

69. CRENELLA BARBATA.

Modiolaria barbata, Angas, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 911, pl. 44. fig. 12.
St. Vincent's Gulf &c. ; also Botany Bay, New S. Wales.

70. TRIGONIA MARGARITACEA.

Trigonia margaritacea, Lam., Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. 1. fig. 3.
Port Lincoln; dead valves washed upon Semaphore Beach (*Bednall*).
Also Tasmania.

71. PECTUNCULUS LATICOSTATUS.

P. laticostatus, Quoy et Gaim. Voy. de l'Astrol. ; Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. 2. fig. 8 a, b.

Cape Jervis; and Hallet's Cove, St. Vincent's Gulf (*Tate*); Badger Island, Bass's Straits (*Tate*). New Zealand.

72. LIMOPSIS MACGILLIVRAYI.

Limopsis macgillivrayi, A. Ad. in Coll. Cuming.
Guichen Bay (*Bednall*). Semifossil at McDonnell Bay (*Tate*).

73. NUCULA MICANS.

Nucula micans, Angas, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 864, pl. 54. fig. 16.
Shell-sand, St. Vincent's Gulf (*Tate*).

74. PLACUNANOMIA (MONIA) IONE.

Placunanomia ione, Gray, P. Z. S. 1849, p. 123.
Henley Beach ; Marino (*Bednall*). Common in New South Wales.

75. KRAUSSIA LAMARCKIANA.

Kraussia lamarkiana, Davidson, P. Z. S. 1852, p. 80, pl. 14.
figs. 22, 23.

St. Vincent's Gulf (*Tate*). Common in N. S. Wales and Tasmania,
also New Zealand.

11. Notes on *Myxopoda aurita*, Miln.-Edw.

By G. E. DOBSON, M.A., M.B., &c.

[Received October 21, 1878.]

Among the many valuable specimens lately added to the collection of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris, perhaps the most remarkable is that of a very peculiar species of Bat from Madagascar, described by M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards¹ under the appropriate name of *Myxopoda*² *aurita*.

During a short visit to Paris last month I was enabled, through the kindness of M. Milne-Edwards, to examine the type of this most interesting species, of which the following is a description.

¹ In Bull. Soc. Philom. de Paris, June 22, 1878.

² μύξα, mucus; πούς, pes.

Crown of the head but slightly raised above the face-line; muzzle obliquely truncated, in general form closely resembling that of the species of the genus *Chilonycteris*; for the nostrils open widely apart by similar circular sharply defined margins, and the lower lip is also papillate and reflected outwards, though not so broadly, and it has not a thin free margin; the obtuse extremity of the rather long muzzle projects in front considerably beyond the lower lip. Ears very large, much longer than the head, in general outline like those of *Vespertilio murinus*; but the inner margin commences in a small lobe projecting downwards; in the usual position of the tragus, or slightly in front of it, there is an irregularly square lobe continuous above with the keel of the ear-conch; opposite this, on the outer side of the concave surface of the conch, is a mushroom-shaped process consisting of a short stalk supporting a broad flat reniform expansion; the outer margin of the conch terminates near the angle of the mouth.

Thumb with an ill-developed claw; but the whole of the inferior surface of its metacarpal and phalangeal bones supports a large flat horseshoe-shaped pad, more than 0".2 inch in diameter, of which the circular margin is directed forwards and slightly notched in front; this pad, though considerably larger than that occupying the same position in *Thyroptera tricolor*, does not form nearly so perfect a clinging-organ as in that species; for it is quite sessile, without a trace of a peduncle, and its surface is flat, like the thumb-pad of *Vesperugo pachypus*, with which it is evidently homologous. The feet have also adhesive pads; but, while resembling closely those of the thumbs in structure and external form, they differ in being much smaller, and so agree rather with those of *Thyroptera tricolor* than with *Vesperugo pachypus*.

The metacarpal bone of the index finger is well developed, being nearly as long as that of the third finger, but there are no distinct phalanges; the third finger has *three* phalanges, of which the first and second are nearly equal in length.

The tail projects beyond the posterior margin of the interfemoral membrane as in *Thyroptera tricolor*, but to a much greater extent, the free portion being nearly equal to the tibia in length; the calcanea are almost as long as the tibiæ; the very narrow post-calcaneal lobe is notched or toothed near the foot.

As in *Thyroptera tricolor*, the toes are united as far as the base of the claws, and have each two phalanges, and the wing-membrane extends almost to the base of the claws.

Dentition.—Inc. $\frac{2-2}{4}$, c. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, pm. $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, m. $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$.

Upper incisors short, in pairs, placed close to the canines; the outer incisor, on each side, small, conical, and acutely pointed, but much larger than the inner one, which lies close to it and is hardly visible without the aid of a lens; lower incisors short and blunt, in the direction of the jaws; first and second upper premolars very short, the third exceeding the molars in vertical extent; second lower premolar minute, in the tooth-row, the first premolar slightly

smaller than the third; molars acutely tubercular, with W-shaped cusps.

Length (of the type specimen, an adult male), head and body 2''·3; tail 1''·9, tail free from membrane 0''·6; head 0''·85; ear 1''·3, tragus 0''·25; forearm 1''·85; thumb 0''·3; third finger—metacarp. 1''·5, 1st ph. 0''·7, 2nd ph. 0''·75, 3rd ph. 0''·55; fifth finger—metacarp. 1''·5, 1st ph. 0''·5, 2nd ph. 0''·5; tibia 0''·7; calcaneum 0''·6; foot 0''·3.

Certain peculiarities in the structure of this very remarkable species recall similar peculiarities in *Thyroptera tricolor*, and have evidently resulted from adaptation to the same purpose. Thus in these two species alone are the toes united to the base of the claws, and in them alone, among all known species of Bats (except the *Phyllorhininæ*), have the toes an equal number of phalanges; they also, in the possession of a third phalanx in the middle finger, differ from all the species of Vespertilionidæ, and from those of the allied families. This species, however, differs remarkably from *Thyroptera tricolor* in the structure of the adhesive disks, in the presence of a well developed metacarpal bone of the second finger, in the form of the head and ears, and in dentition, and must undoubtedly be considered the type of a distinct genus of Vespertilionidæ.

As remarked above, the adhesive pads are evidently less perfect as clinging-organs than the corresponding parts in *Thyroptera tricolor*, and occupy, in this respect, an intermediate position between those of that species and of *Vesperugo pachypus*.

It is probable that this species (in common with the few other species of Bats provided with such accessory clinging-organs) uses the adhesive pads in sustaining its hold on the smooth hard stems and leaves of palms and of other hard-wooded trees¹.

12. Notes on recent Additions to the Collection of Chiroptera in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris, with Descriptions of New and Rare Species. By G. E. DOBSON, M.A., M.B., &c.

[Received October 28, 1878.]

Through the kindness of M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards I have lately been permitted to examine and describe the valuable additions to the collection of Chiroptera in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, made by various collectors since my last visit to Paris in 1876.

The collections, from which the specimens which form the subject matter of this paper were derived, were made chiefly in the islands of New Guinea and New Caledonia, in Siam, in Africa and Madagascar, and in Central America. The species may therefore

¹ See my 'Catalogue of the Chiroptera in the Collection of the British Museum,' p. 444; also 'Nature,' vol. xviii. p. 585.



Dobson, G. E. 1878. "Notes on Myxopoda aurita, Miln.-Edw." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1878, 871–873.

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