

The external characters of *Brachyphylla nana* Miller.*

The United States National Museum has recently procured by exchange with the Field Columbian Museum two complete specimens of *Brachyphylla nana* from a cave on the south coast of the Province of Santiago, Cuba. As this bat was originally described from an imperfect skull (Miller, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, 1902, p. 409, September 12, 1902) the external characters of the species have hitherto been unknown. In general appearance the Cuban animal resembles true *Brachyphylla cavernarum* from St. Vincent more closely than the peculiarities of its skull would lead one to expect. The only tangible differences appear to be the smaller general size of the Cuban species, and its broader, flatter noseleaf. The light basal area of the fur is grayish white in *B. nana* and dirty yellowish white in the specimens of *B. cavernarum* that I have examined, but as all have been submitted to the action of preservative fluids this seeming difference may have no real basis. Measurements of an adult female of each species (those of *B. cavernarum* in parenthesis): head and body, 83 (93); tibia, 25 (29); foot, 15 (18.6); forearm, 60 (66); first digit, 12.4 (16); second digit, 48 (53); third digit, 102 (115); fourth digit, 80 (92); fifth digit, 80 (88); ear from meatus, 22.6 (23); ear from crown, 17 (18); width of ear, 14 (15).—*Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.*

An overlooked specimen of *Chilonycteris psilotis*.

In 1878 Dobson described an American bat as *Chilonycteris psilotis*, basing his account on two specimens without history in the British Museum (Catal. Chiropt. Brit. Mus., p. 451, pl. XXIII, fig. 2). Apparently nothing more has been published about the animal. While re-arranging some bats in the United States National Museum I recently found an adult male of this species, (No. 9870), collected in 1858 by Dr. F. Sumchraast, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico. Its characters agree in all respects with those given by Dobson, except that the forearm and tibia are somewhat longer than in the type. Skull scarcely distinguishable from that of *Dermotus fulvus*, therefore much more robust than in the small West Indian species of *Chilonycteris*. Teeth uniformly smaller than those of *Dermotus fulvus*, and upper incisors separated from canine by a distinct space, not as wide, however, as that between the same teeth in *Chilonycteris marleyi*. Measurements: Total length, 62; head and body, 46; tail, 16; tibia, 17; foot, 9 (8); forearm, 44; thumb, 8; second digit, 37; third digit, 71; fourth digit, 50; fifth digit, 47; ear from meatus, 15.8; ear from crown, 11.4; width of ear, 7; greatest length of skull, 15; basal length, 12.6; basilar length, 11.6; zygomatic breadth, 8.2; breadth of braincase above roots of zygomatics, 8.—*Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.*

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