

West-Indian *M. blainvillii*, Leach; but may be recognized by the non junction of the cutaneous bands which unite the ears with the muzzle, by the chin-leaf being deeply indented below, and by the reddish-brown colour of the fur. Its forearm measures about 2".15.

1. *Mormops megalophylla*.

Mormops blainvillii, Peters, Monatsb. Ak. Berl. 1856, p. 410¹; Abh. Ak. Berl. 1856, p. 291, pl. i.²; De Saussure, Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1860, p. 290, pl. xv. fig. 5³; Dugès, La Nat. i. p. 137⁴ (nec Leach).

Mormops megalophylla, Peters, Monatsb. Ak. Berl. 1864, p. 381 (descr. orig.)⁵; op. cit. 1872, p. 359⁶; Dobson, Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus. p. 455, pl. xxiii. fig. 5⁷.

Hab. MEXICO (*Liebmann, Mus. Hafn.*), Uvero (*De Saussure*³), Guanaxuarto (*Dugès*⁴), Parras, Tehuantepec (*Mus. Berol.*), Mirador (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*Salvin, Mus. Brit.*⁷).—COLOMBIA⁷; VENEZUELA⁷.

Originally distinguished from its Antillean ally, *M. blainvillii*, by Professor Peters in 1864, *M. megalophylla* has since been recorded from Venezuela, Colombia, and various parts of Central America. Its habits are doubtless identical with those of *M. blainvillii*, which is described by Osburn as a Bat of great agility and rapidity of flight, but of very delicate constitution. He was unable to keep it long in confinement; but observed that in drinking "the tongue was protruded, but the water taken up by it and by the foliation of the lips was sucked in, with the head raised, by an action very like chewing" *.

3. MACROTUS.

Macrotus, Gray, P. Z. S. 1843, p. 21.

The next six genera of Phyllostomidæ are included by Mr. Dobson in his group *Vampyri*, which differs from the *Mormopes* in the nasal leaf surrounding the nostrils instead of being placed behind them; and from the *Glossophagæ* in the tongue being moderate in length and obtuse, and in the lower lip not being cleft above.

Of these genera *Macrotus* is further distinguished by its large oblong ears, united at the base, and by its long tail, of which one vertebra at least projects beyond the deeply concave margin of the interfemoral membrane. Only two species are well established, both of which are natives of Central America. These may be characterized as follows:—

1. *M. waterhousii*. Ears longer than head; nose-leaf in front raised above level of upper lip; last caudal vertebra *only* free. Forearm 2".15. Fur reddish-brown, paler beneath.

* P. Z. S. 1865, pp. 72–74.