

GENERAL NOTES.

The *Vespertilio concinnus* of Harrison Allen.

Through the kindness of Mr. Witmer Stone I have recently had the opportunity to examine the bats on which Harrison Allen based the name *Vespertilio concinnus* (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1866, p. 280). The specimens, two in number, are in alcohol, and labeled "San Salvador, Dr. J. Leidy." Though much faded in color they are clearly referable to *Myotis nigricans* (Maximilian), or at least to that form of the species occurring in Columbia and southern Mexico. The name *concinnus* is therefore a synonym of *nigricans* unless the bat to which it was applied should eventually prove to be distinct from the true *nigricans* of Brazil, specimens of which I have not seen. In that case it would be tenable for the northern animal.—*Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.*

The generic name *Erotomys* not invalidated by *Anaptogonia*.

In a posthumous paper on the fauna of the Port Kennedy bone fissure (Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, 2d Ser. XI, p. 201) Cope substituted the name *Anaptogonia* Cope 1871 based on a fossil Microtine rodent for *Erotomys* Coues 1874 originally applied to the Redbacked Mice. The change was made on account of the supposed generic identity of the fossil and living animals. Through the courtesy of Mr. Witmer Stone I have recently had an opportunity to examine two specimens of *Anaptogonia* from the collection of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences. This material shows that *Anaptogonia*, although provided with rooted molars, is in no way closely related to *Erotomys*. The teeth are as large as in *Microtus (Neofiber) alleni*, and the enamel pattern is characterized by acute angularity. The genus thus resembles the "*Arvicola intermedius*" of Newton and the *Dolomys* of Nehring. Therefore the name *Erotomys* as applied to the Redbacked Mice is in no way invalidated by the previous publication of *Anaptogonia*.—*Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.*

Note on *Micronycteris brachyotis* (Dobson) and *M. microtis* Miller.

In describing a bat from Greytown, Nicaragua, under the name *Micronycteris microtis* (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1898, p. 328), I overlooked the fact that Dobson had previously (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878, p. 880) described a member of the same genus from Cayenne, French Guiana, as *Schizostoma brachyote*, a name not cited in Trouessart's 'Catalogus.' The two animals are evidently much more distinct from each other than the similarity of their specific names would at first suggest. *Micronycteris brachyotis* is, with the exception of *M. behni*, one of the largest species of the genus (forearm 40 mm.), while *M. microtis* is among the smallest (forearm 31). In *M. brachyotis* the