MISCELLANEOUS.

A long-tongued Pteropine Bat from West Africa.

By Dr. H. A. PAGENSTECHER.

Megaloglossus Wermanni, nov. gen. et spec.

Long-tongued fruit-eating Bats have not hitherto been found further west than the Himalayas. Our Museum (Hamburg) has just received one through M. Soyaux, from Lsibange-Fann in Gaboon. This great change in our zoogeographical experience justifies a preliminary communication.

Our animal belongs to Dobson's second group of the *Macroglossi*:—"Second finger with a distinct claw; intermaxillary bones united in front." It has the full dentition with $\frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{3+2}{3+3}$ on each side. If *Melonycteris* had not been separated from *Macroglossus* the present species might also have been left in *Macroglossus*. In size and in some of its characters it is intermediate between these two genera; but in other points it departs more from *Macroglossus* than *Melonycteris*. The tail, wanting in *Melonycteris*, has here two vertebræ more than in *Macroglossus*. The membrane on the foot, originating in *Macroglossus* from the fourth toe and in *Melonycteris* from the third, originates here with narrow bands from the third and second. The muzzle is still simpler than in either genus; the second premolar, both above and below, projects beyond the others; two posterior palatal folds are divided, as in *Melonycteris*, while they are not so in *Macroglossus*. As the tongue is as long as in the much larger *Melonycteris melanops*, Dobs. (*alboscapulatus*, Ramsay), and at the same time broad, I propose the generic name of *Megaloglossus*.

The species is dark brown, rather lighter on the body; total length from the muzzle to the interfemoral membrane 90, of the forearm 45, of the third finger 80 millim.

The species will be fully described and figured in the supplement to the Annual Report on the Museum for 1885.—*Zool. Anzeiger*, April 27, 1885, no. 193, p. 245.

On the Mode of Development of Cantharis vesicatoria.

By M. H. BEAUREGARD.

After three years of investigations I have the satisfaction of being able to present to the Academy the solution of a question which has hitherto remained a mystery. It has been attempted in vain to ascertain where *Cantharis vesicatoria* was developed, and whence came those dense masses of insects which annually settle upon the ash trees and completely strip them of their leaves.

When, in the course of the investigation that I have undertaken upon the tribe Vesicantia, I came to the question of the development of the *Cantharis*, M. Lichtenstein, of Montpellier, had succeeded by artificial rearing in demonstrating that the *Cantharis* passes through the various stages of *hypermetamorphosis*, and that its larvæ live upon honey. As he had only published very succinct descriptions, unaccompanied by figures, of the various states of the insect, I

Pagenstecher, H A. 1885. "A long-tongued Pteropine Bat from West Africa." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 16, 74–74. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222938509487509>.

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