

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF BAT, *VESPERTILIO LONGICRUS*, FROM PUGET SOUND.

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Among a number of small fishes collected in 1880 by Prof. D. S. Jordan, for the National Museum, in the vicinity of Puget Sound, was found a single bat, which, upon examination, proves to be of a species closely allied to *V. lucifugus*, but hitherto undescribed.

The specimen is a female and is in a tolerable state of preservation, though the hair is lacking from the abdomen and the lumbar region of the back.

DESCRIPTION.*

Glandular prominences of the sides of the face well developed, as in *V. lucifugus*, making the muzzle appear blunt. Ears shorter than the head; laid forward they do not reach the nostrils by a millimeter; inner margin evenly convex from lobe to tip; upper third of outer margin scarcely concave, lower two-thirds rather strongly convex. Length of the tragus slightly more than one-half the height of the ear; inner margin concave, outer margin convex, crenulate; tip rounded off.

Wings from the base of the toes; foot less than one-half the length of the head. Tail long. Interfemoral membrane deep antero-posteriorly; the hinder margin straight in the posterior half. Calcaneum ending in a small rounded lobe in the middle of the hinder margin of the interfemoral membrane; the margin between this lobe and the foot very convex. Only the cartilaginous extremity of the tail free. Tibia very long, excelling the head by nearly one-fourth.

The fur of the body extends on the interfemoral membrane along the tail as far as a line joining the centers of the tibiae. The fur above uniform amber colored, or slightly lighter at the extremities; beneath, amber in the basal three-fourths, dull Naples yellow in the apical fourth. Membranes dull brown.

Skull with the face very short and the brain-case greatly elevated. Teeth as in *V. lucifugus*, except that the first upper premolar is not crowded behind the canine.

On account of the length of the tibia, I have thought it appropriate to name the species *Vespertilio longierus*.

It is evident that it is closely allied to *V. lucifugus*, but it is readily distinguishable from that species by its shorter and broader ears, longer tibia, smaller feet, and duller color.

* A diagnosis of the species was published in *Science*, Dec. 24, 1886, p. 525.

Measurements of Vespertilio longicus, 15623, ♀ (type). Puget Sound.

	mm.
Length of head and body.....	47.5
Length of head	16.0
Height of ear	12.5
Length of tragus.....	6.5
Length of forearm	39.0
Length of thumb	6.0
Length of tibia	20.0
Length of foot.....	7.5
Length of tail	45.0

WASHINGTON, *December 17, 1886.*