

Charleston, 2 skulls. **New York:** Brandreth Lake (N. Pond), 1 skin and skull of adult; Raquette Lake, 1 skull of adult, collected by John Constable, 1838; St. Lawrence County, 1 skull. **Quebec:** Godbout, 21 skulls (U. S. National Museum); Lake St. Johns, 1 skull; St. Marguerite River, 1 skin and skull (Carnegie Museum).

1834 Kalorama Road, Washington, D. C. and Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

## NEW PTERONOTUS FROM NICARAGUA

BY GEORGE G. GOODWIN

Among the mammals collected in Nicaragua thirty years ago by William B. Richardson is a large *Pteronotus* which seems to represent an undescribed race. General comparisons indicate a uniformly larger size than its nearest relative, *Pteronotus suapurensis* from Venezuela. For this specimen I propose the name

### *Pteronotus suapurensis centralis* subsp. nov.

*Type*.—No. 33193, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; sex ?; adult; from Matagalpa, Nicaragua, 3000 feet elevation; collected by William B. Richardson, November 10, 1911. The type is a skin and skull in fair condition.

*Diagnosis*.—Similar to *Pteronotus suapurensis* Allen from Suapure, Venezuela, but larger. Forearm, 53.5 mm, as compared with 51 mm in *suapurensis*; claws and ears larger, and cranial measurements greater than the typical form.

*Description*.—Naked volar membranes extending over the back attached along medium line and across shoulders as in other members of this genus. Color: head and shoulders about Prout's brown, tips of hairs mummy brown; underparts slightly paler than back, hairs lightly tipped with pale buff in inguinal region. Skull like *suapurensis* but larger, with larger teeth and more inflated braincase.

*Measurements of type* (the type of *P. suapurensis* in parentheses).—Forearm, 53.5 mm (51); hind foot, in dried skin, 12 (11.5); third digit metacarpal, 48.9 (46.3); fourth digit metacarpal, 43 (40); fifth digit metacarpal, 40 (37.8). Skull: greatest length, 17.9 (17.2); condylobasal length, 16.5 (15.7); zygomatic breadth, 10.5 (10); width of braincase above zygoma, 8.7 (8.5); interorbital constriction, 4.2 (4.2); width of rostrum 7.9 (7.7); depth of braincase, 7.5 (7.3); width across  $m^2$  and  $m^3$ , 7.2 (6.8); length of maxillary tooththrow,  $c-m^3$ , 7.5 (7.3); lower tooththrow,  $c-m_3$ , 8.2 (7.8).

In the single specimen of *P. s. centralis* the measurements are uniformly greater than any in a series of twelve *suapurensis* from Venezuela. Its dark color is probably dichromatic but its large ears, wings, and feet distinguish it externally from the Venezuelan race. *P. s. centralis* needs no comparison with *P. davyi* from Trinidad and *P. d. fulvus* from southern Mexico, the skull in bulk being larger than the former by fully one third and twice as large as the latter.

I hesitated before basing *centralis* on a single specimen as its principal distinguishing characters are mainly in size and the actual differences in measurements between *centralis* and *suapurensis* are not very great. The two races are readily separable, however, when specimens are compared. The type of *suapurensis* is an old female with worn teeth and represents near the maximum in size of the series of males and females from Venezuela. The Nicaragua specimen is an adult with teeth showing little wear. These two localities are widely separated geographically and the recognition of a Central American race seems justifiable. J. A. Allen, who saw this specimen and doubtless compared it with the Venezuelan series, was unable to identify it with *suapurensis* and questioned the identification on the label.

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