

Geoffroy's Marmoset, originally described from Panama, seems to be the only species found there; for Mr. Sclater believes that the specimens formerly referred by him to *M. ædipus* (Linn.)¹ were probably of this species⁵. Several examples have been received alive from that State by the Zoological Society; and many specimens have been sent to the European museums by Arcé and other collectors. It has not yet been met with further north; but to the southward its range extends some way into Colombia, where specimens, presented by Mr. W. Benchley to the Zoological Society, were obtained in the forests near the coast⁴; but the common Marmoset of that country is certainly the Pinche, *M. ædipus*.

The habits of Geoffroy's Marmoset are probably similar to those of its congeners, but no special observations on this point appear to have been recorded.

Order II. CHIROPTERA.

The Chiropterous fauna of Central America is characterized by the enormous preponderance of the typically Neotropical family Phyllostomidæ, which claims nineteen out of the twenty-eight genera which will here be recognized; and only one of these (*Macrotus*) extends a short way into the Nearctic Region. Of the Emballonuridæ, which has a similar distribution in the New World, we have five genera, of which *Nyctinomus* alone is found in North America. The cosmopolitan family Vespertilionidæ, on the other hand, is poorly represented by four genera; and though most of the species are of northern types, yet several of them also range far to the southward. It will be seen, therefore, that the Neotropical character of the Central-American fauna is almost as well shown here as in the last order. The range of the species, however, is much more extensive, only ten species being peculiar to the subregion, while thirty-two extend as far south as Brazil.

No order of Mammalia, except perhaps the Cetacea, requires such an extensive special knowledge and practical experience in the discrimination of species and weighing of affinities as does the Chiroptera. I have therefore had to avail myself very largely of the labours of Professor W. Peters and of Mr. G. E. Dobson, who have done so much of late years to clear up the confusion in which the order was involved. I have to acknowledge valuable assistance from both these gentlemen: my thanks are especially due to Mr. Dobson for much kindly criticism; and Professor Peters has not only furnished me with a list of the Central-American Bats in the Berlin Museum, but has enabled me to figure some of the species which are still unrepresented in our own collections. To Professor F. Spencer Baird I am indebted for a full list of the specimens in the United-States National Museum at Washington.