

upright portion of the noseleaf is "much narrower than the horse-shoe," and the prominences on the chin are of very peculiar form. In *M. microtis* the upright portion of the noseleaf is fully as wide as the 'horse-shoe,' and the prominences on the chin are exactly as in normal members of the genus.—*Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.*

The systematic name of the Cuban red bat.

In Ramon de la Sagra's *Historia Fisica Politica y Natural de la Isla de Cuba*, III, p. 32, 1845, Gervais describes the Cuban red bat as *Vespertilio blossevillii*. Publication of the name he attributes to Lesson and Garnot, "Bull. Sc. Nat. VIII, p. 95." This reference I have not been able to verify, but it unquestionably antedates the publication of Gundlach's name *Atalapha pfeifferi* (1861) by sixteen years. The animal should therefore be known as *Lasiurus blossevillii*.—*Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.*

Note on the *Vespertilio blythii* of Tomes.*

In 1857 Tomes published a description of the Indian representative of *Myotis myotis* under the name *Vespertilio blythii* (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 53). Recent authors have without exception regarded the animal as identical with the European form. A specimen collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott in Kashmir (♀ adult No. $\frac{21819}{37358}$ United States National Museum) shows, however, that this view is not correct, and that *Myotis blythii* is a well characterized species, readily distinguishable from *M. myotis* by its shorter ears, much smaller audital bullae, and by a peculiarity in the form of the maxillary molars. In these teeth the protocone is lower and further removed from the paracone than in *M. myotis*, a character which is at once appreciable when the teeth of the two species are viewed in profile from the front. This peculiarity is evidently of considerable importance, as I can find no appreciable variation in the form of the molars among a large number of European specimens of *M. myotis*.—*Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.*

The *Scotophilus pachyomus* of Tomes a valid species.

Described in 1857 (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 50) from specimens taken in India the *Scotophilus pachyomus* of Tomes has of recent years been regarded as inseparable from the European Serotine Bat (see Dobson, Catal. Chiropt. Brit. Mus., p. 191, and Blanford, Mamm. Brit. India, p. 303). Two individuals taken by Dr. W. L. Abbott in the Vale of Kashmir and now in the United States National Museum (Nos. $\frac{21684}{37384}$ and $\frac{21985}{37752}$) agree in all respects with the characters given by Tomes and

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show that the animal differs widely from *Vespertilio serotinus*. It is slightly larger than the European species, (forearm 52, foot 12 (10.4), tibia 22.4), the skull is broader anteriorly, the crowns of the upper molars are less narrowed on the lingual side and the color is much paler. Fur very silky in texture, about 3 mm. in length at middle of back. Hairs of dorsal surface light broccolibrown from base nearly to tip, then dark sepia, followed by silvery gray at extremity. The colors blend insensibly into each other, and the whitish tips of the hairs produce a frosted effect nearly as distinct as that in *V. murinus*. Fur of ventral surface very pale ecru drab at base, fading to whitish gray at tip; a fairly defined line of demarkation between colors of upper and lower surfaces. These characters are sufficient to distinguish *Vespertilio pachyomus* specifically from *V. serotinus*.—Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.

A Bat of the genus *Lichonycteris* in South America.

Lichonycteris obscurus, the only known representative of its genus, was described in 1895 from a single adult female taken at Managua, Nicaragua (Thomas, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVI, pp. 55-57, July, 1895). While identifying some old skins in the United States National Museum I recently found a specimen of this species labeled "Surinam, Edw. Koebel." It is without further history except that it was entered in the Museum register, as No. 14815 on March 6, 1885. The known range of the genus is thus greatly extended. In all respects the Surinam specimen exactly agrees with the character given in the original description.—Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.

The systematic name of the large noctule bat of Europe.

The first notice of the Large Noctule of southern Europe appears to have been published in 1869 by Fatio in the first volume of the "Faune des Vertèbrés de la Suisse. Here specimens taken in the trunk of a tree near Amsteg, Canton of Uri, Switzerland, were recorded as [*Vesperugo noctula*] var. *maxima* (Mammifères, p. 57). More recently the animal has been considered identical with the *Pterygistes lasiopterus* of China and Japan (For references see Trouessart, Catalogus Mammalium, I, p. 111). Two specimens from Pisa, Italy, recently obtained by the United States National Museum differ noticeably from a pair of *P. lasiopterus* collected some years ago by Mr. P. L. Jouy at Fusan, Corea. They are distinctly larger (forearm, ♂, 65, ♀, 68, instead of ♂, 60, ♀, 61), and the skull, in addition to its larger size (greatest length 22 instead of 20.4), differs in its more tumid rostrum, broader anterior nares, and narrower interpterygoid space. The European animal which in all probability is specifically distinct from *Pterygistes lasiopterus* should be known as *Pterygistes maximus* (Fatio).—Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.