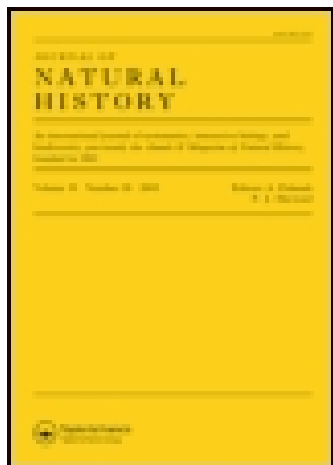


This article was downloaded by: [University of California, Berkeley]

On: 25 October 2014, At: 13:16

Publisher: Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 10

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah16>

VIII.—A new genus and species of Glossophagine bat, with a subdivision of the genus *Choeronycteris*

Oldfield Thomas

Published online: 26 Aug 2009.

To cite this article: Oldfield Thomas (1928) VIII.—A new genus and species of Glossophagine bat, with a subdivision of the genus *Choeronycteris*, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 10*, 1:1, 120-123, DOI: [10.1080/00222932808672753](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222932808672753)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222932808672753>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of

the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

these become common in the succeeding subdivision of the Lower Carboniferous (S1) and range up into the *Dibunophyllum*-zone (D), in which the smaller "species" of *Lithostrotion* are abundant. *Diphyphyllum* β is only known to me from the higher part of the zone (D2 and D3); *Nemistium edmondsi* has only been found in D2 and *Aulina furcata* in D3.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

Nemistium edmondsi, sp. n., Upper Visean (D2), West Cumberland.
Camera lucida drawings.

- Fig. 1. Transverse section of a number of corallites showing the variation exhibited by neighbouring members of a corallum. Ward Hall East Quarry, near Aspatria. Slide of British Museum specimen R 25840. $\times 2$.
- Fig. 2. Transverse section through a "nest" of five corallites at the hystero-brephic stage. Same slide as fig. 1. $\times 2.75$.
- Figs. 3 & 4. Longitudinal sections. Eskett Quarry, near Winder Railway Station. (Type-locality.) Sections R 25839 and R 25838 British Museum. $\times 2.5$.

VIII.—A new Genus and Species of Glossophagine Bat, with a Subdivision of the Genus *Chæronycteris*. By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

AMONG a number of small mammals kindly sent to me for examination by the authorities of the Museo Civico, Genoa, there occurs a bat belonging to the Glossophaginæ, and allied to *Lonchophylla mordax*, but sufficiently distinct to deserve not only specific but generic distinction.

PLATALINA, gen. nov.

General characters, including number and positions of teeth and development of interfemoral membrane, as in *Lonchophylla*, but the facial portion of the skull greatly hypertrophied, just as it is in *Chæronycteris mexicana*, the skull of the new species exceeding in length that of any other member of the subfamily. Teeth in general as in *Lonchophylla*, but the inner upper incisors are even more broad and spatulate, and so procumbent as to be almost horizontal; outer upper incisors quite small and slender. Lower incisors well developed, broad, touching one another, the series

forming a continuous line from canine to canine. Premolars and molars very long, horizontally, and narrow, the upper molars in particular much narrower than those of *Lonchophylla*. Lower premolars long, narrow, their anterior and posterior secondary cusps proportionally much more developed than in *Lonchophylla*. Interfemoral membrane well developed, nearly a centimetre in breadth, with the minute tail appearing on the upper surface of its base.

Genotype :—

Platalina genovensium, sp. n.

Size nearly the largest of the subfamily and much greater than in *Lonchophylla*. Fur of average length, hairs of back about 8 mm. long. General colour pale brown, the hairs whitish for the greater part of their length, with pale brown tips; this brown would probably have been darker before the specimen was put into spirit and later skinned out. Under surface little lighter than upper.

Skull large, with long parallel-sided muzzle and well-filled brain-case. Zygomata absent. Teeth as above described.

Dimensions of the type (the italicized measurements taken in Genoa on the spirit-specimen before skinning) :—

Forearm 46 mm.

Head and body 72 mm.; *tail* 9; *ear* 13; third finger, metacarpal 45, first phalanx 17·5; lower leg and hind foot (c. u.) 30; calcar (c.) 9.

Skull: greatest length 32; condylo-basal length 31; breadth of brain-case 11; muzzle from line between olfactory and cerebral fossæ of brain-case 17·6; brain-case from the same line to the occiput 15·2; breadth of muzzle opposite m^1 5·2; interorbital breadth 5; front of canine to back of m^3 11.

Hab. Peru. Type from the neighbourhood of Lima.

Type. Adult male, skinned from spirit. B.M. no. 27. 11. 19. 38. Collected 23rd April, 1909, by Signor Nicolo Esposto; received in exchange from the Genoa Museum.

The species-name is a tribute to the many Genoese who have helped in increasing our knowledge of the Chiroptera, and with whom I have had such pleasant relations these many years. The collector, Sr. Esposto, the Director at Genoa, Dr. R. Gestro, Dr. O. de Beaux, and, above all, my old friend the Marchese G. Doria, most charming of men, have all helped in the matter, and the name is now given as a remembrance of them.

This striking bat is at once distinguishable from the other long-headed member of the family, *Chaeronycteris mexicana*, by the characters of the upper incisors, which are as in *Lonchophylla*, close together in the middle line, the inner far larger than the outer pair. In essential characters it is no doubt nearly allied to *Lonchophylla*, but may be distinguished by the very great disproportion of the facial part of the skull to the cranial, the length of the face, measured as described above, exceeding that of the brain-case, while in *Lonchophylla*, as in other normal bats, the converse is the case. The much greater proportional development of the supplementary cusps of the lower premolars is also an important character.

But if the cranial disproportion in this bat justifies its generic distinction from *Lonchophylla*, the same may be said of the similar disproportion in *Chaeronycteris mexicana* as compared with the other described species of that genus, and I would therefore now subdivide the latter. *Chaeronycteris* was founded by Tschudi in the 'Fauna Peruana' on two species—*peruana* and *mexicana*,—but with no indication as to which should be taken as the genotype. In his earlier 'Prospectus,' however, he speaks only of *peruana* in conjunction with the generic name, though both are "nomina nuda," and it would have been more suitable if this species, and not *mexicana*, had been taken as genotype. But Peters, in 1865 and 1868, and Dobson, in 1878, treated *mexicana* as the chief or only species of *Chaeronycteris*, and Miller, in 1907, definitely chose it as genotype—a choice which must be accepted. Moreover, it follows the broad principle that "nomina nuda" should be treated as if they had never been published.

Accepting, then, *mexicana* as the genotype of *Chaeronycteris*, and putting *peruana* into the synonymy of *Anoura geoffroyi*, we may form a new genus, to be called *Chaeroniscus*, for the normal-headed species *minor*, *intermedia*, *inca*, and *godmani*, the first-named being taken as genotype.

These species are distinguishable from *Chaeronycteris*, as represented by *mexicana*, both by the ordinary normal shape of the skull, in which the muzzle is shorter than the brain-case, and by their lower premolars having three more or less subequal cusps, while in *Chaeronycteris* the middle cusp is much higher than the anterior and posterior. Curiously enough, the relative development of these cusps is the exact converse of what we find in the parallel case of *Platalina* and *Lonchophylla*, the subequal cusps occurring in the long-headed form in the latter case.

The conclusions now arrived at may be conveniently put in a synoptical form as follows :—

- A. Upper incisors separated in pairs on either side. No lower incisors.
 - a. Upper premolars 3. Interfemoral membrane almost obsolete.
 - 1. *Anoura*, Gray. Syn. *Rhynchonycteris*, Tschudi (nom. nud.).
Genotype. *A. geoffroyi*, Gray.
 - b. Upper premolars 2. Interfemoral membrane well developed.
 - a'. Muzzle of skull greatly lengthened. Lower premolars with middle cusp longest.
 - 2. *Chæronycteris*, Tschudi.
Genotype. *C. mexicana*, Tsch.
 - b'. Muzzle of skull of normal proportions. Cusps of lower premolars subequal.
 - 3. *Chæroniscus*, gen. nov.
Genotype. *Chæroniscus minor* (*Chæronycteris minor*, Peters).
- B. Upper incisors together in the centre; the inner pair much the larger. Lower incisors present. Interfemoral broad.
 - a. Muzzle of skull lengthened. Supplementary cusps of lower premolars well developed. Lower incisors large.
 - 4. *Platalina*, gen. nov.
Genotype. *P. genovensium*, sp. n.
 - b. Muzzle of skull of normal length. Supplementary cusps of lower premolars very small. Lower incisors small.
 - 5. *Lonchophylla*, Thos.
Genotype. *L. mordax*, Thos.

IX.—*Species of the Coleopterous Genus Rhyncogonus, Sh.*
(Curculionidæ), from the Marquesas Islands. By R. C. L.
PERKINS, D.Sc., F.R.S.

THE five species of *Rhyncogonus* here enumerated are from the material collected in the Marquesas by the 'St. George' Expedition, and, having for a long time been specially interested in this genus, I was much pleased to receive them for examination and description. Four of the species are new, and all of them possess characters in common, such as are not found in any of the known species of the Hawaiian group, where the genus is richly represented. Whether each series will continue thus distinct when the species have been completely collected is, of course, uncertain, as, no doubt, others remain to be discovered in each of these groups, and also in other islands or island groups intermediate forms may occur.