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EPTESICUS ALBIGULARIS (PETERS) FROM HONDURAS

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Recent collections from the veteran collector, Cecil F. Underwood, have contributed some further information on the bats of Central America. A small *Eptesicus* from Honduras proves to be *E. albigularis*. This is the second specimen on record and the first for museums in America.

Dr. G. H. H. Tate has kindly translated for me Peters' original description, which leaves little doubt as to the identity of the Honduras specimen.

Eptesicus albigularis (Peters)

Vesperus (Marsipolaemus) albigularis PETERS, 1872, Monatsber. k. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 260.

Vesperugo albigularis DOBSON, 1878, Cat. Chiropt. Brit. Mus., p. 207.

Vespertilio albigularis MILLER, 1897, North American Fauna, No. 13, p. 104.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Mexico.

SPECIMENS.—Mexico: the type in Berlin Museum. Honduras: Comayagueta, 1 male, July 12, 1933, No. 123334, A.M.N.H., skin and skull in good condition.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—A small brown bat with rather long pelage, white underparts; short triangular ears, broader than long and rounded at tip, the lower margin of the ear conch terminates at a point behind and slightly below the corner of the mouth; an inconspicuous wart at corner of mouth carrying a couple of stiff black hairs; tragus long, tip rounded, anterior margin slightly concave; a rounded notch on lower outer margin, leaving a prominent triangular lobe at base. Membranes from base of toes; muzzle broad with relatively widely separated nostrils.

DESCRIPTION.—Color of fur on upperparts dark mummy brown from base and tipped with light buff, rather darker on lower back. Underparts pale buffy white, the hairs blackish brown from base for a

little more than half their length, the white wash extending well up on sides of neck behind ears. Chin, lips and face in front of eyes dark brown. Color of type as described by Peters “. . . above brown with a pale wash, in which the hairs are brown with pale tips. The lower part has also two-colored hair, but with shorter basal parts and longer yellowish white tips. The head, the lower lip and the lower chin as far as a prominent pair of warts in the middle of the region of the lower chin and as far as the small lateral pockets, is brown.” Skull small with small rounded braincase, rostrum narrow and not especially flattened, posterior border of palate between the pterygoids nearly squared and slightly rounded at the corners. Dentition similar to that of *E. propinquus* except that the inner upper incisors have only a small secondary cusp which is entirely eliminated by wear in the Honduras specimens, and the lower incisors, normally trilobate, are also worn smooth. First upper premolar with a relatively slender main shaft and conspicuous external anterior and posterior cingulum cusps. Infra-orbital foramen large.

Measurements of the Honduras specimen, and Peters' type measurements in parentheses: total length, 88 mm. (105); tail vertebrae, 30 (40); hind foot, s.u., 9 (9); tibia, 15.9 (16); ear, 13 (15); tragus, 6 (6); forearm, 40 (41.5); second digit metacarpal, 34 (36.5); third digit metacarpal, 36.8 (37.5), first phalanx, 14.5 (14.7), second phalanx, 11.2 (10.5), tip, 8 (9); fourth digit metacarpal, 35.8 (36.5), first phalanx, 12.2 (13.3), second phalanx, 9.5 (7.2); fifth digit metacarpal, 34 (35), first phalanx, 8.7 (8), second phalanx, 6.5 (5.6). Skull: greatest length, including incisors, 15.8; condylobasal length, 14.3; least interorbital

width, 3.8; zygomatic width, 10.3; mastoid width, 8.2; width of braincase, 7.5; upper toothrow, $c-m^3$, 5.6; width across canines, 4.7; width across m^3-m^3 , 6.4.

REMARKS.—*Eptesicus albigularis* was described by Peters at the same time that he named *E. propinquus*, the only other small bat of this genus known to occur in Central America. It is readily distinguished from

the latter by its smaller size, longer fur, lighter and grayer color, broader face and distinctive cranial characters. The termination of the outer margin of the ear, described by Peters as being below the corner of the mouth, is not an outstanding character in the dried skin and appears to be shared by *E. propinquus* in which it is less apparent as the face is more hairy.

