

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A SECOND SPECIMEN OF *EUDERMA MACULATUM*.

BY GERRIT S. MILLER, JR.

[By permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.]

One of the most remarkable of North American bats, the huge-eared, black-and-white *Euderma maculatum* (J. A. Allen), was wholly unknown before 1890, and, after its discovery, it eluded detection again for thirteen years. The original specimen, now in the American Museum of Natural History, was captured by

Mr. Thomas Shooter, on a fence at the mouth of Castac Creek, near Piru, Ventura County, California, in March, 1890. It remained unique until a second individual was found dead in the Biological Laboratory of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Mesilla Park, New Mexico, in September, 1903. This specimen, correctly identified, was presented to the United States National Museum, by Professor E. O. Wooton. It is an adult male preserved in alcohol, and

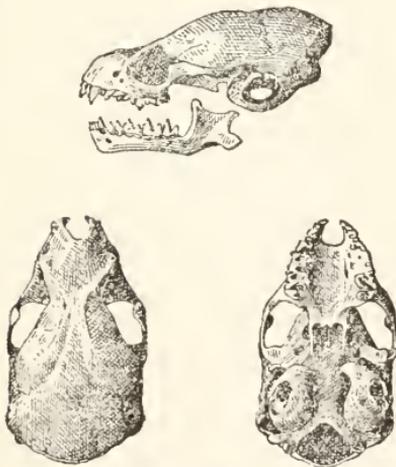


FIG. 1. Skull of *Euderma maculatum*
(x 1½).

bears the number 122,545. The history of this species is a

striking illustration of the uncertainty that attends the study of bats. The animal occurs in a region that has recently been the field of the most systematic biological explorations ever carried on in any country, yet only two individuals have been taken, and both of these were procured by persons not specially interested in mammals. All that trained collectors have added in more than a decade to our knowledge of *Euderma* is the vague second-hand report that the Vegas Valley, Nevada, is visited during hot weather by a large bat with jackass ears and white shoulder stripes.*

Through the kindness of Dr. J. A. Allen, I have been enabled to compare the Mesilla Park specimen with the type. In every way the individuals closely agree, even to minute details of size. The measurements of the two are as follows, those of the type in parenthesis: Total length, 107 (110); head and body, 60 (60); tail, 47 (50); tibia, 19.6 (21); foot, 9.8 (9); forearm, 49.6 (50); thumb, 9 (6.8); second digit, 42 (—); third digit, 86 (91); fourth digit, 72 (76.2); fifth digit, 64 (67.3); ear from meatus, 41 (34); ear from crown, 43 (—); width of ear, 25 (22); tragus, 14 (13); greatest width of tragus, 5 (5); skull, greatest length, 18.8 (19); basal length, 18; basilar length 16 (16.5); zygomatic breadth, 10.4 (10.9); greatest breadth of braincase above roots of zygomata, 9.4; greatest diameter of audital bulla, 5.8 (5.8); mandible, 12.6 (12.7); maxillary toothrow, exclusive of incisors (alveoli), 6; maxillary toothrow, including incisors (alveoli), 6.8 (6.8); mandibular toothrow, exclusive of incisors (alveoli), 6.4; mandibular toothrow, including incisors (alveoli), 7.2 (7.6). The species has been so thoroughly described that there appear to be no further important characters to note. The skull, however, has never before been figured, and that of the type is lost.

*North American Fauna, No. 13, p. 49. October 16, 1897.