The Brellan

(Ginatus Cani-Felidae Lupacious-Vulpinus)

Racial Index

Archivist's Note: The following is the bulk of the recovered work from Dr. Robert Borchiest, who was the leading authority on the species known as the 'Brellan'. Dr. Borchiest was the ranking exo-biologist in charge of Human/Brellan relations and research until his disappearance on [redacted], during a routine expedition to <DATA EXPUNGED>. The data contained below was discovered on a standard solid-state "Obsidian Drive" within section <REDACTED> of the waste distribution system, having either been discarded there or <CM-12 CLEARANCE REQUIRED>.

While much of the drive's data was corrupted due to prolonged contact with [redacted], the majority of its relevant information on brellan physiology, society and were intact enough to be compiled here. Not included in this report but logged in archive <CM-05 RESTRICED>, are the various personal logs and media files of him and his team. These files, many of which are now <DATA REDACTED> at the personal request of [redacted], the brellan [redacted].

Size:

With an average height of 75 meters (250 feet), They're by far the largest species on the planet. The species even towers above the second largest animal in the ecosystem, the Sylocarth (Sigh-low-car-th), a vaguely elephantine creature that's an odd mix of insect like invertebrate and reptile. While an average weight has yet to be determined, for obvious reasons, careful density measurements have shown an estimated average weight of over 6,000 Metric Tons (13,200,000 pounds).

Such size and weight have led to several interesting speculations as to what their bone structure is comprised of. Which has led to some speculation that the Brellan's themselves are not

native to the planet. These assumptions have been backed up by certain references within their mythos and day to day vocabulary.

(Archivist's Note: Further information on theorized Brellan origins, see entry 401-7B: Brellan Cultural Index and 401-7C: Brellan Historical Record. (Addendum: Access to 401-7C is CM-10 restricted and requires written justification to retrieve.)

While it could have been assumed that their large size would be a hindrance, especially when it comes to diet and living conditions, the opposite is actually quite true. They fit into the ecosystem and even create large niches where they live, such as their dwellings.

Form:

The Brellan body bears an uncanny resemblance to that of both Lupine and Vulpine forms. A generally lean, and muscular bipedal build, comprising of two arms, each ending with a hand containing five fingers. While being covered in a thick coat of short, soft, almost downy, fur. Which is usually dark brown or grey in coloration, however, pigmentation can vary to include a wide variety of colors and patterns in some rare instances.

What often goes unnoticed about them, usually because most people are staring at the end with teeth, is their tail. It's short, usually no more than 5-meters (16-feet) long, and can range from a thin wisp to a fluffy bundle of soft fur. Brellans seem to be somewhat discomforted about their tails, often covering up or tying them down in some fashion when not in private. In fact, for several years the only reports of them even having tails came from early Muckers, employed in brellan dwellings, who'd observed them during the course of their… duties.

Their heads are long, and relatively sleek, with two long tufts of hair growing down from about mid muzzle. These follicle clusters are known as Keige-muan`a (kay-ee-jay Mau-an-yay), an untranslatable word that literally means "big sexy face with teeth". Which can be treated quite differently depending on the individual's social standing, tribe, or even personal tastes. It is often simply shaved off, which is the current trend within major city centers, however, some are still braided and dyed to keep an old tradition alive.

While their distinctively large ears, similar to that of a Jackal, tower over their heads. Each containing a rather complex bone and muscular structure to keep them from collapsing under their

own weight. Which allows them to be moved with surprising speed and agility for their size, making them quite effective in detecting even minute sound. Such as the heartbeat of a human.

General Biology:

Archivist's Note: The following information has been gathered from a variety of sources. Some of which are of questionable validity due to reasons stated above.

They possess a circulatory system that comprises of two hearts, where each pumps in counter sequence to the other. Thus, halving the required energy and heart rate needed to circulate blood throughout their massive bodies. Which contains no hemoglobin.

Rather, their bodies use a form of Nitric Oxide to fuel their metabolism through an, as yet, unknown chemical reaction within each cell. The Nitric Oxide, which is formed in the membranes of their lungs with each breath, is further processed into Nitrogen Dioxide within their massive second stomach. Where it serves, so far as can be determined, as a key part of their digestive process.

Which is one of the strangest functions of their bodies. The Brellan Digestive system consists of a ponderously large three-chambered stomach, with an estimated total volume of over 1,000,000 Liters (264,000 Gallons). Nearly half that of an Olympic sized swimming pool.

Within a gland that rests somewhere near their second stomach, Nitrogen Dioxide reacts with a Hydroxyl Radical to form Nitric Acid. Which makes up a substantial amount of the corrosive compounds used to break down their food.

This process seems to take place late in the digestive process and only if materials which require further digestion are present. The method of detection is also, as yet, unknown. Although, some data suggests that it may be triggered by discomfort, or that they may even have some conscious control over it.

Diet:

While much is known about what the byproducts of their diet (See entry 410-1A: Muckers, a Shitty Job for Real Professionals.), little is known about what they actually eat. Given their immense size, one

would think that the planet should have been stripped bare of anything edible by now. As it's been calculated that a single brellan, of average health, requires around 85,000,000 Calories a day to survive, which is just over 14 Elephants. Or around 1,000 humans a day, which is a rather distressing thought.

Females:

(Archivist's Note: Dr. Borchiest's level understanding of the following topic has been the subject of some debate. Not only for how in-depth and unusually thorough it is, but that it indicates a level of familiarity few have ever reached within the brellan population. Which has been further questioned by certain audio and visual logs containing <CM-05 RESTRICED> on the recovered data-drive as previously mentioned.

Although, the context and even the legitimacy of such logs have been called into question by [redacted] on several occasions. (Addendum: Disagreeing with the [redacted] on the subject is considered to be a Class-04 health hazard, which may result in termination of medical privileges, or worse.))

Brellan females possess eight teats, arranged in four sets that run down their torso and decrease in size with each set. The topmost, known as the Fore-breast, is the largest and has a relative human size that usually ranges between a C or D cup. Each subsequent teat decreases around one-half to a full cup size, to what is called the Pigmy. Which is often reserved for the healthiest of the litter, as it produces the least amount and poorest quality of milk.

Although, females that have either mated recently or birthed multiple times in their life can often lose the descending size characteristic. A trait which is often prized among some social collectives (See entry 401-5a: Brellan Social Structure and Cultural Order).

One of the more interesting aspects of Brellan female physiology, is their reproductive cycle. Where, every five years or so (SOL standard calendar), they become fertile and undergo a radical transformation that induces both physical and psychological changes. Most notable being their metabolism, which increases exponentially, making them both ravenous and often quite violent.

Second of which is their reproductive drive, which leads to engaging with any male they can run down and mate with. Where such encounters can often prove fatal for the unfortunate male. Especially if he's a young adult or fails to "perform" to her satisfaction.

This has led to a ritual that is considered to be one of the oldest within their society that is still practiced. Wherein the female will seek out isolation, with enough food to last through the

fertility period, and any males brave, or desperate, enough to mate, seek her out. This can often be aided by pheromones secreted both just before and during her cycle.

(Archivist's Note: For further information, see entry 401-9B: Reproductive Cycle Observations. (Addendum: Due to recent events, and a request made by <REDACTED>, access is restricted to personnel doing specific research on the topic. Anyone found in possession of this log without authorization, especially for the use in "self-gratification" will be summarily punished.))

Males:

The brellan male nearly equal in size and appearance to that of a female. However, and most notably, they have a complete lack of nipples. This is likely due to the species being phenotype male during early fetal development. Which can, as yet, only be hypothesized due to related research being either restricted or forbidden.

As their sexual reproduction is similar to that of Terran mammals, they possess a penis. The alarming size of which is large enough to shame even the most self-confident of humans. However, the brellan *appendage* is fully retractable and, when stowed, is sealed behind a thick ring of muscle.

The reason for this is only partially understood. It is theorized that, due to their size, the feature evolved as a means to protect the organ when not in use. Although, as the testis are similarly internal, this could also be a result of their fetal phenotype. Further data on the subject is required before a conclusive determination can be made.

(Researcher's Note: Experimentation in this area is not advised or should at least be carried out with considerable care, preferably with brellan authorization. As asking to see, and then poking around on, a brellan's dick probably won't end well.)

Most males are also affected in some way during female fertility periods. Although, data shows that younger males usually tend to be more affected than not. Those who come into contact with a reproductive pheromone are often driven to couple with emitting female at almost any cost.

This is thought to serve two evolutionary purposes. First, it ensures at least one successful mating will occur and thus the continuation of the species. Second, it weeds out those males too frail or unfit to reproduce as they're often slain in the process. Terminated by the either the female herself or by their bodies not being able to handle the stress.

Archivist's Note: As stated above, for further information, see entry 401-9B: Reproductive Cycle Observations.