

*Lygistorrhina urichi**, sp. n.

3. Head (including antennae) black, antennae scarcely longer than head; proboscis brownish. Thorax uniformly shining black. Abdomen very long and thin, swollen apically; black, with well-marked yellow apical bands on the first five segments. Legs: front coxae with the base fuscous, the apex and trochanters yellowish; mid and hind coxae and trochanters shining black; fore and mid femora and tibiae yellowish; hind femora swollen, yellow, with the apical two-fifths black; hind tibia yellow, apical fifth black, swollen on the apical half, a close-set row of stiff hairs along the whole of the upper surface; fore and mid tarsi brownish black, hind tarsi black, appearing thickened through being clothed with short very dense hair. Wings almost hyaline; a distinct brown blotch at the apex, darker in colour towards the costa; venation exactly as figured by Williston for *P. singularis*. Halteres yellow.

Length 5.6 mm.

@?. Resembles the male, but the eyes are much smaller and the front much broader; abdomen much shorter and rather stouter, and the yellow bands less distinct; apical half or rather more of hind femora brownish black.

Length 3.5 mm

Hab. Trinidad. Swept by F. W. Urich and Hugh Scott from grass, bushes, &c., on either side of a small stream below a waterfall at Diego Martin, 22. iii. 1912, between 8 and 10.30 A.M. The day was sunny, but the flies were swept from shady places. (Note by H. Scott.) Number of specimens, 7 ♀, 1 ♂.

Type presented to the British Museum by Mr. H. Scott.

XXII. A new Vespertilionine Bat from Angola.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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A FEW years ago, by the kindness of the authorities of the Lisbon Museum, the British Museum obtained an example of a peculiar Vespertilionine bat which had been received from Angola, and whose systematic position seemed by no means readily determinable.

* Named, by request of Mr. Scott, in honour of F. W. Urich, Government Entomologist in Trinidad.

I have now been able to make a careful study of this specimen, and have come to the conclusion that it represents a new genus, which may be called

Cistugo, gen. nov. (Vespertilionide).

Allied to *Myotis*, but with differently proportioned teeth and with glands in the wings.

Skull essentially as in *Myotis*, but the brain-case not specially vaulted and the muzzle rather less pinched in laterally.

Dental formula as in *Myotis*.

Incisors of the same essential structure as in *Myotis*, but shorter. Canines similar. Small premolars subequal, minute, not half as large as the incisors, short, stumpy, quite without the similarity to a minute canine shown at least by the anterior one in *Myotis*, their tips barely rising to the level of the cingulum of the canine, the two closely pressed together and just filling the space between the canine and the large premolar. Large premolar with an unusually well-developed antero-internal cusp, as high as the large inner cusp of the molars. Lower incisors as in *Myotis*; canines proportionally short, barely rising as high as the posterior premolar; premolars all with their antero-posterior less than their transverse diameter, the two small ones closely crowded together between the canine and posterior premolar,

General external characters as in the smaller species of *Myotis*. Tragus of medium length, differing from that of most species of *Myotis* by being broader slightly above its base than at the base, its inner and outer edges both slightly convex.

Wings with peculiar thickened glands in them on the outer side of the forearms distally; three present on the left side and two on the right in the single specimen, but the situation of the third one is perceptible in the right wing, so that the normal number is probably three ; the glands themselves about 3-5 mm. in length by 1-1.5 in breadth, more sharply outlined than the corresponding glands in *Pipistrellus* ; also situated closer to the forearm than in that genus, less in the centre of the wing.

Length :

Cistugo seabra, sp. n.

General appearance that of a *Pipistrellus*, say *P. kuhlii*, to which there is a considerable resemblance in size and colour. As of average size, their anterior margin convex at base, then nearly straight to the tip, which is narrowly

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rounded ; outer edge angularly concave above, convex below. Tragus pointed, its inner and outer edges both slightly convex, a rounded lobe at its outer base. Wings from the base of the toes. No post-calcareal lobule. Tip of tail projecting. General colour dull drab, the bases of the hairs everywhere slaty, the tips above drab, below whitish. Membranes brown, with whitish edges, the light-coloured reticulations conspicuous.

Skull and teeth as described above.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the spirit-specimen) :

Forearm 52i 35 mm

Head and body 40 mm.; tail 40 ; ear 12; tragus on inner edge 5; third finger, metacarpal 31i 5, first phalanx 10i 7, second phalanx 9i 7; lower leg and foot (c. u.) 18i 2.

Skull: greatest length 13i 2; basi-sinual length 10.1 breadth of brain-case 6i 6; front of canine to back of m? 4.6

fab. Mossamedes.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 6.1.3.3. Presented by the Lisbon Museum.


This interesting little bat, which I have named in honour of Senhor A. F. de Seabra, C.M.Z.S., of the Lisbon Museum, is distinguishable from *Myotis* by the presence of glands in its wings, by the reduced proportions of its anterior premolars, and the large antero-internal cusp on p*. Its general appearance is rather that of a *Pipistrellus* than a *Myotis*.

X XII. On a Species of Nymphon from the North Pacific.

By Flora M. Scorr, M.A., University College, Dundee.

[Plate VII]

THE genus *Nymphon*, and indeed all the *Nymphonide*, are of rare occurrence in the Pacific. The total number of *Pyecnogonida* recorded there is not yet very large, and the *Nymphons* included are relatively very few. From the South Pacific two deep-water forms were brought home by the Challenger, viz. *Nymphon longicollum*, Hoek, and *Nymphon procerum*, Hoek. Ortmann describes one well-defined species, *Nymphon japonicum*, from Japan; and from the China Sea a more doubtful one, *Nymphon longiceps*, has been described by Grube. Two are recorded from Australia *NV. longicova*, Hoek, and *N. equidigitatum*, Haswell. If we then exclude those found from the Straits of Magellan south-



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