The range of this species extends, according to Mr. Dobson, “from New York to the Rocky Mountains, and southwards to New Orleans and to the West-Indian Islands (Cuba)”⁴. Dr. Allen mentions two specimens from Matamoras as included in the Berlandier collections³, which Lieut. D. N. Couch purchased and presented to the Smithsonian Institution; and there is a skin in the British Museum said to be from Central America⁴.

ATALAPHA (p. 22).

[ATALAPHA NOVEBORACENSIS (p. 22).

A specimen of the frantzii variety of this species was taken by Mr. Forrer in the Tres Marias.—O. T.]

(N.) ATALAPHA INTERMEDIA.


HAB. NORTH AMERICA, Texas⁴.—MEXICO, Matamoras (BERLANDIER, U.S. Nat. Mus.²; MUS. BEROL.).

As I observed above, this Bat being found at least as far south as Matamoras, according to the limits now adopted it must of course be accepted as a member of our fauna.

ATALAPHA INTERMEDIA is the type of Professor Peters’s subgenus Dasypterus³; characterized by the possession of only one upper premolar on each side, and by the interfemoral membrane being hairy on its anterior half or two thirds only. From the two other members of the subgenus, A. egregia, Peters, and A. ega (Gervais), it may be at once distinguished by its olive-brown fur, its obtuse and curved tragus, and by its interfemoral membrane being naked on its posterior third only. Its forearm measures about two inches.

VESPERTILIO (p. 23).

In 1866 Dr. H. Allen published some “Notes on the Vespertilionidae of Tropical America”*. In this paper he gave provisional names to several specimens in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution which appeared to him to be new, observing that, “should any or all of them prove to be old species, their descriptions can, without confusion, be added to the original meagre diagnoses, and may thus add to what little we know of these obscure animals.” Of the genus Vespertilio three of these species were described