

Carollia is very closely allied to the last genus, but has the under lip marked by a large rounded protuberance enclosed between two converging rows of small warts. The ears are moderately large; the nose-leaf is not definitely separated in front from the upper lip; and the tail and the calcar are very short. The only species recognized by recent writers has the fur greyish-brown above, paler beneath, and a forearm of about 1".60.

Mr. Dobson regards *Carollia* as forming a connecting link between Professor Peters's groups of *Vampyri* and *Glossophagæ*, resembling many members of the latter division in the narrowness of the molars and the imperfectness of the zygomatic arches.

1. *Carollia brevicauda*.

Phyllostoma brevicaudum, Max. zu Wied, Schinz's *Thierr.* i. p. 164 (1821, descr. orig.)¹; *Beitr. Nat. Bras.* ii. p. 192², *Abbild.* pl. xi.³

Artibeus verrucatus, Gray, *List Mamm. Brit. Mus.* p. 19 (1843, sine descr.)⁴.

Carollia verrucata, Gray, *Zool. Voy. 'Sulphur,'* p. 20, pl. viii. fig. 3 (1844, descr. orig.)⁵.

Carollia azteca, De Saussure, *Rev. et Mag. de Zool.* 1860, p. 480, pl. xx. fig. 1 (descr. orig.)⁶.

Carollia brevicauda, Peters, *Monatsb. Ak. Berl.* 1865, p. 519⁷; Frantzius, *Arch. f. Naturg.* xxxv. 1, p. 263⁸; Dobson, *Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus.* p. 493, pl. xxvi. fig. 5⁹.

Hab. MEXICO (*De Saussure*⁶, *Mus. Berol.*), Mirador (*U.S. Nat. Mus.*; *Sallé, Mus. Brit.*⁹), Oaxaca (*Liebmann, Mus. Hafn.*); COSTA RICA (*Frantzius, Mus. Berol.*⁸); PANAMA, *Mus. Berol.*).—WEST INDIES⁹; GUIANA; BRAZIL¹.

Prince Maximilian described this Bat (though with some doubt as to its distinctness) from specimens taken in old buildings near the Rio do Espirito Santo. It has since been found in many other parts of the Neotropical Region, and has received other names, as shown by the above synonymy. Its range extends from Central Brazil to the warm and temperate provinces of Mexico, where it has been found by Sallé, Liebmann, De Saussure, and other collectors.

9. GLOSSOPHAGA.

Glossophaga, Ét. Geoffroy, *Mém. du Mus.* iv. p. 411 (1818).

Glossophaga et Phyllophora, Gray, *Mag. Zool. & Bot.* ii. pp. 489, 490 (1838).

Nicon, Gray, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* xix. p. 507 (1847).

The next four allied genera belong to the group *Glossophagæ* of Professor Peters and Mr. Dobson, being distinguished by their very long pointed tongues, which are armed with long recurved bristle-like papillæ, and externally by their produced muzzles and deeply cleft under lips. They feed largely on fruits, lapping up the juice and soft pulp with their extensile tongues, but prey also on insects. The typical genus *Glossophaga* is further characterized by the presence of two upper and three lower pre-molars on each side, by the zygomatic arch being fully developed, and by the possession