

and there are three premolars both above and below. The face is concave, with the crown of the head arched above it; and the bases of the thumbs and soles of the feet are simple—that is, they are not provided with the remarkable suction disks which characterize the nearly-allied Brazilian genus *Thyroptera*. The range of the two well-established species extends from Mexico to Brazil, one being confined to the mainland, while the other, *N. lepidus* (Gervais), is a native of the island of Cuba. Of these the continental form is distinguishable by its much larger size (the forearm measuring about an inch and a half), and by the form of the tragus, which tapers from a broad base and is sharply pointed, whereas in *N. lepidus* it is narrow beneath and expanded above.

1. *Natalus stramineus*.

Natalus stramineus, Gray, Mag. Zool. & Bot. ii. p. 496 (1838, descr. orig.)¹; Tomes, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 178, t. xliii.²

Natalus stramineus, var. α , Dobson, Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus. p. 343, t. xvii. fig. 8³.

Hab. MEXICO², Mirador (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*Salvin, Mus. Brit.*³).—BRAZIL³.

The range of this species appears to extend from Brazil to Southern Mexico. Of the Guatemalan specimen in the British Museum, Mr. Dobson remarks that “the ears are smaller and less pointed, the muzzle narrower, and the wings attached to the tibiae higher up than in the typical example of *N. stramineus*. The wing-membrane becomes adherent to the under surface of the tibia at the commencement of its distal third, and a band then extends across a much wider angle to the calcaneum; the colour of the fur is also much darker, being dark reddish-brown above, slightly paler beneath, the extreme tips of the hairs somewhat ashy. The measurements are also different * * * * ; but in the absence of other specimens, I hesitate to describe it as the type of a distinct species.”

Fam. II. EMBALLONURIDÆ.

1. RHYNCHONYCTERIS.

Proboscidea, Spix, Sim. et Vesp. Bras. p. 61 (1823, nec Bruguière, 1791).

Rhynchonycteris, Peters, Monatsb. Ak. Berl. 1867, p. 477.

The second family of Chiroptera represented in our fauna, the Emballonuridæ, has a wide distribution throughout the warmer countries of both hemispheres, and in the New World is almost confined to the Neotropic Region. As defined by Mr. Dobson, the family is characterized by the combination of a tail which either perforates the