Malayan Mammals

A Handbook of the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, and Adjacent Small Islands, Including the Adjacent Small Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, and Adjacent Small Islands. A Systematic List of the Mammals of the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, and Adjacent Small Islands. By Frederick Nutter Chase.

No. 15. April, 1940
In consequence of Mr. H. C. K. Thick, Conciliator of France, of Britain

On May 14th, 1907, in Bloem, I had the pleasure of meeting Professor Sealy, and the Malay Peninsula from early

The Malay Peninsula being presented were collected in British

falls in Malaysia and the East Indies.

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The Malay Peninsula

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By A. B. St. H. H. A. P. D.

New Species of Fishes from the Malay Peninsula

and Borneo
and sundries are integral part of the advertisement. The description of the goods and the words of sale appearing above the goods is hereby declared to be the goods offered for sale.

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This advertisement is subject to the laws and regulations governing the sale of goods.

ADVERT W. C. K. NEBERG

PRESSES FROM THE WYATT PERSUSIA AND RORSKO
The dorsal fin is proportionately larger. From the closer, more detailed species, it differs in the position of the gill opening, and the presence of strong, prominent spines posterior to the dorsal fin. The pectoral fins are relatively shorter and broader in the species described here. The pectoral spines are more pronounced, and the caudal fin is characterized by a distinctive, asymmetrical lobe. The ventral fins are elongated, providing greater maneuverability and swimming efficiency.

Key to distinguishing species of Myliobatis:

1. Dorsal fin elongated, reaching beyond the tail base.
2. Pectoral fins short, rounded.
3. Caudal fin with a deep, crescentic lobe.
4. Presence of a prominent, curved spine on the first dorsal fin.

Sensory and respiratory structures are well-developed, facilitating efficient feeding and oxygen intake. The species described here possesses a unique ethological trait, with the ability to swim in a coordinated, synchronized manner. The pectoral fins act as steering devices, allowing for precise control and navigation through the water column. This adaptation is particularly advantageous in environments with high levels of turbidity or visibility, enabling the species to locate and capture prey with greater success.

Additional notes:

- The species is known to exhibit a high degree of ecological specialization, feeding primarily on crustaceans and small fish. The diet is influenced by the species' ability to detect and locate prey using both visual and chemical cues.
- The reproductive strategies of the species are also noteworthy, with a significant emphasis on optimizing gamete release and fertilization success. This is achieved through specialized behavioral patterns and environmental adaptations.

These characteristics, combined with their unique morphological adaptations, contribute to the species' overall ecological dominance within their respective habitats.
PHILIP'S FROM THE MAJOR PERSIAN AND ROMEO

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PHYSIOLOGICAL CAUSES OF MALFUNCTION AND RUIN

PRESSES FROM THE MAJAY PENINSULA AND BONSAI

ASSISTANT W. C. TREBLE
Preserved specimens are white, with 5 more or less regularly vertical rows of small, rounded, barely visible teeth. The five rows of teeth are divided into two groups, a larger group of five teeth per row located on the upper jaw, and a smaller group of two teeth per row located on the lower jaw. The five rows of teeth are separated by thin, transparent, translucent membranes that allow for the passage of water. The five rows of teeth are arranged in a manner that allows for efficient feeding on a variety of aquatic plants and animals.

One specimen has rays in the second dorsal, 7 in the second dorsal, 5 in the pectoral, 4 in the pelvic, and 10 in the anal. The eye is 3 mm in diameter, and the snout is 4 mm long. The snout is slightly protruding, and the fish has a slender body with a tapering tail. The fish is primarily white in color, with a faint, bluish tint on the lower parts of the body. The fish is active during the day and is often found in shallow waters near the shore. The fish is occasionally taken with a net or by hand.
Cobitophis perakensis n.sp. (*Length of type 60 mm.*).

Rasbora dorsimaculata n.sp. (*Length of type 28 mm.*)
Lissorchilus hendersoni n.sp. (*Length of type 70 mm.*).

Puntius kuchingensis n.sp. (*Length of type 67 mm.*).
Mystus johorensis n.sp. (Length of type 208 mm.)
Mystus pahangensis n.sp. (Length of type 186 mm.)
Neostethus borneensis n.sp. female. (Length of type 24.5 mm.)
Vaimosa avicenna n.sp. (*Length of type 30 mm.*).

Vaimosa jurongensis n.sp. (*Length of type 35 mm.*).
Vaimosa kabilia n.sp. (Length of type 36 mm.).

Vaimosa oratai n.sp. (Length of type 18 mm.).
Vaimosa perakensis n.sp. *(Length of type 25 mm.)*

Ctenogobius kranjiensis n.sp. *(Length of type 29 mm.)*
Ctenogobius paludosus n.sp. (*Length of type 30 mm.*).

Mastacembelus keithi n.sp. (*Length of type 191 mm.*).
The petromyzonidae is a group of fishes known as lampreys. They are eellike animals that lack jaws and have a unique method of feeding known as "suction feeding." The lampreys attach themselves to other fish and use their suckers to remove tissue and blood from the host's body, which they then digest.

Several species of lampreys have been found in the waters of the Pacific Ocean, including the Pacific lamprey, the Pacific stellate lamprey, and the Pacific hagfish. These species are known for their adaptability to different environmental conditions and their role in the food web of the Pacific Ocean.

To further our understanding of the Pacific lamprey, we conducted a study to determine the length-frequency distribution of the species in a specific water body. Our findings indicate that the Pacific lamprey is a keystone species in the ecosystem, playing a crucial role in the balance of the food web.

In conclusion, the Pacific lamprey is a fascinating species that deserves further study to understand its ecological importance in the Pacific Ocean. We hope that our research will contribute to the conservation efforts and help protect this unique species for future generations.