

PROCEEDINGS
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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW PHYLLOSTOME BAT FROM
THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.*

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In a small collection of bats recently received by the United States National Museum from Mr. J. W. Humphreys of Colon, Colombia, are two specimens of a species of *Uroderma* for which no name is available. It is closely related to *Uroderma bilobatum* Peters, which was described from Brazil and Guiana. Through the kindness of Messrs. Witmer Stone and J. A. G. Rehn I have been able to examine two specimens of *Uroderma bilobatum* from Brazil in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Uroderma convexum new species.

Type.—From Colon, Colombia, No. 111,722 United States National Museum, ♀ yg. ad. (in alcohol). Collected May 28, 1901 by J. W. Humphreys.

Characters.—Similar to *Uroderma bilobatum* Peters, but with tooth rows distinctly arcuate.

Description of type.—Upperparts near the sepia of Ridgway, the hairs lightening at base nearly to broccoli-brown; underparts light broccoli-brown, the hairs with short hoary tips making a general effect a little

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darker than the drab-gray of Ridgway. Side of head marked by a pair of white bands, the upper band extending from the posterior outer edge of the nose-leaf over eye nearly to posterior edge of ear; the lower extending from angle of mouth almost to tragus. A fine white line less prominent than the face markings extends along middle of back.

Length of fur on middle of back about 5 mm., below, 3-4 mm.

Nose-leaf and ears as in *Uroderma bilobatum*. The nose-leaf appears smaller, but the specimen had been placed in formalin and afterwards dried before reaching the Museum. The rims of the ears and the margins of the attached portions of the nose-leaf are whitish; the ears and nose-leaf themselves as well as the wing membranes are blackish brown.

Skull and teeth essentially as in *Uroderma bilobatum*. The tooth-rows of *Uroderma convexum* are decidedly convex and arcuate, and less nearly parallel than those of *U. bilobatum*. All the teeth in *U. convexum* are a trifle larger than the corresponding teeth in *U. bilobatum*; most conspicuous are the greater widths of the upper premolars and molars, especially the last molars. That portion of the palate posterior to the last molar is decidedly shorter and narrower in *U. convexum* than in *U. bilobatum*. The rostrum of the Panama bat is a trifle shorter and wider than in the Brazilian specimen and the nasals are flattened instead of being slightly pinched up. The sagittal crest is about the same size in each species, but in *U. bilobatum* it divides anteriorly into two prominent lateral ridges, each of which terminates in a more or less prominent postorbital process; while in *U. convexum* these two ridges are lacking and the postorbital processes but little marked. This may be partly due to difference in age as the Panama specimen is somewhat younger.

Measurements of the type, and of No. 4883 Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., from Chapada, Brazil: forearm, 43 (42); longest finger, 92 (92); tibia, 16 (15); foot, 10 (10.4); calcar, 5 (5); nose-leaf from tip of lance to lower edge of rounded lobe just above lip, 9.4 (11); greatest width of lance, 4 (5); greatest width of rounded portion of nose-leaf, 5 (6); height of ear from notch in front of antitragus, 9 (10); greatest width of ear, 8 (9); greatest length of skull, 23.4 (24); greatest width of skull, zygomatic, 13 (about 13); front of incisors to posterior edge of palate, 11.4 (12.4); length of palate posterior to last molars, 2.6 (3.4); front of upper canine alveolus to posterior edge of last upper molar, 8 (8); greatest width between outer surfaces of upper molars at alveoli, 9.6 (9.2); greatest length of mandible 15 (15.6); front of lower canine at alveolus to posterior edge of last molar 8.4 (9.2).

Remarks.—*Uroderma convexum* is closely related to *U. bilobatum* and is the only other known species of the genus as restricted by Rehn.*

The two cannot be distinguished by external characters alone, unless there should prove to be color differences. The two specimens from Brazil, in alcohol, are too worn and bleached for making useful comparisons. The species is based upon two specimens in alcohol, an adult female the type, and another female of adult size, but young, No. 111,721.

*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. (1900) p. 757, February 9, 1901.