

XXXV.—A Special Genus for the Himalayan Bat known as *Murina grisea*. By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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THE teeth of *Murina grisea* differ so markedly from those of the other species of *Murina* that I think it should be separated from them to form a special genus, which might be called

HARPIOLA, gen. nov.

External characters as in *Murina*, except that the wing-membrane is attached to the base of the first toe, instead of near its claw, as is ordinarily the case in *Murina*.

Teeth remarkable for the almost complete suppression of the usual specialization of the canine, the upper incisors, canine, and premolars being all subequal in size and closely similar in shape; the incisors therefore comparatively enormous, nearly as large as the reduced canine, the second one pressed close against the front of the latter. Canine scarcely higher than the anterior premolar, which, in turn, is actually larger in all dimensions (except in its outer antero-posterior diameter) than the second, the converse being the case in all species of *Murina*. Below, the incisors are, as usual, quite small, but the canine is again reduced, less in height than the first premolar—this, in turn, very slightly less than the posterior premolar. Upper molars with the metacone so reduced as to be scarcely higher than the paracone, which it ordinarily far surpasses.

In transverse area all the anterior teeth, incisors, canines, and premolars are remarkably broad and bulky, while the molars are unusually narrowed; as a result, both the canine and first premolar are each as broad as the molars, a proportion unknown elsewhere in the family except in the genus *Harpiocephalus*.

Genotype. *Harpiola grisea* (*Murina grisea*, Peters).

It is noticeable that the molars, usually so uniform in their structure, should in this one subfamily, the Murininæ, be so variable—the three genera, *Murina*, *Harpiola*, and *Harpiocephalus*, being readily distinguishable from each other by their molar structure only.

The typical species of *Harpiola*, *H. grisea*, is unfortunately as yet only known by the type-specimen in the British Museum, and this, like others of the series collected by

Capt. Hutton, has undergone certain vicissitudes which have affected the condition of the skull. No cranial characters can therefore be described, and even the teeth appear to be a little distorted and shrunk; but this can in no way affect the distinguishing marks on which the genus is based.

XXXVI.—*A new Genus of Phyllostome Bats and a new Rhipidomys from Ecuador.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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AMONG a small collection of mammals from Baeza, Oriente of Ecuador, presented to the National Museum by Mr. Walter Goodfellow, there occurs, besides such rarities as *Artibeus glaucus*, *Diphylla ecaudata*, *Nasua judex*, and *Oryzomys balneator*, an example representing a new genus and species allied to the common *Sturnira lilium* of the same region.

It may be described as follows:—

CORVIRA, gen. nov.

General characters as in *Sturnira*, but only two lower incisors present.

External structure apparently quite as in *Sturnira*, though the nose-leaf and ear may show some differences when spirit-specimens are examined. Interfemoral membrane similarly reduced. No glandular shoulder-tufts perceptible.

Skull of the general shape of that of *Sturnira*, but the muzzle and interorbital region rather narrower. Angular process of mandible shorter.

Teeth of the same non-cuspidate character as those of *Sturnira*. Upper incisors more disproportionate than in that genus, the outer ones smaller and narrower, the inner pair longer and slenderer, with a small supplementary basal cusp postero-externally; breadth of the whole incisor-row much less than in *Sturnira*, not equalling the length of the canine. Premolars and molars all slightly separated from each other; the premolars evenly oval transversely, their breadth about three-fourths that in *Sturnira*, while their antero-posterior diameter is only about half. M^1 subtriangular, with rounded angles, more carnassial-shaped than in *Sturnira*; other molars about as in *Sturnira*. Throughout the series all cusps are



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