

than width across lacrimals. Front of orbit vertically above middle or posterior half of first upper molar. Basicranial axis only moderately deflected in relation to palate. Premaxillaries separated in front. Dental formula  $i2/2, c1/1, p3/3, m2/3 \times 2 = 34$ . First upper premolar (in cross section) much larger than an upper incisor. First lower molar equal in length to other two lower molars combined. Often roosts from open branches in large colonies, which are frequently migratory. – *Distribution*: The single species is widely distributed in sub-Saharan Africa (including islands in the Gulf of Guinea and off East Africa) as well as southwestern Arabia and Madagascar.

1. *E. helvum* (KERR 1792) (= *stramineus* E. GEOFFROY 1803). – Size relatively large (forearm length, 105–135 mm). – *Distribution*: Same as for genus. – Three currently recognized subspecies:

*E. h. sabaeum* (southwestern Arabia), *E. h. helvum* (sub-Saharan Africa), *E. h. dupreanum* (Madagascar).

#### Genus *Rousettus* GRAY 1821 (Fig. 21)

Tympanic bone not extending into auditory meatus. Palate usually clearly broader posteriorly than between canines. Length of rostrum always at least somewhat greater than width across lacrimals. Front of orbit vertically above middle or posterior half of first upper molar. Basicranial deflection variable. Premaxillaries in contact or fused in front. Dental formula  $i2/2, c1/1, p3/3, m2/3 \times 2 = 34$ . First upper premolar (in cross section) much reduced (equal to or smaller than upper incisor). First lower molar shorter than other two molars combined. This is the most diverse genus of the Rousettina but all species are of more or less medium size (forearm 65–102 mm). – *Distribution*: It ranges through sub-Saharan Africa (except for most of the arid southwest) and Egypt around the eastern end of the Mediterranean as far as Cyprus and southern Turkey. It also occurs on the Comoros and Madagascar and across southern Asia to southern China and Malaya, through the East Indies (including the Philippines) to New Guinea and on the Bismarcks and Solomons. – Three subgenera and nine species.

#### Subgenus *Rousettus* GRAY 1821

Braincase moderately deflected. Premaxillaries not fused. First lower premolar much larger in bulk than a lower incisor. Width of last upper premolar about one third that of palate between

anterior ends of last upper premolars. Edge of plagiopatagium attaches to first toe. Antitragal lobe of ear distinct. – *Distribution*: The same as for the genus. – Seven species are currently recognized, with eight additional subspecies.

1. *R. aegyptiacus* (E. GEOFFROY 1810). – The largest species in the subgenus (forearm length, 82–102 mm; pollex (thumb), 30–38 mm, second phalanx of third digit, 50–62 mm). Molars relatively broad. Median edge of plagiopatagium attached to side of body. – *Distribution*: This is the only species of the subgenus on the African mainland, but it also extends around the eastern end off the Mediterranean to southern Turkey and Cyprus. It also extends across central and southern Arabia and southern Iran to Pakistan, and occurs on the islands of Fernando Poo and São Thomé in the Gulf of Guinea and of Pemba, Zanzibar, and Mafia off the east African coast. – Four subspecies are currently recognized:

*R. a. leachi* (southern Sudan south to southern Africa), *R. a. unicolor* (= *occidentalis*) (western Africa from Senegal to Angola), *R. a. aegyptiacus* (Egypt north to Cyprus and extreme southern Turkey), *R. a. arabicus* (eastern Ethiopia east to Pakistan).

2. *R. leschenaulti* (DESMAREST 1820). – A medium sized species (forearm length, 75–96 mm; pollex, 23–31 mm; second phalanx of third digit, 41–51 mm). Molars relatively broad. Median edge of plagiopatagium attached to side of body. Uropatagium naked. Body fur relatively short. Last lower molar about twice as long as broad. – *Distribution*: This species ranges from Pakistan across India and the Indo-Chinese region to southeastern China, Vietnam, and peninsular Thailand, also Sri Lanka and, with a gap in Malaya, Sumatra, Simalur, Java and Bali. – Three subspecies may be recognized:

*R. l. leschenaulti* (mainland range), *R. l. seminudus* (Sri Lanka), *R. l. shortridgei* (Sumatra, Simalur, Java, Bali).

3. *R. amplexicaudatus* (E. GEOFFROY 1810). – A small to medium sized species (forearm length, 66–91 mm; pollex, 24–30 mm; second phalanx of third digit, 39–47 mm). Molars relatively broad. Median edge of plagiopatagium attached to side of body. Uropatagium naked. Body fur relatively short. Last lower molar broader in relation to length than in *leschenaulti* (breadth from five sixths to two thirds of length). – *Distribution*: This species ranges from Thailand through the Malay peninsula and East Indies to the Philippines and the Solomon islands. – While the status of subspecies in this species is confused, four subspecies