

finger is folded against the upper surface of the metacarpal. But the most remarkable character is the possession of a peculiar glandular pouch opening on the upper surface of the antebrachial part of the wing-membrane. This sac, which secretes a strongly smelling matter, has been shown by Professor Reinhardt to be developed only in the males, remaining quite rudimentary in the other sex*; and further observation has confirmed his suggestion that the structure is to be regarded as a secondary sexual character, it being, in fact, strictly analogous to the frontal sac of *Phyllorhina* and the gular pouch of *Taphozous*†. Its position in the antebrachial membrane varies in the several species, and has been used by Professor Peters to diagnose his genera *Saccopteryx*, *Peropteryx*, *Cormura*, and *Balantiopteryx*‡; but these variations will here be more conveniently used as specific characters to differentiate the three recorded Central-American forms:—

1. *S. bilineata*. Opening of wing-pouch along the forearm, which measures 1".85. Fur dark brown above with two longitudinal dorsal white streaks, greyish-brown beneath.
2. *S. canina*. Opening of wing-pouch near the edge of the antebrachial membrane, directed outwards. Forearm 1".80. Fur blackish-brown, somewhat lighter below.
3. *S. plicata*. Opening of wing-pouch in the middle of the antebrachial membrane, directed inwards. Forearm 1".70. Fur dark brown, lighter below; posterior margin of the wing-membrane white.

1. *Saccopteryx bilineata*.

Urocryptus bilineatus, Temminck, Van der Hoeven's Tijdsch. v. Natur. Gesch. p. 33, figs. 3, 4 (1838–9, descr. orig.)¹; Mon. de Mamm. ii. p. 301².

Saccopteryx bilineata, Peters, Monatsb. Ak. Berl. 1867, p. 471³; Dobson, Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus. p. 372⁴.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Vera Paz, Sta. Lucia (*Salvin, Mus. Brit.*⁴).—COLOMBIA⁴; GUIANA¹; BRAZIL⁴.

Of this species Mr. Dobson remarks that he is doubtful whether it will not prove to be merely a large variety of the Brazilian *S. leptura* (Schreber) with more marked white dorsal lines. He adds, "I am, however, unable to settle this question, owing to insufficiency of material to work upon, and therefore prefer for the present to recognize two species, in accordance with the views of other zoologists, and especially in deference to those of Professor Peters, who has worked out this group with great care"⁴. Mr. Salvin's specimen was shot at midday when clinging to the stem of a tree in the virgin forest near Santa Lucia, in the Pacific coast-region of Guatemala.

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (2nd ser.) iii. pp. 386–388.

† Cf. Dobson, P. Z. S. 1873, pp. 241–252.

‡ Monatsb. Ak. Berl. 1867, pp. 470–481.