of the problematical spines under discussion pertaining to the same group is thus rendered more worthy of consideration. In any case the name C @ lorhynchus is obviously inappropriate, as well remarked by Williamson; but it has yet to be determined whether the dentition of the same fish has not already become known under some other suitable generic title.

XXVIII.—Description of a new Bat of the Genus Nyctophilus. By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

AMONG the mammals obtained by Mr. H. O. Forbes at Sogere, South-east New Guinea, and acquired by the Natural-History Museum, there occur two specimens of a bat belonging to the widely-spread genus *Nyctophilus*, but apparently not referable to *N. timorensis*, the only previously recognized species of the genus. I propose to call it

Nyctophilus microtis, sp. n.

General characters as in *N. timorensis*, but the ears very much smaller, when laid forward not reaching beyond the tip of the muzzle; their connecting band across the forehead nearly or quite obsolete in the centre. Upper third of outer margin of ears straight instead of convex, the tip of the ear being therefore narrower and more pointed than in *N. timorensis*. Otherwise the shape of the ears, of the tragus, and of the nose-leaf are all much as in that species, as also are the colour and distribution of the fur, the insertion of the wingmembranes, the development of the postcalcaneal lobe, and the characters of the interfemoral membrane.

The second specimen has a forearm 39 millim. in length.

The species is therefore rather smaller than N. timorensis, which has a forearm varying in length from about 41 to 48 millim. Owing to its small and unconnected ears N. microtis is quite without that look of resemblance to the European long-eared bat so characteristic of N. timorensis—a species which, as Dr. Dobson has remarked, "evidently takes the place of *Plecotus auritus* in the Australian region."



Thomas, Oldfield. 1888. "XXVIII.—Description of a new bat of the genus Nyctophilus." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 2, 226–226. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/00222938809460915</u>.

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