

# Pangolins on Coins and Stamps of the World



- INDRANEIL DAS
- AJIT VARTAK



Issued on occasion of the  
**WORLD PANGOLIN DAY 2021**

**SAHYADRI NISARGA MITRA**



*Published by*

**Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra**

11, United Park, Markandi,  
Chiplun, District Ratnagiri,  
Maharashtra, India – 415605

Website: <https://www.snmcpn.org/>

*Pangolins on Coins and Stamps of the World*

Indraneil Das and Ajit Vartak

**First Edition**

Saturday 20 February 2021

**ISBN : 978-8-1936-2875-1**

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Printed in India

**Printer :**

**Print Om Offset**

269 B/2, Daulatnagar, Satara 415 002.

Phone : +91 (2162) 234049 / 88058 77900

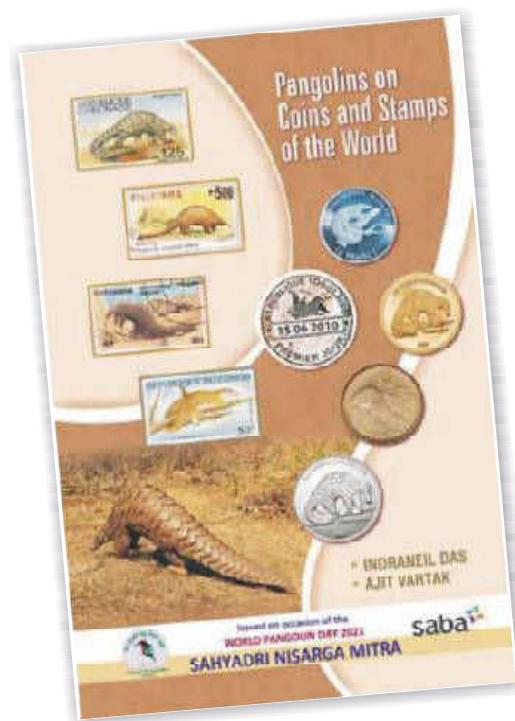
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## Contents

## Page No.

■ Foreword by Bhau Katdare, President, Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra	3
■ Introduction to the Pangolin Specialist Group by Dan Challender, IUCN / Species Survival Commission Pangolin Specialist Group	4
■ Message by Vishwas B. Sawarkar, former Director, Wildlife Institute of India	6
1. Introduction	8
2. Pangolin on Coins and Tokens	16
3. Pangolin on Postage Stamps	18
4. Pangolin on Cinderella Labels	40
5. Pangolin on Covers	41
6. Pangolin on Postcards	53
7. Pangolin on Postmarks	58
■ Acknowledgments	60
■ Additional Notes	60
■ Further Reading	61
■ Appendix II- Pangolin on coins and tokens	63
■ Appendix II- Pangolin on postage stamps	64

## **Foreword**

The unique scaly ant-eater or Pangolin is the most trafficked mammal in the world. The book “Pangolins on Coins and Stamps of the World” is a documentation of coins and stamps of the world that feature these charismatic animals.

The idea behind the publication of the work is part of a conservation effort to provide scientific information on the pangolin species of the world, including their distribution, conservation status, as well as the stamps and coins where they are featured. The book is intended to be reader-friendly, well-illustrated and written in simple language work, making it easy reading for everyone.

The authors, Drs. Indraneil Das and Ajit Vartak have been interested in the field of conservation biology and in the studies of coins (numismatics) and stamps (philately) for a long time. The present book makes an effort to reach out and raise awareness on the pangolin to naturalists, philatelists and numismatists in the country and the world. The book is a simple way to sensitize the community and enhance knowledge on pangolins and is thus expected to play a role in the conservation of these species.

I would like to thank the authors for preparing the book, and also take the opportunity to thank Dr. Dan Challender for the introduction to the IUCN / SSC Pangolin Specialist Group and Dr. Vishwas B. Sawarkar for his message. I would also like to thank Print OM Offset Satara for production assistance.

Finally, I would like to thank Saba Software India Pvt Ltd, Pune, for their financial support to publish the work.

**Bhau Katdare**

**President, Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra**

10 January 2021

## ***Introduction to the Pangolin Specialist Group***

Pangolins are the most enchanting of creatures. The world's only truly scaly mammals, they are covered in individual, overlapping scales comprised of keratin, and have numerous adaptations to their ant- and termite-eating way of life, including a conical head, long tongue, and powerful claws for breaking into ant nests and termitaria. Widely distributed, they inhabit tropical, subtropical and semi-arid regions of Asia and Africa, with four species native to each continent.

All eight species of pangolin the entire taxonomic family comprising the Manidae are threatened with extinction. This is primarily due to overexploitation for both local use in their parts and derivatives, primarily their meat and scales, and poaching for international trafficking to end markets including China and Vietnam. Three pangolin species, the Philippine (*Manis culionensis*), Sunda (*M. javanica*) and Chinese pangolins (*M. pentadactyla*) are listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, while the Giant (*Smutsia gigantea*) and White-bellied pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*) are listed as Endangered, and the Temminck's (*S. temminckii*) and Black-bellied pangolin (*P. tetradactyla*) as Vulnerable.

Despite recognised threats to the species, pangolins have received little targeted conservation action historically. However, this changed in the last decade during which pangolins received greater conservation attention than ever before, becoming icons of the illegal wildlife trade. This was brought about by concerned actors including conservation researchers, non-government organisations, and government agencies keen to ensure a robust conservation response to mitigate these threats. This includes the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Species Survival Commission (SSC) Pangolin Specialist Group (Pangolin SG), which was re-established in 2012, in order to be a voice for pangolins and to advance knowledge and understanding of the species and to catalyse concerted conservation action.

Since its re-formation the Pangolin SG has grown to close to 150 members from nearly 40 countries. The group's mission is “*to work within the framework of the IUCN SSC to secure a future for wild pangolins through advancing knowledge on pangolin status, threats and conservation priorities, and by catalysing action to conserve them.*” Examples of initiatives and achievements by the group include convening the

membership to develop conservation strategies for the Sunda and Philippine pangolins, the development of guidance documents on detecting and monitoring pangolin populations, and the ongoing provision of technical and scientific advice to the member countries of CITES, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Agreed conservation activities for all pangolins includes raising awareness of the species among different audiences (e.g., the global public, local communities in areas where pangolins live, governments and conservation funders) the threats they face, and the need to conserve all eight species as components of intact ecosystems in which they occur. I extend my gratitude to Dr. Indraneil Das and Ajit Vartak for developing this celebratory publication *Pangolins on Coins and Stamps of the World* in order to mark World Pangolin Day 2021 and spread awareness of pangolins among all who read this exciting edition. I look forward to seeing even more targeted conservation action for pangolins, including awareness raising, in the decade to come.

**Dr Daniel W.S. Challender**

*Learn more about the IUCN SSC Pangolin Specialist Group at*

**[www.pangolinsg.org](http://www.pangolinsg.org)**

30 December 2020

## *Message*

Habitat loss is the primary reason for the decline in populations of many wild animals and plants. Several additional factors and circumstances have been known to drive out certain species towards extinction. When understood, these are classified into threat categories of the IUCN and reflected by laws enacted in various countries.

Beliefs associated with traditional community knowledge, such as formulation of certain traditional medicines and for rituals have emerged as a force to be reckoned with in the context of the future of a large number of wild species. It is not surprising therefore that contending with poaching and illegal local and international trade in wild animals and plants has become the greatest challenge for law enforcement agencies. In this ever-changing sea of illegal activities are the eight species of pangolin that occur in Africa and Asia. India has two of these, the critically endangered Chinese Pangolin in the east and the endangered Indian Pangolin that is widely distributed in the country. In spite of some favourable aspects of its biology, such as cryptic habits, occupancy of burrows, a formidable plating of armour of keratinised scales that cover the body, the pangolin is poached in great numbers. The Forest Departments in India, with the support of the police and other such agencies is focused on poachers and gaining vital knowledge of their modus operandi to deter and apprehend the actors engaged in poaching, by raising networks of informants, mapping markets along the smuggling and trade routes, including those in the neighbouring countries. Such efforts are active internationally as well.

While law enforcement within countries and internationally is extremely important, raising awareness of threats and knowledge among citizens can be effective in support of efforts at stemming the tide of adversity. This can be achieved at various administrative and geographic scales. Included among the modalities at large scale for the purpose is the medium of philately "the world of stamps". Besides the stamps there are postal covers with first day covers that are much sought after. There are postcards that bear pictures of pangolins and likewise, postmarks. Then in currencies, there are coins and tokens that carry the motif of the pangolin. Besides the interest of specialised collectors, because of their wide geographic circulation there are more eyes of citizens on those items than other formal persistent means. This 'awareness' needs to be qualified. People might not have any knowledge about the species but the means is effective in raising curiosity. There always would be people who would try

to satisfy that curiosity by probing further- knowledge that can travel by word of mouth. There are other possibilities of expanding that awareness via narratives in the written and the visual media. For example, Jal Manekji Cooper, a celebrated Indian philatelist and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society used to write in the Times of India, an absorbing weekly column on stamps, a story for each stamp during the 1950s and 1960s to garner interest. Such writings on stamps can target species in distress. Likewise, the interest in coins and other such items in wide circulation can be explored and harnessed in support of conservation. Those in the field of academics-botany, zoology, oceanography, geology, just to mention few areas of sciences, could use such species-specific material effectively to reinforce the importance of the species concerned, their habitat needs, role in nature, problems in conservation and the way forward.

Many NGOs have taken up the cause of wildlife conservation. Specifically in the context of pangolins, the Chiplun block based Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra in Maharashtra State, India, led effectively by Bhau Katdare among its praiseworthy service to conservation has undertaken a stellar participatory knowledge-based initiative for the conservation of pangolins. There is little doubt that programmes at different scales designed to secure the participation of citizens to help law enforcement can go a long way in securing the future of lesser known species like the pangolin about which we have inadequate knowledge of their ecological placefunctions, processes and service in the design of evolution. This joint venture of Indraneil Das and Ajit Vartak, both distinguished philatelists and widely known in their respective fields of wildlife science and geology, together with Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra renowned for its conservation work in the field, through this book 'Pangolins on Coins and Stamps of the World' bat for the future of pangolins. It is the first book of its kind that has integrated philately the study of postage stamps and related material, and numismatics the study of coins, currency and related objects to argue the case for conservation of a species that is facing a bleak future. It would be felicitous to include such areas of interest in furthering the cause of conservation of species and of ecosystems

**Vishwas Sawarkar**

former Director, Wildlife Institute of India  
10 January 2021

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

Pangolins are a group of bizarre mammals like no others. The word "pangolin" comes from the Malay, a language spoken in Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and southern Thailand, "Tenggiling", which means "roller", for its habits to roll up into a ball when frightened. Living species include four from Africa and four from Asia. They are members of the mammalian order Pholidota, and placed in three genera, one (*Manis*) in Asia, two (*Smutsia* and *Phataginus*) in Africa. Box 1 provides information on the world's pangolin species.

**Box 1.** We briefly describe the eight species of pangolins.

The Philippine Pangolin, locally called 'Balintong' (*Manis culionensis*), has the smallest distributional range- it is endemic to the southern islands of Philippines, where it lives in forested habitats, as well as in adjacent grasslands.

The Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*) is widespread in the Indian Subcontinent, from Pakistan to India, and including Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka. A forest and scrubland species, from the lowlands to over 2,000 m above sea level, it is threatened by hunting and habitat loss.

The Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*) is distributed from eastern India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Vietnam, and southern China. It lives in wet forests, and is hunted for food as well as medicine, the scales in particular being in demand for Chinese traditional medicine.

The Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*) has the largest distribution of all Asian species, including most of mainland south-east Asia, in addition to Sumatra, Borneo and Java. It can be encountered in lowland forests, and also adjacent areas of scrubland and plantations. .

The largest living pangolin, the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*) inhabits the equatorial Africa, from Uganda to west Africa. The maximum weight attained is 33 kg. This species is associated with savannahs as well as lowland rainforest.

The Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*), or Temminck's Pangolin inhabits southern and eastern Africa, and is known from lowland savannah woodlands and live in deep burrows composed of semispherical chambers.

The White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*) is found in equatorial Africa, from Guinea and Sierra Leone to Kenya and Tanzania, and south to Angola and Zambia. It is partially arboreal and found in lowland rainforests, and savannahs

The Black-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tetradactyla*) is an arboreal species found from the Congo and Guinea, in moist, riverine and swamp forests, sometimes entering agricultural areas.

In terms of morphology, a pangolin is unmistakable, being the only 'scaly' mammals. However, the so-called scales are made of keratin, a hardened protein material that form a horn-like material such as our own nails and hair, that functions as a defense. In fact, as much as 20% of the body weight of a

pangolin is composed of its scales. Popular names for these animals include 'walking pinecones' and 'artichokes with tails', and their defense against large carnivores is to curl up into a ball, with the scales sticking out. Other unusual features of pangolins, in the living species at least, include lack of teeth, their powerful claws (adapted for burrowing and ripping apart termitaria), and an elongated tongue that is longer than its body. The Black-bellied Pangolin holds the record for the most number of vertebral bones by a mammal- 4647 (we have 33!). Only the Asian species show hair between their scales, while their African cousins are hairless.

All living pangolins lack teeth and feed exclusively on ants and termites, although some extinct species ate plants! The extra long tongue of pangolins are coated with very sticky saliva to help transport these tiny insects into their mouth. Pangolins reportedly consume 140 to 200 gm of ants and termites daily, lapped up from the ground or from anthills. The Indo-Chinese Pangolin ranges into temperate regions, with severe winters, spending winters in deep burrows, that maintain stable temperatures. It is the only pangolin that hibernates. Burrows are also used by the Indian Pangolin and the African ground pangolins, as defense from mammals.

Despite its name, the Indian Pangolin ranges into adjacent countries, and therefore has a wide range. The Philippine pangolin has the smallest distributional range, being endemic to the Philippines and inhabiting small islands of the south, including Palawan, the Calamian Islands, and smaller, adjacent islands and Batas Island in Taytay.

It has been estimated that a pangolin is killed by humans every 5 minutes, making it the world's most illegally-traded wild mammal, and over a million pangolins have been killed over the past decade. All pangolins find themselves in the IUCN Red List (an international database of threatened plants and animals) implying they are threatened with extinction. See Box 2. More recently, an association between consumption of pangolins in certain east Asian societies and the covid-19 pandemic has been suggested.

**Box 2.** The World Conservation Union (IUCN), which monitors threatened species of the world, maintains a Red List of species. The current list (version 2020-3) shows all pangolin species as being in danger.

**Chinese Pangolin** (*Manis pentadactyla*) Critically Endangered

**Sunda Pangolin** (*Manis javanica*) Critically Endangered

**Philippine Pangolin** (*Manis culionensis*) Critically Endangered

**Indian Pangolin** (*Manis crassicaudata*) Endangered

**Temminck's Pangolin** (*Smutsia temminckii*) Vulnerable

**Giant Pangolin** (*Smutsia gigantea*) Endangered

**White-bellied Pangolin** (*Phataginus tricuspis*) Endangered

**Black-bellied Pangolin** (*Phataginus tetradactyla*) Vulnerable

Pangolins rightly deserve our attention, as many species are in danger- they are hunted for food, and for their “scales”, an essential component of certain Chinese traditional medicine. Large numbers are harvested from Africa and Asia for markets in China and Vietnam. In Chinese traditional medicine, pangolin scales are referred to as 'Chuan Shan Jia'.

Other threats include loss of their habitat, from deforestation of primary forests for timber and conversion to palm oil plantations. Being slow-moving, and depending on camouflage, many are killed by vehicular traffic. It has been estimated that every year, about 100,000 pangolins are captured from across Africa and Asia for their meat and particularly, the scales. The latter has a market value of over \$3,000 a kilo, often a vast sum of money in the home range of some of the species. Every year, third Saturday of February month is celebrated as World Pangolin Day, when the world conservation community gets together to highlight attention to this, the world's strangest and most threatened mammal.

Fossil pangolins have been found in the Lower Oligocene (33.923 million years before present, mybp) rocks of North America, as well as the Eocene (5633.9 mybp) formations of China and Germany, suggested a much wider distribution in the past, when global climate was warmer.

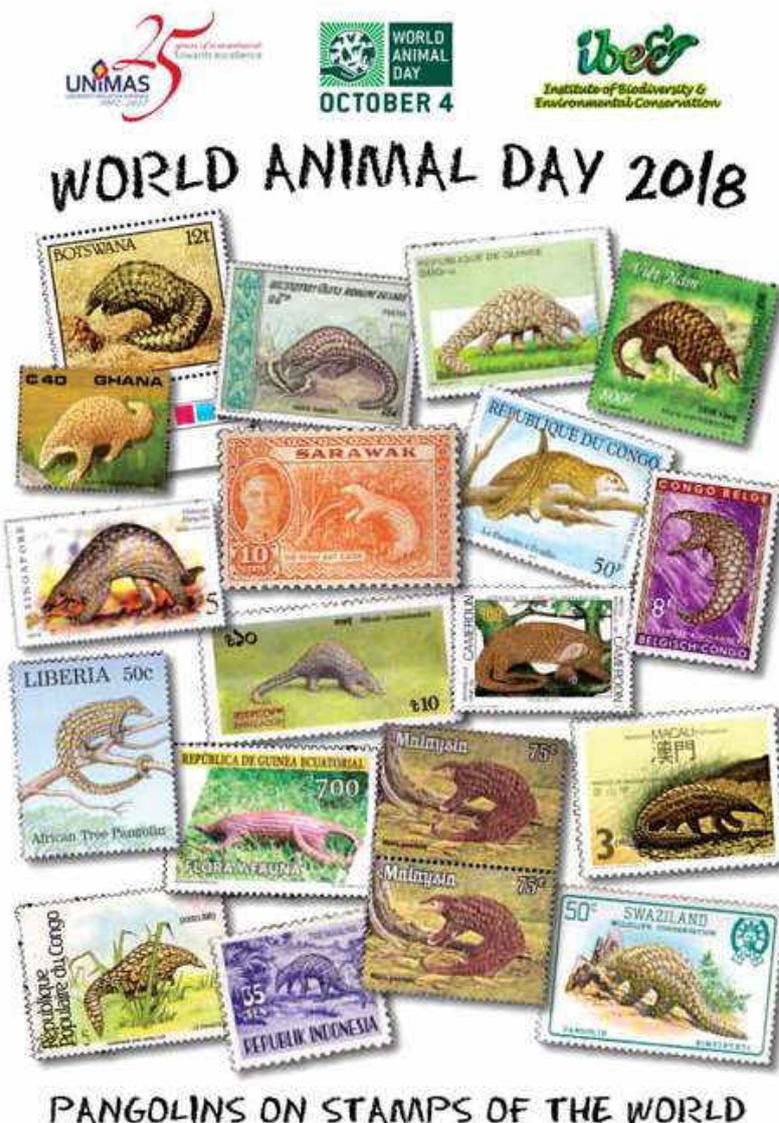
This book documents coins and stamps of the world that feature pangolins. It includes coins in circulation, commemorative coins, tokens, as well as postage stamps and labels. All eight species- four each from Asia and Africa, have been depicted on stamps and a few have appeared on coins. The first such coin was issued by Zimbabwe in 1997, while the first postage stamp was released by Sarawak (at present, a state within Malaysia) in 1950. Coins and tokens featuring the pangolin have been released by China, Democratic Republic of Congo, North Korea and Zimbabwe. Postage stamps featuring these animals have been issued by a large number of countries and postal authorities, including Angola, Bangladesh, Belgian Congo, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Republic), Congo (Democratic), Equatorial Guinea, France, French West Africa, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Great Britain, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Guinea (Republic), Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Macao, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Río Muni, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sarawak, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, United Nations- Geneva, United Nations- Vienna, Vietnam, North Vietnam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The ecological roles performed by pangolins are poorly understood, and it is likely that as burrowers, they are 'ecosystem engineers', helping aerate soils, creating and maintaining special habitats, and their effect as control agent of specific insect groups are likely to be significant. Further, they afford much opportunity for research on a variety of topics, including food specialisation,

home range, movement and behaviour. Finally, pangolins are, in parts of the world, focal species for ecotourism activities, helping livelihoods, while drawing attention to neglected habitats.



**Fig. 1.1.** A block of 15 stamps from Indonesia, of face value 40 sen, with six round Surabaya cancel marks dated 8 November 1963. The stamps were issued between 1956-1958.



**Fig. 1.2.** Promotional postcard issued for World Animal Day 2018 by the Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, on 4 October 2018. It depicts pangolin stamps of the world.

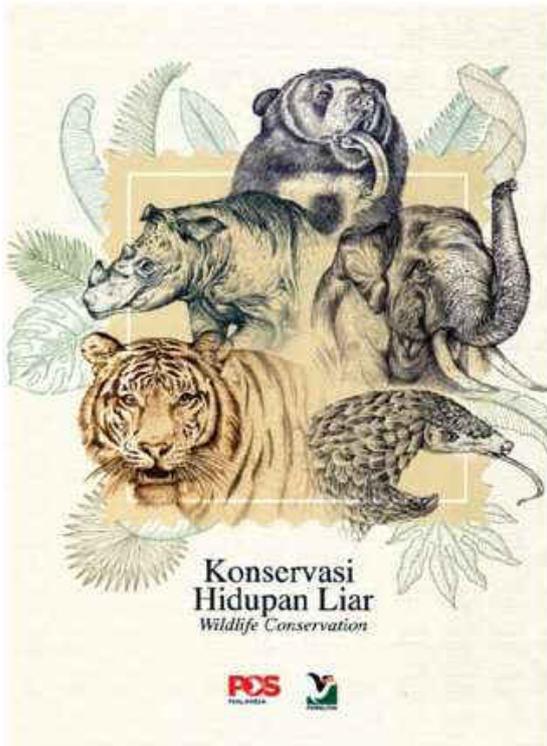


Fig. 1.3.



Fig. 1.4.



Fig. 1.5.

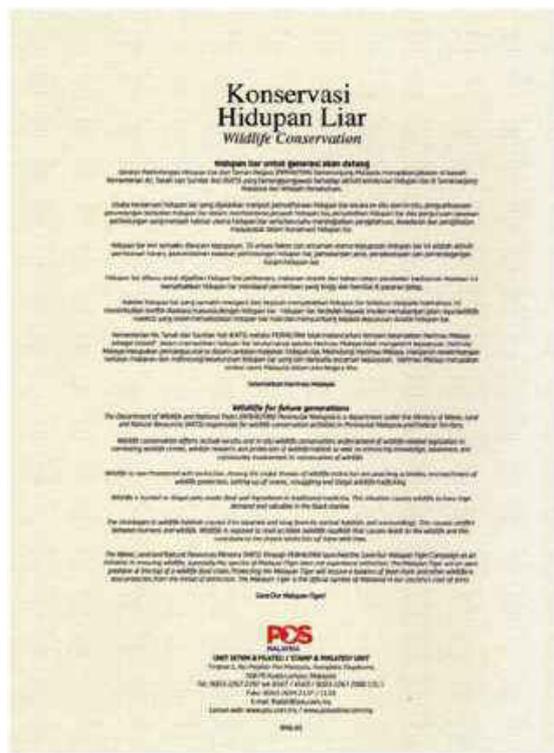
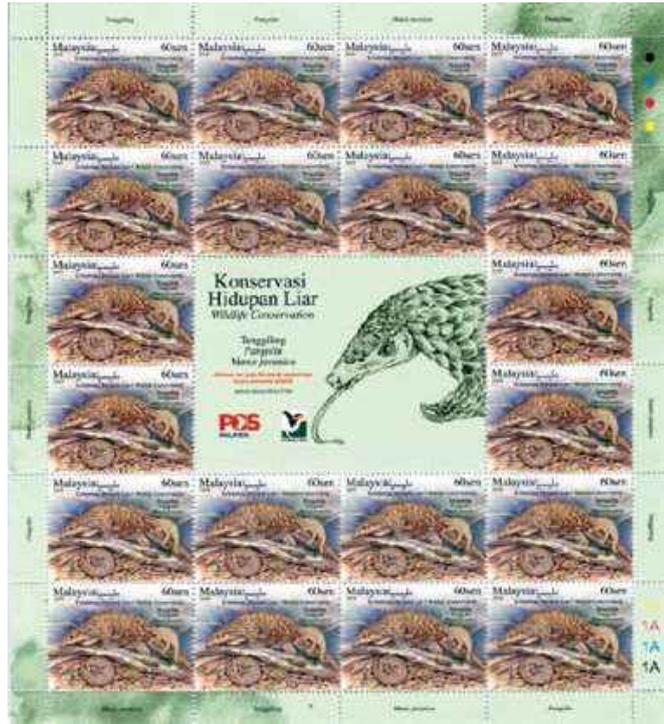


Fig. 1.6.

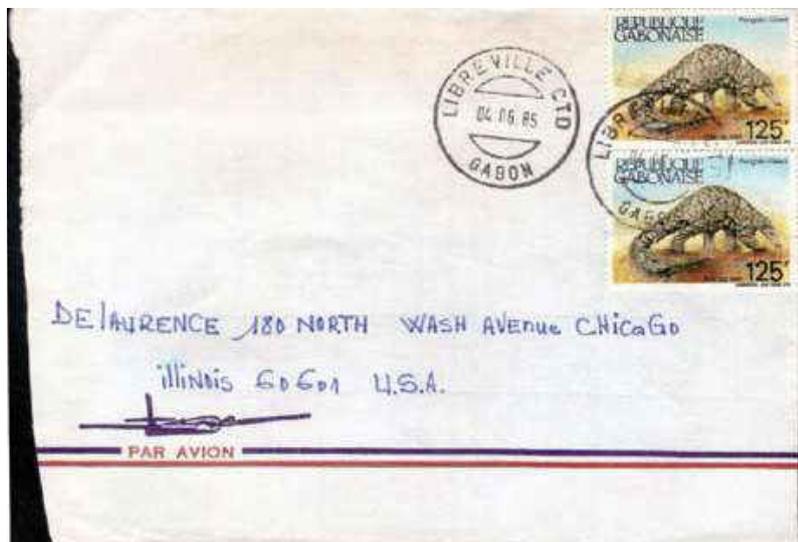
Fig. 1.3-1.6. Folder issued with set of stamps by Pos Malaysia for the issue "Wildlife Conservation" on 28 July 2019.



**Fig. 1.7.** 60 sen sheet of stamps featuring the Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*) by Pos Malaysia, issued on 28 July 2019.



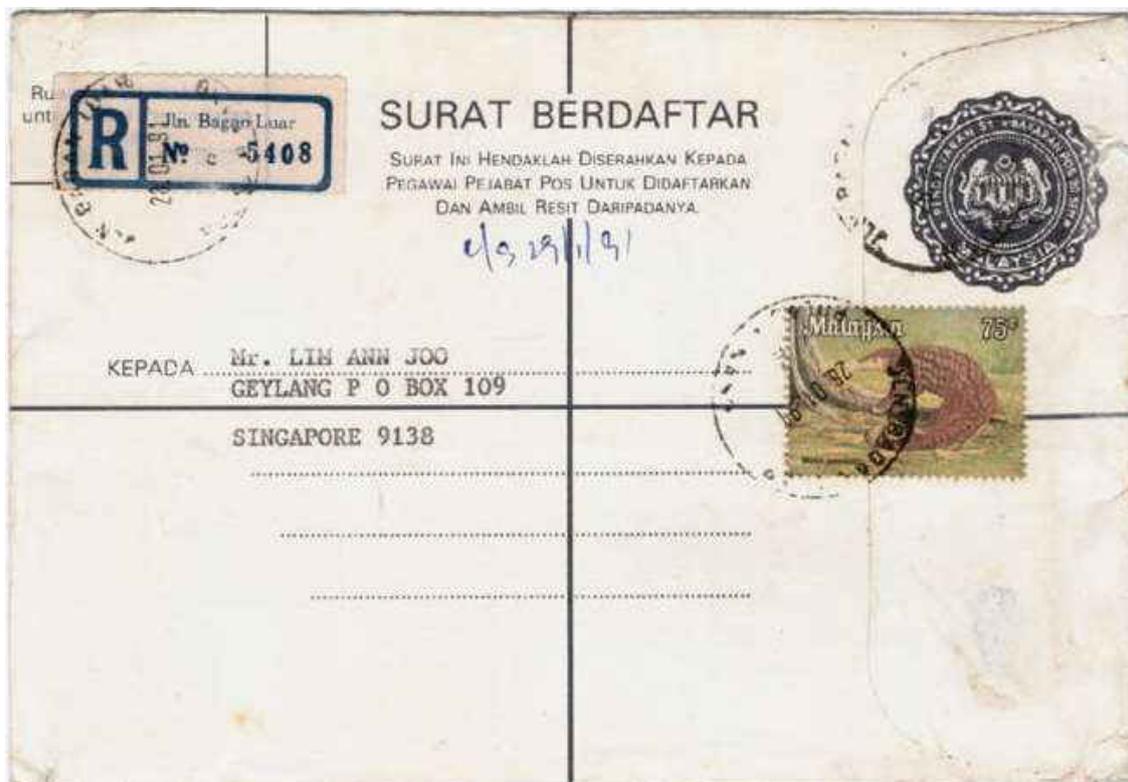
**Fig. 1.8.** Sri Lankan Rupees 15 sheet of stamps featuring the Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*) by Sri Lanka Post on World Wildlife Day, 3 March 2020.



**Fig. 1.9.** An airmail letter from Libreville, Gabon, posted to an address in Chicago, USA, using two 125 franc stamps.



*Fig. 1.10. A Hong Kong business cover to Singapore, using a HK\$1 stamp.*



*Fig. 1.11. A printed registered envelope ("Surat Berdaftar") posted from Bandar Seberang Jaya, Malaysia, to a Geylang Post Box address in Singapore, using a 75 cent stamp.*



## CHAPTER TWO

### PANGOLINS ON COINS AND TOKENS

A total of eight coins and one token are known to us that bear the pangolin motif.

#### People's Republic of China

The sole fantasy coin / token, issued in 2020, was from the city of Wuhan, also reported to be the origin of covid-19 virus, which has, of course, no wild pangolin populations (Fig. 2.1). Its association may be the city's notorious wet market, and the purported source of the disease that spread from the consumption of pangolin (or other) meat. The 20 Yuan silver plated copper-nickel token shows the Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*), and was obviously target collectors of thematic numismatics.

#### Zimbabwe

The earliest circulating coin depicting a pangolin was issued by the south-east African nation of Zimbabwe. It was released in 1997, and shows a Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*) on a brass coin (Fig. 2.2). The same design appears in 2001 on a brass-plated steel coin. Both were denominated \$2 (Fig. 2.3).

#### Democratic Republic of Congo

Three coins on precious metals were produced, also for collectors, by the Democratic Republic of Congo. In 1999, a White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*) appears on a silver 0.925 coin, of value 10 Franc (Fig. 2.4). A few years later, in 2003, the country issued two coins of the same design showing the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*) of 10 and 20 Franc value, minted on silver 0.925 (Fig. 2.5) and gold .999 coins (Fig. 2.6).

#### Malawi

Two years later, the neighbouring country of Malawi issued a silver plated copper-nickel coin of 10 Kwacha value (Fig. 2.7), showing the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*).

#### Togo

In 2007, the African nation of Togo issued a 25,000 Franc gold coin (Fig. 2.8) depicting the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*). Mintage was only 55 pieces. The large numbers seen at online auctions are either copper replicas or suspected to be forgeries.

#### North Korea

The latest issue comes from North Korea, from 2015, and comprises a 5 Won silver coin (Fig. 2.9), depicting an Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*). Notably, the country is home to no pangolin species, and the depiction thus stems from a desire to produce an item for the collectors' market.



Fig. 2.1



Fig. 2.2



Fig. 2.3



Fig. 2.4



Fig. 2.5



Fig. 2.6



Fig. 2.7



Fig. 2.8



Fig. 2.9

## CHAPTER THREE

### PANGOLINS ON POSTAGE STAMPS

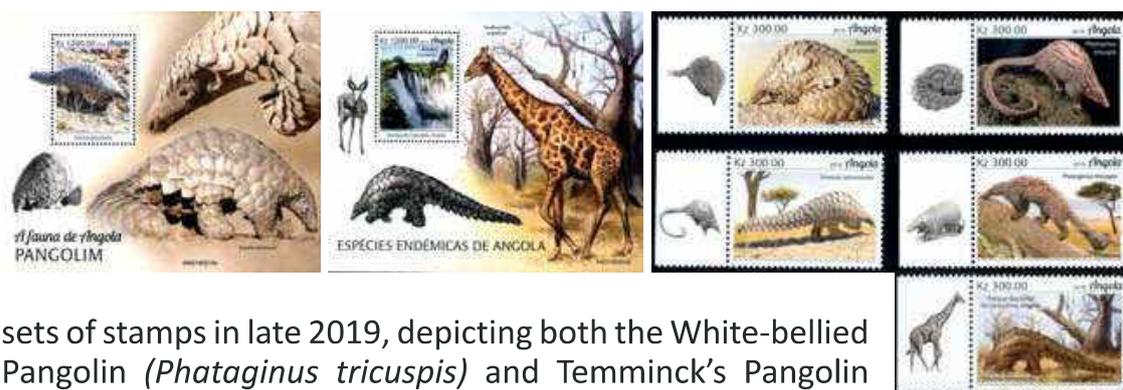
As of December 2000, many as 56 countries and postal authorities have issued postage stamps, depicting the pangolin. These include: Angola, Bangladesh, Belgian Congo, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Democratic), Congo (Republic), Equatorial Guinea, France, French West Africa, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Great Britain, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Guinea (Republic), Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Macao, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Río Muni, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sarawak, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, United Nations- Geneva, United Nations- Vienna, Vietnam, North Vietnam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Releases have been part of awareness on the respective nation's biodiversity, represent distinctive landscapes or to highlight trade issues (Republic of South Africa), or may be part of the country's folklore or culture (Taiwan). In some instances, extralimital species are depicted in a nation's stamps (Burundi, Central African Republic, Sierra Leone), and pangolin stamps have also been issued by countries without pangolin populations (São Tomé and Príncipe).

In this chapter, we shall briefly enumerate countries/postal agencies and the examples of release. A complete enumeration (up to 31 December 2020) of philatelic issues is in Appendix I.

#### Angola

Republic of Angola, located on the west coast of southern Africa, issued two



sets of stamps in late 2019, depicting both the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*) and Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*).

#### Bangladesh

The south Asian nation of Bangladesh, formerly (till 1971) East Pakistan, and part of British India's Bengal Province (till 1947), issued a single stamp showing the Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*).



### Belgian Congo

The west African colony of Belgium, currently the Democratic Republic of Congo (since 1964), issued a single stamp, depicting the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*).



### Botswana

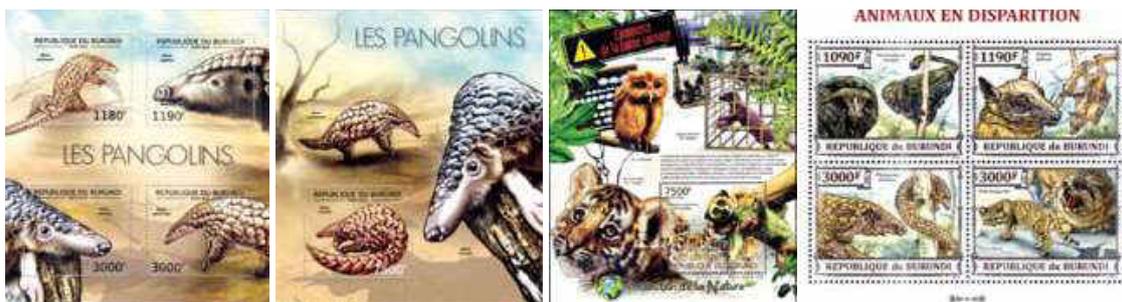
Landlocked Republic of Botswana is located in southern Africa. The nation is known for its outstanding landscapes and biodiversity. Two designs are known amongst its philatelic issues depicting the pangolin, the first from a set in 1977, the second in 1992



from a booklet. The original face value of t12 was reissued with an overprint for t10 in 1994. Both stamps depict the Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*).

### Burundi

Republic of Burundi is a landlocked country in the Great Rift Valley of central-east Africa. It has had four issues depicting the pangolin between 2012 and 2013, showing three African species- White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*), Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*), and Giant Pangolin



(*Smutsia gigantea*), in addition to the extralimital Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*).

### Cameroon

The central and west African nation of the Republic of Cameroon has a single release, showing the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*).



### Central African Republic

Another landlocked nation, the Central African Republic has issued a large number of stamps on thematic topics, many on wildlife. Its earliest pangolin

# PANGOLINS ON COINS AND STAMPS OF THE WORLD



stamps were a set of three triangular stamps in 1985, depicting the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*). A White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*) misidentified as a Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*) was also issued, in addition to two sheetlets depicting the Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*).

## Chad

Republic of Chad is yet another landlocked country in north-central Africa. In 2020, it issued a miniature sheet and a sheetlet of stamps that feature



reprinted pangolin stamps from Macao, featuring the Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*).



**Congo (Democratic)**

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, also known as Congo-Kinshasa, located in central Africa. It issued a single pangolin stamp, showing the Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*).



**Congo (Republic)**

Republic of the Congo, also known as Congo-Brazzaville or the



Congo Republic is located in the western coast of central Africa. It has issued two stamps on the theme, both depicting the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*).

**Equatorial Guinea**

Republic of Equatorial Guinea is located on the west coast of central Africa. It has a single pangolin stamp, one showing the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*). In 2016, the country issued a miniature sheet, showing a White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*).



**France**

France has a recent stamp booklet pane under the title 'Un Cabinet de Curiosités'. One of the self-adhesive stamps features a pangolin, along with Neotropical anteaters.



**French West Africa**



Afrique-Occidentalefrançaise, or French West Africa, was a federation, between 1895–1958, of colonial territories of Mauritania, Senegal, French

# PANGOLINS ON COINS AND STAMPS OF THE WORLD

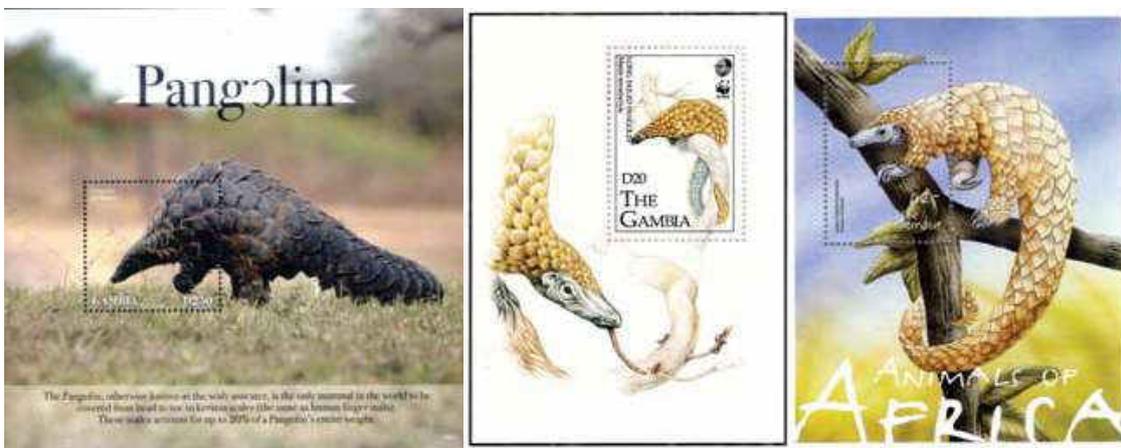


Sudan (now Mali), French Guinea (now Guinea), Ivory Coast, Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso), Dahomey (now Benin) and Niger. The postal administration, in 1955, issued a single stamp showing the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*).



## Gabon

Gabon, in located on the west coast of central Africa, issued a single stamp of the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*), that also appears on a miniature sheet of four stamps, containing small native mammals.



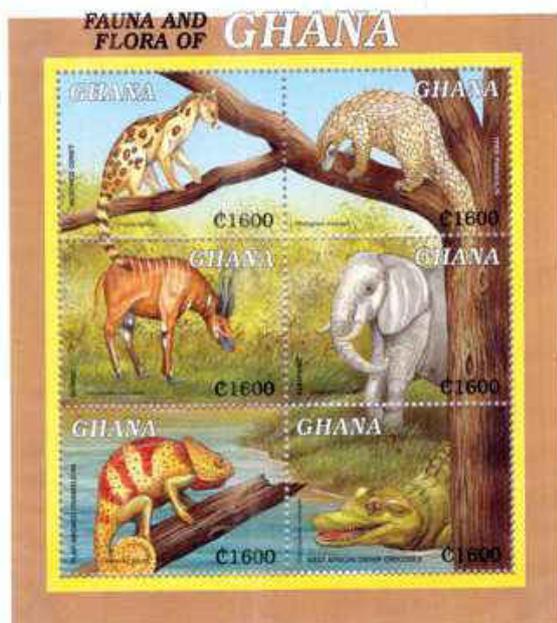
## Gambia

The Republic of Gambia, in west Africa, has issued a large number of stamps





depicting the group. These start with the series of four stamps and a miniature sheet in 1993, depicting the Black-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tetradactyla*), and several others of the same species on miniature sheets and sheetlets, besides two showing the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*) and Temminck’s Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*).



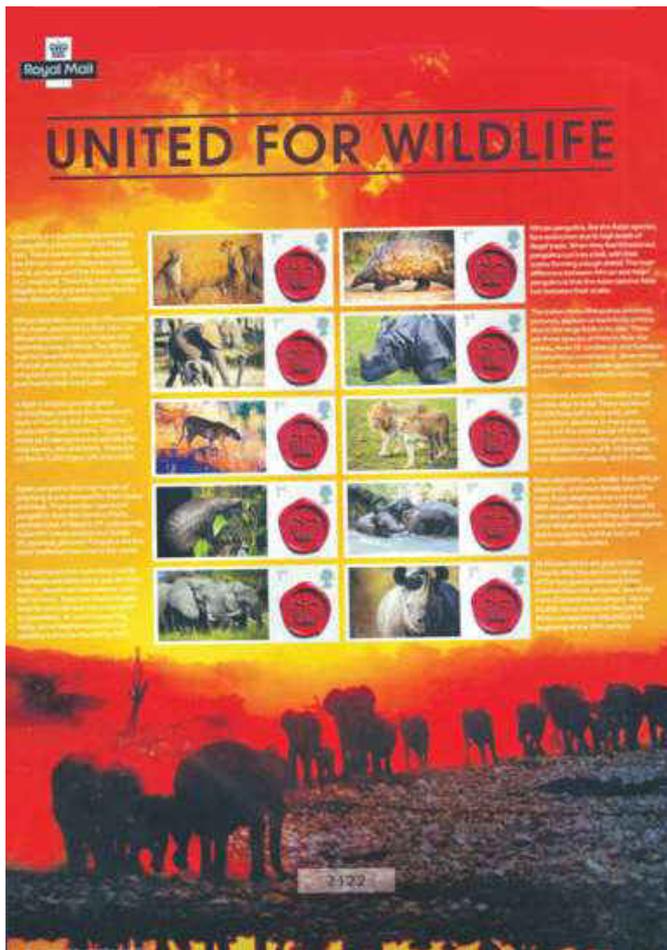
**Ghana**

Republic of Ghana, located along the Gulf of Guinea and the Atlantic Ocean, in west Africa, issued a sheetlet entitled “African Tropical Rain Forest”. This 20-

stamp sheetlet shows a rainforest diorama, one of the 40c stamps showing a White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*). Another sheetlet of six stamps, “Fauna and Flora of Ghana” includes the species in its landscape.

### Great Britain

The country that invented the postage stamp has, of course, no wild populations of the pangolin. However, on 10 October 2018, Royal Post issued a sheetlet of stamps of face value £6.70 (sold for £15.95), as a ‘commemorative sheet’ of 10 first class rate (£0.76) stamps, with attached labels. Each of the labels show a threatened species, and include two pangolin species, one each from Asia and Africa—the Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*) and Temminck’s Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*).



### St. Vincent & Grenadines

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is a island nation in the Caribbean, in the southeast Windward Islands of the West Indies. In 2017, it issued a sheet let of four stamps, one of which is the Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*). The images are the work of Joel Sartore, an acclaimed National Geographic photographer, who started the Photo Ark project.

### Guinea (Republic)

Formerly known as French Guinea, the Republic of Guinea is a coastal, west African nation. It has issued three philatelic issues on the theme, a stamp and a sheetlet showing the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*) and a more recent one depicting the Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*).



### Guinea-Bissau

The Republic of Guinea-Bissau is located in west Africa. In 2018, it issued a



sheetlet of five stamps, under the title "Animais em perigo crítico", one of which show the Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*).

### Hong Kong

Hong Kong, formerly a Great Britain administered territory in eastern Asia, and currently administered by the People's Republic of China, continues to have an independent postal authority. In 1982, it issued a set of stamps of the threatened mammals, that included one depicting the Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*).



### Indonesia

The archipelagic nation of Indonesia, in south-east Asia straddles a wide region across the tropics, and home to a wonderful biodiversity. Stamps depicting the



Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*) were issued by the country in 1956–1958. The same design was reproduced in three colours for the three values.

### Ivory Coast

Côte d'Ivoire, officially the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, is located on the southern coast of west Africa. The country issued a stamp of the Black-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tetradactyla*).



### Kenya

Republic of Kenya is a country in eastern Africa. A 1966 set on the mammals of the country included a stamp on the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*).



### Laos

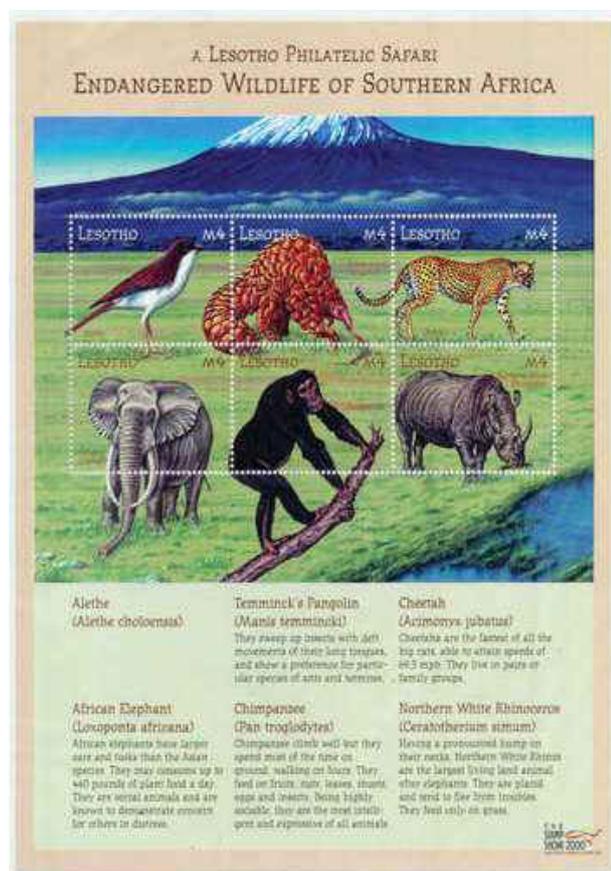
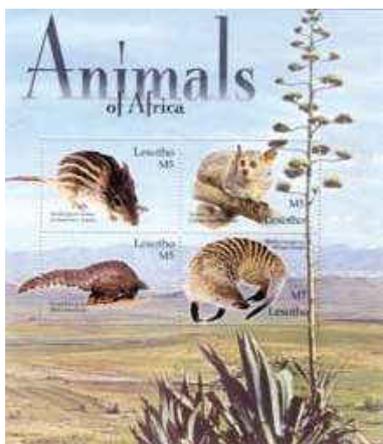
The Lao People's Democratic Republic is the only landlocked south-east Asian nation. The sole pangolin species, the Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*), has appeared in three designs of four stamps from Laos, the first in 1969, when the same design, with two different frames, appeared on k15 and k30 stamps. A second issue is from 1985, and was part of threatened species of the country.



The last issue is from 2003, where a tiny image of the current species, along with those of other species, appears in a stamp, with the words “Stop Hunting” in Lao and in English.

### Lesotho

Kingdom of Lesotho is an enclaved country within the Republic of South Africa. Lesotho has issued two sheetlets of landscapes with wildlife, depicting the Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*), in the years 2000 (“A Lesotho Philatelic Safari. Endangered Wildlife of Southern Africa”) and 2004 (“Animals of Africa”).

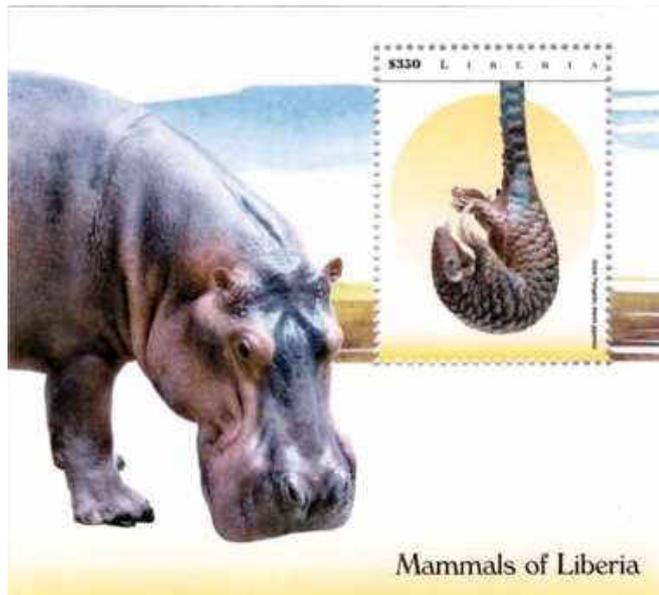


**Liberia**

Republic of Liberia is a country on the west African coast. In 1997, it issued a sheetlet depicting the major mammals and reptiles of the country. One of the



stamps featured was of the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*). The same species appears in a miniature sheet issued in 2015, under the theme “Mammals of Liberia”.



## Macau

Macau, also spelled Macao, is officially known as the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. Macau has issued six stamps depicting the single pangolin species found within its territories- the



Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*). The first was from a set of four on the threatened mammals, in 1988. The second, a more famous one for pangolinphiles, from 1995, is a set of four stamps, each of face value mp1.50. The latest offering from Macau is from 7 October 2020, under the series 'Animal Protection II', where the pangolin appears in the selva of a mp14 miniature sheet.



## Madagascar

Republic of Madagascar and previously known as the Malagasy Republic, is an island country in the Indian Ocean. It has issued a single pangolin stamp, that of the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*), from 1999.



## Malaysia

Malaysia, in south-east Asia, comprises 13 states and three federal territories, separated by the South China Sea, including the northern areas of Borneo. In 1979, under the series 'National Wildlife', comprising eight stamps of mammals and reptiles was a pangolin- a Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*), on a 75-cent stamp.



And more recently, in 2019, under the series ‘Wildlife Conservation’, the country issued four stamps, one of 60-sen value, showing the same species.

### Mozambique

Republic of Mozambique is a country located in southern Africa. Apart from its 1976 issue, showing the Temminck’s Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*), the postal



authorities have issued a number of pangolin-design stamps and sheetlets. In 2010, under the series ‘Meio Ambiente’, it issued a sheetlet of six stamps, with richly illustrated selvage, and showing all four African species of pangolins. The accompanying miniature sheet features the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*).

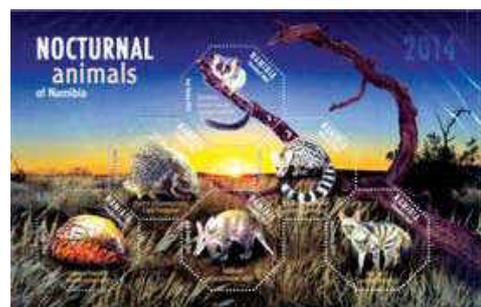


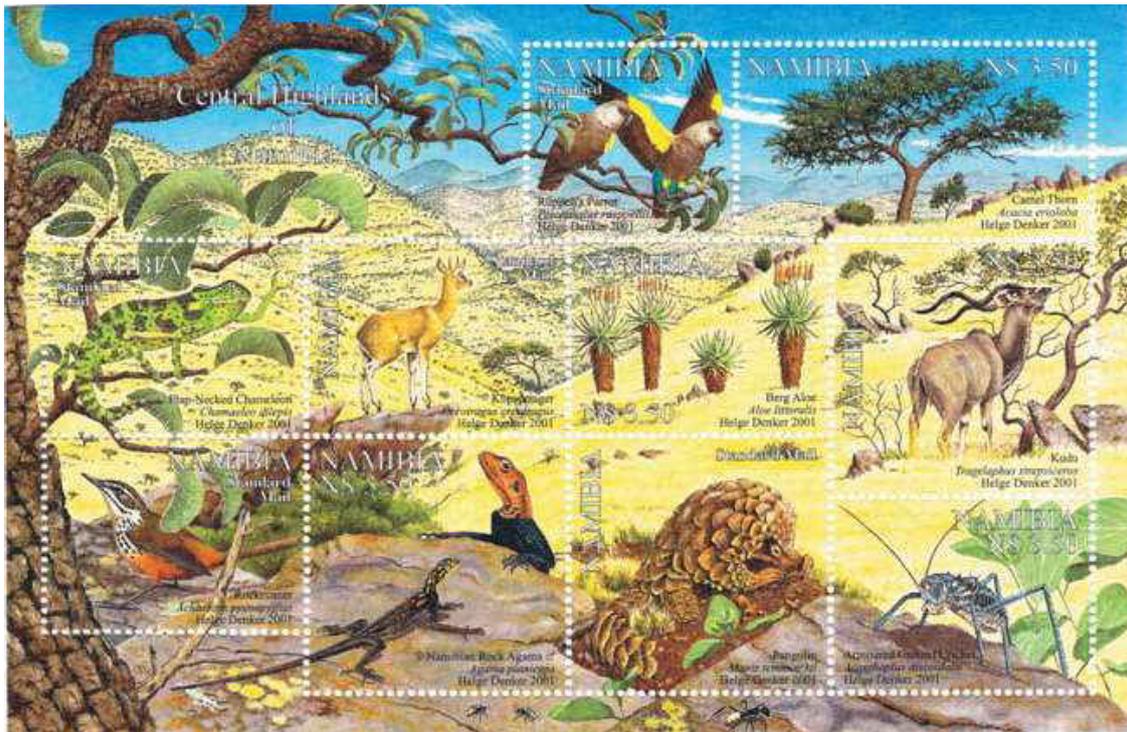
In 2011, a series entitled ‘Fauna de Mozambique. Pangolins e Orictropus’ was issued, and shows, as indicated, pangolins and armadillos. The stamp sheetlet features these two groups of three pairs of stamps, each set of stamps set setenant (pangolin-armadillo), showing the Temminck’s Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*). The miniature sheet features the same species in the stamp itself, while the selvage shows both armadillos and pangolins.

The final item is from 2016, a miniature sheet showing the Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*) on a piece whose selvage is dominated by a mother and calf of the Black Rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*), and the White-backed Vulture (*Gyps africanus*).

### Namibia

Republic of Namibia is a country in southern Africa, its western border contacting the Atlantic Ocean. Namibia Post is known to issue spectacular stamp sheetlets, depicting





its world-famous wildernesses and wildlife. In 2001, Namibia issued a sheetlet, entitled 'Central Highlands of Namibia', that included a stamp showing the Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*). And in 2014, it issued a sheetlet, entitled 'Nocturnal Animals of Namibia', including six octagonal stamps, including one of the same species of pangolin.



### Nepal

Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal is located in southern Asia, saddling the Himalayas, and also includes parts of the Indo-Gangetic Plains. Nepal's postal authorities issued a single stamp in 2005, depicting the Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*).



### Niger

Republic of the Niger is a landlocked country in west Africa, and is named after the Niger River. The postal authorities issued a miniature sheet, entitled 'Les Animaux en Voie de Disparition' (Animals on the Verge of Extinction), with a Lear's Macaw (*Anodorhynchus leari*) on the stamp, and an Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*) and a Balkan Lynx (*Lynx lynx balcanicus*) on the illustrated selva.

### Nigeria

Federal Republic of Nigeria is a country in west Africa. In 2001, it issued a stamp featuring the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*). The set contained eight stamps, under a series entitled 'Wildlife', depicting the mammals of birds of Nigeria.



### Philippines

The Republic of the Philippines is an archipelagic country in south-east Asia, known for its exceptional diversity and endemism of its biota. Three issues pertain to pangolins here, all allocated to the nation's sole species that represent the lineage, the Philippine Pangolin (*Manis culionensis*). The first one date to 1979, the second, 1994, both being single stamps that were part of a respective series on the faunas of these islands. In 2015, the Philippines postal authorities issued a miniature sheet, depicting four species (a bird, a lizard, a pangolin and a crab), using photographic images of the species, rather than paintings, as in the past.



### Río Muni

Río Muni is the continental region of Equatorial Guinea, the name derived from



the Muni River, along which early Europeans had built the Muni River Settlements. Philatelic materials were produced by the area's administration between 1960 and 1968, and include two sets of stamps, issued 1964 and 1966, depicting the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*).

*Beões*

### São Tomé and Príncipe

The Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe is an island nation in the Gulf of Guinea, off the western equatorial coast of central Africa, consisting of two archipelagos off the islands of São



Tomé and Príncipe, and located off the north-western coast of Gabon. Its postal administration issued a sheetlet of four stamps in 2013, one showing an Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*), strangely, with a Lion (*Panthera leo*). Such a scene is presumably possible only in India's Gujarat State, where both species co-occur.

### Sarawak

Sarawak is currently a state within the Federation of Malaysia, located in north-western Borneo. Between 1869–1965, it was a British Protectorate, and its postal authorities issued postage stamps. In 1950, Sarawak issued a 10 cent stamp depicting the Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*). Some controversy was locally generated on whether the species can rear up on its hind limbs subsequently.



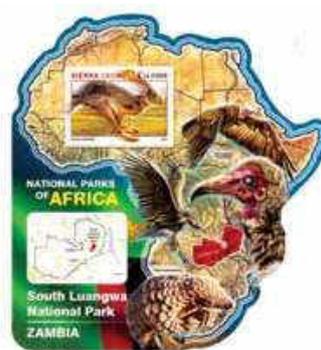
### Senegal

Republic of Senegal is located in west Africa. In 1994, it issued a single stamp featuring the Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*).



### Sierra Leone

The Republic of Sierra Leone (sometimes referred to as Salone) is situated on the south-west coast of west Africa. The stamp issuing agency of the country (based in Europe) has enthusiastically issued a



large number of philatelic products, seemingly targeting collectors and it remains unknown if most of these will ever see genuine postal use. Among the group of interest to us, seven have appeared on miniature sheets from Sierra Leone since 1999. On that year, Sierra Leone produced a 'landscape diorama' miniature sheet, entitled 'A Wonderland of Wildlife', comprising six





stamps, including one of the Black-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tetradactyla*). The same species has also appears on a sheetlet and a miniature sheet, labelled 'National Parks' (2019). Two miniature sheets have depicted the Chinese pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*), in 2016 and 2018. Also in 2016, the stamp agency issued two miniature sheets, die-cut in the shape of the continent of Africa, in the series 'National Parks of Africa', with the Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*) appearing on the selva or stamp.

### Singapore

Located at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, is the city-state of Republic of Singapore. The philatelic releases of Singapore are eagerly awaited, and have included three pangolin stamps using two designs. The first is from a 2007 series, entitled 'Flora and Fauna Definitives', a 14-set of stamps, the Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*) being on the second highest value (S\$5) stamp. The same design also appears on a 'Collector's Sheet', issued by Singapore Post, for sale at S\$40.

The second design appears in a 2013 release, entitled 'City in a Garden'. The 'Collector's Sheet' of four stamps, using two designs printed se-tenant, features the same species. Interestingly, a real seed of the South American succulent flowering plant, *Portulaca grandiflora* (family : Portulacaceae), native to Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay and is often cultivated in gardens, in an effort to r e g r e e n

Singapore. At the reverse of the sheet are instructions on growing the plant.



### Solomon Islands

Located east of Papua New Guinea and north-west of Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands comprise six major islands, in addition to more than 900 smaller ones. The sole example of a pangolin stamp from these islands (where no pangolins occur) include a miniature sheet from 2016, entitled 'UN Wildlife Conference in Johannesburg', with four stamps, one being of the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*).



### South Africa

Republic of South Africa is a large (over a million sq km) country, situated in the southernmost part in Africa. The official postal agency is the nation is known to produce beautiful philatelic products, focussing on its diverse nature and culture. The first pangolin issue is a miniature sheet from 2001 on the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park, where a Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*) can be seen lumbering in the near background of the selvage.



On the occasion of the Johannesburg meeting of the Conference of Parties 17 of the Convention on International Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the nation issued a self-adhesive sheetlet of four stamps on 26 September. Each depicts one of Africa's pangolin species, and are for 'International Small Letter'.

**Sri Lanka**

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (previously Ceylon) is an island nation, located south of the Indian Peninsula. In 2020, Sri Lanka issued a stamp of the Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*) on a



stamp and composite sheetlet, under a series entitled ‘Wild Species Threatened by Trade in Sri Lanka’.

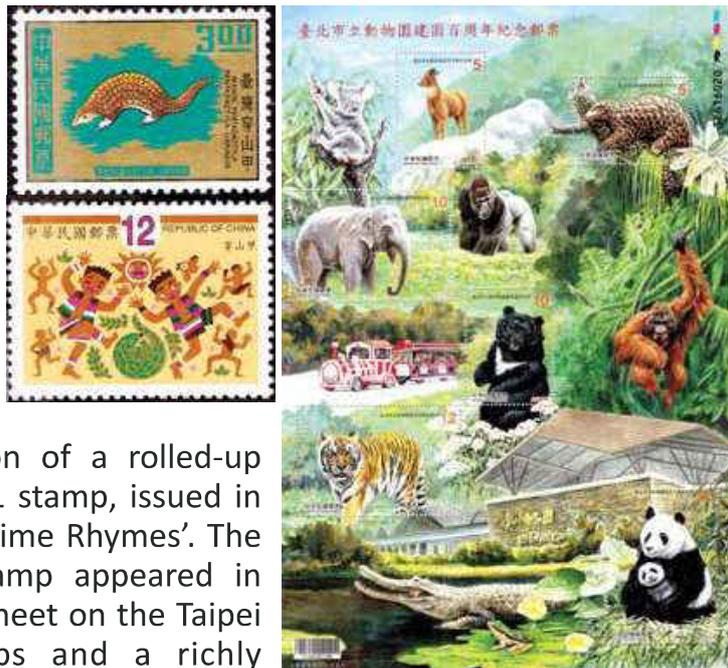
**Swaziland**

The Kingdom of Swaziland was officially renamed Eswatini (officially, the Kingdom of Eswatini), in 2018. It is another landlocked country in southern Africa. As Swaziland, the nation issued a single pangolin stamp in 1980, depicting the Temminck’s Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*).



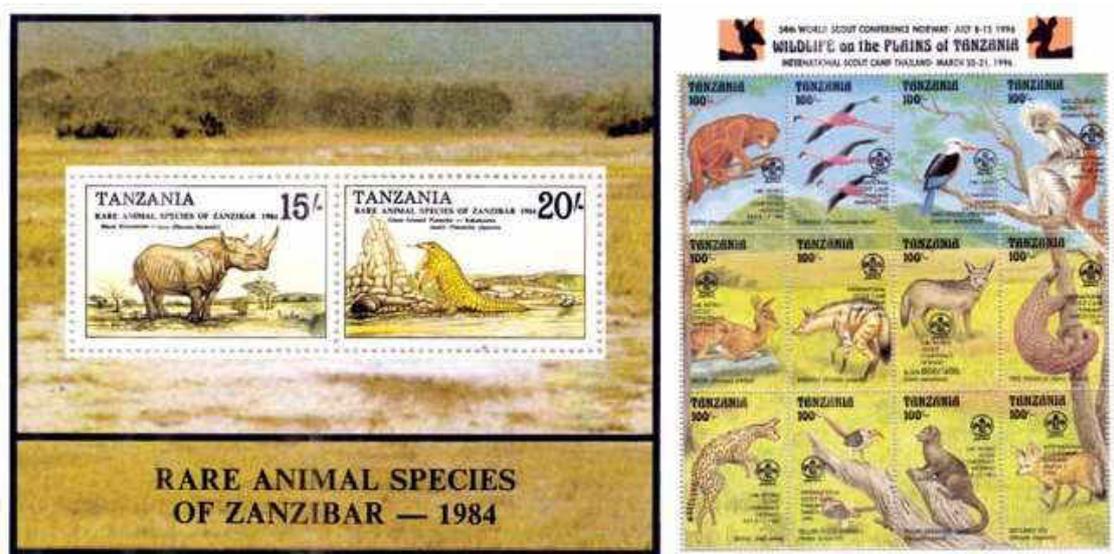
### Taiwan

The Republic of China (ROC), as Taiwan is called, is an island country in east Asia. A single species, the Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*) occurs within the territory of Taiwan. One appears in a 1971 stamp on the mammals of Taiwan, while the stylized representation of a rolled-up pangolin feature in a 2001 stamp, issued in the series 'Children's Playtime Rhymes'. The most recent pangolin stamp appeared in 2014, a commemorative sheet on the Taipei Zoo, showing six stamps and a richly illustrated selvage, with additional species.



### Tanzania

United Republic of Tanzania is located in the Great Lakes region of east Africa. Well known for its large mammals and ecotourism, Tanzania has issued many philatelic materials on the theme. The first to feature the pangolin is from 1984,



a small miniature sheet of two se-tenant stamps, one showing the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*). Another composite design appearing in a miniature sheet, entitled "Wildlife on the Plains of Tanzania", comprising 12 stamps, including one showing the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*) appeared in 1996. It was overprinted for issue at both the 34th World Scout Conference, Norway and the International Scout Camp Thailand.

## Togo

The Togolese Republic is a west African nation, and now, a prolific issuer of philatelic products, thanks to the appointment of a European philatelic agency.



Its stamp sheetlets and miniature sheets depicting the pangolin start in 2010, with issues on showing the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*), and subsequently, in 2013. To commemorate the Conference of Parties 17 of the Convention on International Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), held in Johannesburg, South Africa, Togo issued a die-cut (top edge rounded) miniature sheet, whose selvage carry an image of Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*). In 2019, the stamps from the 2010 release were released, with red, blue and green foiled overprinting.

## Uganda

Republic of Uganda is a landlocked country, located in east-central Africa. On 25 September 1992, it issued a single stamp within a wildlife series, depicting the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*).



## United Nations– Geneva

The United Nations Office at Geneva, Switzerland, is a major office of the United Nations, and is also an official postal administration. In 2013, it issued a stamp featuring the Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*) under its popular endangered species stamp programme.



### United Nations - Vienna

The United Nations Office in Vienna, Austria, is another office of the United Nations, as well as a postal administration. In 2016, it issued a miniature sheet of four stamps, one of which depicts the Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*).



### Vietnam

The modern nation of Vietnam, or the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is located in Indo-China. In 2003, it issued a set of stamps on its mammals, one including the Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*).



### North Vietnam

Historically referred to as the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, North Vietnam was a state between 1945–1954, and a nation from 1954–1976. During its existence, it issued many thematic stamps, amongst which one, from 1965, feature the Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*).



### Zambia

Republic of Zambia is a landlocked nation in south-central Africa. Its philatelic output, as expected, favour biodiversity, and has featured the Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*) on two occasions, in 1975 and 1988.



## Zimbabwe

Republic of Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia) is a landlocked nation in southern Africa. Well known for its wildlife, many of its stamps show its local biodiversity, and three stamps have featured pangolins. The Black-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tetradactyla*) has appeared on her stamps in 1989 and 1990, and the Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*) in 1997.



## CHAPTER FOUR

### PANGOLIN ON CINDERELLA LABELS

'Cinderellas' are stamp-like printed material without postal validity, and are sometimes referred to as 'labels'. They are issued to raise awareness or funds for specific purposes, including health and conservation. Perhaps the most famous of cinderellas are the Duck Stamps from the USA, issued to draw attention to wetland birds. We illustrate a cinderella stamp to illustrate the category, and another category of label, the collectible trade card.

#### Republic of South Africa

One, depicting a pangolin was issued in the 1960s by the Department van Natuurbewaring Kaapland (currently, Cape Nature), from the Republic of South Africa (Fig. 4.1).

#### France

Trading cards are distributed by companies to advertise their products, and date back at least a century and a half. Some were initially intended to be equivalent to day's business cards, while others came with the purchase of a product. Many of the older cards are collectibles, having investment-level value, and have their following among collectors. Illustrated here is a Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*) on a trade card issued by Nestlé and Kohler, a chocolate company (Fig. 4.2), from France in 1956.

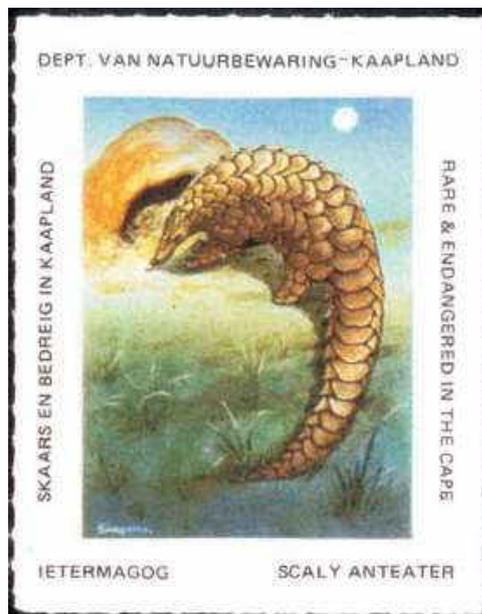


Fig. 4.1.

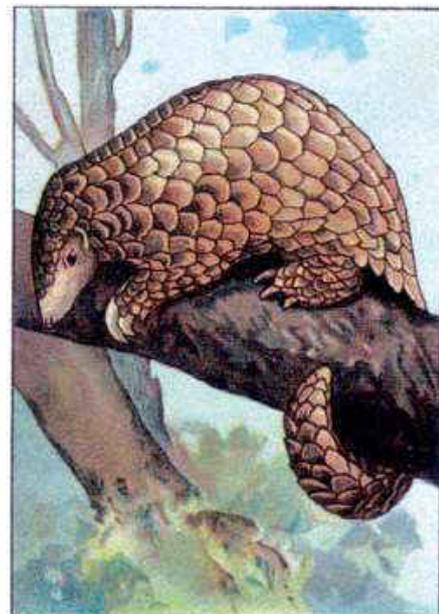


Fig. 4.2.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### PANGOLIN ON COVERS

Covers, in philately, refer to envelopes and packets containing items (such as letters and documents, and also, merchandize and samples) for postal transmission. First day covers are postmarked with the earliest date of issue and use of the respective stamps. This chapter shows selected printed covers from first day releases associated with pangolin stamps, one on a special cover issued for a regional stamp meeting in India and an example of early use of the first pangolin stamp from Sarawak.

#### Botswana

On 6 July 1977, under the World Wildlife Fund stamp issue programme, the south African nation of Botswana issued a set of five stamps, one of 25 thebe value, featuring the Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*). The official cover depicts a Bat-eared Fox (*Otocyon megalotis*). The postmark is of Gaborone (Fig. 5.1).

#### Cameroon

The West African nation of the Republic of Cameroon issued a stamp featuring the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*) of face value 100 francs, on 20 July 1981. It was part of a set of three, the other species depicted being a Bell's Hingeback Tortoise (*Kinixys belliana*) and a Dwarf West African Shorthorn Bull (*'Muturu'*), a domestic breed of cattle. The official cover shows these three species. The postmark is of Yaounde (Fig. 5.2).

#### Central African Republic

The Central African Republic's set of three value pangolin stamps, issued on 25 July 1985, featured the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*), all triangular-shaped. One, of 20 franc face value, is shown on an official first day cover here. The cachet design shows a pair of foraging pangolins, drawn in a slightly less serious fashion. The postmark is of Bangui (Fig. 5.3).

#### Democratic Republic of Congo

Democratic Republic of Congo, a central African nation, on 28 February, issued a 3 franc stamp showing the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*). Illustrated here is a beautiful cachet depicting the species. The postmark is of Kinshasa (Fig. 5.4).

#### Gambia

The west African nation of the Republic of Gambia issued a four-value set of stamps (1.25, 1.50, 2 and 5 dalasi) on 5 April 1993, on the theme of Black-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tetradactyla*). It was part of a World Wildlife Fund stamp release programme, and the official covers are in four designs (Fig. 5.5–5.8). Also illustrated is a first day issue with all four value on a generic Gambia Post cover (Fig. 5.9). All postmarks are of Banjul.

### Great Britain

To raise funds and publicity for 'United for Wildlife', a project of The Royal Foundation of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and The Duke of Sussex, the Royal Mail issued a folder-set of wildlife stamps on 10 October 2018. These comprise 10 se-tenant tabs affixed to 1st class stamps, two of which depict the pangolin. Shown here is one of these on an official Royal Mail First Day Cover (Fig. 5.10). The stamps feature the familiar 'Machin' stamp, a famous bas-relief portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, sculpted by Arnold Machin (1911–1999).

### Hong Kong

The erstwhile British colony of Hong Kong, in eastern China, issued a set of four stamps within a series entitled "Hong Kong Fauna" on 4 May 1982. Besides the Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*) on a 1 Hong Kong dollar stamp, were the Banded Civet (*Viverra zibetha*), Malayan Porcupine (*Hystrix brachyura*) and Reeve's Barking Deer (*Muntiacus reevesi*), the latter species in fact, unconfirmed for Hong Kong. The cachet design is of a Chinese Ferret-badger (*Melogale moschata*). The postmark is of "Tsim Sha Tsui" (Fig. 5.11).

### India

Republic of India has not produced any pangolin stamps till date, a lapse we hope is remedied in the near future. We illustrate two special cachets.

The first one was released at ORPEX, Bhubaneswar, India, on 13 October 1985, the cancel being of an Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*). The cachet included a design of a white Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) (Fig. 5.12).

The second item was issued for Kritika 2017, the District Level Philatelic Exhibition organised by the New Delhi West Division of India Post. It featured an Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicauda*) on the cover and has a pangolin cancel, dated 23 November 2017. The World Wide Fund for Nature Giant Panda logo appears on the north-west corner of the cover, an official India Post product (Fig. 5.13).

### Ivory Coast

Ivory Coast, officially referred to as Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, on the west coast of Africa, issued two stamps on 12 March 1983. Besides the 35 franc Black-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tetradactyla*), is a 100 franc stamp showing the King Colobus Monkey (*Colobus polykomos*), made famous in the immensely entertaining Gerald Durrell travelogue and television film, "Catch Me a Colobus" (1972). Both these species appear on the cachet. The postmark is of Abidjan (Fig. 5.14).

### Macau

The erstwhile Portuguese enclave of Macau, in eastern China issued a set of four stamps under the World Wide Fund for Nature Stamp Issue Programme on

10 April 1995. The species depicted is the Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*) on stamps of value 1.50 patacas each. The official WWF covers are of four designs. The postmarks are “CIT Macau” (abbreviation for Correios e Telecomunicações de Macau, or the Macau Post and Telecommunications Department) (Fig. 5.15–5.18).

### Malaysia

Two releases from Malaysia depict the Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*). The first one was part of a eight value set, entitled “National Animal Definitives” that was issued on 4 January 1979, and denominated in dollars (\$) and cents (c). The said species was on a 75 cent stamp, other species chosen for the set including the Tiger (*Panthera tigris*), 30 cent; Colugo or Sunda Flying Lemur (*Galeopterus variegatus*), 40 cent; Lesser Mouse Deer (*Tragulus kanchil*), 50 cent; Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), \$1; and Malayan Tapir (*Tapirus indicus*), \$2. Shown here is a first day cover with the low-values: the two highest values- the Bison or Seladang (*Bos gaurus*) and Orang Utan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) - are rarely seen on covers. The official cover shows a tiger cachet. The postmark is of the Subang Airport (officially, Lapangan Terbang Sultan Abdul Aziz Shah) (Fig. 5.19).

The second issue from modern Malaysia was issued on 28 July 2019, under the series “Wildlife Conservation”, and was denominated in Ringgit Malaysia (RM) and sens (s). The Pangolin is shown on a 60sen stamp, a mother transporting its young on its tail, and a third, coiled-up animal. Other species depicted in the stamp set include the Malayan Sun Bear (*Helarctos malayanus*) and Asian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*), both of 60 sen face value. In addition, the series included two die-cut miniature sheets, with gold and silver ink, showing the Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) and Sumatran Rhinoceros (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*), of value Ringgit 5 each. The stamp-side of the official cover shows the three species depicted on the stamps, the cachet including a black-and-white image of the Malayan Tapir (*Tapirus indicus*) with its distinctly striped young; the reverse depicts faces and forebodies of all five species depicted in the stamps and miniature sheets, as well as their Malay, English and current scientific names. The postmark is of Kuching (Fig. 5.20).

### Mozambique

On 25 March 2013, the east African nation of Mozambique issued four stamps and miniature sheets showing the Temminck’s Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*). The stamps were of face value 16 Mozambican metical (x 2) and 92 Mozambican metical (x 2), while the miniature sheet is of 175 Mozambican metical. The cachet has an additional image of the species in colour in the south-western corner. Two covers, for the stamps and the sheetlet are shown here. The postmarks are simply cancelled “Mozambique”, rendered in Portuguese, and were presumably produced for collectors by their European stamp-issuing authority (Fig. 5.21–5.22).

### Philippines

Republic of the Philippines, home to the pangolin species with the smallest range, the Philippine Pangolin (*Manis culionensis*), has had two releases of relevance to us. The first was on 12 August 1994, under a series “Endemic Philippine Mammals”, to commemorate Singpex '94. All stamps in the series of four were of Peso 6 value, other species depicted including the Binturong (*Arctictis binturong*), Philippine Tarsier (*Carlito syrichta*), and Philippine Porcupine (*Hystrix pumila*). The cachet design is of the porcupine. The postmark is of the Manila Central Post Office (Fig. 5.23).

The second issue (“Philippine Wildlife”), from 11 November 2015, was a miniature sheet of four stamps, each of 15 peso face value. Besides the pangolin are images of the Visayas Flower pecker (*Diceum haematostictum*), the Philippine Sail-fin Lizard (*Hydrosaurus pustulatus*) and Purple Crab (*Insulamon palawanense*). The postmark is of Manila (Fig. 5.24).

### Río Muni

Río Muni is the former Spanish possession of Guinea, the name derived from the Muni River. The protectorate issued postage stamps for a brief period, including two sets depicting the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*). Shown here is the cover from its 1 June 1964 release, with three stamps affixed, besides the two of 25 céntimos and 1 peseta showing the Pangolin, a 50 céntimos stamp showing an indeterminate chamaeleon, either a Common or Mediterranean Chamaeleon (*Chamaeleo chamaeleon*) or a Flap-necked Chamaeleon (*Chamaeleo dilepis*). The postmark is of Bata, the largest city of the nation (Fig. 5.25).

### Sarawak

The very first postage stamp depicting these animals was issued by Sarawak, as a British protectorate (and currently, a state of Malaysia), on 3 January 1950. As part of the 16 value King George "VI definitives" the Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*) stamp was of face value 10 cents. Depicted here is the low value (1 cent to 10 cent) set on a locally printed cover, posted from Kuching on 17 April 1950 (Fig. 5.26).

### Senegal

The west African nation of Senegal, on 28 October 1994 issued a two-value series on its wild fauna (“*Animaux Sauvages*”). One, of 175 franc value, shows the Temminck’s Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*), the other being the 215 franc Nile Monitor Lizard (*Varanus niloticus*). The printed cachet shows a colour image of the latter. The postmark is of Dakar (Fig. 5.27).

### Republic of South Africa

We show two covers from South Africa. The first one is a miniature sheet on Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park, containing two stamps of 2.50 rands and 2.90 rands. It was issued on 12 May 2001. Kgalagadi (meaning “a place of thirst”) is a large (38,000 sq km) conservation area in southern Africa, and comprises the

Kalahari Gemsbok National Park in Republic of South Africa and the Gemsbok National Park in Botswana. A Temminck's Ground Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*) appears in the selvage (undenominated) portion of the sheet. The cover is from a joint issue by the two countries, and shows a female Lion (*Panthera leo*). The postmark is of Kakamas (Fig. 5.28).

The second release commemorated the CITES COP17 (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Conference of Parties 17) meeting, held in Johannesburg. It comprised a self-adhesive sheetlet of four stamps, all "International Small Letter" rate, that was issued on 26 September 2016. All four African species are depicted, including the Black-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tetradactyla*), Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*), White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*), and Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*). The cover design incorporates the CITES logo, that is filled by pangolin scales. The postmark is of Sandton (Fig. 5.29).

### Sri Lanka

On 3 March 2020, celebrated as World Wildlife Day, Sri Lanka issued a large series of 20 stamps, all of Sri Lankan Rupees 15 face value. One depicted an Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*). The same design also appears on a composite design minisheetlet. The first day covers were issued with four stamps to an envelope, and we show the one with the pangolin stamp, and a cachet design of the animal in monochrome. The postmark is of Battaramulla (Fig. 5.30).

### Swaziland

The land-locked southern African country of Swaziland (currently, Eswatini), issued a single stamp of 50 cent value on 1 October 1980, depicting the Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*). Shown here is a mint stamp mounted to official World Wildlife Fund "first day card" (Fig. 5.31).

### Taiwan

Republic of China, as Taiwan is called, has issued three postage stamps depicting the pangolin. We show one of the covers ("Children's Playtime Rhymes"), showing the Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*), was on an issue from 4 April 2001, showing children's activities around a rolled-up pangolin. The stamp was of face value NT\$12. The postmark is generic of Taiwan (Fig. 5.32).

### Tanzania

Tanzania Post issued a sheetlet in 1996 entitled "Wildlife of the Plains of Tanzania", comprising 12 stamps, each of 100 shilling face value (Fig. 5.33). One of these shows a White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*). The cover shows it commemorated both the International Scout Camp in Thailand, 25–31 March 1996 and the 34th World Scout Conference, held in Oslo, Norway, 8–12 July 1996. The postmark is of Dar es Salaam, dated 16 October 1996.

### United Nations, Geneva Office

United Nations Postal Administration has offices in Geneva, New York and Vienna, each releasing postage stamps. From the office in Geneva was a single stamp depicting the Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*), of 1.40 Swiss Francs face value on 10 October 2013 (Fig. 5.34). The postmark is of Geneva.

### Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe (formerly, Rhodesia), a landlocked south-east African country, has issued several pangolin stamps, and we illustrate two on covers here.

The first, issued on 10 October 1989 for a series entitled "Endangered Species", depict a Black-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tetradactyla*), of 35 cent value (Fig. 5.35). The cachet has a colourful design of a Black Rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*). The postmark is of Harare. The second, issued on 15 April 1997 for the series "10th Meeting of Parties to CITES" shows the Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*), on a \$1.70 stamp (Fig. 5.36). The cachet shows the CITES COP10 logo of an African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) and its habitat in silhouette. The postmark is of Harare.

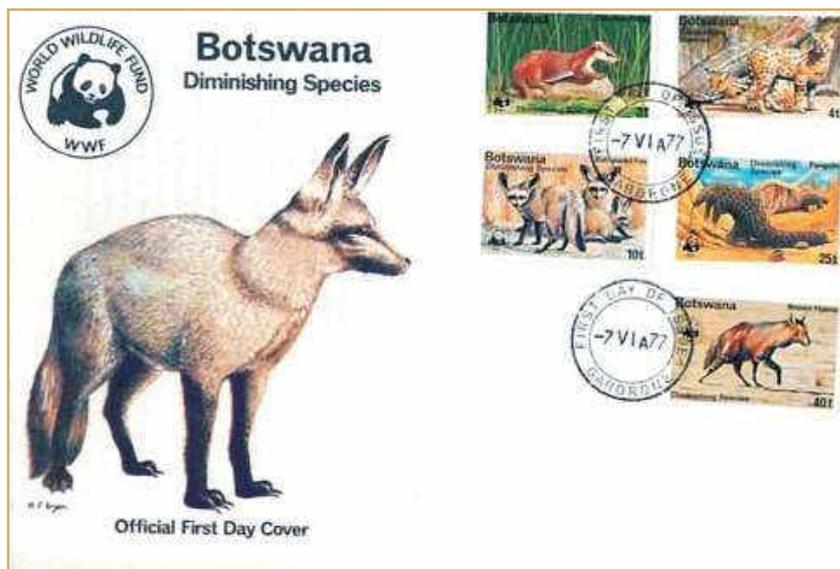


Fig. 5.1.  
Botswana

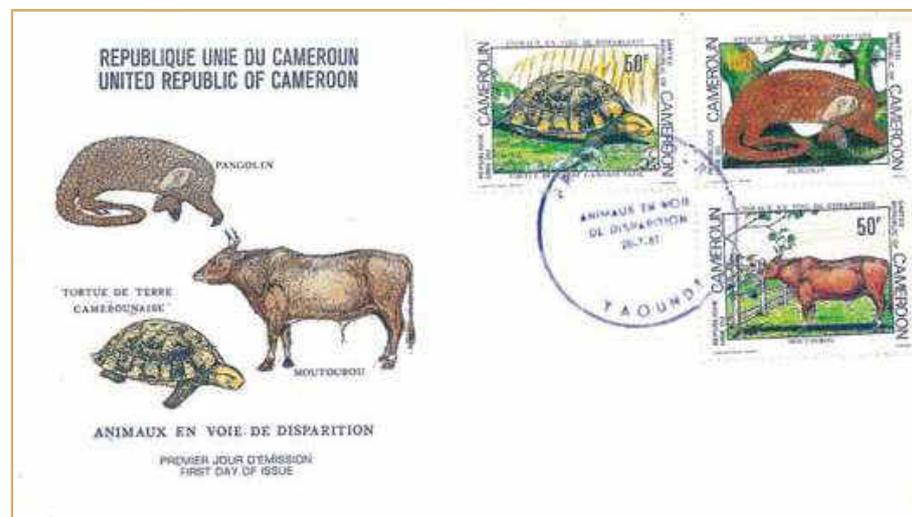


Fig. 5.2.  
Cameroon

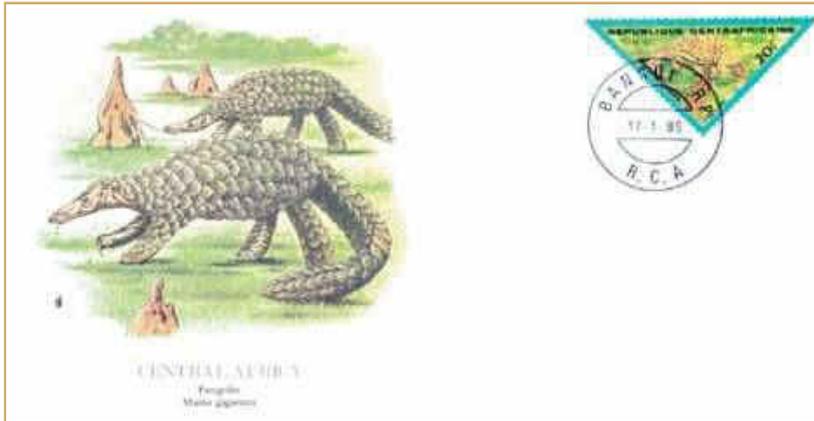


Fig. 5.3.1.  
Central African Republic

Fig. 5.3.2.  
Central African Republic

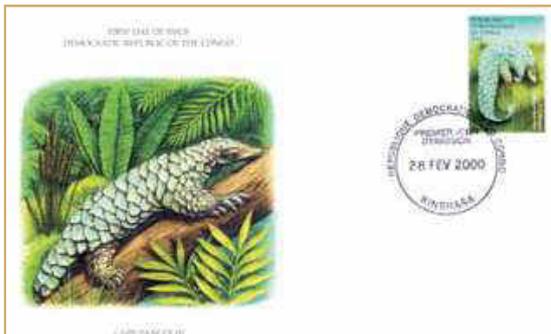
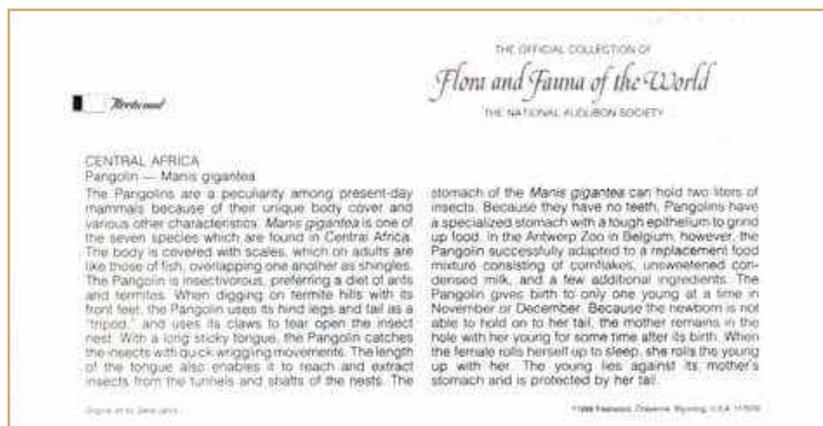


Fig. 5.4. Democratic Republic of Congo



Fig. 5.5. Gambia



Fig. 5.6. Gambia



Fig. 5.7. Gambia

# PANGOLINS ON COINS AND STAMPS OF THE WORLD



Fig. 5.8. Gambia

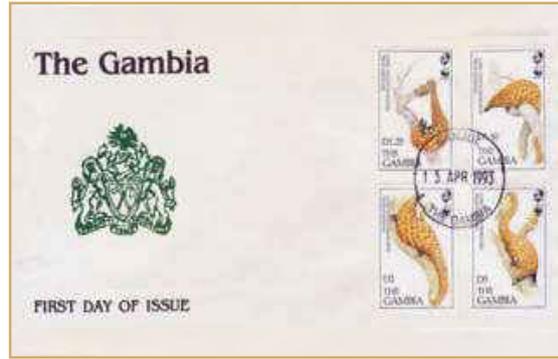


Fig. 5.9. Gambia



Fig. 5.10 Great Britain



Fig. 5.11.1. Hong Kong

## Hong Kong Fauna Special Stamp Issue

More than 90 percent of Hong Kong's land area consists of hills and the vegetation on them includes grass, scrub and some 125 species of ferns and other plants which give form to the indigenous animal life of the region. The island's population is protected by legislation under the Wild Animal Protection Ordinance which imposes a ban on hunting by all members of the public. Under this provision, it is illegal to kill animals, especially those considered as endangered species, without a licence to hunt in their natural environment.

The stamps illustrate four of the animals which inhabit the countryside.

**10¢ Five-banded Civet (*Geniviv zibellina*)**  
The Five-banded Civet has dark black and five white bands on its tail. It has a white face and a black body. It is found in the hills and on the slopes of the New Territories. It is a nocturnal animal and is active at night. It feeds on insects, small birds and fruit. There are still a few left in various parts of the New Territories but it is very rare due to illegal hunting and trapping.

**15¢ Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*)**  
The Pangolin's skin is covered with scales. It is covered with horns, which are used for climbing and digging, and a tongue of about 25 cm which is used for licking up ants and termites. It is nocturnal and lives in the ground and is found in the New Territories, although not very common. The scales are sometimes used in Chinese medicine.

**15¢ Chinese Pangolin (*Manis chinensis*)**  
The Chinese Pangolin is found in the New Territories, although not very common. It has a body covered in scales and is found in the hills and on the slopes of the New Territories. It is a nocturnal animal and is active at night. It feeds on insects, small birds and fruit. There are still a few left in various parts of the New Territories but it is very rare due to illegal hunting and trapping.

**15¢ Hong Kong Deer (*Moschus moschiferus*)**  
The Hong Kong Deer is found in the New Territories, although not very common. It has a body covered in scales and is found in the hills and on the slopes of the New Territories. It is a nocturnal animal and is active at night. It feeds on insects, small birds and fruit. There are still a few left in various parts of the New Territories but it is very rare due to illegal hunting and trapping.

**Stamp Printing Details:**

Designer: Karen Pridger

Printer: Hender and Sons (High Wycombe) Ltd.

Format: Horizontal

Process: Lithography

Size: 27.94 x 44.27 mm

Perforation: 14 x 14

Sheet Size: 114 mm x 214 mm (21 stamps)

Notes: Crown Agents Watermark Ltd.

Fig. 5.11.2. Hong Kong



Fig. 5.12. India



Fig. 5.13.1. India



Fig. 5.13.2. India



Fig. 5.14. Ivory Coast



Fig. 5.15. Macau



Fig. 5.16. Macau



Fig. 5.17. Macau



Fig. 5.18. Macau



Fig. 5.19. Malaysia



Fig. 5.20.1. Malaysia

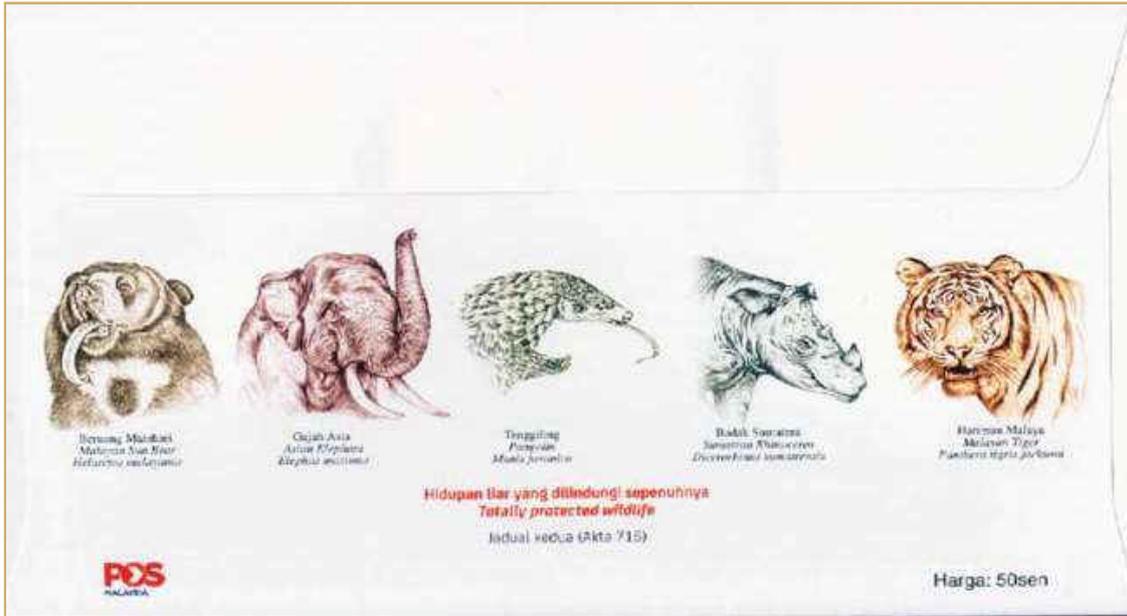


Fig. 5.20.2. Malaysia

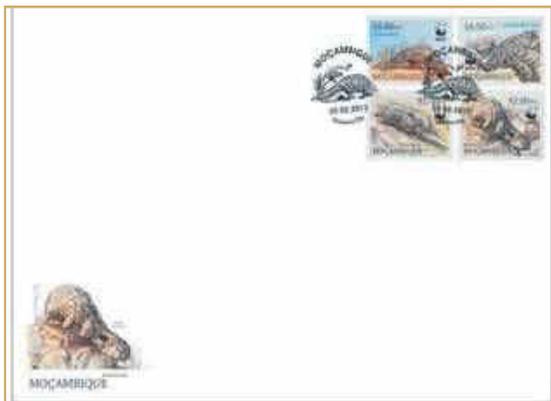


Fig. 5.21. Mozambique

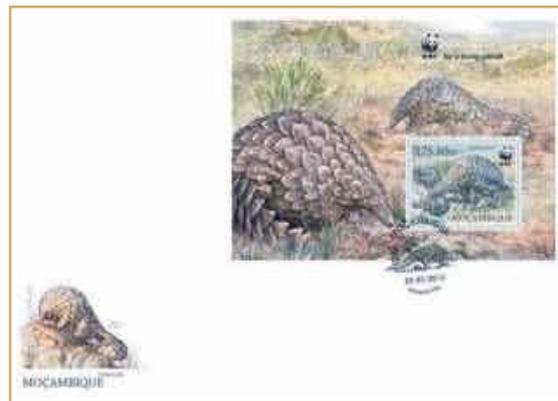


Fig. 5.22. Mozambique

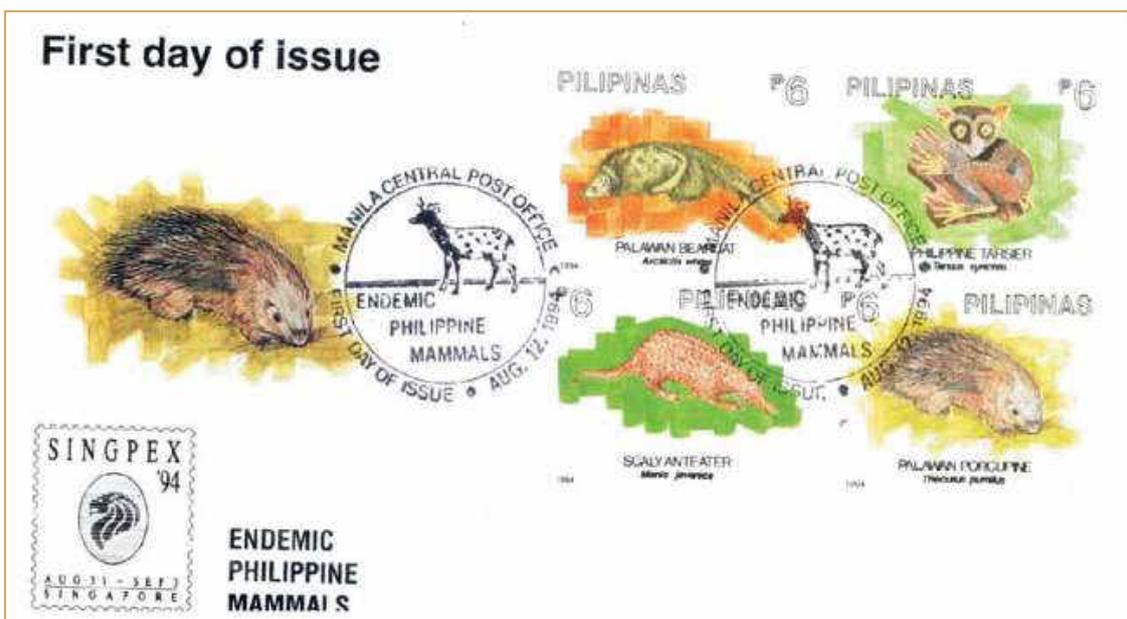


Fig. 5.23. Philippines



Fig. 5.24. Philippines



Fig. 5.25. Rio Muni



Fig. 5.26. Sarawak



Fig. 5.27. Senegal



Fig. 5.28. Republic of South Africa



Fig. 5.29.1. Republic of South Africa



Fig. 5.29.2. Republic of South Africa



Fig. 5.30. Sri Lanka

# PANGOLINS ON COINS AND STAMPS OF THE WORLD



Fig. 5.31. Swaziland



Fig. 5.32. Republic of China, Taiwan



Fig. 5.33. Tanzania



Fig. 5.34. United Nations Postal Administration



Fig. 5.35. Zimbabwe

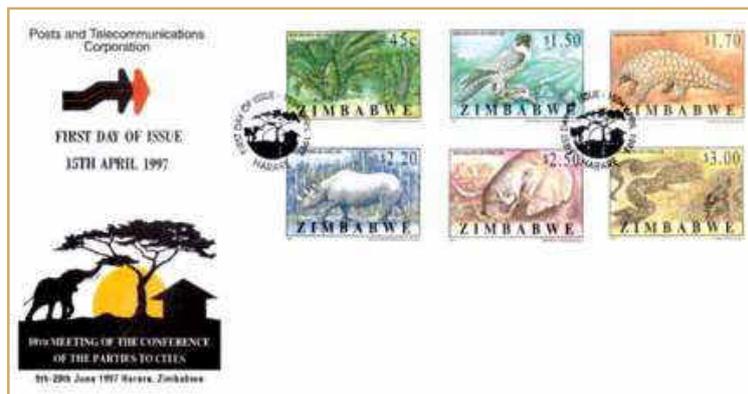


Fig. 5.36. Zimbabwe

## CHAPTER SIX

### PANGOLIN ON POSTCARDS

Postcards have been used since 1869 by the Austro-Hungarian postal administration, and comprise a pre-printed stamp on the address side of a printed postcard. From the 1880s, it was permissible to affix stamps on privately-produced postcards. Maximum cards (or maxicards) constitute a printed postcard, typically with a matching stamp and/or date and place indicated in its cancellation. These may include day of issue of the stamps ('first day card'), or any other significant day (such as 'World Pangolin Day') or post office location. The collection and study of maximum cards is termed maximaphilly.

We illustrate several postcards showing pangolins, with concordant stamps from our collection.

#### French West Africa

On 2 May 1955, French West Africa issued a stamp (SG 83) of 8 Franc value, showing a White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*), with a Porto-Novo, Dahomey (currently Benin) cancel (4 July 1962). Illustrated here is the stamp affixed on a postcard issued by Belgium's Natural History Museum, and was presumably privately created (Fig. 6.1).

#### Gambia

The West African nation of Republic of Gambia issued a four-value set of stamps (SG 1495–1498) on 5 April 1993, in addition to a miniature sheet, showing the Black-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tetradactyla*). Face values indicated were dalasi 1.25, 1.50, 2 and 5 on the stamps, as seen on four maximum cards (Fig. 6.2–6.5).

#### Macau

The former Portuguese port of Macau, now a part of the People's Republic of China, issued a set of four stamps of identical (1.50 pataca) value (Fig. 6.6–6.9), on 10 April 1995 (SG 880–883). All depict the sole pangolin species found in eastern Asia, the Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*).

#### Malaysia

Sarawak, currently an autonomous State within the federation of Malaysia, till 1963 was a British protectorate, issuing its own stamps. The State can be credited with issuing the world's first pangolin postage stamp (issued 3 January 1950) that depict the Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*), on a 10 cent stamp (SG 186). Shown here is a commemorative postcard that reprinted the stamp design, issued on the occasion of World Pangolin Day 2020, and using a stamp from Malaysia (SG 2390), issued on 28 July 2019 (Fig. 6.10).

**Togo**

The west African nation of Togo issued a four-value set showing the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*) on 15 June 2010. The same has been reprinted several times subsequently, most recently with overprinted values, and remain uncatalogued. All are of face value franc 550, and appear in four maximum cards (Fig. 6.11-6.14.).

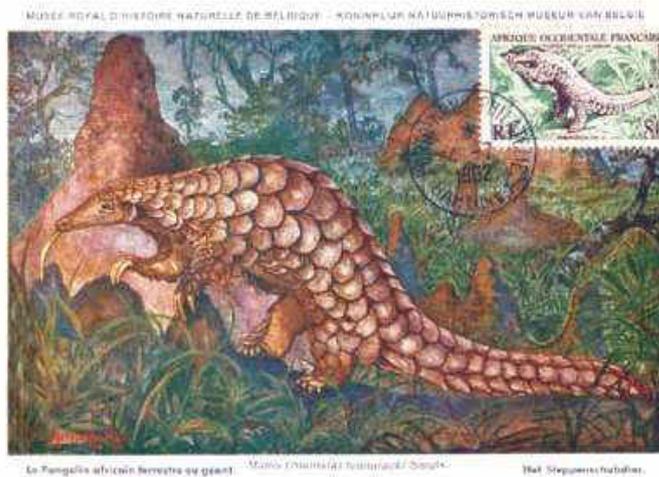


Fig. 6.1.

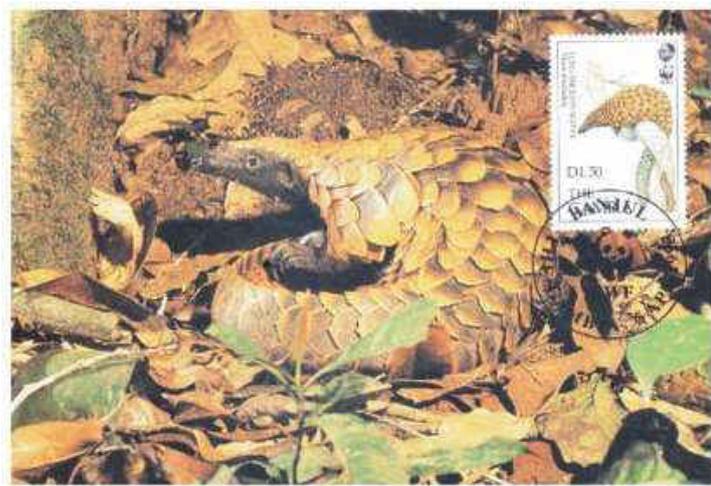


Fig. 6.2.



Fig. 6.3.



Fig. 6.4.



Fig. 6.5.



Fig. 6.6.



Fig. 6.7.

PANGOLINS ON  
COINS AND STAMPS  
OF THE WORLD



Fig. 6.8.



Fig. 6.9.

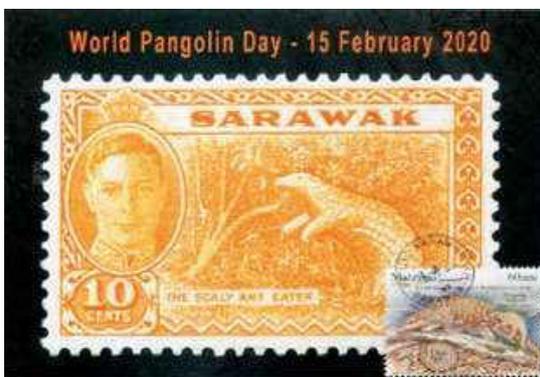


Fig. 6.10.



Fig. 6.11.



Fig. 6.12.



Fig. 6.13.



Fig. 6.14.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### PANGOLIN ON POSTMARKS

Eight pictorial postmarks to cancel postage stamps or as a commemorative, stand-alone item, have been issued by the world's postal authorities, depicting the pangolin. These are described below, in chronological order.

#### India

At ORPEX, held at Bhubaneswar, India, on 13 October 1985, a special cancel depicting an Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*) was issued. It was applied to a special cover, showing a white tiger (Fig. 7.1).

#### Macau

This Portuguese-speaking territory of China issued a cancellation depicting a stylized pangolin (Fig. 7.2) on 10 April 1995, to correspond with the four value stamps, and was applied on both first day covers and maximum cards. The series was entitled, "Protection of the Chinese Pangolin, *Manis pentadactyla*".

#### Togo

The west African nation of Togo, officially, Togolese Republic, issued a four-value set of stamps on 15 June 2010. The cancel (Fig. 7.3) shows an indeterminate species of pangolin, albeit more crocodile-like. The stamps depicted the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*).

#### Mozambique

On 25 March 2013, another Portuguese-speaking colony, this time Mozambique, in east Africa, issued a set of stamps and a miniature sheet on the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*). The cancel too was concordant (Fig. 7.4).

#### Republic of South Africa

A rolled-up pangolin (Fig. 7.5) appears in a cancellation for a self-adhesive sheetlet of four stamps issued by the South African Post Office on 28 September 2016, to commemorate the 17th Conference of Parties to the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Johannesburg.

#### India

The Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*) cancellation and special cover, were released at Kritika-2017, a district-level stamp exhibition held in New Delhi, India on 23–24 November 2017 (Fig. 7.6). The cachet bears the World Wide Fund for Nature 'Giant Panda' logo.

#### Taiwan

A Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*) cancellation was released on 13 July 2019 (Fig. 7.7). It was part of a series of four- the other three were Chinese Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bernsteini*), Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and Sika Deer (*Cervus nippon*), and was not associated with a philatelic release. These

were issued by the Taipei Postal Museum during ROCUPEX 2019 (Republic of China National Stampex), held at Taichung Fungyuan Sogo Shopping Mall.

**People’s Republic of China**

An anti-covid19 postmark dated 14 September 2020 from Lanzhou Post Office, inscribed “Stop eating wild animals”, and depicting a pangolin, bat, binturong and bird (Fig. 7.8).



Fig. 7.1.



Fig. 7.2.



Fig. 7.3.



Fig. 7.4.



Fig. 7.5.



Fig. 7.6.



Fig. 7.7.

(郵戳尺寸: 3.6 x 4 cm)



Fig. 7.8.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra for their invitation to prepare this work, and for publishing it on the occasion of 'World Pangolin Day' 2021.

In particular, we are grateful to Bhau Katdare, President, Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra, for his Foreword, Dr. Dan Challender, IUCN / Species Survival Commission Pangolin Specialist Group, for his introduction to the important work of the Specialist Group and Dr. Vishwas B. Sawarkar, former Director, Wildlife Institute of India for his Message.

We thank Aaron Mathew Bauer and Pang Sing Tyan for assistance with identifications of herpetological species and of some Chinese cancellations. Genevieve V. A. Gee proof-read the text.

Finally, the first author thanks the Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak for support, including the hosting of the exhibition, 'Pangolin Stamps of the World', on the occasion of the World Animal Day 2018, while the second author thanks Maharashtra Vruksha Samvardhini, Pune for continued support.

## ADDITIONAL NOTES

For coins, we follow the numbering system with the prefix 'KM' (the standard coin cataloguing Krause and Mishler; see Cuhaj, 2012).

Postage stamps follow the 'SG' (Stanley Gibbons) catalogue numbers (Anon., 2019).

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# APPENDIX I

## Pangolin on Coins and Tokens

(current : 31 December 2020)

### Key to fields :

SI = Serial Number.

Species, as assumed from either name indicated or examination of morphology.

KM = Krause and Mishler catalogue number.

SI.	Country / Monetary Authority	Year	Value	Species	KM catalogue number	Remarks
1.	China, People's Republic	2020	¥20	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Fantasy	Silver plated copper-nickel
2.	Congo, Democratic Republic	1999	cdf10	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	KM# 18	Silver .925
3.	Congo, Democratic Republic	2003	cdf10	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	KM# 102	Silver .925
4.	Congo, Democratic Republic	2003	cdf20	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	KM# 138	Gold .9999
5.	North Korea	2015	₩5	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	-	Silver .925
6.	Malawi	2005	k10	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	KM# 71	Silver plated copper-Nickel
7.	Togo	2007	25,000fr	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	-	Gold .9999
8.	Zimbabwe	1997	\$2	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	KM# 12	Brass
9.	Zimbabwe	2001	\$2	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	KM# 12a	Brass-plated steel

## APPENDIX II

### Pangolin on Postage Stamps

(current: 31 December 2020)

#### Key to fields :

SI = Serial Number.

Species, as assumed from either name indicated or examination of morphology. In some instances (e.g., Taiwan, SG 2706, depicting a stylized pangolin, species occurring in the country is assumed to be the model).

SG = Stanley Gibbons catalogue number

MS = Miniature sheet or sheetlet (sometimes, souvenir sheet). On stamp/selvage indicates if the species in question is depicted on the stamp (= denominated portion) or selvage (= undenominated portion) of the sheetlet.

SI.	Country / Postal Authority	Date	Face Value	Species	Stanley Gibbons catalogue number	Type
1	Angola	20 Dec. 2019	kz300	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	Stamp
2	Angola	20 Dec. 2019	kz1,200	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	MS; on selvage
3	Angola	20 Dec. 2019	kz300	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	Stamp
4	Angola	20 Dec. 2019	kz300	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	Stamp
5	Angola	20 Dec. 2019	kz300	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	Stamp
6	Angola	20 Dec. 2019	kz300	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	Stamp
7	Angola	20 Dec. 2019	kz1,200	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>		MS; on stamp & selvage
8	Bangladesh	16 June 1991	t10	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	394	Stamp
9	Belgian Congo	15 Oct. 1959	fr8	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	349	Stamp
10	Botswana	6 July 1977	t25	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	397	Stamp
11	Botswana	3 Aug. 1992	t12	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	SB18	Booklet stamp
12	Botswana	1 Aug. 1994	t10 on t12	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	792	Stamp
13	Burundi	21 Dec. 2012	fr1,180, 1,190, 3,000, 3,000	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i> , <i>S. gigantea</i> , <i>Manis javanica</i>	-	MS; on stamps

Sl.	Country / Postal Authority	Date	Face Valus	Species	Stanley Gibbons catalogue number	Type
14	Burundi	21 Dec. 2012	fr7,500	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i> , <i>Smutsia temminckii</i> , <i>Manis javanica</i>	-	MS; on stamp and selvage
15	Burundi	31 Aug. 2012	fr7,500	<i>Manis javanica</i>	-	MS; on selvage
16	Burundi	20 Aug. 2013	fr3,000	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>		MS; on stamp
17	Cameroon	20 July 1981	fr100	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	906	Stamp
18	Central African Republic	25 July 1985	fr5	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	D1080	Stamp
19	Central African Republic	25 July 1985	fr20	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	D1081	Stamp
20	Central African Republic	25 July 1985	fr30	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	D1082	Stamp
21	Central African Republic	12 July 2001	fr300	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	Stamp in sheetlet
22	Central African Republic	18 July 2016	fr750	<i>Manis javanica</i>	-	MS; on stamp
23	Central African Republic	18 July 2016	fr900	<i>Manis javanica</i>	-	MS; on stamp
24	Chad	2020	fr1,000	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	-	MS; on stamp
25	Chad	2020	fr650	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	-	Stamp in sheetlet
26	Congo, Democratic Republic	28 Feb. 2000	fr3	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	1580	Stamp
27	Congo, Republic	1984	fr30	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	962	Stamp
28	Congo, Republic	2006	fr50	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	Stamp
29	Equatorial Guinea	1992	fr500	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	MS; on selvage

Sl.	Country / Postal Authority	Date	Face Valus	Species	Stanley Gibbons catalogue number	Type
30	Equatorial Guinea	2016	fcfa700	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	Stamp
31	France	6 March 2020	“Lettre-verte” (= €0.97)	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	-	Booklet stamp
32	French West Africa	2 May 1955	fr8	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	83	Stamp
33	Gabon	17 April 1985	fr125	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	917	Stamp
34	Gabon	17 April 1985	fr125	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	MS919	MS; on stamp
35	Gabon	5 June 1996	fr260	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	1242	Stamp
36	Gambia	5 April 1993	d1.25	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	1495	Stamp
37	Gambia	5 April 1993	d1.50	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	1496	Stamp
38	Gambia	5 April 1993	d2	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	1497	Stamp
39	Gambia	5 April 1993	d5	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	1498	Stamp
40	Gambia	5 April 1993	d1.25	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	MS1499	MS; on stamp
41	Gambia	5 April 1993	d5	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	484	MS; on stamp
42	Gambia	16 July 2001	d25	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	MS4130a	MS; on stamp
43	Gambia	16 July 2001	d8	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	MS4129	MS; on stamp
44	Gambia	1 Nov. 2019	d250	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	MS; on stamp
45	Gambia	1 Nov. 2019	d100	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	-	MS; on stamp
46	Gambia	1 Nov. 2019	d100	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	-	MS; on stamp
47	Gambia	1 Nov. 2019	d100	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	-	MS; on stamp
48	Gambia	1 Nov. 2019	d100	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	-	MS; on stamp
49	Ghana	25 Oct. 1990	c40	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	MS1464	MS; on stamp

Sl.	Country / Postal Authority	Date	Face Valus	Species	Stanley Gibbons catalogue number	Type
50	Ghana	1 May 2000	c1,600	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	2996	MS; on stamp
51	Great Britain	10 Oct. 2018	1st Class (£0.76)	<i>Manis javanica</i>	-	Semi-official stamp
52	Great Britain	10 Oct. 2018	1st Class (£0.76)	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	Semi official stamp
53	St Vincent & The Grenadines	4 April 2017	\$6	<i>Manis javanica</i>	-	Stamp Sheetlet
54	Guinea (Republic)	1987	fr400	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	-	MS; on stamp
55	Guinea (Republic)	25 Sept. 1995	400fr	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	1639	MS; on selvage
56	Guinea (Republic)	2020	fg50,000	<i>Manis javanica</i>	-	MS; on stamp
57	Guinea Bissau	16 April 2018	fcfa640	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	-	MS; on stamp and selvage
58	Hong Kong	4 May 1982	HK\$1	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	412	Stamp
59	Indonesia	1956-1958	s35	<i>Manis javanica</i>	719	Stamp
60	Indonesia	1956	s40	<i>Manis javanica</i>	720	Stamp
61	Indonesia	1956	s45	<i>Manis javanica</i>	721	Stamp
62	Ivory Coast	12 March 1983	fr35	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	755	Stamp
63	Kenya	12 Dec. 1966	s10	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	34	Stamp
64	Laos	6 Nov. 1969	k15	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	270	Stamp
65	Laos	6 Nov. 1969	k30	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	271	Stamp
66	Laos	15 August 1985	k10	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	836	Stamp
67	Laos	25 July 2003	k4,500	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	1856	Stamp
68	Lesotho	22 May 2000	m4	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	MS1754	MS; on stamp
69	Lesotho	17 May 2004	m5	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	MS1943	MS; on stamp

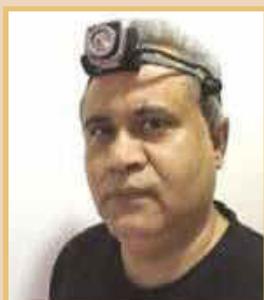
Sl.	Country / Postal Authority	Date	Face Valus	Species	Stanley Gibbons catalogue number	Type
70	Liberia	2 April 1997	\$0.50	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	MS; on stamp
71	Liberia	2 March 2015	\$350	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	Stamp
72	Liberia	26 Oct. 2020	\$400	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	MS; on stamp
73	Macau	14 April 1988	mp3	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	665	Stamp
74	Macau	10 April 1995	mp1.50	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	880	Stamp
75	Macau	10 April 1995	mp1.50	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	881	Stamp
76	Macau	10 April 1995	mp1.50	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	882	Stamp
77	Macau	10 April 1995	mp1.50	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	883	Stamp
78	Macau	7 Oct. 2020	mp14	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	-	MS; on selvage
79	Madagascar	7 April 1999	fmg1,950/ a390	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	Stamp
80	Malaysia	4 Jan. 1979	M\$0.75	<i>Manis javanica</i>	193	Stamp
81	Malaysia	28 July 2019	s60	<i>Manis javanica</i>	2390	Stamp
82	Mozambique	1976	mt1.50	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	677	Stamp
83	Mozambique	30 Jan. 2010	mt33	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	MS; on stamp
84	Mozambique	30 Jan. 2010	mt33	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	-	MS; on stamp
85	Mozambique	30 Jan. 2010	mt33	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	MS; on stamp
86	Mozambique	30 Jan. 2010	mt33	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	-	MS; on stamp
87	Mozambique	30 Jan. 2010	mt33	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	-	MS; on stamp
88	Mozambique	30 Jan. 2010	mt33	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	MS; on stamp
89	Mozambique	30 Jan. 2010	mt175	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	-	MS; on stamp
90	Mozambique	30 August 2011	mt16	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	MS; on stamp

Sl.	Country / Postal Authority	Date	Face Valus	Species	Stanley Gibbons catalogue number	Type
91	Mozambique	30 August 2011	mt16	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	MS; on stamp
92	Mozambique	30 August 2011	mt66	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	MS; on stamp
93	Mozambique	25 March 2013	mt16	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	MS; on stamp
94	Mozambique	25 March 2013	mt16	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	MS; on stamp
95	Mozambique	25 March 2013	mt92	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	MS; on stamp
96	Mozambique	25 March 2013	mt92	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	MS; on stamp
97	Mozambique	25 March 2013	mt175	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	MS; on stamp and selvage
98	Mozambique	25 March 2013	mt175	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	MS; on stamp and selvage
99	Mozambique	10 August 2016	mt350	<i>Manis javanica</i>	-	MS; on stamp
100	Namibia	5 Sept. 2001	"Standard Mail" (= \$0.84)	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	900	MS; on stamp
101	Namibia	14 March 2014	"Standard Mail" (= \$0.84)	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	MS1235	MS; on stamp
102	Nepal	31 August 2005	r10	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	848	Stamp
103	Niger	5 Dec. 2016	fr3,300	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	-	MS; on selvage
104	Nigeria	25 June 2001	n40	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	782	Stamp
105	Philippines	15 May 1979	p5	<i>Manis culionensis</i>	1520	Stamp
106	Philippines	15 August 1994	p6	<i>Manis culionensis</i>	2674	Stamp
107	Philippines	11 Nov. 2015	p15	<i>Manis culionensis</i>	-	MS; on stamp
108	Río Muni	1 June 1964	cts25	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	45	Stamp
109	Río Muni	1 June 1964	pta1	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	47	Stamp

Sl.	Country / Postal Authority	Date	Face Valus	Species	Stanley Gibbons catalogue number	Type
110	Río Muni	23 Nov. 1966	cts40	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	73	Stamp
111	Río Muni	23 Nov. 1966	pta4	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	75	Stamp
112	São Tome and Príncipe	10 Sept. 2013	db25,000	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	-	MS; on stamp
113	Sarawak	3 Jan. 1950	\$0.10	<i>Manis javanica</i>	186	Stamp
114	Senegal	28 Oct. 1994	fr175	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	1313	Stamp
115	Sierra Leone	31 May 1999	le900	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	MS3141	MS; on stamp
116	Sierra Leone	27 May 2016	le24,000	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	-	MS; on stamp
117	Sierra Leone	27 May 2016	le24,000	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	MS; on selvage
118	Sierra Leone	27 May 2016	le24,000	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	MS; on stamp
119	Sierra Leone	21 Sept. 2018	le9,800	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	-	MS; on stamp
120	Sierra Leone	30 August 2019	le12,500	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	-	MS; on stamp
121	Sierra Leone	30 August 2019	le50,000	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	-	MS; on selvage
122	Singapore	6 June 2007	S\$5	<i>Manis javanica</i>	1704	Stamp
123	Singapore	13 July 2013	"First Local" (= S\$0.30)	<i>Manis javanica</i>	2120	MS; on stamp
124	Solomon Islands	12 Dec. 2016	\$12	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	-	MS; on stamp
125	South Africa	12 May 2001	r250 + 290	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	MS1319	MS; on stamp
126	South Africa	12 May 2001	r250 + 290	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	op of MS1319	MS; on stamp
127	South Africa	26 Sept. 2016	"International Small Letter" (= r4.05)	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	2241	MS; on stamp

Sl.	Country / Postal Authority	Date	Face Value	Species	Stanley Gibbons catalogue number	Type
128	South Africa	26 Sept. 2016	"International Small Letter" (= r4.05)	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	2242	MS; on stamp
129	South Africa	26 Sept. 2016	"International Small Letter" (= r4.05)	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	2243	MS; on stamp
130	South Africa	26 Sept. 2016	"International Small Letter" (= r4.05)	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	2244	MS; on stamp
131	Sri Lanka	3 March 2020	r15	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	-	Stamp
132	Swaziland	1 Oct. 1980	\$0.50	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	366	Stamp
133	Taiwan	25 June 1971	NT\$3	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	809	Stamp
134	Taiwan	4 April 2001	NT\$12	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	2706	Stamp
135	Taiwan	16 Oct. 2014	NT\$5	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	MS3828	MS; on stamp
136	Tanzania	8 May 1984	sh20	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	MS424	MS; on stamp
137	Tanzania	16 Dec. 1996	sh100	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	MS; on stamp
138	Tanzania	8 July 1996	sh100	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	op of above	MS; on stamp
139	Togo	15 June 2010	fr550	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	Stamp
140	Togo	15 June 2010	fr550	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	Stamp
141	Togo	15 June 2010	fr550	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	Stamp
142	Togo	15 June 2010	fr550	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	Stamp
143	Togo	15 June 2010	fr2,000	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	MS; on stamp; on selvage are <i>Phataginus tricuspis</i> and <i>Smutsia gigantea</i>
144	Togo	30 August 2013	fr950	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	Stamp

Sl.	Country / Postal Authority	Date	Face Value	Species	Stanley Gibbons catalogue number	Type
145	Togo	30 August 2013	fr950	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	Stamp
146	Togo	30 August 2013	fr950	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	Stamp
147	Togo	30 August 2013	fr2,500	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	-	MS; on stamp
148	Togo	15 Dec. 2016	fr3,500	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	-	MS; on selva
149	Togo	30 August 2019	fr 825 op fr550	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	op No. 135, with blue foil	Stamp
150	Togo	30 August 2019	fr 825 op fr550	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	op No. 136, with blue foil	Stamp
151	Togo	30 August 2019	fr 825 op fr550	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	op No. 137, with blue foil	Stamp
152	Togo	30 August 2019	fr 825 op fr550	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	op No. 138, with blue foil	Stamp
153	United Nations, Geneva Office	10 Oct. 2013	fs1.40	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	G766	Stamp
154	United Nations, Vienna Office	24 Sept. 2016	€1.70	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	MSV778	MS; on stamp
155	North Vietnam	24 June 1965	xu12	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	N368	Stamp
156	Vietnam	5 June 2003	d800	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	2549	Stamp
157	Uganda	25 Sept. 1992	sh250	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	1131	Stamp
158	Zambia	2 Jan. 1975	n10	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	233	Stamp
159	Zambia	12 May 1988	zk2	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	559	Stamp
160	Zimbabwe	10 Oct. 1989	\$0.35	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	765	Stamp
161	Zimbabwe	2 Jan. 1990	\$0.04	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	771	Stamp
162	Zimbabwe	15 April 1997	Z\$1.70	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	944	Stamp



## **Dr. Indraneil Das**

Indraneil Das (born 1964) started his research career with a grant from the World Wildlife Fund to study the Indian Pangolin in 1983. At the time, he was 19 years old. He subsequently obtained a doctoral degree in animal ecology from the University of Oxford (1991), and was a Fulbright Fellow at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (1995–1996). Since 1998, he has been a staff of University Malaysia Sarawak, and is currently Professor at its Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation. His current research interest includes herpetology, systematics, biogeography, conservation biology and the history of natural history. Indraneil is currently the Guinness World Record holder for the largest collection of postage stamps depicting amphibians.



## **Dr. Ajit Vartak**

Dr. Ajit Vartak (born 1955), a PhD in Paleontology and a MA in Indology, is a Limca Book of Records holder for his personal collection of fossils. He was a teaching faculty member in the Department of Geology and Petroleum Technology, Nowrosjee Wadia College, Pune, for 33 yrs. He is an avid philatelist. He uses stamps and coins as a teaching device for earth sciences, in the form of exhibitions, presentations, and popular articles, research papers in national and international journals. For the last twenty years, Dr. Vartak, has been sharing his working space as the Secretary of the renowned NGO Maharashtra Vruksh Samvardhini.



# Pangolins on Coins and Stamps of the World

## Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra



**Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra** has been involved in the field of wildlife and biodiversity conservation in India since 1992.

Pangolins are report to be the world's most threatened of the trafficked animals. Over the past four years, we have focussed our work on the conservation of the Indian Pangolin in the Konkan region of northern Western Ghats. Our approach has been education and awareness, as well as research and raising the profile of the species through field surveys and camera trapping studies.

We involve local communities through activities such as surveys as well as livelihood interventions.



Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra,  
Chiplun

