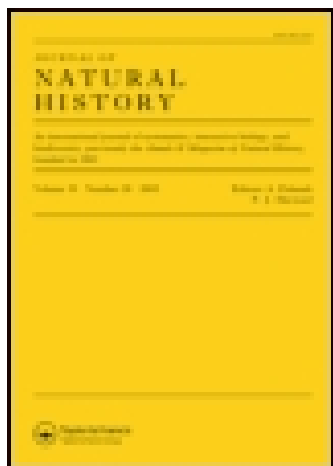


This article was downloaded by: [University of Toronto Libraries]
On: 05 January 2015, At: 16:38
Publisher: Taylor & Francis
Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer
Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 7

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah13>

LXXIII.—Mormopterns Whitleyi—a new species of bat from W. Africa

R.F. Scharff Ph.D. B.Sc.

Published online: 22 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: R.F. Scharff Ph.D. B.Sc. (1900) LXXIII.—Mormopterns Whitleyi—a new species of bat from W. Africa , Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 7, 6:36, 569-570, DOI: [10.1080/002229300008678425](https://doi.org/10.1080/002229300008678425)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/002229300008678425>

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>

LXXIII.—*Mormopterus Whitleyi*—a new Species of Bat from W. Africa. By R. F. SCHARFF, Ph.D., B.Sc.

THREE specimens of a bat, which I was unable to identify with hitherto published descriptions, were sent to me by Dr. J. C. Whitley from Benin City in West Africa. Before describing them I forwarded one of them to Mr. Oldfield Thomas, of the British Museum, who was good enough to confirm my opinion that it belonged to a new species. I have great pleasure therefore in naming the bat after its discoverer,



Head of *Mormopterus Whitleyi*, Scharff.

Dr. Whitley, and herewith give a description of its most salient external features.

Ears shorter than the head and approaching one another on the forehead to within 2 millim. Both the ears and their short tragus are rounded off above. The antitragus is well developed and separated posteriorly by a distinct notch. The extremity of the muzzle projects very much beyond the mandible, and the end of the nose is distinct from the upper lip. The nostrils open almost laterally. The upper lip is only very indistinctly folded and covered with thick bristles and fine hairs. On the lower lip the bristles are confined to the angle of the mouth, but the hairs extend all over it. The gular sac is small.

The dentition being $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{3}$, *M. Whitleyi* differs from all other species of the genus in the possession of four lower incisors instead of the usual six.

The fur is dark brown above, the bases of the hairs being pale. The underside is of a light reddish-yellow colour. Nearly half the tail projects beyond the wing-membranes, which reach to the ends of the tibiae.

The dimensions of the type, now in the British Museum (adult ♂ in formalin), are:—Total length 81 millim.; head 22; body 36; tail 23; length of forearm 36, of lower leg 27.

The height of the ear is 15 millim., the width 10.

Three other species of *Mormopterus* are known to science, viz., *M. albiventer*, *M. acetabulosus*, and *M. setiger*. The first of these is confined to Madagascar, the second has a wide range from South-east Africa to Madagascar and Mauritius, while the last has been taken in German East Africa.

M. Whitleyi differs from *M. albiventer* in being somewhat smaller, in having a well-defined antitragus in the ear-conch, and from all the three in having only four lower incisors instead of six.

M. Whitleyi differs from *M. acetabulosus* and *M. setiger* in having the ears close together on the forehead, in the more regularly triangulate shape of the ears, and in the squareness of the tragus.

Finally, *M. Whitleyi* differs from *M. setiger* in being smaller and in having the tragus rounded off above.

LXXIV.—*A new Bat from Peru.*

By GERRIT S. MILLER, Jr.

AMONG some Peruvian bats submitted for determination by Mr. Oldfield Thomas there are three specimens whose superficial appearance is much like that of *Pipistrellus hesperus* (H. Allen), but whose structural characters show relationship with the members of the genus *Rhogeessa*. The peculiarities of the ear and teeth, however, are so great that the species cannot be placed in any of the known genera of its family.

TOMOPEAS, gen. nov. (*Vespertilionidæ*).

Type *Tomopeas rarus*, sp. nov.

Characters.—Similar to *Rhogeessa*, H. Allen, except that there are only four incisors in the mandible and the structure of the ear is essentially like that of the small-eared species of *Nyctinomus*. Ear-conch provided with a distinct though rudimentary keel occupying the same position as in the members of the family *Molossidæ*. Anterior border of ear terminating simply, and without trace of basal lobe or "hem." Tragus low and rounded, no larger than in some of the species of *Nyctinomus*, and barely visible in the dried skin. Nostrils distinctly short-tubular. Upper lip broad and spreading.

Dental formula : $i. \frac{1-1}{2-2}$, $c. \frac{1-1}{1-1}$, $pm. \frac{1-1}{2-2}$, $m. \frac{3-3}{3-3} = 28$.