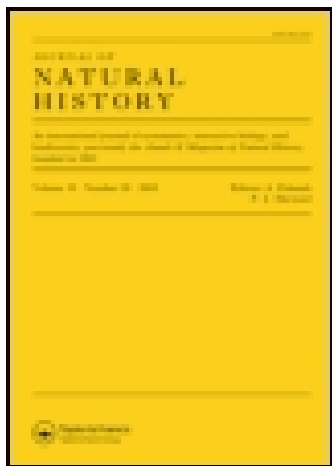


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smaller size, the relatively short head, the longer second antennal joint, &c.

Hab. Simla, W. Himalayas, at 7000 ft., 7. v. 1910. Coll. Dr. N. Annandale. One specimen in the Indian Museum, 4300/20.

XLVI.—*A new Genus of Bats allied to Nyctophilus.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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ON examining the various bats in the Museum collection assigned to *Nyctophilus*, I find that one of them, from New Guinea, is a new species so different from the other members of the group as to warrant the formation for it of a special genus, which may be called

PHAROTIS, gen. nov. (*Vespertilionidae*).

Nearly allied to *Nyctophilus*, but the skull of different shape and the palate much shortened.

External characters essentially as in *Nyctophilus*, but the ear and nasal membranes more developed.

Nose-leaves larger than in that genus, the anterior one broad, high, its upper margin evenly convex, without median depression or notch; no vertical ridge between the nostrils; posterior projection not a mere thickening of the skin, but a more or less definite leaf, as high as, though narrower than, the anterior leaf; concavities in front of and behind it deep, their deepest part naked and peculiarly wrinkled. Ears very large, thin, leafy, connected across the forehead by a high band. Tragus long, narrowed terminally, the peculiar thickened lobe on the back placed in the middle instead of on the outer edge, and extending outwards nearly to each side.

Skull quite different in shape from that of *Nyctophilus*. Brain-case large, smooth, and rounded, without crests; muzzle very short, nasal notch deep, its posterior end behind the level of the anteorbital foramina. Interorbital region very broad, its edges smoothly rounded. Bullæ of medium size, their length about 3.5 or 3.6 mm. Anterior palatal notch deep, ending level with the hinder edge of the premolar; posterior palate shortened, ending not far behind the

molars; the palate is thus shortened at both ends, disproportionally so even to the short muzzle. Within the posterior nares the large foramina leading up into the nasal chamber are quite visible, and only partially covered, instead of being lost far up within the nasal channel.

Teeth in number and structure as in *Nyctophilus*, but, in correlation with the shortened muzzle, much reduced in size.

Type :—

Pharotis imogene, sp. n.

Size about as in *Nyctophilus geoffroyi*. Colour dark brown above and below, but no skins available for description. Ears and membranes uniformly brown. Membranes practically naked throughout.

Other characters as described above.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the spirit-specimen) :—

Forearm 37.5 mm.

Head and body 50; tail 42; hind foot (c. u.) 9.3; ear 25; tragus, length on inner edge 7.3; breadth 4.4; third finger, metacarpus 35, first phalanx 14; lower leg 17.5; calcar 18.

Skull: greatest length 15; basi-sinual length 10.2; zygomatic breadth 9.8; occiput to base of nasal notch 12.2; interorbital breadth 4.2; palato-sinual length 3.7; length of bulla 3.5; front of canine to back of m^3 4.5; m^1 and m^2 on outer edge 2.3.

Hab. Kamali, Lower Kemp Welch River, British New Guinea.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 91.9.10.2. Collected November 1890 by Dr. L. Loria, and presented by the Marquis G. Doria.

This bat has so much the look of the ordinary species of *Nyctophilus* that, in days when that genus was considered to consist of only one large-eared species, with an almost unlimited range of variation, it was assigned to *Nyctophilus timoriensis* in my account of the Loria collection. Now, however, an examination of its skull shows it to be very different from any *Nyctophilus*, as may be gathered from the above description. Both its cranial and external characters are quite peculiar to itself, no one of the species of *Nyctophilus* approaching it in any of them.

I may note here with regard to *Nyctophilus* that Tomes's paper on the genus (P. Z. S. 1858, p. 25) presents a far

greater approximation to the truth than does Dobson's treatment of it in the 'Catalogue,' where but a single species is recognized.

As Tomes stated, quite a number of species are distinguishable by the characters of their skulls, although it is not at present possible to define them all completely. The earliest name, *timoriensis*, Geoff., should, I think, be dropped for the present, as it is impossible to identify it with certainty among the Australian species, and it may yet turn up in Timor. Prof. Trouessart tells me the forearm of the type measures 42 mm., a very undistinctive length. For the large species called *timoriensis* by Tomes I should use *major*, Peters, 1861*, of which the type is the British Museum specimen 44. 7. 9. 20. The other W.-Australian species is *geoffroyi*, Leach (syn. *australis*, Pet.), which ranges over a large part of the central area of the continent. In the north and east we have *gouldi*, Tomes, and in the south-east and Tasmania *unicolor*, Tomes. In N. Australia also there is the peculiar little *N. walkeri*, Thos., with quite small ears and bullæ, and in New Guinea *N. microtis*, Thos. Gray's *pacificus* still remains to be identified; it has a skull very like that of *unicolor*, but the forearm is shorter. It will, perhaps, yet turn up in one of the "Islands of the Pacific."

XLVII.—*Descriptions of Three new Fishes from South Cameroon.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

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EXAMPLES of three new species were contained in collections of freshwater fishes recently made by Mr. G. L. Bates in the Ja River, an affluent of the Sanga (Congo Basin), and are here described. The types are preserved in the British Museum.

Myomyrus macrops.

Depth of body $4\frac{2}{3}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length, length of head $4\frac{2}{3}$ to 5 times. Head $1\frac{1}{6}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as deep, with convex upper profile; snout $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{9}$ length of head,

* *Ex* Gray, Voy. Ereb. & Terr. pl. xxi, fig. 2. Plates prepared in 1845, but not published till 1875.