

and the second subtriangular in form. The use of this curious arrangement is quite unknown. The muzzle is not produced beyond the lower lip; the eyes are very large, the ears short and broad, the forehead deeply concave, and the calcanea greatly elongated. Another peculiarity is the colour of the fur and membranes, which is pure white, an extremely rare tint in the general colouring of the Mammals of tropical or even of temperate latitudes.

Besides *D. albus* (which has a forearm of about 2 inches) Professor Peters has described *D. scutatus*, a smaller species, with a differently formed tail-pouch, from South America.

1. *Diclidurus albus*.

Diclidurus albus, Max. zu Wied, Isis, 1819, p. 1630 (descr. orig.)¹; Beitr. Nat. Bras. ii. p. 242²; Abbild. t. xvi.³; Dobson, Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus. p. 391, t. xx. fig. 7⁴.

Diclidurus freyreissii, Max. zu Wied, Abbild. Nat. Bras. t. xvi. text⁵; Gray, Zool. Voy. 'Sulphur,' p. 25, t. viii. figs. 1, 1a⁶.

Hab. GUATEMALA (*Sarg, Mus. Berol.*³); NICARAGUA, Pueblo Nuevo (*Belcher, Mus. Brit.*⁴).—BRAZIL¹.

The first description of this very curious Bat was sent by Prince Wied to the 'Isis' under the name of *D. freyreissii*, which the editor, Professor Oken, changed on his own responsibility to *D. albus*. The Prince observes that he would have wished to return to the original designation, but by an oversight *D. albus* had been printed on the plate in the 'Abbildungen,' and he therefore thought it best to retain that name.

Little is known of this species. First discovered in Brazil, its range extends to Nicaragua, where a specimen, now in the British Museum, was captured by Mr. Barclay, botanist to Sir E. Belcher's expedition—and to Guatemala, whence an example has been sent by Herr Sarg, probably from the neighbourhood of Coban, to the Berlin Museum. Prince Wied's original example was found concealed between the leaf-stems of a coconut-palm near the mouth of the Rio Pardo.

4. MOLOSSUS.

Molossus, Ét. Geoffroy, Ann. du Mus. vi. p. 154 (1805).

Dysopes, Illiger, Prod. Syst. Mamm. &c. p. 122 (1811).

This and the next genus belong to the group *Molossi* of Professor Peters and Mr. Dobson, and are distinguished by their large ears (often united in front), their single pair of upper incisors, their swollen upper lips, and their thickened tails, on the basal part of which the interfemoral membrane works backwards and forwards like a sheath.