

wide range, extending over a great portion of North and South America; for I follow Mr. Dobson in regarding the various Neotropical forms as not being specifically distinct. The Central-American race (named *A. frantzii* by Professor Peters, in honour of Dr. v. Frantzius<sup>7</sup>) only differs from typical *A. noveboracensis* in the ears and tragus being slightly smaller, in the fur being shorter behind the forearm and not extending quite to the edge of the interfemoral membrane, and in the rufous colour being brighter. These differences seem to be the natural effect of a tropical climate; and even in the United States Dr. H. Allen observes that specimens from the warmer parts of the country are of a brighter red than those from the more northern States. This variety has also been recorded from Brazil and Chili, while other Neotropical forms have been separated as *A. pfeifferi*, Gundlach, and *A. varia* (Pöppig).

## 2. *Atalapha cinerea*.

*Vespertilio cinereus*, Beauvois, Cat. Peale's Mus. p. 14<sup>1</sup> (1796, descr. orig.; fide H. Allen, Mon. Bats N. Am. p. 21)<sup>2</sup>.

*Vespertilio pruinosus*, Say, Long's Exped. p. 67 (1823, descr. orig.)<sup>3</sup>.

*Lasiurus grayi*, Tomes, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 40 (descr. orig.)<sup>4</sup>.

*Atalapha cinerea*, Peters, Monatsb. Ak. Berl. 1870, p. 910<sup>5</sup>; Dobson, Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus. p. 272, t. xvi. figs. 1, 2<sup>6</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, from Nova Scotia.—SOUTH AMERICA, to Chili.

Mr. Dobson remarks that the Neotropical form separated as *Lasiurus grayi* only differs from the typical Nearctic *Atalapha cinerea* in being slightly smaller, in having the inner edge of the ear-conch somewhat less convex, and in the colour of the fur being more rufous<sup>6</sup>. Regarding these differences as of less than specific value, the range of *A. cinerea* would appear to be very much that of the last species, in which we have seen an exactly similar variety in coloration in the northern and southern races. There can therefore be little doubt that the species must exist in Central America, although I cannot find that it is represented in any of the collections hitherto sent to Europe.

## 3. VESPERTILIO.

*Vespertilio*, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. i. p. 46 (1766) [as restricted by Keyserling and Blasius, Arch. f. Naturg. v. 1, p. 306 (1839)].

The Bats of the typical genus *Vespertilio* differ from those already described in having three pairs of upper premolars. Their ears are long and narrow, with the outer margin rising, not near the angle of the mouth, as in *Vesperugo* and *Atalapha*, but nearly in a line with the base of the tragus. The latter is long, narrow, and