after a comparison of their types 3. The range of V. nigricans appears to extend over
the greater part of the northern portion of the South-American continent; it reaches
the West Indies, and is found in Central America as far north as the City of Mexico,
whence there is an example in the Berlin Museum.

3. Vespertilio albecens.

Vespertilio leucogaster, Max. zu Wied, Schinz’s Thiierr. i. p. 80 (1821, descr. orig.) 4; Beitr. Nat.
Bras. ii. p. 271 5; Abbild. t. xxi. 6.

Hab. MEXICO, Tchuaneterminate (Boucard, Mus. Brit.) 3; GUATEMALA, Ciudad Vieja (Salvin, 
Mus. Brit.).—ECUADOR 3; BRAZIL 4.

The strictly Neotropical species V. albecens is found throughout Central America,
going as far north as Mexico. Besides the characters already mentioned (p. 24), Mr.
Dobson remarks that this species “is distinguished especially by its peculiarly thick,
not broad muzzle, by the great length of the forearm in comparison to the length of
the body, and (in fully adult specimens) by the narrow space between the canines and
third premolar, and consequent displacement inwards of both the first and second
minute upper premolars” 3. Mr. Salvin’s specimens were brought to him by Indians,
who said they had caught them in a cave.

4. Vespertilio lucifugus.

fig. 11 3.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA (from Hudson’s Bay 2).—PANAMA, Aspinwall (Hayes, U.S. Nat.
Mus. 2).—WEST INDIES 3; BRAZIL 3.

This is another wide-ranging species; for there are specimens from Lake Winnipeg
and from the interior of Brazil in the British Museum 3. It is doubtless a native of
most of the Central-American states, though the only recorded specimen from within
our limits appears to be one sent from Aspinwall to the United-States National Museum
by the late Dr. S. Hayes 2.

4. NATALUS.


In the small Neotropical genus Natalus the upper incisors, four in number, are placed
in pairs, each couple being separated from the canine as well as from the other pair;