5. NYCTINOMUS.


The genus Nyctinomus is very closely allied to Molossus, but is distinguished by the truncated tragus and vertically grooved upper lip, as well as in the imperfect ossification of the intermaxillaries and the consequent separation of the upper incisors, which are placed close to the canines. It also differs markedly in geographical distribution; for, instead of being confined to the Neotropical Region, its members are dispersed over the warmer portions of both hemispheres. Three or four species are American, two of which have been found within our limits, namely:

1. N. gracilis. Incisors $\frac{3}{4}$; ears united at base by a low band, antitragus not longer than high.Forearm 1"-80. Fur dark brown.
2. N. brasiliensis. Incisors $\frac{3}{6}$; ears not united, tragus quadrate. Forearm 1"-70. Fur dark fawn above, lighter below.

1. Nyctinomus gracilis.

Dysopes gracilis (Natterer), Wagner, Arch. f. Naturg. ix. 1, p. 368 (1843, deser. orig.).
Nyctinomus gracilis, Peters, Monatsb. Ak. Berl. 1865, p. 573; Dobson, P. Z. S. 1876, p. 731;

Hab. Guatemala, Dueñas (Salvin, Mus. Brit. 4); Peten (Salvin, Mus. Berol.); Panama 4.
—Ecuador 4; Brazil 1.

This species is very nearly allied to the Brazilian N. macrotis, Gray; but Mr. Dobson points out that it may be easily distinguished, irrespective of its smaller size, by the lowness of the band which connects its ears and by the very different form of the antitragus. First discovered in Brazil, its range extends to Guatemala, where Mr. Salvin obtained it at Dueñas and at Peten.

2. Nyctinomus brasiliensis.

Molossus mexicanus, De Saussure, Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1860, p. 283, pl. xv. fig. 2 (descr. orig.).
Molossus aztecus, De Saussure, tom. cit. p. 285, pl. xv. fig. 3 (descr. orig.).
? Dinops, sp., Dugès, La Nat. i. p. 137.

Hab. N. America (from California).—Mexico, Coffre de Perote, Amecameca (Saussure 7)