

interfemoral membrane and lies free on its upper surface, or is considerably produced beyond its posterior margin, with simple nostrils, devoid of any leaf-like appendages.

The first genus, according to the arrangement here adopted, is the very peculiar-looking form named *Proboscidea* by Spix; but that name having been long preoccupied in zoology, Professor Peters has substituted *Rhynchonycteris*. In this Bat the muzzle is produced into a long slender snout, reaching far beyond the opening of the mouth; the ears are very narrow and much tapered, and the intermaxillaries are ossified. Only one species is now recognized as valid, a small Bat with a forearm of about 1"·40; the fur greyish-brown above and whitish-grey beneath.

1. *Rhynchonycteris naso*.

Vespertilio naso, Max. zu Wied, Schinz's *Thierr.* i. p. 179 (1821, descr. orig.)¹; *Beitr. Nat. Bras.* ii. p. 274²; *Abbild.* t. xviii.³

Proboscidea saxatilis, Spix, *Sim. et Vesp. Bras.* p. 62, t. xxxv. fig. 8 (1823, descr. orig.)⁴.

Proboscidea rivalis, Spix, loc. cit.⁵

Rhynchonycteris naso, Peters, *Monatsb. Ak. Berl.* 1867, p. 478⁶.

Rhynchonycteris naso, Dobson, *Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus.* p. 367, t. xx. fig. 4⁷.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Yzabal (*Salvin & Godman, Mus. Brit.*⁷); HONDURAS (*Mus. Brit.*⁷).—
GUIANA⁶; PERU⁶; BRAZIL⁶.

The range of the Long-nosed Bat extends from Brazil to Guatemala. Both Prince Wied and Mr. Dobson (who met with the species in British Guiana) give a similar account of its habits. It frequents the neighbourhood of forest-streams, remaining all day clinging, in parties of from ten to twenty individuals, to the vertical face of a rock or to the underside of a sloping tree-stem. In such a situation, Mr. Dobson remarks, "they looked like so many pinned specimens of the genus *Papilio*, the separated legs resembling the tail-like projections from the posterior margins of the wings of these insects. So flatly did they adhere to the smooth surface of the wood, and so well did the greyish fur of their bodies, and the small tufts of greyish hairs on the antebrachial membrane and on the wing-membrane on the outer side of the forearm, counterfeit the weathered surface of the wood, that it was some time before the little colony could be distinguished." Towards evening these Bats hunt along the streams, probably taking insects from the surface, a pursuit for which Mr. Dobson suggests that the downward position of the opening of the mouth is peculiarly adapted⁷. Messrs. Salvin and Godman's specimen was one of a flock disturbed from the wooded shore of the Lake of Yzabal, and knocked down by a paddle as it passed the canoe.

2. SACCOPTERYX.

Saccopteryx, Illiger, *Prod. Syst. Mamm. &c.* p. 121 (1811).

The second Central-American genus of Emballonuridæ has broad ears, sometimes united at their base, and a well-developed tragus; in repose the first joint of the middle