

after a comparison of their types³. The range of *V. nigricans* appears to extend over the greater part of the northern portion of the South-American continent; it reaches the West Indies, and is found in Central America as far north as the City of Mexico, whence there is an example in the Berlin Museum.

3. *Vespertilio albescens*.

Vespertilio albescens, Ét. Geoffroy, Ann. du Mus. viii. p. 204 (1806, descr. orig.)¹; Peters, Monatsb.

Ak. Berl. 1866, p. 19²; Dobson, Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus. p. 326, t. xix. fig. 8³.

Vespertilio leucogaster, Max. zu Wied, Schinz's Thierr. i. p. 80 (1821, descr. orig.)⁴; Beitr. Nat.

Bras. ii. p. 271⁵; Abbild. t. xxi.⁶

Hab. MEXICO, Tehuantepec (*Boucard, Mus. Brit.*³); GUATEMALA, Ciudad Vieja (*Salvin, Mus. Brit.*³).—ECUADOR³; BRAZIL⁴.

The strictly Neotropical species *V. albescens* is found throughout Central America, going as far north as Mexico. Besides the characters already mentioned (p. 24), Mr. Dobson remarks that this species "is distinguished especially by its peculiarly thick, not broad muzzle, by the great length of the forearm in comparison to the length of the body, and (in fully adult specimens) by the narrow space between the canines and third premolar, and consequent displacement inwards of both the first and second minute upper premolars"³. Mr. Salvin's specimens were brought to him by Indians, who said they had caught them in a cave.

4. *Vespertilio lucifugus*.

Vespertilio lucifugus, Leconte, M'Murtrie's ed. Cuvier's An. Kingd. i. App. p. 431 (1831, descr. orig.)¹; H. Allen, Mon. Bats N. Am. p. 55²; Dobson, Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus. p. 328, t. xix. fig. 11³.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA (from Hudson's Bay²).—PANAMA, Aspinwall (*Hayes, U.S. Nat. Mus.*²).—WEST INDIES³; BRAZIL³.

This is another wide-ranging species; for there are specimens from Lake Winnipeg and from the interior of Brazil in the British Museum³. It is doubtless a native of most of the Central-American states, though the only recorded specimen from within our limits appears to be one sent from Aspinwall to the United-States National Museum by the late Dr. S. Hayes².

4. NATALUS.

Natalus, Gray, Mag. Zool. & Bot. ii. p. 496 (1833).

In the small Neotropical genus *Natalus* the upper incisors, four in number, are placed in pairs, each couple being separated from the canine as well as from the other pair;
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