

AMERICAN MUSEUM NOVITATES

Published by
Number 1075 THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY June 27, 1940
New York City

THREE NEW BATS FROM HONDURAS AND THE FIRST RECORD OF *ENCHISTHENES HARTI* (THOMAS) FOR NORTH AMERICA

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In a recent acquisition of mammals collected by C. F. Underwood, in Honduras, there are three new bats and a specimen of *Enchisthenes* which, along with a new *Phylloderma*, are good additions to the North American list.

I am indebted to Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, Jr., and Mr. Colin C. Sanborn for their kind coöperation and loan of comparative material.

Phylloderma septentrionalis, new species

TYPE.—No. 126868, American Museum of Natural History; female adult; Las Pilas, six miles north of Marcala; about 4000 feet elevation; Department La Paz, Honduras, March 26, 1937; collector, C. F. Underwood. The type is a skin and skull in good condition; besides the type are two adult paratypes and two immature specimens from La Flor Archaga, Honduras, all females.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—A large bat with short, close fur limited to the body and humerus; chin with V-shaped naked space margined by warts; nose-leaf slender; ears large, obtusely pointed, with slight undulations on posterior half; tragus long and narrow, upper third attenuated to an acutely pointed tip, posterior border emarginate with two or more small pointed processes and a squarish lobe at base; tail perforating interfemoral membrane on upper side; wing membranes from middle of ankle; glandular opening on lower throat; externally similar in general to *P. stenops* from Cayenne, Brazilian subregion, but larger and differing in distinctive cranial characters.

DESCRIPTION.—Upperparts Prout's brown, base of hairs light buff; underparts soiled light buff, the hairs being dusky and washed with light buff; color of underparts extends on shoulders and sides of neck; ears and membranes blackish brown; wing membrane, from middle third phalanx of third finger to tip of wing, light buff.

SKULL.—Braincase relatively high and rounded; sagittal crest moderately well developed; rostrum tapering from in front of orbits; nasals rising rather abruptly from behind nares; zygomatic arches rounded; teeth small, inner upper incisors bifid, the lobes subequal; inner lower incisors twice as wide as outer,

cutting edges entire; anterior face of upper canines without longitudinal grooves; crowns of mandibular premolars narrow and a minute PM₁ wedged transversely between two functional teeth; mandibular molars narrow.

MEASUREMENTS (from dried skin).—Total length, 137 millimeters; tail vertebrae, 15.8; hind foot, 24.5; ear, from notch, 25; tragus, 9.1; forearm, 80; third metacarpal, 81; fourth metacarpal, 80; fifth metacarpal, 83.5. Skull: greatest length (to front of incisors), 34.5; condylobasal length, 30.2; interorbital width, 10.5; postorbital width, 9.6; zygomatic width, 18.0; mastoid width, 16.2; width of braincase, 14.0; upper toothrow C-M³, 11.0; lower toothrow, 12.2; width across M²-M², 10.8.

Phylloderma is apparently a new addition to the North American list. I have not been able to compare *P. septentrionalis* with specimens of *P. stenops* and descriptions of the latter species are rather limited. This new species may be distinguished from *stenops*, however, by its larger size and the subequal lobes in the upper incisors. In *stenops* the inner upper incisors are bifid but the outer cusps are definitely longer and more slender than the inner. In *septentrionalis* the cutting edges of the lower incisors are entire, while in *stenops* they are bifid.

The five specimens available from Honduras all have white tips on the wings and light-colored shoulder patches to a variable degree, which characters are not mentioned in the description of *stenops*.

Sturnira hondurensis, new species

TYPE.—No. 126811, American Museum of Natural History; female adult; La Cruze Grande, near San Jose; elevation about 3000 feet; Department La Paz, Honduras, March 17, 1937; collector, C. F. Underwood. The type is a skin and skull in good condition. Besides the type there are three paratypes.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—Similar to *S. ludovici* from Ecuador but slightly smaller and cutting edges of lower incisors deeply bilobed instead of simple; larger than *S. vilivum* and differ-

ing in distinctive cranial characters; ears and nose-leaf normal for this genus; tragus long and falcate; interfemoral membrane reduced to a narrow fringe, densely furred to margin.

DESCRIPTION.—Upperparts between mummy brown and bister brown; hairs pale mummy brown at base followed by a broad band of soiled light buff and tipped with mummy brown; shoulder patches pinkish buff to roots of hairs, mummy-brown tips barely perceptible, stained ochraceous tawny in the males; underparts between pinkish buff and soiled light buff; area around mammae, hair broadly dusky at base and tipped with mummy brown.

Skull relatively long and narrow; braincase moderately high with fairly well-developed sagittal crest; PM³, ⁴ and M¹ in straight slightly diverging lines; M² placed at an angle, directed inward and in line with M³, contrasting with the symmetrically curved toothrows of *S. lilium*; lower incisors small, closely crowded as in *ludovici* and *lilium* but cutting edges of all four incisors uniformly deeply bilobate, the lobes subequal, in *lilium* the crowns are trilobate and in *ludovici* the cutting edges are entire.

MEASUREMENTS (taken from dried skin).—Total length, 70 millimeters; forearm, 45.5; third metacarpal, 44; fourth metacarpal, 43.5; fifth metacarpal, 45.5; hind foot, 15; tragus, 4.8; ear, from notch, 12.9. Skull: greatest length to front of incisors, 24.6; condylo-incisive length, 22; palatal length, 12.8; interorbital width, 6.3; zygomatic breadth, 13.2; mastoid width, 12.0; width of braincase, 10.5; width across canines, 6; width across M²-M², 8.2; upper toothrow, C-M³, 7.2; lower toothrow, 7.7; length of mandible, 14.0.

S. hondurensis needs no comparison with *parvidens*. It resembles *lilium* in general coloration but is readily distinguished from the latter by its larger size and distinctive cranial characters. This new species approaches *ludovici* in size and general cranial characters, especially in the placement of the upper molars but it lacks the reddish coloration of the latter, and the lower incisors are bilobate instead of simple.

Eumops underwoodi, new species

TYPE.—No. 126862, American Museum of Natural History; male adult, El Pedrero, 6 kilometers north of Chinaela; elevation about 3000 feet; Department La Paz, Honduras; March 18, 1937; collector, C. F. Underwood. The type is a skin and skull in fairly good condition. Besides the type there are four paratypes.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—A large *Eumops* nearly equaling *perotis* in size but ears smaller and differing in distinctive cranial characters; ears moderately large, rounded, and joined at base across forehead; tragus small, flat, rounded, antitragus large; tail extending well beyond

interfemoral membrane; feet heavy and wings normal for the genus.

DESCRIPTION.—Upperparts between cinnamon brown and mummy brown, the hairs gray brown at base; underparts lighter than back.

SKULL.—Upper incisors long and slender; lower incisors subequal, bifid, and crowded in a nearly semicircular row; canines large and strong; first upper premolar small and forced outward from toothrow; skull strongly built with sagittal crest well indicated; lambdoid crest well developed; dorsal profile from nares to occiput in a straight line; interorbital region distinctly hour-glass shape; rostrum broad; basisphenoid pits short, nearly as broad as long, about half the size of the pits in *perotis*; zygomatic arches strong; palate ending on a level with last molars; mandible heavy.

MEASUREMENTS (in dried skin, collector's measurements in parentheses).—Forearm, 71.5 millimeters; head and body, 108 (113); tail, 60 (52); hind foot, 17.5 (15); ear, from notch, 20 (29). Skull: greatest length, 30.5; mastoid width, 16.6; zygomatic width, 18.8; width of braincase, 13.1; interorbital constriction, 6.1; width of rostrum, 10.0; width across cingula of canines, 8.2; width across M³-M³, 12.8; upper toothrow, C-M³, 12.3.

Eumops underwoodi is a well-marked species. It needs no comparison with *E. californicus* or *E. perotis* but is like a large *abrasus*. The skull is relatively short and broad. The interorbital region is hour-glass shaped, while in *californicus* and *perotis* it is nearly tubular, and the basisphenoid pits are very short, about half the size of those in *californicus* and *perotis*, and the rostral and interorbital widths are greater. The series shows some individual variation in color, which ranges from cinnamon brown to mummy brown. The measurements of the forearm vary from 69.3 to 73.5.

Enchisthenes harti (Thomas)

Artibeus harti THOMAS, 1892, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) X, p. 409, Trinidad.—J. A. ALLEN, 1897, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., IX, p. 15, Trinidad (Caparo, 2 specimens).

Enchisthenes harti ANDERSEN, 1906, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) XVIII, p. 419.—ANDERSEN, 1908, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, I, p. 221, Trinidad (desc. of type meas.).—SANBORN, 1932, Ann. Carnegie Mus., XXI, p. 179, Venezuela (desc. meas.).—HAYMAN, 1932, Proc. Agr. Soc. Trinidad and Tobago, XXXII, p. 315, Trinidad (key).—VESEY-FITZGERALD, 1936, Trop. Agr., XIII, p. 161, Trinidad (listed only).

TYPE LOCALITY.—Trinidad, West Indies.

DISTRIBUTION.—From southern Ecuador

to Venezuela, including Trinidad, and north to Honduras.

CHARACTERS.—A small bat similar to *Artibeus* but inner upper incisors not bifid and third molar, both above and below, well developed. Skull short and broad; profile from front of sagittal crest to nasals concave; palate short: cutting edges of upper median incisors simple, obtusely pointed in the center, outer upper incisors narrower and shorter, cutting edge simple; nose-leaf short and broad; interfemoral membrane very short; proximal two-thirds of forearm, above and below, upper side of tibia, foot and interfemoral membrane furred; ears short and pointed.

Color, Honduras specimen, upperparts dark mummy brown, becoming almost black on head and shoulders; underparts like back but slightly paler, with darkest area on chest; a pair of distinct buffy brown facial stripes extending from base of nose-leaf to between ears and an indistinct line from corner of mouth to base of ear.

MEASUREMENTS.—Honduras specimen, in dried skin, collector's measurements in parentheses: head and body, 60 millimeters (54); hind foot, 11.4 (9); ear, from notch, 11 (10); forearm, 37.6; third metacarpal, 35.9; fourth metacarpal, 35.8; fifth metacarpal, 35.9. Skull: greatest length, 20.8; mastoid width, 10.2; width braincase, 9.4; zygomatic breadth, 11.6;

width across M^1 - M^1 , 8.5; width across canines, 5.5; upper tooththrow, C - M^3 , 7.2.

Number of specimens examined, 1 (A. M. N. H.), La Flor Archaga.

The Honduras specimen agrees fairly well with the measurements of the type and with the specimen from Venezuela, the forearm is a little short but it may be incomplete. The present specimen is the first record of this bat for the North American continent and apparently the third known complete specimen of this genus. The second, now in the Carnegie Museum, was collected at Petare, Merida, Venezuela. The two specimens recorded by J. A. Allen from Caparo, Trinidad, now prove to be a different genus and are not *Enchisthenes*.

Over 20 skulls of *Enchisthenes* from owl pellets were collected by Dr. H. E. Anthony in southern Ecuador. Two of the most complete skulls were sent to London in 1921 for comparison with *E. harti*. Thomas said they agreed closely with the type, though there were some slight differences in dentition which he attributed to various stages of wear. Compared with the Honduras specimen, some individuals are smaller and show a slight difference in dental characters, but, as a whole, there appear to be no appreciable cranial differences.

