

GENERAL NOTES.

The *Vespertilio concinnus* of Harrison Allen.

Through the kindness of Mr. Witmer Stone I have recently had the opportunity to examine the bats on which Harrison Allen based the name *Vespertilio concinnus* (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1866, p. 280). The specimens, two in number, are in alcohol, and labeled "San Salvador, Dr. J. Leidy." Though much faded in color they are clearly referable to *Myotis nigricans* (Maximilian), or at least to that form of the species occurring in Columbia and southern Mexico. The name *concinnus* is therefore a synonym of *nigricans* unless the bat to which it was applied should eventually prove to be distinct from the true *nigricans* of Brazil, specimens of which I have not seen. In that case it would be tenable for the northern animal.—*Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.*

The generic name *Erotomys* not invalidated by *Anaptogonia*.

In a posthumous paper on the fauna of the Port Kennedy bone fissure (Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, 2d Ser. XI, p. 201) Cope substituted the name *Anaptogonia* Cope 1871 based on a fossil Microtine rodent for *Erotomys* Coues 1874 originally applied to the Redbacked Mice. The change was made on account of the supposed generic identity of the fossil and living animals. Through the courtesy of Mr. Witmer Stone I have recently had an opportunity to examine two specimens of *Anaptogonia* from the collection of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences. This material shows that *Anaptogonia*, although provided with rooted molars, is in no way closely related to *Erotomys*. The teeth are as large as in *Microtus (Neofiber) alleni*, and the enamel pattern is characterized by acute angularity. The genus thus resembles the "*Arvicola intermedius*" of Newton and the *Dolomys* of Nehring. Therefore the name *Erotomys* as applied to the Redbacked Mice is in no way invalidated by the previous publication of *Anaptogonia*.—*Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.*

Note on *Micronycteris brachyotis* (Dobson) and *M. microtis* Miller.

In describing a bat from Greytown, Nicaragua, under the name *Micronycteris microtis* (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1898, p. 328), I overlooked the fact that Dobson had previously (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878, p. 880) described a member of the same genus from Cayenne, French Guiana, as *Schizostoma brachyote*, a name not cited in Trouessart's 'Catalogus.' The two animals are evidently much more distinct from each other than the similarity of their specific names would at first suggest. *Micronycteris brachyotis* is, with the exception of *M. behni*, one of the largest species of the genus (forearm 40 mm.), while *M. microtis* is among the smallest (forearm 31). In *M. brachyotis* the

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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