

PROCEEDINGS  
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A NEW GENUS OF SAC-WINGED BATS.

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While examining the bats in the Royal Museum of Natural History at Berlin, kindly placed at my disposal by Prof. Karl Möbius and Prof. Paul Matschie, I found four specimens from Surinam collected by Kappler and labeled by Peters as *Cormura brevirostris*. On comparing them with the original description and figure of this genus,\* however, striking discrepancies were at once apparent. Another specimen of the same animal, from Baranciva, Brazil, was sent me by Dr. Lorenz von Liburnau of Vienna, with the information that the type of *Cormura*, originally in the Natural History Museum, can not now be found. The genus *Cormura* therefore rests wholly on the plate and description; and as these do not agree with the specimens it is necessary to name the animal represented in the museum of Vienna and Berlin.

**Myropteryx** gen. nov. (*Emballonuridae*).

*Type*.—*Myropteryx pullus* sp. nov.

*Characters*.—Externally most nearly resembling *Peropteryx*, with which it agrees in position of wing sacs, but with broader head and more widely separated ears. Skull essentially like that of *Saccopteryx* but with shorter, relatively deeper rostrum. Teeth differing from those of all the previously known sac-winged genera in the absence of hypocone in first and second upper molar, and in the minute, early deciduous upper incisor.

*Remarks*.—This genus is well characterized by the complete absence of hypocones in the upper molars, and by the great reduction of the upper incisors. In the four adults examined the upper incisors are absent. In an immature individual, however, there are two very minute teeth in each premaxillary. Whether this condition is normal can only be conjectured, but neither tooth has the appearance of a remnant of the milk dentition, no trace of which can be found elsewhere. In the description of *Cormura* the upper incisors are merely said to be extremely small, while the figure

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\* Peters, Monatsber. k. preuss. Akad. Wissensch., Berlin, 1867, p. 475, pl. p. 480.

shows them of normal size for members of the group. No mention is made of the hypocones of the upper molars, but these cusps are unmistakably indicated in the plate.

**Myropteryx pullus** sp. nov.

*Type*.—Adult female (in alcohol). Royal Museum of Natural History, Berlin. Collected in Surinam, by Kappler.

*Characters*.—General appearance much as in *Peropteryx canina*, but larger, and with broader head, less pointed muzzle, and slightly smaller, much more widely separated ears (distance between ears about one-fifth height of ear from crown in *Peropteryx*, about one-half in *Myropteryx*). Ear of essentially the same form as that of *Peropteryx canina*, but antitragus less distinctly marked off, and tragus broader and a little bent forward owing to slight concavity of anterior border. Color when dried mummy-brown above, cinnamon, tinged with drab below, the hairs everywhere becoming lighter at extreme base, and those of back faintly darker at tip.

*Measurements*.—Type: Total length, 67; (61)\*; tail, 12 (13); tibia, 16 (16); foot, 6.8 (7); forearm, 43.6 (45); thumb, 9 (9); second finger, 37.6 (37); third finger, 76 (75); fourth finger, 52 (51); fifth finger, 51 (49); ear from meatus, 14.4 (14); ear from crown, 11.4 (11); width of ear, 10.4 (10.4).

\* Measurements in parenthesis are those of an adult male from the type locality