

Article X.—REMARKS ON SPECIMENS OF *CHILONYCTERIS RUBIGINOSUS* FROM WESTERN MEXICO, AND ON THE COLOR PHASES OF *PTERONOTUS DAVYI* GRAY.

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The Museum has recently received from Dr. Audley C. Buller a small collection of Bats from the south shore of Lake Chapala, in the State of Michoacan, Mexico, among which are four specimens, referable to *Chilonycteris rubiginosus*. As the specimens have been freshly collected, and still retain the natural coloration of the membranes (not usually given in published descriptions), I append the following description based on them.

Pelage short, rather thin and very fine ; above dull brown, the fur uniform in color throughout ; below somewhat lighter grayish brown, the fur being slightly tipped with grayish. Ears and membranes everywhere pale brown, except the ventral surface of the interfemoral membrane, which is whitish or lead-colored. Alar and interfemoral membranes edged with whitish, forming a conspicuous border when seen from below, especially on the front edge of the alar and posterior edge of the interfemoral. Ears not white-edged, but whitish externally at the base. Membranes naked, except for a slight hairiness on the basal portion of the upper surface of the interfemoral. Ears naked externally except at the base ; internally with a few scattered hairs.

The four specimens, all males, vary but little in size, the forearm ranging in length from 53 to 57 mm. This is considerably smaller than the measurements of *C. rubiginosa*, given by authors.

C. rubiginosa has been reported from Dueñas, Guatemala, and also from Mirador (near Vera Cruz) in Mexico, the latter locality hitherto resting on a MS. list of Mexican Bats in the National Museum (*cf.* Alston, Biol. Cent. Am., Mam., p. 36). Through the kindness of Mr. Frederick W. True, Curator of Mammals in the United States National Museum, these specimens (Nat. Mus. Nos. 6181, ♂, and 6180, ♀, Mirador, Mexico, Dr. Sartorius) are now before me. They agree very nearly in size with the larger examples of the Lake Chapala series, but are radically different

in color, being light reddish brown instead of dusky or blackish brown. The forearm measures 55 mm. in the female, and 59 mm. in the male, as against 53 to 57 mm. in the four males from Lake Chapala, and 62.2 mm. as given for this species by Dobson. Notwithstanding the smaller dimensions of the northern specimens, in view of the reputed wide range in color variation shown in this species, I deem it best to refrain from naming the Mexican animal, even subspecifically, especially in the absence of material from more southern points for comparison.

Note on *Pteronotus davyi* Gray.—With the four specimens of *Chilonycteris* above described were four examples of *Otopterus bulleri* (H. Allen) and six of *Pteronotus davyi*. These latter are of particular interest, inasmuch as they represent two widely different color phases, which are evidently independent of sex, age or season. The six specimens are all adult males except one, which is an adult female. Three of the males are in the "brilliant fulvous-chestnut" phase, for which Mr. Oldfield Thomas has recently proposed the subspecific name *fulvus* (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 6, X, p. 410, Nov., 1892); the other two males and the female are in the dark reddish brown dress of the ordinary Trinidad form of *davyi*. The length of the forearm ranges in the five males from 43 to 45 mm., the largest just equaling that of a single male specimen in Mr. Chapman's collection from Trinidad. Hence these specimens appear to conform closely in size with Mr. Thomas's series (l. c.), in which the forearm varied from 42.5 to 45 mm.

The single specimen (♂) previously recorded by me from the Plains of Colima (this Bulletin, III, p. 178, Dec., 1890) agrees also in coloration with Trinidad specimens; so that of the 12 specimens recorded by Mr. Thomas and myself from Mexico, four are colored as in Trinidad specimens and eight are of the "brilliant fulvous chestnut" type. It therefore seems doubtful whether this color difference is of subspecific importance. The smaller size of the northern examples appears to be parallel with what occurs in *Chilonycteris rubiginosus*, as above recorded.