

The above synonymy shows the confusion which long prevailed as to the identity of this Bat. This was owing to the insufficiency of Gray's descriptions and figures, and to the way in which he bandied his two nominal species from genus to genus; and it was first rectified by Professor Peters's examination of his type specimens in the British Museum. The species has been recorded from Brazil, Bolivia, and several of the Central-American Republics, the most northern locality yet recorded being the Mexican State of Oaxaca.

6. TRACHYOPS.

Trachops, Gray, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 14.

Trachyops, Peters, Monatsb. Ak. Berl. 1865, p. 512.

Closely allied to the genera already described, *Trachyops* has the snout and chin studded with conical protuberances, and the under lip marked by a broad naked groove bordered by rows of small warts. The ears are about as long as the head; the nose-leaf has an ill-defined anterior margin; and the first joint of the middle finger is slightly inferior to half the metacarpal bone in length. The number of lower pre-molars is three on each side—not two, as has been stated, owing to the second having been overlooked in consequence of its very small size.

The only species now recognized varies in colour from brown to sooty-black; and its forearm measures about 2".35.

1. *Trachyops cirrhosus*.

Vampyrus cirrhosus, Spix, Sim. et Vespert. Bras. p. 64, pl. xxxvi. fig. 3 (1823, descr. orig.)¹.

Trachyops fuliginosus, Gray, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 14 (descr. orig.)².

Tylostoma mexicana, De Saussure, Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1860, p. 484 (descr. orig.)³.

Trachyops cirrhosus, Peters, Monatsb. Ak. Berl. 1865, pp. 502, 581⁴; Dobson, Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus. p. 481, pl. xxv. fig. 2⁵.

Hab. MEXICO (*De Saussure*³; *Mus. Berol.*).—COLOMBIA⁵; BERMUDA⁵; BRAZIL⁵.

By a comparison of the type specimens Professor Peters has been able to show that Gray's and De Saussure's species are identical with Spix's *V. cirrhosus*, of which he has given the first intelligible description⁴. The distribution of the species would therefore appear to extend from Brazil to Mexico, where M. De Saussure found it in the hot regions, and whence a specimen has been received by the Berlin Museum.

7. PHYLLOSTOMA.

Phyllostoma, Ét. Geoffroy, Ann. du Mus. xv. p. 184 (1810) *.

In this genus, the type of the family Phyllostomidæ, the ears are moderately large,

* Cuvier and Geoffroy used the term *les phyllostomes* for a "family" of *Vespertilio* in the 'Tableau Élémentaire de l'Histoire Naturelle' in 1797 (p. 105); but the above appears to be the first use of the word in systematic form.