

Originally described from Surinam, *S. bilineata* has been received by the British Museum from Pará and Bogotá, as well as from Guatemala, where Mr. Salvin obtained it both in Vera Paz and in the forests of the Pacific coast, near Santa Lucia.

## 2. *Saccopteryx canina*.

*Vespertilio caninus*, Max. zu Wied, Schinz's *Thierr.* i. p. 179 (1821, descr. orig.)<sup>1</sup>; *Beitr. Nat. Bras.* ii. p. 262<sup>2</sup>; *Abbild.* t. xix.<sup>3</sup>

*Emballonura macrotis*, Wagner, *Arch. f. Naturg.* ix. i. p. 367 (descr. orig.)<sup>4</sup>; *Abh. bayer. Ak.* v. p. 151, t. iv. figs. 5-7<sup>5</sup>.

*Peropteryx canina*, Peters, *Monatsb. Ak. Berl.* 1867, p. 472<sup>6</sup>.

*Saccopteryx canina*, Dobson, *Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus.* p. 373<sup>7</sup>.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA<sup>6</sup>, Dueñas, Coban (*Salvin, Mus. Brit.*<sup>7</sup>; *Mus. Berol.*).—VENEZUELA<sup>6</sup>; GUIANA<sup>6</sup>; BRAZIL<sup>15</sup>.

Prince Wied first described this species from a female example in which the rudimentary wing-pouch was overlooked, and he consequently referred it to the genus *Vespertilio*. Its range extends northwards from Brazil through the countries mentioned above, the most northern habitat yet recorded being Guatemala, where it was obtained by Mr. Salvin.

## 3. *Saccopteryx plicata*. (Tab. III. fig. 4.)

*Balantiopteryx plicata*, Peters, *Monatsb. Ak. Berl.* 1867, p. 276 (descr. orig.)<sup>1</sup>.

*Saccopteryx plicata*, Dobson, *Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus.* p. 376<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO (*Boucard, Mus. Berol.*); COSTA RICA, Punta Arenas (*Mus. Berol.*<sup>1</sup>).

The type of this species, and of Professor Peters's genus *Balantiopteryx*, was received from Costa Rica by the Berlin Museum; and he informs me that they have since obtained a Mexican specimen from M. Boucard. It does not occur in Mr. Salvin's Guatemalan collections; and there being no examples in the British Museum, I am indebted to Dr. Peters for leave to copy a figure of its wing, designed to illustrate his forthcoming Monograph of the Chiroptera.

## 3. DICLIDURUS.

*Diclidurus*, Max. zu Wied, *Isis*, 1819, p. 1629.

The most important character of this genus is the position of the tail, the proximal part of which is contained in a fold of the interfemoral membrane, while the terminal vertebræ enter a pouch in the middle of the membrane. The lower side of this pouch is developed into two horny concave plates or capsules, the first of which is subcrescentic