

PROCEEDINGS  
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BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

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TWO NEW BATS FROM THE SOUTHWESTERN UNITED STATES.

BY N. HOLLISTER.

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In the Biological Survey collection are two undescribed species of *Myotis*, represented by specimens from near Needles, California, and the mountains of New Mexico. Both are interesting from the fact that they exhibit a tendency toward the crowding out of the middle upper premolar, an unusual condition in this genus. Six out of the eight skulls examined lack this particular tooth. The specimens were collected during the course of field work for the Biological Survey.

***Myotis occultus* sp. nov.**

*Type* from west side of Colorado River ten miles above Needles, California. No. 137,098 U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection. ♂ adult, skin and skull. May 14, 1905. N. Hollister. Original No. 2237.

*General characters*.—Nearest to *M. peninsularis* but smaller; forearm shorter; ears smaller; tragus shorter with blunt tip. Calcar longer than free border of interfemoral membrane, which is nearly naked; wing from near base of toes.

*Color*.—Back rich glossy brown, nearest to Prout's brown of Ridgway but with a cinnamon tint; face and underparts much paler with decided buffy cast; ears and membranes brown.

*Skull*.—Nearest to *M. peninsularis* but smaller; braincase much flatter; rostrum flat and wide. Differs also from all other North American species of *Myotis* in its low, flat braincase and relatively wide, flat rostrum. One of the two specimens, the type, lacks the middle upper premolar of *Myotis* as heretofore diagnosed, leaving the normal dentition of the species somewhat in doubt.

*Measurements of type*.—Total length, 96; tail vertebrae, 40; foot, 10.5; tibia, 14; thumb, 6; tragus, 6.5. Skull: Condylbasal length, 14.2; zygomatic breadth, 9.5; breadth of braincase, 7.8; interorbital constriction, 4; maxillary toothrow, 5.9.



*Remarks.*—Only two specimens of this bat are at hand. They were shot in the dense cottonwood bottomlands of the Colorado River May 14 and 15, 1905. The topotype is preserved in alcohol.

***Myotis baileyi* sp. nov.**

*Type* from base of White Mountains (7,500 ft.) near Ruidoso, New Mexico. No. 125,787 U. S. National Museum, Biological Survey Collection. ♀ adult, in alcohol. September 10, 1902. N. Hollister. Original No. 195.

*General characters.*—Nearest to *M. velifer* but smaller; forearm shorter; tragus very broad at base and sharply pointed; calcar about equal to free border of interfemoral membrane, which is thinly haired; wing from base of toes. Larger than either *peninsularis* or *occultus*, with larger ears and skull.

*Color.*—Back sepia; underparts smoke gray; face blackish; ears and membranes black.

*Skull.*—Like that of *M. velifer* but smaller, with lower, flatter braincase. Compared with *peninsularis* it is larger; braincase proportionately lower with straighter sides. Much larger than in *occultus* and higher posteriorly. Five out of the six known specimens, including the type, lack the middle upper premolar; teeth otherwise essentially as in *velifer*.

*Measurements of type.*—Forearm, 40.3; tibia, 17.9; foot, 9.1; ear, 14.9; tragus, 6.5; thumb, 6.4. Skull: Condylbasal length, 16.1; zygomatic breadth, 10; breadth of braincase, 7.8; interorbital constriction, 4.1; maxillary toothrow, 6.1.

*Remarks.*—Besides three specimens from the type locality, only three others have come to light; these were collected by Vernon Bailey and Clarence Birdseye at Luna, Gila National Forest, New Mexico, September 6 and 7, 1908.



Hollister, N. 1909. "Two new bats from the southwestern United States."  
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