

the upper incisors are closer together. Mr. Dobson, however, considers that when a sufficient series of specimens are compared, these variations will be found to be unimportant<sup>5</sup>; and in the absence of the materials for such a comparison, I follow him in treating *M. obscurus* provisionally as a variety of *M. rufus*.

An interesting account of this Bat (under the name of *M. fumarius*) will be found in the late Mr. W. Osburn's paper on the Chiroptera of Jamaica, in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for 1875. It is highly gregarious in its habits, the sexes keeping very much apart; and it inhabits both the roofs of houses and hollow trees. The males, which are provided with a large gular pouch, have a most offensive smell, especially during the breeding-season.

## 2. *Molossus nasutus*.

*Molossus nasutus*, Spix, Sim. et Vesp. Bras. p. 60, t. xxxv. fig. 7 (1823, descr. orig.)<sup>1</sup>; Peters, Monatsb. Ak. Berl. 1865, p. 576<sup>2</sup>; Dobson, P. Z. S. 1876, p. 711<sup>3</sup>; Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus. p. 414, t. xxi. fig. 2<sup>4</sup>.

*Molossus fumarius*, Spix, Sim. et Vesp. Bras. p. 60, t. xxxv. figs. 5, 6 (1823, descr. orig.)<sup>5</sup>.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*Salvin, Mus. Brit.*<sup>5</sup>).—BRAZIL<sup>1</sup>.

By a comparison of Spix's types, Professor Peters was able to show that *M. nasutus* and *M. fumarius* are really only synonyms<sup>2</sup>; and Mr. Dobson has since fully described a specimen, obtained by Mr. Salvin in Guatemala, and preserved in spirits in the British Museum<sup>3 4</sup>. Although both names have been frequently used by writers, these specimens are the only ones yet known to exist in European Museums; and the last mentioned is the more valuable, as Spix's types are dried and in very bad condition.

Mr. Dobson observes that this species is quite intermediate between *M. rufus* (subgenus *Molossus*) and *M. abrasus* (subgenus *Promops*), agreeing with the former in the shape of the ear and distribution of the fur, and with the latter in dentition<sup>4</sup>.

## 3. *Molossus abrasus*.

? *Molossus ater*, Ét. Geoffroy, Ann. du Mus. vi. p. 153 (1805, descr. orig.)<sup>1</sup>.

*Dysopes abrasus*, Temminck, Mon. de Mamm. i. p. 232, t. xxi. (1827, descr. orig.)<sup>2</sup>.

*Molossus abrasus*, Peters, Monatsb. Ak. Berl. 1865, p. 574<sup>3</sup>; Dobson, P. Z. S. 1876, p. 712<sup>4</sup>; Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus. p. 415, t. xxi. fig. 3<sup>5</sup>.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Coban (*Salvin, Mus. Brit.*<sup>5</sup>).—GUIANA<sup>5</sup>; PERU<sup>5</sup>; BRAZIL<sup>1</sup>.

Whether or not this may be the species named *Molossus ater* by Geoffroy, there can be no doubt as to its being the *Dysopes abrasus* of Temminck, his type in the Leyden Museum having been examined by Professor Peters<sup>4</sup>. Its range appears to extend from the interior provinces of Brazil, whence it was first described, to Guatemala, where Mr. Salvin obtained several specimens at Coban.