

2. *Vampyrops vittatus*. (Tab. III. fig. 7.)

Artibeus vittatus, Peters, Monatsb. Ak. Berl. 1859, p. 225 (descr. orig.)¹.

Vampyrops vittatus, Peters, op. cit. 1865, p. 336²; Dobson, Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus. p. 324, pl. xxix. fig. 1³.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Mus. Brit.*³).—VENEZUELA¹.

The type of this species, which was sent by Appun to the Berlin Museum from Puerto Cabello in Venezuela, is described by Professor Peters as having the front edge of the nose-leaf continuous with the upper lip; but Mr. Dobson observes that this is not the case in a better-preserved Costa Rican specimen in the British Museum (the head of which is represented in our figure), and he believes that the character depends on the dried state of the type specimen.

This is the largest species of the genus *Vampyrops*; and its range, as at present known, does not extend beyond Central America and Venezuela.

15. CHIRODERMA.

Chiroderma, Peters, Monatsb. Ak. Berl. 1865, p. 337.

Several Bats, differing from the last genus in dentition, have been separated by Professor Peters and Mr. Dobson under the above title. The most striking character is the very different structure of the upper and lower premolars, the first upper tooth of this series, in particular, presenting a peculiar oblique anterior cusp. Of the four described species, one only has been recorded from Central America; it may be at once recognized by the breadth of the four white facial stripes and by the form of the first lower premolar, which is flat-crowned without any distinct cusp. Its forearm measures about 2".

1. *Chiroderma salvini*. (Tab. IV.)

Chiroderma salvini, Dobson, Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus. p. 532, pl. xxix. fig. 3 (skull) (1878, descr. orig.)¹.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Salvin, Mus. Brit.*¹).

This handsome Bat has only recently been described by Mr. Dobson, who, in naming it after its discoverer, has paid a well-deserved tribute to that gentleman's investigations into the fauna of Central America. "The white streaks on the head," says Mr. Dobson, "appear to be, in this species, wider and more distinct than in any other of this group. The form of the first lower premolar, the large size of the interfemoral membrane, and the smallness of the feet at once distinguish this species"¹.

Our plate is drawn from the type specimen in the British Museum.

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