and there are three premolars both above and below. The face is concave, with the
crown of the head arched above it; and the bases of the thumbs and soles of the
feet are simple—that is, they are not provided with the remarkable sectorial disks
which characterize the nearly-allied Brazilian genus Thyroptera. The range of the two
well-established species extends from Mexico to Brazil, one being confined to the main-
land, while the other, N. lepidus (Gervais), is a native of the island of Cuba. Of these
the continental form is distinguishable by its much larger size (the forearm measuring
about an inch and a half), and by the form of the tragus, which tapers from a broad
base and is sharply pointed, whereas in N. lepidus it is narrow beneath and expanded
above.

1. Natalus stramineus.

Natalus stramineus, Gray, Mag. Zool. & Bot. ii. p. 496 (1838, descr. orig.)¹; Tomes, P. Z. S. 1856,
p. 178, t. xliii.²
Hab. MEXICO², Mirador (U.S. Nat. Mus.); GUATEMALA, Dueñas (Salvin, Mus. Brit.³).—
BRAZIL³.

The range of this species appears to extend from Brazil to Southern Mexico. Of
the Guatemalan specimen in the British Museum, Mr. Dobson remarks that "the ears
are smaller and less pointed, the muzzle narrower, and the wings attached to the tibiae
higher up than in the typical example of N. stramineus. The wing-membrane becomes
adherent to the under surface of the tibia at the commencement of its distal third, and
a band then extends across a much wider angle to the calcaneum; the colour of the
fur is also much darker, being dark reddish-brown above, slightly paler beneath, the
extreme tips of the hairs somewhat ashy. The measurements are also different
* * * *; but in the absence of other specimens, I hesitate to describe it as the
type of a distinct species."

Fam. II. EMBALLONURIDÆ.

1. RHYNCHONYCTERIS.

Proboscidea, Spix, Sim. et Vesp. Bras. p. 61 (1823, nec Bruguierè, 1791).

The second family of Chiroptera represented in our fauna, the Emballonuridae, has
a wide distribution throughout the warmer countries of both hemispheres, and in the
New World is almost confined to the Neotropic Region. As defined by Mr. Dobson,
the family is characterized by the combination of a tail which either perforates the