from Central-American specimens, namely:—\(V. \text{concinnus}\) (p. 280) from Salvador; \(V. \text{exiguus}\) (p. 281) from Aspinwall, Panama; and \(V. \text{agilis}\) (p. 282) from Mirador, Mexico. As in the case of \(Vesperugo \text{miradorensis}\)*, I purposely delayed mention of these in the hope of having the opportunity of examining Dr. Allen’s types; but as I have not been able to do so, I can only draw attention to his original descriptions. From these it is unfortunately impossible to decide whether the species have been previously described or not.

**[Vespertilio nigricans] (p. 24).**

A specimen of this species was obtained by Mr. Forrer in the Tres Marias Islands, a locality considerably to the north of any locality hitherto recorded for it.

Mr. Alston’s notes include a reference to \(Vespertilio \text{mexicanus}\), De Saussure†, from Mexico; but he does not seem to have recognized the species; the description, however, agrees very fairly with this species, of which De Saussure’s name would therefore be a synonym. The type of \(V. \text{mexicanus}\) was obtained from the Province of Mexico, and therefore from quite the same locality as the Mexican \(V. \text{nigricans}\) mentioned above (p. 25).—O. T.]

**(N.) Vespertilio subulatus.**


**Hab.** NORTH AMERICA, from Nova Scotia southwards².—MEXICO, Sonora (Schott, Clark, U.S. Nat. Mus.²).

The “Little Brown Bat” of American authors has the ears longer than the head, proportionally large feet, the wing-membranes starting from the base of the toes, and the last caudal vertebra free. The forearm has a length of about 1’, 50; and the fur is almost black, tipped above with yellowish brown, and beneath with yellowish white. Mr. Dobson observes that it “approaches \(V. \text{mystacinus}\), but not so closely as \(V. \text{nitidus}\). The ears are larger; and the outer margin of the ear-conch is not deeply emarginate above; the feet are also larger; and the last caudal vertebra is free.”³.

The most southern locality for \(V. \text{subulatus}\) with which I am acquainted is Sonora, several specimens collected in that State by the officers of the United-States Mexican Boundary Survey being now preserved in the National Museum at Washington².

**[Saccopteryx plicata] (p. 29).**

Two specimens of this species were obtained by Mr. Forrer at San Blas, on the coast of Mexico, opposite the Tres Marias. Its occurrence there affords another example of the affinity of the fauna of this part of Mexico to that of Costa Rica, the type of the species having come from that State. (See below, under \(Procyon cancrivorus\).)—O. T.]

* Cf. supra, p. 203.  
† Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1860, p. 282 (descr. orig.).