

coast at a place called Miri, North-eastern Sarawak, some sixteen miles south of the mouth of the Baram River.

No species appears to have ever been described at all resembling this remarkable animal. Its nearest ally is perhaps that figured by Peters \* under the name of *S. chrysogaster*; but even this relationship is very doubtful, the different distribution of the colours and the conspicuous difference in the colour of the crown widely separating the two forms.

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LX.—*Description of a new Mexican Bat.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE British Museum has received from Dr. A. C. Buller two bats belonging to the group called *Rhogeessa* by Dr. H. Allen, but clearly differing from *Rh. parvula*, the only species of the group recognized by Dr. Dobson, by whom also the group itself was placed simply as a subgenus of *Vesperugo*. This reference I am not disposed to endorse, and think that it should rather be looked upon as related to *Nycticejus*, with which it agrees in the number of its incisors and premolars, and from which it differs mainly by the cylindrical form of its outer lower incisors. Pending, however, a renewed revision of the whole group I propose to use the term *Rhogeessa* in a generic sense. The new species, which appears to be of a somewhat annectant nature, I propose to dedicate to Dr. Harrison Allen, the chief authority on North-American bats and the founder of the group to which I refer it.

*Rhogeessa Alleni*, sp. n.

Decidedly larger than *Rh. parvula*; muzzle obliquely truncate as in that species. Ears large, laid forward they reach about 1 or 2 millim. beyond the nostrils; their inner margin very convex forwards below, straight or even slightly concave above; tip narrowly rounded off; outer margin concave below the tip, then straight, becoming slightly convex below, outer basal lobe but little marked. Tragus long, its broadest point opposite to base of its inner edge; inner edge straight or slightly concave, tip rounded, outer margin slightly convex, the edge indistinctly crenulate, somewhat as in *Antrozous pallidus* †; a marked lobule at the base of the outer margin, above and below which there is a concavity. Thumb very short and thick, no longer than in *Rh. parvula*.

\* MB. Ak. Berl. 1879, pl. iv. a.

† There is also a slight crenulation in *Rhogeessa parvula*.



Posterior edges of wing-membrane bordered with white; bifid tip to fourth finger unusually distinct\*; wings from the base of the fifth toe; post-calcareal lobe small and narrow; tip of calcar projecting slightly from the back of the membrane; tail included in membrane to the extreme tip.

*Teeth*.—Upper incisors one on each side, long, slender, unicuspid; upper premolars large, quite close to the canines; no trace of a minute anterior premolar. Lower incisors six, the four median ones broad, tricuspid; the outer ones unicuspid, exceedingly minute, practically invisible from in front, and scarcely one twentieth of the size in cross section of the median incisors; far smaller therefore both absolutely and relatively than in *Rh. parvula*.

Dimensions of the type (an adult female in spirit):—

Head and body 47 millim.; tail 41; ear, above head 12·2, from notch 16; tragus, inner margin 7; forearm 35; thumb 5; metacarpal of third finger 33·5; lower leg 15·5; hind foot 7·1; calcar 15.

Skull of a second specimen: occiput to gnathion 14·7; greatest breadth 9·5; distance from front of canine to back of  $\text{m.}^3$  5·4.

*Hab.* Santa Rosalia, near Autlan, Jalisco, Mexico.

This interesting species shows a relationship to *Nycticejus humeralis*† and to Old-World *Nycticeji* by its dental formula and the unicuspidate character of its upper incisors; to *Rhogeessa* by its obliquely truncated muzzle and its cylindrical  $\text{i.}^3$ ; and finally to *Antrozous* by its crenulate tragus and by the extreme reduction of the same  $\text{i.}^3$ , which is altogether absent in that genus.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

*Fur-bearing Animals in Nature and in Commerce.* By HENRY POLAND. Gurney and Jackson.

WE are told in the preface that this “work is intended, firstly, to aid persons engaged in trade to recognize readily and to have a closer knowledge of the animals with which they are to some extent already familiar, and which they would have some difficulty in finding in more elaborate and scientific works;” and in this respect

\* This peculiar bifid tip to the fourth digit does not seem to have been often noticed, as I can find no reference to it, although it occurs more or less developed in *Rhogeessa*, *Antrozous*, *Nycticejus*, *Atalapha*, and certainly in some of the many species of *Vesperugo*.

† For nomenclature see Ann. Mus. Genov. (2) ix. p. 88, 1890; and Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) vii. p. 528 (footnote), 1891.



Thomas, Oldfield. 1892. "Description of a new Mexican bat." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 10, 477–478.

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