

LV.—*New Callicebus and Eumops from S. America.*
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Callicebus toppini, sp. n.

Allied to and of the same grizzled brown colour as *C. cupreus*. Crown-hairs similarly tipped with buffy, but along the front edge of the hairy part of the forehead the hairs are black, thus forming an indistinct blackish frontal band. Belly and terminal part of limbs red, as in *cupreus*, but on the hind legs the red is rather more extended, coming up to cover the knee. Hairs on ears dark reddish brown. Tail-hairs mixed grey and blackish, as in *cupreus*, but those on the proximal two-thirds are tipped with black, not with white or buffy as in the other species of this group.

Dimensions of skull :—

Greatest length 65·6 mm. ; basal length 50 ; breadth of brain-case 35·5 ; premolars and molars together 15·2.

Hab. Rio Tahuamanu, N.E. Peru, near Bolivian Boundary. About 12° 20' S., 68° 45' W.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 14. 3. 3. 3. Collected and presented by Capt. H. S. Toppin.

From all the members of the group with reddish ears this species may be distinguished by the dark tips to its caudal hairs. *C. cupreus* has also no black hairs on the forehead, while *C. ustofuscus*, which is darker throughout, has many more. *C. pænulatus* has an elongated mantle, paler than the rest of the back.

I have named the species in honour of Capt. Toppin, who, in spite of great climatic difficulties, succeeded in bringing home for the National Museum several mammals from an almost unknown part of S. America.

Eumops dabbenei, sp. n.

The largest American Molossine bat, exceeding *E. perotis* in forearm and skull-length.

Size large, the body thick and clumsy, forearms not long in proportion to the bulky body and broad head. Ears of about normal size, not greatly enlarged, as in *perotis* (they are, however, thickened in both specimens, and may have

been accidentally or pathologically shrunk). Keel of ear-conch much thickened terminally. Tragus narrower than in *perotis*, about 3×1 mm.; its end rounded. Antitragus about 8 mm. in length, separated by a deep notch behind. A large throat-gland in male, none in female.

Colour brown above and below, the bases of the hairs whitish.

Skull of very similar form to that of *E. glaucinus*, although immensely larger—much broader and more heavily made than that of the only species approaching it in size, *E. perotis*. Muzzle low, rounded, subcylindrical. Zygomata with laterally projecting shoulders above m^3 , just as in *glaucinus*. Mesial crest well defined, though not high, passing behind into a well-marked occipital helmet.

Dimensions of male and female specimens (the latter the type):—

Forearm 82 and 79 mm.

Head and body 115, 106; tail 61, 59; ear (perhaps shrunk) 28, 27; third finger, metacarpus 83, 77, first phalanx 37, 33; lower leg and hind foot (c. u.) 45, 41.

Skull: greatest length 33.5, 31; condylo-incisive length 32.3, 30.7; condylo-basal length 31.5, 29.4; zygomatic breadth 20.4, 29.4; intertemporal breadth 6.1, 5.7; mastoid breadth 17.5, 16.3; palatal length 14, 14.2; maxillary tooth-row 13.7, 13.2; front of p^4 to back of m^2 8.7, 8.6; breadth between outer corners of m^3 14.2, 13.4.

Hab. Chaco, Argentina.

Two specimens, male and female, received for examination from the Museo Nacional, Buenos Ayres. The female presented to the British Museum (B.M. no. 14. 4. 4. 8).

This fine species is by far the largest of all American Molossidæ, the only one that approaches it in length of forearm and skull, *E. perotis*, being a far more slenderly built animal, with a peculiarly narrow skull. Compared with Old-World Molossines, it exceeds all except *Chiromeles torquatus*, and that it practically equals in length of forearm and skull, though *Chiromeles* is far more bulky.

I have named this interesting animal in honour of Dr. R. Dabbene, Conservator of Zoology in the Buenos Ayres National Museum, to whose kindness I owe the opportunity of examining it.