

16. STURNIRA.

Sturnira, Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. x. p. 257 (1842).

Sturnira differs conspicuously from the preceding genera in the rudimentary state of the interfemoral membrane—which is reduced to a narrow fringe along the hind legs, hidden by the fur. The chin is marked with a flat median protuberance, surrounded by smaller warts; the molars are longitudinally grooved; and, as in the next genus, the males are decorated with an epaulet-like tuft of light-coloured hair on each shoulder. Two species have been generally recognized, but only one is accepted by Mr. Dobson. Its colour is variable, usually brown, more or less washed with red; and the forearm measures about 1".70.

1. *Sturnira lilium*.

Phyllostoma lilium, Ét. Geoffroy, Ann. du Mus. xv. p. 186 (1810, descr. orig.)¹.

Sturnira spectrum, Gray, Ann. & Nat. Hist. x. p. 257 (1842, descr. orig.)²; Zool. Voy. 'Sulphur,' p. 22, pl. vi. fig. 1³.

Stenoderma chilense (Gervais), Gay, Hist. de Chile, Mamm. p. 30, pl. i. fig. 1 (1847, descr. orig.)⁴.

Sturnira chiloensis, Frantzius, Arch. f. Naturg. xxxv. 1, p. 262 (nec *Vespertilio chiloensis*, Waterh.)⁵.

Sturnira lilium, Dobson, Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus. p. 538, pl. xxx. fig. 4⁶.

Hab. GUATEMALA (*Mus. Berol.*); HONDURAS (*Dyson, Mus. Brit.*⁶); COSTA RICA (*Frantzius*⁵, & *Hoffmann, Mus. Berol.*).—WEST INDIES⁶; PERU⁶; BRAZIL⁶; PARAGUAY¹; CHILI⁴.

This Bat has a wider southern range than most of the species on our list, going as far south as Paraguay¹ and Chili⁴. It appears to be not uncommon in most of the Central-American States, but has not yet been recorded from Mexico.

17. CENTURIO.

Centurio, Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. x. p. 259 (1842).

Excepting perhaps *Mormops*, the Bats of the present genus are the most grotesquely hideous of the whole order. Resembling the genera last described in general structure, *Centurio* differs in having only one lower premolar on each side; in the peculiar transparent patches on the wing-membranes, puckered into transverse folds by parallel muscular bands; in the large lobate ears; and, above all, in the appearance of the naked face, which is covered all round the greatly shortened muzzle with deep wrinkles and raised ridges, symmetrically disposed and forming a most strange pantomimic mask in which the nose-leaf may be said to be lost. Under the chin pass several transverse ridges, which vary in number and development in the two described species, both of which are natives of our subregion, and which may be thus diagnosed:—