	—	lami	asanu
Dalit	lisun	—	miano	—	unsom
Kadasan	klisun	uhlanu, uhlanut	bengkaă	malus	monsom
Tampassuk ..	—	bulanot	—	—	—
Ida'an	lisun	lanut	inka-i	lumi	onsam
Lanun (1)	bul	nipai	—	melemak	—
Lanun (2)	—	nipei	—	—	—
Buludupi (1) ..	—	ulang	—	—	—
Buludupi (2) ..	—	ulan	—	lum	—
Sulu	aso	hăs	demikĭan	lŭnuk, hablo, buyog	maslŭm, pukat
Brunei Malay .	ăsap	ular	damiatu	lămbut [lechak]	măsam (asam) [bangas]
Sarawak Malay	asap	ular	bagitu	lĕmbut	masam (asam)

	171. <i>Speak.</i>	172. <i>Spear.</i>	173. <i>Spit.</i>	174. <i>Spittle.</i>	175. <i>Stand.</i>
Kalabit	pekaroh	buchor, klibor (lebu)	licha	aka (lēcha)	mudor
Bruang	karo	—	—	—	mudur
Balait.....	puburē	—	—	—	mudor
Tabun	pebure	(bākōu)	—	—	mudor
Adang	—	(gaman)	—	aka (lēcha)	—
Trusan	pebure (buri)	(gaman) [bangkau]	(nglicha)	(aka) [tiowag]	mudor (tupad)
Padas	—	bangkau	—	tiowag	—
Kajaman	pobā	—	—	—	nekariāng
Ba Mali	vēa	—	—	—	dāng
Rejang	ploe	latap	jula	jula	makaring
Bok	pane	—	—	—	nēkēdiāng
Nibong	peā	—	—	—	pejāk
Mankēta	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	panē	—	—	—	jāk, dēng
Lirong	panē (paneir, miya)	(atap)	(jula)	(sungai-jula)	jāk
Long Pokun ..	pea, panē	—	—	—	jāk
Ukit	tavat	natop	monong	onong	kakaring
Bakatan.....	palōi (pelabu)	(bangong) [ating]	—	(danum-jela)	mekaring (manakaring)
Kadayan	tuntut	—	—	—	makakat
Bekiau	betuntut	—	—	—	kakat
Bisaya	tuntun (tuntut) betuntut*	(bangkau), andewan †	(bejimpi) [gunpe]	(akau) [ayer-kliau] jimpi,*jula†	kakat
Tagal	ragu	nura	entigor	entigor	tumol
Dalit	—	bangkau	—	—	—
Kadasan	boōs	—	—	—	—
Tampassuk ..	—	andus	—	—	—
Ida'an	boras	andus	—	luja	mindahau
Lanun (1)	taroh	bangkau	—	—	tumatindug
Lanun (2)	—	bangkon	—	—	—
Buludupi (1)..	—	bujak	—	—	—
Buludupi (2).	uni, mano	—	—	—	mude
Sulu	pāmong, kūno, long, na-pūnga	bujak, binangkau	mūg-lūrah	lūrah	tin ^g , tāmindug
Brunei Malay .	krāpāk	(bujak)	—	(ludah)	bēdiri
Sarawak Malay	bertutor, chakap	(lembing, tumbak, sangko)	(berludah)	(ayer-ludah)	berdiri

	176. <i>Star.</i>	177. <i>Stay.</i>	178. <i>Steal.</i>	179. <i>Stone.</i>	180. <i>Sugar-cane.</i>
Kalabit	ketuan	udu (n'ait)	menō	batoh	tepoh
Bruang	bituën	—	meno	nupar	tēpo
Balait	bitoän	—	menao	upar	tēpo
Tabun	getuän (bituan)	(udcho)	menō	opar (batu)	tēpo
Adang	gatuan (bituan)	(udcho, n'ait)	—	batu	—
Trusan	getuän (gitiran)	(uka)	menau	upar (batu)	tēpo
	[motititiu]				(tampu)
Padas.....	motitiu	—	—	—	—
Kajaman	katoën	—	menyëkau	batu	tëbau
Ba Mali.....	kënuai	—	mekau	batu	tëbo
Rejang	batuan (letuan)	mengo	—	batu	tovu
Bok	kälänuhai	—	nekaö	batō	tëbo
Nibong	kënuai	—	menakau	batu	tëbu
Mankëta	bituen	—	—	batu	—
Sibop	kënuai	—	makau	batu	tëbö
Lirong	kënotët (kenutip)	(moko)	mekau	batu	tëbo
Long Pokun ..	kënuai	—	mëkau	batō	tëbo
Ukit	betoen	ite	—	batu	tovo
Bakatan	bëtuën (letuen)	—	nyiko	batō	toho
Kadayan	metiön	—	nakau	batu	täbu
Bekiau	ngondai	—	menakau	batu	täbo
Bisaya	paru (bintang)	(berhinti)	nakau	tali (batu)	tabu
		[apong]	[penakau]		
Tagal.....	betitin	enchino	—	batu	tebu
Dalit	—	—	—	—	—
Kadasan	—	—	linampas	—	—
Tampassuk ..	bintang	—	—	—	—
Ida'an	rambituan	—	menakau,	watu	—
			menikus		
Lanun (1)	bituan	—	—	watu	—
Lanun (2)	bitoun	—	—	—	—
Buludupi (1)..	butun	—	—	—	—
Buludupi (2)..	bïtertin	matinibas	—	—	—
Sulu	bitün, bitūhun	tagad	takau, tiakau	bātu	tubu, tabu
Brunei Malay	bintang	tinggal *	menchuri	batu	gälaga
Sarawak Malay	bintang	(tinggal)	menchuri	batu	tebu

	181. <i>Sun.</i>	182. <i>Sweet.</i>	183. <i>Sword.</i>	184. <i>Tabu.</i>	185. <i>Take away.</i>
Kalabit	meta-chō	main, mein	tungol, karit	malih	niding
Bruang	meta-chō	main	tungol	—	ngiding
Balait	mata-cho	main	karet	—	mudor
Tabun	mata-jo	maiēn	karēt	—	ngiding (āpān)
Adang	chō	—	—	—	—
Trusan	mata-chau (chu) [matu-adan]	main (pechi) [mamis]	arīt	(mali)	mudor
Padas	matu-adan	mamis	kujang	—	—
Kajaman	mata-lau	mi	ilāng	—	bau
Ba Mali	atē-lāngit	me	poe	—	bēte
Rejang	matal-elo (matan-elo)	matomi	—	plali	pen
Bok	matan-dau	mwě, mī	—	—	mēte
Nibong	mata-langit	me	poe	—	māti
Mankēta	mata-alau	—	—	—	—
Sibop	atan-langit	me	poē	—	bēte
Lirong	ata-lāngit	me	poe	(matat)	bētia
Long Pokun	ata-langit	me	poe	—	mēte
Ukit	mata-alo	kanying	—	boleng	—
Bakatan	mata-lo (mata-lau)	kanying (mamis)	brūga (butut, garoja)	—	bēti (apen)
Kadayan	mata-dau	masin	dangōl	—	menangang
Bekiau	mata-dau	mamis	dangol	—	kakat
Bisaya	matang-adau	(mamis), matanus †	madi, pisan †	(kemali)	langung, lapo *
Tagal	tulok	amis	—	rali	—
Dalit	matu-adan	manis	pisan	—	—
Kadasan	adau	—	—	—	—
Tampassuk	tadan	—	—	—	—
Ida'an	mata-dau	momis	dangol	—	—
Lanun (1)	—	ating	pu duk	—	gūmaū, kūa
Lanun (2)	alungan	—	—	—	—
Buludupi (1)	mat-adan	—	—	—	—
Buludupi (2)	mata runat	—	—	—	lapo
Sulu	māta-sūga, sūga	maimoh	pūdang	halām	kawa, kā-ā
Brunei Malay	mata-hari	manis	pēmarang	—	bawa,* ambil *
Sarawak Malay	mata-hari	manis	pedang, parang	(pemali, pantang)	bawa [ambil]

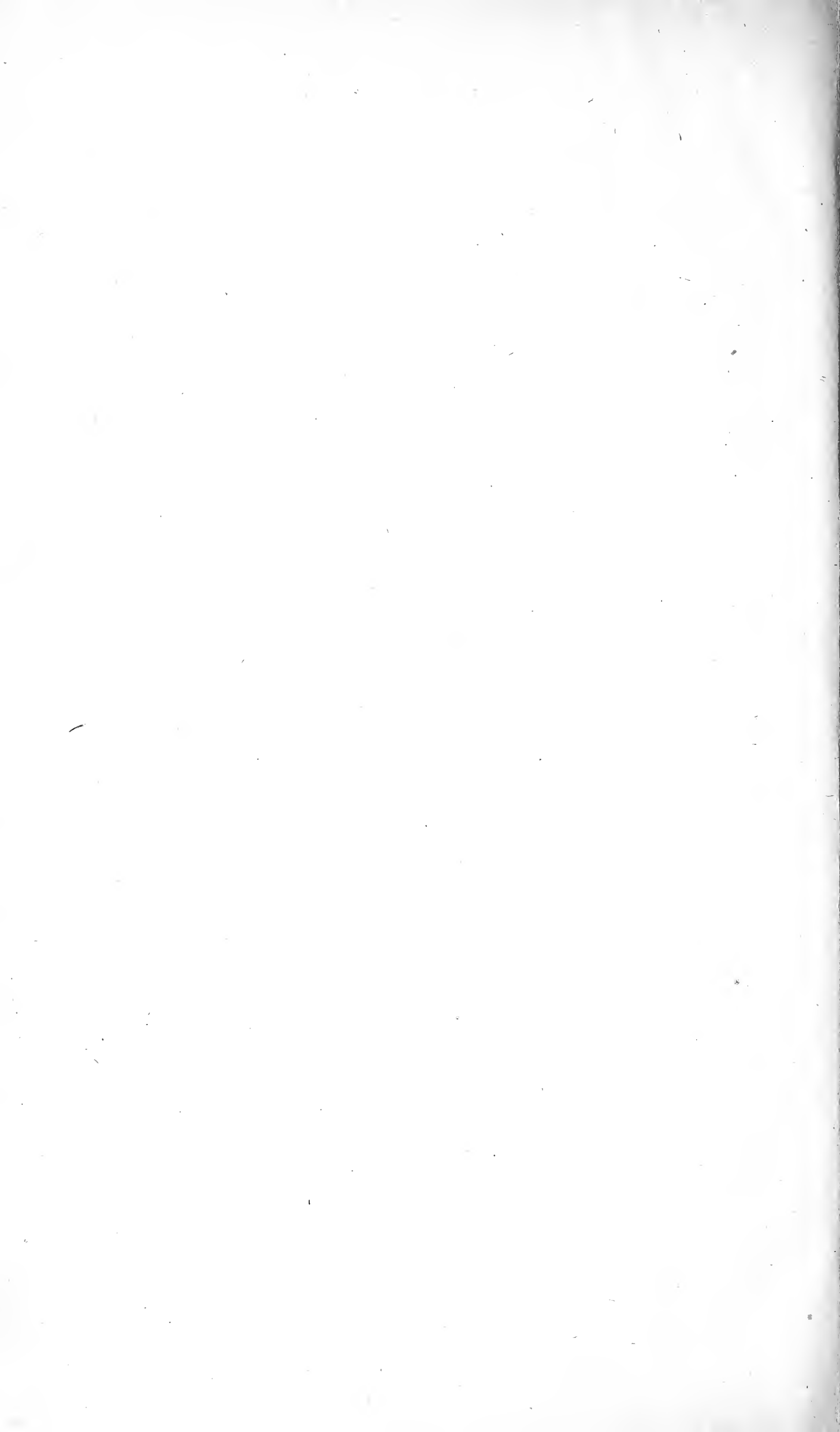
	186. <i>Taro.</i>	187. <i>Taste.</i>	188. <i>Then.</i>	189. <i>There.</i>	190. <i>Thick.</i>
Kalabit	—	kual	—	nangei	kapal
Bruang	—	—	pengaia	nange	kapal
Balait	—	—	—	menange	kapar
Tabun	—	—	riak	te (?)	kapar
Adang	—	—	muchi	dūnga	kapal
Trusan	—	(ngutun)	—	nangai	kapal
Padas	—	—	—	[noginiu]	(makapal)
				noginiu	—
Kajaman	—	—	—	anan	kapān
Ba Mali	—	—	mahau, tēpo	nā	kapān
Rejang	—	pero	—	iri	kopan
Bok	—	—	—	sitai	kapan
Nibong	—	—	tipo	sina-taea	kapan
Mankēta	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	—	—	—	teraina	kapan
Lirong	(uvi-kayu)	(tegan)	tēpo	takaiēna	kapan
Long Pokun ..	—	—	nehe, dahap	tekaina	kapan
Ukit	—	sanga	—	—	kapan
Bakatan	—	—	(para)	na (iri)	kāpan
Kadayan	—	—	adau-lain	sino	kapal
Bekiau	—	—	—	sindo	kapal
Bisaya	—	(rusuh)	[tagulo], turi*	[nior], sulu*, lino †	(kapal)
Tagal	—	ruah	—	—	kapil
Dalit	—	—	—	—	—
Kadasan	—	—	—	—	—
Tampassuk ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ida'an	—	—	turi, tahuri	ilo, dilo	kapah
Lanun (1)	—	—	maūri	ruka	makapal
Lanun (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Buludupi (1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Buludupi (2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sulu	haupe	mangraza anam	sembi pa-bīla, sa-kāli	ha-ietu, dūn	dūkmal, ma-rūkmal
Brunei Malay .	—	—	—	situ, disana, nun	tābal
Sarawak Malay	[ubi-kayu]	(rasa, cheri)	sudah-itu (jeman-itu)	situ, disana (nun)	tēbal

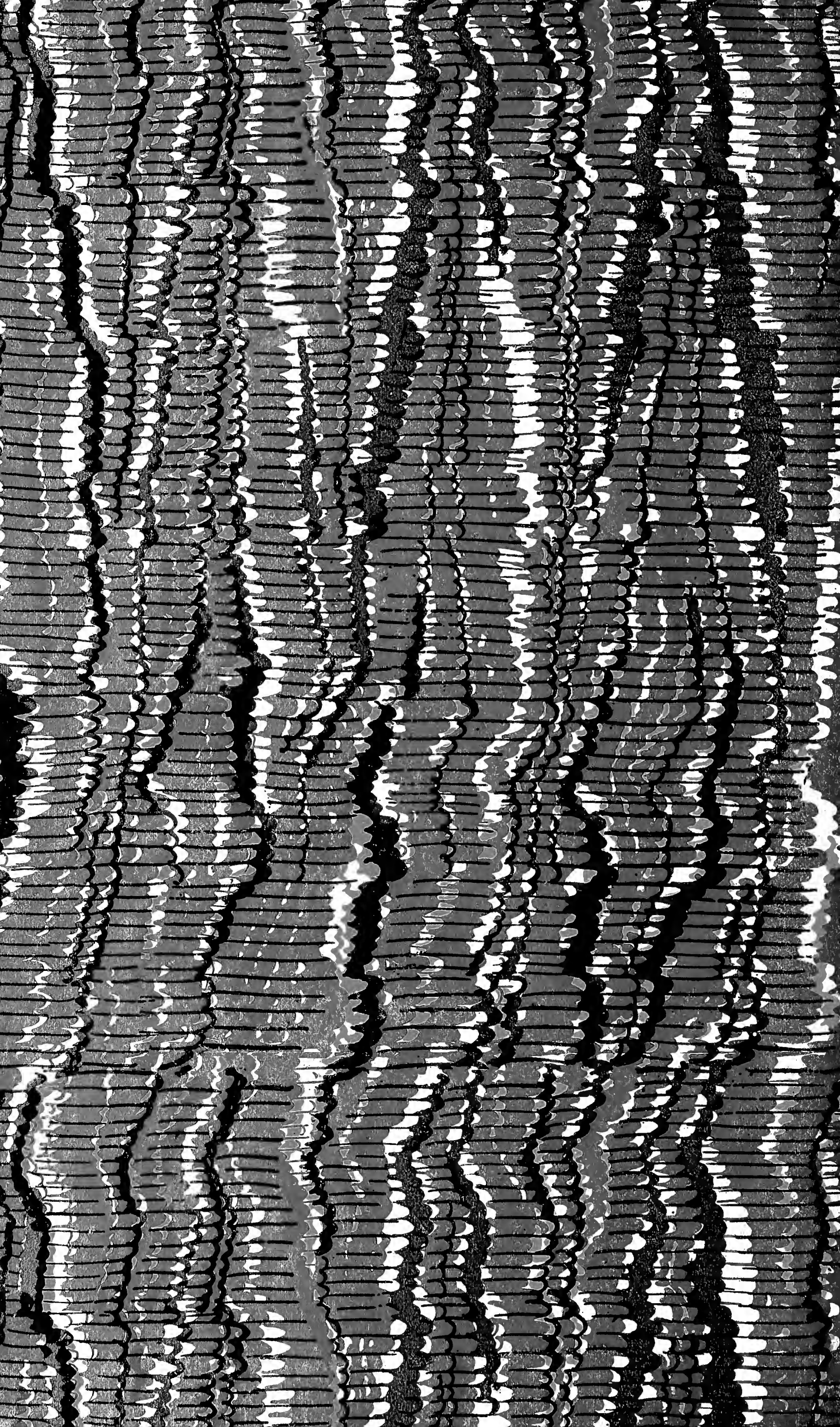
	191. <i>Thigh.</i>	192. <i>Thin.</i>	193. <i>Thus.</i>	194. <i>Tongue.</i>	195. <i>Tooth.</i>
Kalabit	—	nipi	bekinih	dila	lipan, oit
Bruang	paha	mipi	kina	dila	nipān
Balait	paha	lipi	mekiniko	dila	lipān
Tabun	paha	lipi	kaiuni (okonī)	dila	lipān
Adang	—	nipi	—	lebah	lipan
Trusan	pā	nipi	[koang-dagino]	dila	lipan [nipun]
Padas	—	(malipi)	koang-dagino	dilah	nipun
Kajaman	tapā	lipi	kini	gyela	nyipān
Ba Mali	pān	nipe	kenakoān	dila	dipān
Rejang	—	melirieng	—	jela	nepe (nyipe)
Bok	—	nepe	—	jēla	jipān
Nibong	pān	nipi	kānina	jēlā	jipān
Mankēta	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	pan	nyipe	ēnokoān	jila	jipūn
Lirong	pān	nipe	kēnakoān	jila	jipān
Long Pokun ..	pāān	(nipeir)	ēnakoān	jilā	jipān
Ukit	—	lerieng	—	tāla	bagali
Bakatan	pān	mering	—	jēla [lida]	nyipō (langoli), [nyipin]
Kadayan	poā	nipis	mantiti	dila	ipān
Bekiau	pa	nipis	—	dila	ipān
Bisaya	po [pauk]	(nipis)	[tiongoyo], manu †	dilo, lela *	ipān, nipun †
Tagal	—	nipis	—	dela	lipun
Dalit	—	—	miono	dila	ipun
Kadasan	poōk	—	—	—	—
Tampassuk ..	—	—	—	dila	nipon
Ida'an	pō	mipis	inka', pinka'	lelah	nipun
Lanun (1)	—	manipis	—	—	ngipan
Lanun (2)	—	—	—	dila	nipon
Buludupi (1) ..	—	—	—	dila	nipon
Buludupi (2) ..	pā	atis	—	—	—
Sulu	pāhā, paā	ma-nīpis	bi-ha-īni	dīlah	ipūn
Brunei Malay .	paha	nipis	damiani	lida'	gigi
Sarawak Malay	paha	nipis, kurus	bagia, bagini	lidah	gigi

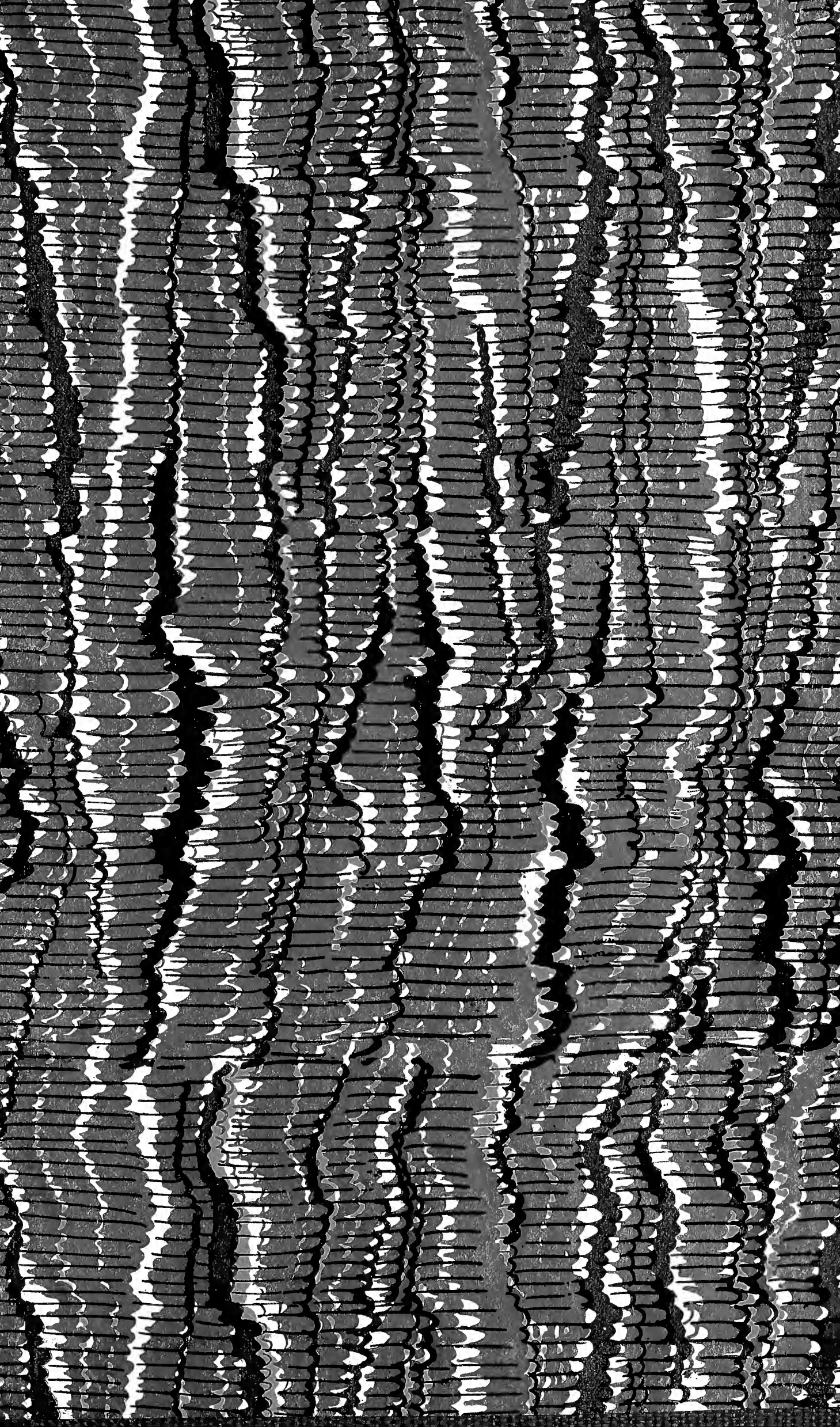
	196. <i>Tree.</i>	197. <i>Village.</i>	198. <i>Water.</i>	199. <i>Weep.</i>	200. <i>When?</i>
Kalabit	kayoh, kayu	pesipong	pa [fa]	nangi	idan
Bruang	kayu	—	pa	nērak	īdan
Balait	kayo	—	pa	nangi	—
Tabun	kayo	—	pa	nangi	idan (idang)
Adang	pohun	—	pa	(nangi)	idan (idang)
Trusan	kayu	—	ba (pa)	nangē	idan-
	(pun-kayu)	—	[upa]	—	komeching
Padas	—	—	timug	—	—
Kajaman	kayau	—	danum	nangi	korā
Ba Mali	kayu	—	ba	mānga	sirān
Rejang	kayu	jitukong	danum	manangis	—
Bok	kayu	—	ba	mānga	dāp
Nibong	kayu	—	bō	māngo	sirān
Mankēta	—	—	danum	minangi	—
Sibop	kayu	—	sūngai [ba]	mānge	sirān
Lirong	kayo	(uma)	ba (sungai)	mānga	sirān
Long Pokun	kayu	—	ba	mānga	siran
Ukit	pon-sieu	dilino	danom	nangih	—
Bakatan	kajō (karing)	—	danum	menange	(lipa)
Kadayan	kayu	—	aig	megiād	puong-adau
Bekiau	kayu	—	aig	giād	kembui-nikot
Bisaya	kayu	(kampong)	aiēk (aig),	giāt (giad)	[kambro-
	(buku-kayu)	[kabong]	waig †	—	kau]
	puhn *	pagun *	—	—	memburo *
Tagal	taun	imah	siang	intanggi	—
Dalit	luton	—	aig	—	—
Kadasan	—	—	faig, waig	mihad	sengiau
Tampassuk	pohun	—	waig	—	—
Ida'an	guas, puhn-kaja	—	waig	miad	sangira
Lanun (1)	—	—	aig	semagud	—
Lanun (2)	pohun	—	aig	—	—
Buludupi (1)	batang	—	sāpar	—	—
Buludupi (2)	kayu	—	supa	tata	—
Sulu	kāhōi,	kampong,	tūbig	tāngis,	ka-ūuo
	bātang-kāhōi	lōng-an	—	mūg-tāngis	—
Brunei Malay	kayu	—	aing (ayu)	menangis	apa-bila
Sarawak Malay	kayu	(kampong,	ayer	nangis	bila (apa-bila)
	—	negri)	—	—	—

	201. <i>Where?</i>	202. <i>White.</i>	203. <i>Wife.</i>	204. <i>Wind.</i>	205. <i>Wing.</i>
Kalabit	ipah-nan, lati-apah	buda	awan	bariu	lad
Bruang	apa	buda	lēchur	bario	lad
Balait.....	mepa-ko	buda	auwa	bareu	ilat
Tabun	repaian (?)	buda	aua	bareu (bārīū)	ilād
Adang	dapei-a	buda	—	bario (bui)	ilad
Trusan	mepa-enkam	buda	awo (awan)	bareu	ilad
Padas	—	mapurak	andu	—	alad
Kajaman	aba	pote	sagwā	baiu	lāt
Ba Mali	teok	puti	lēdo	lěwūn	pauīt
Rejang	ai	juri	pawo (awan)	pawi	ilat
Bok	isēma	měbing	—	kāpu	—
Nibong	semai	pote	ledō	kapo	pauīt
Mankēta	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	te'o	pute	lēdo	kāpor	anyap
Lirong	te'o	putia (putir)	lēdo (ledor)	sělēput (kepor)	anyap
Long Pokun ..	ma	puti	lēdō	kāpa	—
Ukit	—	bohak	sonin	salit	ilat
Bakatan.....	aianā (pahen)	bubuāk (buak)	orō-rongunā, [balum-kobok]	balu [baru]	ilat (ilap)
Kadayan	dumbo	puhāt	sawō	lōngōs	alad
Bekiau	dumbō	purak	sauō	longōs	alād
Bisaya	[tiaguinau], domboi *	(purak), mapurak †	sauong (sau)	ribut, adau (lungus)	sayap (alad), alan *
Tagal	—	pulak	luandu	angin	alar
Dalit	—	purak	anau	—	—
Kadasan	hinombo	apoak	andok	ibut	pahlapa
Tampassuk ..	—	apurak	asauwah	anggin	—
Ida'an	nambo	purak	sawa, sau	ibut	tulut
Lanun (1) ...	autuna	maputi	karuma	undu	—
Lanun (2) ...	—	maputeh	karomah	undu	—
Buludupi (1)..	—	puteh	manganak	loud	—
Buludupi (2)..	—	puti	—	wāsi	—
Sulu	ha-dien	ma-pūtih, pūtih	asāwa	hangin	pikpik
Brunei Malay .	di-mana	putē	āstiri (bini)	angin, ribut	sayap(sayak)
Sarawak Malay	dimana	putih	bini	angin, ribut	sayap

	206. <i>Woman.</i>	207. <i>Worm</i> (<i>Earth-</i>)	208. <i>Worm</i> (<i>Intestinal</i>)	209. <i>Yam.</i>	210. <i>Yellow.</i>	211. <i>Yes.</i>
Kalabit	lechor	ulad	—	ubih	birar	—
Bruang	lēchur	—	lau	obi	bīra	—
Balait.....	dīchor	klate	kruar	ube	kunēng	toho
Tabun	dichor	kelati	kruar	buar	kuning	—
Adang	—	—	—	—	berar	—
Trusan	dichur (lichur), [anakadi]	kelati	kelati	ubi	birarā (biral), [masilo]	[maw]
Padas	dalah	—	—	—	masilo	iyo
Kajaman	dērā	—	kagwa	ove	mengavāng	mau
Ba Mali.....	lēdō	—	āngāt	obi	ngelura	—
Rejang	oko (oro)	—	—	ovi	kuning	—
Bok	lēdoh	—	—	—	kuning	—
Nibong	dō	—	angān	owē	uluro	—
Mankēta	yungera	—	—	—	—	—
Sibop	lēdō	—	angat	ove	kunēng	—
Lirong	lēto (ledor)	—	āngāt	ovē	nēlura	—
Long Pokun ..	lēdo	kulāti	āngāt	(uvei-amut) ovē, owē	(nglorar) mēlura	—
Ukit	doro	—	—	suhe	konyit	—
Bakatan.....	orō	galo	owong	ubi	kuniēng	oso
Kadayan	kēmo	longuang	lōnguang	ubi	kuning	ōa
Bekiau	kakimō	lukong	lunguang	ubi	kuning	pa
Bisaya	kimo, aijunai †	lowong [jiok]	lagwang	ubi	(silau), chilau,* masilo †	[or], awe,* aw †
Tagal	luandu	—	—	ubi	aselou	—
Dalit	kakimu	—	—	—	kuning	aw
Kadasan	—	gijok	—	—	—	—
Tampassuk ..	tandoh	—	—	—	—	—
Ida'an	tandu	—	—	—	silau	ō
Lanun (1)	babai	—	—	—	bananing	—
Lanun (2)	babei	—	—	—	—	—
Buludupi (1) ..	liun, mangana	—	—	—	—	—
Buludupi (2) ..	wine, liun	—	—	—	sibow	—
Sulu	babai	ūd	kalūg	ūbī, pānggi	dūlau	hū
Brunei Malay .	binibini	[geok]	galanggalang	obi	kuning	(au)
Sarawak Malay	perampuan	ulat	chaching	ubi (keladi)	kuning	(iya, au)







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