

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.