

2. *M. bocourtianus*. Ears as long as the head; nose-leaf continuous with upper lip; last caudal vertebra and half the next free, the exserted portion of the tail equalling the thumb in length. Fur dark brown above, paler beneath.

1. *Macrotus waterhousii*.

Macrotus waterhousii, Gray, P. Z. S. 1843, p. 21 (descr. orig.)¹; Peters, Monatsb. Ak. Berl. 1865, p. 503²; Dobson, Chir. Brit. Mus. p. 464, pl. xxv. fig. 1³.

? *Macrotus californicus*, Baird, Proc. Ac. Philad. 1858, p. 117 (descr. orig.)⁴; Rep. Mex. Bound. Surv. ii., Mamm. p. 4, pl. i. fig. 2⁵; H. Allen, Mon. Bats N. Am. p. 3⁶.

Macrotus mexicanus, De Saussure, Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1860, p. 486 (descr. orig.)⁷.

Hab. CALIFORNIA⁴?.—MEXICO, Yantepec (*De Saussure*⁷).—WEST INDIES³.

Waterhouse's Bat appears to be peculiar to the West-Indian Islands and to the countries bordering the Gulf of Mexico; for though the continental form has been supposed to be a distinct species, as shown by the above synonymy, there appears to be no sufficient ground for its separation. The habits of this Bat, as observed in Jamaica, have been described by Gosse* and by Osburn†. It seems to be one of the most abundant of the Chiroptera of that island, where it lives in caves or in cellars, but often enters lighted rooms at night. Owing to the great proportional breadth of its wing-membrane, it makes a rushing sound in flight; and the same peculiarity causes it to appear much larger than it really is when it is observed on the wing. It feeds principally on insects, though Mr. Osburn had reason to believe that it also preys on various fruits.

2. *Macrotus bocourtianus*.

Macrotus bocourtianus, Dobson, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4th ser.) xviii. p. 436 (1876, descr. orig.)¹; Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus. p. 467².

Hab. GUATEMALA, Vera Paz (*Bocourt, Mus. Paris*.¹).

The only specimens of Bocourt's Bat yet known are the four Guatemalan examples in the Paris Museum, which are the types of Mr. Dobson's description. The diagnosis already given will be sufficient to distinguish the species. Mr. Dobson states that these four specimens all agree in their characters, and, though not full-grown, indicate a larger species than the last.

4. VAMPYRUS.

Vampyrus (Ét. Geoffroy), Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. xiii. p. 79 (1822).

In this genus the well-developed nose-leaf has free anterior and lateral edges, the chin has a longitudinal furrow between two naked ridges, and the tail is either very

* 'Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica,' pp. 295-297.

† P. Z. S. 1865, pp. 74-78.