

2. ATALAPHA.

Atalapha, Rafinesque, Précis des Découvertes &c. p. 12 (1814); fide Desmarest, Mamm. p. 146 (1820).

Lasiurus, Rafinesque, fide Gray, List Mamm. Brit. Mus. p. 32 (1843).

In this genus, which is closely allied to the last, the premaxillaries are very narrow, and in the adult there are only two upper incisors, which are placed close to the canines. The outer margin of the ear-conch is strongly angular, the tragus is curved inwards, and either the whole, or at least the greater part, of the upper surface of the interfemoral membrane is thickly clad with fur.

Several species are distributed over the greater part of the Nearctic and Neotropical Regions, two of which are almost certainly members of our fauna, though one only has hitherto been found within our limits. These two species may be characterized as follows:—

1. *A. noveboracensis*. Premolars $\frac{2 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 2}$. Forearm naked, 1"·50. Fur yellowish-red; a white mark on each shoulder.
2. *A. cinerea*. Premolars $\frac{2 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 2}$. Forearm with a hairy patch near the elbow, 2"·10. Fur brown, tipped with white.

Of the other established species, *A. intermedia* (Allen), with olive-brown fur and only two upper premolars, is a native of Texas and Northern Mexico, but does not appear to have been traced further south than Matamoras, whence there is a specimen in the Berlin Museum.

1. *Atalapha noveboracensis*.

Vespertilio noveboracensis, Erxleben, Syst. Regn. An. p. 155 (1777, ex Pennant)¹.

Vespertilio lasiurus, Schreber, Säugth. i. t. lxii. B (1792)² *.

Vespertilio tessellatus, Rafinesque, Am. Monthly Mag. iv. p. 445 (1817, descr. orig.)³.

Nyctecæus tessellatus, Dugès, La Nat. i. p. 137⁴.

Atalapha noveboracensis, Frantzius, Arch. f. Naturg. xxxv. i. p. 264⁵; Dobson, Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus. p. 269⁶.

Atalapha frantzii, Peters, Monatsb. Ak. Berl. 1870, p. 908 (descr. orig.)⁷.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA (from Canada⁶).—MEXICO (*Mus. Berol.*), Guanajuato (*Dugès*⁴); GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*Salvin, Mus. Brit.*⁶); COSTA RICA (*Frantzius, Mus. Berol.*⁵); PANAMA, Colobre (*Salvin, Mus. Berol.*).—WEST INDIES⁶; PERU⁶; CHILI⁶; BRAZIL⁶.

The "Red Bat," as it is usually called in the United States, appears to have a very

* The date of Schreber's "erster Theil" is 1775; but the name *lasiurus* only appears on t. lxx. B, which was issued in 1792 with the "vierter Theil" (cf. tom. cit. p. 936).