THE BROWN RAT*.

TO this species of rat, which has been known for a few years past only, I have given the appellation of Surmulot. This animal is mentioned by no naturalist, except M. Briffon, who calls it the wood-rat. It is larger and more mischievous than the common rat. It has reddish hair, a very long naked tail, and the spine of the back arched like that of the fquirrel. Its body is likewise thicker; and it has whiskers like a cat. It is not above nine or ten years fince this species was diffused through the environs of Paris. From whence these animals came, is uncertain; but they have multiplied prodigiously. Neither is this wonderful, when we confider that they generally produce from 12 to 15 young at a litter, and fometimes even 19. . They were first discovered at Chantilly, Marly-la Ville, and Verfailles, where they committed great ra-

*Rat with the head, back, and fides, of a light brown colour, mixed with tuwny and afth-colour; breaft and belly dirty white; feet naded, and of a dirty fielt-colour; fore-feet furnished with four toes, and a claw indead of the fifth; length from nofe to tall nine inches; tall the fame; weight eleven counces; is flooper made than the Common or black rat;

Pennani's Synsof. of Quad. p. 300.

Le Rat des bois. Mus cauda longiffima, fupra ditute fulvus, infra albicans. Mus fylveitris. Brifon. Regn. duim. p. 170.

Le Surmulot; Buffon.

vages.

vages. M. le Roy favoured me with great numbers of them, both living and dead, and communicated to me the remarks he had made upon this new species. The males are larger. ftronger, and more mischievous than the semales. When hard purfued, or when we attempt to feize them, they face about, and bite the flick or the hand that strikes them. Their bite is not only cruel, but dangerous; for it is inflantly followed by a confiderable fwelling, and the wound, though finall, does not foon heal. The females bring forth three times a year : Hence two individuals of this species may produce at least 36 young in 12 months. The mothers prepare a bed for their offspring. Some of the females fent us, which we kept in cages, were with young; and, two or three days before they brought forth. we observed that they gnawed the wood of the cages, and made of the cuttings, which were in confiderable quantities, a convenient bed for their little ones.

The brown rats have fome qualities which make them approach to the nature of the water-rat. Though every where diffilled, they feem to prefer the banks of waters. The dogs purfue them with the fame remarkshle fury as they chafe the water-rat. When purfued, and they find it equally eafy to take to the water, or to conceal themfelves in bruth-wood, they choole the water, enter it without fear, and forim with great desterity and eafe. This phenomenon is chiefly exhibited when they cannot regain their holes; for, VOL. IV.

like the long-tailed field-moufe, they dig fubterraneous retreats, or rather they neftle in those made by the rabbits. The brown rats may be taken in their holes by ferrets, which pursue them with equal ardour as they do the rabbit.

These animals pass the summer in the country: And, though they feed principally upon fruits and grain, they eat young hares, partridges, and fowls. When they enter a hen-house, like the pole-cat, they kill more than they can eat. Towards the month of November, the mother and all the young quit the fields, and come in troops into the barns, where they do infinite mifchief, by mineing the ftraw, confuming the grain, and infecting every thing with their ordure. The old males remain in the fields, each inhabiting his own hole, where, like the field-mice, they amass acorns, beach-mast, &c. filling the holes to the top, and remaining themselves at the bottom. They fleep not, like the dormoufe; but go out in winter, especially when the weather is mild. Those who take up their abode in barns, banish all the mice and rats. It has even be remarked, that, fince the multiplication of the brown rat about Paris, the common rats are much less frequent.





BROWN BAT.