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Order Chiroptera

by

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ORDER CHIROPTERA

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ORDER CHIROPTERA Blumenbach, 1779. Handbuch der Naturgeschichte, p. 58.

STATUS: As is the case for all species in this book, the conservation status for each bat species is reported below based upon listings of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the United States Endangered Species Act (U.S. ESA), and the 2003 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources Redlist (here cited "IUCN 2003"). In addition, two IUCN/SSC Action Plans provide more detailed information. The Action Plan for Old World Fruit Bats (Pteropodidae; cited below as "IUCN/SSC Action Plan, 1992", compiled by Mickleburgh et al., 1992) is over a decade old, but provides detailed information on the conservation status of subspecies as well as species of pteropodids, including the status of taxa not thought to be at risk. This publication also summarizes considerable information on ecology and population biology of pteropodids. The conservation status of other families of bats was assessed more recently in the Global Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan for Microchiropteran Bats (cited below as "IUCN/SSC Action Plan, 2001", compiled by Hutson et al., 2001). This work summarized the status of each microchiropteran species recognized by Koopman (1993) as well as some additional species described or revised subsequent to that publication. Threat categories listed in this work are identical to those found in the IUCN 2003 Redlist (which for bats is identical to the 2000 Redlist), but additional regional and taxon-specific conservation status information is included. Although both of the Action Plans were very comprehensive, many of the conservation assessments need to be revised in light of the new classification presented here, which includes over 175 species not listed in Koopman (1993). Some of these are new species discovered in the last decade, but many were previously considered to be subspecies of other taxa. The majority of these newly recognized species have restricted geographic ranges, and may therefore be at risk. In addition, many long-recognized species are now believed to have much smaller geographic ranges than previously thought (a result of "taxonomic pruning" of populations now considered to be distinct species). The conservation status of these taxa should also be reevaluated.

COMMENTS: The higher-level classification of Chiroptera is in a state of flux due to incongruence among results of phylogenetic studies based on different data sets, and a rapidly emerging body of molecular data that strongly suggests that many traditionally recognized groups are not monophyletic. Prior to the late 1990s, most higher-level classifications were based on morphological data (see Simmons and Geisler [1998] for a review). Simmons (1998) and Simmons and Geisler (1998) conducted phylogenetic analyses of family-level relationships based on morphological data, and proposed a new classification that retained many traditional groups. They recognized two suborders (Megachiroptera and Microchiroptera), with Microchiroptera comprising two infraorders (Yinochiroptera and Yangochiroptera) and seven superfamilies (Emballonuroidea, Rhinopomatoidea, Rhinolophoidea, Noctilionoidea, Nataloidea, Molossoidea, and Vespertilionoidea). Jones et al. (2002) conducted a supertree analysis based on phylogenies and classifications published between 1970 and 2000, and their

results were largely congruent with the Simmons and Geisler (1998) classification. However, recent molecular studies have strongly contradicted many of these groupings (Hutcheon et al., 1988; Hooper and Van Den Bussche, 2001; Kirsch et al., 1998; Murphy et al., 2001; Springer et al., 2001; Teeling et al., 2000, 2002, 2003; Van Den Bussche and Hooper, 2000). Several studies have seriously challenged the monophyly of Microchiroptera, suggesting instead that Yinochiroptera is the sister-group of Megachiroptera (Hutcheon et al., 1988; Teeling et al., 2000, 2002, 2003). Springer et al. (2001) created a new suborder Yinpterochiroptera for this clade, which now appears to include Pteropodidae, Rhinolophidae, Hipposideridae, Megadermatidae, Rhinopomatidae, and Craseonycteridae (Hulva and Horacek, 2002; Teeling et al., 2002, 2003). Nycteridae, usually included in Yinochiroptera within the superfamily Rhinolophoidea, now appears more closely related to Yangochiropteran bats, as does Emballonuridae (Teeling et al., 2002, 2003). Monophyly of other superfamilies recognized by Simmons (1998) and Simmons and Geisler (1998) has also been questioned based on molecular data (e.g., Nataloidea and Molossoidea; Van Den Bussche and Hooper, 2000, 2001; Hooper et al., 2001; Van Den Bussche et al., 2002*b*, 2003; Hooper et al., 2003; Teeling et al., 2003). Most data sets, including morphology, now agree that Mystacinidae belongs in Noctilionoidea (Simmons and Conway, 2001; Teeling et al., 2003; Van Den Bussche and Hooper, 2000, 2001; Van den Bussche et al., 2002*a*). However, relationships of Mystacinidae to the families traditionally placed in this superfamily (Noctilionidae, Mormoopidae, Phyllostomidae) and to others recently allied with Noctilionoidea based on molecular data (Thyropteridae and Furipteridae; Van Den Bussche and Hooper [2000, 2001], Van Den Bussche et al. [2002*b*, 2003]) remain uncertain. Similarly, relationships among Myzopodidae, Emballonuridae, Nycteridae, and the two large Yangochiropteran superfamilies (Noctilionoidea and Vespertilionoidea) recognized in the molecular studies remain somewhat unclear because no single study has included representatives of all of these clades. The strength of the molecular sequence data supporting many of the novel clades noted above (e.g., Yinpterochiroptera) is increasingly compelling, and it seems likely that a new consensus view of higher-level classification of bats that contradicts most traditional arrangements will soon emerge. Teeling et al. (2002, 2003) provided a conservative classification based on an simultaneous analysis of five nuclear genes, but this classification did not include all families; Craseonycteridae, Myzopodidae, Thyropteridae, and Furipteridae were omitted as they have not been sampled for the genes in question. No complete classification of bat families based on molecular data yet exists, and those complete classifications that are available (e.g., McKenna and Bell, 1997; Simmons, 1998; Simmons and Geisler, 1998) were based on morphology and are not at all congruent with the new molecular data. More comprehensive analyses that include molecular and morphological data from all families are needed. In this context it seems premature to propose a new complete higher-level classification, while at the same time it would be counterproductive to use an older classification that is clearly out of date. As a compromise I have chosen to include no groups above the level of families in the present classification. However, the families are listed in an order which is consistent with the classifications proposed by Teeling et al. (2002, 2003) and Hooper et al. (2003) as supplemented with information from Simmons and Geisler (1998) and Hulva and Horacek (2002).

Family Pteropodidae Gray, 1821. London Med. Repos., 15:299.

SYNONYMS: Cephalotidae Gray, 1821; Harpyidae H. Smith, 1842.

COMMENTS: Various workers have recognized between two and six subfamilies of Pteropodidae including: Cynopterinae Andersen, 1912, Epomophorinae K. Andersen, 1912, Harpionycterinae Miller, 1907, Nyctimeninae Miller, 1907, Macroglossinae Gray, 1866, Rousettinae Andersen, 1912, and Pteropodinae Gray, 1821 (Bergmans, 1997; Corbet and Hill, 1980, 1992; Hill and Smith, 1984; Koopman, 1993, 1994; McKenna and Bell, 1997). Recent phylogenetic studies agree that Macroglossinae and Pteropodinae sensu Koopman (1993, 1994) and McKenna and Bell (1997) are not monophyletic (Alvarez et al., 1999; Hollar and Springer, 1997; Hood, 1989; Juste et al., 1997; Kirsch et al., 1995; Romagnoli and Springer, 2000; Springer et al., 1995; Giannini and Simmons, 2003). Monophyly of cynopterines and epomophorines has also been questioned (Alvarez et al., 1999; Hollar and Springer, 1997; Kirsch et al., 1995; Romagnoli and Springer, 2000). Instead of supporting traditional taxonomic groupings, phylogenetic studies based on DNA hybridization and DNA sequences have found support for a large clade of endemic African taxa including genera previously placed in several different subfamilies/tribes (Alvarez et al., 1999; Hollar and Springer, 1997; Kirsch et al., 1995; Romagnoli and Springer, 2000; Giannini and Simmons, 2003). Relationships among pteropodid genera are not yet fully resolved, however, and questions remain concerning the position of *Nyctimene*, *Paranyctimene*, *Eidolon*, and several SE Asian endemic genera. Existing subfamilial and tribal classifications are not adequately congruent with recent phylogenies. Accordingly, no subfamilial or tribal groups are recognized here *pending* a thorough reevaluation of pteropodid classification.

Acerodon Jourdan, 1837. L'Echo du Monde Savant, 4, No. 275, p. 156.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pteropus jubatus* Eschscholtz, 1831.

COMMENTS: Very closely related to and possibly congeneric with *Pteropus*; see Musser et al. (1982a) and Corbet and Hill (1992).

Acerodon celebensis (Peters, 1867). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:333.

COMMON NAME: Sulawesi Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sulawesi.

DISTRIBUTION: Sulawesi, Saleyer Isl, Sangihe Isls, Sula Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No data. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *arquatus* Miller and Hollister, 1921.

COMMENTS: Includes *arquatus* and Sulawesi specimens formerly in *Pteropus argentatus* (see Musser et al., 1982a). Also see Flannery (1995b).

Acerodon humilis K. Andersen, 1909. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 3:24-25.

COMMON NAME: Talaud Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Talaud Isls, Lirong.

DISTRIBUTION: Talaud Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

COMMENTS: Previously known only from the holotype, which Flannery (1995b) suggested might be a chimera consisting of a mismatched skull from an individual of *celebensis* and a skin of a

Pteropus hypomelanus However, Feiler (1990) described two additional museum specimens, and a living population of this taxon has recently been rediscovered (Riley, 2001). It appears to represent a distinct species.

Acerodon jubatus (Eschscholtz, 1831). Zool. Atlas, Part 4:1.

COMMON NAME: Golden-capped Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Luzon, Manila.

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines except Palawan region.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I (and possibly extinct) as *A. lucifer*, Appendix I as *A. jubatus*; otherwise Appendix II; IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) and IUCN 2003 – Endangered (A1cd) as *A. jubatus*, *A. lucifer* listed as Extinct.

SYNONYMS: *aurinuchalis* Elliot, 1896; *pyrrhocephalus* Meyen, 1833; ***lucifer*** Elliot, 1896; ***mindanensis*** K. Andersen, 1909.

COMMENTS: Includes *lucifer*; see Ingle and Heaney (1992) and Heaney et al. (1998).

Acerodon leucotis (Sanborn, 1950). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 63:189.

COMMON NAME: Palawan Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Calamianes Isls, Busuanga Isl, Singay.

DISTRIBUTION: Balabac, Palawan, Busuanga Isl (Philippines).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: ***obscurus*** Sanborn, 1950.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *Pteropus* (see Musser et al., 1982a).

Acerodon mackloti (Temminck, 1837). Monogr. Mamm., 2:69.

COMMON NAME: Sunda Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Timor.

DISTRIBUTION: Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Alor Isl, Sumba, and Timor (Indonesia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened; IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (1c).

SYNONYMS: *ochraphaeus* Muller and Jentink, 1887; ***alorensis*** K. Andersen, 1909; ***floresii*** Gray, 1871; *floresianus* Heude, 1896; ***gilvus*** K. Andersen, 1909; ***prajae*** Sody, 1936.

COMMENTS: The subspecies nomenclature of this taxon is in need of revision (Helgen and Wilson, 2002). This name is sometimes spelled *macklotii*.

Aethalops Thomas, 1923. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1923:178.

TYPE SPECIES: *Aethalodes alecto* Thomas, 1923.

SYNONYMS: *Aethalodes* Thomas, 1923 (not *Atehalodes* Gahan, 1888, an insect).

Aethalops aequalis G. M. Allen, 1938. J. Mammal., 19:497.

COMMON NAME: Borneo Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia (N Borneo), Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, 5,500 ft. (1,833 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Brunei, Sabah, and Sarawak (Borneo).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Indeterminate as *A. alecto aequalis*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

COMMENTS: Considered a subspecies of *alecto* by many authors, but see Kitchener et al. (1990) and Kitchener et al. (1993a).

Aethalops alecto (Thomas, 1923). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 11:251.

COMMON NAME: Pygmy Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sumatra, Indrapura Peak, 7,300 ft. (2,225 m).

DISTRIBUTION: W Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Bali, and Lombok.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Indeterminate. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: ***boeadii*** Kitchener, 1993 in Kitchener et al., 1993a; ***ocypete*** Boeadi and Hill, 1986.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Boeadi and Hill (1986) and Kitchener et al. (1993). Does not include *aequalis*; see Kitchener et al. (1993).

Alionycteris Kock, 1969. Senckenberg. Biol., 50:319.

TYPE SPECIES: *Alionycteris paucidentata* Kock, 1969.

Alionycteris paucidentata Kock, 1969. Senckenberg. Biol., 50:322.

COMMON NAME: Mindanao Pygmy Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Mindanao, Bukidion Prov., Mt. Katanglad.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Bat Action Plan (1992) – Rare: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (B1+2c).

Aproteles Menzies, 1977. Aust. J. Zool., 25:330.

TYPE SPECIES: *Aproteles bulmerae* Menzies, 1977.

Aproteles bulmerae Menzies, 1977. Aust. J. Zool., 25:331.

COMMON NAME: Bulmer's Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Chimbu Prov., 2 km SE Chuave Govt. Sta., 1,530 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Mainland Papua New Guinea.

STATUS: U.S. ESA – Endangered. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Endangered: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Critically Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Originally described from fossil material, but since found living (Flannery and Seri, 1993; Hyndman and Menzies, 1980). See also Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Balionycteris Matschie, 1899. Flederm. Berliner Mus. Naturk., p. 72, 80.

TYPE SPECIES: *Cynopterus maculatus* Thomas, 1893.

Balionycteris maculata (Thomas, 1893). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 11:341.

COMMON NAME: Spotted-winged Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia (N Borneo), Sarawak.

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand; W Malaysia; Borneo; Sumatra; Durian and Galang Isls (Riau Arch., Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).
 SYNONYMS: *seimundi* Kloss, 1921.

Casinycteris Thomas, 1910. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 6:111.
 TYPE SPECIES: *Casinycteris argyinnis* Thomas, 1910.

Casinycteris argyinnis Thomas, 1910. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 6:111.
 COMMON NAME: Golden Short-palated Fruit Bat.
 TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, Ja River, Biteye.
 DISTRIBUTION: Cameroon to E Dem. Rep. Congo.
 STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).
 COMMENTS: Reviewed by Bergmans (1990).

Chironax K. Andersen, 1912. Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 2nd ed., p. 658.
 TYPE SPECIES: *Pteropus melanocephalus* Temminck, 1825.

Chironax melanocephalus (Temminck, 1825). Monogr. Mamm., 1:190.
 COMMON NAME: Black-capped Fruit Bat.
 TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, W Java, Bantam, Gunung Karang (restricted by Bergmans and Rozendaal, 1988).
 DISTRIBUTION: Thailand, W Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Nias Isl, and Sulawesi.
 STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).
 SYNONYMS: *tumulus* Bergmans and Rozendaal, 1988.
 COMMENTS: Reviewed by Hill (1983) and Bergmans and Rozendaal (1988).

Cynopterus F. Cuvier, 1824. Dentes des Mammifères, p. 248.
 TYPE SPECIES: *Pteropus marginatus* E. Geoffroy, 1810 (= *Vespertilio sphinx* Vahl, 1797).
 SYNONYMS: *Niadius* Miller, 1906; *Pachysoma* Geoffroy, 1828 (not *Pachysoma* Macleay, 1821, an insect).
 COMMENTS: Genetic variation within the genus was discussed by Peterson and Heaney (1993) and Schmitt et al. (1995).

Cynopterus brachyotis (Müller, 1838). Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. Physiol., 5:146.
 COMMON NAME: Lesser Short-nosed Fruit Bat.
 TYPE LOCALITY: Borneo, Dewei (= Dewai) River.
 DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, S China, Malaysia, Nicobar and Andaman Isls, Borneo, Sumatra, Sulawesi, Magnole, Sanana, Sangihe Isls, Talaud Isls and adjacent small islands. Perhaps present in the Palawan region of the Philippines (L. Heaney, pers. comm.)
 STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).
 SYNONYMS: *brevicaudatum* I. Geoffroy, 1828 (nomen nudum); *duvaucelii* E. Geoffroy, 1828 (nomen nudum); *grandidieri* Peters, 1869; *minor* Revilliod, 1911 (not Trousseart or Lyon); *montanoi* Robin, 1881; *titthaecheilum* Waterhouse, 1843 (not Temminck; nomen dubium);

altitudinis Hill, 1961; *brachysoma* Dobson, 1871; *andamanensis* Dobson, 1873; *ceylonensis* Gray, 1871; *concolor* Sody, 1940; *hoffeti* Bourret, 1944; *insularum* K. Andersen, 1910; *javanicus* K. Andersen, 1910.

COMMENTS: This taxon is sometimes confused with *sphinx*, and the status of many populations is in doubt. Does not include *angulatus*, which was transferred to *sphinx* by Hill and Thonglongya (1972). Includes *minor*; see Hill (1983) and Corbet and Hill (1992). Does not include *luzoniensis* and *minutus*; see Kitchener and Maharadatunkamsi (1991). May include *scherzeri*, here included in *sphinx* following Kitchener and Maharadatunkamsi (1991) and Bates and Harrison (1997). Bates and Harrison (1997) also referred *brachysoma* and *andamanensis* to *sphinx* with some reservations. See Andersen (1912) for discussion of *duvaucelii* and *grandidieri*. Corbet and Hill (1992) included *babi* (here considered a subspecies of *sphinx*) in this species without comment. See discussion of diagnostic characters in Bates and Harrison (1997) and Mapatuna et al. (2002).

Cynopterus horsfieldii Gray, 1843. List Specimens Mamm. Coll. Brit. Mus., p. 38.

COMMON NAME: Horsfield's Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java.

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand, Cambodia, W Malaysia, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Lesser Sunda Isls, and adjacent small islands.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *harpax* Thomas and Wroughton, 1909; *lyoni* K. Andersen, 1912; *minor* Lyon, 1908 (not Trouessart, 1878); *persimilis* K. Andersen, 1912; *princeps* Miller, 1906.

COMMENTS: Includes *harpax*; see Hill (1961a). This name is sometimes spelled *horsefieldi*.

Cynopterus luzoniensis (Peters, 1861). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. 1861:708

COMMON NAME: Peters's Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Luzon, S Camarines, Iriga.

DISTRIBUTION: Sulawesi, Philippines, and adjacent small islands.

STATUS: Not evaluated in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992). IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

SYNONYMS: *archipelagus* Taylor, 1934; *cumingii* Gray, 1871; *philippensis* Gray, 1871.

COMMENTS: Included in *brachyotis* by many authors, but see Kitchener and Maharadatunkamsi (1991) and Schmitt et al. (1995). Heaney et al. (1987) placed *archipelagus* (known only from the juvenile holotype) in *brachyotis*, but see Kitchener and Maharadatunkamsi (1991). Specimens of *luzoniensis* from the Palawan region of the Philippines may actually represent *brachyotis* as used herein (L. Heaney, pers. comm.).

Cynopterus minutus Miller, 1906. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19:63.

COMMON NAME: Minute Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sumatra, Nias Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution as *C. brachyotis minutus*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

COMMENTS: Included in *brachyotis* by Hill (1983) and Koopman (1993, 1994), but see Kitchener and Maharadatunkamsi (1991).

Cynopterus nusatenggara Kitchener and Maharadatunkamsi, 1991. Rec. West. Aust. Mus., 15:312.

COMMON NAME: Nusatenggara Short-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Lesser Sunda Isls, W Sumbawa, Jerewah, Desa Belo (8°52'S, 116°50'E), ca 40 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Lombok, Moyo, Sumbawa, Sangeang, Komodo, Flores, Sumba, Adonara, Lembata, Pantar, Alor, and Wetar Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: Described after completion of IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992). IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *sinagai* Kitchener, 1996 (in Kitchener and Maharadatunkamsi, 1996); *wetarensis* Kitchener, 1996 (in Kitchener and Maharadatunkamsi, 1996).

COMMENTS: Specimens of this species were tentatively included in *brachyotis* by Corbet and Hill (1992), but see Schmitt et al. (1995) and Kitchener and Maharadatunkamsi (1996).

Cynopterus sphinx (Vahl, 1797). Skr. Nat. Selsk. Copenhagen, 4(1):123.

COMMON NAME: Greater Short-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Madras, Tranquebar.

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, S China, SE Asia including Burma, Vietnam, and Cambodia, W Malaysia, Sumatra, adjacent small islands; perhaps Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *brevicaudatum* Temminck, 1837 (not I. Geoffroy); *elliotti* Gray, 1870; *fibulatus* Vahl, 1797; *gangeticus* K. Andersen, 1910; *marginatus* E. Geoffroy, 1810; *pusillus* E. Geoffroy, 1803; *sphinx* Sody, 1933; *angulatus* Miller, 1898; *babi* Lyon, 1916; *pagensis* Miller, 1906; *scherzeri* Zelebor, 1869; *serasani* Paradiso, 1971.

COMMENTS: This taxon is sometimes confused with *brachyotis*, and the status of many populations is in doubt. See discussion of diagnostic characters in Bates and Harrison (1997) and Mapatuna et al. (2002). Includes *angulatus*; see Hill and Thonglongya (1972). Does not include *titthaecheilus*; see Hill (1983). Apparently includes *babi*; see Kitchener and Maharadatunkamsi (1991), but also see Corbet and Hill (1992), who included *babi* in *brachyotis* without comment. May not include *scherzeri*; see Corbet and Hill (1992), but also see Bates and Harrison (1997), who retained *scherzeri* in *sphinx* but noted that it may represent a distinct species. May also include *brachysoma* and *andamanesis* (here listed as synonyms of *brachyotis*); see Bates and Harrison (1997). Some authors recognize *gangeticus* as a distinct subspecies; it is here grouped in the nominate subspecies following Koopman (1994). Clinal variation in size discussed by Storz et al. (2001). Also see Storz and Kunz (1999).

Cynopterus titthaecheilus (Temminck, 1825). Monogr. Mamm. 1:198.

COMMON NAME: Indonesian Short-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java, Bogor (restricted by Andersen, 1912).

DISTRIBUTION: Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Timor, and adjacent small islands.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *diardii* E. Geoffroy, 1828; *major* Miller, 1906; *terminus* Sody, 1940.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *sphinx*, but see Hill (1983); also see Corbet and Hill (1992). The position of *diardii* in this synonymy remains somewhat uncertain, see Corbet and Hill (1992) and Pavlinov et al. (1995).

Dobsonia Palmer, 1898. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12:114.

TYPE SPECIES: *Cephalotes peroni* E. Geoffroy, 1810.

SYNONYMS: *Hypoderma* E. Geoffroy, 1828 (not *Hypoderma* Latreille, 1825, a Diptera); *Pteronotus* Rafinesque, 1815 (nomen nudum); ?*Tribonophorus* Burnett, 1829.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Jong and Bergmans (1981). Species groups follow Koopman (1994).

Dobsonia anderseni Thomas, 1914. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 8, 13:435.

COMMON NAME: Andersen's Naked-backed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Admiralty Isls, Manus Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Bismarck Archipelago including Admiralty Isls.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data as *D. pannietensis anderseni*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

COMMENTS: *moluccensis* species group. Often included in *moluccensis* or *pannietensis*, but see Bergmans and Sarbini (1985), Flannery (1995b), and Bonaccorso (1998).

Dobsonia beauforti Bergmans, 1975. Beaufortia, 23(295):3.

COMMON NAME: Beaufort's Naked-backed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, West Papua, Sorong Div., Waigeo Isl, Njanjef.

DISTRIBUTION: Waigeo, Batanta, Salawati, Gebe, Gag, and Biak Isls (off Vogelkop Peninsula, New Guinea).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: *viridis* species group. Closely related to *viridis*; see Bergmans (1975). Also see Flannery (1995b).

Dobsonia chapmani Rabor, 1952. Nat. Hist. Misc., Chicago Acad. Sci., 96:2.

COMMON NAME: Negros Naked-backed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Negros, Bais, Pagabonin.

DISTRIBUTION: Cebu and Negros Isls (Philippines).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Extinct? IUCN 2003 – Extinct. Previously thought to be extinct, but a living population was discovered in 2000 by S. Pedregosa (L. Heaney, pers. comm.).

COMMENTS: *moluccensis* species group. Listed by Corbet and Hill (1992) as a possible subspecies of *exoleta*; also see Bergmans (1978).

Dobsonia crenulata K. Andersen, 1909. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 4:532.

COMMON NAME: Halmahera Naked-backed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Maluku (Moluccas), Ternate.

DISTRIBUTION: N Moluccas, Togian Isls, Sangihe Isls, Talaud Isls, Pelang, Sulawesi (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data as *D. viridis crenulata*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

COMMENTS: *viridis* species group. Included by Hill (1983) and Hill and Corbet (1992) as a subspecies of *viridis*, but see Bergmans and Rozendaal (1988). Also see Flannery (1995b). Non-Moluccan populations apparently represent an undescribed subspecies (K. Helgen, pers. comm.).

Dobsonia emersa Bergmans and Sarbini, 1985. *Beaufortia*, 34:185.

COMMON NAME: Biak Naked-backed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, West Papua, Biak, Sorido.

DISTRIBUTION: Biak and Owii Isls (in Geelvink Bay, New Guinea).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: *moluccensis* species group. See Flannery (1995b). There is a closely related, undescribed species on Numfoor Isl (K. Helgen, pers. comm.).

Dobsonia exoleta K. Andersen, 1909. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 8, 4:531, 533.

COMMON NAME: Sulawesi Naked-backed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sulawesi, Minahassa, Tomohon.

DISTRIBUTION: Sulawesi, Muna Togian Isls, Sula Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *moluccensis* species group. May include *chapmani*; see Corbet and Hill (1992). Reviewed by Hill (1983); also see Flannery (1995b).

Dobsonia inermis K. Andersen, 1909. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 8, 4:532.

COMMON NAME: Solomons Naked-backed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, Makira (San Cristobal Isl).

DISTRIBUTION: Solomon Isls, including Bougainville Isl (Papua New Guinea).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *nesea* K. Andersen, 1909; *minimus* Phillips, 1968.

COMMENTS: *viridis* species group; see discussion in Bergmans (1978) and Hill (1983). See also Flannery (1995b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Dobsonia magna Thomas, 1905. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 7, 16:423.

COMMON NAME: New Guinea Naked-backed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Mambare River, Tamata, 100 ft. (33 m.).

DISTRIBUTION: Waigeo, Yapen, Batanta, and Misool Isls through New Guinea to N Queensland (Australia); possibly the Aru Isls.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened as *D. moluccense magna*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

COMMENTS: *moluccensis* species group. Often included in *moluccensis* (e.g., Koopman, 1979; Hill, 1983), but see Bergmans and Sarbini (1985). Also see Flannery (1995a, b).

Dobsonia minor (Dobson, 1879). *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1878:875 [1879].

COMMON NAME: Lesser Naked-backed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, West Papua, Manokwari Div., Amberbaki.

DISTRIBUTION: C and W New Guinea and adjacent small islands; Sulawesi.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Rare. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *minor* species group. Reviewed by Bergmans and Sarbini (1985) and Corbet and Hill (1992); also see Flannery (1995*a, b*) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Dobsonia moluccensis (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830). In d'Urville, Voy...de Astrolabe, Zool., 1(L'Homme, Mamm. Oiseaux):86.

COMMON NAME: Moluccan Naked-backed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Maluku (Moluccas), Amboina Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Molucca Isls including Bacan, Buru and Seram; Banda Isls, Aru Isls, Waigeo (West Papua, Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: *moluccensis* species group. Does not include *pannietensis*; see Bergmans (1979). Koopman (1979, 1982) included *magna* and *anderseni* in *moluccensis*, but see Bergmans and Sarbini (1985) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Dobsonia pannietensis (De Vis, 1905). Ann. Queensl. Mus., 6:36.

COMMON NAME: Panniet Naked-backed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Louisiade Arch., Panniet Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Louisiade Arch., D'Entrecasteaux Isls, and Trobriand Isls.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: **remota** Cabrera, 1920.

COMMENTS: *moluccensis* species group. Considered a subspecies of *moluccensis* by Laurie and Hill (1954), but apparently distinct; see Bergmans (1979) and Bonaccorso (1998). Includes *remota*; see Koopman (1982). A record of *remota* from Bougainville Isl is based on a misidentified *inermis* (see Bergmans, 1979).

Dobsonia peronii (E. Geoffroy, 1810). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 15:104.

COMMON NAME: Western Naked-backed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Lesser Sunda Isls, Timor.

DISTRIBUTION: Bali, Nusa Penida, Lombok, Moyo, Sangeang, Komodo, Sumbawa, Rinca, Flores, Lembata, Pantar, Alor, Wetar, Babar, Timor, Sematu, Roti, Savu, and Sumba Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Indeterminate. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (A1c).

SYNONYMS: *desmarestii* Burnett, 1829 (nomen nudum); *paliatus* Geoffroy, 1810); *sumbanus* K. Andersen, 1909; **grandis** Bergmans, 1978.

COMMENTS: *peronii* species group. Reviewed by Bergmans (1978) and Kitchener et al. (1997*a*). Sometimes spelled *peroni* (e.g., Andersen, 1912; Koopman, 1993).

Dobsonia praedatrix K. Andersen, 1909. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 4:532.

COMMON NAME: New Britain Naked-backed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Arch., "Duke of York group".

DISTRIBUTION: Bismarck Arch. (Papua New Guinea).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *viridis* species group; see discussion in Bergmans (1978) and Hill (1983). See also Flannery (1995b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Dobsonia viridis (Heude, 1896). Mem. Hist. Nat. Emp. Chin., 3:176.

COMMON NAME: Greenish Naked-backed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Maluku (Moluccas), Kai Isls.

DISTRIBUTION: C and S Moluccas including Seram, Ambon, and Buru; Banda, and Kai Isls (Indonesia). A closely related but undescribed species occurs in the Tanimbar Isls (K. Helgen, pers. comm.).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *umbrosa* Thomas, 1910.

COMMENTS: *viridis* species group. Does not include *chapmani*; see Bergmans (1978). Does not include *crenulata*; see Bergmans and Rozendaal (1988). See also Hill (1983) and Flannery (1995b).

Dyacopterus K. Andersen, 1912. Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 1:651.

TYPE SPECIES: *Cynopterus spadiceus* Thomas, 1890.

Dyacopterus brooksi Thomas, 1920. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 5:284.

COMMON NAME: Brooks's Dyak Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sumatra, ca. 100 mi. (150 km) N of Bencoolen, upper Ketuan River, Lebang Tandai.

DISTRIBUTION: Sumatra; possibly Luzon and Mindanao (Philippines).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data as *D. spadiceus brooksi*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *spadiceus* (Koopman, 1993, 1994), but see Peterson (1969) and Corbet and Hill (1992).

Dyacopterus spadiceus (Thomas, 1890). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 5:235.

COMMON NAME: Dyak Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, N Borneo, Sarawak, Baram.

DISTRIBUTION: NW Borneo including Bunei, Luzon and Mindanao (Philippines), Malaya, possibly S Thailand.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Rare. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Does not include *brooksi*; see Peterson (1969) and Corbet and Hill (1992).

Eidolon Rafinesque, 1815. Analyse de la Nature, p. 54.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio vampirus helvus* Kerr, 1792.

SYNONYMS: *Leiponyx* Jentink, 1881; *Liponyx* Forbes, 1882; *Pterocyon* Peters, 1861.

COMMENTS: Revised by Bergmans (1990).

Eidolon dupreanum (Pollen, 1866 In Schlegel and Pollen, 1866). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866:419.

COMMON NAME: Malagasy Straw-colored Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar, Nossi Bé.

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: See comments under *helvum*. Reviewed by Bergmans (1990) and Peterson et al. (1995).

Eidolon helvum (Kerr, 1792). In Linnaeus, Anim. Kingdom, 1(1):xvii, 91.

COMMON NAME: African Straw-colored Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Senegal (restricted by K. Andersen, 1907).

DISTRIBUTION: Mauritania, Senegal, and Gambia to Ethiopia to South Africa; SW Arabia and Oman; islands in the Gulf of Guinea and off E Africa.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *buettikoferi* Jentink, 1881; *leucomelas* Fitzinger, 1866; *mollipilosus* H. Allen, 1862; *paleaceus* Peters, 1862; *palmarum* Heuglin, 1877; *stramineus* E. Geoffroy, 1803; ***annobonensis*** Juste, Ibáñez, and Machordom, 2000; ***sabaeum*** K. Andersen, 1907.

COMMENTS: Includes *sabaeum*, see Hayman and Hill (1971), Bergmans (1990), and Harrison and Bates (1991). Does not include *dupreanum*; see Bergmans (1990) and Peterson et al. (1995), but also see Hayman and Hill (1971). See DeFrees and Wilson (1988), but note that they included *dupreanum* in *helvum*. African forms reviewed in part by Juste et al. (2000); Palearctic forms reviewed by Horáček et al. (2000). Distribution mapped by Taylor (2000) and Cotterill (2001e). The taxonomic status of populations in the Air Mountains of Niger is unclear.

Eonycteris Dobson, 1873. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, p. 148.

TYPE SPECIES: *Macroglossus spelaeus* Dobson, 1871.

SYNONYMS: *Callinycteris* Jentink, 1889.

Eonycteris major K. Andersen, 1910. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 6:625.

COMMON NAME: Greater Dawn Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, N Borneo, Sarawak, Mt. Dulit.

DISTRIBUTION: Borneo, Mentawai Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Apparently does not include *robusta* and *longicauda*; see Heaney et al. (1987, 1998). Corbet and Hill (1992) suggested that the Mentawai Isls record may have been based on a large example of *spelaea*, but it appears that this material may actually represent an undescribed subspecies (K. Helgen, pers. comm.).

Eonycteris robusta Miller, 1913. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 26:73-74.

COMMON NAME: Phillipine Dawn Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Phillipines, Luzon Isl, Rizal Prov., Montalban Caves.

DISTRIBUTION: Phillipines except Palawan region.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Rare as *E. major robusta*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

SYNONYMS: *longicauda* Taylor, 1934.

COMMENTS: Often included in *major* following Tate (1942b), but apparently distinct; see Heaney et al. (1987, 1998).

Eonycteris spelaea (Dobson, 1871). Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, p. 105, 106.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Dawn Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burma, Tenasserim, Moulmein, Farm Caves.

DISTRIBUTION: India, Burma, Nepal, S China, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, W Malaysia, Borneo; Sula Isls, N Moluccas, Sumatra, Java, Sumba, Timor and Sulawesi (Indonesia); Philippines; Andaman Isls (India).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *glandifera* Lawrence, 1939; *rosenbergii* Jentink, 1889; *bernsteini* Tate, 1942; *winnyae* Maharadatunkamsi and Kitchener, 1997.

COMMENTS: Includes *rosenbergii*; see Bergmans and Rozendaal (1988). Reviewed in part by Hill (1983), Flannery (1995b), Bates and Harrison (1997), Maharadatunkamsi and Kitchener (1997), and Maharadatunkamsi et al. (2003).

Epomophorus Bennett, 1836. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1835:149 [1836].

TYPE SPECIES: *Pteropus gambianus* Ogilby, 1835.

COMMENTS: Revised by Bergmans (1988), who transferred *Micropteropus grandis* to this genus. Key to this genus was presented in Boulay and Robbins (1989) and Claessen and De Vree (1991). Species groups follow Koopman (1994) with some modifications.

Epomophorus angolensis Gray, 1870. Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs, Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., p. 125.

COMMON NAME: Angolan Epauletted Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Angola, Benguela.

DISTRIBUTION: W Angola, NW Namibia.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Rare. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *gambianus* species group. Distribution mapped by Taylor (2000).

Epomophorus crypturus Peters, 1852. Naturwiss. Reise nach Mossambique, Säug., p. 26.

COMMON NAME: Peters's Epauletted Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mozambique, Tete.

DISTRIBUTION: Zambia, Tanzania, SE Dem. Rep. Congo, Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened as *Epomophorus gambianus crypturus*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

COMMENTS: Often included in *gambianus* (e.g., Bergmans, 1988, 1997), but see Claessen and De Vree (1990). Genetic studies and more collecting in the gap between the ranges of *crypturus* and *gambianus* may be necessary to more completely resolve the relationship of these taxa.

Epomophorus gambianus (Ogilby, 1835). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1835:100.

COMMON NAME: Gambian Epauletted Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Gambia, Banjul (restricted by Kock et al., 2002).

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal and Gambia to Central African Republic, east to Sudan, Ethiopia, S to Malawi and Botswana.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *epomophorus* Bennett, 1836; *guineensis* Bocage, 1898; *macrocephalus* Ogilby, 1835; *megacephalus* Swainson, 1835; *reii* Aellen, 1950; *whitei* Bennett, 1836; *zechi* Matschie, 1899; *pousarguesi* Trouessart, 1904.

COMMENTS: *gambianus* species group. Does not include *crypturus* and *angolensis*; see Claessen and De Vree (1990). See Boulay and Robbins (1989), but note that they included *crypturus* and *angolensis* in *gambianus*.

Epomophorus grandis (Sanborn, 1950). Publ. Cult. Comp. Diamantes Angola, 10:55.

COMMON NAME: Sanborn's Epauletted Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Angola, Lunda, Dundo.

DISTRIBUTION: N Angola, S Dem. Rep. Congo.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Rare: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: *grandis* species group. Transferred from *Micropteropus* to *Epomophorus* by Bergmans (1988).

Epomophorus labiatus (Temminck, 1837). Monogr. Mamm., 2:83.

COMMON NAME: Little Epauletted Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sudan, Blue Nile Prov., Sennar.

DISTRIBUTION: Saudi Arabia; Nigeria to Ethiopia and Djibouti, south to Republic of Congo and Malawi. Senegal records are probably erroneous (see Bergmans, 1988).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *anurus* Heuglin, 1864; *doriae* Matscheie, 1899; *schoensis* Rüppell, 1842; *schovanus* Heuglin, 1877.

COMMENTS: *gambianus* species group. Includes *anurus*; see Kock (1969a), Bergmans (1988, 1997), and Claessen and De Vree (1991). Koopman (1994) recognized two subspecies (*labiatus* and *anurus*), but this arrangement does not appear justified given the morphometric data presented by Claessen and De Vree (1991), who did not recognize subspecies. Apparently does not include *minor* contra Claessen and De Vree (1991), see discussion in Bergmans (1988, 1997). Middle Eastern forms reviewed by Horáček et al. (2000).

Epomophorus minimus Claessen and De Vree, 1991. Senckenberg. Biol., 71:216.

COMMON NAME: Least Epauletted Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ethiopia, Shewa, Bahadu.

DISTRIBUTION: Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

STATUS: Described after completion of IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992); IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: *gambianus* species group. Included in *minor* by Bergmans (1988), but see Claessen and De Vree (1991).

Epomophorus minor Dobson, 1880. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1879:715 [1880].

COMMON NAME: Minor Epauletted Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Zanzibar.

DISTRIBUTION: Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Kenya, Rwanda, SE Dem. Rep. Congo, Zambia, Tanzania, Zanzibar, Uganda, Malawi.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

COMMENTS: *gambianus* species group. Included in *labiatus* by some authors (e.g., Claessen and De Vree, 1991), but see Bergmans (1988, 1997).

Epomophorus wahlbergi (Sundevall, 1846). Ofv. Kongl. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Forhandl. Stockholm, 3(4):118.

COMMON NAME: Wahlberg's Epauletted Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Natal, near Durban.

DISTRIBUTION: Cameroon to Sudan and Somalia, south to Malawi, Angola, and South Africa; Pemba and Zanzibar Isls. A Liberian record is probably erroneous (Koopman, 1993), and Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea records are of uncertain validity (Bergmans, 1988).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *haldemani* Hallowell, 1846; *neumanni* Matschie, 1899; *stuhmanni* Matschie, 1899; *unicolor* Gray, 1870; *zenkeri* Matschie, 1899.

COMMENTS: *wahlbergi* species group. Revised by Bergmans (1988), and reviewed in part by Volpers and Kumirai (1996); also see Acharya (1992). For an updated distribution map see Taylor (2000). Some authors have recognized *haldemani* as a distinct subspecies, but this arrangement does not seem to be justified, see discussion in Bergmans (1988).

Epomops Gray, 1870. Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs, Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., p. 126.

TYPE SPECIES: *Epomophorus franqueti* Tomes, 1860.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Bergmans (1989).

Epomops buettikoferi (Matschie, 1899). Megachiroptera Berlin Mus., p. 45.

COMMON NAME: Büttikofer's Epauletted Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Liberia, Junk River, Schlieffelinsville.

DISTRIBUTION: Guinea to Nigeria.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Vulnerable; IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (A2c).

Epomops dobsonii (Bocage, 1889). J. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, ser. 2, 1:1.

COMMON NAME: Dobson's Epauletted Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Angola, Benguela, Quindumbo.

DISTRIBUTION: Angola to Rwanda, Tanzania, Malawi, and N Botswana.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Neotype designated by Bergmans (1989). Distribution mapped by Taylor (2000). This name has sometimes been spelled *dobsoni* (e.g., Koopman, 1993) but the original spelling is with a double "l".

Epomops franqueti (Tomes, 1860). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1860:54.

COMMON NAME: Franquet's Epauletted Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Gabon.

DISTRIBUTION: Côte d'Ivoire to Sudan, Uganda, NW Tanzania, N Zambia, and Angola. Previous reports of this species from Guinea are in error (J. Fahr, pers. comm.).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *comptus* H. Allen, 1861; *strepitans* K. Andersen, 1910.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Bergmans (1989). No subspecies are presently recognized.

Haplonycteris Lawrence, 1939. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 86:31.

TYPE SPECIES: *Haplonycteris fischeri* Lawrence, 1939.

Haplonycteris fischeri Lawrence, 1939. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 86:33.

COMMON NAME: Philippine Pygmy Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Mindoro, Mt. Halcon.

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines except Palawan region.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Vulnerable; IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (A1c).

COMMENTS: Genetic variation discussed by Peterson and Heaney (1993); a new species from Sibuyan Isl is currently being described (Heaney et al., 1998).

Harpyionycteris Thomas, 1896. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 18:243.

TYPE SPECIES: *Harpyionycteris whiteheadi* Thomas, 1896.

Harpyionycteris celebensis Miller and Hollister, 1921. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34:99.

COMMON NAME: Sulawesi Harpy Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sulawesi, middle Sulawesi, Gimpoe.

DISTRIBUTION: Sulawesi.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data as *H. whiteheadi celebensis*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

COMMENTS: Considered a subspecies of *whiteheadi* by Laurie and Hill (1954) and Koopman (1994), but as a separate species by Peterson and Fenton (1970). Hill (1983), Bergmans and Rozendaal (1988), and Corbet and Hill (1992) retained *celebensis* as a separate species with some reservations.

Harpyionycteris whiteheadi Thomas, 1896. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 18:244.

COMMON NAME: Harpy Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Mindoro Isl, 5,000 ft. (1,524 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines except Palawan region.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: ***negrosensis*** Peterson and Fenton, 1970.

COMMENTS: Does not include *celebensis*; see comments under that species.

Hypsignathus H. Allen, 1861. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., p. 156.

TYPE SPECIES: *Hypsignathus monstrosus* H. Allen, 1861.

SYNONYMS: *Sphyrocephalus* A. Murray, 1862; *Zygaenocephalus* A. Murray, 1862.

COMMENTS: Revised by Bergmans (1989).

Hypsignathus monstrosus H. Allen, 1861. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., p. 157.

COMMON NAME: Hammer-headed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Gabon.

DISTRIBUTION: Sierra Leone to W Kenya, south to Zambia and Angola; Bioko (Equatorial Guinea). Records from Gambia and Ethiopia are doubtful.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *labrosus* Murray, 1862; *macrocephalus* Peters, 1876.

COMMENTS: See Langevin and Barclay (1990).

Latidens Thonglongya, 1972. J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 69:151.

TYPE SPECIES: *Latidens salimalii* Thonglongya, 1972.

Latidens salimalii Thonglongya, 1972. J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 69:153.

COMMON NAME: Salim Ali's Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Madras, Madurai Dist., High Wavy Mtns, 2,500 ft. (762 m).

DISTRIBUTION: S India.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Rare: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Critically Endangered (B1+2c, D).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Lissonycteris K. Andersen, 1912. Catalogue Chir. Brit. Mus. I. Megachiroptera, 23:814.

TYPE SPECIES: *Cynopterus angolensis* Bocage, 1898.

COMMENTS: Originally named as a subgenus of *Rousettus*. Often considered a junior synonym of either *Rousettus* (see Koopman, 1975) or *Myonycteris* (see Peterson et al., 1995), but Juste et al. (1997) showed that *Lissonycteris* is distinct from the latter genera. Bergmans (1997) also treated *Lissonycteris* as distinct, although he noted that it appears very closely related to *Myonycteris* (a conclusion confirmed by Juste et al., 1997).

Lissonycteris angolensis (Bocage, 1898). J. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, ser. 2, 5:133.

COMMON NAME: Angolan Soft-furred Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Angola, Quibula, Cahata, Pungo Andongo.

DISTRIBUTION: Gambia, Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Sudan, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko only), Republic of Congo, Dem. Rep. Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened as *Rousettus (Lissonycteris) angolensis*. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc) as *Rousettus angolensis*.

SYNONYMS: *crypticola* Cabrera, 1920; ***goliath*** Bergmans, 1997; ***petraea*** Bergmans, 1997; ***ruwenzorii*** Eisentraut, 1965; ***smithii*** Thomas, 1908.

COMMENTS: Some authors have split this complex into more than one species: *smithii* was recognized as distinct by Peterson et al. (1995) and Cotterill (2001e), and *goliath* and *petraea* were also treated as distinct species by Cotterill (2001e). However, the most recent comprehensive revision of this complex is that of Bergmans (1997), who treated these taxa and *ruwenzorii* as subspecies of *angolensis*. Ongoing work by Kock et al. (2002) and J. Fahr (pers. comm.) supports Bergmans (1997) treatment of *smithii* as a subspecies of *angolensis*; the status of *goliath*, *petraea*, and *ruwenzorii* remains unclear. Pending further study, which should include molecular comparisons, I have chosen to follow Bergmans (1997) although it seems likely that more than one species may be present in this complex.

Macroglossus F. Cuvier, 1824. Dentes des Mammifères, p. 248.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pteropus minimus* E. Geoffroy, 1810.

SYNONYMS: *Carponycteris* Lydekker, 1891; *Kiodotus* Blyth, 1840; *Odontonycteris* Jentink, 1902; *Rhynchocyon* Gistel, 1848 (not *Rhynchocyon* Peters, 1847, a macroselidid).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Hill (1983).

Macroglossus minimus (E. Geoffroy, 1810). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 15:97.

COMMON NAME: Dagger-toothed Long-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java.

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand to Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Isls, and N Australia. This species has also been reported from Cambodia but there are no vouchered records; see Hendrichsen et al. (2001a).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *horsfieldi* Lesson, 1827; *kiodotes* Lesson, 1827; *rostratus* Horsfield, 1822; ***booensis*** Kompanje and Moeliker, 2001; ***lagochilus*** Matschie, 1899; *fructivorus* Taylor, 1934; *meyeri* Jentink, 1902; ***nanus*** Matschie, 1899; *microtus* K. Andersen, 1911; *novaeguineae* Matschie, 1899 (nomen nudum); *pygmaeus* K. Andersen, 1911.

COMMENTS: Includes *lagochilus*; see Hill (1983). Includes *fructivorus*; see Heaney and Rabor (1982). See Bergmans (2001) and Kompanje and Moeliker (2001) for a review of subspecies limits, some of which are unclear. Also see Flannery (1995a, b), and Bonaccorso (1998).

Macroglossus sobrinus K. Andersen, 1911. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 3:641, 642.

COMMON NAME: Greater Long-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Perak, Gunong Igari (= Mt Igari), 2,000 ft. (610 m).

DISTRIBUTION: NE India, Burma, C and S Thailand, S Laos, Vietnam, Sumatra, Java, Bali, and Sipora, Siberut, and Mentawai Isls (Indonesia). Reports of this species from Cambodia cannot be confirmed (Kock, 2000).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: ***fraternus*** Chasen and Kloss, 1928.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997); also see Bergmans (2001).

Megaerops Peters, 1865. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865:256.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pachysoma ecaudatum* Temminck, 1837.

SYNONYMS: *Megaera* Temminck, 1841 (not *Megaera* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, an insect, and *Megaera* Wagler, 1830, a reptile).

Megaerops ecaudatus (Temminck, 1837). Monogr. Mamm., 2:94.

COMMON NAME: Temminck's Tailless Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, W Sumatra, Padang.

DISTRIBUTION: Borneo, Sumatra, W Malaysia, Thailand, perhaps Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Some records of this species from India, Thailand, and Vietnam (Hill, 1983; Van Peenen et al., 1969) are referable to *niphanae*; see Corbet and Hill (1992). Reviewed by Maharandakamsi and Maryanto (2002).

Megaerops kusnotoi Hill and Boeady, 1978. Mammalia, 42:427.

COMMON NAME: Javan Tailless Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, W Java, S Sukabumi, Lengkong, Hanjuang Ciletuh, 700 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Java, Bali, Lombok.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Rare. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Maharandatumkamsi and Maryanto (2002).

Megaerops niphanae Yenbutra and Felten, 1983. Senckenberg. Biol., 64:2.

COMMON NAME: Ratanaworabhan's Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Thailand, Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Amphoe Pak Thong Chai, Sakaerat Environmental Research Station.

DISTRIBUTION: NE India, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Megaerops wetmorei Taylor, 1934. Monogr. Bur. Sci. Manila, p. 191.

COMMON NAME: White-collared Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Mindanao Isl, Cotabato near Tatayan.

DISTRIBUTION: Minanao Isl (Philippines), Borneo, W Malaysia, Sumatra.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *albicollis* Francis, 1989.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Maharandatumkamsi and Maryanto (2002).

Megaloglossus Pagenstecher, 1885. Zool. Anz., 8:245.

TYPE SPECIES: *Megaloglossus woermanni* Pagenstecher, 1885.

SYNONYMS: *Trygenycteris* Lydekker, 1891.

Megaloglossus woermanni Pagenstecher, 1885. Zool. Anz., 8:245.

COMMON NAME: Woermann's Long-tongued Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Gabon, Sibange farm.

DISTRIBUTION: Guinea Bissau, Guinea, and Sierra Leone to Dem. Rep. Congo and Uganda, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko, Mbini), Gabon, Republic of Congo, and N Angola.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *prigoginei* Hayman, 1966.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Bergmans and van Bree (1972) and Bergmans (1997).

Melonycteris Dobson, 1877. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877:119.

TYPE SPECIES: *Melonycteris melanops* Dobson, 1877.

SYNONYMS: *Nesonycteris* Thomas, 1887.

COMMENTS: Includes *Nesonycteris*; see Phillips (1968) and Flannery (1993). Revised by Flannery (1993). Two subgenera are presently recognized, *Melonycteris* and *Nesonycteris*.

Melonycteris fardoulisi Flannery, 1993. Rec. Aust. Mus., 45:68.

COMMON NAME: Fardoulis's Blossom Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls., Makira (= San Cristobal Isl.), Sesena.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (A2c).

DISTRIBUTION: S and E Solomon Isls.

SYNONYMS: *maccoyi* Flannery, 1993; *mengermani* Flannery, 1993; *schouteni* Flannery, 1993.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Nesonycteris*. See Flannery (1993, 1995b).

Melonycteris melanops Dobson, 1877. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877:119.

COMMON NAME: Black-bellied Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Given by Andersen (1912:790) as "New Ireland, coast adjacent to Duke of York Isl." (Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Arch.).

DISTRIBUTION: Bismarck Arch.; a New Guinea record is highly questionable (Flannery, 1993).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *alboscapulatus* Ramsay, 1877.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Melonycteris*. Reviewed by Flannery (1993); also see Flannery (1995b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Melonycteris woodfordi (Thomas, 1887). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, 19:147.

COMMON NAME: Woodford's Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, Western Province, Alu Isl (near Shortland Isl)

DISTRIBUTION: Bougainville and Buka Isls (Papua New Guinea), N and W Solomon Isls.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened as *M. woodfordi*, No Data: Limited Distribution as *M. aurantius*. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc) as *M. woodfordi*; Vulnerable (A2c, D2) as *M. aurantius*.

SYNONYMS: *aurantius* Phillips, 1966.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Nesonycteris*. Includes *aurantius*; see Flannery (1993). Also see Flannery (1995b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Micropteropus Matschie, 1899. Megachiroptera Berlin Mus., p. 36, 57.

TYPE SPECIES: *Epomophorus pusillus* Peters, 1868.

COMMENTS: Revised by Bergmans (1989), who transferred *grandis* from this genus to *Epomophorus*.

Micropteropus intermedius Hayman, 1963. Publ. Cult. Comp. Diamantes Angola, 66:100.

COMMON NAME: Hayman's Lesser Epauletted Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Angola, Lunda, Dundo.

DISTRIBUTION: N Angola, SE Dem. Rep. Congo.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Rare. IUCN 2003 – Data Deficient.

Micropteropus pusillus (Peters, 1868). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:870 [1868].

COMMON NAME: Peters's Lesser Epauletted Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nigeria, Yoruba (see Bergmans [1989] and Kock et al. [2002]).

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal and Gambia east to Ethiopia and Sudan; south to Angola, Zambia, Burundi, and Tanzania.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: See Owen-Ashley and Wilson (1998). For discussion of publication date, see Kock et al. (2002).

Myonycteris Matschie, 1899. Megachiroptera Berlin Mus., p. 61, 63.

TYPE SPECIES: *Cynonycteris torquata* Dobson, 1878.

SYNONYMS: *Phygetis* K. Andersen, 1912; *Phylletis* Juste and Ibáñez, 1993.

COMMENTS: Revised by Bergmans (1976, 1997). Two subgenera are presently recognized, *Myonycteris* and *Phygetis*, following Koopman (1994).

Myonycteris brachycephala (Bocage, 1889). J. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, ser. 2, 1:198.

COMMON NAME: São Tomé Collared Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: São Tomé and Príncipe, São Tomé Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: São Tomé Isl (Gulf of Guinea).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Vulnerable: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Endangered (B1+2c).

SYNONYMS: *brachycephalus* Seabra, 1898; *collaris* Andersen, 1907 (in part: the São Tomé specimen).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Phygetis*. Reviewed by Bergmans (1997).

Myonycteris relicta Bergmans, 1980. Zool. Meded. Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, 14:126.

COMMON NAME: Bergmans's Collared Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kenya, Coast Prov., Shimba Hills, Lukore area, Mukanda River.

DISTRIBUTION: Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe along border with Mozambique.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Vulnerable: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Myonycteris*. Reviewed by Bergmans (1997). Peterson et al. (1995) assigned this species to *Rousettus*.

Myonycteris torquata (Dobson, 1878). Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., p. 71, 76.

COMMON NAME: Little Collared Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: N Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: Guinea and Sierra Leone to Uganda, south to Angola and NW Zambia; Bioko (Equatorial Guinea).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *collaris* Andersen, 1907; *leptodon* Andersen, 1908; *wroughtoni* Andersen, 1908.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Myonycteris*. Includes *leptodon* and *wroughtoni*; see Hayman and Hill (1971), Peterson et al. (1995), and Bergmans (1976, 1997). Koopman (1994) recognized *torquata*, *leptodon*, and *wroughtoni* as subspecies, but see Bergmans (1997).

Nanonycteris Matschie, 1899. Megachiroptera Berlin Mus., p. 36, 58.

TYPE SPECIES: *Epomophorus veldkampii* Jentink, 1888.

COMMENTS: Revised by Bergmans (1989).

Nanonycteris veldkampii (Jentink, 1888). Notes Leyden Mus., 10:51.

COMMON NAME: Veldkamp's Dwarf Epauletted Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Liberia, Fisherman Lake, Buluma.

DISTRIBUTION: Guinea to Central African Republic.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Sometimes misspelled *veldkampii*, but the original spelling is *veldkampii*.

Neopteryx Hayman, 1946. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 11, 12:569.

TYPE SPECIES: *Neopteryx frosti* Hayman, 1946.

SYNONYMS: *Neoptryx* Van der Zon, 1979.

Neopteryx frosti Hayman, 1946. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 11, 12:571.

COMMON NAME: Small-toothed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, W Sulawesi, Tamalanti, 3,300 ft. (1,006 m).

DISTRIBUTION: W and N Sulawesi.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Rare: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (A2cd).

COMMENTS: Known from only 7 specimens; see Bergmans and Rozendaal (1988) and Bergmans (2001).

Notopteris Gray, 1859. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1859:36.

TYPE SPECIES: *Notopteris macdonaldi* Gray, 1859.

Notopteris macdonaldi Gray, 1859. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1859:38.

COMMON NAME: Fijian Long-tailed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Fiji Isls, Viti Levu.

DISTRIBUTION: Vanuatu (= New Hebrides), Fiji Isls. A record from the Caroline Isls is probably incorrect (K. Helgen, pers. comm.).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) and IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (A2d).

COMMENTS: Apparently does not include *neocaledonica*, here considered a distinct species following Flannery (1995b).

Notopteris neocaledonica Trouessart, 1908. Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, 14:257.

COMMON NAME: New Caledonia Long-tailed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Caledonia, Nekliai Valley near Poya, Adio Caves.

DISTRIBUTION: New Caledonia.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution as *N. macdonaldi neocaledonica*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

COMMENTS: Included in *macdonaldi* by Sanborn and Nicholson (1950) and Hill (1983), but distinguished by non-overlapping measurements in most dimensions; see Sanborn and Nicholson (1950) and Flannery (1995b).

Nyctimene Borkhausen, 1797. Deutsche Fauna, 1:86.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio cephalotes* Pallas, 1767.

SYNONYMS: *Bdelygma* Matschie, 1899; *Cephalotes* E. Geoffroy, 1810; *Gelasinus* Temminck, 1837 (not *Gelasinus* Van der Hoeven, 1827, a crustacean); *Harpyia* Illiger, 1811 (not *Harypia* Ochseneimer, 1810, a lepidopteran); *Uronycteris* Gray, 1863.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Smith and Hood (1983) and Bergmans (2001). Bergmans (2001) proposed inclusion of *Paranyctimene* as a subgenus of *Nyctimene*, but I retain *Paranyctimene* as a distinct genus pending phylogenetic studies of relationships of these taxa (see comments under *Paranyctimene*). Species groups follow Bergmans (2001).

Nyctimene aello (Thomas, 1900). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 5:216.

COMMON NAME: Broad-striped Tube-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Milne Bay Prov., Milne Bay.

DISTRIBUTION: Mainland West Papua and Papua New Guinea; Kairiru and Admosin Isls (Papua New Guinea); Misool and Salawati Isl (West Papua).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Rare as *N. aello*, No Data) – No Data: Limited Distribution as *N. celaeno*. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt) as *N. aello*; Vulnerable (B1+2c) as *N. celaeno*.

SYNONYMS: *celaeno* Thomas, 1922.

COMMENTS: *aello* species group. Includes *celaeno*, see Flannery (1995a, b) and Bergmans (2001). Also see Bonaccorso (1998).

Nyctimene albiventer (Gray, 1863). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1862:262 [1863].

COMMON NAME: Common Tube-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Maluku, Morotai Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea, Molucca Isls.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: ***papuanus*** K. Andersen, 1910.

COMMENTS: *albiventer* species group. Does not include *draconilla*; see Hill (1983). Does not include *bougainville*, which Smith and Hood (1983) placed in *vizcaccia*. Includes *papuanus*, see Kitchener et al. (1995c). Peterson (1991) treated *papuanus* as a distinct species but provided no comparisons with *albiventer*. Does not include *keasti*; see Kitchener et al. (1995c). Also see Flannery (1995a, b). Aru Isl population has not been allocated to subspecies; see Kitchener et al. (1995c). Reviewed by Bergmans (2001).

Nyctimene cephalotes (Pallas, 1767). Spicil. Zool., 3:10.

COMMON NAME: Pallas's Tube-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Maluku, Ambon Isl; see Andersen (1912) for discussion.

DISTRIBUTION: Indonesia: Sulawesi, Sula Isls; Seram, Boano, Ambon, and Buru Isls (Molucca Isls); extreme S New Guinea and Moa Isl (Australia). Records reported from Timor probably represent *keasti*; see Kitchener et al. (1995c). A record from Numfor Isl (off N coast New Guinea) represents an undescribed species, and another undescribed species occurs in the Sangihe Isls (K. Helgen, pers. comm.).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *melinus* Kerr, 1792; *pallasi* E. Geoffroy, 1810; ***aplini*** Kitchener, 1995 (in Kitchener et al., 1995c).

COMMENTS: *cephalotes* species group. Does not include *vizcaccia*; see Smith and Hood (1983). Revised by Kitchener et al. (1995c). Also see Heaney and Peterson (1984), Flannery (1995b), Bonaccorso (1998), Bergmans (2001), and Kompanje and Moeliker (2001).

Nyctimene certans K. Andersen, 1912. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 8:95.

COMMON NAME: Mountain Tube-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Guinea, West Papua, Mount Goliath.

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Rare as *N. cyclotis certans*. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *cyclotis* species group. Formerly included in *cyclotis* but see Peterson (1991) and Flannery (1995a). Also see Bonaccorso (1998), who included *certans* in *cyclotis*. The relationship between these forms remains unclear and they may be conspecific (K. Helgen, pers. comm.).

Nyctimene cyclotis K. Andersen, 1910. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 6:623.

COMMON NAME: Round-eared Tube-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, West Papua, Manokwari Div., Arfak Mtns.

DISTRIBUTION: Arfak Mtns. (New Guinea). Specimens from Mansuar Isl. (West Papua, Indonesia) may also represent *cyclotis* (Meinig, 2002). Specimens from New Britain formerly assigned to this species apparently represent *vizcaccia* (Bonaccorso, 1998).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *cyclotis* species group. Apparently does not include *certans*; see Peterson (1991) and Flannery (1995a, b), though also see Bonaccorso (1998) and comments under *certans*.

Nyctimene draconilla Thomas, 1922. Nova Guinea, 13:725.

COMMON NAME: Dragon Tube-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, West Papua, Southern Div., Lorentz River, Bivak Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Rare. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: *albiventer* species group. Considered a subspecies of *albiventer* by Laurie and Hill (1954), but see Hill (1983), Koopman (1982), Flannery (1995a), and Bonaccorso (1998), all of whom treated it as distinct, though with some reservations. Bergmans (2001) questioned the validity of this species but did not revise it.

Nyctimene keasti Kitchener, 1993 (*in* Kitchener, Packer, and Maryanto). Rec. West. Aust. Mus., 16:408.

COMMON NAME: Keast's Tube-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Maluku, Pulau Dullah (closely associated with Pulau Kai Kecil), 12 km N Tual, near Taman Anggrek, 5°38'S, 132°44'E, sea level.

DISTRIBUTION: Babar, Tanimbar, and Kai Isls (Molucca Isls, Indonesia); probably Timor and Flores (K. Helgen, pers. comm.).

STATUS: Described after completion of IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992); IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

SYNONYMS: ***babari*** Bergmans, 2001; ***tozeri*** Kitchener, 1995 (*in* Kitchener et al., 1995c).

COMMENTS: *cephalotes* species group. Originally described as a subspecies of *albiventer*, but recognized as a distinct species by Kitchener et al. (1995c) and Bergmans (2001). Revised by Bergmans (2001).

Nyctimene major (Dobson, 1877). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877:117.

COMMON NAME: Island Tube-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Arch., Duke of York Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: D'Entrecasteaux Isls, Trobriand Isls, Bismarck and Louisiade Archs. (Papua New Guinea), Solomon Isls, and small islands off the north coast of New Guinea. A New Guinea mainland record is almost certainly erroneous; see Koopman (1979).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: ***geminus*** K. Andersen, 1910; ***lullulae*** Thomas, 1904; ***scitulus*** K. Andersen, 1910.

COMMENTS: *cephalotes* species group. Reviewed in part by Koopman (1979) and Hill (1983). See also Flannery (1995b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Nyctimene malaitensis Phillips, 1968. Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist., 16:822.

COMMON NAME: Malaita Tube-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, Malaita Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Malaita and Makira Isls (Solomon Isls).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: *albiventer* species group. Possibly a synonym of *vizcaccia*; see Flannery (1995b) but note that he used the name *bougainville* for the latter taxon.

Nyctimene masalai Smith and Hood, 1983. Occas. Pap. Mus. Texas Tech Univ., 81:1.

COMMON NAME: Demonic Tube-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, New Ireland, Ralum.

DISTRIBUTION: New Ireland (Bismarck Arch.).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: *albiventer* species group. Apparently included in *vizcaccia* by Bonaccorso (1998). Bergmans (2001) questioned the validity of this species but continued to list it as a separate taxon pending a revision. Treated as distinct by Emmons and Kinbag (2002).

Nyctimene minutus K. Andersen, 1910. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 6:622.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Tube-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, N Sulawesi, Minahassa, Tondano.

DISTRIBUTION: Sulawesi, C Moluccas.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (D2).

SYNONYMS: ***varius*** K. Andersen, 1910.

COMMENTS: *albiventer* species group. The status of *minutus* and *varius* is unclear, and is currently under review by K. Helgen (pers. comm.).

Nyctimene rabori Heaney and Peterson, 1984. Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, 7083.

COMMON NAME: Philippine Tube-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Negros Isl, Negros Oriental Prov., Sibulan Municipality, 6 km W of Dumaguete City, Balinsasayo, (9°21'N, 123°10'E), 835 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Negros, Cebu, and Sibuyan Isls (Philippines); Karakelang Isl (Talaud Isls, Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Endangered: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Critically Endangered (A2c).

COMMENTS: *cephalotes* species group. Corbet and Hill (1992) noted that *rabori* might be conspecific with *cephalotes*, but see Bergmans (2001).

Nyctimene robinsoni Thomas, 1904. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 14:196.

COMMON NAME: Queensland Tube-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Queensland, Cooktown.

DISTRIBUTION: E Queensland (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *tryoni* Longman, 1921.

COMMENTS: *cephalotes* species group. See Churchill (1998).

Nyctimene sanctacrucis Troughton, 1931. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 56:206.

COMMON NAME: Nendo Tube-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, Temotu Province, Santa Cruz Isls.

DISTRIBUTION: Santa Cruz Isls.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) and IUCN 2003 – Extinct.

COMMENTS: *cephalotes* species group. Known only from the holotype; see Flannery (1995b).

Nyctimene vizcaccia Thomas, 1914. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 13:436.

COMMON NAME: Umboi Tube-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Morobe Province, Umboi Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Bismarck Arch., Bougainville Isl, Solomon Isls (N of Malaita only).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: ***bougainville*** Troughton, 1936; *minor* Phillips, 1968.

COMMENTS: *albiventer* species group. Includes *bougainville*; see Smith and Hood (1983), but also see Flannery (1995b), who considered the latter to be a distinct species while treating *vizcaccia* as a synonym of *albiventer*. Includes *minor*, but see Peterson (1991). Formerly included in *cephalotes*, but see Smith and Hood (1983). Reviewed by Bergmans (2001); also see Bonaccorso (1998). May include *malaitensis*.

Otopteropus Kock, 1969. Senckenberg. Biol., 50:329.

TYPE SPECIES: *Otopteropus cartilagonodus* Kock, 1969.

SYNONYMS: *Otopterus* Sokolov, 1973 (lapsus, not *Otopterus* Lydekker, 1891).

Otopteropus cartilagonodus Kock, 1969. Senckenberg. Biol., 50:333.

COMMON NAME: Luzon Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Luzon, Mountain Prov., Sitio Pactil.

DISTRIBUTION: Luzon (Philippines).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Indeterminate. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (A2c).

Paranyctimene Tate, 1942. Am. Mus. Novit., 1204:1.

TYPE SPECIES: *Paranyctimene raptor* Tate, 1942.

COMMENTS: Revised by Bergmans (2001). Bergmans (2001) proposed that *Paranyctimene* be considered a subgenus of *Nyctimene*, but I retain *Paranyctimene* as a distinct genus pending studies of phylogenetic relationships of these taxa. Should *Paranyctimene* be shown to nest within a clade of *Nyctimene* species, I would support synonymizing these genera. However, I see little to be gained by this change if *Nyctimene* sensu stricto proves to be monophyletic with respect to *Paranyctimene* (and vice versa) given the long history of usage of these names. Electrophoretic data published by Donnellan et al. (1995) suggests that these taxa are indeed reciprocally monophyletic.

Paranyctimene raptor Tate, 1942. Am. Mus. Novit., 1204:1.

COMMON NAME: Unstriped Tube-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Western Province, Fly River, Oroville Camp. (ca. 4 mi. [6 km] below Elavala River mouth); (6°13'S, 141°7'E).

DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea; possibly Mainland West Papua and Salawati Isl (West Papua).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Rare. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Reviewed and rediagnosed by Bergmans (2001); also see Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998). Many of the published records of this species may represent *tenax*, see Bergmans (2001).

Paranyctimene tenax (Bergmans, 2001). Beaufortia, 51:146.

COMMON NAME: Steadfast Tube-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Morobe Province, 32 km SSW of Wau, upstream of Anadea, about 07°36'S, 146°37'E, 850 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Mainland Papua New Guinea and West Papua; Waigeo Isl (West Papua).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

SYNONYMS: *marculus* Bergmans, 2001.

COMMENTS: Originally placed in *Nyctimene* (subgenus *Paranyctimene*) by Bergmans (2001); see comments under those genera. Many published records referred to *raptor* may actually represent *tenax*, see Bergmans (2001).

Penthetor K. Andersen, 1912. Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., p. 665.

TYPE SPECIES: *Cynopterus (Ptenochirus) lucasi* Dobson, 1880.

Penthetor lucasi (Dobson, 1880). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, 6:163.

COMMON NAME: Lucas's Short-nosed Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, N Borneo, Sarawak.

DISTRIBUTION: W Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra, Riau Arch. (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

Plerotes K. Andersen, 1910. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 5:97.

TYPE SPECIES: *Epomophorus anchietae* Seabra, 1900.

COMMENTS: Revised by Bergmans (1989).

Plerotes anchietae (Seabra, 1900). J. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, ser. 2, 6:116.

COMMON NAME: Anchieta's Broad-faced Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Angola, Benguela, Galanga.

DISTRIBUTION: Angola, Zambia, S Dem. Rep. Congo, Malawi.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Rare. IUCN 2003 – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Kock et al. (1998). Sometimes misspelled *anchietai*, but see Kock et al. (1998).

Ptenochirus Peters, 1861. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1861:707.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pachysoma (Ptenochirus) jagori* Peters, 1861.

Ptenochirus jagori (Peters, 1861). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1861:707.

COMMON NAME: Greater Musky Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Luzon, Albay, Daraga.

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines except Palawan region.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Sometimes misspelled *jagorii* (e.g., Corbet and Hill, 1992).

Ptenochirus minor Yoshiyuki, 1979. Bull. Natl. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, Ser. A (Zool.), 5:75.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Musky Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Mindanao, Davao City Prov., Mt. Talomo, Baracatan.

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

Pteralopex Thomas, 1888. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 1:155.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pteralopex atrata* Thomas, 1888.

COMMENTS: Revised by Parnaby (2002b); also see Hill and Beckon (1978). For a key to species see Parnaby (2002b).

Pteralopex acrodonta Hill and Beckon, 1978. Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 34:68.

COMMON NAME: Fijian Monkey-faced Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Fiji Isls, Taveuni Isl, Des Voeux Peak, ca. 3,840 ft. (1,170 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Taveuni Isl (Fiji Isls).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Endangered: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Critically Endangered (A1c, B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Parnaby (2002b); also see Flannery (1995b).

Pteralopex anceps K. Andersen, 1909. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 3:266.

COMMON NAME: Bougainville Monkey-faced Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Bougainville Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Buka, Bougainville Isls (Papua New Guinea); Choiseul Isl and Isabel Isl (Solomon Isls).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Endangered: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Critically Endangered (A1c).

COMMENTS: Considered a subspecies of *atrata* by Phillips (1968), but clearly distinct; see Hill and Beckon (1978) Flannery (1991, 1995*b*), and Parnaby (2002*b*). See also Bonaccorso (1998).

Pteralopex atrata Thomas, 1888. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 1:155.

COMMON NAME: Guadalcanal Monkey-faced Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, Guadalcanal, Aola.

DISTRIBUTION: Guadalcanal (Solomon Isls). A specimen from Isabel Isl formerly referred to this species has been reidentified as *anceps* (see Parnaby, 2002*b*).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Endangered: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Critically Endangered (A1c).

COMMENTS: Does not include *anceps*; see Hill and Beckon (1978), Flannery (1991, 1995*b*), and Parnaby (2002*b*).

Pteralopex pulchra Flannery, 1991. Rec. Aust. Mus., 43:125.

COMMON NAME: Montane Monkey-faced Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, Guadalcanal, Mount Makarakomburu, 1,230 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Montane Guadalcanal (Solomon Isls).

STATUS: Described after completion of IUCN/SSC Old World Fruit Bat Action Plan (1992). IUCN 2003 – Critically Endangered (A1c).

COMMENTS: Known only from the holotype. See Flannery (1991, 1995*b*) and Parnaby (2002*b*).

Pteralopex taki Parnaby, 2002. Aust. Mammal., 23:146.

COMMON NAME: New Georgian Monkey-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, New Georgia Isl, Marovo Lagoon, 5 km N of Patutiva Village, Mt Javi, 8°31'S, 157°52'E, 50 m.

DISTRIBUTION: New Georgia Isl and Vangunu Isl (Solomon Isls). Apparently locally extinct on Kolombangara Isl.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not Evaluated as *Pteralopex* sp. nov., but Parnaby (2000*b*) recommended that this species be classified in the IUCN threat category of “Critically Endangered.”

COMMENTS: In addition to the original description by Parnaby (2002*b*), see Flannery (1995*b*), who discussed this species under its common name.

Pteropus Brisson, 1762. Regnum Animale, Ed. 2, pp. 13, 153.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio vampirus niger* Kerr, 1792, type species by designation under plenary powers of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

SYNONYMS: *Desmalopex* Miller, 1907; *Eunycteris* Gray, 1866; *Pselaphon* Gray, 1870 (not *Pselaphon* Herbst, 1792, a coleopteran); *Sericonycteris* Matschie, 1899; *Spectrum* Lacépède, 1799 (not *Spectrum* Scopoli, 1777, a lepidopteran).

COMMENTS: The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature ruled in favor of rejecting Brisson (1762), but conserved several of the generic names including *Pteropus* (ICZN

Opinion 1894, Bull. Zool. Nom. 55:64-71, March 1998). Formerly included *arquatus* and *leucotis* which were transferred to *Acerodon* by Musser et al. (1982a). Species groups follow Koopman (1994).

Pteropus admiralitatum Thomas, 1894. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 13:293.

COMMON NAME: Admiralty Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Arch., Admiralty Isls.

DISTRIBUTION: Solomon Isls; Admiralty Isls, New Britain, and Tabar Isls (Bismarck Arch.).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: **colonus** K. Andersen, 1908; **goweri** Tate, 1934; **solomonis** Thomas, 1904.

COMMENTS: *subniger* species group. Reviewed by Felten and Kock (1972); also see Flannery (1995b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Pteropus aldabrensis True, 1893. Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 16:533.

COMMON NAME: Aldabra Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Seychelles, Aldabra Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Vulnerable: Limited Distribution as *P. seychellensis aldabrensis*. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (D1+2).

COMMENTS: *niger* species group. Included in *seychellensis* by Hill (1971b), but see Bergmans (1990).

Pteropus alecto Temminck, 1837. Monogr. Mamm., 2:75.

COMMON NAME: Black Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, N Sulawesi, Menado.

DISTRIBUTION: Sulawesi, Saleyer Isl, Lombok, Bawean Isl, Kangean Isls, Sumba Isl, and Savu Isl (Indonesia); N and E Australia; S New Guinea.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *nicobaricus* Heude, 1897 (not Zelebor, 1869); **aterrimus** Matschie, 1899; *aterrimus* Temminck, 1846 (nomen nudum); *baveanus* Miller, 1906; **gouldi** Peters, 1867; **morio** K. Andersen, 1908.

COMMENTS: *alecto* species group. Includes *gouldi*; see Tate (1942b); also see Bergmans and Rozendaal (1988). The synonymy of *nicobaricus* with *alecto* is uncertain (Corbet and Hill, 1992). See Webb and Tideman (1995) for discussion of cases of hybridization with *poliocephalus* and possible hybridization with *conspicillatus*. Also see Flannery (1995a, b).

Pteropus anetianus Gray, 1870. Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs, Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., p. 101.

COMMON NAME: Vanuatu Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Vanuatu, Aneiteum (= Aneityum).

DISTRIBUTION: Vanuatu including Banks Isls.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Indeterminate. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *aorensis* Lawrence, 1945; *bakeri* Thomas, 1925; *banksiana* Sanborn, 1930; *eotinus* K. Andersen, 1913; *motalavae* Felten and Kock, 1972; *pastoris* Felten and Kock, 1972.

COMMENTS: *samoensis* species group. Includes *eotinus*, *bakeri*, and *banksiana*; see Felten and Kock (1972). Also see Flannery (1995b).

Pteropus aruensis Peters, 1867. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:330.

COMMON NAME: Aru Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Aru Isls.

DISTRIBUTION: Aru Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution as *Pteropus melanopogon aruensis*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed. This species has not been collected since the nineteenth century, and probably should be listed as Critically Endangered (K. Helgen, pers. comm.).

SYNONYMS: *fumigatus* Rosenberg, 1867; *rubiginosus* Rosenberg, 1867.

COMMENTS: *melanopogon* species group. Often listed as a subspecies of *melanopogon* following Laurie and Hill (1954), but see Bergmans (2001), who argued that *aruensis* should be considered distinct pending additional review of this complex.

Pteropus banakrisi Richards and Hall, 2002. Australian Zool. 32:60.

COMMON NAME: Torresian Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Torres Strait, Moa Isl, St. Pauls Mission.

DISTRIBUTION: Moa Isl (Australia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN 2003 – Not listed (new species).

COMMENTS: *alecto* species group. May be conspecific with *alecto* (K. Helgen, pers. comm.).

Pteropus brunneus Dobson, 1878. Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., p. 37.

COMMON NAME: Dusky Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Queensland, Percy Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from the type locality only.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Extinct? IUCN 2003 – Extinct.

COMMENTS: *subniger* species group. Known only from the holotype. It is not clear that this taxon represents a valid species, see Koopman (1984c).

Pteropus caniceps Gray, 1870. Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs, Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., p. 107.

COMMON NAME: North Moluccan Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Maluku, Halmahera, Batjan (= Batchian, Bacan).

DISTRIBUTION: Halmahera (Indonesia). Sula, Peleng, and Sangihe Isl records are erroneous, and a single Sulawesi record (obtained from a dealer) is dubious (Bergmans and Rozendaal, 1988; K. Helgen, pers. comm.; Koopman, 1993).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *affinis* Gray, 1871; *batchiana* Gray, 1871; *dobsoni* Andersen, 1908; *fuscus* Dobson, 1878 (not Geoffroy, 1803, Desmarest, 1803, or Blainville, 1840).

COMMENTS: *caniceps* species group. Includes *dobsoni*; see Laurie and Hill (1954). Also see Flannery (1995b).

Pteropus capistratus Peters, 1876. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1876:316.

COMMON NAME: Bismark Masked Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea. The type locality was initially given as New Ireland Isl., but this is clearly incorrect (see Flannery and White, 1991). The type locality is probably the Duke of York group or New Britain Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Bismarck Arch. (Papua New Guinea).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data as *P. temmincki capistratus*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

SYNONYMS: *ennisae* Flannery and White, 1991.

COMMENTS: Formerly regarded as a subspecies of *temmincki*, but apparently distinct; see Flannery (1995b). See also Flannery and White (1991) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Pteropus chrysoproctus Temminck, 1837. Monogr. Mamm., 2:67.

COMMON NAME: Moluccan Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Maluku, Ambon.

DISTRIBUTION: Ambon, Buru, Seram, and small islands east of Seram (Indonesia). A Sangihe Isl record is erroneous; see Bergmans and Rozendaal (1988).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *argentatus* Gray, 1843 (nomen nudum); *argentatus* Gray, 1844.

COMMENTS: *chrysoproctus* species group. See Flannery (1995b). Apparently includes *argentatus*, a taxon based on a badly damaged immature specimen thought to be from Ambon (K. Helgen, pers. comm.). Sulawesi specimens previously referred to *argentatus* were allocated to *Acerodon celebensis* by Musser et al. (1982a). This complex includes several undescribed species (K. Helgen, pers. comm.).

Pteropus cognatus K. Andersen, 1908. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 2:365.

COMMON NAME: Makira Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isl, Makira ("San Cristoval" = San Cristobal Isl).

DISTRIBUTION: Makira and Uki Ni Masi Isls (Solomon Isls).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution as *P. rayneri cognatus*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

COMMENTS: Often considered a subspecies of *rayneri* (e.g., Hill, 1962a), but apparently distinct; see Flannery (1995b). May be conspecific with *rennelli* (K. Helgen, pers. comm.).

Pteropus conspicillatus Gould, 1850. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1849:109 [1850].

COMMON NAME: Spectacled Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Queensland, Fitzroy Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: N Moluccas (Indonesia); New Guinea and West Papuan Isls (Raja Ampat Isl, off NW coast of New Guinea); NE Queensland (Australia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *chrysauchen* Peters, 1862; *mysolensis* Gray, 1871.

COMMENTS: *conspicillatus* species group. See Webb and Tideman (1995) for discussion of possible hybridization with *alecto*. Also see Flannery (1995a, b), Bonaccorso (1998), and Bergmans (2001).

Pteropus dasymallus Temminck, 1825. Monogr. Mamm., 1:180.

COMMON NAME: Ryukyu Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Ryukyu Isls, Kuchinoerabu Isl (restricted by Kuroda, 1933).

DISTRIBUTION: Taiwan; Ryukyu Isls, Daito Isls and extreme S Kyushu (Japan); Batan, Dalupiri, and Fuga Isls (Philippines).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Endangered: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Endangered (A1ce).

SYNONYMS: *rubricollis* Siebold, 1824 (not Geoffroy, 1810); *yamagatai* Kishida, 1929; *daitonensis* Kuroda, 1921; *formosus* Sclater, 1873; *inopinatus* Kuroda, 1933; *yayeyamae* Kuroda, 1933.

COMMENTS: *subniger* species group. Includes *daitoensis*; see Kuroda (1933) and Yoshiyuki (1989). Reviewed in part by Yoshiyuki (1989) and Horáček et al. (2000); see also Ingle and Heaney (1992).

Pteropus faunulus Miller, 1902. Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 24:785.

COMMON NAME: Nicobar Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Nicobar Isls, Car Nicobar Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Nicobar Isls (India).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: *subniger* species group. Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Pteropus fundatus Felten and Kock, 1972. Senckenberg. Biol., 53:186.

COMMON NAME: Banks Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Vanuatu, Banks Isls, Mota Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Banks Isls (Vanuatu).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: *chrysoproctus* species group. See Flannery (1995b).

Pteropus giganteus (Brünnich, 1782). Dyrenes Historie, 1:43.

COMMON NAME: Indian Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Bengal.

DISTRIBUTION: Maldives Isls, India (incl. Andaman Isls), Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Burma, Tsinghai (China). The Tsinghai record requires confirmation. Cambodian records are apparently erroneous; see Kock (2000).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *edwardsi* Geoffroy, 1828 (not Geoffroy, 1810); *kelaarti* Gray, 1871 (skin, not skull); *medius* Temminck, 1825; *ruvicollis* Ogilby, 1840 (not E. Geoffroy, 1810); *ariel* G. M. Allen, 1908; ***chinghaiensis*** Wang and Wang, 1962; ***leucocephalus*** Hodgson, 1835; *assamensis* McClelland, 1839.

COMMENTS: *vampyrus* species group. Includes *ariel*; see Hill (1958). Possibly conspecific with *vampyrus*; see Corbet and Hill (1992). Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997) and Horáček et al. (2000).

Pteropus gilliardorum Van Deusen, 1969. Am. Mus. Novit., 2371:5.

COMMON NAME: Gilliard's Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Arch., West New Britain Province, Whiteman Mtns, Wild Dog Ridge, ca. 1,600 m.

DISTRIBUTION: New Britain and New Ireland (Bismarck Arch., Papua New Guinea).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (D2) as *P. gilliardi*.

COMMENTS: *scapulatus* species group. See Flannery (1995b) and Bonaccorso (1998). Previously spelled *gilliardi*; amended to *gilliardorum* by Flannery (1995b) following article 31.1.2 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999). Misspelled *gailliardi* by Koopman (1994).

Pteropus griseus (E. Geoffroy, 1810). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 15:94.

COMMON NAME: Gray Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Lesser Sunda Isls, Timor.

DISTRIBUTION: Timor, Samao Isl, Dyampea Isl, Bonerato Isl, Saleyer Isl, Paternoster Isls, Pelang, Isl, Sulawesi, and Banda Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: ***mimus*** K. Andersen, 1908; ***pallidus*** Temminck, 1825.

COMMENTS: *subniger* species group. Includes *mimus*; see Laurie and Hill (1954) and Corbet and Hill (1992). May also include *speciosus* (here retained as a separate species); see Corbet and Hill (1992). Subspecies limits and allocation are uncertain; see Bergmans (2001).

Pteropus howensis Troughton, 1931. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 56:204.

COMMON NAME: Ontong Java Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, Ontong Java Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Ontong Java Isl (Solomon Isls).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: *subniger* species group. See Flannery (1995b).

Pteropus hypomelanus Temminck, 1853. Esquisses Zool. sur la Côte de Guine, p. 61.

COMMON NAME: Variable Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Molucca Isls, Ternate Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Andaman and Maldive Isls; New Guinea through Indonesia to Vietnam and Thailand, and adjacent islands; Philippines. Solomon Isls records are probably erroneous (K. Helgen, pers. comm.).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *tricolor* Gray, 1871; *annectens* K. Andersen, 1908; *cagayanus* Mearns, 1905; *canus* K. Andersen, 1908; *condorensis* Peters, 1869; *enganus* Miller, 1906; *fretensis* Kloss, 1916; *geminorum* Miller, 1903; *lepidus* Miller, 1900; *luteus* K. Andersen, 1908; *vulcanius* Thomas, 1915; *macassaricus* Heude, 1897; *maris* Allen, 1936; *robinsoni* K. Andersen, 1909; *satyrus* K. Andersen, 1908; *simalurus* Thomas, 1923; *tomesi* Peters, 1869.

COMMENTS: *subniger* species group. It is possible that *vociferus* Peale, 1848, is an older name for this taxon; see K. Andersen (1912). Formerly included *brunneus*; see Ride (1970); but see Koopman (1984c) and Corbet and Hill (1992). Includes *satyrus*; see Bates and Harrison (1997), but also see Hill (1971c), who included *satyrus* in *melanotus*. Also see Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998). Validity of many subspecies is questionable. Does not include *mearnsi*; see Heaney et al. (1987) and Flannery (1995b), but also see Corbet and Hill (1992).

Pteropus insularis Hombron and Jacquinot, 1842. *In* d'Urville, Voy. Pole Sud. Mammifères, p. 24.

COMMON NAME: Ruck Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Caroline Isls, Truk Isl, Hogoleu (Micronesia).

DISTRIBUTION: Truk Isls (Micronesia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Endangered: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Critically Endangered (A1cd).

SYNONYMS: *laniger* H. Allen, 1890; *phaeocephalus* Thomas, 1882.

COMMENTS: *pselaphon* species group. Includes *phaeocephalus* (K. Helgen, pers. comm.). See Flannery (1995b).

Pteropus intermedius K. Andersen, 1908. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 2:368.

COMMON NAME: Andersen's Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: S Burma, Amherst, near Moulmein.

DISTRIBUTION: S Burma and W Thailand.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data as *P. vampyrus intermedius*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

COMMENTS: *vampyrus* species group. Included in *vampyrus* by Lekagul and McNeely (1977) and Koopman (1993, 1994), but see Corbet and Hill (1992).

Pteropus keyensis Peters, 1867. *Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*, 1867:330.

COMMON NAME: Kei Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Key (= Kei) Isls.

DISTRIBUTION: Kai Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution as *Pteropus melanopogon keyensis*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

SYNONYMS: *chrysargyrus* Heude, 1897.

COMMENTS: *melanopogon* species group. Often listed as a subspecies of *melanopogon* following Laurie and Hill (1954), but see Bergmans (2001), who argued that *keyensis* should be considered distinct pending additional review of this complex.

Pteropus leucopterus Temminck, 1853. Esquisses Zool. sur la Côte de Guine, p. 60.

COMMON NAME: White-winged Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines.

DISTRIBUTION: Luzon, Catanduanes, and Dinagat Isls (Philippines).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Vulnerable. IUCN 2003 – Endangered (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *chinensis* Gray, 1871.

COMMENTS: *pselaphon* species group.

Pteropus livingstonii Gray, 1866. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866:66.

COMMON NAME: Comoro Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Comoro Isls, Anjouan Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Comoro Isls.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Endangered: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Critically Endangered (A1c+2cd, B1+2c, C2a).

COMMENTS: *livingstonii* species group. Reviewed by Bergmans (1990). Misspelled *livingstonei* by Koopman (1993, 1994).

Pteropus lombocensis Dobson, 1878. Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., p. 34.

COMMON NAME: Lombok Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Lesser Sunda Isls, Lombok Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Lombok, Sumbawa, Komodo, Flores, Lembata, Pantar, Alor and Timor Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (1c).

SYNONYMS: *temmincki* Hartert, 1898 (not Peters, 1867); *heudei* Matschie, 1899; *tricolor* Heude, 1897 (not Gray, 1871); *solitarius* K. Andersen, 1908; *salottii* Kitchener, 1995 (in Kitchener and Maryanto, 1995).

COMMENTS: *molossinus* species group. Revised by Kitchener et al. (1995d) and Kitchener and Maryanto (1995).

Pteropus loochoensis Gray, 1870. Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs and Fruit-eating Bats, British Museum, p. 106.

COMMON NAME: Japanese Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Okinawa, Liû-kiû Isls.

DISTRIBUTION: Okinawa Isl, Ryûkyû Isls (Japan).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Endangered: Limited Distribution as *P. mariannus loochoensis*. IUCN 2003 – Extinct.

SYNONYMS: *keraudreni* Fritze, 1894; *loochoensis* Fritze, 1894; *luchuensis* Seitz, 1892.

COMMENTS: *mariannus* species group. Often included in *mariannus*, but see Corbet and Hill (1980) and Yoshiyuki (1989). Reviewed by Yoshiyuki (1989). Flannery (1995b) treated *lochoensis* as a subspecies of *mariannus* without comment.

Pteropus lylei K. Andersen, 1908. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 2:367.

COMMON NAME: Lyle's Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Thailand, Bangkok.

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: *vampyrus* species group.

Pteropus macrotis Peters, 1867. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:327.

COMMON NAME: Big-eared Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Aru Isls, Wokam Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea; Aru Isls (Indonesia); Boigu Isl (Australia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Old World Fruit Bat Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *insignis* Rosenberg, 1867; *epularius* Ramsay, 1878.

COMMENTS: *poliocephalus* species group. See Flannery (1995a, b), and Bonaccorso (1998).

Pteropus mahaganus Sanborn, 1931. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 2:19.

COMMON NAME: Sanborn's Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, Ysabel Isl, Tunnibul.

DISTRIBUTION: Bougainville Isl (Papua New Guinea); Ysabel Isl and Choiseul Isl (Solomon Isls).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Vulnerable: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: *scapulatus* species group. See Flannery (1995b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Pteropus mariannus Desmarest, 1822. Mammalogie, in Encycl. Méth., 2(Suppl.):547.

COMMON NAME: Marianas Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: West Pacific, Mariana Isls, Guam (USA).

DISTRIBUTION: S Mariana Isls through Guam to Ulithi Isl.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I; U.S. ESA – Endangered (but proposed reclassification to Threatened) in Guam as *P. m. mariannus*; Proposed Threatened in the Aguijan, Tinian, Saipan populations. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Endangered: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Endangered (A1cd+2cde).

SYNONYMS: *keraudren* Quoy and Gaimard, 1824; *paganensis* Yamashima, 1932; *ulthiensis* Yamashima, 1932. Not allocated to subspecies: *vanikorensis* Quoy and Gaimard, 1830.

COMMENTS: *mariannus* species group. Probably includes *vanikorensis*, see Troughton (1930). If *vanikorensis* is in fact from the Mariana Isls (rather than Vanikoro Isl in the Santa Cruz Isls), it would likely be a synonym of either the nominate subspecies or *paganensis*. Systematics of this complex is somewhat confused; some authors have included *pelewensis*, *ualanus*, and *yapensis* as subspecies of *mariannus* (e.g., Koopman, 1994), while others have treated them as distinct

species without comment (e.g., Corbet and Hill, 1980). I follow Flannery (1995b) in provisionally recognizing *pelewensis*, *ualanus*, and *yapensis* as distinct species pending further study.

Pteropus melanopogon Peters, 1867. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:330.

COMMON NAME: Black-bearded Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Molucca Isls, Amboina.

DISTRIBUTION: Amboina, Buru, Seram, Banda Isls, Yamdena (= Timor Laut), and adjacent islands (Indonesia). A Sangihe Isl record is erroneous; see Bergmans and Rozendaal (1988).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *argentatus* Gray, 1858 (not Gray, 1844); *phaiops* Temminck, 1837 (not Temminck, 1825).

COMMENTS: *melanopogon* species group. Does not include *sepikensis*, here considered a synonym of *neohibernicus*; see Koopman (1979). I follow Bergmans (2001) in recognizing *aruensis* and *keyensis* (often listed as subspecies of *melanopogon* following Laurie and Hill [1954]) as distinct species pending additional review of this complex. This complex includes several undescribed species (K. Helgen, pers. comm.).

Pteropus melanotus Blyth, 1863. Cat. Mamm. Mus. Asiat. Soc. Calcutta, p. 20.

COMMON NAME: Black-eared Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Nicobar Isls.

DISTRIBUTION: Nicobar and Andaman Isls (India); Engano Isl and Nias Isl (Indonesia); Christmas Isl.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *edulis* Blyth, 1846 (not E. Geoffroy, 1810); *nicobaricus* Fitzinger, 1861 (nomen nudum); *nicobaricus* Zelebor, 1869; ***modiglianii*** Thomas, 1894; ***natalis*** Thomas, 1887; ***niadicus*** Miller, 1906; ***tytleri*** Dobson, 1874.

COMMENTS: *melanotus* species group. Does not include *satyrus*; see Bates and Harrison (1997).

Pteropus molossinus Temminck, 1853. Esquisses Zool. sur la Côte de Guine, p. 62.

COMMON NAME: Caroline Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Caroline Isls, Ponape (Micronesia).

DISTRIBUTION: Pohnpei (= Ponape) and possibly Mortlock Isls (Caroline Isls, Micronesia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Endangered: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Critically Endangered (B1+2ce).

SYNONYMS: *breviceps* Thomas, 1883.

COMMENTS: *molossinus* species group. See Flannery (1995b).

Pteropus neohibernicus Peters, 1876. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1876:317.

COMMON NAME: Great Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Arch., New Ireland Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Bismarck Arch. and Admiralty Isls (Papua New Guinea), New Guinea, Misool and Gebi Isls, Gag Isl.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *coronatus* Thomas, 1888; *degener* Peters, 1876; *papuanus* Peters and Doria, 1881; *rufus* Ramsay, 1891 (not E. Geoffroy, 1803, or Tiedemann, 1808); *sepikensis* Sanborn, 1931; *hilli* Felten, 1961.

COMMENTS: *neohibernicus* species group. Includes *sepikensis*; see Koopman (1979). Also see Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Pteropus niger (Kerr, 1792). In Linnaeus, Anim. Kingdom, 1:90.

COMMON NAME: Greater Mascarene Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mascarene Isls, Réunion Isl (France).

DISTRIBUTION: Mascarene Isls (Réunion Isl, Mauritius Isl, subfossil on Rodrigues Isl). Madagascar records are probably erroneous (Bergmans, 1990).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Vulnerable: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (A1d+2cd). Extinct on Réunion Isl, see Cheke and Dahl (1981).

SYNONYMS: *fuscus* E. Geoffroy, 1803; *mauritanus* Hermann, 1804; *rufus* Tiedemann, 1808 (not E. Geoffroy, 1803), *pteropus* Merriam ex Brisson, 1895; *vulgaris* E. Geoffroy, 1810.

COMMENTS: *niger* species group. Reviewed by Bergmans (1990).

Pteropus nitendiensis Sanborn, 1930. Am. Mus. Novit., 435:2.

COMMON NAME: Temotu Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, Santa Cruz Isls, Ndeni Isl (= Nendö Isl.).

DISTRIBUTION: Nendö and Tömotu Neo (in the Santa Cruz Isls, Solomon Isls).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution as *P. nitendiensis* and as *P. sanctacrucis*. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (D2) as *P. nitendiensis* and Vulnerable (B1+2c) as *P. sanctacrucis*.

SYNONYMS: *sanctacrucis* Troughton, 1930.

COMMENTS: *pselaphon* species group. Includes *sanctacrucis*; see Flannery (1995b).

Pteropus ocularis Peters, 1867. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:326.

COMMON NAME: Seram Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Molucca Isls, Seram Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Seram and Buru (Indonesia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (D2).

SYNONYMS: *ceramensis* Gray, 1871.

COMMENTS: *conspicillatus* species group. See Flannery (1995b).

Pteropus ornatus Gray, 1870. Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs, Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., p. 105.

COMMON NAME: Ornate Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Caledonia, Noumea (France).

DISTRIBUTION: New Caledonia and Loyalty Isls.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Indeterminate. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *auratus* K. Andersen, 1909.

COMMENTS: *subniger* species group. Includes *auratus*; see Felten (1964b). Also see Sanborn and Nicholson (1950) and Flannery (1995b).

Pteropus pelewensis K. Andersen, 1908. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 2:364.

COMMON NAME: Pelew Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Micronesia, Caroline Isls, Palau Isl (= Pelew Isls).

DISTRIBUTION: Pelew Isls (Micronesia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Endangered: Limited Distribution as *P. mariannus pelewensis*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

COMMENTS: *mariannus* species group. Often treated as a subspecies of *mariannus*, but apparently distinct (Corbet and Hill, 1980; Flannery, 1995b). See comments under *mariannus*.

Pteropus personatus Temminck, 1825. Monogr. Mamm., 1:189.

COMMON NAME: Moluccan Masked Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Molucca Isls, Ternate.

DISTRIBUTION: North Molucca Isls (Halmahera and Obi Isl Groups), and Gag. Sulawesi records are erroneous; see Bergmans and Rozendaal (1988).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: *personatus* species group. See Flannery (1995b).

Pteropus pilosus K. Andersen, 1908. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 2:369.

COMMON NAME: Large Pelew Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Micronesia, Caroline Isls, Palau Isls (= Pelew Isls).

DISTRIBUTION: Pelew Isls (Micronesia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) and IUCN 2003 – Extinct.

COMMENTS: *pselaphon* species group. Known from only two specimens and presumed to be extinct; see Flannery (1995b).

Pteropus pohlei Stein, 1933. Z. Säugetierk., 8:93.

COMMON NAME: Geelvink Bay Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, West Papua, Tjenderawasih Div., Yapen Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Yapen, Biak-Supiori, Numfoor, and Rani Isls (off NW New Guinea).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: *poliocephalus* species group. See Flannery (1995b). Includes at least one undescribed species (K. Helgen, pers. comm.).

Pteropus poliocephalus Temminck, 1825. Monogr. Mamm., 1:179.

COMMON NAME: Gray-headed Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

DISTRIBUTION: E Australia, from S Queensland to Victoria.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: *poliocephalus* species group. See Webb and Tideman (1995) for discussion of cases of hybridization with *alecto*.

Pteropus pselaphon Lay, 1829. Zool. J., 4:457.

COMMON NAME: Bonin Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Bonin Isls.

DISTRIBUTION: Bonin and Volcano Isls (Japan).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Vulnerable: Limited Distribution.

IUCN 2003 – Critically Endangered (B1+2ce).

SYNONYMS: *ursinus* Temminck (ex Kittlitz), 1837.

COMMENTS: *pselaphon* species group. Reviewed by Yoshiyuki (1989).

Pteropus pumilus Miller, 1911. Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 38:394.

COMMON NAME: Little Golden-mantled Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Miangas Isl (= Palmas Isl) between Talaud Isls and Mindanao.

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines (except Palawan region), Talaud Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Vulnerable. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *balutus* Hollister, 1913; *tablasi* Taylor, 1934.

COMMENTS: subniger species group. Includes *balutus* and *tablasi*; see Klingener and Creighton (1984).

Pteropus rayneri Gray, 1870. Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs, Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., p. 108.

COMMON NAME: Solomons Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, Guadalcanal Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Bougainville and Buka Isls (Papua New Guinea); Solomon Isls.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (1c).

SYNONYMS: ***grandis*** Thomas, 1887; ***lavellanus*** K. Andersen, 1908; ***monoensis*** Lawrence, 1945; ***rubianus*** K. Andersen, 1908.

COMMENTS: *chrysoproctus* species group. Does not include *cognatus* and *rennelli*; see Flannery (1995b). Also see Bonaccorso (1998).

Pteropus rennelli Troughton, 1929. Rec. Aust. Mus., 17:193.

COMMON NAME: Rennell Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, Rennell Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Rennell Isl (Solomon Isls).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

COMMENTS: Known from only 5 specimens. Formerly included in *rayneri*, but apparently distinct; see Flannery (1995b). May be conspecific with *cognatus* (K. Helgen, pers. comm.).

Pteropus rodricensis Dobson, 1878. Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., p. 36.

COMMON NAME: Rodrigues Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mascarene Isls, Rodrigues.

DISTRIBUTION: Rodrigues Isl, Round Isl near Mauritius Isl (Mascarene Isls).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. U.S. ESA – Endangered. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Endangered: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Critically Endangered (B1+3d); extinct on Round Isl.

SYNONYMS: *mascarinus* Mason, 1907.

COMMENTS: *molossinus* species group. See Bergmans (1990).

Pteropus rufus E. Geoffroy, 1803. Cat. Mamm. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. Paris, p. 47.

COMMON NAME: Malagasy Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar. Restricted to "N. and C. Madagascar" by K. Andersen (1908).

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *edwardsi* E. Geoffroy, 1810; *phaiops* Temmnick, 1825; *princeps* K. Andersen, 1908.

COMMENTS: *niger* species group. Reviewed by Peterson et al. (1995); also see Bergmans (1990). Some authors have recognized *princeps* as a subspecies, but this has not been supported in recent analyses; see Bergmans (1990) and Peterson et al. (1995). Because Wilson and Reeder (1993) did not treat names established in E. Geoffroy (1803) as available, Koopman (1993) attributed authorship of *rufus* to Tiedemann ("1808, Zool., v.1, Allgemeine Zool., Mensch Saugthiere, Landshut, p.535."), but *rufus* Tiedemann is a junior synonym of *niger* Kerr; see Grubb (2001).

Pteropus samoensis Peale, 1848. Mammalia in Repts. U.S. Expl. Surv., 8:20.

COMMON NAME: Samoan Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Samoan Isls, Tutuila Isl (American Samoa).

DISTRIBUTION: Fiji Isls, Samoan Isls.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) and IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (A1d+2d).

SYNONYMS: *vitiensis* Gray, 1870; *whitmeei* Alston, 1874; ***nawaiensis*** Gray, 1870; *fusicollis* Nicoll, 1904 (nomen nudum); *ruficollis* Nicoll, 1908 (nomen nudum).

COMMENTS: *samoensis* species group. Includes *nawaiensis*; see Hill and Beckon (1978) and Banack (2001).

Pteropus scapulatus Peters, 1862. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1862:574.

COMMON NAME: Little Red Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Queensland, Cape York.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia, S New Guinea, accidental on New Zealand.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *elseyi* Peters, 1862.

COMMENTS: *scapulatus* species group. See Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Pteropus seychellensis Milne-Edwards, 1877. Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris, ser. 7, 2:221.

COMMON NAME: Seychelles Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Seychelle Isls, Mahe Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Seychelle Isls, Comoros Isls, Mafia Isl (off Tanzania).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: **comorensis** Nicoll, 1908; *comorensis* Wallace, 1880 (nomen nudum); *comorensis* Keller, 1898 (nomen nudum).

COMMENTS: *niger* species group. Includes *comorensis*; see Hill (1971b) and Bergmans (1990). Does not include *aldabrensis*; see Bergmans (1990).

Pteropus speciosus K. Andersen, 1908. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 2:364.

COMMON NAME: Philippine Gray Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Malanipa Isl (off west end of Zamboanga, Mindanao).

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines; Solombo Besar and Mata Siri (Java Sea); Talaud Isls.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Rare as *P. speciosus*, No Data: Limited Distribution as *P. mearnsi*. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (A2cd) as *P. speciosus*, Data Deficient as *P. mearnsi*.

SYNONYMS: *mearnsi* Hollister, 1913.

COMMENTS: *subniger* species group. Included in *griseus* by Corbet and Hill (1992), but I follow Flannery (1995b) and Heaney et al. (1998) in treating it as distinct pending further study. Some Philippine records were erroneously based on subadult *hypomelanus*; see Heaney et al. (1998). Includes *mearnsi*; see Heaney et al. (1987) and Flannery (1995b), but also see Corbet and Hill (1992), who suggested that *mearnsi* may be a synonym of *hypomelanus*.

Pteropus subniger (Kerr, 1792). In Linnaeus, Anim. Kingdom, 1:91.

COMMON NAME: Dark Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mascarene Isls, Réunion Isl (France).

DISTRIBUTION: Réunion and Mauritius Isls (Mascarene Isls).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) and IUCN 2003 – Extinct.

SYNONYMS: *collaris* Illiger, 1815; *fuscus* Desmarest, 1803 (not E. Geoffroy); *ruber* E. Geoffroy, 1803; *rubidum* Daudin, 1802; *rubricollis* E. Geoffroy, 1810; *torquatus* G. Fischer, 1814; *vulgaris* Temminck, 1837.

COMMENTS: *subniger* species group. Reviewed by Bergmans (1990). Probably extinct, see Cheke and Dahl (1981).

Pteropus temminckii Peters, 1867. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:331.

COMMON NAME: Temminck's Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Molucca Isls, Amboina Isl; see Andersen (1912:318) for clarification.

DISTRIBUTION: Buru, Ambon, Seram (Indonesia); nearby small islands; perhaps Timor Isl (Indonesia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *griseus* Temminck, 1837 (not Geoffroy, 1810); *petersi* Matschie, 1899; **liops** Thomas, 1910.

COMMENTS: *personatus* species group. Does not include *capistratus*; see Flannery (1995b) and Bonaccorso (1998). This name is variously spelled "*temmincki*" and "*temminckii*"; I follow Bergmans (2001) in preferring the latter because it is the original spelling.

Pteropus tokudae Tate, 1934. Am. Mus. Novit., 713:1.

COMMON NAME: Guam Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mariana Isls, Guam (USA).

DISTRIBUTION: Guam (Mariana Isls, USA).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. U.S. ESA – Endangered. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Extinct? IUCN 2003 – Extinct.

COMMENTS: *pselaphon* species group. See Flannery (1995b).

Pteropus tonganus Quoy and Gaimard, 1830. In d'Urville, Voy...de Astrolabe, Zool., 1(L'Homme, Mamm., Oiseaux):74.

COMMON NAME: Pacific Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tonga Isls, Tongatapu Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Karkar Isl (off NE New Guinea) and Rennell Isl (Solomon Isls), south to New Caledonia, east to Cook Isls.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix I. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *flavicollis* Gray, 1870; *basiliscus* Thomas, 1915; *geddiei* MacGillivray, 1860; *heffernani* Troughton, 1930.

COMMENTS: *mariannus* species group. Includes *geddiei*; see Sanborn (1931) and Felten and Kock (1972). Karkar Isl population (*basiliscus*) may actually be a subspecies of *conspicillatus* (K. Helgen, pers. comm.). It is possible that this species has been transported to some islands by humans; see Flannery (1995b). Also see Miller and Wilson (1997), Bonaccorso (1998), and Bergmans (2001).

Pteropus tuberculatus Peters, 1869. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1869:393.

COMMON NAME: Vanikoro Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, Santa Cruz Isls, Vanikoro Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Vanikoro Isl (Santa Cruz Isls, Solomon Isls).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: *pselaphon* species group. Reviewed by Troughton (1927); also see Flannery (1995b).

Pteropus ualanus Peters, 1883. Ges. Nat. Fr., 1:1.

COMMON NAME: Kosrae Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ualan (= Kosrae; Micronesia)

DISTRIBUTION: Kosrae (Micronesia).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Endangered: Limited Distribution as *P. mariannus ualanus*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

SYNONYMS: *ualensis* Finsch, 1881 (nomen nudum).

COMMENTS: *mariannus* species group. Often treated as a subspecies of *mariannus*, but clearly distinct (Corbet and Hill, 1980; K. Helgen, pers. comm.; Flannery, 1995b). See comments under *mariannus*.

Pteropus vampyrus (Linnaeus, 1758). Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:31.

COMMON NAME: Large Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java (designated by K. Andersen, 1912).

DISTRIBUTION: Vietnam, Burma, Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Philippines, Sumatra, Java, and Lesser Sunda Isls, adjacent small islands including Anak Krakatau. Reports of this species from Cambodia cannot be verified (Kock, 2000).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *celaeno* Hermann, 1804; *caninus* Blumenbach, 1797; *javanicus* Desmarest, 1820; *kalou* E. Geoffroy, 1810; *kelaarti* Gray, 1870 (skull, not skin); *nudus* Hermann, 1804; *phaiops* Gray, 1870 (not Temminck, 1825); *pteronotus* Dobson, 1878; *edulis* E. Geoffroy, 1810; *funereus* Temminck, 1837; *lanensis* Mearns, 1905; *natunae* K. Andersen, 1908; *pluton* Temminck, 1853; *kopangi* Kuroda, 1933; *sumatrensis* Ludeking, 1862; *malaccensis* K. Andersen, 1908.

COMMENTS: *vampyrus* species group. Does not include *intermedius*; see Corbet and Hill (1992). Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997). See Kunz and Jones (2000). Subspecies are poorly defined.

Pteropus vetulus Jouan, 1863. Mem. Soc. Imp. Sci. Nat. Cherbourg, 9:90.

COMMON NAME: New Caledonian Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Caledonia (France).

DISTRIBUTION: New Caledonia (France).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Rare: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *germaini* Dobson, 1878; *macmillani* Tate, 1942.

COMMENTS: *pselaphon* species group. Includes *macmillani*; see Felten (1964b). Also see Flannery (1995b).

Pteropus voeltzkowi Matschie, 1909. Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berlin, p. 486.

COMMON NAME: Pemba Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tanzania, Pemba Isl, Fufuni.

DISTRIBUTION: Pemba Isl (off coast of Tanzania).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Endangered: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Critically Endangered (C2a).

COMMENTS: *niger* species group. Reviewed by Bergmans (1990).

Pteropus woodfordi Thomas, 1888. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 1:156.

COMMON NAME: Dwarf Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, Guadalcanal Isl, Aola.

DISTRIBUTION: New Georgia group, Russell and Florida Isls, Guadalcanal, Malaita (Solomon Isls).

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *austini* Lawrence, 1945.

COMMENTS: *scapulatus* species group. See Flannery (1995b).

Pteropus yapensis K. Andersen, 1908. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 2:365.

COMMON NAME: Yap Flying Fox.

TYPE LOCALITY: W Carolines, Yap Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Yap Isls.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix II. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Endangered: Limited Distribution as *P. mariannus yapensis*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed.

COMMENTS: *mariannus* species group. Often treated as a subspecies of *mariannus*, but apparently distinct (Corbet and Hill, 1980; Flannery, 1995b). See comments under *mariannus*.

Rousettus Gray, 1821. London Med. Repos., 15:299.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pteropus egyptiacus* E. Geoffroy, 1810.

SYNONYMS: *Boneia* Jentink, 1879; *Cercopterus* Burnett, 1829; *Cynonycteris* Peters, 1852; *Eleutherura* Gray, 1844; *Senonycteris* Gray, 1870; *Stenonycteris* Gray, 1871; *Xantharpyia* Gray, 1834.

COMMENTS: Does not include *Lissonycteris* (Bergmans, 1994, 1997; Juste et al., 1997; Peterson et al., 1995). Revised by Bergmans (1994); also see Peterson et al. (1995). A key to the genus was provided by Kwiecinski and Griffiths (1999), however, this genus includes at least one undescribed species. Three subgenera are often recognized (*Rousettus*, *Boneia*, and *Stenonycteris*), although see Bergmans (1994), who rejected use of subgenera for the African species.

Rousettus aegyptiacus (E. Geoffroy, 1810). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 15:96.

COMMON NAME: Egyptian Rousette.

TYPE LOCALITY: Egypt, Giza (Great Pyramid).

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal and Egypt south to South Africa; Cyprus, Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, Israel, S Syria, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, S Iraq, S. Iran, Pakistan, NW India; islands in the Gulf of Guinea (São Tomé and Príncipe); adjacent small islands.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *aegyptiacus* E. Geoffroy, 1818 (emendation of *egyptiacus*); *geoffroyi* Temminck, 1825; ***arabicus*** Anderson and de Winton, 1902; ***leachii*** Smith, 1892; ***hottentotus*** Temminck, 1832; ***sjostedti*** Lönnberg, 1908; ***princeps*** Juste and Ibañez, 1993; ***tomensis*** Juste and Ibañez, 1993; ***thomensis*** Feiler, Haft, and Widmann, 1993; ***unicolor*** Gray, 1870; ***occidentalis*** Eisentraut, 1960.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Rousettus*. Includes *leachii* and *arabicus*; see Hayman and Hill (1971), Corbet (1978c), Harrison and Bates (1991), and Bergmans (1994). Revised by Bergmans (1994); reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997) and Horáček et al. (2000). Also see Kwiecinski and Griffiths (1999). Spelling changed from *aegyptiacus* to *egyptiacus* by Corbet and Hill (1992), but returned to *aegyptiacus* by Kock (2001a).

Rousettus amplexicaudatus (E. Geoffroy, 1810). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 15:96.

COMMON NAME: Geoffroy's Rousette.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Lesser Sunda Isls, Timor Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Cambodia, Thailand, Burma, and Laos; Peninsular Malaysia through Indonesia, Java, and Bali; Philippines; New Guinea; Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Isls.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *philippinensis* Gray, 1871; *stresemanni* Stein, 1933; *brachyotis* Dobson, 1877; *hedigeri* Pohle, 1952; *infumatus* Gray, 1871; *bocagei* Seabra, 1898; *minor* Dobson, 1873.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Rousettus*. Revised by Rookmaaker and Bergmans (1981); also see Hill (1983), Bergmans and Rozendaal (1988), and Flannery (1995a, b). Peterson et al. (1995) suggested that *brachyotis* and *minor* may represent distinct species. Subspecies allocation of Sulawesi and Kasi Isl (Indonesia) populations is uncertain; see Koopman (1994) and Kompanje and Moeliker (2001).

Rousettus bidens (Jentink, 1879). Notes Leyden Mus., 1:117.

COMMON NAME: Manado Rousette.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, N Sulawesi, Boné (near Gerontalo).

DISTRIBUTION: N Sulawesi (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *menadensis* Thomas, 1896.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Boneia*. Placed in its own genus (*Boneia*) by some authors (e.g., Andersen, 1912; Koopman, 1993) but see Bergmans and Rozendaal (1988) and Bergmans (1994). Corbet and Hill (1992) referred this species to the subgenus *Boneia*, the arrangement followed here.

Rousettus celebensis K. Andersen, 1907. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 19:503, 509.

COMMON NAME: Sulawesi Rousette.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sulawesi, Mt. Masarang, 3,500 ft. (1,067 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Sulawesi; Mangole, Sanana, Sangihe Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Rousettus*. Reviewed by Rookmaaker and Bergmans (1981), Hill (1983), Bergmans and Rozendaal (1988), and Maryanto and Yani (2003). Also see Flannery (1995b).

Rousettus lanosus Thomas, 1906. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 18:137.

COMMON NAME: Long-haired Rousette.

TYPE LOCALITY: Uganda, Ruwenzori East, Mubuku Valley, 13,000 ft. (3,962 m).

DISTRIBUTION: E Dem. Rep. Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, S Ethiopia, S Sudan.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *kempi* Thomas, 1909.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Stenonycteris*. Revised by Bergmans (1994), who argued against recognition of subspecies.

Rousettus leschenaultii (Desmarest, 1820). Mammalogie, in Encyclop. Méthod., 1:110.

COMMON NAME: Leschenault's Rousette.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Pondicherry.

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka; Pakistan to Vietnam and S China; Peninsular Malaysia; Sumatra, Java, Bali, and Mentawai IsIs (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *affinis* Gray, 1843; *fuliginosa* Gray, 1871; *fusca* Gray, 1871; *infuscata* Peters, 1873; *marginatus* Gray, 1843 (not Geoffroy, 1810); *pirivarus* Hodgson, 1841; *pyrivorus* Hodgson, 1835; ***seminudus*** Kelaart, 1850; ***shortridgei*** Thomas and Wroughton, 1909.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Rousettus*. Includes *seminudus*; see Sinha (1970). See Peterson et al. (1995) for a discussion of *shortridgei*. Kock et al. (2000) treated *shortridgei* as a distinct species without comment. Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997) and Kock et al. (2000). This name is sometimes spelled *leschenaulti* (e.g., Koopman, 1993, 1994), but I prefer the original spelling.

Rousettus linduensis Maryanto and Yani, 2003. Mammal Study 28: 113.

COMMON NAME: Linduan Rousette

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Central Sulawesi, Lore Lindu National Park, Lundu lake enclave, Kenawu village, 1°19'8"S, 120°6'8"E, 930 m.

DISTRIBUTION: C Sulawesi.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Rousettus*.

Rousettus madagascariensis G. Grandidier, 1928. Bull. Acad. Malgache, N.S., II:91.

COMMON NAME: Malagasy Rousette.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar, Beforona (between Tananarive [= Antananarivo] and Andevoranto).

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar except SW region.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Stenonycteris*. Considered a subspecies of *lanosus* by Hayman and Hill (1977), but see Bergmans (1977). Revised by Peterson et al. (1995). Does not include *obliviosus*; see Bergmans (1994), but also see Peterson et al. (1995).

Rousettus obliviosus Kock, 1978. Proc. 4th Int. Bat Res. Conf. Nairobi, p. 208.

COMMON NAME: Comoro Rousette.

TYPE LOCALITY: Comoro IsIs, Grand Comoro, near Boboni, 640 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Comoro IsIs.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Rousettus*. Considered a subspecies of *madagascariensis* by Peterson et al. (1995), but see Bergmans (1994).

Rousettus spinalatus Bergmans and Hill, 1980. Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 38:95.

COMMON NAME: Bare-backed Rousette.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, N Sumatra, near Medan or near Prapat.

DISTRIBUTION: Sumatra, Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (C2a).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Rousettus*.

Scotonycteris Matschie, 1894. Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berlin, p. 200.

TYPE SPECIES: *Scotonycteris zenkeri* Matschie, 1894.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Bergmans (1990).

Scotonycteris ophiodon Pohle, 1943. Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berlin, p. 76.

COMMON NAME: Pohle's Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, Bipindi.

DISTRIBUTION: Liberia, Ghana, Cameroon, Republic of Congo.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *cansdalei* Hayman, 1946.

Scotonycteris zenkeri Matschie, 1894. Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berlin, p. 202.

COMMON NAME: Zenker's Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, Yaunde (Yaoundé).

DISTRIBUTION: Liberia to Republic of Congo and E Dem. Rep. Congo.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *bedfordi* Thomas, 1904; *occidentalis* Hayman, 1947.

COMMENTS: Current subspecific nomenclature does not adequately describe the known range of variation in this species; see Bergmans (1990).

Sphaerias Miller, 1906. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19:83.

TYPE SPECIES: *Cynopterus blanfordi* Thomas, 1891.

Sphaerias blanfordi (Thomas, 1891). Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, ser. 2, 10:884, 921, 922.

COMMON NAME: Blandford's Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burma, Karin Hills, Cheba, Leito.

DISTRIBUTION: N India, Bhutan, Burma, N Thailand, Vietnam, SW China.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *motuoensis* Cai and Zhang, 1980.

COMMENTS: Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Styloctenium Matschie, 1899. Megachiroptera Berlin Mus., p. 33.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pteropus wallacei* Gray, 1866.

Styloctenium wallacei (Gray, 1866). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866:65.

COMMON NAME: Stripe-faced Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sulawesi, Macassar.

DISTRIBUTION: Sulawesi, Tongian Isls.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: See Bergmans and Rozendaal (1988).

Syconycteris Matschie, 1899. Megachiroptera Berlin Mus., p. 94, 95, 98.

TYPE SPECIES: *Macroglossus minimus* var. *australis* Peters, 1867.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Ziegler (1982a).

Syconycteris australis (Peters, 1867). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:13, footnote.

COMMON NAME: Southern Blossom Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Queensland, Rockhampton.

DISTRIBUTION: E Queensland and New South Wales (Australia); New Guinea, Aru Isl, Trobriand Isls, D'Entrecasteaux Isls, Kai Isls, Ambon, Seram, Haruku, and Boano Isls. (Indonesia), Bismarck Arch., including Manus (Papua New Guinea).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Not Threatened. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *crassa* Thomas, 1895; *finschi* Matschie, 1899; *keyensis* K. Andersen, 1911; *major* K. Andersen, 1911; *naias* K. Andersen, 1911; *papuana* Matschie, 1899.

COMMENTS: Includes *naias* and *crassa*; see Lidicker and Ziegler (1968) and Koopman (1982). Reviewed by Hill (1983); also see Kitchener et al. (1994b), Flannery (1995a, b), Bonaccorso (1998), and Kompanje and Moeliker (2001). Subspecies limits are somewhat unclear, particularly the status of the Kai Isl form (*keyensis*); see Kitchener et al. (1994b). It is possible that *major* from Ambon and Seram Isls represents a distinct species; see Kitchener et al. (1994b). Material from Haruku and Boano Isls differs from typical *major* and may require recognition as a distinct subspecies; see Kompanje and Moeliker (2001). There is also an undescribed subspecies from Biak-Supiori (K. Helgen, pers. comm.). High-altitude specimens of *australis* from mainland New Guinea are also in need of systematic revision (Kompanje and Moeliker, 2001).

Syconycteris carolinae Rozendaal, 1984. Zoologische Mededelingen, 58(13):200.

COMMON NAME: Halmaheran Blossom Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Moluccas, Halmahera Isl, S base of Gamkunora (01°20'N, 127°31'E), ca 180 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Bacan and Halmahera Isls (Moluccas).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data: Limited Distribution. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: See Flannery (1995b).

Syconycteris hobbit Ziegler, 1982. Occas. Pap. Bernice P. Bishop Mus., 25(5):5.

COMMON NAME: Moss-forest Blossom Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Morobe Prov., Mt. Kaindi.

DISTRIBUTION: Mountains of C New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – Rare. IUCN 2003 – Vulnerable (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: See Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Thoopterus Matschie, 1899. Megachiroptera Berlin Mus., p. 72, 73, 77.

TYPE SPECIES: *Cynopterus marginatus* var. *nigrescens* Gray, 1870.

COMMENTS: This genus is present monotypic, but contains at least one undescribed species.

Thoopterus nigrescens (Gray, 1870). Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs, Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., p. 123.

COMMON NAME: Swift Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Molucca Isls, Morotai.

DISTRIBUTION: Sulawesi, Sula Isls, Sangihe Isls, Karakelang (Talaud Isls), and Morotai (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN/SSC Action Plan (1992) – No Data. IUCN 2003 – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *latidens* Dobson, 1878.

COMMENTS: See Flannery (1995b).

Family Rhinolophidae Gray, 1825. Zool. Journ., 2(6):242.

SYNONYMS: *Histiorhina* Van der Hoeven, 1855.

COMMENTS: Monogeneric. Does not include *Hipposideridae*; see discussion under that taxon.

Rhinolophus Lacépède, 1799. Tabl. Div. Subd. Orders Genres Mammifères, p. 15.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio ferrum-equinum* Schreber, 1774. Conserved in ICZN Opinion 91 (1926) and Direction 24 (1955).

SYNONYMS: *Aquias* Gray, 1847; *Coelophyllus* Peters, 1867; *Euryalus* Matschie, 1901; *Phyllorhina* Leach, 1816; *Phyllotis* Gray, 1866 (not Waterhouse, 1837); *Rhinocrepis* Gervais, 1836; *Rhinomegalophus* Bourret, 1951; *Rhinophyllotis* Troughton, 1941.

COMMENTS: For a comprehensive review of the genus (including detailed accounts for each species) see Csorba et al. (2003). Includes *Rhinomegalophus*; see Thonglongyai (1973). For partial phylogenies see Qumsiyeh et al. (1988), Bogdanowicz and Owen (1992), and Maree and Grant (1997); also see Guillén-Servent (2001). Species groups follow Csorba et al. (2003)

Rhinolophus acuminatus Peters, 1871. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1871:308.

COMMON NAME: Accuminate Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java, Gadok.

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand; Laos; Cambodia; Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah; Borneo; Sumatra (including Nias and Engano Isls); Java, Krakatau, Lombok, and Bali (Indonesia); Palawan, Balabac, Busuanga (Philippines).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *audax* K. Andersen, 1905; *calypso* K. Andersen, 1905; *circe* K. Andersen, 1906; *sumatranus* K. Andersen, 1905.

COMMENTS: *pusillus* species group. Subspecific allocations of mainland and Philippine populations are uncertain.

Rhinolophus adami Aellen and Brosset, 1968. Rev. Suisse Zool., 75:443.

COMMON NAME: Adam's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Republic of Congo, Kouilou.

DISTRIBUTION: Republic of Congo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: *adami* species group. Reviewed by Kock et al. (2000).

Rhinolophus affinis Horsfield, 1823. Zool. Res. Java, 6, pl. figs. a, b.

COMMON NAME: Intermediate Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java.

DISTRIBUTION: India and Nepal to S China and Vietnam, through Malaysia to Borneo and Lesser Sunda Isls; Andaman Isls (India); perhaps Sri Lanka. Reports of this species from Cambodia cannot be confirmed (Kock, 2000)

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *andamanensis* Dobson, 1872; *hainanus* Allen, 1906; *himalayanus* K. Andersen, 1905; *macrurus* K. Andersen, 1905; *nesites* K. Andersen, 1905; *princeps* K. Andersen, 1905; *superans* K. Andersen, 1905; *tener* K. Andersen, 1905.

COMMENTS: *megaphyllus* species group. Includes *andamanensis*; see Sinha (1973). Reviewed in part by Bergmans and van Bree (1986) and Bates and Harrison (1997). Csorba (2002) designated a lectotype for this species; also see Csorba et al. (2003).

Rhinolophus alcyone Temminck, 1853. Esquisses Zool. sur la Côte de Guine, p. 80.

COMMON NAME: Halcyon Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ghana, Boutry River.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal to Uganda, SW Sudan, N Dem. Rep. Congo, and Gabon; Bioko (Equatorial Guinea).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *landeri* species group.

Rhinolophus arcuatus Peters, 1871. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1871:305.

COMMON NAME: Arcuate Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Luzon.

DISTRIBUTION: Sumatra to Philippines, New Guinea, and South Molucca Isls.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Rhinolophus arcuatus*; Data Deficient as *R. anderseni*.

SYNONYMS: *aequalis* Allen, 1922; *anderseni* Cabrera, 1909; *angustifolius* Sanborn, 1939; *beccarii* K. Andersen, 1907; *exiguus* K. Andersen, 1905; *mcintyreii* Hill and Schlitter, 1982; *proconsulis* Hill, 1959; *toxopeusi* Hinton, 1925.

COMMENTS: *euryotis* species group. Includes *toxopeusi*; see Hill and Schlitter (1982). Includes *anderseni*; see Csorba et al. (2003). Also see Ingle and Heaney (1992), Flannery (1995a, b), and Bonaccorso (1998). The relationships of *aequalis* (originally described as a subspecies of *anderseni*) are uncertain; see Heaney et al. (1998) and Csorba et al. (2003). Koopman (1993) incorrectly spelled *proconsulis* as "*proconsularis*."

Rhinolophus beddomei K. Andersen, 1905. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 16:253.

COMMON NAME: Bedomme's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Madras [= Kerala], Wynaad.

DISTRIBUTION: S India, Sri Lanka.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *sobrinus* K. Andersen, 1918.

COMMENTS: *trifoliatus* species group. Distinct from *luctus*; see Topál and Csorba (1992), Bates and Harrison (1997), and Hendrichsen et al. (2001a).

Rhinolophus blasii Peters, 1867. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1866:17 [1867].

COMMON NAME: Blasius's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: SE Europe; restricted to Italy by Ellerman et al. (1953:59).

DISTRIBUTION: Transvaal (South Africa) to S Dem. Rep. Congo; Ethiopia; Somalia; Morocco; Algeria; Tunisia; Turkey; Yemen; Israel; Jordan; Syria; Iran; Serbia and Montenegro; Albania; Bulgaria; Romania; Transcaucasia and Turkmenistan; Afghanistan; Pakistan; Italy; Greece; Cyprus.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *blasiusi* Trouessart, 1910; *clivosus* Blasius, 1857 (not Cretzschmar, 1828); *andreinii* Senna, 1905; *brockmani* Thomas, 1910; *empusa* K. Andersen, 1904; *meyeroehmi* Felten, 1977 (in Felten, Spitzenberger, and Storch, 1977).

COMMENTS: *landeri* species group. Includes *brockmani*; see Koopman (1975). Reviewed in part by Paz (1995), Harrison and Bates (1991), Bates and Harrison (1997), Zagrodniuk (1999), and Horáček et al. (2000).

Rhinolophus bocharicus Kastchenko and Akimov, 1917. Annu. Mus. Zool. Acad. St. Petersburg., 22:221.

COMMON NAME: Central Asian Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Turkmenistan, Murgab River.

DISTRIBUTION: Kyrgyzstan, W Tajikistan, NE Iran, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, possibly N Pakistan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: *ferrumequinum* species group. Included in *clivosus* by Aellen (1959), but see Hanák (1969), Felten (1977), DeBlase (1980), Gromov and Baranova (1981), Pavlinov and Rossolimo (1987), and Horáček et al. (2000). Apparently does not include *rubiginosus*, which is here placed in *ferrumequinum* following Csorba et al. (2003).

Rhinolophus borneensis Peters, 1861. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1861:709.

COMMON NAME: Bornean Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, N Borneo, Sabah, Labuan Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Borneo; Labuan and Banguay Isls (Malaysia); Java, Karimata Isls, and South Natuna Isls (Indonesia); Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *chaseni* Sanborn, 1939; *importunus* Chasen, 1939; *spadix* Miller, 1901.

COMMENTS: *megaphyllus* species group. Includes *chaseni* and *importunus*; see Hill (1983). Formerly included *javanicus*, *celebensis*, *madurensis*, and *parvus* (e.g., by Goodwin [1979] and Hill and Thonglongya [1972]) but see Hill (1983) and Kitchener et al. (1995a). Type material discussed by Csorba (2002). Subspecies limits are somewhat unclear, and the relationships of various forms to *celebensis* and *malayanus* remains problematic; see Csorba et al. (2003). This complex may include more than one species, see Csorba et al. (2003).

Rhinolophus canuti Thomas and Wroughton, 1909. Abstr. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1909(68):18.

COMMON NAME: Canut's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, South Java, Tji-Tangoi river, Kallipoet-jang.

DISTRIBUTION: Java, Bali, Timor (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *conuti* Schwartz, 1914; *timoriensis* Goodwin, 1979.

COMMENTS: *euryotis* species group. Formerly included in *creaghi*; see Hill and Schlitter (1982).

Rhinolophus capensis Lichtenstein, 1823. Verz. Doblet. Mus. Univ. Berlin, p. 4.

COMMON NAME: Cape Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Cape Prov., Cape of Good Hope.

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa, Zimbabwe, Mozambique. Occurrence outside South Africa is doubtful; records from Zambia and Malawi are definitely erroneous (Koopman, 1993).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

SYNONYMS: *auritus* Sundevall, 1860.

COMMENTS: *capensis* species group. See Taylor (2000) for distribution map.

Rhinolophus celebensis K. Andersen, 1905. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1905(2):83.

COMMON NAME: Sulawesi Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sulawesi, Macassar (= Ujung Pandang).

DISTRIBUTION: Java, Bali, Timor, Sulawesi, Sangihe, Kangean, and Talaud Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: ***javanicus*** K. Andersen, 1918.

COMMENTS: *megaphyllus* species group. Closely related to *virgo*; see Corbet and Hill (1992). Does not include *parvus*; see Bergmans and van Bree (1986) and Kitchener et al. (1995a), but also see Csorba et al. (2003). Does not include *madurensis*; see Bergmans and van Bree (1986), but also see Csorba et al. (2003).

Rhinolophus clivosus Cretzschmar, 1828. In Rüppell, Atlas Reise Nordl. Afr., Zool. Säugeth., p. 47.

COMMON NAME: Geoffroy's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Saudi Arabia, Red Sea Coast, Muwaylih (= Mohila), (approx. 27°49'N, 35°30'E).

DISTRIBUTION: Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Yemen, Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Dem. Rep. Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Malawi, Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Swaziland, Namibia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *andersoni* Thomas, 1904; ***acrotis*** Heuglin, 1861; ***augur*** K. Andersen, 1904; ***brachygnathus*** K. Andersen, 1905; ***keniensis*** Hollister, 1916; ***schwarzi*** Heim de Balsac, 1934; ***zuluensis*** K. Andersen, 1904; *zambesiensis* K. Andersen, 1904.

COMMENTS: *ferrumequinum* species group. Does not include *bocharicus*; see Hanák (1969), DeBlase (1980), Gromov and Baranova (1981), and Pavlinov and Rossolimo (1987). Does not include *deckenii* or *silvestris*; see Koopman (1975), Cotterill (2002), and Csorba et al. (2003). Does not include *hillorum*, see Cotterill (2002). Also see Harrison and Bates (1991). Reviewed in part by Horáček et al. (2000).

Rhinolophus coelophyllus Peters, 1867. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866:426 [1867].

COMMON NAME: Croslet Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burma, Salween (= Salween) River.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

DISTRIBUTION: W Malaysia, Thailand, Burma, Laos.

COMMENTS: *euryotis* species group. Does not include *shameli*; see Hill and Thonglongya (1972). Reviewed in part by Yoshiyuki (1990).

Rhinolophus cognatus K. Andersen, 1906. Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, ser. 3, 2:181.

COMMON NAME: Andaman Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Andaman Isls, S Andaman Isl, Port Blair.

DISTRIBUTION: Andaman Isls (India).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

SYNONYMS: ***famulus*** K. Andersen, 1918.

COMMENTS: *pusillus* species group. Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997); see also Csorba (1997).

Rhinolophus convexus Csorba, 1997. J. Mammal. 78:343.

COMMON NAME: Convex Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Pahang State, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata (= Tana Rata), Gunung Jasar, 4°28'N, 101°22'E, 1,600 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Peninsular Malaysia, Laos.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Critically Endangered (D).

COMMENTS: *pusillus* species group. Reviewed by Csorba et al. (2003).

Rhinolophus cornutus Temminck, 1834. Tijdschrift Natuurl. Gesch. Physiol., 1:30.

COMMON NAME: Little Japanese Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan.

DISTRIBUTION: Japan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: ***miyakonis*** Kuroda, 1924; ***orii*** Kuroda, 1924; ***perditus*** K. Andersen, 1918; ***pumilus*** K. Andersen, 1905.

COMMENTS: *pusillus* species group. Does not include *blythi*; see Hill and Yoshiyuki (1980). Includes *pumilus*, *perditus*, and *miyakonis*; see Corbet and Hill (1992) and Csorba et al. (2003). May be conspecific with *pusillus*; see Corbet and Hill (1992), but also see Yoshiyuki (1989, 1990) and Csorba et al. (2003). Does not include *monoceros*, see Csorba et al. (2003), but also see Koopman (1994) and Csorba (1997). Reviewed by Horáček et al. (2000). Csorba et al. (2003) designated a lectotype for *cornutus*.

Rhinolophus creaghi Thomas, 1896. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 18:244.

COMMON NAME: Creagh's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, N Borneo, Sabah, Sandakan.

DISTRIBUTION: Borneo; Madura Isl, Kalimantan, (Indonesia); Sabah, Sarawak (Malaysia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: ***pilosus*** K. Andersen, 1918.

COMMENTS: *euryotis* species group. Includes *pilosus* but not *canuti*; see Hill and Schlitter (1982).

Rhinolophus darlingi K. Andersen, 1905. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 15:70.

COMMON NAME: Darling's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Zimbabwe, Mazoe.

DISTRIBUTION: Transvaal (South Africa), Namibia, S Angola, N and W Botswana, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Nigeria.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *barbertonensis* Roberts, 1924; ***damarensis*** Roberts, 1946.

COMMENTS: *ferrumequinum* species group. Includes *barbertonensis*; see Hayman and Hill (1971). See Taylor (2000) for distribution map.

Rhinolophus deckenii Peters, 1868. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:705 [1868].

COMMON NAME: Decken's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tanzania, "Zanzibar coast" (mainland opposite Zanzibar).

DISTRIBUTION: Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zanzibar and Pemba.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: *ferrumequinum* species group. Treated as a subspecies of *clivosus* by Hayman and Hill (1971), but see Koopman (1975), Cotterill (2002), and Csorba et al. (2003). May include *silvestris*, see Csorba et al. (2003).

Rhinolophus denti Thomas, 1904. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 13:386.

COMMON NAME: Dent's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Cape Province, Kuruman.

DISTRIBUTION: N Cape Prov. (South Africa), Namibia, Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Ghana. A Côte d'Ivoire record is incorrect (it actually represents *landeri*; J. Fahr, pers. comm.), and reports from Gambia similarly seem to represent misidentified *landeri* (Kock et al., 2002).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: ***knorri*** Eisentraut, 1960.

COMMENTS: *capensis* species group. May include *swinnji*, see discussion in Csorba et al. (2003).

Rhinolophus eloquens K. Andersen, 1905. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 15:74.

COMMON NAME: Eloquent Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Uganda, Entebbe.

DISTRIBUTION: Uganda, S Somalia, S Sudan, NE Dem. Rep. Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, N Tanzania, Zanzibar and Pemba.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: ***perauritus*** De Beaux, 1922.

COMMENTS: *fumigatus* species group. Includes *perauritus*; see Koopman (1975).

Rhinolophus euryale Blasius, 1853. Arch. Naturgesch., 19(1):49.

COMMON NAME: Mediterranean Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Italy, Milan.

DISTRIBUTION: Transcaucasia to Turkey, Israel, and Jordan; S Europe from Portugal, C France to S Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, and Romania; Turkmenistan; Iran; Algeria; Morocco; Tunisia; various Mediterranean islands; perhaps Egypt.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *atlanticus* K. Andersen and Matschie, 1904; *barbarus* K. Andersen and Matschie, 1904; *cabreræ* K. Andersen and Matschie, 1904; *meridionalis* K. Andersen and Matschie, 1904; *nordmanni* Satunin, 1911; *toscanus* K. Andersen and Matschie, 1904; ***judaicus*** K. Andersen and Matschie, 1904. Not allocated to subspecies: *algirus* Loche, 1867.

COMMENTS: *euryale* species group. Revised by DeBlase (1972); also see Harrison and Bates (1991), Paz (1995), Zagorodniuk (1999), Horáček et al. (2000), and Gaisler (2001b). Does not include *tuneti*; see Cockrum (1976).

Rhinolophus euryotis Temminck, 1835. Monogr. Mamm., 2:26.

COMMON NAME: Broad-eared Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Molucca Isls, Amboina Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Aru Isls, Buru, Bacan, Amboina, Seram, and Tanimbar Isls, Kai Isls, Halmahera, and Sulawesi (Indonesia); New Guinea; Bismarck Arch.; adjacent small islands.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: ***aruensis*** K. Andersen, 1907; ***burius*** Hinton, 1925; ***praestens*** K. Andersen, 1905; ***tatar*** Bergmans and Rozendaal, 1982; ***timidus*** K. Andersen, 1905.

COMMENTS: *euryotis* species group. Subspecies, some of which are of dubious validity, were discussed by Hill (1983); also see Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Rhinolophus ferrumequinum (Schreber, 1774). Die Säugethiere, 1:174, pl. 62.

COMMON NAME: Greater Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: France.

DISTRIBUTION: Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia; S Europe from Portugal to Greece and north to S England, the Netherlands, S Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Bulgaria; Turkey, Cyprus, Georgia, and Azerbaijan; Ukraine, Crimea, and Caucasus regions; the Mediterranean coast from Turkey to Israel and Jordan; NE Iraq, Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, S Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, N India, Nepal, Sikkim, China, Korea, and Japan; adjacent small islands. Records at some localities in northern Europe (e.g., the Netherlands) apparently reflect temporary northern range extensions (Glas and Voûte, 1992a).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *colchicus* Satunin, 1912; *equinus* Müller, 1776; *germanicus* Koch, 1865; *hippocrepis* Schrank, 1798; *homodorensis* Daday, 1887; *homorodalmasiensis* Daday, 1885 (nomen nudum); *insulanus* Barrett-Hamilton, 1910; *italicus* Koch, 1865; *major* E Geoffroy, 1803 (not Kerr, 1792); *major* Kerr, 1792:99 (not Kerr, 1792:97); *martinoi* Petrov, 1940; *obscurus* Cabrera, 1904; *perspicillatus* Blumenbach, 1779; *solea* Zimmermann, 1777 (unavailable; see Bull. Zool. Nomen. [1950] 4:547); *typicus* K. Andersen, 1905; *ungula* Boddaert, 1785; *unihastatus* E. Geoffroy, 1803; ***creticum*** Iliopoulou-Georgudaki and Ondrias, 1985; ***irani*** Cheesman, 1921; ***rubiginosus*** Gubareff, 1941; ***korai*** Kuroda, 1938; ***pachyodontus*** Kishida, 1931 (nomen nudum); ***quelpartis*** Mori, 1933; ***nippon*** Temminck, 1835; ***fudisanus*** Kishida, 1940; ***kosidianus*** Kishida, 1940; ***mikadoi*** Ognev, 1927; ***norikuranus*** Kishida, 1940; ***ogasimanus*** Kishida, 1940; ***proximus*** K. Andersen, 1905; ***tragatus*** Hodgson, 1835; ***brevitarsus*** Blyth, 1863 (nomen nudum); ***regulus*** K. Andersen, 1905.

COMMENTS: *ferrumequinum* species group. Revised by Strelkov et al. (1978). Reviewed in part by Yoshiyuki (1989), Harrison and Bates (1991), Paz (1995), Kock (1996), Bates and Harrison (1997), Sinha (1999), Zagorodniuk (1999), Horáček et al. (2000) and Gaisler (2001a). Subspecies limits

are somewhat unclear and there may be more than one species present in this complex; see discussion in Csorba et al. (2003).

Rhinolophus formosae Sanborn, 1939. Publ. Field. Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool., 24:41.

COMMON NAME: Formosan Woolly Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Taiwan.

DISTRIBUTION: Taiwan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: *trifoliatu*s species group. Formerly considered a subspecies of *luctus*, but apparently distinct; see Yoshiyuki and Harada (1995) and Csorba et al. (2003).

Rhinolophus fumigatus Rüppell, 1842. Mus. Senckenbergianum, 3:132, 155.

COMMON NAME: Rüppell's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ethiopia, Shoa.

DISTRIBUTION: Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Dem. Rep. Congo, Nigeria, Niger, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Benin, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Cameroon, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, Namibia, South Africa.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *antinorii* Dobson, 1885; *macrocephalus* Heuglin, 1877; *abae* J. A. Allen, 1917; *aethiops* Peters, 1869; *diversus* Sanborn, 1939; *exsul* K. Andersen, 1905; *acrotis* G. M. Allen, 1914 (not Heuglin, 1861); *foxi* Thomas, 1913.

COMMENTS: *fumigatus* species group. Does not include *eloquens* or *perauritus*, but does include *aethiops*; see Koopman (1975). Subspecies boundaries are not well delimited. See Taylor (2000) for distribution map.

Rhinolophus guineensis Eisentraut, 1960. Stuttg. Beitr. Naturk., 39:1.

COMMON NAME: Guinean Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guinea, Tahiré (foot of Kelesi Plateau).

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *landeri* species group. Originally described as a subspecies of *landeri*, but see Böhme and Hutterer (1979), who demonstrated that it is a separate species.

Rhinolophus hildebrandtii Peters, 1878. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1878:195.

COMMON NAME: Hildebrandt's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kenya, Taita, Ndi.

DISTRIBUTION: Transvaal (South Africa) and Mozambique to Ethiopia, S Sudan, and NE Dem. Rep. Congo; Nigeria.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: *fumigatus* species group. See Taylor (2000) for distribution map. See Fahr et al. (2002) for information on Nigerian record. Sometimes spelled "*hildebranti*," but the original spelling is "*hildebrandtii*."

Rhinolophus hilli Aellen, 1973. Period. Biol. Zagreb, 75:101.

COMMON NAME: Hill's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Rwanda, Cyangugu, Uwinka, 2,512 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Rwanda.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001). Fahr et al. (2002) suggested that this species be listed as Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: *maclaudi* species group. Previously included in *maclaudi* (e.g., Smith and Hood, 1980) or *ruwenzorii* (e.g., Csorba et al., 2003), but distinct from both of these species (Fahr et al., 2002).

Rhinolophus hillorum Koopman, 1989. Amer. Mus. Novit., 2946:4-5.

COMMON NAME: Upland Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Liberia, Lofa County, ca. 2 mi. (3 km) SW Voinjama, near Zozoma, John Hegbe Farm, 8°25'N, 9°35'W, ca. 500 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Cameroon.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: *ferrumequinum* species group. Originally named as a subspecies of *clivosus*, but apparently distinct; see Cotterill (2002).

Rhinolophus hipposideros (Bechstein, 1800). In Pennant, Allgemeine Ueber. Vierfüß. Thiere, 2:629.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: France.

DISTRIBUTION: Ireland, N Europe to Iberia and Morocco, through S Europe and N Africa to Kyrgystan and Kashmir; Bulgaria; Israel and Jordan; Arabia; Sudan; Ethiopia; Djibouti. Records at some localities in N Europe (e.g., the Netherlands) apparently reflect temporary northern range extensions (Glas and Voûte, 1992b).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *alpinus* Koch, 1865; *anomalus* Soderland, 1920; *bifer* Kaup, 1829 (nomen nudum); *bifer* Blainville, 1840 (replacement for *bifer* Kaup, 1829); *bihastatus* E. Geoffroy, 1813; *eggenhoeffner* Fitzinger, 1870; *helvetica* Bretschner, 1904; *intermedius* Soderland, 1920; *kisnyiresiensis* Daday, 1885; *minor* Kerr 1792:99 (not Kerr 1792:97); *minuta* Leach, 1816 (nomen nudum); *moravicus* Kostron, 1943; *trogophilus* Daday, 1887; *typicus* K. Andersen, 1905; *typus* Koch, 1865; *escalerae* K. Andersen, 1918; *vespa* Laurent, 1937; *majori* K. Andersen, 1918; *billanyani* DeBlase, 1972; *midas* K. Andersen, 1905; *minimus* Heuglin, 1861; *pallidus* Koch, 1865; *phasma* Cabrera, 1904; *minutus* Montagu, 1808.

COMMENTS: *hipposideros* species group. Revised by Felten et al. (1977). Reviewed by Paz (1995) and Bates and Harrison (1997); also see Harrison and Bates (1991) and Horáček et al. (2000). It is possible that *minimus* represents a distinct species; see Zagorodniuk (1999).

Rhinolophus imaizumii Hill and Yoshiyuki, 1980. Bull. Natl. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, ser. A (Zool.), 6:180.

COMMON NAME: Imaizumi's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Ryukyu Isls, Yayeyama Isls, Iriomote Isl, Otomi-do cave.

DISTRIBUTION: Iriomote Isl and Yaeyama Isl (Japan: Ryukyu Isls).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (A2c, B1+2abcde). COMMENTS: *pusillus* species group. Reviewed by Yoshiyuki (1989).

Rhinolophus inops K. Andersen, 1905. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 16:284, 651.

COMMON NAME: Philippine Forest Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Mindanao, Davao, Mt. Apo, Todaya (= Jodaya), 1,325 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines except Palawan region.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: *euryotis* species group. This taxon may include more than one species; see Ingle and Heaney (1992) and Heaney et al. (1998).

Rhinolophus keyensis Peters, 1871. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1871:307.

COMMON NAME: Kai Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Key-Inseln (= Kai Isls).

DISTRIBUTION: Many islands in Indonesia; see Kitchener et al. (1995a).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (C2a).

SYNONYMS: *nanus* K. Andersen, 1905; *truncatus* Peters, 1871; *amiri* Kitchener, 1995 (in Kitchener et al., 1995a); *parvus* Goodwin, 1979; *annectens* Sanborn, 1939; *simplex* K. Andersen, 1905.

COMMENTS: *megaphyllus* species group. Revised by Kitchener (1995a), who apparently overlooked the fact that *keyensis* is the oldest name for this complex (not *simplex*). Not included in *megaphyllus*, although see Corbet and Hill (1992). Includes *parvus*; see Kitchener et al. (1995a), but see also Bergmans and van Bree (1986). The holotype of *annectans* is a damaged skull that is difficult to assign with any certainty, but may represent *parvus*; see Kitchener et al. (1995a).

Rhinolophus landeri Martin, 1838. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1837:101 [1838].

COMMON NAME: Lander's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Equatorial Guinea, Bioko.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal and Gambia to Ethiopia and Somalia, south to South Africa and Namibia; Bioko (Equatorial Guinea); Zanzibar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *angolensis* Seabra, 1898; *lobatus* Peters, 1852; *axillaris* Allen, Lang, and Chapin, 1917; *dobsoni* Thomas, 1904.

COMMENTS: *landeri* species group. According to Hayman and Hill (1971) and Koopman (1975), this species includes *angolensis*, *dobsoni*, and *guineensis*, but not *brockmani*; but see Böhme and Hutterer (1979) who correctly treated *guineensis* as a separate species. See Brown and Dunlop (1997); also see Kock et al. (2002), who discussed differences between *landeri* and *denti*.

Rhinolophus lepidus Blyth, 1844. J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 13:486.

COMMON NAME: Blyth's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Bengal, Calcutta (uncertain); see Das (1986).

DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan, Pakistan, N India, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Szechwan and Yunnan (China), Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *cuneatus* K. Andersen, 1918; *feae* K. Andersen, 1907; *monticola* K. Andersen, 1905; *refulgens* K. Andersen, 1905.

COMMENTS: *pusillus* species group. Includes *feae*, *monticola*, and *refulgens*; see Hill and Yoshiyuki (1980) and Corbet and Hill (1992). Does not include *osgoodi* or *shortridgei*; see Csorba et al. (2003), although also see Corbet and Hill (1992). Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Rhinolophus luctus Temminck, 1834. Tijdschrift Natuurl. Gesch. Physiol., 1:23.

COMMON NAME: Woolly Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java, Tapos.

DISTRIBUTION: India, Nepal, Burma, Sri Lanka, S China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia; Borneo, Sumatra, Java, and Bali (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *geminus* K. Andersen, 1905; *foetidus* K. Andersen, 1918; *lanosus* K. Andersen, 1905; *morio* Gray, 1842; *perniger* Hodgson, 1843; *spurcus* Allen, 1928.

COMMENTS: *trifoliatus* species group. Includes *lanosus*; see Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951). Does not include *beddomei*; see Topál and Csorba (1992) and Bates and Harrison (1997). Does not include *formosae*; see Yoshiyuki and Harada (1995) and Csorba et al. (2003).

Rhinolophus maclaudi Pousargues, 1897. Bull. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 3:358.

COMMON NAME: Maclaud's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guinea, Conakry.

DISTRIBUTION: Guinea. A record from Nigeria was based on misidentified specimens (Fahr et al., 2002).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt). Fahr et al. (2002) proposed that this be changed to Endangered (A2cd + B1).

COMMENTS: *maclaudi* species group. Smith and Hood (1980) included *ruwenzorii* in this taxon, but morphological differences and a major range disjunction indicate that *maclaudi* and *ruwenzorii* are distinct species; see Csorba et al. (2003) and Fahr et al. (2002). Revised by Fahr et al. (2002), who provided a key to species in the *maclaudi* species group.

Rhinolophus macrotis Blyth, 1844. J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 13:485.

COMMON NAME: Big-eared Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nepal.

DISTRIBUTION: Pakistan, N India, Nepal to S China, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Peninsular Malaysia; Sumatra (Indonesia); Philippines.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *caldwelli* Allen, 1923; *dohrni* K. Andersen, 1907; *episcopus* Allen, 1923; *hirsutus* K. Andersen, 1905; *topali* Csorba and Bates, 1995.

COMMENTS: *philippinensis* species group. Includes *episcopus* and *hirsutus*; see Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951), Tate (1943), Corbet and Hill (1992), and Bates and Harrison (1997), but also see Ingle and Heaney (1992), who suggested that *hirsutus* may deserve recognition as a distinct species. Does not include *siamensis*, see Francis et al. (1999b) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b).

Rhinolophus madurensis K. Andersen, 1918. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 2:375.

COMMON NAME: Madura Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, off NE Java, Madura Isl, E. Madura, Soemenep.

DISTRIBUTION: Madura and Kangean Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: *megaphyllus* species group. Previously included in *celebensis*, but see Bergmans and van Bree (1986). Does not include *parvus*; see Kitchener et al. (1995a), but also see Bergmans and van Bree (1986). Csorba et al. (2003) retained both *madurensis* and *parvus* in *celebensis*.

Rhinolophus maendeleo Kock, Csorba, and Howell, 2000. Senckenbergiana Biol., 80:234.

COMMON NAME: Maendeleo Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tanzania, Tanga Dist., 2.5 km W of Tanga, Mkulumuzi River Gorge, Amboni Cave Forest, 05°05'S, 39°02'E, 0-80 m.

DISTRIBUTION: NE Tanzania.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: *adami* species group. Known from only two specimens.

Rhinolophus malayanus Bonhote, 1903. In N. Annandale, Fasciculi Malayenses, Zool., 1:15.

COMMON NAME: Malayan Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Thailand, Jalor, Biserat.

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Peninsular Malaysia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: *megaphyllus* species group. McFarlane and Blood (1986) suggested that characters used by Lekagul and McNeeky (1977) to separate *stheno* and *malayanus* may not be reliable, but see Corbet and Hill (1992), Csorba and Jenkins (1998), and Hendrichsen (2001a, b).

Rhinolophus marshalli Thonglongya, 1973. Mammalia, 37:590.

COMMON NAME: Marshall's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Thailand, Chantaburi, Amphoe Pong Nam Ron, foothills of Khao Soi Dao Thai.

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand, Burma, Vietnam, Laos, Peninsular Malaysia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *philippinensis* species group. Reviewed by Yoshiyuki (1990) and Hill and Topál (1990); also see Bates et al. (2001) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b).

Rhinolophus megaphyllus Gray, 1834. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1834:52.

COMMON NAME: Smaller Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, New South Wales, Murrumbidgee River.

DISTRIBUTION: E New Guinea; Misima Isl (Louisiade Arch.), Goodenough Isl (D'Entrecasteaux Isls), and Bismarck Arch. (Papua New Guinea); Moluccas, Lesser Sundas; E Queensland, E New South Wales, and E Victoria (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *fallax* K. Andersen, 1906; *ignifer* Allen, 1933; *monachus* K. Andersen, 1905; *vandeuseni* Koopman, 1982.

COMMENTS: *megaphyllus* species group. Does not include *keyensis* and *amiri*; see Kitchener et al. (1995a), although also see discussion in Csorba et al. (2003). May be closely related to *philippinensis*, and both taxa as presently recognized may be polyphyletic; see Cooper et al. (1998). Does not include *robinsoni* and *simplex*, although see discussion in Corbet and Hill (1992) and Csorba et al. (2003). Also see Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Rhinolophus mehelyi Matschie, 1901. Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berlin, p. 225.

COMMON NAME: Mehely's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Romania, Bucharest.

DISTRIBUTION: Portugal, Spain, France, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia and Montenegro, Transcaucasia; Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Algeria, and Libya; Mediterranean islands, Turkey, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, and Jordan; Afghanistan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *carpetanus* Cabrera, 1904; *tuneti* Deleuil and Labbe, 1955.

COMMENTS: *euryale* species group. Revised by DeBlase (1972); also see Harrison and Bates (1991), Paz (1995), Zagorodniuk (1999), Horáček et al. (2000), and Gaisler (2001c). Includes *tuneti*; see Cockrum (1976).

Rhinolophus mitratus Blyth, 1844. J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 13:483.

COMMON NAME: Mitred Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Orissa, Chaibassa.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: *trifoliatus* species group. Known only from the holotype; see Sinha (1973), Corbet and Hill (1992), and Bates and Harrison (1997) for discussion of morphology and possible affinities.

Rhinolophus monoceros K. Andersen, 1905. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1905, 2:131.

COMMON NAME: Formosan Lesser Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Taiwan, Baksa.

DISTRIBUTION: Taiwan, possibly S China.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Microchiropteran Bats Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *pusillus* species group. May be conspecific with *cornutus* and/or *pusillus*; see Corbet and Hill (1992), Koopman (1994), and Csorba (1997). Reviewed by Yoshiyuki (1989).

Rhinolophus montanus Goodwin, 1979. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 163:112.

COMMON NAME: Timorese Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Timor, 5 mi. (8 km) S of Ermera, near Village of Lequi Mia, Quoto Lou Caves.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: *philippinensis* species group. Formerly considered a subspecies of *philippinensis*, but apparently distinct; see Csorba (2002) and Csorba et al. (2003).

Rhinolophus nereis K. Andersen, 1905. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1905:90.

COMMON NAME: Anamban Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Anamba Isls, Siantan Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Anamba and North Natuna Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *megaphyllus* species group.

Rhinolophus osgoodi Sanborn, 1939. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 24:40.

COMMON NAME: Osgood's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Yunnan, N of Likiang, Nguluko, (27°05'N, 100°15'E).

DISTRIBUTION: Yunnan (China).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: *pusillus* species group. Possibly conspecific with *lepidus* (Corbet and Hill, 1992), but treated as distinct following Csorba et al. (2003).

Rhinolophus paradoxolophus (Bourret, 1951). Bull. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, ser. 2, 33:607.

COMMON NAME: Bourret's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Vietnam, Tonkin, Lao Key Prov., near Chapa, Rochepercée cave, 1,700 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, and China.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: *philippinensis* species group. Redescribed by Hill (1972b); also see Hendrichsen et al. (2001b). Corbet and Hill (1992) suggested that *paradoxolophus* may be conspecific with *rex*, but see Eger and Fenton (2003).

Rhinolophus pearsonii Horsfield, 1851. Cat. Mamm. Mus. E. India Co., p. 33.

COMMON NAME: Pearson's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, W Bengal, Darjeeling.

DISTRIBUTION: N India; Nepal; Bhutan; Burma; Tibet, Szechwan, Anhwei, and Fukien (China) to Vietnam; Laos; Thailand; Peninsular Malaysia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *larvatus* Milne-Edwards, 1872 (not Horsfield, 1823); *chinensis* K. Andersen, 1905.

COMMENTS: *pearsonii* species group. Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997). Subspecies are of questionable validity (Corbet and Hill, 1992). Sometimes spelled *pearsoni* (e.g., Koopman, 1993).

Rhinolophus philippinensis Waterhouse, 1843. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1843:68.

COMMON NAME: Large-eared Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Luzon.

DISTRIBUTION: Phillipines; Kai Isls, Sabah, Sarawak, and Sulawesi (Indonesia); Borneo; New Guinea; NE Queensland (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *achilles* Thomas, 1900; *alleni* Lawrence, 1939; *maros* Tate and Archbold, 1939; *robertsi* Tate, 1952; *sanborni* Chasen, 1940.

COMMENTS: *philippinensis* species group. Variation discussed by Goodwin (1979). May be closely related to *megaphyllus*, and both taxa as presently recognized may be polyphyletic; see Cooper

et al. (1998). Does not include *montanus*, see Csorba et al. (2003). Two morphologically distinct populations occur on the Cape York peninsula of Australia; see Flannery (1995a, b), Churchill (1998), and Csorba et al. (2003). Flannery (1995a, b) referred the smaller of these forms to the subspecies *maros* (which he considered to be a senior synonym of *alleni* and *sanborni*) and the larger-bodied form to *achilles*. The only name based on an Australian holotype, *robertsi*, was treated as a junior synonym of *achilles* by Flannery (1995b). Flannery (1995a, b) referred all New Guinea populations to *maros*, but Bonaccorso (1998) referred the New Guinea and Cape York populations to *robertsi* while recognizing the Kai Isl form (*achilles*) as a distinct subspecies. Based on sympatry of two forms of "*philippinensis*" on the Cape York peninsula, it seems clear that at least two species are present in this complex, but taxonomic limits and the appropriate names for each population remain unclear. I follow Koopman (1994) and Csorba et al. (2003) in recognizing each of the named forms as a distinct subspecies pending a thorough revision of this complex.

Rhinolophus pusillus Temminck, 1834. Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. Physiol., 1:29.

COMMON NAME: Least Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java.

DISTRIBUTION: India; Nepal; Thailand; Burma; Laos; S China; Peninsular Malaysia; Mentawai Isls, Java and Lesser Sunda Isls (Indonesia), small adjacent islands. Reports of this species from Cambodia cannot be confirmed (Kock, 2000).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *minor* Horsfeld, 1823 (not Kerr, 1792); *blythi* K. Andersen, 1918; *calidus* G. M. Allen, 1923; *gracilis* K. Andersen, 1905; *lakkhanae* Yoshiyuki, 1990; *minutillus* Miller, 1906; *minutus* Miller, 1900 (not Montague, 1808); *pagi* Tate and Archbold, 1939; *parcus* Allen, 1928; *szechwanus* K. Andersen, 1918.

COMMENTS: *pusillus* species group. Includes *blythi*, *minutillus*, and *pagi*; see Hill and Yoshiyuki (1980) and Corbet and Hill (1992). Contains *gracilis*; see Corbet and Hill (1992), but also see Sinha (1973). May include *cornutus*, *pumilus*, and *perditus*; see Corbet and Hill (1992). Reviewed in part by Yoshiyuki (1990), Kock (1996), and Bates and Harrison (1997). Lectotype designated by Csorba (2002). See Corbet and Hill (1992) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b) for a discussion of usage of the name *minor*, which was preoccupied by *minor* Kerr, 1792.

Rhinolophus rex G. M. Allen, 1923. Am. Mus. Novit., 85:3.

COMMON NAME: King Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Szechwan, Wanhsien.

DISTRIBUTION: SW China.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: *philippinensis* species group. Redescribed by Hill (1972b). May be conspecific with *paradoxolophus*; see Corbet and Hill (1992).

Rhinolophus robinsoni K. Andersen, 1918. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 2:375.

COMMON NAME: Peninsular Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Thailand, Surat Thani, Bandon, Kaho Nawng.

DISTRIBUTION: W Malaysia, Thailand, adjacent small islands.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *klossi* K. Andersen, 1918; *thaianus* Hill, 1992 (in Corbet and Hill [1992], replacement name for *siamensis* McFarlane and Blood, 1986); *siamensis* McFarlane and Blood, 1986 [not *siamensis* Gyldenstolpe, 1917]).

COMMENTS: *megaphyllus* species group. Includes *klossi*; see Medway (1969). Not included in *megaphyllus*, although see Corbet and Hill (1992) and Csorba et al. (2003).

Rhinolophus rouxii Temminck, 1835. Monogr. Mamm., 2:306.

COMMON NAME: Rufous Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Pondicherry and Calcutta.

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka, peninsular India to S Burma and Vietnam. Reports of this species from Cambodia are likely erroneous; see Kock (2000).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *cinerascens* Kelaart, 1852; *fulvidus* Blyth, 1851; *petersii* Dobson, 1872; *rammanika* Kelaart, 1852; *rubidus* Kelaart, 1850.

COMMENTS: *rouxii* species group. Includes *petersii*; see Sinha (1973). Does not include *sinicus*; see Thomas (2000). Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997) and Horáček et al. (2000); revised by Thomas (2000). Sometimes spelled *rouxi* (e.g., Horáček et al., 2000; Koopman, 1993).

Rhinolophus rufus Eydoux and Gervais, 1836. In Laplace, Voy. autour du monde par les mers de l'Inde...la Favorite, 5(Zoologie), pt. 2:9.

COMMON NAME: Large Rufous Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Luzon, Manila.

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *eudoxii* Fitzinger, 1870.

COMMENTS: *euryotis* species group. Name revived by Lawrence (1939); also see Corbet and Hill (1992).

Rhinolophus ruwenzorii J. Eric Hill, 1942. Amer. Mus. Novit., 1180:1-2.

COMMON NAME: Ruwenzori Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dem. Rep. Congo, Kivu, W slope of Mount Ruwenzori, Buhatu Valley, 7,500 ft. (2,500 m).

DISTRIBUTION: E Dem. Rep. Congo, Rwanda, W Uganda.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001). Fahr et al. (2002) suggested that this species be listed as Vulnerable (A2cd).

COMMENTS: *maclaudi* species group. Smith and Hood (1980) considered this taxon to be a junior synonym of *maclaudi*, but morphological differences and a major range disjunction indicate that *maclaudi* and *ruwenzorii* are distinct species; see Csorba et al. (2003) and Fahr et al. (2002). Does not include *hilli*, a taxon sometimes considered a junior synonym of *ruwenzorii* (Fahr et al., 2002).

Rhinolophus sakejiensis Cotterill, 2002. J. Zool., 256:166.

COMMON NAME: Sakeji Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Zambia, Mwinilunga District, Ikelenge Pedicle between the Sakeji and Zambezi Rivers, approx. 11 km NNE of source of Zambezi River, Kavunda, 11°17'S, 24°21'E, 1,388 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (new species).

COMMENTS: *ferrumequinum* species group.

Rhinolophus sedulus K. Andersen, 1905. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 16:244, 247.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Woolly Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Sarawak.

DISTRIBUTION: Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah (Malaysia), Borneo (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: *trifoliatum* species group. Does not include *edax*; see Tate (1943) and Corbet and Hill (1992), but also see Chasen (1940).

Rhinolophus shameli Tate, 1943. Am. Mus. Novit., 1219:3.

COMMON NAME: Shamel's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Thailand, off SE Thailand, Koh Chang Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Peninsular Malaysia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *euryotis* species group. Described as a subspecies of *coelophyllus*, but see Hill and Thonglongya (1972).

Rhinolophus shortridgei K. Andersen, 1918. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 2:376.

COMMON NAME: Shortridge's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burma, Irrawaddy River, Pagan (= Bagan).

DISTRIBUTION: N India, Burma

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: *pusillus* species group. Formerly considered a subspecies of *lepidus*, but recently captured in sympatry with that species and thus clearly distinct; see Csorba (2002) and Csorba et al. (2003).

Rhinolophus siamensis Gyldenstolpe, 1917. Kungliga Svenska VetenskAkad. Handl., 57:12.

COMMON NAME: Thai Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Thailand, NW Thailand, Doi Par Sakang.

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *macrotis* but apparently distinct, see Francis et al. (1999b) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b).

Rhinolophus silvestris Aellen, 1959. Arch. Sci. Phys. Nat. Geneve, 12:228.

COMMON NAME: Forest Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Gabon, Latoursville, N'Dumbu Cave.

DISTRIBUTION: Gabon, Republic of Congo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *ferrumequinum* species group. Considered a subspecies of *clivosus* by Hayman and Hill (1971), but see Koopman (1975), Cotterill (2002), and Csorba et al. (2003). The relationships of *silvestris* and *deckeni* are unclear, these forms may be conspecific; see Csorba et al. (2003).

Rhinolophus simulator K. Andersen, 1904. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 14:384.

COMMON NAME: Bushveld Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Zimbabwe, Mazoe.

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa to S Sudan and Ethiopia; Cameroon; Liberia; Nigeria; Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *bembanicus* Senna, 1914; *alticolus* Sanborn, 1936.

COMMENTS: *capensis* species group. Includes *alticolus* and *bembanicus*; see Koopman (1975) and Hayman and Hill (1971).

Rhinolophus sinicus K. Andersen, 1905. Proc. Royal Soc. Lond. B., 2:98.

COMMON NAME: Chinese Rufous Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Anhwei (= Anhui), Chinteh.

DISTRIBUTION: S China, Nepal, N India, Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (lapsus); IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *septentrionalis* Sanborn, 1939.

COMMENTS: *rouxii* species group. Previously included in *rouxii*, but see Thomas (2000). Includes *septentrionalis*, see Csorba (2002) and Csorba et al. (2003).

Rhinolophus stheno K. Andersen, 1905. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1905:91.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Brown Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Selangor.

DISTRIBUTION: Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra and Java (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *microglobosus* Csorba and Jenkins, 1998.

COMMENTS: *megaphyllus* species group. McFarlane and Blood (1986) suggested that characters used by Lekagul and McNeeky (1977) to separate *stheno* and *malayanus* may not be reliable, but see Corbet and Hill (1992), Csorba and Jenkins (1998), and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b).

Rhinolophus subbadius Blyth, 1844. J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 13:486.

COMMON NAME: Little Nepalese Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nepal.

DISTRIBUTION: NE India, Nepal, Vietnam, Burma.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *garoensis* Dobson, 1872; *subbadius* Hodgson, 1841 (nomen nudum).

COMMENTS: *pusillus* species group. Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997) and Csorba (1997).

Rhinolophus subrufus K. Andersen, 1905. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 16:283.

COMMON NAME: Small Rufous Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Luzon, Manila.

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines except Palawan region.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *rufus* Peters, 1861 (not Eydoux and Gervais, 1836); *bunkereri* Taylor, 1934.

COMMENTS: *euryotis* species group. Includes *bunkereri*; see Lawrence (1939) and Corbet and Hill (1992). Also see Ingle and Heaney (1992).

Rhinolophus swinnyi Gough, 1908. Ann. Transvaal Mus., 1:72.

COMMON NAME: Swinny's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Cape Prov., Pondoland, Ngqeleni Dist.

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, S Dem. Rep. Congo, Tanzania, Zanzibar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *piriensis* Hewitt, 1913; *rhodesiae* Roberts, 1946.

COMMENTS: *capensis* species group. Possibly a subspecies of *denti* (Koopman, 1993). See Taylor (2000) for distribution map.

Rhinolophus thomasi K. Andersen, 1905. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1905:100.

COMMON NAME: Thomas's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burma, Karin Hills.

DISTRIBUTION: Burma, Vietnam, Thailand, Laos.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *latifolius* Sanborn, 1939.

COMMENTS: *rouxii* species group. Does not include *septentrionalis*, see Csorba et al. (2003). Also see Corbet and Hill (1992) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b).

Rhinolophus trifoliatatus Temminck, 1834. Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. Physiol., 1:24.

COMMON NAME: Trefoil Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, W Java, Bantam.

DISTRIBUTION: NE India, SW Thailand, and Burma; Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak, and Sabah (Malaysia); Singapore; Borneo, Sumatra, Riau Archipelago, Banguey Isl, Java, Banka Isl and Nias Isl (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *edax* K. Andersen, 1918; *niasensis* K. Andersen, 1906; *solitarius* K. Andersen, 1905.

COMMENTS: *trifoliatatus* species group. Includes *edax*; see Tate (1943) and Corbet and Hill (1992); but also see Chasen (1940). Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Rhinolophus virgo K. Andersen, 1905. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1905:88.

COMMON NAME: Yellow-faced Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Luzon, Camarines Sur, Pasacao.

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *megaphyllus* species group. Closely related to *celebensis*; see Corbet and Hill (1992).

Rhinolophus yunanensis Dobson, 1872. J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 41:336.

COMMON NAME: Dobson's Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Yunnan, Hotha.

DISTRIBUTION: Yunnan (China), Burma, Thailand, NE India.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *pearsonii* species group. Formerly included in *pearsonii*, but see Lekagul and McNeely (1977) and Yoshiyuki (1990). Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Rhinolophus ziama Fahr, Vierhaus, Hutterer, and Kock, 2002. *Myotis*, 40:109.

COMMON NAME: Ziama Horseshoe Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guinea, Guinée Forestière, Réserve de la Biosphère du Massif du Ziama, western edge of Sérédou near park station.

DISTRIBUTION: SE Guinea, NW Liberia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003– Not listed (new species). Fahr et al. (2002) suggested that this species be listed as Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: *maclaudi* species group. See Fahr et al. for a key to species of the *maclaudi* species group.

Family Hipposideridae Lydekker, 1891. *In* Flower and Lydekker, *Mamm., Living and Extinct*, p. 657.

SYNONYMS: *Coelopsinae* Tate, 1941.

COMMENTS: Treated as a subfamily of Rhinolophidae by Koopman (1993, 1994), McKenna and Bell (1997), Simmons (1998), Simmons and Geisler (1998), and Teeling et al. (2002), but returned to family rank here following Corbet and Hill (1992), Bates and Harrison (1997), Bogdanowicz and Owen (1998), Hand and Kirsch (1998), and numerous other authors. McKenna and Bell (1997) used the name *Rhinonycterinae* Gray, 1866 for this group, but this has not been accepted by other authors. Although *Rhinonycteridae* (= *Rhinonycterina* Gray, 1866) has priority over *Hipposideridae* as a family-group name, nobody other than Gray (1866) used the former name until it was resurrected by McKenna and Bell (1997). Miller (1907) used the name *Hipposideridae* for this group because *Hipposideros* Gray, 1831 has priority over *Rhinonycteris* Gray, 1866 (= *Rhinonictoris* Gray, 1847). All subsequent authors have followed Miller's (1907) usage of *Hipposideridae/inae*, and I believe that there is little to be gained by replacing it with an unknown name. I therefore retain *Hipposideridae* for this group pending action by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. McKenna and Bell (1997) proposed a tribal classification for hipposiderids (which they treated as a subfamily), but many of the groups they defined have subsequently been shown to be paraphyletic (Bogdanowicz and Owen, 1998; Hand and Kirsch, 1998); accordingly, I do not recognize subfamilies or tribes within *Hipposideridae* at this time.

Anthops Thomas, 1888. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 6, 1:156.

TYPE SPECIES: *Anthops ornatus* Thomas, 1888.

Anthops ornatus Thomas, 1888. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 6, 1:156.

COMMON NAME: Flower-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, Guadalcanal Isl, Aola.

DISTRIBUTION: Solomon Isls, Bougainville Isl (Papua New Guinea).
 STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).
 COMMENTS: See Flannery (1995*b*) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Asellia Gray, 1838. Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:493.
 TYPE SPECIES: *Rhinolophus tridens* E. Geoffroy, 1813.

Asellia patrizii DeBeaux, 1931. Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, 55:186.
 COMMON NAME: Patrizi's Trident Leaf-nosed Bat.
 TYPE LOCALITY: Ethiopia, Dancalia, Gaare.
 DISTRIBUTION: N Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, and islands in the Red Sea.
 STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).
 COMMENTS: See Moeschler et al. (1990) and Horáček et al. (2000).

Asellia tridens (E. Geoffroy, 1813). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 20:265.
 COMMON NAME: Geoffroy's Trident Leaf-nosed Bat.
 TYPE LOCALITY: Egypt, Qena, near Luxor.
 DISTRIBUTION: Pakistan and Afganistan to Israel and Jordan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Sinai peninsula (NE Egypt), Socotra (Yemen) and Oman; Egypt to Morocco including S Lybia, Tunisia, and Algeria; Senegal, Mauritania, Gambia, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Chad, Sudan, S Somalia, and Eritrea; perhaps Zanzibar.
 STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).
 SYNONYMS: *diluta* Anderson, 1881; *pallida* Laurent, 1937; *italosomalica* De Beaux, 1931; *murraiana* Anderson, 1881.
 COMMENTS: Reviewed in part by Owen and Qumiseyeh (1987), Harrison and Bates (1991), Bates and Harrison (1997), and Horáček et al. (2000). Subspecies are poorly delimited, see Owen and Qumiseyeh (1987) and Kock et al. (2002).

Aselliscus Tate, 1941. Am. Mus. Novit., 1140:2.
 TYPE SPECIES: *Rhinolophus tricuspидatus* Temminck, 1835.
 COMMENTS: Reviewed by Corbet and Hill (1992).

Aselliscus stoliczkanus (Dobson, 1871). Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, p. 106.
 COMMON NAME: Stoliczka's Asian Trident Bat.
 TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, West, Penang Isl.
 DISTRIBUTION: Burma, S China, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, W Malaysia.
 STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).
 SYNONYMS: *trifidus* Peters, 1871; *wheeleri* Osgood, 1932.
 COMMENTS: See Sanborn (1952*b*).

Aselliscus tricuspидatus (Temminck, 1835). Monogr. Mamm., 2:20.
 COMMON NAME: Temminck's Asian Trident Bat.
 TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Molucca Isls, Amboina.

DISTRIBUTION: Molucca Isls, New Guinea, Bismarck Arch., Solomon Isls (including Santa Cruz Isls), Vanuatu (New Hebrides), adjacent small islands.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *koopmani* Schlitter, Williams, and Hill, 1983; *novaeguinae* Schlitter, Williams, and Hill, 1983; *novehebridensis* Sanborn and Nicholson, 1950.

COMMENTS: Revised by Schlitter et al. (1983); also see Hill (1983), Flannery (1995a, b), and Bonaccorso (1998).

Cloetis Thomas, 1901. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 8:28.

TYPE SPECIES: *Cloetis percivali* Thomas, 1901.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Hill (1982).

Cloetis percivali Thomas, 1901. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 8:28.

COMMON NAME: Percival's Short-eared Trident Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kenya, Coast Prov., Takaungu.

DISTRIBUTION: Kenya, Tanzania, S Dem. Rep. Congo, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, SE Botswana, Swaziland, Transvaal (South Africa).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *australis* Roberts, 1917.

Coelops Blyth, 1848. J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 17:251.

TYPE SPECIES: *Coelops frithii* Blyth, 1848.

SYNONYMS: *Chilophylla* Miller, 1910.

COMMENTS: Includes *Chilophylla*; see Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951), also Corbet and Hill (1992).

Coelops frithii Blyth, 1848. J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 17:251.

COMMON NAME: East Asian Tailless Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bangladesh, Sunderbans.

DISTRIBUTION: Bangladesh and NE India to S China, Thailand, Burma, Laos, Vietnam, south to W Malaysia, Sumatra, and Java and Bali; Taiwan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *bernsteini* Peters, 1862; *formosanus* Horikawa, 1928; *inflatus* Miller, 1928; *sinicus* Allen, 1928.

COMMENTS: Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997). Malay material has not been allocated to subspecies. Sometimes spelled *frithi* (e.g., Koopman, 1993).

Coelops robinsoni Bonhote, 1908. J. Fed. Malay St. Mus., 3:4.

COMMON NAME: Malayan Tailless Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaya, Pahang, foot of Mt. Tahan.

DISTRIBUTION: W Malaysia, Borneo, Philippines. The record from Thailand is in error; see Hill (1983).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *C. robinsoni*; Data Deficient as *C. hirsutus*.

SYNONYMS: *hirsutus* Miller, 1910.

COMMENTS: Includes *hirsutus*; see Hill (1972a, 1983) and Corbet and Hill (1992).

Hipposideros Gray, 1831. Zool. Misc., 1:37.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio speoris* Schneider, 1800.

SYNONYMS: *Chrysonycteris* Gray, 1866; *Cyclorhina* Peters, 1871; *Gloionycteris* Gray, 1866; *Phyllorhina* Bonaparte, 1837 (not Leach, 1816); *Ptychorhina* Peters, 1871; *Rhinophylla* Gray, 1866 (not Peters, 1865); *Speorifera* Gray, 1866; *Syndesmotis* Peters, 1871; *Syndesmotus* Waterhouse, 1902 (objective synonym of *Syndesmotis* Peters); *Thyreorhina* Peters, 1871.

COMMENTS: Revised by Hill (1963b). The genus is apparently paraphyletic, but alternative phylogenies (e.g., those of Bogdanowicz and Owen [1998] and Hand and Kirsch [1998]) disagree about genus and species relationships. Accordingly, I have retained the traditional contents of *Hipposideros* pending a thorough revision. Species groups follow Koopman (1994) with some modifications.

Hipposideros abae J. A. Allen, 1917. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 37:432.

COMMON NAME: Aba Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dem. Rep. Congo, Oriental, Aba.

DISTRIBUTION: Guinea-Bissau to SW Sudan and Uganda.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: *speoris* species group.

Hipposideros armiger (Hodgson, 1835). J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 4:699.

COMMON NAME: Great Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nepal.

DISTRIBUTION: N India, Nepal, Burma, S and SE China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Taiwan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *debilis* K. Andersen, 1906; *swinhoei* Peters, 1871; *fujianensis* Zhen, 1987; *terasensis* Kishida, 1924; *tranninhensis* Bourret, 1942.

COMMENTS: *armiger* species group. Includes *terasensis*, but see Yoshiyuki (1991a) and Pavlinov et al. (1995). Reviewed in part by Kock (1996) Bates and Harrison (1997), Sinha (1999), and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b).

Hipposideros ater Templeton, 1848. J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 17:252.

COMMON NAME: Dusky Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sri Lanka, Western Prov., Colombo.

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka; India to W Malaysia, through Philippines, Indonesia, and New Guinea to N Queensland, N Northern Territory, and N Western Australia (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *atratus* Kelaart, 1850; *amboinensis* Peters, 1871; *antricola* Peters, 1861; *aruensis* Gray, 1858; *albanensis* Gray, 1866; *gilberti* Johnson, 1959; *nicobarulae* Miller, 1902; *saevus* K. Andersen, 1918; *toala* Shamel, 1940.

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Formerly included in *bicolor*, but see Hill (1963b). Does not include *wrighti* (here considered a subspecies of *cineraceus*); see Hill and Francis (1984). Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997); also see Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Hipposideros beatus K. Andersen, 1906. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 17:279.

COMMON NAME: Benito Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Equatorial Guinea, Rio Muni, 15 mi. (24 km) from Benito River.

DISTRIBUTION: Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Cameroon, Rio Muni (Equatorial Guinea), Gabon, N Dem. Rep. Congo. A previous report of this species from Guinea-Bissau is in error (J. Fahr, pers. comm.).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: **maximus** Verschuren, 1957.

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group.

Hipposideros bicolor (Temminck, 1834). Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. Physiol., 1:19.

COMMON NAME: Bicolored Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java, Anjer coast. Lectotype designated and type locality restricted by Tate (1941).

DISTRIBUTION: Laos, Vietnam, S Thailand, and Malaysia to Borneo and the Philippines; Java, Sumbawa, Seralu, Sumba, Savu, Roti, and Timor Isls (Indonesia), and adjacent small islands. A Cambodian record was rejected by Kock (2000) and a Bali record was rejected by Kock and Dobat (2000); a Taiwan record is doubtful, see Corbet and Hill (1992).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *javanicus* Sody, 1937; **atrox** K. Andersen, 1918; **erigens** Lawrence, 1939; **hilli** Kitchener, 1996 (in Kitchener et al., 1996); **major** K. Andersen, 1918; **selatan** Kitchener, 1996 (in Kitchener et al., 1996); **tanimbarensis** Kitchener, 1996 (in Kitchener et al., 1996).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Includes *erigens*; see Hill (1963b). Does not include *pomona*, *gentilis*, or *macrobullatus*; see Hill et al. (1986). Reviewed in part by Hill (1983), Bergmans and van Bree (1986), Corbet and Hill (1992), Kitchener and Maharadatunkamsi (1995), and Kitchener et al. (1996). Sumbawa specimens have not be allocated to subspecies; see Kitchener et al. (1996). Probably includes more than one species, including cryptic species distinguishable primarily by echolocation call frequencies (see Kingston et al., 2001).

Hipposideros breviceps Tate, 1941. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 78:358.

COMMON NAME: Short-headed Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sumatra, Mentawai Isls, N Pagi Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Mentawai Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group.

Hipposideros caffer (Sundevall, 1846). Öfv. Kongl. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Forhandl. Stockholm, 3(4):118.

COMMON NAME: Sundevall's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Natal, near Durban.

DISTRIBUTION: SW Arabian Peninsula including Yemen; most of subsaharan Africa except the central forested region; Morocco; Zanzibar and Pemba.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *aurantiaca* De Beaux, 1924; *bicornis* Heuglin, 1861; *gracilis* Peters, 1825; *angolensis* Seabra, 1898; *nanus* J. A. Allen, 1917; *tephrus* Cabrera, 1906; *braima* Monard, 1939.

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Includes *tephrus*; see Hayman and Hill (1971). Reviewed in part by Harrison and Bates (1991) and Horáček et al. (2000). See Taylor (2000) for distribution map. Subspecies limits are somewhat unclear, and it is possible that this complex includes more than one species.

Hipposideros calcaratus (Dobson, 1877). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1877:122.

COMMON NAME: Spurred Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Duke of York Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea, Bismarck Arch., Solomon Isls, adjacent small islands.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *cupidus* K. Andersen, 1918.

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Includes *cupidus*; see Smith and Hill (1981). Does not include *maggietylorae*; see Smith and Hill (1981). Also see Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Hipposideros camerunensis Eisentraut, 1956. Zool. Jahrb. Abt. Syst. Oekol. Geogr. Tiere, 84:526.

COMMON NAME: Cameroon Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, near Buea.

DISTRIBUTION: Cameroon, E Dem. Rep. Congo, W Kenya.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *cyclops* species group.

Hipposideros cervinus (Gould, 1854). Mamm. Austr., 3: pl. 34.

COMMON NAME: Fawn-colored Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Queensland, Cape York and Albany Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: W Malaysia, Sumatra, and Mindanao (Philippines) to the Molucca Isls, Vanuatu, and NE Australia. Specimens from Mansuar Isl (West Papua, Indonesia) may represent *cyclotis* (Meinig, 2002).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *celebensis* Sody, 1936; *batchianus* Matschie, 1901; *labuanensis* Tomes, 1859; *schneidersi* Thomas, 1904; *misoriensis* Peters, 1906.

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Distinct from *galeritus*; see Flannery (1995a, b). Also see Jenkins and Hill (1981) and Hill (1983).

Hipposideros cineraceus Blyth, 1853. J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 22:410.

COMMON NAME: Ashy Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Pakistan, Punjab, Salt Range, near Pind Dadan Khan.

DISTRIBUTION: Pakistan and India to Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Sumatra and Borneo; adjacent small islands including Kangean Isls (Indonesia); probably the Philippines.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *micropus* Peters, 1872; ***wrighti*** Taylor, 1934.

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Does not include *durgadasi*; see Topál (1975), Khajuria (1982), Corbet and Hill (1992), and Pavlinov et al. (1995). Includes *wrighti*, see Hill and Francis (1984). Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997); also see Bonaccorso (1998).

Hipposideros commersoni (E. Geoffroy, 1813). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 20:263.

COMMON NAME: Commerson's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar, Fort Dauphin (= Tolagnaro).

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) (including *gigas*, *vittata*, and *thomensis*, which are now regarded as distinct species).

COMMENTS: *commersoni* species group. Does not include *gigas*, *vittatus* (including *marungensis*) or *thomensis*, which are now recognized as distinct species based on differences in morphology and echolocation calls (J. Fahr and D. Kock, pers. comm.; D. Lunde, pers. comm.; McWilliam, 1982; Pye, 1972). Reviewed by Peterson et al. (1995).

Hipposideros coronatus (Peters, 1871). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1871:327.

COMMON NAME: Large Mindanao Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Mindanao, Surigao, Mainit.

DISTRIBUTION: NE Mindanao (Philippines).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. See Ingle and Heaney (1992).

Hipposideros corynophyllus Hill, 1985. Mammalia, 49:527.

COMMON NAME: Telefomin Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, W Sepik, 3 km ENE Telefomin, 1,800 m.

DISTRIBUTION: C New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

COMMENTS: *cyclops* species group. Reviewed by Flannery and Colgan (1993); also see Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Hipposideros coxi Shelford, 1901. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 8:113.

COMMON NAME: Cox's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Borneo, Sarawak, Mt. Penrisen, 4,200 ft. (1,280 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Sarawak (Borneo, Malaysian part).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group.

Hipposideros crumeniferus (Lesueur and Petit, 1807). In Peron, Voyage Decouv. Terres Australes, Atlas, pl. 35.

COMMON NAME: Timor Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Timor.

DISTRIBUTION: Timor (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Based on palate only; not certainly determinable; see Laurie and Hill (1954) and Hill (1963*b*). It may represent *cervinus*, see Corbet and Hill (1992) and Pavlinov et al. (1995).

Hipposideros curtus G. M. Allen, 1921. Rev. Zool. Afr., 9:194.

COMMON NAME: Short-tailed Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, Sakbayeme.

DISTRIBUTION: Cameroon, Bioko (Equatorial Guinea).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *sandersoni* Sanderson, 1937.

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Includes *sandersoni*; see Hill (1963*b*).

Hipposideros cyclops (Temminck, 1853). Esquisses Zool. sur la Côte de Guine, p. 75.

COMMON NAME: Cyclops Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ghana, Boutry River.

DISTRIBUTION: Kenya and S Sudan to Senegal and Guinea-Bissau; Bioko (Equatorial Guinea).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *langi* J. A. Allen, 1917; *micaceus* De Winton, 1897.

COMMENTS: *cyclops* species group.

Hipposideros demissus K. Andersen, 1909. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 3:268.

COMMON NAME: Makira Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: East Solomon Isls, San Cristoval (= San Cristobal) Isl, Yanuta.

DISTRIBUTION: San Cristobal Isl (Solomon Isls).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

COMMENTS: *diadema* species group. Formerly considered a subspecies of *diadema*, but apparently distinct; see Kitchener et al. (1992*b*) and Flannery (1995*b*).

Hipposideros diadema (E. Geoffroy, 1813). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 20:263.

COMMON NAME: Diadem Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Lesser Sunda Isls, Timor Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Burma and Vietnam through Thailand, Laos, W Malaysia and Indonesia (including Sumatra, Borneo, and Bali) to New Guinea, Bismarck Arch., Solomon Isls and NE Australia; Philippines; Nicobar Isls. Reports of this species from Cambodia cannot be confirmed (Kock, 2000).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *ceramensis* Laurie and Hill, 1954; *custos* K. Andersen, 1918; *enganus* K. Andersen, 1907; *euotis* K. Andersen, 1905; *griseus* Meyen, 1883; *anderseni* Taylor, 1934; *pullatus* K. Andersen, 1905; *masoni* Dobson, 1872; *mirandus* Thomas, 1914; *natunensis* Chasen, 1940; *nicobarensis* Dobson, 1871; *nobilis* Horsfield, 1823; *vicarius* K. Andersen, 1905; *oceanitis* K. Andersen, 1905; *malaitensis* Phillips, 1967; *reginae* Troughton, 1937; *speculator* K. Andersen, 1918; *trobrius* Troughton, 1937.

COMMENTS: *diadema* species group. Many subspecies are of dubious validity, and several island populations have not been assigned to subspecies. Reviewed in part by Laurie and Hill (1954) and Kitchener et al. (1992b). Does not include *demissus* and *inornatus*; see Kitchener et al. (1992b). Also see Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998). May include *ornatus*, a name listed as a synonym of *diadema* by Koopman (1993) but which I have been unable to trace (although it may be a lapsus for *inornatus*).

Hipposideros dinops K. Andersen, 1905. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 16:502.

COMMON NAME: Fierce Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, New Georgia Group, Rubiana Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Solomon Isls; Bougainville Isl (Papua New Guinea).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *diadema* species group. Does not include *pelingsis*; see discussion under that species. See Flannery (1995b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Hipposideros doriae (Peters, 1871). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1871:326.

COMMON NAME: Bornean Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Sarawak.

DISTRIBUTION: W Malaysia, Sarawak and Sabah (Malaysia), Borneo and Sumatra (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *H. sabanus*; Data Deficient as *H. doriae*.

SYNONYMS: *sabanus* Thomas, 1898.

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Includes *sabanus*, see Hill (1963b) and Benda (2000). Lectotype designated by Benda (2000).

Hipposideros durgadasi Khajuria, 1970. Mammalia, 64:623.

COMMON NAME: Durga Das's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur Dist., near Katungi village.

DISTRIBUTION: C India.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (B1+2c, D2).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Formerly included in *cineraceus*, but see see Topál (1975), Khajuria (1982), and Corbet and Hill (1992). Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Hipposideros dyacorum Thomas, 1902. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 9:271.

COMMON NAME: Dayak Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Sarawak, Baram, Mt. Mulu.

DISTRIBUTION: Borneo (including Sarawak, Malaysia), Peninsular Thailand.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group.

Hipposideros edwardshilli Flannery and Colgan, 1993. Rec. Aust. Mus., 45:45.

COMMON NAME: Hill's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, W Sepik, Bewani Mtns., Imonda Sta.

DISTRIBUTION: NW Papua New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *cyclops* species group. See Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Hipposideros fuliginosus (Temminck, 1853). Esquisses Zool. sur la Côte de Guine, p. 77.

COMMON NAME: Sooty Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ghana.

DISTRIBUTION: Sierra Leone and Liberia to Dem. Rep. Congo. Ethiopian records represent another, possibly undescribed, species (J. Fahr, pers. comm.).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group.

Hipposideros fulvus Gray, 1838. Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:492.

COMMON NAME: Fulvus Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Karnatika, Dharwar.

DISTRIBUTION: Afganistan, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan to Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *atra* Fitzinger, 1870 (not Templeton, 1848); *aurita* Tomes, 1859; *fulgens* Elliot, 1839; *murinus* Gray, 1838; *pallidus* K. Andersen, 1918.

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Hipposideros galeritus Cantor, 1846. J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 15:183.

COMMON NAME: Cantor's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Penang Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka and India through SE Asia (including Burma, Thailand, and Peninsular Malaysia) to Java and Borneo; Sanana Isl (Sula Group, Moluccas Isls). A record from Bali is possibly erroneous; see Kock and Dobat (2000).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *brachyotis* Dobson, 1874; *insolens* Lyon, 1911; *longicauda* Peters, 1861.

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Includes *longicauda*; see Hill (1963b). Formerly included *cervinus*; but see Jenkins and Hill (1981). Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997); also see Flannery (1995b).

Hipposideros gigas (Wagner, 1845). Arch. Naturgesch., 11(1); 148.

COMMON NAME: Giant Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Angola, Benguela.

DISTRIBUTION: Kenya, Tanzania, Angola, Central African Republic, Uganda, Dem. Rep. Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea (incl. Bioko), Cameroon, Nigeria and west to Senegal. The range of this taxon may be more extensive and is currently under review (J. Fahr, pers. comm.)

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *gambiensis* K. Andersen, 1906; *niangarae* J. A. Allen, 1917.

COMMENTS: *commersoni* species group. Formerly included in *commersoni*, but clearly distinct based on differences in morphology and echolocation calls (J. Fahr and D. Kock, pers. comm.; D. Lunde, pers. comm.; McWilliam, 1982; Pye, 1972). Reviewed in part by Peterson et al. (1995). Some West African specimens identified as *gigas* may represent *vittatus* (J. Fahr, pers. comm.).

Hipposideros grandis G. M. Allen, 1936. Rec. Indian Mus., 38:345.

COMMON NAME: Grand Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burma, Upper Chindwin, Akanti, 300 ft. (91 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Burma, Thailand, and Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: *larvatus* species group. Distinct from *larvatus*; see Kitchener and Maryanto (1993).

Hipposideros halophyllus Hill and Yenbutra, 1984. Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 47:77.

COMMON NAME: Thailand Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Thailand, Lop Buri, Tha Woong, Khao Sa Moa Khan.

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group.

Hipposideros hypophyllus Kock and Bhat, 1994. Senk. Biol., 73:26.

COMMON NAME: Leafletted Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Karnataka, Bangalore Region, 15 km E Kolar Town, Hanumanhalli Village (13°09'N, 78°07'E).

DISTRIBUTION: S India.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (B1+2c, D2).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Hipposideros inexpectatus Laurie and Hill, 1954. List of land mammals of New Guinea, Celebes, and adjacent islands, p. 60.

COMMON NAME: Crested Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, N Sulawesi, Poso (= Posso).

DISTRIBUTION: N Sulawesi (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: *diadema* species group.

Hipposideros inornatus McKean, 1970. West. Aust. Nat., 138.

COMMON NAME: McKean's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Northern Territory, 55 mi. (85 km) S of Oenpelli, Deaf Adder Creek, where it emerges from the Arnhem Land Plateau, 13°06'S, 132°56'E.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern Territory (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: *diadema* species group. Formerly considered a subspecies of *diadema*, but apparently distinct; see Kitchener et al. (1992b). Also see Churchill (1998).

Hipposideros jonesi Hayman, 1947. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 11, 14:71.

COMMON NAME: Jones's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sierra Leone, Makeni.

DISTRIBUTION: Sierra Leone and Guinea to Mali, Burkina Faso and Nigeria.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group.

Hipposideros lamottei Brosset, 1985. Mammalia, 48:548.

COMMON NAME: Lamotte's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guinea, Mt. Nimba, Pierre Richaud.

DISTRIBUTION: Mt. Nimba on Guinea-Liberia border.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Distinction from *ruber* is not entirely clear.

Hipposideros lankadiva Kelaart, 1850. J. Sri Lanka Branch Asiat. Soc., 2(2):216.

COMMON NAME: Indian Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sri Lanka, Kandy.

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka, S and C India.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient as *H. schistaceus*; Lower Risk (lc) as *H. lankadiva*.

SYNONYMS: *indus* K. Andersen, 1918; *mixtus* K. Andersen, 1918; *schistaceus* K. Andersen, 1918; *unitus* K. Andersen, 1918.

COMMENTS: *diadema* species group. Includes *schistaceus*; see Bates and Harrison (1997) and Srivinasulu and Srivinasulu (2001). Multiple subspecies have been recognized by some authors, but these do not appear justified; see Sinha (1999), although also see Srivinasulu and Srivinasulu (2001).

Hipposideros larvatus (Horsfield, 1823). Zool. Res. Java, 6: *Rhinolophus larvatus*, pl. and 10 unno. pp.

COMMON NAME: Intermediate Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java.

DISTRIBUTION: N and E India and Bangladesh; Yunnan, Kwangsi and Hainan (China); Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam; W Malaysia to Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and adjacent small islands including Kangean Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *deformis* Horsfield, 1823; *insignis* Horsfield, 1823; *vulgaris* Horsfield, 1823; ***barbensis*** Miller, 1900; ***leptophyllus*** Dobson, 1874; ***neglectus*** Sody, 1936; ***poutensis*** Allen, 1906.

COMMENTS: *larvatus* species group. Does not include *grandis* and *sumbae*; see Kitchner and Maryantu (1993), who revised this complex. See also Hill (1963) and Sinha (1999). Subspecies limits and validity are uncertain. Does not include *alongensis*, see Topál (1993).

Hipposideros lekaguli Thonglongya and Hill, 1974. Mammalia, 38:286.

COMMON NAME: Large Asian Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Thailand, Saraburi, Kaeng Khoi, Phu Nam Tok Tak Kwang, (c 14°34'N, 101°09'E).

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand; peninsular Malaysia; Luzon (Philippines).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *diadema* species group.

Hipposideros lylei Thomas, 1913. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 12:88.

COMMON NAME: Shield-faced Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Thailand, 50 mi. (80 km) N Chiangmai (= Chiang Mai), Chiengdao Cave, 350 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Burma, Vietnam, Thailand, W Malaysia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *pratti* species group. Reviewed by Hendrichsen et al. (2001b)) and Robinson et al. (2003).

Hipposideros macrobullatus Tate, 1941. Bull Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 78:357.

COMMON NAME: Big-eared Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sulawesi, Talassa (near Maros).

DISTRIBUTION: Sulawesi, Seram (Molucca Isls) and Kangean Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Formerly included in *bicolor*, but see Hill et al. (1986) and Bergmans and van Bree (1986). May be conspecific with *pomona*; see Corbet and Hill (1992).

Hipposideros madurae Kitchener and Maryanto, 1993. Rec. West. Aust. Mus., 16:132.

COMMON NAME: Maduran Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Madura Isl, Pulau, Sampang.

DISTRIBUTION: Madura Isl, C Java (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *jenningsi* Kitchener and Maryanto, 1993.

COMMENTS: *larvatus* species group.

Hipposideros maggietylorae Smith and Hill, 1981. Los Angeles Cty. Mus. Contrib. Sci., 331:9.

COMMON NAME: Maggie Taylor's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Arch., New Ireland, 1.3 km S, 3 km E, Lakuramau Plantation.

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea (possibly extending as far west as Waigeo Isl.), Bismarck Arch.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *erroris* Smith and Hill, 1981.

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Formerly confused with *calcaratus*; see Smith and Hill (1981). Also see Flannery (1995a, b), Bonaccorso (1998), and Meinig (2002).

Hipposideros marisae Aellen, 1954. Rev. Suisse Zool., 61:474.

COMMON NAME: Aellen's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Côte d'Ivoire, Duékoué, White Leopard Rock.

DISTRIBUTION: Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group.

Hipposideros megalotis (Heuglin, 1862). Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., Halle, 29(8):4, 8.

COMMON NAME: Large-eared Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Eritrea, Bogos Land, Keren.

DISTRIBUTION: Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Kenya. A record from Somalia is erroneous (M. Happold, pers. comm.)

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *megalotis* species group. Sometimes placed in the subgenus *Syndesmotis*; see Legendre (1982) and Gaucher and Brosset (1990). Also see Hill (1963b).

Hipposideros muscinus (Thomas and Doria, 1886). Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, 4:201.

COMMON NAME: Fly River Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Western Prov., Fly River.

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: *cyclops* species group. See Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Hipposideros nequam K. Andersen, 1918. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 2:380.

COMMON NAME: Malayan Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Selangor, Klang.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Critically Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Known only from the holotype; see Hill (1963b).

Hipposideros obscurus (Peters, 1861). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1861:707.

COMMON NAME: Philippine Forest Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Luzon, Camarines, Paracale.

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines except Palawan region.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group.

Hipposideros orbiculus Francis, Kock, and Habersetzer, 1999. Senckenbergiana Biol., 79:259.

COMMON NAME: Orbiculus Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sumatra, Sumatera Barat, SE Kota Baru, Abai Siat, 01°02'S, 101°43'E.

DISTRIBUTION: Sumatra (Indonesia); Peninsular Malaysia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group.

Hipposideros papua (Thomas and Doria, 1886). Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, 4:204.

COMMON NAME: Biak Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, West Papua, Tjenderawasih Div. (= Geelvinck Bay), Misori Isl (= Biak Isl = Schouten Isl), Korido.

DISTRIBUTION: Biak and Numfoor Isls, W New Guinea, and N Molucca Isls.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. See Hill and Rozendaal (1989) and Flannery (1995a, b).

Hipposideros pelingensis Shamel, 1940. J. Mammal., 21:353.

COMMON NAME: Peleng Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Peling (= Peleng) Isl east of Sulawesi.

DISTRIBUTION: Peleng Isl and Sulawesi (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: *diadema* species group. Hill (1963*b*, 1983) followed Tate (1941) in treating *pelingensis* as a subspecies of *dinops*, but these taxa (which are separated by 1,800 km with no known populations on the many islands in between) are diagnosably distinct; see Flannery (1995*b*). *H. pelingensis* is therefore provisionally treated here as a separate species pending further study.

Hipposideros pomona K. Andersen, 1918. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 2:380, 381.

COMMON NAME: Pomona Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Mysore, N Coorg, Haleri (a few miles N of Mercara, Coorg Dist., Karnataka).

DISTRIBUTION: Bangladesh and India to Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, S China and W Malaysia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *gentilis* K. Andersen, 1918; *sinensis* K. Andersen, 1918.

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Formerly included in *bicolor* but see Hill et al (1986). May be conspecific with *macrobullatus*; see Corbet and Hill (1992). Some specimens from peninsular India previously referred to this species were subsequently removed to form the type series of *hypophyllus*. Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001*b*).

Hipposideros pratti Thomas, 1891. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 7:527.

COMMON NAME: Pratt's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Szechwan, Kiatingfu.

DISTRIBUTION: S China, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, W Malaysia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *pratti* species group. Reviewed by Hendrichsen et al. (2001*b*) and Robinson et al. (2003).

Hipposideros pygmaeus (Waterhouse, 1843). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1843:67.

COMMON NAME: Philippine Pygmy Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines.

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines except Palawan region.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group.

Hipposideros ridleyi Robinson and Kloss, 1911. J. Fed. Malay St. Mus., 4:241.

COMMON NAME: Ridley's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Singapore, Botanic Gardens.

DISTRIBUTION: Penninsular Malaysia, Singapore, N Borneo.

STATUS: U.S. ESA – Endangered. IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (B1+2C).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Reviewed by Francis et al. (1999*a*).

Hipposideros rotalis Francis, Kock, and Habersetzer, 1999. Senckenbergiana Biol., 79:266.

COMMON NAME: Laotian Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Laos, Bolikhamxai Prov., Nam (River) Kading, Ban Keng Bit, 18°15'N, 104°34'E.

DISTRIBUTION: Laos.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group.

Hipposideros ruber (Noack, 1893). Zool. Jahrb. Abt. Syst. Oekol. Geogr. Tiere, 7:586.

COMMON NAME: Noack's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tanzania, Eastern Province, Ngerengere River.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal and Gambia to Ethiopia, south to Angola, Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique; Bioko (Equatorial Guinea); São Tomé and Príncipe.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *centralis* K. Andersen, 1906; *niapu* J. A. Allen, 1917; ***guineensis*** K. Andersen, 1906.

COMMENTS: *bicolor* species group. Included in *caffer* by Hill (1963b), but clearly distinct; see Lawrence (1964), Kock (1969a), Heller (1992), Jones et al. (1993), and Cotterill (2001f). Subspecies limits are problematic, and it is possible that this complex includes more than one species.

Hipposideros scutinares Robinson, Jenkins, Francis, and Fulford, 2003. Acta. Chiropt., 5: 33.

COMMON NAME: Shield-nosed Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Laos, Khammouan Limestone NBCA, Bolikhamsai Province, along the upper Nam Hinboun, Ban Khankeo, 17°58'N, 104°

DISTRIBUTION: Laos, Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: *pratti* species group.

Hipposideros semoni Matschie, 1903. Denks. Med. Nat. Ges. Jena (Semon Zool. Forsch. Austr.), 8:774 (Heft 6:132).

COMMON NAME: Semon's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Queensland, Cooktown.

DISTRIBUTION: N Queensland (Australia), E New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *cyclops* species group. See Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Hipposideros sorenseni Kitchener and Maryanto, 1993. Rec. West. Aust. Mus., 16:142.

COMMON NAME: Sorensen's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, W Java, Pangandaran, Gua Karmat (= holy cave)(c. 7°41'S, 108°40'E).

DISTRIBUTION: C and W Java (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *larvatus* species group.

Hipposideros speoris (Schneider, 1800). In Schreber, Die Säugethiere, pl. 59b.

COMMON NAME: Schneider's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Madras, Tranquebar.

DISTRIBUTION: India, Sri Lanka.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *apiculatus* Gray, 1838; *aureus* Kelaart, 1853; *blythi* Kelaart, 1953; *dukhunensis* Sykes, 1831; *marsupialis* Desmarest, 1820; *penicillatus* Gray, 1838; *pulchellus* K. Andersen, 1918; *templetonii* Kelaart, 1850.

COMMENTS: *speoris* species group. Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Hipposideros stenotis Thomas, 1913. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 12:206.

COMMON NAME: Narrow-eared Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Northern Territory, Mary River.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern Territory, N Western Australia and N Queensland (Australia). A New Guinea record is probably erroneous, see Hill (1963b:87).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *cyclops* species group.

Hipposideros sumbae Oei, 1960. Hemera Zoa, 67:28.

COMMON NAME: Sumban Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, E Sumba, Nusa Tenggara, from cave (c. 9°55'S, 120°41'E).

DISTRIBUTION: Sumba, Roti, Sumbawa, Flores, Semau, and Savu Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *rotiensis* Kitchener and Maryanto, 1993; *sumbawae* Kitchener and Maryanto, 1993.

COMMENTS: *larvatus* species group. Distinct from *larvatus*; see Kitchener and Maryanto (1993). Lectotype designated by van Bree (1961).

Hipposideros thomensis (Bocage, 1891). J. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, 2(2):88.

COMMON NAME: Saõ Tomé leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sao Tome and Principe, Saõ Tomé Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Saõ Tomé Isl.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: *commersoni* species group. Formerly included in *commersoni*, but apparently distinct (J. Fahr and D. Kock, pers. comm.).

Hipposideros turpis Bangs, 1901. Am. Nat., 35:561.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Ryukyu Isls, Sakishima Isls, Ishigaki Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Peninsular Thailand and Vietnam; Ryukyu Isls (Japan).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *alongensis* Bourret, 1942; *pendleburyi* Chasen, 1936.

COMMENTS: *armiger* species group. Distinct from *armiger*; see Hill (1963b), Yoshiyuki (1989), and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b). Includes *alongensis*, see Topál (1993).

Hipposideros vittatus (Peters, 1852). Naturwiss. Reise Mossambique, Säugeth., p. 32.

COMMON NAME: Striped Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mozambique, Cap Delgado group, Ibo Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania (incl. Pemba, Chumbwe and Zanzibar Isl), Malawi, Mozambique (incl. Ibo Isl), Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Dem. Rep. Congo, Angola, Namibia, South Africa, Guinea-Bissau. May occur throughout much of West Africa in sympatry with *gigas*, but distribution is presently unclear; it is likely considerably more extensive than given here (J. Fahr, pers. comm.)

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *marungensis* Noack, 1887; *mostellum* Thomas, 1904; *viegasi* Monard, 1939.

COMMENTS: *commersoni* species group. Includes *maurungensis* (J. Fahr, pers. comm.); also see Hayman and Hill (1971). Formerly included in *commersoni*, but clearly distinct based on differences in morphology and echolocation calls (J. Fahr and D. Kock, pers. comm.; McWilliam, 1982; Pye, 1972). Reviewed in part by Peterson et al. (1995). The status of *viegasi* is unclear, but it probably represents *vittatus* (J. Fahr, pers. comm.).

Hipposideros wollastoni Thomas, 1913. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 12:205.

COMMON NAME: Wollaston's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, West Papua, Utkwa River, 2,500 ft. (762 m).

DISTRIBUTION: W and C New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *fasensis* Flannery and Colgan, 1993; *parnabyi* Flannery and Colgan, 1993.

COMMENTS: *cyclops* species group. Revised by Flannery and Colgan (1993); also see Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Paracoelops Dorst, 1947. Bull. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, ser. 2, 19:436.

TYPE SPECIES: *Paracoelops megalotis* Dorst, 1947.

Paracoelops megalotis Dorst, 1947. Bull. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, ser. 2, 19:436.

COMMON NAME: Vietnamese Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Vietnam, Annam, Vinh.

DISTRIBUTION: C Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Critically Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Known only from the badly damaged holotype.

Rhinonictes Gray, 1847. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1847:16.

TYPE SPECIES: *Rhinolophus aurantius* Gray, 1845.

COMMENTS: *Rhinonictes* is the original spelling, but *Rhinonycteris* Gray, 1866, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866:81, is sometimes used. Reviewed by Hill (1982) who spelled it *Rhinonycteris*.

Rhinonictes aurantia (Gray, 1845). In Eyre, Central Australia, 1:405.

COMMON NAME: Orange Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Northern Territory, Port Essington.

DISTRIBUTION: N Western Australia, Northern Territory and NW Queensland (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A1c).

COMMENTS: Sometimes spelled “*aurantius*”, but “*aurantia*” is the correct spelling in combination with *Rhinonictes*. Reviewed by Armstrong (2002).

Trienops Dobson, 1871. J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 40:455.

TYPE SPECIES: *Trienops persicus* Dobson, 1871.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Hill (1982); see also Peterson et al. (1995).

Trienops auritus Grandidier, 1912. Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. Paris, 18:8.

COMMON NAME: Grandidier's Trident Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar, near Diégo-Suarez (=Antsiranana).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Known only from the holotype. Often included in *furculus* (e.g., Hayman and Hill, 1971; Koopman, 1993, 1994), but see Peterson et al. (1995). Originally spelled *aurita* but emended to *auritus* by Peterson et al. (1995), presumably to agree in gender with the generic epithet.

Trienops furculus Trouessart, 1906. Bull. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1906, 7:446.

COMMON NAME: Trouessart's Trident Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar, near Tulear (= Toliara), St. Augustine Bay, Grotte de Sarondrano.

DISTRIBUTION: N and W Madagascar, Aldabra and Cosmoledo Isls (Seychelles).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: Does not include *auritus*; see Peterson et al. (1995), but also see Hayman and Hill (1971). Originally spelled *furcula* but emended to *furculus* by Hill (1982), presumably to agree in gender with the generic epithet. May include *furinea* Tate, 1941, possibly a lapsus for *furcula* (see discussion in Hill, 1982).

Trienops persicus Dobson, 1871. J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 40:455.

COMMON NAME: Persian Trident Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Iran, Shiraz, 4,750 ft. (1,448 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Somalia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Angola, Zanzibar, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Yemen, Oman, Republic of Congo, Iran, Pakistan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *macdonaldi* Harrison, 1955; *afer* Peters, 1876; *majusculus* Aellen and Brosset, 1968.

COMMENTS: See Hayman and Hill (1971) and Hill (1982) for discussion of contents. Does not include *rufus*; see Peterson et al. (1995). It is possible that *majusculus* represents a distinct species; see Cotterill (2001a). Reviewed in part by DeBlase (1980), Harrison and Bates (1991), and Bates and Harrison (1997). See Taylor (2000) for distribution map.

Trienops rufus Milne-Edwards, 1881. C. R. Hebd. Séanc. Acad. Sci., Paris, 91:1035.

COMMON NAME: Rufous Trident Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: E Madagascar.

DISTRIBUTION: E and C Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *humbolti* Milne-Edwards, 1881.

COMMENTS: Often included in *persicus* (e.g., Koopman, 1993, 1994), but see Peterson et al. (1995).

Family Megadermatidae H. Allen, 1864. Monogr. Bats N. Am., pp. xxiii, 1.

COMMENTS: For discussion of the correct formation of the family name, see Handley (1980). Hand (1985, 1996) and Griffiths et al. (1992) have provided alternative phylogenies for the group. No subfamilies are presently recognized.

Cardioderma Peters, 1873. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1873:488.

TYPE SPECIES: *Megaderma cor* Peters, 1872.

Cardioderma cor (Peters, 1872). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1872:194.

COMMON NAME: Heart-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ethiopia.

DISTRIBUTION: Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, E Sudan, Tanzania, Zanzibar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

Lavia Gray, 1838. Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:490.

TYPE SPECIES: *Megaderma frons* E. Geoffroy, 1810.

SYNONYMS: *Livia* Agassiz, 1846 (misspelling).

Lavia frons (E. Geoffroy, 1810). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 15:192.

COMMON NAME: Yellow-winged Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Senegal.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal and Gambia to Somalia, south to Namibia, Zambia, and Malawi; Zanzibar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *affinis* K. Andersen and Wroughton, 1907; *rex* Miller, 1905.

COMMENTS: See Vonhof and Kalcounis (1999).

Macroderma Miller, 1906. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19:84.

TYPE SPECIES: *Megaderma gigas* Dobson, 1880.

Macroderma gigas (Dobson, 1880). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1880:461.

COMMON NAME: Australian False Vampire Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Queensland, Wilson's River, Mt. Margaret.

DISTRIBUTION: N and C Australia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *saturata* Douglas, 1962.

COMMENTS: See Hudson and Wilson (1986).

Megaderma E. Geoffroy, 1810. Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 15:197.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio spasma* Linnaeus, 1758.

SYNONYMS: *Eucheira* Hodgson, 1847 (not *Eucheira* Westwood, 1838, an insect); *Lyroderma* Peters, 1872; *Spasma* Gray, 1866.

COMMENTS: Includes *Lyroderma*, but see Hand (1985). Two subgenera (*Megaderma* and *Lyroderma*) are recognized here following Corbet and Hill (1992).

Megaderma lyra E. Geoffroy, 1810. Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 15:190.

COMMON NAME: Greater False Vampire Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Madras.

DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan to S China, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam; south to Sri Lanka and W Malaysia; Bangladesh.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *carnatica* Elliot, 1839; *caurina* K. Andersen and Wroughton, 1907; *schistacea* Hodgson, 1847; *spectrum* Wagner, 1844; *sinensis* K. Andersen and Wroughton, 1907.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Lyroderma*. Reviewed in part by Bates et al. (1994) and Bates and Harrison (1997).

Megaderma spasma (Linnaeus, 1758). Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:32. (based on Seba, 1734, Locupletissimi rerum naturalium... p. 90).

COMMON NAME: Lesser False Vampire Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Molucca Isls, Ternate.

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka and India through SE Asia (including Vietnam) to Lesser Sundas, the Philippines and Molucca Isls, various adjacent islands.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *abditum* Chasen, 1940; *carimatae* Miller, 1906; *celebensis* Shamel, 1940; *ceylonense* K. Andersen, 1918; *horsfieldii* Blyth, 1863; *kinabalu* Chasen, 1940; *lasiae* Lyon, 1916; *majus* K. Andersen, 1918; *medium* K. Andersen, 1918; *minus* K. Andersen, 1918; *naisense* Lyon, 1916; *natunae* K. Andersen and Wroughton, 1907; *pangandarana* Sody, 1936; *philippinensis* Waterhouse, 1843; *siumatis* Lyon, 1916; *trifolium* Geoffroy, 1810.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Megaderma*. See Bergmans and van Bree (1986) for discussion of subspecies limits in the Indonesian region. Boundaries of some subspecies are unclear. Reviewed in part by Hill (1983) and Bates and Harrison (1997); also see Flannery (1995b).

Family Rhinopomatidae Bonaparte, 1838. Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, 2:111.

SYNONYMS: Rhinopomidae Miller, 1911.

COMMENTS: Monogeneric.

Rhinopoma E. Geoffroy, 1818. Descrip. de L'Egypte, 2:113.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio microphyllus* Brünnich, 1782.

SYNONYMS: *Rhinopomus* Gervais, 1854.

COMMENTS: Revised by Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1994), who provided a key to species; also see Hill (1977b), Bates and Harrison (1997), and Kock et al. (2001).

Rhinopoma hardwickii Gray, 1831. Zool. Misc., 1:37.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Mouse-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, restricted to Bengal by Qumsiyeh et al. (1992).

DISTRIBUTION: Morocco to Burma, south to Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Kenya; Socotra Isl (Yemen).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *arabium* Thomas, 1913; *ferox* Stresemann, 1954; *sennaariense* Fitzinger, 1866 (nomen nudum; validated by Kock, 1969); *cystops* Thomas, 1903; *sondaicum* Van Cakenberghe and De Vree, 1994. Not allocated to subspecies: *brevicaudatum* Gray, 1831 (not available; International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Opinion 417, 1956); *longicaudatum* Fitzinger 1866 (nomen nudum).

COMMENTS: See Qumsiyeh and Jones (1986), Harrison and Bates (1991), and Kock et al. (2001). Does not include *macinnesi*; see Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1994). Sometimes spelled *hardwickei* (because the species was named after Major General Hardwicke), but the original spelling is *hardwickii* (see Kock et al., 2001). I follow Corbet and Hill (1992) and Kock et al. (2001) in using the original spelling.

Rhinopoma macinnesi Hayman, 1937. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 10, 19:530.

COMMON NAME: MacInnes's Mouse-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kenya, Lake Rudolf, near Central Isl, Bat Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Kenya, Somalia, Eritrea, and Ethiopia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

COMMENTS: Considered a subspecies of *hardwickei* by Koopman (1975, 1993, 1994) but see Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1994).

Rhinopoma microphyllum (Brünnich, 1782). Dyrenes Historie, 1:50.

COMMON NAME: Greater Mouse-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Egypt, restricted to Giza by Koopman (1975).

DISTRIBUTION: Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria to Afghanistan, Pakista, and India; possibly Burma; Thailand; N Sumatra.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *cordofanicum* Heuglin, 1877; *hadithaensis* Khajuria, 1988; *harrisoni* Schlitter and Deblase, 1974; *lepsianum* Peters, 1859; *tropicalis* Kock, 1969; *asirensis* Nader and Kock, 1982; *kinneari* Wroughton, 1912; *sumatrae* Thomas, 1903.

COMMENTS: Reviewed in part by Harrison and Bates (1991) and Kock et al. (2001). Includes *hadithaensis*, see Kock et al. (2001). Subspecies nomenclature revised by Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1994); also see Pearch et al. (2001).

Rhinopoma muscatellum Thomas, 1903. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 11:498.

COMMON NAME: Small Mouse-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Oman, Muscat, Wadi Bani Ruha.

DISTRIBUTION: United Arab Emirates, Oman, Yemen, SW Iran, S Afghanistan, W Pakistan, SW India.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *pusillum* Thomas, 1920; *seianum* Thomas, 1913.

COMMENTS: Ethiopian specimens referred to this species actually represent *macinnesi*; see Van Cakenberghe and de Vree (1994). Reviewed by Kock et al. (2001). Also see Qumsiyeh and Jones (1986) and Harrison and Bates (1991).

Family Craseonycteridae Hill, 1974. Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 27:303.

COMMENTS: Monotypic.

Craseonycteris Hill, 1974. Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 27:304.

TYPE SPECIES: *Craseonycteris thonglongyai* Hill, 1974.

Craseonycteris thonglongyai Hill, 1974. Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 27:305.

COMMON NAME: Hog-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Thailand, Kanchanaburi, Ban Sai Yoke (= Yok), cave near Forestry Station (14°26'N, 98°51'E).

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand, Burma

STATUS: U.S. ESA – Endangered; IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (B1+2c, C2b).

COMMENTS: See Hill and Smith (1981) and Bates et al. (2001).

Family Emballonuridae Gervais, 1855. *In* F. Comte de Castelnau, Exped. Partes Cen. Am. Sud., Zool.(Sec. 7), Vol. 1, pt. 2(Mammifères), p. 62 footnote.

COMMENTS: For alternative phylogenies see Barghoorn (1977), Robbins and Sarich (1988), Griffiths and Smith (1991), and Dunlop (1998).

Subfamily Taphozoinae Jerdon, 1867. Mammals of India, p. 30.

COMMENTS: Equivalent to Tribe Taphozoini of McKenna and Bell (1997).

Saccolaimus Temminck, 1838. Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. Physiol., 5:14.

TYPE SPECIES: *Taphozous saccolaimus* Temminck, 1838.

SYNONYMS: *Taphonycteris* Dobson, 1876.

COMMENTS: Considered a subgenus of *Taphozous* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951), Corbet and Hill (1980, 1992), and Bates and Harrison (1997), but see Barghoorn (1977), Robbins and Sarich (1988), and Chimimba and Kitchener (1991). Key to species provided by Chimimba and Kitchener (1991).

Saccolaimus flaviventris Peters, 1867. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866:430 [1867].

COMMON NAME: Yellow-bellied Pouched Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (except Tasmania), SE New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *hargravei* Ramsay, 1876; *insignis* Leche, 1884.

COMMENTS: Revised by Chimimba and Kitchener (1991). Also see Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Saccolaimus mixtus Troughton, 1925. Rec. Aust. Mus., 14:322.

COMMON NAME: Troughton's Pouched Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Central Prov., Port Moresby.

DISTRIBUTION: SE New Guinea, NE Queensland (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Chimimba and Kitchener (1991). Also see Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Saccolaimus peli (Temminck, 1853). Esquisses Zool. sur la Côte de Guinée, p. 82.

COMMON NAME: Pel's Pouched Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ghana, Boutry River.

DISTRIBUTION: Liberia to W Kenya south to Angola.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

Saccolaimus saccolaimus (Temminck, 1838). Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. Physiol., 5:14.

COMMON NAME: Naked-rumped Pouched Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java.

DISTRIBUTION: Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka through SE Asia (including Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, and the Nicobar Isls) to the Philippines, Sulawesi, and Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Bali, and Timor (Indonesia); New Guinea; New Britain and Bougainville Isls (Papua New Guinea); NE Queensland (Australia); Guadalcanal Isl (Solomon Isls).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *affinis* Dobson, 1875; *flavimaculatus* Sody, 1931; *crassus* Blyth, 1844; *pulcher* Blyth, 1844; *nudicluniatus* De Vis, 1905; *granti* Thomas, 1911; *pluto* Miller, 1910; *capito* Hollister, 1913.

COMMENTS: Corbet and Hill (1980) listed *nudicluniatus* as a distinct species without comment. Includes *pulcher*; see Medway (1977) and Goodwin (1979). Includes *pluto*; see Corbet and Hill (1992). Reviewed in part by Chimimba and Kitchener (1991) and Bates and Harrison (1997); also see Flannery (1995b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Taphozous E. Geoffroy, 1818. Descrip. de L'Egypte, 2:113.

TYPE SPECIES: *Taphozous perforatus* E. Geoffroy, 1818.

SYNONYMS: *Liponycteris* Thomas, 1922.

COMMENTS: Includes *Liponycteris* but not *Saccolaimus*; see Hayman and Hill (1971), Barghoorn (1977), Robbins and Sarich (1988), and Chimimba and Kitchener (1991), though also see Corbet and Hill (1992). Key to Australian species provided by Chimimba and Kitchener (1991). Two subgenera are recognized, *Taphozous* and *Liponycteris*.

Taphozous acheson Thomas, 1915. J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 24:60.

COMMON NAME: Indonesian Tomb Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, near Timor, Nusa Tenggara, Savu Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Kei, Savu, Roti, Semau, and Nusa Penida Isls (Indonesia); possibly Timor.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2).

SYNONYMS: *minor* Kitchener, 1995 (in Kitchener and Suyanto, 1995).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Taphozous*. Formerly included in *melanopogon*, but see Kitchener et al. (1993b) and Kitchener and Suyanto (1995). Also see Flannery (1995b).

Taphozous australis Gould, 1854. Mamm. Aust., p. 3.

COMMON NAME: Coastal Tomb Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Queensland, Albany Isl (off Cape York).

DISTRIBUTION: N Queensland (Australia), Torres Strait Isls, SE New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *fumosus* De Vis, 1905.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Taphozous*. Includes *fumosus*; see Troughton (1925) and Chimimba and Kitchener (1991). Tate (1952) included *georgianus* in this species, but see McKean and Price (1967) and Chimimba and Kitchener (1991). Also see Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Taphozous georgianus Thomas, 1915. J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 24:62.

COMMON NAME: Sharp-nosed Tomb Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Western Australia, King Georges Sound.

DISTRIBUTION: N and W Australia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Taphozous*. McKean and Price (1967) and Koopman (1993, 1994) included *troughtoni* in this species, but see Chimimba and Kitchener (1991).

Taphozous hamiltoni Thomas, 1920. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 5:142.

COMMON NAME: Hamilton's Tomb Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sudan, Ecuatoria, Mongalla.

DISTRIBUTION: S Sudan, Chad, Kenya, possibly Somalia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Liponycteris*.

Taphozous hildegardeae Thomas, 1909. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 4:98.

COMMON NAME: Hildegarde's Tomb Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kenya, Coast Province, Rabai (near Mombassa).

DISTRIBUTION: Kenya, NE Tanzania, Zanzibar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Taphozous*. See Colket and Wilson (1998).

Taphozous hilli Kitchener, 1980. Rec. W. Aust. Mus., 8:162.

COMMON NAME: Hill's Tomb Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Western Australia, Hamersley range, near Mt. Bruce.

DISTRIBUTION: Western Australia, South Australia, and Northern Territory.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Taphozous*. Reviewed by Chimimba and Kitchener (1991).

Taphozous kapalgensis McKean and Friend, 1979. Vict. Nat., 96:239.

COMMON NAME: Arnhem Tomb Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Northern Territory, S Alligator River, near Rookery Point, Kapalga.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern Territory (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Taphozous*. Reviewed by Chimimba and Kitchener (1991).

Taphozous longimanus Hardwicke, 1825. Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 14:525.

COMMON NAME: Long-winged Tomb Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Bengal, Calcutta.

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka; India and Bangladesh to Burma, Cambodia, and Thailand; Peninsular Malaysia; Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Bali, Sumbawa, and Flores (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *brevicaudus* Blyth, 1841; *cantorii* Blyth, 1842; *fulvidus* Blyth, 1841; ***albiginnis*** Thomas, 1898; ***kampeni*** Jentink, 1907; ***leucopleurus*** Dobson, 1875.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Taphozous*. Reviewed in part by Bates et al. (1994) and Bates and Harrison (1997).

Taphozous mauritanus E. Geoffroy, 1818. Descrip. de L'Egypte, 2:127.

COMMON NAME: Mauritian Tomb Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mauritius.

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa to Sudan and Somalia to Senegal; Mauritius and Réunion Isls (Mascarene Isls); São Tomé and Príncipe; Madagascar; Assumption Isl and Aldabra Isl.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *cinerascens* Seabra, 1900; *dobsoni* Jentink, 1879; *leucopterus* Temminck, 1835.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Taphozous*. Reviewed in part by Peterson et al. (1995); also see Taylor (2000).

Taphozous melanopogon Temminck, 1841. Monogr. Mamm., 2:287.

COMMON NAME: Black-bearded Tomb Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, W Java, Bantam.

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka; India; Burma; Thailand; Laos; Cambodia; Vietnam; S China; Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands; Borneo; Sumatra, Java, Lombok, Sumbawa, Moyo, Alor, Timor, and Sulawesi (Indonesia), Philippines.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *T. melanopogon* and *T. solifer*.

SYNONYMS: ***bicolor*** Temminck, 1841; ***cavaticus*** Hollister, 1913; ***fretensis*** Thomas, 1916; ***phillipinensis*** Waterhouse, 1845; *solifer* Hollister, 1913.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Taphozous*. Does not includes *achates*; see Kitchener et al. (1993). Includes *phillipinensis*; see Heaney et al. (1987, 1998) and Corbet and Hill (1992). Reviewed in part by Bates et al. (1994) and Bates and Harrison (1997); also see Flannery (1995b). Rediagnosed by Kitchener et al. (1993b). Sulawesi and Kei populations have not be allocated to subspecies.

Taphozous nudiventris Cretzschmar, 1830. In Rüppell, Atlas Reise Nördl. Afr., Zool. Säugeth., p. 70.

COMMON NAME: Naked-rumped Tomb Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Egypt, Giza.

DISTRIBUTION: Mauritania, Senegal, and Guinea-Bissau to Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, and NE Turkey, south to Tanzania and east to Burma.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *assabensis* Monticelli, 1885; *nudiventer* Temminck, 1841; ***kachhensis*** Dobson, 1872; ***magnus*** Wettstein, 1913; *babylonicus* Thomas, 1915; ***nudaster*** Thomas, 1915; ***zayidi*** Harrison, 1955. Not allocated to subspecies: *serratus* Heuglin, 1877 (see comments).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Liponycteris*. Includes *kachhensis*; see Felten (1962) and Bates and Harrison (1997). Formerly included in genus *Liponycteris*; see Hayman and Hill (1977). Reviewed in part by Bates et al. (1994) as *kachhensis*. Also see Harrison and Bates (1991). May include *serratus* Heuglin, 1877, an enigmatic taxon variously referred to either *Taphozous nudiventris* (e.g., G. M. Allen, 1939; Koopman, 1993) or *Scotophilus leucogaster* (e.g., G. M. Allen, 1939; Koopman, 1975) but which may not represent either of those species.

Taphozous perforatus E. Geoffroy, 1818. Descrip. de L'Egypte, 2:126.

COMMON NAME: Egyptian Tomb Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Egypt, Kom Ombo.

DISTRIBUTION: Mauritania and Senegal to Botswana, Mozambique, Somalia, Djibouti and Egypt; S Arabia; Jordan; S Iran; Pakistan; NW India.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *maritimus* Heuglin, 1877; ***haedinus*** Thomas, 1915; ***senegalensis*** Desmarest, 1820; *swirae* Harrison, 1958 ***sudani*** Thomas, 1915; *australis* Harrison, 1962 (not Gould, 1854); *rhodesiae* Harrison, 1964 (replacement name for *australis*).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Taphozous*. Includes *senegalensis* and *sudani*; see Hayman and Hill (1977). Reviewed by Bates et al. (1994) and Bates and Harrison (1997); see also Meester et al. (1986), Harrison and Bates (1991), and Taylor (2000). Subspecies are poorly defined.

Taphozous theobaldi Dobson, 1872. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, p. 152.

COMMON NAME: Theobald's Tomb Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burma, Tenasserim.

DISTRIBUTION: C India to Vietnam; Java, Borneo and Sulawesi. A record from Malaysia appears to be in error; see Medway (1969).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: ***secatus*** Thomas, 1915.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Taphozous*. Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Taphozous troughtoni Tate, 1952. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 98:563.

COMMON NAME: Troughton's Tomb Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Queensland, 10 mi. (15 km) E of Mt. Isa, Rifle Creek.

DISTRIBUTION: NW Queensland (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Critically Endangered (A1ac, B1+2abcde, D).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Taphozous*. Included in *georgianus* by McKean and Price (1967) and Koopman (1993, 1994), but see Chimimba and Kitchener (1991).

Subfamily Emballonurinae Gervais, 1855. In F. Comte de Castelnau, Exped. Partes Cen. Am. Sud., Zool. (Sec. 7), Vol. 1, pt. 2 (Mammifères), p. 62 footnote.

COMMENTS: McKenna and Bell (1997) divided this subfamily into two tribes, Emballonurini Gervais, 1855 (*Mosia*, *Emballonura*, *Coleura*) and Diclidurini Gray, 1866 (Neotropical emballonurids). However, both of these groups may be paraphyletic as so defined (Dunlop, 1998). Accordingly, I do not recognize tribes within Emballonurinae at this time. For a key to Neotropical species see Jones and Hood (1993).

Balantiopteryx Peters, 1867. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:476.

TYPE SPECIES: *Balantiopteryx plicata* Peters, 1867.

COMMENTS: Revised by Hill (1987); also see Arroyo-Cabrales and Jones (1988a) and Jones and Hood (1993).

Balantiopteryx infusca (Thomas, 1897). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 20:546.

COMMON NAME: Ecuadorian Sac-winged Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ecuador, Esmeraldas, Cachabi.

DISTRIBUTION: W Ecuador, Colombia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Hill (1987), Arroyo-Cabrales and Jones (1988b), and McCarthy et al. (2000).

Balantiopteryx io Thomas, 1904. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 13:252.

COMMON NAME: Thomas's Sac-winged Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guatemala, Alta Verapaz, Río Dolores (near Coban).

DISTRIBUTION: S Veracruz and Oaxaca (Mexico) to EC Guatemala and Belize.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: See Arroyo-Cabrales and Jones (1988b).

Balantiopteryx plicata Peters, 1867. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:476.

COMMON NAME: Gray Sac-winged Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Costa Rica, Puntarenas.

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica to C Sonora and S Baja California (Mexico); N Colombia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *ochoterenai* Martínez and Villa, 1938; *pallida* Burt, 1948.

COMMENTS: See Arroyo-Cabrales and Jones (1988a).

Centronycteris Gray, 1838. Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:499.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio calcaratus* Schinz, 1821 (preoccupied by Rafinesque, 1818) (= *Vespertilio maximiliani*, J. Fischer, 1829).

COMMENTS: Revised by Simmons and Handley (1998). The two species have not yet been found in sympatry, but their ranges may overlap in NE Peru (Hice and Solari, 2002).

Centronycteris centralis Thomas, 1912. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 8, 10:638.

COMMON NAME: Thomas's Shaggy Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Panama, Chiriquí, Bogava.

DISTRIBUTION: S Mexico to SE Peru.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *maximiliani* but clearly distinct, see Simmons and Handley (1998).

Centronycteris maximiliani (J. Fischer, 1829). Synopsis Mamm., p. 122.

COMMON NAME: Shaggy Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Espirito Santo, Rio Jucy, Fazenda do Coroaba.

DISTRIBUTION: NE Peru, S Venezuela, Brazil, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *calcaratus* Schinz, 1821 (preoccupied by *calcaratus* Rafinesque, 1818); *wiedi* Palmer, 1898.

COMMENTS: Does not include *centralis*, see Simmons and Handley (1998).

Coleura Peters, 1867. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:479.

TYPE SPECIES: *Emballonura afra* Peters, 1852.

Coleura afra (Peters, 1852). Reise nach Mossambique, Säugethiere, p. 51.

COMMON NAME: African Sheath-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mozambique, Tete.

DISTRIBUTION: Guinea-Bissau to Somalia and Djibouti, south to Angola, Dem. Rep. Congo, and Mozambique; Yemen.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *gallarum* Thomas, 1915; *kummeri* Monard, 1939; *nilosa* Thomas, 1915.

COMMENTS: Includes *kummeri*, see Rosevear (1965). Also see Harrison and Bates (1991) and Dunlop (1997).

Coleura seychellensis Peters, 1868. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1868:367.

COMMON NAME: Seychelles Sheath-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Seychelle Isls, Mahe Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Seychelle Isls; possibly Zanzibar. The Zanzibar record is extremely dubious (Koopman, 1993).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Critically Endangered (B1+2cde, C2b, D).

SYNONYMS: *silhouettae* Thomas, 1915.

Cormura Peters, 1867. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:475.

TYPE SPECIES: *Emballonura brevirostris* Wagner, 1843.

SYNONYMS: *Myropteryx* Miller, 1906.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Jones and Hood (1993).

Cormura brevirostris (Wagner, 1843). Arch. Naturgesch., ser. 9, 1:367.

COMMON NAME: Chestnut Sac-winged Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Amazonas, Rio Negro, Marabitanas.

DISTRIBUTION: Nicaragua south to Peru and C Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (lapsus); IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *pullus* Miller, 1906.

COMMENTS: See Bernard (2003).

Cyttarops Thomas, 1913. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 11:134.

TYPE SPECIES: *Cyttarops alecto* Thomas, 1913.

Cyttarops alecto Thomas, 1913. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 11:135.

COMMON NAME: Short-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Pará, Mocajatupe.

DISTRIBUTION: Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guyana, French Guiana, Amazonian Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Jones and Hood (1993); also see Starrett (1972). See Emmons (1997) for distribution map.

Diclidurus Wied-Neuwied, 1820. Isis von Oken, 1819:1629 [1820].

TYPE SPECIES: *Diclidurus albus* Wied-Neuwied, 1820.

SYNONYMS: *Depanycteris* Thomas, 1920.

COMMENTS: Includes *Depanycteris*. Reviewed by Jones and Hood (1993); also see Ojasiti and Linares (1971) and Ceballos and Medellín (1988). Two subgenera are recognized, *Diclidurus* and *Depanycteris*.

Diclidurus albus Wied-Neuwied, 1820. Isis von Oken, 1819:1630 [1820].

COMMON NAME: Northern Ghost Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Bahia, Rio Pardo, Canavieiras.

DISTRIBUTION: Nayarit (Mexico) to E Brazil and Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *freyreisii* Wied, 1838; ***virgo*** Thomas, 1903.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Diclidurus*. Includes *virgo*; see Goodwin (1969), but see also Ojasti and Linares (1971). Corbet and Hill (1980) listed *virgo* as a distinct species without comment. See Ceballos and Medellín (1988).

Diclidurus ingens Hernandez-Camacho, 1955. Caldasia, 7:87.

COMMON NAME: Greater Ghost Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia, Caqueta, Río Putumayo, Puerto Leguizamo.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela, SE Colombia, Guyana, NW Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Diclidurus*.

Diclidurus isabellus (Thomas, 1920). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 6:271.

COMMON NAME: Isabelle's Ghost Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Amazonas, Manacapuru (lower Solimões River).

DISTRIBUTION: NW Brazil, Venezuela, Guyana.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Depanycteris*. Formerly placed in its own genus (*Depanycteris*), see Ojasti and Linares (1971).

Diclidurus scutatus Peters, 1869. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1869:400.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Ghost Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Pará, Belem.

DISTRIBUTION: Amazonian Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Diclidurus*.

Emballonura Temminck, 1838. Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. Physiol., 5:22.

TYPE SPECIES: *Emballonura monticola* Temminck, 1838.

COMMENTS: Does not include *Mosia*; see Griffiths et al. (1991). Species groups follow Koopman (1994).

Emballonura alecto (Eydoux and Gervais, 1836). Mag. Zool. Paris, 6:7.

COMMON NAME: Small Asian Sheath-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Luzon, Manila.

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines, Borneo, Sulawesi, and Tanimbar (Indonesia), Moluccas, and adjacent small islands including Anambas Isl.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *discolor* Peters, 1861; ***anambensis*** Miller, 1900; ***palawanensis*** Taylor, 1934; ***rivalis*** Thomas, 1915.

COMMENTS: *alecto* species group. Includes *rivalis*; see Medway (1977). Includes *anambensis*; see Corbet and Hill (1992). Also see Flannery (1995b).

Emballonura atrata Peters, 1874. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1874:693.

COMMON NAME: Peters's Sheath-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar, restricted to "interior of Madagascar" by Peterson et al. (1995).

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar except for S region.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: *atrata* species group. Reviewed by Peterson et al. (1995).

Emballonura beccarii Peters and Doria, 1881. Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, 16:693.

COMMON NAME: Beccari's Sheath-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, West Papua, Tjenderawasih Div., Yapen Isl, Ansum.

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea, Kai Isls, Biak, Ypen, Trobriand Isls, Bougainville, New Ireland (Bismarck Arch.) and nearby smaller islands.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *locusta* Thomas, 1920; ***clavium*** Thomas, 1915; ***meeki*** Thomas, 1896.

COMMENTS: *alecto* species group. See Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Emballonura diana Hill, 1956. In Wolff, Nat. Hist. Rennell Isl, Brit. Solomon Isls, 1:74.

COMMON NAME: Large-eared Sheath-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, Rennell Isl, near Tigoa, Te-Abagua Cave, about 35 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Rennell, Guadalcanal, Malaita, Choiseul and San Isabel Isls (Solomon Isls), New Ireland (Bismarck Arch.), New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *fruhstorferi* Flannery, 1994; *rickwoodi* Flannery, 1994.

COMMENTS: *raffrayana* species group. Revised by Flannery (1994). See also Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Emballonura furax Thomas, 1911. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 7:384.

COMMON NAME: New Guinean Sheath-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, West Papua, S of Charles Louis Range, Kapare River, Whitewater Camp., 400 ft. (122 m).

DISTRIBUTION: West Papua (Indonesia); Papua New Guinea including Bismarck Arch.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

COMMENTS: *raffrayana* species group. Revised by Flannery (1994), who described *serii* based on specimens from New Ireland Isl originally referred to *furax*. Also see Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Emballonura monticola Temminck, 1838. Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. Physiol., 5:25.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Sheath-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java, Mt. Munara.

DISTRIBUTION: Burma and Thailand to W Malaysia; Borneo; Sumatra, Rhio Arch., Banka, Billiton, Enggano, Babi Isls, Batu Isls, Nias Isl, Mentawai Isls, Java, Sulawesi.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *peninsularis* Miller, 1898; *pusilla* Lyon, 1911.

COMMENTS: *alecto* species group.

Emballonura raffrayana Dobson, 1879. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1878:876 [1879].

COMMON NAME: Raffray's Sheath-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, West Papua, Tjenderawasih Div., Geelvinck Bay, Numfor Isl (= Mefor Isl = Noemfor Isl = Numfoor Isl); for clarification see Thomas (1914b).

DISTRIBUTION: Moluccas, New Guinea, Bismarck Arch., Solomons, and Vanuatu.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *cor* Thomas, 1915; *stresemanni* Thomas, 1914.

COMMENTS: *raffrayana* species group. See Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Emballonura semicaudata (Peale, 1848). Mammalia in Repts. U.S. Expl. Surv., 8:23.

COMMON NAME: Polynesian Sheath-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Samoa.

DISTRIBUTION: Mariana Isls and Caroline Isls (including Palau Isls), Vanuatu, Fiji Isls, Samoa.

STATUS: U. S. ESA – Candidate taxon (in Aguijan, American Samoa); IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (A1ac).

SYNONYMS: *fuliginosa* Tomes, 1859; *palauensis* Yamashima, 1932; *rotensis* Yamashima, 1943; *sulcata* Miller, 1911.

COMMENTS: *semicaudata* species group. Includes *sulcata*, see Griffiths et al. (1991). Subspecies reviewed by Koopman (1997).

Emballonura serii Flannery, 1994. Mammalia, 58:606.

COMMON NAME: Seri's Sheath-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bismarck Archipelago, New Ireland (Papua New Guinea), Matapara Cave near Medina, 2°55'N, 151°23'E.

DISTRIBUTION: Los Negros Isl, Manus Isl, New Ireland Isl (Bismarck Arch.).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (lapsus); IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: *raffrayana* species group. Described based on specimens originally referred to *furax*. See Flannery (1995b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Mosia Gray, 1843. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., [ser. 1], 11:117.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mosia nigrescens* Gray, 1843.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *Emballonura*, but see Griffiths et al. (1991). Corbet and Hill (1992) recognized *Mosia* as a subgenus of *Emballonura*.

Mosia nigrescens Gray, 1843. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., [ser. 1], 11:117.

COMMON NAME: Dark Sheath-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Molucca Isls, Amboina Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea; New Ireland (Papua New Guinea); Kai Isls, Halmahera Isls, Schouten Isls, Sulawesi, Moluccas Isls; Waigeo Isl. (West Papua, Indonesia), Bismarck Arch. (Papua New Guinea); Solomon Isls; adjacent small islands.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *papuana* Thomas, 1914; *solomonis* Thomas, 1904.

COMMENTS: Includes *papuana*; see Laurie and Hill (1954) and Hill (1983). Includes *solomonis*, considered a distinct species by McKean (1972). See Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Peropteryx Peters, 1867. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:472.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio caninus* Wied-Neuwied, 1821 (preoccupied; = *Emballonura macrotis* Wagner, 1843).

SYNONYMS: *Peronymus* Peters, 1868.

COMMENTS: Includes *Peronymus*; see Griffiths and Smith (1991), Jones and Hood (1993), Dunlop (1998), and Simmons and Voss (1998). Reviewed by Jones and Hood (1993). Two subgenera recognized, *Peropteryx* and *Peronymus*.

Peropteryx kappleri Peters, 1867. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:473.

COMMON NAME: Greater Dog-like Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Surinam.

DISTRIBUTION: S Veracruz (Mexico) to the Guianas, E Brazil, Peru, and N Bolivia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *intermedia* Sanborn, 1951.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Peropteryx*.

Peropteryx leucoptera Peters, 1867. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:474.

COMMON NAME: White-winged Dog-like Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Surinam.

DISTRIBUTION: Peru, Colombia, N and E Brazil, Venezuela, Guianas.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *cyclops* Thomas, 1924.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Peronymus*. Formerly placed in its own genus (*Peronymus*), but clearly a member of the *Peropteryx* clade, see Griffiths and Smith (1991), Jones and Hood (1993), Dunlop (1998), and Simmons and Voss (1998).

Peropteryx macrotis (Wagner, 1843). Arch. Naturgesch., ser. 9, 1:367.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Dog-like Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Mato Grosso.

DISTRIBUTION: Guerrero and Yucatán (Mexico) to Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and S and E Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *brunnea* Gervais, 1855; *caninus* Schinz, 1821 (not Blumenbach, 1797).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Peropteryx*. Does not include *trinitatis*; see Brosset and Charles-Dominique (1990) and Simmons and Voss (1998). Does not include *phaea*; see Genoways et al. (1998). This complex may include more than one species; see Reid et al. (2000). See Yee (2000), but note that they included *trinitatis* and *phaea* in this species.

Peropteryx trinitatis Miller, 1899. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 12:178.

COMMON NAME: Trinidad Dog-like Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Trinidad, Port-of-Spain.

DISTRIBUTION: Trinidad and Tobago; Aruba Isl (Netherlands Antilles); Grenada; Venezuela; Margarita Isl (Venezuela); French Guiana.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Microchiropteran Bats Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *phaea* G. M. Allen, 1911.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Peropteryx*. Considered a subspecies of *macrotis* by many authors, but see Brosset and Charles-Dominique (1990) and Simmons and Voss (1998). Includes *phaea*, see discussion in Genoways et al. (1998).

Rhynchonycteris Peters, 1867. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:477.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio naso* Wied-Neuwied, 1820.

SYNONYMS: *Proboscidea* Spix, 1823 (not Brugière, 1791); *Rhynchoniscus* Miller, 1907.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Jones and Hood (1993).

Rhynchonycteris naso (Wied-Neuwied, 1820). Reise nach Brasilien, 1:251.

COMMON NAME: Proboscis Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Bahia, Rio Mucuri, near Morro d'Arara; for clarification see Avila-Pires (1965:9).

DISTRIBUTION: E Oaxaca and C Veracruz (Mexico) to C and E Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, French Guiana, Guyana, and Surinam; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *lineata* Temminck, 1838; *priscus* G. M. Allen, 1914; *rivalis* Spix, 1823; *saxatilis* Spix, 1823; *villosa* Gervais, 1855.

COMMENTS: See Plumpton and Jones (1992); see Emmons (1997) for an updated distribution map.

Saccopteryx Illiger, 1811. Prodr. Syst. Mamm. Avium., p. 121.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio lepturus* Schreber, 1774.

SYNONYMS: *Urocryptus* Temminck, 1838.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Jones and Hood (1993); also see Muñoz and Cuartas (2001).

Saccopteryx antioquiensis Muñoz and Cuartas, 2001. Actual. Biol. 23:53.

COMMON NAME: Antioquian Sac-winged Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia, Antioquia, Municipality of Sonsón, ca. 15 km along La Soledad road E of Sonsón; 5°40'N, 75°05'W; 1,200 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the Cordillera Central of N Colombia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Not listed (new species).

COMMENTS: Most similar to *gymnura*; see Muñoz and Cuartas (2001).

Saccopteryx bilineata (Temminck, 1838). Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. Physiol., 5:33.

COMMON NAME: Greater Sac-winged Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Surinam.

DISTRIBUTION: Jalisco and Veracruz (Mexico) to Bolivia, Guianas, and E Brazil south to Rio de Janeiro; Trinidad and Tobago.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *centralis* Thomas, 1904; *insignis* Wagner, 1855; *perspicillifer* Miller, 1899.

COMMENTS: Several subspecies have been recognized, but these do not appear justified; see Simmons and Voss (1998). See Yancey et al. (1998a).

Saccopteryx canescens Thomas, 1901. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 7:366.

COMMON NAME: Frosted Sac-winged Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Pará, Obidos.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas, N Brazil, Peru, Bolivia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *leptura* J. A. Allen, 1900 (preoccupied by *leptura* Schreber, 1774); *pumila* Thomas, 1914.

COMMENTS: Includes *pumila*; see Husson (1962).

Saccopteryx gymnura Thomas, 1901. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 7:367.

COMMON NAME: Amazonian Sac-winged Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Pará, Santarem.

DISTRIBUTION: Amazonian Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, perhaps Venezuela.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Simmons and Voss (1998) and Lim and Engstrom (2001).

Saccopteryx leptura (Schreber, 1774). Die Säugethiere, 1(8):57.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Sac-winged Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Surinam.

DISTRIBUTION: Chiapas and Tabasco (Mexico) to SE Brazil, Peru, and N Bolivia; Guianas; Margarita Isl (Venezuela); Trinidad and Tobago.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: See Yancey et al. (1998b). Reviewed in part by Nogueira et al. (2002).

Family Nycteridae Van der Hoeven, 1855. Handb. Dierkunde, 2nd ed., 2:1028.

COMMENTS: Monogeneric; see Griffiths (1994) for a phylogeny. Although some authors have indicated that family-group names based on the greek root -nycteris should be spelled -nycterididae (e.g., Russell and Sigé 1970; Habersetzer and Storch, 1987; Kock et al., 2002), I prefer to maintain the commonly accepted spelling (-nycteridae) for these names in the interests of stability (see discussion in Simmons and Geisler [1998: footnote 13]). Accordingly, I use "Nycteridae" for this family instead of "Nycterididae".

Nycteris E. Geoffroy and G. Cuvier, 1795. Mag. Encyclop., 2:186.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio hispidus* Schreber, 1774; nomen nudum, validated by Opinion 111 of the International Commission (1929).

SYNONYMS: *Petalia* Gray, 1838; *Pelatia* Gray, 1866.

COMMENTS: Hall (1981) disregarded ICZN Opinion 111 and used *Nycteris* Borkhausen, 1797 for the Nearctic genus commonly known as *Lasiurus* Gray, 1831, but few other authors followed this usage and *Nycteris* is now universally used for Slit-faced Bats of the Old World. Revised by Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1985, 1993a, b, 1998). Thomas et al. (1994) summarized character variation and identified species groups, which we follow here with modifications based on Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1993a). For a key to the genus see Gray et al. (1999), but note that they did not distinguish all species recognized here.

Nycteris arge Thomas, 1903. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 12:633.

COMMON NAME: Bates's Slit-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, Efulen.

DISTRIBUTION: Sierra Leone to S and E Dem. Rep. Congo; W Kenya; SW Sudan; NE Angola; Bioko (Equatorial Guinea).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: *arge* species group. Formerly included *intermedia*; see Hayman and Hill (1971), but see Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1985).

Nycteris aurita (K. Andersen, 1912). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 10:547.

COMMON NAME: Andersen's Slit-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kenya, Kitui.

DISTRIBUTION: Ethiopia, S Somalia, N + E Kenya, NE Tanzania.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *hispidus* species group. Often considered a synonym or subspecies of *hispidus*, but apparently distinct; see Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1993b)

Nycteris gambiensis (K. Andersen, 1912). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 10:548.

COMMON NAME: Gambian Slit-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Senegal, Dialakoto (= Dialocote).

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Benin, Burkina Faso, Nigeria. A record from Sierra Leone is in error (J. Fahr, pers. comm.).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: *thebaica* species group. Reviewed by Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1998).

Nycteris grandis Peters, 1865. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865:358.

COMMON NAME: Large Slit-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Guinea".

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal to Dem. Rep. Congo, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Mozambique; Zanzibar and Pemba.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *baikii* Gray, 1866; *marica* Kershaw, 1923; *proxima* Lönnberg and Gyldenstolpe, 1925.

COMMENTS: *hispidus* species group. Reviewed by Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1993b). *N. marica* is sometimes recognized as a distinct savanna subspecies, but this does not seem justified based on morphology; see Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1993b). See Hickey and Dunlop (2000).

Nycteris hispidus (Schreber, 1775). Die Säugethiere, 1:169, 188.

COMMON NAME: Hairy Slit-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Senegal.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal, Gambia, and extreme S Mauritania to Somalia and south to Angola, C Mozambique, Botswana, and Malawi; Zanzibar; Bioko (Equatorial Guinea). A South African record is dubious; see Cotterill (1996).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *daubentoni* E. Geoffroy, 1813; *martini* Fraser, 1834; *pallidus* J. A. Allen, 1917; *pilosus* Gray, 1866; *poensis* Gray, 1843; *villosus* Peters, 1852.

COMMENTS: *hispidus* species group. Revised by Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1993b); also see Koopman (1975). Does not include *auritus*. Several subspecies are often recognized, but these do not seem justified; see Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1993b).

Nycteris intermedia Aellen, 1959. Arch. Sci. Genève, 12:218.

COMMON NAME: Intermediate Slit-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Côte d'Ivoire, Adiopodoume.

DISTRIBUTION: Liberia to W Tanzania and south to Angola.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *arge* species group. Formerly included in *arge* but see Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1985).

Nycteris javanica E. Geoffroy, 1813. Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 20:20.

COMMON NAME: Javan Slit-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java.

DISTRIBUTION: Java, Nusa Penida (near Bali), and Kangean Isl (Indonesia). A record from Bali is in error (see Kock and Dobat, 2000), as is a record from Timor (see Corbet and Hill, 1992).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A1c).

SYNONYMS: ***bastiani*** Bergmans and van Bree, 1986.

COMMENTS: *javanica* species group. Does not include *tragata*; see Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1955) and Van Cakenberge and De Vree (1993a), but also see Corbet and Hill (1992). Reviewed by Bergmans and van Bree (1986) and Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1993a).

Nycteris macrotis Dobson, 1876. Monogr. Asiat. Chiroptera, p. 80.

COMMON NAME: Large-eared Slit-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sierra Leone.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal and Gambia to Ethiopia, south to Zimbabwe, Malawi and Mozambique; Zanzibar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: ***aethiopica*** Dobson, 1878; ***aurantiaca*** Monard, 1939; ***guineensis*** Monard, 1939; ***luteola*** Thomas, 1901; ***oriana*** Kershaw, 1922.

COMMENTS: *macrotis* species group. For discussion of synonyms see Koopman (1975, 1992), Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1985), and Kock (1969a). Does not include *madagascariensis*; see Peterson et al. (1995). Does not include *vinsoni*; see Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1998). See Taylor (2000) for distribution map.

Nycteris madagascariensis Grandidier, 1937. Bull. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, (2)9:353.

COMMON NAME: Malagasy Slit-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar, N of Ankarana, Vallé de la Rodo (= Irodo), 12°05'S, 49°05'E.

DISTRIBUTION: N Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: *macrotis* species group. Known from only two specimens. Often included in *macrotis* (e.g., Koopman, 1993, 1994; Van Cakenberghe and De Vree, 1985) but see Peterson et al. (1995).

Nycteris major (K. Andersen, 1912). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 10:547.

COMMON NAME: Dja Slit-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, Ja (= Dja) River.

DISTRIBUTION: Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Dem. Rep. Congo, and Zambia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

SYNONYMS: ***avakubia*** J. A. Allen, 1917.

COMMENTS: *arge* species group. Includes *avakubia*; see Koopman (1965) and Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1985).

Nycteris nana (K. Andersen, 1912). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 10:547.

COMMON NAME: Dwarf Slit-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Equatorial Guinea, Rio Muni, Benito River.

DISTRIBUTION: Côte d'Ivoire to NE Angola, W Kenya, and SW Sudan. A record from Tanzania actually represents *intermedia* (J. Fahr, pers. comm.).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *tristis* Allen and Lawrence, 1936.

COMMENTS: *arge* species group. Includes *tristis*; see Koopman (1975) and Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1985).

Nycteris parisii De Beaux, 1924. Atti. Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat., 62:254.

COMMON NAME: Parisi's Slit-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Somalia, Bali.

DISTRIBUTION: Cameroon; S Somalia; Ethiopia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Microchiropteran Bats Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *benuensis* Aellen, 1952.

COMMENTS: *macrotis* species group. Distinct from *woodi*; see Thomas et al. (1995), but see also Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1985).

Nycteris thebaica E. Geoffroy, 1818. Descrip. de L'Egypte, 2:119.

COMMON NAME: Egyptian Slit-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Egypt, Thebes (near Luxor).

DISTRIBUTION: Central Arabia, Israel, Sinai, Egypt, Morocco, Senegal, Guinea, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Benin, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Djibouti, and Kenya, south to South Africa in open country; Zanzibar and Pemba.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *albiventer* Wagner, 1840; *geoffroyi* Desmarest, 1820; *senegalensis* Hartmann, 1868; *adana* K. Anderen, 1912; *angolensis* Peters, 1870; *brockmani* K. Andersen, 1912; *media* K. Andersen, 1912; *capensis* A. Smith, 1829; *affinis* A. Smith, 1829; *discolor* Wagner, 1840; *fuliginosa* Peters, 1852; *damarensis* Peters, 1870; *labiata* Heuglin, 1861; *aurantiaca* De Beaux, 1923; *revoilii* Robin, 1881; *najdiya* Nader and Kock, 1982. Not allocated to subspecies: *aethiopicus* Heuglin and Fitzinger, 1866 (nomen nudum).

COMMENTS: *thebaica* species group. Reviewed by Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1998). The status of *brockmani* and *damarensis* remains unclear; these forms may represent distinct species, see discussion in Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1998). Also see Harrison and Bates (1991) and Gray et al. (1999).

Nycteris tragata (K. Andersen, 1912). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 10:546.

COMMON NAME: Malayan Slit-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Sarawak, Bidi caves.

DISTRIBUTION: Burma, Thailand, W Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: *javanica* species group. Distinct from *javanica*; see Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1955) and Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1993a), but also see Corbet and Hill (1992).

Nycteris vinsoni Dalquest, 1965. J. Mammal., 46:254.

COMMON NAME: Vinson's Slit-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mozambique, Zinave.

DISTRIBUTION: Mozambique; known only from the type locality.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: *thebaica* species group. Distinct from *macrotis* and *thebaica*; see Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1998).

Nycteris woodi K. Andersen, 1914. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 13:563.

COMMON NAME: Wood's Slit-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Zambia, Chilanga.

DISTRIBUTION: Zambia and South Africa to NW Mozambique and SW Tanzania.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *sabiensis* Roberts, 1946.

COMMENTS: *macrotis* species group. For synonyms see Van Cakenberghe and De Vree (1985). Does not include *parisii* or *benuensis*; see Thomas et al. (1995).

Family Myzopodidae Thomas, 1904. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1904(2):5.

COMMENTS: Monotypic.

Myzopoda Milne-Edwards and Grandidier, 1878. Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris, sér. 7, 2:220.

TYPE SPECIES: *Myzopoda aurita* Milne-Edwards and Grandidier, 1878.

Myzopoda aurita Milne-Edwards and Grandidier, 1878. Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris, sér. 7, 2:220.

COMMON NAME: Sucker-footed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar.

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: See Schliemann and Maas (1978) and Peterson et al. (1995).

Family Mystacinidae Dobson, 1875. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, 16:349.

COMMENTS: Monogeneric.

Mystacina Gray, 1843. In Dieffenbach, Travels in New Zealand, 2:296.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mystacina tuberculata* Gray, 1843 (by ICZN ruling, Opinion 1994 [2002]).

SYNONYMS: *Mystacops* Lydecker, 1891 (placed on the Official List of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology; ICZN Opinion 1994 [2002]).

COMMENTS: Revised by Hill and Daniel (1985); see Lloyd (2001) for a review and key to species.

Mystacina robusta Dwyer, 1962. Zool. Publ. Victoria Univ., Wellington, 28:3.

COMMON NAME: New Zealand Greater Short-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Zealand, Big South Cape Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: New Zealand.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Extinct.

COMMENTS: See Flannery (1995*b*) and Lloyd (2001).

Mystacina tuberculata Gray, 1843. Mammalia, in Voy. "Sulphur," Zool., p. 23.

COMMON NAME: New Zealand Lesser Short-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Zealand.

DISTRIBUTION: New Zealand.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, C2a).

SYNONYMS: *aupourica* Hill and Daniel, 1985; *rhyacobia* Hill and Daniel, 1985; *velutina* Hutton, 1872 (see comments).

COMMENTS: Mayer et al. (1999) and Mayer and Kirsch (2000) have argued that the correct name for this species is *velutina* Hutton, 1872. However, Spencer and Lee (1999, 2000) disagreed, and filed a petition with the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to conserve *tuberculata* as the name for this species. This petition was upheld in Opinion 1994 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (2002), which conserved *tuberculata* Gray, 1843 as the name for this species and which placed *velutina* Hutton, 1872 on the Official List of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology. Subspecies limits recognized previously (e.g., by Hill and Daniel, 1985) do not correspond to observed patterns of genetic variation (Lloyd, 2003); accordingly no subspecies are recognized here pending a thorough revision of this taxon.

Family Phyllostomidae Gray, 1825. Zool. Journ., 2(6):242.

COMMENTS: Includes Desmodontidae; see Jones and Carter (1976). For use of Phyllostomidae rather than Phyllostomatidae, see Handley (1980). The classification used here generally follows that of Wetterer et al. (2000), which was based on a phylogenetic analysis of morphological data, restriction sites, and sex chromosomes; all genera, tribes, and subfamilies appear to be monophyletic unless otherwise noted. See Baker et al. (2000) for an alternative phylogeny based on mtDNA sequence data; also see Baker et al. (1989). Carstens et al. (2002) provided an updated phylogeny of the nectar-feeding subfamilies (Brachyphyllinae, Phyllostominae, and Glossophaginae) based on combined analysis of morphological and molecular data.

Subfamily Desmodontinae Bonaparte, 1845. Cat. Met. Mamm. Europe, p. 5.

COMMENTS: Formerly treated as a separate family; see Jones and Carter (1976). See Emmons (1997) for distribution maps.

Desmodus Wied-Neuwied, 1826. Beitr. Naturgesch. Brasil, 2:231.

TYPE SPECIES: *Desmodus rufus* Wied-Neuwied, 1824 (= *Phyllostoma rotundus* E. Geoffroy, 1810).

SYNONYMS: *Desmodon* Elliot, 1905; *Edostoma* D'Orbigny, 1834-36.

Desmodus rotundus (E. Geoffroy, 1810). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 15:181.

COMMON NAME: Common Vampire Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Paraguay, Asunción (restricted by Cabrera, 1958).

DISTRIBUTION: Uruguay, N Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, and N Chile north to Sonora, Nuevo León and Tamaulipas (Mexico); Margarita Isl (Venezuela); Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *cinerea* D'Orbigny, 1834; *dorbignyi* Waterhouse, 1838; *ecaudatus* Schinz, 1821; *fuscus* Burmeister, 1854; *mordax* Burmeister, 1879; *murinus* Wagner, 1840; *rufus* Wied-Neuwied, 1824.

COMMENTS: See Greenhall et al. (1983).

Diaemus Miller, 1906. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19:84.

TYPE SPECIES: *Desmodus youngi* Jentink, 1893.

COMMENTS: Included in *Desmodus* by Handley (1976) and Anderson (1997), but more often treated as a distinct genus; see Greenhall and Schutt (1996).

Diaemus youngi (Jentink, 1893). Notes Leyden Mus., 15:282.

COMMON NAME: White-winged Vampire Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guyana, Berbice River, upper Canje Creek.

DISTRIBUTION: Tamaulipas (Mexico) south to N Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, and E Brazil; Trinidad; Margarita Isl (Venezuela).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *cypselinus* Thomas, 1928.

COMMENTS: See Greenhall and Schutt (1996). Sometimes spelled *youngii*, but *youngi* is the original spelling.

Diphylla Spix, 1823. Sim. Vespert. Brasil., p. 68.

TYPE SPECIES: *Diphylla ecaudata* Spix, 1823.

SYNONYMS: *Haematonycteris* H. Allen, 1896.

Diphylla ecaudata Spix, 1823. Sim. Vespert. Brasil., p. 68.

COMMON NAME: Hairy-legged Vampire Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Bahia, San Francisco River.

DISTRIBUTION: S Tamaulipas (Mexico) to Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, and E Brazil; a single vagrant individual has also been reported from S Texas (USA).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *centralis* Thomas, 1903; *diphylla* Fischer, 1829.

COMMENTS: See Greenhall et al. (1984).

Subfamily Brachyphyllinae Gray, 1866. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866:115.

COMMENTS: Treated as tribe within Glossophaginae by McKenna and Bell (1997).

Brachyphylla Gray, 1834. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1833:122 [1834].

TYPE SPECIES: *Brachyphylla cavernarum* Gray, 1834.

COMMENTS: Revised by Swanepoel and Genoways (1978). A key to this genus was presented by Swanepoel and Genoways (1983a).

Brachyphylla cavernarum Gray, 1834. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1833:123 [1834].

COMMON NAME: Antillean Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: St. Vincent (Lesser Antilles, UK).

DISTRIBUTION: Puerto Rico, Virgin Isls and throughout Lesser Antilles south to St. Vincent and Barbados.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *intermedia* Swanepoel and Genoways, 1978; *minor* Miller, 1913.

COMMENTS: Includes *minor*; see Swanepoel and Genoways (1978) and Varona (1974). Reviewed by Swanepoel and Genoways (1983a) and Timm and Genoways (2003).

Brachyphylla nana Miller, 1902. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 54:409.

COMMON NAME: Cuban Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba, Pinar del Río, El Guama.

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica (extinct, known only from fossils), Grand Cayman (Cayman Isls, UK), Middle Caicos (SE Bahamas).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *pumila* Miller, 1918.

COMMENTS: Includes *pumila*; see Jones and Carter (1976) and Swanepoel and Genoways (1978). Considered a subspecies of *cavernarum* by Buden (1977) and Hall (1981). Reviewed by Swanepoel and Genoways (1983b) and Timm and Genoways (2003).

Subfamily Phyllonycterinae Miller, 1907. Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus., 57:171.

COMMENTS: Treated as tribe within Glossophaginae by McKenna and Bell (1997).

Erophylla Miller, 1906. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19:84.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phyllonycteris bombifrons* Miller, 1899.

COMMENTS: Revised by Buden (1976). Included as a subgenus of *Phyllonycteris* by Varona (1974).

Erophylla bombifrons (Miller, 1899). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13:36.

COMMON NAME: Brown Flower Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Puerto Rico, cave near Bayamón.

DISTRIBUTION: Hispaniola and Puerto Rico.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *santacristobalensis* Elliot, 1905.

COMMENTS: Included in *sezekorni* by Buden (1976), but see Varona (1974), Hall (1981), and Koopman (1993). Reviewed by Timm and Genoways (2003).

Erophylla sezekorni (Gundlach, 1861). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1860:818 [1861].

COMMON NAME: Buffy Flower Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba, Pinar del Río, Santa Cruz de los Pinos, Rangel.

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba, Jamaica, Bahamas, and Cayman Isls.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *mariguanensis* Shamel, 1931; *planifrons* Miller, 1899; *syops* G. M. Allen, 1917.

COMMENTS: Does not include *bombifrons*; see Varona (1974), Hall (1981), and Koopman (1993). Reviewed by Baker et al. (1978), but note that they included *bombifrons* in this taxon. Reviewed by Timm and Genoways (2003).

Phyllonycteris Gundlach, 1861. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1860:817 [1861].

TYPE SPECIES: *Phyllonycteris poeyi* Gundlach, 1861.

SYNONYMS: *Reithronycteris* Miller, 1898; *Rhithronycteris* Elliot, 1904.

COMMENTS: Two subgenera are recognized, *Phyllonycteris* and *Reithronycteris*.

Phyllonycteris aphylla (Miller, 1898). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 50:334.

COMMON NAME: Jamaican Flower Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Jamaica.

DISTRIBUTION: Jamaica.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Reithronycteris*.

Phyllonycteris major Anthony, 1917. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 37:567.

COMMON NAME: Puerto Rican Flower Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Puerto Rico, Cueva Catedral near Morovis.

DISTRIBUTION: Puerto Rico.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Extinct.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Phyllonycteris*. Known only from subfossil skeletal material from the type locality; see Hall (1981).

Phyllonycteris poeyi Gundlach, 1861. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1860:817 [1861].

COMMON NAME: Cuban Flower Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba, Matanzas, Canimar (cafetal "San Antonio el Fundador").

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba, Isle of Pines, Hispaniola.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *obtusa* Miller, 1929.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Phyllonycteris*. Includes *obtusa*; see Jones and Carter (1976) and Klingener et al. (1978). Also see Hall (1981), but note that he was unaware that *obtusa* was not extinct. Reviewed by Timm and Genoways (2003).

Subfamily Glossophaginae Bonaparte, 1845. Cat. Met. Mamm. Europe, p. 5.

SYNONYMS: Lonchophyllinae Griffiths, 1982.

COMMENTS: Includes two tribes, Glossophagini and Lonchophyllini, which are recognized as separate subfamilies by some authors. Baker et al. (2000) suggested that this subfamily may not be monophyletic, but see Carstens et al. (2002), who recovered a monophyletic Glossophaginae in a combined analysis of molecular and morphological data. Morphology, biology, and evolution reviewed by Solmsen (1998).

Tribe Glossophagini Bonaparte, 1845. Cat. Met. Mamm. Europe, p. 5.

COMMENTS: Equivalent to Glossophaginae as used by Griffiths (1982). See discussion in Wetterer et al. (2000); also see Carstens et al. (2002). Informally divided into two groups by Carstens et al. (2002); “choeronycterines” (*Anoura*, *Choeronycteris*, *Choeroniscus*, *Hylonycteris*, *Lichonycteris*, *Musonycteris*, and *Scleronycteris*), and “glossophagines” (*Glossophaga*, *Leptonycteris*, and *Monophyllus*).

Anoura Gray, 1838. Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:490.

TYPE SPECIES: *Anoura geoffroyi* Gray, 1838.

SYNONYMS: *Anura* Agassiz, 1846; *Glossonycteris* Peters, 1868; *Lonchoglossa* Peters, 1868.

COMMENTS: Includes *Lonchoglossa*; see Cabrera (1958). Keys to species of *Anoura* were provided by Tamsitt and Nagorsen (1982) and Handley (1984), but usefulness of these keys has been reduced by subsequent descriptions of new species (i.e., by Handley [1984] and Molinari [1994]) and suggestions that other undescribed species exist (Emmons, 1997).

Anoura caudifer (E. Geoffroy, 1818). Mem. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 4:418.

COMMON NAME: Tailed Tailless Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, NW Argentina.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Anoura caudifera*.

SYNONYMS: *aequatoris* Lönnberg, 1921; *ecaudata* Geoffroy, 1818; *wiedii* Peters, 1869.

COMMENTS: Some specimens previously referred to *caudifer* may represent *luismanueli*; see Molinari (1994); also see Cadena et al. (1998). Often spelled “*caudifera*” (see Handley, 1984), but the correct spelling is *caudifer* according to Article 31.2.2 of the Code of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1999).

Anoura cultrata Handley, 1960. Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 112:463.

COMMON NAME: Handley's Tailless Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Panama, Darién, Río Pucro, Tacarcuna Village, 3,200 ft. (1,033 m); 08°10'N, 77°18'W.

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *brevirostrum* Carter, 1968; *werckleae* Starrett, 1969.

COMMENTS: Includes *brevirostrum* and *werckleae*; see Nagorsen and Tamsitt (1981) and Molinari (1994). See Tamsitt and Nagorsen (1982).

Anoura geoffroyi Gray, 1838. Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:490.

COMMON NAME: Geoffroy's Tailless Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.

DISTRIBUTION: Peru, Bolivia, SE Brazil, the Guianas and Ecuador to Tamaulipas and Sinaloa (Mexico); Trinidad; Grenada (Lesser Antilles).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *lasiopyga* Peters, 1868; *peruana* Tschudi, 1844; *antricola* Anthony, 1921; *apolinari* J. A. Allen, 1916.

COMMENTS: Subspecies reviewed by Sanborn (1933); also see Arroyo-Cabrales and Gardner (2003).

Anoura latidens Handley, 1984. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 97:503.

COMMON NAME: Broad-toothed Tailless Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Venezuela, Distrito Federal, Pico Avila.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela, Guyana, Colombia, Peru.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Clearly distinct from *geoffroyi*; see Solari et al. (1999).

Anoura luismanueli Molinari, 1994. Trop. Zool., 7:76.

COMMON NAME: Luis Manuel's Tailless Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Venezuela, Estado Mérida, 4 km E Bailadores, inside the Cueva del Salado, 2,000 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Andes of Venezuela.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data deficient.

COMMENTS: Distinct from *caudifer*; see Molinari (1994), Cadena et al. (1998), and Lim and Engstrom (2001).

Choeroniscus Thomas, 1928. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 10, 1:122.

TYPE SPECIES: *Choeronycteris minor* Peters, 1868.

Choeroniscus godmani (Thomas, 1903). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 11:288.

COMMON NAME: Godman's Long-tongued Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guatemala.

DISTRIBUTION: Sinaloa (Mexico) to Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, and Surinam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

Choeroniscus minor (Peters, 1868). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1868:366.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Long-tongued Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Surinam.

DISTRIBUTION: Guianas, Venezuela, Trinidad, Amazonian Brazil, C Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *C. intermedius*; Lower Risk (lc) as *C. minor*.

SYNONYMS: *inca* Thomas, 1912; *intermedius* J. A. Allen and Chapman, 1893.

COMMENTS: Includes *intermedius*; see Simmons and Voss (1998).

Choeroniscus periosus Handley, 1966. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 79:84.

COMMON NAME: Greater Long-tongued Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia, Valle, 27 km S Buenaventura, Río Raposo.

DISTRIBUTION: NW Venezuela, W Colombia, W Ecuador.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2).

SYNONYMS: *ponsi* Pirlot, 1967.

COMMENTS: Includes *ponsi*; see Koopman (1994).

Choeronycteris Tschudi, 1844. Fauna Peruana, 1:70.

TYPE SPECIES: *Choeronycteris mexicana* Tschudi, 1844.

Choeronycteris mexicana Tschudi, 1844. Fauna Peruana, 1:72.

COMMON NAME: Mexican Long-tongued Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico.

DISTRIBUTION: Honduras and El Salvador to S California, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico (USA); a single record from S Texas; perhaps Venezuela (Koopman, 1993).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Does not include *ponsi*, which is now recognized as a subspecies of *Choeroniscus periosus*; see Koopman (1994). See Arroyo-Cabrales et al. (1987).

Glossophaga E. Geoffroy, 1818. Mem. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 4:418.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio soricinus* Pallas, 1766.

SYNONYMS: *Nicon* Gray, 1847; *Phyllophora* Gray, 1838.

COMMENTS: Revised by Webster (1993); see Hoffmann and Baker (2001) for a phylogeny of the genus.

Glossophaga commissarisi Gardner, 1962. Los Angeles Cty. Mus. Contrib. Sci., 54:1.

COMMON NAME: Commissaris's Long-tongued Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Chiapas, 10 km SE Tonalá.

DISTRIBUTION: Sinaloa (Mexico) to Panama; SE Colombia; E Ecuador; E Peru; NW Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: ***bakeri*** Webster and Jones, 1987; ***hespera*** Webster and Jones, 1982.

COMMENTS: See Webster and Jones (1993).

Glossophaga leachii Gray, 1844. Mammalia, in Zool. Voy. "Sulfur," 1:18.

COMMON NAME: Gray's Long-tongued Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nicaragua, Chinandega, Realejo.

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica north to Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, Tlaxcala, and Colima (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *alticola* Davis, 1944; *caudifer* Gray, 1847.

COMMENTS: Originally considered a subspecies of *soricina*; see Jones and Carter (1976). Includes *alticola*; see Webster and Jones (1980). See Webster and Jones (1984). Solmsen (1998) treated *morenoi* as a synonym of *leachii* with no comment.

Glossophaga longirostris Miller, 1898. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 50:330.

COMMON NAME: Miller's Long-tongued Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia, Magdalena, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia; Venezuela (including Margarita Isl); N Brazil; Guyana; Trinidad and Tobago; Grenada, St Vincent, Curaçao, Bonaire, and Aruba (Lesser Antilles). The records from Dominica and Ecuador are erroneous.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *campestris* Webster and Handley, 1986; *elongata* Miller, 1900; *major* Goodwin, 1958; *maricelae* Soriano, Fariñas, and Naranjo, 2000; *reclusa* Webster and Handley, 1986; *rostrata* Miller, 1913.

COMMENTS: Includes *elongata*; see Jones and Carter (1976) and Koopman (1958). Revised by Webster and Handley (1986); also see Handley and Webster (1987), Webster et al. (1998), Soriano et al. (2000), and Timm and Genoways (2003).

Glossophaga morenoi Martínez and Villa-R., 1938. Anal. Inst. Biol. Univ. Nac. Auto. Mexico, 9:347.

COMMON NAME: Western Long-tongued Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Oaxaca, Río Guamol, 34 mi. (55 km) S (by Hwy. 190) La Ventosa Jct.

DISTRIBUTION: Chiapas to Michoacan and Tlaxcala (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *brevirostris* Webster and Jones, 1984; *mexicana* Webster and Jones, 1980.

COMMENTS: Includes *mexicana*; see Gardner (1986) and Webster (1993). See Webster and Jones (1985). Solmsen (1998) treated *morenoi* as a synonym of *leachii*, and *brevirostris* as a subspecies of *mexicana* (listed as a distinct species) with no comment.

Glossophaga soricina (Pallas, 1766). Misc. Zool., p. 48.

COMMON NAME: Pallas's Long-tongued Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Surinam.

DISTRIBUTION: Tamaulipas, Sonora and Trés Mariás Isls (Mexico) south to the Guianas, SE Brazil, N Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Peru; Margarita Isl (Venezuela); Trinidad; Grenada (Lesser Antilles); Jamaica; perhaps Bahama Isls.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *amplexicaudata* Spix, 1823; *microtis* Miller, 1913; *nigra* Gray, 1844; *truei* H. Allen, 1897; *villosa* H. Allen, 1896; *antillarum* Rehn, 1902; *handleyi* Webster and Jones, 1980; *mutica* Merriam, 1898; *valens* Miller, 1913.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Alvarez et al. (1991); also see Timm and Genoways (2003). Phylogeography discussed by Ditchfield (2000) and Hoffmann and Baker (2001). May contain more than one species, see Hoffmann and Baker (2001).

Hylonycteris Thomas, 1903. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 11:286.

TYPE SPECIES: *Hylonycteris underwoodi* Thomas, 1903.

Hylonycteris underwoodi Thomas, 1903. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 11:287.

COMMON NAME: Underwood's Long-tongued Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Costa Rica, San José, Rancho Redondo.

DISTRIBUTION: W Panama to Nayarit and Veracruz (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *minor* Phillips and Jones, 1971.

COMMENTS: Includes *minor*, but see Alvarez and Alvarez-Castañeda (1991). See Jones and Homan (1974). See Reid (1997) for distribution map.

Leptonycteris Lydekker, 1891. *In* Flower and Lydekker, Intro. Mamm. Living and Extinct, p. 674.

TYPE SPECIES: *Ischnoglossa nivalis* Saussure, 1860.

SYNONYMS: *Ischnoglossa* Saussure, 1860 (not Kraatz, 1856).

COMMENTS: Revised by Arita and Humphrey (1988). A key for the genus was presented by Hensley and Wilkins (1988).

Leptonycteris curasoae Miller, 1900. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13:126.

COMMON NAME: Curaçaoan Long-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Curaçao, Willemstad (Netherlands).

DISTRIBUTION: NE Colombia, N Venezuela, Margarita Isl, Curaçao, Bonaire and Aruba (Netherlands Antilles).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A1c).

SYNONYMS: *tarlosti* Pirlot, 1965.

COMMENTS: Does not include *yerbabuenae* (= *sanborni*); see Watkins et al. (1972), Hall (1981), Koopman (1994), and Simmons and Wetterer (2002).

Leptonycteris nivalis (Saussure, 1860). Rev. Mag. Zool. Paris, ser. 2, 12:492.

COMMON NAME: Mexican Long-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Veracruz, Mt. Orizaba.

DISTRIBUTION: SE Arizona, S New Mexico, and W Texas (USA) to S Mexico and Guatemala.

STATUS: U.S. ESA – Endangered; IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (A1c).

SYNONYMS: *longala* Stains, 1957.

COMMENTS: Does not include *yerbabuenae*; see Watkins et al. (1972) and Hall (1981). See Hensley and Wilkins (1988).

Leptonycteris yerbabuenae Martínez and Villa-R, 1940. Anal. Inst. Biol. Univ. Nac. Auto. Mexico, 11:313.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Long-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Guerrero, Yerbabuena.

DISTRIBUTION: C California, S Arizona, and New Mexico (USA) to Honduras and El Salvador

STATUS: U.S. ESA – Endangered as *L. curasoae yerbabuenae*. IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *sanborni* Hoffmeister, 1957.

COMMENTS: Included in *curasoae* by Koopman (1993), but see Watkins et al. (1972), Hall (1981), Koopman (1994), and Simmons and Wetterer (2002). The name *sanborni* has been used widely in the literature for this species, but is a junior synonym. A neotype for *yerbabuenae* was designated by Arita and Humphrey (1988).

Lichonycteris Thomas, 1895. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 16:55.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lichonycteris obscura* Thomas, 1895.

Lichonycteris obscura Thomas, 1895. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 16:55.

COMMON NAME: Dark Long-tongued Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nicaragua, Managua, Managua.

DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala and Belize south to Bolivia and SE Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *degener* Miller, 1931.

COMMENTS: Includes *degener*; see Hill (1985).

Monophyllus Leach, 1821. Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 13:75.

TYPE SPECIES: *Monophyllus redmani* Leach, 1821.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Schwartz and Jones (1967). A key to the genus was published by Homan and Jones (1975a).

Monophyllus plethodon Miller, 1900. Proc. Washington Acad. Sci., 2:35.

COMMON NAME: Insular Single-leaf Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Barbados (Lesser Antilles), St. Michael Parish.

DISTRIBUTION: Lesser Antilles from Anguilla to St. Vincent and Barbados. Fossils known from Puerto Rico.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *frater* Anthony, 1917; *luciae* Miller, 1902.

COMMENTS: Includes *luciae* and *frater*; see Schwartz and Jones (1967), Hall (1981), and Timm and Genoways (2003). See Homan and Jones (1975b).

Monophyllus redmani Leach, 1821. Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 13:76.

COMMON NAME: Leach's Single-leaf Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Jamaica.

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, S Bahama Isls.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *clinedaphus* Miller, 1900; *cubanus* Miller, 1902; *ferreus* Miller, 1918; *portoricensis* Miller, 1900.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Schwartz and Jones (1967), Hall (1981), and Timm and Genoways (2003). See Homan and Jones (1975a).

Musonycteris Schaldach and McLaughlin, 1960. Los Angeles Co. Mus. Contrib. Sci., 37:2.

TYPE SPECIES: *Musonycteris harrisoni* Schaldach and McLaughlin, 1960.

COMMENTS: Included in *Choeronycteris* by Handley (1966b) and Hall (1981), but see Phillips (1971) and Webster et al. (1982). Wetterer et al. (2000) found that *Musonycteris* is more closely related to *Choeroniscus* than to *Choeronycteris*.

Musonycteris harrisoni Schaldach and McLaughlin, 1960. Los Angeles Cty. Mus. Contrib. Sci., 37:3.

COMMON NAME: Banana Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Colima, 2 km SE Pueblo Juarez.

DISTRIBUTION: Jalisco, Colima, Michoacan and Guerrero (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: See Tellez and Ortega (1999).

Scleronycteris Thomas, 1912. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 10:404.

TYPE SPECIES: *Scleronycteris ega* Thomas, 1912.

Scleronycteris ega Thomas, 1912. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 10:405.

COMMON NAME: Ega Long-tongued Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Amazonas, Ega.

DISTRIBUTION: Amazonian Brazil, S Venezuela.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

COMMENTS: See Emmons (1997) for distribution map.

Tribe Lonchophyllini Griffiths, 1982. Amer. Mus. Novit., 2742:43.

COMMENTS: Used at the tribal level for the first time by McKenna and Bell (1997); see also Wetterer et al. (2000) and Carstens et al. (2002).

Lionycteris Thomas, 1913. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 12:270.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lionycteris spurrelli* Thomas, 1913.

Lionycteris spurrelli Thomas, 1913. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 12:271.

COMMON NAME: Chestnut Long-tongued Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia, Chocó, Condoto.

DISTRIBUTION: E Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas, Amazonian Peru and Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (1c).

COMMENTS: See Emmons (1997) for distribution map.

Lonchophylla Thomas, 1903. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 12:458.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lonchophylla mordax* Thomas, 1903.

COMMENTS: Taddei et al. (1983) gave a key to the species. Includes at least one undescribed species from northern South America (L. Davalos, pers. comm.).

Lonchophylla bokermanni Sazima, Vizotto, and Taddei, 1978. Rev. Brasil. Biol., 38:82.

COMMON NAME: Bokermann's Nectar Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Minas Gerais, Jaboticatubas, Serra do Cipo.

DISTRIBUTION: SE Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

Lonchophylla dekeyseri Taddei, Vizotto, and Sazima, 1983. Ciencia e Cultura, 35:626.

COMMON NAME: Dekeyser's Nectar Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, D. F., 8 km N Brasilia.

DISTRIBUTION: E Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

Lonchophylla handleyi Hill, 1980. Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 38:233.

COMMON NAME: Handley's Nectar Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ecuador, Morona, Santiago, Los Tayos (03°07'S, 18°12'W).

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador, Peru, possibly SW Colombia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

COMMENTS: Formerly confused with *robusta*; see Hill (1980a). Colombian record may represent *robusta*; see Cadena et al. (1998).

Lonchophylla hesperia G. M. Allen, 1908. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 52:35.

COMMON NAME: Western Nectar Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Tumbes, Zorritos.

DISTRIBUTION: N Peru, Ecuador.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

COMMENTS: Known from only five specimens; see Gardner (1976).

Lonchophylla mordax Thomas, 1903. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 12:459.

COMMON NAME: Goldman's Nectar Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Bahia, Lamarao.

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica south to Ecuador, Peru, and perhaps Bolivia; E Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *concava* Goldman, 1914.

COMMENTS: Includes *concava*; see Handley (1966a); but also see Jones and Carter (1976), who provisionally recognized it as a distinct species.

Lonchophylla robusta Miller, 1912. Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 42:23.

COMMON NAME: Orange Nectar Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Panama, Canal Zone, Río Chilibrillo, near Alajuela.

DISTRIBUTION: Nicaragua to Venezuela, Ecuador, and Peru.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: See Solari et al. (1999) for discussion of southern range.

Lonchophylla thomasi J. A. Allen, 1904. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 20:230.

COMMON NAME: Thomas's Nectar Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Venezuela, Bolivar, Ciudad Bolivar.

DISTRIBUTION: E Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas, Amazonian Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Specimens of this species have frequently been confused with *concava*, *mordax*, and *Lionycteris spurrelli*; see Taddei et al. (1978) and Koopman (1978b).

Platalina Thomas, 1928. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 10, 8:120.

TYPE SPECIES: *Platalina genovensium* Thomas, 1928.

Platalina genovensium Thomas, 1928. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 10, 8:121.

COMMON NAME: Long-snouted Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, near Lima.

DISTRIBUTION: Peru, N Chile.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Galaz et al. (1999).

Subfamily Phyllostominae Gray, 1825. Zool. Journ., 2(6):242.

COMMENTS: Possibly monophyletic as defined here; see Wetterer et al. (2000), though see also Baker et al. (2000). Wetterer et al. (2000) recognized four tribes within Phyllostominae (Lonchorhini, Micronycteri, Phyllostomini, and Vampyrini), but monophyly of these groups is uncertain (see Baker et al., 2000). Accordingly, I do not recognize tribes within Phyllostominae at the present time.

Chrotopterus Peters, 1865. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865:505.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vampyrus auritus* Peters, 1856.

SYNONYMS: *Vampyrus* Peters, 1856 (not Leach, 1821).

Chrotopterus auritus (Peters, 1856). Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1856:305.

COMMON NAME: Woolly False Vampire Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico. The type locality was incorrectly changed to Brazil, Santa Catarina, by Carter and Dolan (1978), see remarks in Medellín (1989).

DISTRIBUTION: Veracruz (Mexico) south to the Guianas, S Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, and N Argentina.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *australis* Thomas, 1905; *guianae* Thomas, 1905.

COMMENTS: Simmons and Voss (1998) discussed problems with previously recognized subspecies. See Medellín (1989). See Emmons (1997) for distribution map.

Glyphonycteris Thomas, 1896. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 18:301.

TYPE SPECIES: *Glyphonycteris sylvestris* Thomas, 1896.

SYNONYMS: *Barticonycteris* Hill, 1964.

COMMENTS: Recognized as a subgenus of *Micronycteris* by Sanborn (1949) and Simmons (1996); raised to genus rank by Simmons and Voss (1998) following information later published in Wetterer et al. (2000).

Glyphonycteris behnii (Peters, 1865). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865:505.

COMMON NAME: Behn's Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Mato Grosso, Cuiaba (= Cuyaba).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the holotype.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c) as *Micronycteris behnii*.

COMMENTS: Restricted to include only the holotype by Simmons (1996). This taxon may be a senior synonym of *sylvestris*, but the relationship of these taxa cannot be resolved without reexamination of the holotype of *behnii* in the context of what is now known about variation in *sylvestris*; see discussion in Simmons (1996).

Glyphonycteris daviesi (Hill, 1964). Mammalia, 28:557.

COMMON NAME: Graybeard Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guyana, Essequibo Prov., Potaro road, 24 mi. (39 km) from Bartica.

DISTRIBUTION: Honduras south to Peru, the Guianas, Brazil, and Bolivia; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Micronycteris daviesi*.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in the monotypic genus *Barticonycteris*; see Koopman (1978b) and Simmons (1996). Reviewed by Pine et al. (1996).

Glyphonycteris sylvestris Thomas, 1896. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 18:302.

COMMON NAME: Tricolored Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Costa Rica, Guanacaste, Hda. Miravalles, between 1,400 and 2,000 ft. (427-610 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Peru and SE Brazil north to Nayarit and Veracruz (Mexico); Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Micronycteris sylvestris*.

COMMENTS: Probably a junior synonym of *behnia*; see Simmons (1996).

Lampronnycteris Sanborn, 1949. Fieldiana Zool., 31:223.

TYPE SPECIES: *Micronycteris brachyotis* Dobson, 1879.

COMMENTS: Recognized as a subgenus of *Micronycteris* by Sanborn (1949) and Simmons (1996); raised to genus rank by Wetterer et al. (2000).

Lampronnycteris brachyotis (Dobson, 1879). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1878:880 [1879].

COMMON NAME: Orange-throated Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: French Guiana, Cayenne.

DISTRIBUTION: Oaxaca (Mexico) to Guyana, French Guiana and Brazil; Peru; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Micronycteris brachyotis*.

SYNONYMS: *platyceps* Sanborn, 1949.

COMMENTS: Includes *platyceps*; see Jones and Carter (1976). See Medellín et al. (1985).

Lonchorhina Tomes, 1863. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1863:81.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lonchorhina aurita* Tomes, 1863.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Hernandez-Camacho and Cadena-G. (1978). A key to the genus was presented by Lassieur and Wilson (1989) and subsequently modified by Handley and Ochoa (1997). Species groups follow Handley and Ochoa (1997).

Lonchorhina aurita Tomes, 1863. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1863:83.

COMMON NAME: Common Sword-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Trinidad and Tobago, Trinidad.

DISTRIBUTION: Oaxaca (Mexico) south to SE Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador; Trinidad; perhaps New Providence Isl (Bahama Isls), see Jones and Carter (1976).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *occidentalis* Anthony, 1923.

COMMENTS: *aurita* species group. Includes *occidentalis*; see Jones and Carter (1976). See Lassieur and Wilson (1989) and Handley and Ochoa (1997). Some specimens previously referred to this species actually represent *inusitata*; see Handley and Ochoa (1997).

Lonchorhina fernandesi Ochoa and Ibáñez, 1982. Mem. Soc. Cienc. Nat. La Salle, 42:147.

COMMON NAME: Fernandez's Sword-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Venezuela, Amazonas, 40-50 km (by road) NE Puerto Ayacucho.

DISTRIBUTION: S Venezuela.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: *orinocensis* species group. Known only from the type locality. Some specimens previously referred to this species actually represent *inusitata*; see Handley and Ochoa (1997).

Lonchorhina inusitata Handley and Ochoa, 1997. Mem. Soc. Cienc. Nat. La Salle, 57:73.

COMMON NAME: Uncommon Sword-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Venezuela, Amazonas, 84 km SSE Esmeralda, Boca Mavaca, 2°30'N, 56°13'W.

DISTRIBUTION: S Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, W Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: *aurita* species group. Specimens referred to this species were previously identified as *aurita*, *marinkellei*, or *fernandesi*; see Handley and Ochoa (1997) and Simmons et al. (2000).

Lonchorhina marinkellei Hernández-Camacho and Cadena-G., 1978. Caldasia, 12:229.

COMMON NAME: Marinkelle's Sword-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia, Vaupes, near Mitu, Durania.

DISTRIBUTION: SE Colombia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: *aurita* species group. Some specimens previously referred to this species actually represent *inusitata*; see Handley and Ochoa (1997).

Lonchorhina orinocensis Linares and Ojasti, 1971. Novid. Cient. Contrib. Occas. Mus. Hist. Nat. La Salle, Ser. Zool., 36:2.

COMMON NAME: Orinocoan Sword-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Venezuela, Bolivar, 50 km NE Puerto Paez, Boca de Villacoa.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela, SE Colombia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *orinocensis* species group. See Handley and Ochoa (1997) for distribution map.

Lophostoma d'Orbigny, 1836. Voy. Amer. Merid. Atlas Zool., 4:11.

TYPE SPECIES: *Lophostoma silvicolum* d'Orbigny, 1836.

SYNONYMS: *Chrotopterus* J. A. Allen, 1910 (not Peters, 1865).

COMMENTS: Formerly included *Tonatia*, but see Lee et al. (2002), who demonstrated that *Tonatia* as traditionally defined is not monophyletic. Those authors proposed restricting *Tonatia* to the type species and its close relative (*bidens* and *saurophila*), and using the next available generic name (*Lophostoma*) for the remaining species, which together form a clade that is not closely related to *Tonatia*. That recommendation is followed here. Keys to species

now included in *Lophostoma* were provided by Genoways and Williams (1984) and Medellín and Arita (1989).

Lophostoma brasiliense Peters, 1866. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1866:674.

COMMON NAME: Pygmy Round-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Bahia.

DISTRIBUTION: Veracruz (Mexico) south to Peru, Bolivia, NE Brazil; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Tonata brasiliense*.

SYNONYMS: *minuta* Goodwin, 1942; *nicaraguae* Goodwin, 1942; *venezuelae* Robinson and Lyon, 1901.

COMMENTS: For synonyms see Jones and Carter (1979); but also see Gardner (1976). Hall (1981) listed *nicaraguae* (including *minuta*) as a distinct species.

Lophostoma carrikeri (J. A. Allen, 1910). Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 28:147.

COMMON NAME: Carriker's Round-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Venezuela, Bolivar, Río Mocho.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas, N Brazil, Bolivia, Peru.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c) as *Tonata carrikeri*.

COMMENTS: See McCarthy et al. (1992).

Lophostoma evotis (Davis and Carter, 1978). Occas. Pap. Mus. Texas Tech Univ., 53:8.

COMMON NAME: Davis's Round-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guatemala, Izabál, 25 km S.S.W. Puerto Barrios.

DISTRIBUTION: S Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Tonatia evotis*.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *silvicola*. See Medellín and Arita (1989).

Lophostoma schulzi (Genoways and Williams, 1980). Ann. Carnegie Mus., 49:205.

COMMON NAME: Schulz's Round-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Surinam, Brokopondo, 3 km SW Rudi Koppelvliegveld.

DISTRIBUTION: Guianas, N Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c) as *Tonata schulzi*.

Lophostoma silvicolum d'Orbigny, 1836. Voy. Amer. Merid. Atlas Zool., 4:11, pl. 7.

COMMON NAME: White-throated Round-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bolivia, Yungas between Secure and Isiboro rivers.

DISTRIBUTION: Honduras to Bolivia, NE Argentina, Guianas, and E Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Tonatia silvicola*.

SYNONYMS: *amblyotis* Wagner, 1843; *auritus* Sanborn, 1923 (not Peters, 1865); *colombianus* Anthony, 1920; *midas* Pelzeln, 1883; ***centralis*** Davis and Carter, 1978; ***laephotis*** Thomas, 1910; ***occidentalis*** Davis and Carter, 1978.

COMMENTS: Includes *laephotis* and *amblyotis*; see Davis and Carter (1978). See Medellín and Arita (1989). The species name for this taxon was formerly spelled *silvicola* when used in *Tonatia*, but must be spelled *silvicolum* when combined with *Lophostoma*, which is a Greek

neuter noun. These names have sometimes been spelled *sylvicola* and *sylvicum*, but I retain the original spelling here.

Macrophyllum Gray, 1838. Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:489.

TYPE SPECIES: *Macrophyllum nieuwiedii* Gray, 1838 (= *Phyllostoma macrophyllum* Schinz, 1821).

SYNONYMS: *Dolichophyllum* Lydekker, 1891; *Mesophyllum* Vieira, 1942.

Macrophyllum macrophyllum (Schinz, 1821). Das Thierreich, 1:163.

COMMON NAME: Long-legged Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Bahia, Río Mucuri.

DISTRIBUTION: Tabasco (Mexico) south to Peru, Bolivia, SE Brazil, Paraguay, and NE Argentina.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *neuwiedii* Gervais, 1855; *neuwiedii* Gray, 1838.

COMMENTS: See Harrison (1975). See Emmons (1997) for distribution map.

Macrotus Gray, 1843. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1843:21.

TYPE SPECIES: *Macrotus waterhousii* Gray, 1843.

SYNONYMS: *Otopterus* Lydekker, 1891.

COMMENTS: Revised by Anderson and Nelson (1965).

Macrotus californicus Baird, 1858. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 10:116.

COMMON NAME: Californian Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, California, Imperial Co., Old Fort Yuma.

DISTRIBUTION: N Sinaloa and SW Chihuahua (Mexico) north to S Nevada and S California (USA); Baja California and Tamaulipas (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: For a comparison with *waterhousii*, see Davis and Baker (1974) and Greenbaum and Baker (1976). Considered to be a subspecies of *waterhousii* by Anderson (1969a) and Hall (1981).

Macrotus waterhousii Gray, 1843. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1843:21.

COMMON NAME: Waterhouse's Leaf-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Haiti.

DISTRIBUTION: Sonora and Hidalgo (Mexico) south to Guatemala; Bahama Isls; Jamaica; Cuba; Cayman Isls (NW of Jamaica); Hispaniola and Beata Isls.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *heberfolium* Shamel, 1931; *bulleri* H. Allen, 1890; *compressus* Rehn, 1904; *jamaicensis* Rehn, 1904; *mexicanus* Saussure, 1860; *bocourtianus* Dobson, 1876; *minor* Gundlach, 1864.

COMMENTS: Includes *mexicanus*; see Anderson and Nelson (1965). See Anderson (1969a). Caribbean forms reviewed by Timm and Genoways (2003).

Micronycteris Gray, 1866. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866:113.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phyllophora megalotis* Gray, 1842.

SYNONYMS: *Schizastoma* Gray, 1862 (lapsus for *Schizostoma*); *Schizostoma* Gervais, 1856 (not Bronn, 1835); *Vampirella* Reinhardt, 1872 (not Cienkowsky, 1865); *Xenoctenes* Miller, 1907.

COMMENTS: Includes *Xenoctenes*; see Simmons (1996). Does not include *Barticonycteris*, *Glyphonycteris*, *Lampronnycteris*, *Neonycteris*, or *Trinycteris*; see Simmons and Voss (1998) and Wetterer et al. (2000).

Micronycteris brosetti Simmons and Voss, 1998. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 273:62.

COMMON NAME: Brosset's Big-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: French Guiana, Paracou near Sinnamary.

DISTRIBUTION: E Peru, Guyana, French Guiana, SE Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

Micronycteris hirsuta (Peters, 1869). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1869:397.

COMMON NAME: Hairy Big-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Costa Rica, Guanacaste, Pozo Azul.

DISTRIBUTION: Honduras to French Guiana, Trinidad, Amazonian Brazil, Peru, and Ecuador.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Placed in subgenus *Xenoctenes* by Sanborn (1949), but see Simmons (1996).

Micronycteris homezi Pirlot, 1967. Mammalia, 31:265.

COMMON NAME: Pirlot's Big-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Venezuela, Zulia, Maracaibo Basis, Río Palmar, Hacienda El Cerro.

DISTRIBUTION: NW Venezuela, Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Described by Pirlot (1967) as a subspecies of *megalotis*, but clearly a distinct species; see Simmons and Voss (1998). Also see Bernard (2001) and Lim and Engstrom (2001).

Micronycteris matses Simmons, Voss, and Fleck, 2002. Amer. Mus. Novit., 3358:5.

COMMON NAME: Matses Big-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Departamento Loreto, SE bank of Río Gálvez, village of Nuevo San Juan, 5°17'30"S, 73°9'50"W, 150 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Not listed (new species).

Micronycteris megalotis (Gray, 1842). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., [ser. 1], 10:257.

COMMON NAME: Little Big-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, São Paulo, Pereque.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia to Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil; Venezuela and the Guianas; Trinidad and Tobago; Margarita Isl (Venezuela); Grenada; St. Vincent.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *elongatum* Gray, 1842; *megalotes* Robinson, 1896; *scrobiculatum* Wagner, 1855; *typica* K. Andersen, 1906.

COMMENTS: Does not include *microtis*; see Brosset and Charles-Dominique (1990), Simmons (1996), and Simmons and Voss (1998). Does not include *mexicana*; see Simmons (1996). Does

not include *homezi*; see Simmons and Voss (1998). See Alonso-Mejia and Medellín (1991), but note that these authors included *microtis*, *mexicana*, and *homezi* in *megalotis*.

Micronycteris microtis Miller, 1898. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 50:328.

COMMON NAME: Common Big-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nicaragua, San Juan del Norte, Graytown.

DISTRIBUTION: Tamaulipas and Jalisco (Mexico) to northern Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, northern Brazil, and Bolivia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *mexicana* Miller, 1898; *pygmaeus* Rehn, 1904.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *megalotis*, but see Brosset and Charles-Dominique (1990), Simmons (1996), and Simmons and Voss (1998). Simmons (1996) included *mexicana* as a subspecies of *microtis*, but noted that it may be a distinct species.

Micronycteris minuta (Gervais, 1856). In F. Comte de Castelnau, Exped. Partes Cen. Am. Sud., Zool. (Sec. 7), Vol. 1, pt. 2(Mammifères):50.

COMMON NAME: Tiny Big-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Bahia, Capela Nova.

DISTRIBUTION: Honduras to S Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru; Guianas; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *hypoleuca* J. A. Allen, 1900.

COMMENTS: See Simmons (1996), Simmons and Voss (1998), and López-González (1998).

Micronycteris sanborni Simmons, 1996. Amer. Mus. Novit., 3158:6.

COMMON NAME: Sanborn's Big-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Ceará, Itaitera, Sitio Luanda, 4 mi. (6 km) S of Crato.

DISTRIBUTION: NE Brazil, Bolivia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

Micronycteris schmidtorum Sanborn, 1935. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 20:81.

COMMON NAME: Schmidt's Big-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guatemala, Izabal, Bobos.

DISTRIBUTION: S Mexico to Guianas; NE Peru; Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Ascorra et al. (1991) reviewed *schmidtorum* but referred some specimens to this species that were subsequently reidentified as either *sanborni* (Simmons, 1996) or *brosseti* (Simmons and Voss, 1998).

Mimon Gray, 1847. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1847:14.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phyllostoma bennettii* Gray, 1838.

SYNONYMS: *Chrotopterus* Elliot, 1904 (not Peters, 1865); *Vampyrus* Saussure, 1860 (not Leach, 1821).

COMMENTS: Does not include *Anthorhina*, a name that is actually a junior synonym of *Tonatia* (see Gardner and Ferrell [1990] and Article 67.8 of the International Code of Zoological

Nomenclature [1999]) despite its frequent use as a subgenus of *Mimon* following Handley (1960). The nominate subgenus of *Mimon* includes *bennettii* and *cozumelae*; the other subgenus (formerly called *Anthorhina*) includes *crenulatum* and *koepckeae*, but there is presently no valid name for this subgenus.

Mimon bennettii (Gray, 1838). Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:483.

COMMON NAME: Southern Golden Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, São Paulo, Ipanema (restricted by Hershkovitz, 1951).

DISTRIBUTION: Guianas; SE Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *auricularis* Saussure, 1860; *auritus* Elliot, 1904.

COMMENTS: Does not include *cozumelae*; see McCarthy (1987), McCarthy et al. (1993), and Simmons and Voss (1998).

Mimon cozumelae Goldman, 1914. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 27:75.

COMMON NAME: Cozumelan Golden Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Quintana Roo, Cozumel Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: S Mexico to Colombia

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *bennettii* (see Hall, 1981; Schaldach, 1965; Villa-R., 1967), but recognized as a distinct species by McCarthy (1987), McCarthy et al. (1993), and Simmons and Voss (1998).

Mimon crenulatum (E. Geoffroy, 1803). Cat. Mamm. Mus. Nat. d'Hist. Nat., p. 61.

COMMON NAME: Striped Hairy-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Bahia; see Handley (1960).

DISTRIBUTION: Chiapas and Campeche (Mexico) to Guianas, E Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador and E Peru; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *keenani* Handley, 1960; *longifolium* Wagner, 1843; *peruanum* Thomas, 1923; *picatum* Thomas, 1903.

COMMENTS: Does not include *koepckeae*; see Gardner and Patton (1972). Reviewed by Handley (1960), Jones and Carter (1979), and Koopman (1978b). Because Wilson and Reeder (1993) did not treat names established in E. Geoffroy (1803) as available, Koopman (1993) attributed authorship of *crenulatum* to a later work by E. Geoffroy, but this name was actually published in the 1803 volume, which is now accepted (Grubb, 2001).

Mimon koepckeae Gardner and Patton, 1972. Occas. Papers Mus. Zool. Louisiana State Univ., 43:7.

COMMON NAME: Koepcke's Hairy-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Departamento de Ayacucho, Huanhuachayo (12°44'S, 73°47'W), 1,660 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Highlands of central Peru.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Koopman (1993, 1994) treated *koepckeae* as a subspecies of *crenulatum*, but this does not appear justified given the data presented by Gardner and Patton (1972).

Neonycteris Sanborn, 1949. Fieldiana Zool. 31:226.

TYPE SPECIES: *Micronycteris pusilla* Sanborn, 1949.

COMMENTS: Recognized as a subgenus of *Micronycteris* by Sanborn (1949) and Simmons (1996); raised to genus rank by Wetterer et al. (2000).

Neonycteris pusilla (Sanborn, 1949). Fieldiana Zool., 31:228.

COMMON NAME: Least Big-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Amazonas, Tahuapunta (Vaupes River).

DISTRIBUTION: NW Brazil, E Colombia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c) as *Micronycteris pusilla*.

COMMENTS: Known only from the type series.

Phylloderma Peters, 1865. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865:513.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phylloderma stenops* Peters, 1865.

SYNONYMS: *Guandira* Gray, 1866.

COMMENTS: Included in *Phyllostomus* by Baker et al. (1988b) and Van Den Bussche and Baker (1993), but see Simmons and Voss (1998) and Wetterer et al. (2000).

Phylloderma stenops Peters, 1865. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865:513.

COMMON NAME: Pale-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: French Guiana, Cayenne.

DISTRIBUTION: S Mexico to SE Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *cayenensis* Gray, 1866; ***boliviensis*** Barquez and Ojeda, 1979; ***septentrionalis*** Goodwin, 1940.

COMMENTS: Includes *septentrionalis*; see Jones and Carter (1976). Bolivian form reviewed by Bárquez and Ojeda (1979). See Emmons (1997) for distribution map.

Phyllostomus Lacépède, 1799. Tabl. Div. Subd. Order Genres Mammifères, p. 16.

TYPE SPECIES: *V(espertilio) hastatus* Pallas, 1767.

SYNONYMS: *Alectops* Gray, 1866; *Phyllostoma* Cuvier, 1800.

COMMENTS: Does not include *Phylloderma*, but see Baker et al. (1988b) and Van Den Bussche and Baker (1993). Phylogenetic relationships among species discussed by Baker et al. (1988b) and Van Den Bussche and Baker (1993).

Phyllostomus discolor Wagner, 1843. Arch. Naturgesch., 9(1):366.

COMMON NAME: Pale Spear-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Mato Grosso, Cuiaba (=Cuyaba).

DISTRIBUTION: Oaxaca and Veracruz (Mexico) to Guianas, SE Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, N Argentina and Peru; Trinidad; Margarita Isl (Venezuela).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *angusticeps* Gervais, 1856; *innominatum* Tschudi, 1844; *verrucosus* Elliot, 1905.

Phyllostomus elongatus (E. Geoffroy, 1810). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 15:182.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Spear-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Mato Grosso, Rio Branco.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia, E Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia to Guianas and E Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *ater* Gray, 1866.

Phyllostomus hastatus (Pallas, 1767). Spicil. Zool., 3:7.

COMMON NAME: Greater Spear-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Surinam.

DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala and Belize to the Guianas, Brazil, Paraguay, N Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru; Trinidad and Tobago; Margarita Isl (Venezuela).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *aruma* Thomas, 1924; *curaca* Cabrera, 1912; *maximus* Wied, 1821; *panamensis* J. A. Allen, 1904; *caucae* J. A. Allen, 1916; *caurae* J. A. Allen, 1904; *paeze* Thomas, 1924.

Phyllostomus latifolius (Thomas, 1901). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 8:142.

COMMON NAME: Guianan Spear-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guyana, Essequibo Prov., Mt. Kanuku.

DISTRIBUTION: Guianas, SE Colombia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Clearly distinct from *elongatus*.

Tonatia Gray, 1827. In Griffith, Anim. Kingdom, 5:71.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vampyrus bidens* Spix, 1823.

SYNONYMS: *Anthorhina* Lydekker, 1891; *Phyllostoma* Gray, 1838 (not Cuvier, 1800); *Tylostoma* Gervais, 1855; *Vampyrus* Spix, 1823 (not Leach, 1821).

COMMENTS: *Tonatia* as traditionally defined was recently shown to be non-monophyletic (see Lee et al., 2002), and so has been restricted to include only the type species (*bidens*) and its close relative (*saurophila*). The remaining species, which together form a clade that is not closely related to *Tonatia*, are here transferred to *Lophostoma* following the recommendation of Lee et al. (2002). Keys to *Tonatia* have been published by several authors, but only one publication – Williams et al. (1995) – describes distinctions between the species now included in the genus.

Tonatia bidens (Spix, 1823). Sim. Vespert. Brasil., p. 65.

COMMON NAME: Greater Round-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Bahia, Rio Sao Francisco.

DISTRIBUTION: NE Brazil to N Argentina and Paraguay.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *childreni* Gray, 1838.

COMMENTS: Most material previously referred to *bidens* from Central America and northern South America is now recognized as *saurophila*; see Williams et al. (1995).

Tonatia saurophila Koopman and Williams, 1951. Amer. Mus. Novit., 1519:11.

COMMON NAME: Stripe-headed Round-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Jamaica, St. Elizabeth Parish, Balaclava, Wallingford Roadside Cave.

DISTRIBUTION: Chiapas (Mexico) and Belize to Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, the Guianas, and NE Brazil; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *bakeri* Williams, Willig, and Reid, 1995; *maresi* Williams, Willig, and Reid, 1995.

COMMENTS: Originally described from fossils from Jamaica. Reviewed by Williams et al. (1995).

Trachops Gray, 1847. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1847:14.

TYPE SPECIES: *Trachops fuliginosus* Gray, 1865 (= *Vampyrus cirrhosus* Spix, 1823).

SYNONYMS: *Istiophorus* Gray, 1825 (not Lacépède, 1802); *Histiophorus* Agassiz, 1846; *Trachyops* Peters, 1865; *Tylostoma* Saussure, 1860 (not Gervais, 1855 or Gervais, 1856).

Trachops cirrhosus (Spix, 1823). Sim. Vespert. Brasil., p. 64.

COMMON NAME: Fringe-lipped Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Pará (restricted by Husson, 1962).

DISTRIBUTION: Oaxaca (Mexico) to Guianas, SE Brazil, Bolivia and Ecuador; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *fuliginosus* Gray, 1865; *coffini* Goldman, 1925; *ehrharti* Felten, 1956.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Cramer et al. (2001).

Trinycteris Sanborn, 1949. Fieldiana Zool. 31:228

TYPE SPECIES: *Micronycteris nicefori* Sanborn, 1949.

COMMENTS: Recognized as a subgenus of *Micronycteris* by Sanborn (1949) and Simmons (1996); raised to genus rank by Simmons and Voss (1998) following information later published in Wetterer et al. (2000).

Trinycteris nicefori (Sanborn, 1949). Fieldiana Zool., 31:230.

COMMON NAME: Niceforo's Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia, Norte de Santander, Cucuta.

DISTRIBUTION: Belize to N Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas, Amazonian Brazil, Ecuador, and Peru; Bolivia; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Micronycteris nicefori*.

COMMENTS: See Simmons and Voss (1998).

Vampyrum Rafinesque, 1815. Analyse de la Nature, p. 54.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio spectrum* Linnaeus, 1758.

SYNONYMS: *Vampirus* Lesson, 1827; *Vampyrus* Leach, 1821.

Vampyrum spectrum (Linnaeus, 1758). Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:31.

COMMON NAME: Spectral Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Surinam.

DISTRIBUTION: Veracruz (Mexico) to Ecuador and Peru, Bolivia, N and SW Brazil, and Guianas; Trinidad; perhaps Jamaica.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *guianensis* Lacépède, 1789; *maximus* E. Geoffroy, 1806; *nasutus* Shaw, 1800; *nelsoni* Goldman, 1917.

COMMENTS: See Navarro and Wilson (1982). See Emmons (1997) for distribution map.

Subfamily Carollinae Miller, 1924. Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus., 128:53.

COMMENTS: May not be monophyletic; see Lim and Engstrom (1998), Wright et al. (1999), and Baker et al. (2000). Treated as a tribe within Stenodermatinae by McKenna and Bell (1997), but see Wetterer et al. (2000).

Carollia Gray, 1838. Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:488.

TYPE SPECIES: *Carollia braziliensis* Gray, 1838 (= *Vespertilio perspicillata* Linnaeus, 1758).

SYNONYMS: *Hemiderma* Gervais, 1856; *Rhinops* Gray, 1866.

COMMENTS: Revised by Pine (1972); phylogeny and geographic patterns discussed by Lim and Engstrom (1998), Wright et al. (1999), Baker et al. (2002), and Hoffman and Baker (2003). Also see Cloutier and Thomas (1992) and Cuartas et al. (2001). Keys were provided by many of these authors, but none included all of the species recognized here.

Carollia brevicauda (Schinz, 1821). Das Thierreich, 1:164.

COMMON NAME: Silky Short-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Espirito Santo, Jucu River, Fazenda de Coroaba.

DISTRIBUTION: E Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and N & E Brazil; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *bicolor* Wagner, 1840; *grayi* Waterhouse, 1838; *lanceolatum* Natterer, 1843 (nomen nudum); *minor* Gray, 1866.

COMMENTS: Long confused with *perspicillata* or *subrufa*; see Pine (1972). Range restricted to N South America and E Panama by Baker et al. (2002), who referred all Central American records (from W Panama north through Mexico) to *sowellii*. It is possible that these taxa occur in sympatry in Panama, but this has not yet been demonstrated.

Carollia castanea H. Allen, 1890. Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., 28:19.

COMMON NAME: Chestnut Short-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Costa Rica, Angostura.

DISTRIBUTION: Honduras to Peru, Bolivia, W Brazil and Venezuela.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: This complex probably includes more than one species; see Hoffman and Baker (2003).

Carollia colombiana Cuartas, Muñoz, and González, 2001. Actual. Biol., 23(75): 65.

COMMON NAME: Colombian Short-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia, Antioquia, Municipality of Barbosa, La Cejita road, 6°25'N, 75°15'W.

DISTRIBUTION: Cordillera Central of N Colombia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Not listed (new species).

COMMENTS: Known only from the type locality.

Carollia perspicillata (Linnaeus, 1758). Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:31.

COMMON NAME: Seba's Short-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Surinam.

DISTRIBUTION: Oaxaca, Veracruz and Yucatán Peninsula (Mexico) to Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, SE Brazil and Guianas; Trinidad and Tobago; perhaps Jamaica, N Lesser Antilles. A record from Grenada (Lesser Antilles) is probably erroneous; see Genoways et al. (1998).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *amplexicaudata* E. Geoffroy, 1818; *azteca* Saussure, 1860; *brachyotus* Schinz, 1821; *braziliensis* Gray, 1838; *calcaratum* Wagner, 1843; *tricolor* Miller, 1902; *verrucata* Gray, 1844.

COMMENTS: Includes *tricolor*; see Pine (1972). Some authors have recognized subspecies, but see Pine (1972), McLellan (1984), and Koopman (1994). See also Cloutier and Thomas (1992). Phylogeography discussed by Ditchfield (2000).

Carollia sowelli Baker, Solari, and Hoffmann, 2002. Occ. Pap. Mus. Texas Tech. Univ., 217:4.

COMMON NAME: Sowell's Short-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Honduras, Comayagua, Cueva de Taulabe, 14°41'42"N, 87°57'07"W.

DISTRIBUTION: San Luis Potosi (Mexico) south to W Panama.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Not listed (new species).

COMMENTS: Specimens of this species were previously referred to *brevicauda*, which is now thought to be restricted to E Panama and South America; see Wright et al. (1999), Baker et al. (2002), and Hoffman and Baker (2003). It is possible that these taxa occur in sympatry in Panama, but this has not yet been demonstrated.

Carollia subrufa (Hahn, 1905). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18:247.

COMMON NAME: Gray Short-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, NW coast of Oaxaca, 8 mi (12 km) NW Tapanatepec, Sta. Efigenia.

DISTRIBUTION: Jalisco (Mexico) to NW Nicaragua. A report of this species from Guyana (Koopman, 1993) appears to be in error (B. Lim, pers. comm.).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Not a subspecies of *castanea*; see Pine (1972).

Rhinophylla Peters, 1865. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865:355.

TYPE SPECIES: *Rhinophylla pumilio* Peters, 1865.

COMMENTS: Phylogeny and geographic patterns discussed by Lim and Engstrom (1998) and Wright et al. (1999).

Rhinophylla alethina Handley, 1966. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 79:86.

COMMON NAME: Hairy Little Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia, Valle, 27 km S Buenaventura, Raposo River.
 DISTRIBUTION: W Colombia, W Ecuador.
 STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

Rhinophylla fischeriae Carter, 1966. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 79:235.

COMMON NAME: Fischer's Little Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Loreto, 61 mi. (98 km) SE Pucallpa.

DISTRIBUTION: Peru, Ecuador, SE Colombia, S Venezuela, Amazonian Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

Rhinophylla pumilio Peters, 1865. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865:355.

COMMON NAME: Dwarf Little Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Bahia.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia to Guianas and E Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

Subfamily Stenodermatinae Gervais, 1856. *In* F. Comte de Castelnau, Exped. Partes Cen. Am. Sud., Zool.(Sec. 7), Vol. 1, pt. 2(Mammifères):32 footnote.

COMMENTS: McKenna and Bell (1997) included Carollinae as a tribe (Carollini) within Stenodermatinae, but the traditional usage of these group names is retained here; see discussion in Wetterer et al. (2000). Phylogenetic relationships have been discussed by Owen (1987, 1991), Lim (1993), Van Den Bussche et al. (1993), Wetterer et al. (2000), and Baker et al. (2000).

Tribe Sturnirini Miller, 1907. Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus., 57:33.

COMMENTS: Monogeneric; equivalent to subtribe Sturnirina of McKenna and Bell (1997). See discussion in Wetterer et al. (2000). Relationships and biogeography reviewed by Pacheco and Patterson (1992).

Sturnira Gray, 1842. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., [ser. 1], 10:257.

TYPE SPECIES: *Sturnira spectrum* Gray, 1842 (= *Phyllostoma lilium* E. Geoffroy, 1810).

SYNONYMS: *Corvira* Thomas, 1915; *Nyctiplanus* Gray, 1849; *Stenoderma* Gray, 1847 (not Geoffroy, 1813); *Sturnirops* Goodwin, 1938.

COMMENTS: Includes *Corvira*; see Jones and Carter (1976). Davis (1980) gave a key to all but one of the species recognized here. Two subgenera are recognized, *Sturnira* and *Corvira*. Phylogenies of the genus have been proposed by Pacheco and Patterson (1991) and Villalobos and Valerio (2002).

Sturnira aratathomasi Peterson and Tamsitt, 1968. R. Ontario Mus. Life Sci. Occas. Pap., 12:1.

COMMON NAME: Aratathomas's Yellow-shouldered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia, Valle, 2 km S Pance (ca. 20 km SW Cali), 1,650 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia, Ecuador, NW Venezuela, Peru.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Sturnira*. See Soriano and Molinari (1987).

Sturnira bidens Thomas, 1915. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 16:310.

COMMON NAME: Bidentate Yellow-shouldered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ecuador, Napo, Baeza, Upper Coca River, 6,500 ft. (1,981 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, perhaps Amazonian Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Corvira*. Formerly placed in a distinct genus (*Corvira*); see Gardner and O'Neill (1969) and Jones and Carter (1976). See Molinari and Soriano (1987).

Sturnira bogotensis Shamel, 1927. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 40:129.

COMMON NAME: Bogotan Yellow-shouldered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia, Cundinamarca, Bogota.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Records from Venezuela, Bolivia, and Argentina are erroneous (see Pacheco and Patterson, 1992).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Sturnira*. Often confused with *erythromos*, *ludovici*, and *oporophilum*, but see Handley (1976) and Pacheco and Patterson (1992).

Sturnira erythromos (Tschudi, 1844). Fauna Peruana, p. 64.

COMMON NAME: Hairy Yellow-shouldered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela to Peru, Bolivia, and NW Argentina.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Sturnira*. Reviewed by Pacheco and Patterson (1992); also see Giannini and Barquez (2003).

Sturnira lilium (E. Geoffroy, 1810). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 15:181.

COMMON NAME: Little Yellow-shouldered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Paraguay, Asunción (restricted by Cabrera [1958]).

DISTRIBUTION: Lesser Antilles; Sonora and Tamaulipas (Mexico) south to Bolivia, Paraguay, N Argentina, Uruguay, and E Brazil; Trinidad and Tobago; Grenada; perhaps Jamaica.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *albescens* Wagner, 1847; *chilense* Gray, 1847; *chrysocomos* Wagner, 1855; *erythromas*, Tschudi, 1844; *excisum* Wagner, 1842; *fumarium* Wagner, 1847; *oporophilum* Tschudi, 1844; *rotundatus* Gray, 1849; *spectrum* Gray, 1842; *spiculatum* Illiger, 1825; *vampyrus* Schinz, 1845; *angeli* de la Torre, 1966; *luciae* Jones and Phillips, 1976; *parvidens* Goldman, 1917; *paulsoni* de la Torre, 1966; *serotinus* Genoways, 1998; *vulcanensis* Genoways, 1998; *zygomatikus* Jones and Phillips, 1976.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Sturnira*. Includes *angeli* and *paulsoni*; see Jones and Phillips (1976). Reviewed in part by Jones and Phillips (1976), Genoways (1998), and Timm and Genoways (2003); also see Jones (1989) and Gannon et al. (1989). Phylogeography discussed by Ditchfield (2000).

Sturnira ludovici Anthony, 1924. Am. Mus. Novit., 139:8.

COMMON NAME: Highland Yellow-shouldered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ecuador, Pichincha, near Gualea, ca. 4,000 ft (1,333 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador and Guyana north to Sonora and Tamaulipas (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *hondurensis* Goodwin, 1940; *occidentalis* Jones and Phillips, 1964.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Sturnira*. Includes *hondurensis*; see Jones and Carter (1976). Bolivian records probably pertain to *oporaphilum*; Peruvian ones definitely do; see Anderson et al. (1982) and Pacheco and Patterson (1992).

Sturnira luisi Davis, 1980. Occas. Pap. Mus. Texas Tech Univ., 70:1.

COMMON NAME: Luis's Yellow-shouldered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Costa Rica, Alajuela, 11 mi. (18 km) NE Naranjo, Cariblanco, 3,000 ft. (914 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica to Ecuador and NW Peru.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Sturnira*. The presence of this species in Colombia has not been verified; previously confused with *Sturnira ludovici* (Tamsitt, in Honacki et al., 1982). Brosset and Charles-Dominique (1990) suggested that *luisi* might be conspecific with *tildae*, but see Simmons and Voss (1998).

Sturnira magna de la Torre, 1966. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 79:267.

COMMON NAME: Greater Yellow-shouldered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Loreto, Iquitos, Río Maniti, Santa Cecilia.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, W Brazil, Bolivia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Sturnira*. See Tamsitt and Häuser (1985).

Sturnira mistratensis Vega and Cadena, 2000. Rev. Acad. Colomb. Cienc., 24:286.

COMMON NAME: Mistratoan Yellow-shouldered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia, Risaralda, Mistrató, corregimiento de Puerto de Oro, 980 m.

DISTRIBUTION: W Andes of Colombia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (new species); and not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Sturnira*. Known only from the holotype.

Sturnira mordax (Goodwin, 1938). Am. Mus. Novit., 976:1.

COMMON NAME: Talamancan Yellow-shouldered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Costa Rica, Cartago, El Sauce Peralta.

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica, Panama.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Sturnira*. Formerly included in *Sturnirops*; see Davis et al. (1964).

Sturnira nana Gardner and O'Neill, 1971. Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool. La. St. Univ., 42:1.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Yellow-shouldered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Ayacucho, Huanhuachayo, 1,660 m.

DISTRIBUTION: S Peru.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Corvira*.

Sturnira oporaphilum (Tschudi, 1844). Fauna Peruana, p. 64.

COMMON NAME: Tschudi's Yellow-shouldered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and NW Argentina.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Sturnira*. Often confused with *bogotensis*; see Pacheco and Patterson (1992).

Sturnira thomasi de la Torre and Schwartz, 1966. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 79:299.

COMMON NAME: Thomas's Yellow-shouldered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guadeloupe (Lesser Antilles), Sofaia, 1,200 ft. (366 m) (France).

DISTRIBUTION: Guadeloupe and Montserrat (Lesser Antilles).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Sturnira*. See Jones and Genoways (1975c) and Pedersen et al. (1996).

Sturnira tildae de la Torre, 1959. Chicago Acad. Sci. Nat. Hist. Misc., 166:1.

COMMON NAME: Tilda's Yellow-shouldered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Trinidad and Tobago, Trinidad, Arima Valley.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil, Guianas, Venezuela, Trinidad, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Sturnira*. Does not include *luisi*; see Simmons and Voss (1998).

Tribe Stenodermatini Gervais, 1856. In Comte de Castelnau, Exped. Parties Cen. Am. Sud., Zool.(Sec. 7), Vol. 1, pt. 2(Mammifères):32 footnote.

COMMENTS: Equivalent to subtribe Stenodermatina of McKenna and Bell (1997). The subtribal classification used here follows Wetterer et al. (2000). The subtribe Ectophyllina may be paraphyletic (see Baker et al., 2000), but there is strong support for monophyly of the subtribe Stenodermatina from both morphology and DNA sequence data (Baker et al., 2000; Wetterer et al. 2000).

Ametrida Gray, 1847. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1847:15.

TYPE SPECIES: *Ametrida centurio* Gray, 1847.

COMMENTS: Subtribe Stenodermatina. Revised by Peterson (1965b).

Ametrida centurio Gray, 1847. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1847:15.

COMMON NAME: Little White-shouldered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Pará, Belem.

DISTRIBUTION: Amazonian Brazil, Guianas, Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad, Bonaire Isl (Netherlands Antilles).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *minor* H. Allen, 1894.

COMMENTS: Includes *minor*; see Jones and Carter (1976). See Emmons (1997) for distribution map.

Ardops Miller, 1906. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19:84.

TYPE SPECIES: *Stenoderma nichollsi* Thomas, 1891.

COMMENTS: Subtribe Stenodermatina. Revised by Jones and Schwartz (1967). Included under *Stenoderma* by Varona (1974) and Simpson (1945), but see Jones and Carter (1976).

Ardops nichollsi (Thomas, 1891). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 7:529.

COMMON NAME: Tree Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dominica (Lesser Antilles).

DISTRIBUTION: Lesser Antilles, from St. Eustatius to St. Vincent.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: ***annectens*** Miller, 1913; ***koopmani*** Jones and Schwartz, 1967; ***luciae*** Miller, 1902; ***montserratensis*** Thomas, 1894.

COMMENTS: For discussion of subspecies see Jones and Schwartz (1967) and Jones (1989). See also Jones and Genoways (1973).

Ariteus Gray, 1838. Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:491.

TYPE SPECIES: *Istiophorus flavescens* Gray, 1831.

SYNONYMS: *Peltorhinus* Peters, 1876.

COMMENTS: Subtribe Stenodermatina. Included as a subgenus of *Stenoderma* by Varona (1974) and Simpson (1945); but see Jones and Carter (1976).

Ariteus flavescens (Gray, 1831). Zool. Misc., 1:37.

COMMON NAME: Jamaican Fig-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Not designated in original publication (presumably Jamaica).

DISTRIBUTION: Jamaica.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

SYNONYMS: *achradophilus* Gosse, 1851.

COMMENTS: See Timm and Genoways (2003).

Artibeus Leach, 1821. Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 13:75.

TYPE SPECIES: *Artibeus jamaicensis* Leach, 1821.

SYNONYMS: *Arctibeus* Gray, 1838; *Artibaeus* Gervais, 1856; *Artibius* Bonaparte, 1847; *Artobius* Winge, 1892; *Dermanura* Gervais, 1856; *Koopmania* Owen, 1991; *Medateus* Leach, 1821; *Pteroderma* Gervais, 1856.

COMMENTS: Subtribe Ectophyllina. Includes three subgenera as recognized here: *Artibeus*, *Dermanura*, and *Koopmania*. Does not include *Enchisthenes*; see Lim (1993), Van Den Bussche et al. (1993, 1998), Baker et al. (2000), and Wetterer et al. (2000). Some researchers regard *Dermanura* as a distinct genus, but I prefer to treat it as a subgenus of *Artibeus* in recognition of its close phylogenetic affinities with *Artibeus* sensu stricto (see phylogenies in Van Den Bussche et al. [1993, 1998], Baker et al. [2000], and Wetterer et al. [2000]). Large-bodied species

(subgenus *Artibeus*) were reviewed by Marques-Aguiar (1994); see also Lim and Wilson (1993). Handley (1987) reviewed the smaller species (subgenera *Dermanura* and *Koopmania*). Species relationships discussed by Marques-Aguiar (1994) and Van Den Bussche et al. (1998).

Artibeus amplus Handley, 1987. Fieldiana, Zool., n.s., 39:164.

COMMON NAME: Large Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Venezuela, Zulia, Kasmera.

DISTRIBUTION: Guyana, Venezuela, N Colombia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Artibeus*. Reviewed by Lim and Wilson (1993).

Artibeus anderseni Osgood, 1916. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 10:212.

COMMON NAME: Andersen's Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Rondonia, Porto Velho.

DISTRIBUTION: W Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Dermanura*. Previously considered a subspecies of *cinereus*, but see Koopman (1978b) and Handley (1987).

Artibeus aztecus K. Andersen, 1906. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 18:422.

COMMON NAME: Aztec Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Morelos, Tetela del Volcán.

DISTRIBUTION: Michoacan and Oaxaca to Nuevo León and Sinaloa (Mexico), south to W Panama.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: **major** Davis, 1969; **minor** Davis, 1969.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Dermanura*. Not a subspecies of *cinereus*; see Jones and Carter (1976). Revised by Davis (1969). See Webster and Jones (1982b).

Artibeus cinereus (Gervais, 1856). In Comte de Castelnau, Exped. Partes Cen. Am. Sud., Zool. (Sec. 7), Vol. 1, pt. 2 (Mammifères):36.

COMMON NAME: Gervais's Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Pará, Belem.

DISTRIBUTION: Guianas, Venezuela, N Brazil, Peru, Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *quadrivittatus* Peters, 1865.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Dermanura*. Does not include *gnomus* or *glaucus*; see Handley (1987).

Artibeus concolor Peters, 1865. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865:357.

COMMON NAME: Brown Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Surinam, Paramaribo.

DISTRIBUTION: Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia, N Brazil, Peru.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Koopmania*. A revised diagnosis was presented by Owen (1991), who placed this species in its own genus (*Koopmania*), which is here considered a subgenus of

Artibeus based on phylogenetic results of Marques-Aguiar (1994), Van Den Bussche et al. (1998), Baker et al. (2000), and Wetterer et al. (2000). See Acosta and Owen (1993).

Artibeus fimbriatus Gray, 1838. Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:487.

COMMON NAME: Fringed Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Paraná, Serra do Mar, Morretes.

DISTRIBUTION: S Brazil, Paraguay.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *grandis* Dobson, 1878 (nomen nudum).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Artibeus*. Reviewed by Handley (1989) and Marques-Aguiar (1994).

Artibeus fraterculus Anthony, 1924. Am. Mus. Novit., 114:5.

COMMON NAME: Fraternal Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ecuador, El Oro, Portovelo, 2,000 ft. (610 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador, Peru.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Artibeus*. Considered a subspecies of *jamaicensis* by Jones and Carter (1976), but see Koopman (1978b) and Marques-Aguiar (1994).

Artibeus glaucus Thomas, 1893. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1893:336.

COMMON NAME: Silvery Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Junín, Chauchamayo.

DISTRIBUTION: S Mexico to Bolivia and S Brazil; Grenada (Lesser Antilles).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *bogotensis* K. Andersen, 1906; *pumilio* Thomas, 1924; *rosenbergii* Thomas, 1897.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Dermanura*. Does not include *gnomus* or *watsoni*; see Handley (1987). Koopman (1994) recognized several subspecies in this complex (which he referred to *cinereus*), but the boundaries among them are unclear. Caribbean records reviewed by Genoways et al. (1998).

Artibeus gnomus Handley, 1987. Fieldiana Zool. 39:167.

COMMON NAME: Dwarf Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Venezuela, Bolívar, 59 km SE El Dorado, El Manaco.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Amazonian Brazil, Venezuela, Guianas.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (lapsus); IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Dermanura*. Distinct from *cinereus* and *glaucus*; see Handley (1987), Brosset and Charles-Dominique (1990), and Simmons and Voss (1998).

Artibeus hirsutus K. Andersen, 1906. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 18:420.

COMMON NAME: Hairy Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Michoacan, La Salada.

DISTRIBUTION: Sonora to Guerrero (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Artibeus*. See Webster and Jones (1983) and Marques-Aguiar (1994).

Artibeus incomitatus Kalko and Handley, 1994. Z. Säugtierk., 59:260.

COMMON NAME: Solitary Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Panama, Bocas del Toro, Isla Escudo de Veraguas, near West Point, 1 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from type locality.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Dermanura*. Closely related to *watsoni*; see Kalko and Handley (1994).

Artibeus inopinatus Davis and Carter, 1964. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 77:119.

COMMON NAME: Honduran Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Honduras, Choluteca, Choluteca, 10 ft. (3 m).

DISTRIBUTION: El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Artibeus*. Closely related to *hirsutus* but apparently distinct; see Marques-Aguiar (1994). See Webster and Jones (1983).

Artibeus jamaicensis Leach, 1821. Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 13:75.

COMMON NAME: Jamaican Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Jamaica.

DISTRIBUTION: Michoacan, Sinaloa, and Tamaulipas (Mexico) to Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, N Argentina, and E Brazil; Trinidad and Tobago; Greater and Lesser Antilles, S Bahamas. Perhaps Florida Keys; see Lazell and Koopman (1985), but see also Humphrey and Brown (1986).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *A. jamaicensis* and *A. planirostris*.

SYNONYMS: *carpolegus* Gosse, 1851; *coryi* J. A. Allen, 1890; *eva* Cope, 1889; *insularis* J. A. Allen, 1904; *lewisi* Leach, 1821; *praeceps* K. Andersen, 1906; *aequatorialis* K. Andersen, 1906; *fallax* Peters, 1865; *alidum* Elliot, 1907; *grenadensis* K. Andersen, 1906; *hercules* Rehn, 1902; *parvipes* Rehn, 1902; *paulus* Davis, 1970; *planirostris* Spix, 1823; *richardsoni* J. A. Allen, 1908; *schwartzi* Jones, 1978; *trinitatis* K. Andersen, 1906; *triomylus* Handley, 1966; *yucatanicus* J. A. Allen, 1904. Not allocated to subspecies: *macleayii* Dobson, 1878 (nomen nudum).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Artibeus*. Does not include *obscurus* (= *fuliginosus*); see Handley (1989), Brosset and Charles-Dominique (1990), Lim and Wilson (1993), and Simmons and Voss (1998). There is little agreement about whether *jamaicensis* includes *planirostris* (supported by Handley [1987, 1991] and Marques-Aguiar [1994]) or if *planirostris* (including *fallax* and *hercules*) represents a distinct species (supported by Koopman [1978b], Lim and Wilson [1993], and Lim [1997]). Pumo et al. (1996) treated *planirostris* and *jamaicensis* as separate species in their analysis of mtDNA sequences, but their data are more consistent with recognition of these as members of a single species. Accordingly, I have retained *planirostris* in *jamaicensis* pending further study. Includes *fallax*, *hercules*, and *praeceps*; see Koopman (1968), Handley (1987), and Marques-Aguiar (1994). Subspecies limits and relationships discussed by Jones and Phillips (1970), Jones (1978), Hall (1981), Handley (1987), and Genoways et al. (1998); also see Pumo et al. (1988, 1996), Phillips et al. (1991), Lim (1997), and Timm and Genoways (2003). Reviewed by Ortega and Castro-Arellano (2001), but note that they excluded *planirostris*, *fallax*, *hercules*, *aequatorialis*, and *schwartzi*. Ortega and Castro-Arellano (2001) mapped the range of *A. j.*

richardsoni as including most of South America (extensively overlapping the ranges *planirostris*, *fallax*, *hercules*, and *aequatorialis*), implying that *jamaicensis* and *planirostris* (if distinct) are broadly sympatric throughout much of South America. However, this was probably an error because such sympatry has never been proposed in the primary systematic literature (see Lim and Wilson [1993] and Lim [1997]).

Artibeus lituratus (Olfers, 1818). In Eschwege, J. Brasilien, Neue Bibliothek. Reisenb., 15:224.

COMMON NAME: Great Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Paraguay, Asunción.

DISTRIBUTION: Michoacan, Sinaloa, and Tamaulipas (Mexico) south to S Brazil, N Argentina, and Bolivia; Trinidad and Tobago; S Lesser Antilles; Trés Marías Isls.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *A. lituratus* and *A. intermedius*.

SYNONYMS: *frenatus* Illiger, 1815 (nomen nudum); *frenatus* Olfers, 1818; *rusbyi* J. A. Allen, 1904; *superciliatum* Schinz, 1821; ***koopmani*** Wilson, 1991; ***palmarum*** J. A. Allen, 1897; *femurvillosum* Bangs, 1899; *intermedius* J. A. Allen, 1897. Not allocated to subspecies: *dominicanus* Andersen, 1908 (nomen nudum).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Artibeus*. Includes *palmarum* but not *fallax*, *hercules*, or *praeceps* (Koopman, 1968, 1978b), Handley (1987), and Marques-Aguiar (1994). Includes *intermedius*; see Jones and Carter (1976) and Marques-Aguiar (1994), but see also Davis (1984) and Wilson (1991). It is not appropriate to treat *intermedius* as a subspecies of *lituratus* because it supposedly co-occurs with other populations of *lituratus* (referred to *palmarum*, which has priority) at several Central American localities (Davis, 1984). Because there are no characters that unambiguously separate *palmarum* and *intermedius* (Davis, 1984; Marques-Aguiar, 1994; Rodrigo Medellín, pers. comm.), it seems most likely that *intermedius* simply represents individuals of *palmarum* that fall at the lower end of the normal range of size variation. Accordingly, I treat *intermedius* as a junior synonym of *A. lituratus palmarum*. Phylogeography discussed by Phillips et al. (1991) and Ditchfield (2000).

Artibeus obscurus (Schinz, 1821). In G. Cuvier, Das Tierreich, 1:164.

COMMON NAME: Dark Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Bahia, Rio Peruhype, Villa Vicosa.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *fuliginosus* Gray, 1838.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Artibeus*. Distinct from *jamaicensis*; see Handley (1989), Brosset and Charles-Dominique (1990), Lim and Wilson (1993), Marques-Aguiar (1994), and Simmons and Voss (1998). This species has often been referred to as *fuliginosus* in the literature, but *obscurus* is a senior synonym; see Handley (1989).

Artibeus phaeotis (Miller, 1902). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 54:405.

COMMON NAME: Pygmy Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Yucatán, Chichén-Itzá.

DISTRIBUTION: Veracruz, Sinaloa, and Michoacan (Mexico) south to Ecuador and Guyana.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *turpis* K. Andersen, 1906; ***nanus*** K. Andersen, 1906; ***palatinus*** Davis, 1970; ***ravus*** Miller, 1902.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Dermanura*. Includes *nanus* and *turpis*; see Jones and Lawlor (1965) and Davis (1970). For including *ravus* and other synonyms see Timm (1985) and Handley (1987).

Artibeus toltecus (Saussure, 1860). Rev. Mag. Zool. Paris, ser. 2, 12:427.

COMMON NAME: Toltec Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Veracruz, Mirador.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama to Nuevo León and Sinaloa (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: ***hesperus*** Davis, 1969.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Dermanura*. Not a subspecies of *cinereus*; see Jones and Carter (1976). Revised by Davis (1969). Does not include *ravus*, see Handley (1987). See Webster and Jones (1982c).

Artibeus watsoni Thomas, 1901. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 7, 7:542.

COMMON NAME: Thomas's Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Panama, Chiriquí, Bogava [Bugaba], 250 m.

DISTRIBUTION: S Mexico to SW Colombia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (lapsus); IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *jucundum* Elliot, 1906.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Dermanura*. Distinct from *glaucus*; see Handley (1987). See also Kalko and Handley (1994).

Centurio Gray, 1842. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., [ser. 1], 10:259.

TYPE SPECIES: *Centurio senex* Gray, 1842.

SYNONYMS: *Trichocoryctes* Trouessart, 1897; *Trichocoryes* H. Allen, 1861; *Trichocorytes* Gray, 1866.

COMMENTS: Subtribe Stenodermatina.

Centurio senex Gray, 1842. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., [ser. 1], 10:259.

COMMON NAME: Wrinkle-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nicaragua, Chinandega, Realejo.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela to Tamaulipas and Sinaloa (Mexico); Trinidad and Tobago.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *flavogularis* Lichtenstein and Peters, 1854; *mexicanus* Saussure, 1860; *mcmurtrii* H. Allen, 1861; *minor* Ward, 1891; ***greenhalli*** Paradiso, 1967.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Paradiso (1967) and Snow et al. (1980). Venezuelan populations have not been allocated to subspecies. See Emmons (1997) for distribution map.

Chiroderma Peters, 1860. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1860:747.

TYPE SPECIES: *Chiroderma villosum* Peters, 1860.

SYNONYMS: *Mimetops* Gray, 1866.

COMMENTS: Subtribe Ectophyllina. Reviewed by Goodwin (1958). See Baker et al. (1994) for a phylogeny of the genus.

Chiroderma doriae Thomas, 1891. Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, ser. 2, 10:881.

COMMON NAME: Brazilian Big-eyed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Minas Gerais.

DISTRIBUTION: Minas Gerais and São Paulo (SE Brazil), Paraguay.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

SYNONYMS: *dorsale* Lund, 1842.

Chiroderma improvisum Baker and Genoways, 1976. Occas. Pap. Mus. Texas Tech Univ., 39:2.

COMMON NAME: Guadeloupean Big-eyed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guadeloupe (Lesser Antilles), Basse Terre, 2 km S and 2 km E Baie-Mahault (France).

DISTRIBUTION: Guadeloupe and Montserrat (Lesser Antilles).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (A2c, B1+2c).

COMMENTS: See Jones and Baker (1980) and Jones (1989).

Chiroderma salvini Dobson, 1878. Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., p. 532.

COMMON NAME: Salvin's Big-eyed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Costa Rica.

DISTRIBUTION: Peru, Bolivia, and Venezuela north to Michoacan, Hidalgo, and Chihuahua (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *scopaeum* Handley, 1966.

Chiroderma trinitatum Goodwin, 1958. Am. Mus. Novit., 1877:1.

COMMON NAME: Little Big-eyed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Trinidad and Tobago, Trinidad, Cumaca, 1,000 ft. (305 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Panama south to Amazonian Brazil, Bolivia and Peru; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *gorgasi* Handley, 1960.

COMMENTS: Includes *gorgasi*; see Jones and Carter (1976).

Chiroderma villosum Peters, 1860. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1860:748.

COMMON NAME: Hairy Big-eyed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil; see Carter and Dolan (1978).

DISTRIBUTION: Hidalgo (Mexico) south to S Brazil, Bolivia and Peru; Trinidad and Tobago.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *jesupi* J. A. Allen, 1900; *isthmicum* Miller, 1912.

COMMENTS: See Handley (1960).

Ectophylla H. Allen, 1892. Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 15:441.

TYPE SPECIES: *Ectophylla alba* H. Allen, 1892.

COMMENTS: Subtribe Ectophyllina. Some authors have treated *Mesophylla* as a junior synonym; see Goodwin and Greenhall (1962), Simmons and Voss (1998), and Wetterer et al. (2000). However, relationships of these taxa remain unclear (see Owen [1987] and Baker et al. [2000]), so *Mesophylla* is treated here as a distinct genus pending further study.

Ectophylla alba H. Allen, 1892. Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 15:442.

COMMON NAME: Honduran White Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Honduras (= Río Segovia) (McCarthy et al., 1993).

DISTRIBUTION: Honduras to W Panama.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: See Timm (1982). See Emmons (1997) for distribution map. Koopman (1993) included W Colombia in the range of this species based on Cuervo-Diaz et al. (1986), but that specimen has been reidentified as *Vampyressa pusilla*.

Enchisthenes K. Andersen, 1906. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist, Ser. 7, 18:419.

TYPE SPECIES: *Artibeus hartii* Thomas, 1892.

COMMENTS: Subtribe Ectophyllina. Formerly included in *Artibeus* (e.g., Goodwin, 1969), but see Jones and Carter (1979), Van Den Bussche et al. (1993, 1998), Baker et al. (2000), and Wetterer et al. (2000).

Enchisthenes hartii (Thomas, 1892). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 10:409.

COMMON NAME: Velvety Fruit-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Trinidad and Tobago, Trinidad, Port of Spain.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia and Venezuela north to Michoacan, Jalisco, and Tamaulipas (Mexico); Trinidad. There is an extralimital record from Tucson, Arizona (Irwin and Baker, 1967).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Artibeus hartii*.

Mesophylla Thomas, 1901. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 8:143.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mesophylla macconnelli* Thomas, 1901.

COMMENTS: Subtribe Ectophyllina. Included in *Ectophylla* by Goodwin and Greenhall (1962), Simmons and Voss (1998), and Wetterer et al. (2000); included in *Vampyressa* by Owen (1987). Treated as distinct here pending further study; also see Baker et al. (2000).

Mesophylla macconnelli Thomas, 1901. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 8:145.

COMMON NAME: MacConnell's Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guyana, Essequibo Dist., Kanuku Mtns.

DISTRIBUTION: Nicaragua south to Peru, Bolivia, and Amazonian Brazil; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *flavescens* Goodwin and Greenhall, 1962.

COMMENTS: See Kunz and Pena (1992).

Phyllops Peters, 1865. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865:356.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phyllostoma albomaculatum* Gundlach, 1861 (= *Artibeus falcatus* Gray, 1839).

COMMENTS: Subtribe Stenodermatina. Included in *Stenoderma* by Varona (1974), Simpson (1945), and Silva-Taboada (1979); but see Jones and Carter (1976) and Corbet and Hill (1980).

Phyllops falcatus (Gray, 1839). Ann. Nat. Hist., 4:1.

COMMON NAME: Cuban Fig-eating Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba, Habana, Guanabacoa.

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba; Hispaniola; as fossil, Isle of Pines (Cuba).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *albomaculatum* Gundlach, 1861; *haitiensis* J. A. Allen, 1908.

COMMENTS: Includes *haitiensis*; see Koopman (1989c) and Timm and Genoways (2003). Reviewed by Suárez and Díaz-Franco (2003).

Platyrrhinus Saussure, 1860. Rev. Mag. Zool., Paris, ser. 2, 12:429.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phyllostoma lineatum* E. Geoffroy, 1810.

SYNONYMS: *Vampyrops* Peters, 1865.

COMMENTS: Subtribe Ectophyllina. For a history of the nomenclature of this genus and reasons for using *Platyrrhinus* in place of *Vampyrops*, see Gardner and Ferrell (1990) and Alberico and Velasco (1991). A key to the genus was provided by Ferrell and Wilson (1991).

Platyrrhinus aurarius (Handley and Ferris, 1972). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 84:522.

COMMON NAME: Eldorado Broad-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Venezuela, Bolivar, 85 km SSE El Dorado, 1,000 m.

DISTRIBUTION: S Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam. Specimens previously reported from Colombia appear to have been misidentified.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: May be a synonym of *dorsalis*; see Jones and Carter (1976).

Platyrrhinus brachycephalus (Rouk and Carter, 1972). Occas. Pap. Mus. Texas Tech Univ., 1:1.

COMMON NAME: Short-headed Broad-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Huanuco, 3 mi. (5 km) S Tingo Maria, 2,400 ft. (732 m).

DISTRIBUTION: N Brazil; Colombia to Guianas; Ecuador; Peru; Bolivia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *latus* Handley and Ferris, 1972; *saccharus* Handley and Ferris (1972).

COMMENTS: Includes *latus*; see Jones and Carter (1976). May not be distinct from *helleri*; see Alberico (1990), but also see Anderson (1996).

Platyrrhinus chocoensis Alberico and Velasco, 1991. Bonn. zool. Beitr., 42:238.

COMMON NAME: Choco Broad-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia, Departamento del Chocó, 12 km W Istmina (by road), Quebrada El Platinero, 5°00'N, 76°45'W, 100 m.

DISTRIBUTION: W Colombia, lowlands between the Western Cordillera of the Andes and the Pacific coast.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

Platyrrhinus dorsalis (Thomas, 1900). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 5:269.

COMMON NAME: Thomas's Broad-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ecuador, Paramba, 1,100 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama to Peru and Bolivia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Although the named forms *umbratus*, *oratus*, and *aquilus* were regarded as synonyms of *dorsalis* by Carter and Rouk (1973), these apparently represent a distinct species for which the oldest name is *umbratus*; see Handley (1976).

Platyrrhinus helleri (Peters, 1866). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1866:392.

COMMON NAME: Heller's Broad-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico.

DISTRIBUTION: Oaxaca and Veracruz (Mexico) to Peru, Bolivia, and Amazonian Brazil; Trinidad. A Paraguay record is erroneous.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *zarhinus* H. Allen, 1891; *incarum* Thomas, 1912.

COMMENTS: Includes *zarhinus*; see Jones and Carter (1976) and Gardner and Carter (1972). May include *brachycephalus*, see Alberico (1990). Reviewed by Ferrell and Wilson (1991) and Anderson (1996).

Platyrrhinus infuscus (Peters, 1880). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1880:259.

COMMON NAME: Buffy Broad-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Cajamarca, Hualgayoc, Hac. Ninabamba.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia to Peru, Bolivia, and NW Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *fumosus* Miller, 1902; *intermedius* Marinkelle, 1970.

COMMENTS: Includes *intermedius* and *fumosus*; see Gardner and Carter (1972), who also designated a neotype for *infuscus*.

Platyrrhinus lineatus (E. Geoffroy, 1810). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 15:180.

COMMON NAME: White-lined Broad-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Paraguay, Asunción.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia to Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay, N Argentina, and S and E Brazil; French Guyana; Surinam.

STATUS: CITES – Appendix III (Uruguay). IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *sacrillus* Thomas, 1924; *nigellus* Gardner and Carter, 1972.

COMMENTS: Includes *nigellus*; see Jones and Carter (1979). See Willig and Hollander (1987).

Platyrrhinus recifinus (Thomas, 1901). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 8:192.

COMMON NAME: Recife Broad-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Pernambuco, Recife.

DISTRIBUTION: E and SE Brazil. A Guyana record is erroneous, because the specimen was referred to *latus* (= *brachycephalus*) by Handley and Ferris (1972).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

Platyrrhinus umbratus (Lyon, 1902). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 15:151.

COMMON NAME: Shadowy Broad-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia, Magdalena, San Miguel (Macotama River).

DISTRIBUTION: Panama, N and W Colombia, N Venezuela.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: **aquilius** Handley and Ferris, 1972; **oratus** Thomas, 1914.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *dorsalis* by Carter and Rouk (1973), but see Handley (1976).

Platyrrhinus vittatus (Peters, 1860). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1860:225.

COMMON NAME: Greater Broad-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Venezuela, Carabobo, Puerto Cabello.

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica to Venezuela, Peru, and Bolivia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

Pygoderma Peters, 1863. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1863:83.

TYPE SPECIES: *Stenoderma microdon* Peters, 1863 (= *Phyllostoma bilabiatum* Wagner, 1843).

COMMENTS: Subtribe Stenodermatina.

Pygoderma bilabiatum (Wagner, 1843). Arch. Naturgesch., 1:366.

COMMON NAME: Ipanema Broad-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, São Paulo, Ipanema.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia, SE Brazil, Paraguay, N Argentina. Reported occurrences in North America and Surinam are erroneous (Jones and Carter, 1976; Voss and Emmons, 1996).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *leucomus* Gray, 1848; *microdon* Peters, 1863; **magna** Owen and Webster, 1983.

COMMENTS: See Webster and Owen (1984). See Emmons (1997) for distribution map.

Sphaeronycteris Peters, 1882. Sitzb. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., 45:988.

TYPE SPECIES: *Sphaeronycteris toxophyllum* Peters, 1882.

COMMENTS: Subtribe Stenodermatina.

Sphaeronycteris toxophyllum Peters, 1882. Sitzb. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., 45:989.

COMMON NAME: Visored Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Loreto, Pebas.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia to Venezuela, Peru, and Bolivia; Amazonian Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: See Emmons (1997) for distribution map.

Stenoderma E. Geoffroy, 1818. Descrip. de L'Egypte, 2:114.

TYPE SPECIES: “le sténoderme roux” (= *Stenoderma rufa* Desmarest, 1820).

SYNONYMS: *Histiops* Peters, 1869.

COMMENTS: Subtribe Stenodermatina. Some authors have included *Ardops*, *Phyllops*, and *Ariteus* in *Stenoderma*; see Varona (1974) and Simpson (1945), but most recent authors have followed the arrangement presented here; see also Jones and Carter (1976).

Stenoderma rufum Desmarest, 1820. Mammalogie, in Encycl. Méth., p. 117.

COMMON NAME: Red Fruit Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Not designated in original publication (probably Virgin Isls).

DISTRIBUTION: Puerto Rico and Virgin Isls (St. John and St. Thomas).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A1c).

SYNONYMS: *undatus* Gervais, 1855; ***darioi*** Hall and Tamsitt, 1968; *anthonyi* Choate and Birney, 1968.

COMMENTS: See Genoways and Baker (1972) and Timm and Genoways (2003).

Uroderma Peters, 1866. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865:587 [1866].

TYPE SPECIES: *Phyllostoma personatum* Peters, 1865 (preoccupied; = *Uroderma bilobatum* Peters, 1866).

COMMENTS: Subtribe Ectophyllina. Revised by Davis (1968).

Uroderma bilobatum Peters, 1866. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1866:392.

COMMON NAME: Common Tent-making Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, São Paulo.

DISTRIBUTION: Veracruz and Oaxaca (Mexico) south to Peru, Bolivia, the Guianas, and Brazil; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *personatum* Peters, 1865; *thomasi* K. Andersen, 1906; *trinitatum* Davis, 1968; ***convexum*** Lyon, 1902; *molaris* Davis, 1968; ***davisi*** Baker and McDaniel, 1972; .

COMMENTS: See Baker and Clark (1987). There are three chromosomal races that are largely genetically distinct although some hybridization may occur; these may represent distinct species (Hoffman et al., 2003). I have chosen to treat these races as subspecies here pending further study of this complex.

Uroderma magnirostrum Davis, 1968. J. Mammal., 49:679.

COMMON NAME: Brown Tent-making Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Honduras, Valle, 10 km E San Lorenzo.

DISTRIBUTION: Michoacan (Mexico) to south Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

Vampyressa Thomas, 1900. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 5:270.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phyllostoma pusillum* Wagner, 1843.

SYNONYMS: *Metavampyressa* Peterson, 1968; *Vampyriscus* Thomas, 1900.

COMMENTS: Subtribe Ectophyllina. Includes *Metavampyressa* and *Vampyriscus*, here recognized as subgenera along with with *Vampyressa* with *Vampyressa*; see Jones and Carter (1976). Probably not monophyletic; see Wetterer et al. (2000) and Baker et al. (2000). A key for this

genus was presented in Lewis and Wilson (1987). See Lim et al. (2003) for a phylogeny of the genus.

Vampyressa bidens (Dobson, 1878). Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., p. 535.

COMMON NAME: Bidentate Yellow-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Loreto, Santa Cruz (Río Huallaga).

DISTRIBUTION: Guianas to Colombia to Peru; N Bolivia; Amazonian Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Vampyriscus*. Formerly placed in its own genus (*Vampyriscus*); see Jones and Carter (1976). Reviewed by Lee et al. (2001).

Vampyressa brocki Peterson, 1968. R. Ontario Mus. Life Sci. Contrib., 73:1.

COMMON NAME: Brock's Yellow-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guyana, Rupununi, ca. 40 mi. (64 km) E Dadanawa, at Ow-wi-dy-wau (Oshi Wau head, near Marara Waunowa), Kuitaro River.

DISTRIBUTION: Guianas, Amazonian Brazil, SE Colombia, Peru.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Metavampyressa*. Characters of this species have been reported inconsistently in the literature; see Simmons and Voss (1998).

Vampyressa melissa Thomas, 1926. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 18:157.

COMMON NAME: Melissa's Yellow-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Amazonas, Chachapoyas, Puca Tambo, 1,480 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Peru, S Colombia. A record from French Guiana is apparently erroneous (Charles-Dominique et al., 2001).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Vampyressa*.

Vampyressa nymphea Thomas, 1909. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 4:230.

COMMON NAME: Striped Yellow-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia, Chocó, Novita (San Juan River).

DISTRIBUTION: W Ecuador to Nicaragua. A record from SE Peru is suspect.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Metvampyressa*.

Vampyressa pusilla (Wagner, 1843). Abh. Akad. Wiss., München, 5:173.

COMMON NAME: Southern Little Yellow-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Sapitiba.

DISTRIBUTION: SE Brazil, Paraguay, and NE Argentina.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *nattereri* Goodwin, 1963. COMMENTS: Subgenus *Vampyressa*. Does not include *thyone*, see Lim et al. (2003). Discussed by Jones and Carter (1976) and Lewis and Wilson (1987), but note that they included *thyone* in this taxon.

Vampyressa thyone Thomas, 1909;

COMMON NAME: Northern Little Yellow-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ecuador, Bolívar, Chimbo; 1000 ft.

DISTRIBUTION: Oaxaca and Veracruz (Mexico) to Bolivia, Peru, Venezuela, Guyana, and French Guiana.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *minuta* Miller, 1912; *venilla* Thomas, 1924.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Vampyressa*. Previously included in *pusilla*, but clearly distinct; see Lim et al. (2003). Much of the account of *V. pusilla* provided in Lewis and Wilson (1987) actually applies to *thyone*.

Vampyrodes Thomas, 1900. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 5:270.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vampyrodes caracciolae* Thomas, 1889.

COMMENTS: Subtribe Ectophyllina.

Vampyrodes caraccioli (Thomas, 1889). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 4:167.

COMMON NAME: Great Stripe-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Trinidad and Tobago, Trinidad.

DISTRIBUTION: Oaxaca (Mexico) to Peru, Bolivia, the Guianas, and N Brazil; Trinidad and Tobago.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *major* G. M. Allen, 1908; *ornatus* Thomas, 1924.

COMMENTS: Includes *major*; see Jones and Carter (1976), but also see Starrett and Casebeer (1968). See Willis et al. (1990). Originally spelled *caracciolae* but later emended to *caraccioli*; see discussion in Carter and Dolan (1978).

Family Mormoopidae Saussure, 1860. Revue et Mag. Zool., 2:286.

COMMENTS: Revised by Smith (1972); see Lewis-Oritt et al. (2001a), Simmons and Conway (2001), Van Den Bussche et al. (2002), and Van den Bussche and Weyandt (2003) for phylogenies. See Smith (1972) for a discussion of authorship and priority of the name Mormoopidae.

Mormoops Leach, 1821. Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 13:76.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mormoops blainvillii* Leach, 1821.

SYNONYMS: *Aello* Leach, 1821.

COMMENTS: This name is used instead of *Aello* following Opinion 462 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1958b).

Mormoops blainvillei Leach, 1821. Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 13:77.

COMMON NAME: Antillean Ghost-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Jamaica.

DISTRIBUTION: Greater Antilles, adjacent small islands.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *cinnamomeum* Gundlach, 1840; *cuvieri* Leach, 1821.

COMMENTS: See Lancaster and Kalko (1996) and Timm and Genoways (2003). Often spelled *blainvillii*, but this was an incorrect original spelling; the correct spelling is *blainvillei* (see

Opinion 462 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1958b). The ICZN placed *blainvilli* on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology, and placed *blainvillei* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology in Opinion 462.

Mormoops magna Silva-Taboada, 1974. Acta Zool. Cracoviensia, 19:52.

COMMON NAME: Giant Ghost-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba, Las Villas Province, Trinidad, Cueva de los Masones.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

STATUS: Extinct; IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Known only from subfossils, but found in the same sedimentary deposits as remains of many extant bat species (Silva-Taboada, 1974, 1979).

Mormoops megalophylla (Peters, 1864). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1864:381.

COMMON NAME: Peters's Ghost-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Coahuila, Parras.

DISTRIBUTION: S Texas, S Arizona (USA), and Baja California (Mexico) south to NW Peru and N Venezuela; Aruba, Curaçao, and Bonaire (Netherlands Antilles); Trinidad; Margarita Isl (Venezuela).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *rufescens* Davis and Carter, 1962; *senicula* Rehn, 1902; *carteri* Smith, 1972; *intermedia* Miller, 1900; *tumidiceps* Miller, 1902.

COMMENTS: See Rezsutek and Cameron (1993).

Pteronotus Gray, 1838. Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:500.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pteronotus davyi* Gray, 1838.

SYNONYMS: *Chilonycteris* Gray, 1839; *Dermonotus* Gill, 1901; *Lobostoma* Gundlach, 1840; *Phyllodia* Gray, 1843.

COMMENTS: Includes *Chilonycteris* and *Phyllodia*, which are recognized as subgenera along with *Pteronotus*; see Smith (1972). Keys to this genus were presented by Herd (1983) and by Rodríguez-Durán and Kunz (1992).

Pteronotus davyi Gray, 1838. Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:500.

COMMON NAME: Davy's Naked-backed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Trinidad and Tobago, Trinidad.

DISTRIBUTION: NW Peru and N Venezuela to S Baja California, S Sonora, and Nuevo León (Mexico); Trinidad; S Lesser Antilles. A Brazilian record is erroneous, see Willig and Mares (1989).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *fulvus* Thomas, 1892; *calvus* Goodwin, 1958; *incae* Smith, 1972.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pteronotus*. See Adams (1989) and Timm and Genoways (2003).

Pteronotus gymnonotus Natterer, 1843. In Wagner, Arch. Naturgesch., 9:367.

COMMON NAME: Big Naked-backed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Mato Grosso, Cuiaba (= Cuyaba).

DISTRIBUTION: S Veracruz (Mexico) south to Peru, NE and C Brazil, Bolivia, Guyana, and French Guiana.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *centralis* Goodwin, 1942; *suapurensis* J. A. Allen, 1904.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pteronotus*. Includes *suapurensis*; see Smith (1977).

Pteronotus macleayii (Gray, 1839). Ann. Nat. Hist., 4:5.

COMMON NAME: MacLeay's Mustached Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba, Habana, Guanabacoa.

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba, Jamaica.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *griseus* Gosse, 1851.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Chilonycteris*. Reviewed in part by Timm and Genoways (2003).

Pteronotus parnellii (Gray, 1843). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1843:50.

COMMON NAME: Common Mustached Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Jamaica.

DISTRIBUTION: Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Guianas, and Venezuela to S Sonora and S Tamaulipas (Mexico); Cuba; Jamaica; Puerto Rico; Hispaniola; St. Vincent; Trinidad and Tobago; Margarita Isl (Venezuela); La Gonave Isl (Haiti).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *boothi* Gundlach, 1861; *osburni* Tomes, 1861; *fuscus* J. A. Allen, 1911; *gonavensis* Koopman, 1955; *mesoamericanus* Smith, 1972; *mexicanus* Miller, 1902; *paraguanensis* Linares and Ojasti, 1974; *portoricensis* Miller, 1902; *pusillus* G. M. Allen, 1917; *rubiginosus* Wagner, 1843.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Phyllodia*. Hall (1981) reviewed the numerous Central American and Caribbean subspecies; also see Timm and Genoways (2003). See Herd (1983). This complex probably includes more than one species (Lewis-Oritt et al., 2001a).

Pteronotus personatus (Wagner, 1843). Arch. Naturgesch., 9:367.

COMMON NAME: Wagner's Mustached Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Mato Grosso, São Vicente.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, and Surinam to S Sonora and S Tamaulipas (Mexico); Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *psilotis* Dobson, 1878; *continentis* Sanborn, 1938.

COMMENTS: Often placed in the subgenus *Chilonycteris* (e.g., Smith, 1972; Simmons and Conway, 2001), but recent molecular studies suggest that it represents an unnamed subgenus (Lewis-Oritt et al., 2001a; Van Den Bussche and Weyandt, 2003). Includes *psilotis*; see Smith (1972). This complex may include more than one species (Lewis-Oritt et al., 2001a).

Pteronotus pristinus Silva-Taboada, 1974. Acta Zool. Cracoviensia, 19:49.

COMMON NAME: Pristine Mustached Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba, Las Villas Province, Trinidad, Cueva de los Masones.

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba, possibly Florida (USA).

STATUS: Extinct; IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Phyllodia*. Known only from subfossils, but found in the same sedimentary deposits as remains of many extant bat species (Silva-Taboada, 1974, 1979). Morphology and phylogenetic relationships discussed by Simmons and Conway (2001).

Pteronotus quadridens (Gundlach, 1840). Arch. Naturgesch., 6:357.

COMMON NAME: Sooty Mustached Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba, Matanzas, Canimar.

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *torrei* G. M. Allen, 1916; ***fuliginosus*** Gray, 1843; *inflata* Rehn, 1904.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Chilonycteris*. Includes *torrei*; For use of *quadridens* in place of *fuliginosus*, see Silva-Taboada (1976). See Rodríguez-Durán and Kunz (1992) and Timm and Genoways (2003).

Family Noctilionidae Gray, 1821. London Med. Reposit., 15:299.

COMMENTS: Monogeneric.

Noctilio Linnaeus, 1766. Syst. Nat., 12th ed., 1:88.

TYPE SPECIES: *Noctilio americanus* Linnaeus, 1766 (= *Vespertilio leporinus* Linnaeus, 1758).

SYNONYMS: *Celaeno* Leach, 1821; *Dirias* Miller, 1906; *Noctileo* Tiedemann, 1808.

COMMENTS: Two subgenera are recognized, *Noctilio* and *Dirias*.

Noctilio albiventris Desmarest, 1818. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., Nouv. ed., 23:15.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Bulldog Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Bahia, Rio Sao Francisco.

DISTRIBUTION: S Mexico to Guianas, E Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, and N Argentina.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *affinis* D'Orbigny, 1835; *albiventer* Spix, 1823; *irex* Thomas, 1920; *leporinus* Gervais, 1856 (not Linnaeus, 1758); *ruber* Rengger, 1830; *zaparo* Cabrera, 1907; ***cabrerai*** Davis, 1976; ***minor*** Osgood, 1910.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Dirias*. Formerly referred to as *labialis*; see Davis (1976). See Simmons and Voss (1998) for discussion of Amazonian subspecies. Also see Hood and Pitocchelli (1983). May include more than one species, see Lewis-Oritt et al. (2001b).

Noctilio leporinus (Linnaeus, 1758). Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:32.

COMMON NAME: Greater Bulldog Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Surinam (restricted by Thomas, 1911a).

DISTRIBUTION: Sinaloa (Mexico) to the Guianas, S Brazil, N Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Peru; Trinidad; Greater and Lesser Antilles; S Bahamas.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *americanus* Linnaeus, 1766; *brookiana* Leach, 1821; *dorsatus* Desmarest, 1818; *labialis* Kerr, 1792; *longipes* Pelzeln, 1883; *macropus* Pelzeln, 1883; *minor* Fermin, 1765; *rufus*

Spix, 1823; *unicolor* Desmarest, 1818; *vittatus* Schinz, 1821; *mastivus* Vahl, 1797; *mexicanus* Goldman 1915; *rufescens* Pelzeln, 1883; *rufipes* D'Orbigny, 1835.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Noctilio*. See Hood and Jones (1984). Antillean form reviewed by Timm and Genoways (2003)

Family Furipteridae Gray, 1866. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, 17:91.

Amorphochilus Peters, 1877. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1877:185.

TYPE SPECIES: *Amorphochilus schnablii* Peters, 1877.

Amorphochilus schnablii Peters, 1877. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1877:185.

COMMON NAME: Smoky Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Tumbes, Tumbes.

DISTRIBUTION: W Peru, W Ecuador, Puna Isl (Ecuador), N Chile.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *osgoodi* J. A. Allen, 1914.

Furipterus Bonaparte, 1837. Iconogr. Fauna Ital., 1, fasc. 21.

TYPE SPECIES: *Furia horrens* F. Cuvier, 1828.

SYNONYMS: *Furia* F. Cuvier, 1828 (not Linnaeus, 1758).

Furipterus horrens (F. Cuvier, 1828). Mem. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 16:150.

COMMON NAME: Thumbless Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: French Guiana, Mana River.

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica south to Peru, the Guianas, and E Brazil; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *coerulescens* Tomes, 1856.

COMMENTS: See Emmons (1997) for distribution map.

Family Thyropteridae Miller, 1907. Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus., 57:84, 186.

Thyroptera Spix, 1823. Sim. Vespert. Brasil., p. 61.

TYPE SPECIES: *Thyroptera tricolor* Spix, 1823.

SYNONYMS: *Hyonycteris* Lichtenstein and Peters, 1854.

Thyroptera discifera (Lichtenstein and Peters, 1855). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1855:335.

COMMON NAME: Peters's Disk-winged Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Venezuela, Carabobo, Puerto Cabello.

DISTRIBUTION: Nicaragua; Panama and Colombia to Guianas, Amazonian Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *major* Miller, 1931; *abdita* Wilson, 1976.

COMMENTS: See Pine (1993) and Wilson (1978).

Thyroptera lavalii Pine, 1993. Mammalia, 57:213.

COMMON NAME: LaVal's Disk-winged Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Loreto, Río Javari-Mirim, Quebrada Esperanza.

DISTRIBUTION: Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (B1+2c, D2).

SYNONYMS: *robusta* Czaplewski, 1996.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Reid et al. (2000); see also Solari et al. (1999).

Thyroptera tricolor Spix, 1823. Sim. Vespert. Brasil., p. 61.

COMMON NAME: Spix's Disk-winged Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Amazon River.

DISTRIBUTION: Veracruz (Mexico) to Guianas, E Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *bicolor* Cantraine, 1845; *thyropterus* Schinz 1844; *albiventer* Tomes, 1856; *albigula* G. M. Allen, 1923; *juquiaensis* Vieira, 1942.

COMMENTS: See Wilson and Findley (1977) and Pine (1993).

Family Natalidae Gray, 1866. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, 17:90.

COMMENTS: Many recent authors have considered Natalidae to be monogeneric, but see Morgan (1989) and Morgan and Czaplewski (2003), who raised *Nyctiellus* and *Chilonatalus* to genus rank.

Chilonatalus Miller, 1898. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 1898:326.

TYPE SPECIES: *Natalus micropus* Dobson, 1880.

COMMENTS: Previously considered a subgenus of *Natalus*, but see Morgan and Czaplewski (2003).

Chilonatalus micropus (Dobson, 1880). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1880:443.

COMMON NAME: Cuban Lesser Funnel-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Jamaica, Kingston.

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Providencia Isl (Colombia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Natalus micropus*.

SYNONYMS: *brevimanus* Miller, 1898; *macer* Miller, 1914.

COMMENTS: Includes *brevimanus* and *macer*; see Varona (1974) and Timm and Genoways (2003). Formerly included *tumidifrons*; but see Ottenwalder and Genoways (1982) who revised both species; also see Hall (1981). Kerridge and Baker (1978) treated only the nominate subspecies.

Chilonatalus tumidifrons Miller, 1903. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 16:119.

COMMON NAME: Bahamian Lesser Funnel-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bahamas, Watling Isl (= San Salvador Isl).

DISTRIBUTION: Isls of the Bahamas.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2) as *Natalus tumidifrons*.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *micropus* (e.g., Hall, 1981) but see Ottenwalder and Genoways (1982) who revised both species.

Natalus Gray, 1838. Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:496.

TYPE SPECIES: *Natalus stramineus* Gray, 1838.

SYNONYMS: *Phodotes* Miller, 1906; *Spectrellum* Gervais, 1855.

COMMENTS: Revised by Goodwin (1959b). Does not include *Chilonatalus* and *Nyctiellus*; see Morgan (1989) and Morgan and Czaplewski (2003).

Natalus jamaicensis Goodwin, 1959. Amer. Mus. Novit., 1977: 910.

COMMON NAME: Jamaican Greater Funnel-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Jamaica, St. Catherine Parish, St. Clair.

DISTRIBUTION: Jamaica.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *stramineus*, but clearly distinct from that species; see Morgan (1989) and Morgan and Czaplewski (2003). Also distinct from *major* and *primus* (A. Tejedor, pers. comm.). See Arroyo-Cabrales et al. (1997), who reviewed genetic variation and possible relationships of populations of *jamaicensis*, *major*, and *stramineus* (although note that all were treated as *stramineus*). Reviewed by Goodwin (1959b).

Natalus major Miller, 1902. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 54:398.

COMMON NAME: Hispaniolan Greater Funnel-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dominican Republic, near Savaneta.

DISTRIBUTION: Dominican Republic, Haiti.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *stramineus*, but see Morgan (1989) and Morgan and Czaplewski (2003), although also see Timm and Genoways (2003). Does not include *jamaicensis* or *primus* (A. Tejedor, pers. comm.). See Arroyo-Cabrales et al. (1997), who reviewed genetic variation and possible relationships of populations of *major*, *jamaicensis*, and *stramineus* (although note that all were treated as *stramineus*). Reviewed by Goodwin (1959b) and Hoyt and Baker (1980), but note that they included *jamaicensis* and *primus* in *major*.

Natalus primus Anthony, 1919. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 61:612.

COMMON NAME: Cuban Greater Funnel-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba, Oriente, Daiquiri, Cuevos de los Indios.

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba, Isle of Pines.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: : Formerly included in *stramineus*, but clearly distinct from that species; see Morgan (1989) and Morgan and Czaplewski (2003). Also distinct from *major* and *jamaicensis* (A. Tejedor, pers. comm.). Reviewed by Goodwin (1959b).

Natalus stramineus Gray, 1838. Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:496.

COMMON NAME: Mexican Greater Funnel-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Specified as unknown in the original description. Cabrera (1958) restricted the type locality to Lagoa Sanata, Minas Gerais, Brazil, but Goodwin (1959b) disagreed. Based on measurements and cranial morphology, Goodwin (1959b) concluded that the holotype was

probably from Antigua, Lesser Antilles. Handley and Gardner (1990) subsequently confirmed the identity of the holotype and confirmed restriction of the type locality to Antigua.

DISTRIBUTION: S Baja California, Nuevo León, and Sonora (Mexico) to N Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, C and E Brazil, Boliva; Lesser Antilles.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *dominicensis* Shamel, 1928; *splendidus* Wagner, 1845; *espiritasantensis* Ruschi, 1951; *mexicanus* Miller, 1902; *natalensis* Goodwin, 1959; *saturatus* Dalquest and Hall, 1949; *tronchonii* Linares, 1971.

COMMENTS: See Handley and Gardner (1990) for clarification of the holotype. For synonyms see Goodwin (1959b) and Varona (1974). Includes *espiritasantensis*; see Pine and Ruschi (1976). Does not include *major*, *jamaicensis*, or *primus*; see Morgan (1989) and Morgan and Czaplewski (2003), but also see Linares (1971). Arroyo-Cabrales et al. (1997) reviewed genetic variation and possible relationships of populations of *major* and *stramineus*. Morphometrics and distribution within South America reviewed by Taddei and Uieda (2001); see Timm and Genoways (2003) for discussion of the Caribbean form.

Natalus tumidirostris Miller, 1900. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13:160.

COMMON NAME: Trinidadian Greater Funnel-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Curaçao, Hatto (Netherlands).

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela, Colombia, Trinidad and Tobago, Curaçao and Bonaire (Netherlands Antilles), the Guianas.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *continentis* Thomas, 1911; *haymani* Goodwin, 1959.

COMMENTS: Revised by Goodwin (1959b).

Nyctiellus Gervais, 1855. Expéd. du compte de Castelnau, Zool., Mamm., p. 84.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio lepidus* Gervais, 1837.

COMMENTS: Previously considered a subgenus of *Natalus*, but see Morgan (1989) and Morgan and Czaplewski (2003),

Nyctiellus lepidus (Gervais, 1837). L'Inst. Paris, 5(218):253.

COMMON NAME: Gervais's Funnel-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba, Bahama Isls.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Natalus lepidus*.

SYNONYMS: *barbatus* Gundlach, 1840; *macrurum* Gervais, 1855.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Morgan (1989); also see Timm and Genoways (2003).

Family Molossidae Gervais, 1856. In Comte de Castelnau, Exped. Partes Cen. Am. Sud., Zool.(Sec. 7), Vol. 1, pt. 2 (Mammifères):53 footnote.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Freeman (1981) and Legendre (1984). Includes Tomopeatinae; see Barkley (1984), Sudman et al. (1994), Simmons (1998), and Simmons and Geisler (1998). South American species reviewed by Jones and Hood (1993).

Subfamily Tomopeatinae Miller, 1907. Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus., 57:237.

COMMENTS: Not included in Vespertilionidae; see Barkley (1984), Sudman et al. (1994), McKenna and Bell (1997), Simmons (1998), and Simmons and Geisler (1998).

Tomopeas Miller, 1900. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 6:570.

TYPE SPECIES: *Tomopeas ravus* Miller, 1900.

Tomopeas ravus Miller, 1900. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 6:571.

COMMON NAME: Blunt-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Cajamarca, Yayan, 1,000 m.

DISTRIBUTION: W Peru.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

Subfamily Molossinae Gervais, 1856. In Comte de Castelnau, Exped. Partes Cen. Am. Sud., Zool. (Sec. 7), Vol. 1, pt. 2 (Mammifères):53 footnote.

SYNONYMS: Cheiromelinae Legendre, 1984; Tadaridinae Legendre, 1984.

COMMENTS: Equivalent to Molossidae sensu Freeman (1981), Legendre (1984), Koopman (1993, 1994), and Peterson et al. (1995). Some recent authors (e.g., Pavlinov et al., 1995) have followed Legendre (1984) in subdividing this group into three subfamilies, but confusion concerning intergeneric relationships leads me to reject any such arrangement pending a thorough phylogenetic analysis. A key to Brazilian species was provided by Gregorin and Taddei (2002).

Chaerephon Dobson, 1874. J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 43:144.

TYPE SPECIES: *Molossus (Nyctinomus) johorensis* Dobson, 1873.

SYNONYMS: *Lophomops* J. A. Allen, 1917; *Nyctinomus* E. Geoffroy, 1818.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *Tadarida* but apparently distinct, see Freeman (1981). Recognized as a subgenus of *Tadarida* by Hill (1983), Legendre (1984), Corbet and Hill (1992), and Peterson et al. (1995). Keys have been provided by a number of authors; see Taylor (1999) for a critical summary of those used for African species, and Corbet and Hill (1992) for SE Asian species. Also see Bouchard (1998), but note that her key apparently includes errors in the first two couplets (M. Happold, pers. comm.). Species groups follow Koopman (1994).

Chaerephon aloysiisabaudiae (Festa, 1907). Bol. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Univ. Torino, 22(546):1.

COMMON NAME: Duke of Abruzzi's Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Uganda, Toro.

DISTRIBUTION: Ghana, Gabon, Dem. Rep. Congo, Uganda. Koopman (1993) listed "perhaps Ethiopia" in the range for this species, but there are no substantiated records.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *cyclotis* Brosset, 1966.

COMMENTS: *plicatus* species group.

Chaerephon ansorgei (Thomas, 1913). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 11:318.

COMMON NAME: Ansorge's Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Angola, Malange.

DISTRIBUTION: Nigeria and Cameroon to Ethiopia, south to Angola and Natal (South Africa).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *rhodesiae* Roberts, 1946.

COMMENTS: *bivittatus* species group. Distinct from *bivittatus*; see Eger and Peterson (1979), Taylor (1999), and Bouchard (2001).

Chaerephon bemmeleni (Jentink, 1879). Notes Leyden Mus., 1:125.

COMMON NAME: Gland-tailed Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Liberia.

DISTRIBUTION: Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cameroon, Sudan, Dem. Rep. Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *cistura* Thomas, 1903.

COMMENTS: *bivittatus* species group. Includes *cistura*; see Koopman (1975) and Peterson (1971). Revised by Peterson (1971).

Chaerephon bivittatus (Heuglin, 1861). Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., Halle, 29(8):413.

COMMON NAME: Spotted Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Eritrea, Keren.

DISTRIBUTION: Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *hepaticus* Heuglin, 1866.

COMMENTS: *bivittatus* species group. Revised by Eger and Peterson (1979); also see Taylor (1999). Note that the correct spelling for the specific epithet in combination with *Chaerephon* is *bivittatus* (not *bivittata*) because the genus name is masculine.

Chaerephon bregullae (Felten, 1964). Senkenberg. Biol., 45:9.

COMMON NAME: Fijian Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Hebrides (= Vanatu), Malo Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Vanuatu, Fiji Isls.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *plicatus* species group. Often included in *jobensis* (e.g. Felten, 1964a; Hill, 1983), but provisionally recognized as distinct following Flannery (1995b).

Chaerephon chapini J. A. Allen, 1917. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 37:461.

COMMON NAME: Pale Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dem. Rep. Congo, Oriental, Faradje.

DISTRIBUTION: Ghana, N Dem. Rep. Congo, Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *lancasteri* Hayman, 1938.

COMMENTS: *plicatus* species group. Apparently does not include *shortridgei*, see Peterson et al. (1995). See Fenton and Eger (2002), but note that they included *shortridgei* in this species.

Chaerephon gallagheri (Harrison, 1975). Mammalia, 39:313.

COMMON NAME: Gallagher's Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dem. Rep. Congo, Kivu, 30 km SW Kindu, Scierie Forest (3°10'S and 25°46'E).

DISTRIBUTION: Dem. Rep. Congo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Critically Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: *plicatus* species group.

Chaerephon jobensis (Miller, 1902). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 15:246.

COMMON NAME: Northern Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, West Papua, Tjenderawasih Div. [= Geelvinck Bay], Yapen Isl [= Jobi Isl], Ansum.

DISTRIBUTION: Seram (Moluccas), Yapen Isl (Indonesia), New Guinea, N and C Australia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *colonicus* Thomas, 1906.

COMMENTS: *plicatus* species group. Listed as a subspecies of *plicatus* by Laurie and Hill (1954), but subsequently recognized as distinct by most authors. Revised by Felten (1964a), who included *bregullae* and *solomonis*; also see Hill (1983). In contrast, Flannery (1995a, b) treated *bregullae* and *solomonis* as distinct species based on morphological differences. The latter arrangement is provisionally followed here.

Chaerephon johorensis (Dobson, 1873). Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, p. 22.

COMMON NAME: Northern Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Johore.

DISTRIBUTION: W Malaysia, Sumatra (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *plicatus* species group. Reviewed by Hill (1974b).

Chaerephon leucogaster A. Grandidier, 1870. Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 21:337.

COMMON NAME: Grandidier's Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar, Mahab (= Mahabo?) and Ménabé, E of Morondava.

DISTRIBUTION: Ethiopia to Ghana, Nigeria, Dem. Rep. Congo, Mali, Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *cristatus* J. A. Allen, 1917; *frater* J. A. Allen, 1917; *nigri* Hatt, 1928; *websteri* Dollman, 1908.

COMMENTS: *plicatus* species group. Often included in *pumilus*, but apparently distinct; see Peterson et al. (1995).

Chaerephon major (Trouessart, 1897). Cat. Mamm. Viv. Foss., 1:146.

COMMON NAME: Lappet-eared Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: N Sudan, 5th Cataract of the Nile.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal, Liberia, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, Niger, Sudan, NE Dem. Rep. Congo, Uganda, Tanzania.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *abae* J. A. Allen, 1917; *emini* De Winton, 1901.

COMMENTS: *plicatus* species group. Specimens reported as *pumilus* by Happold (1967) actually represent *major*.

Chaerephon nigeriae Thomas, 1913. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 11:319.

COMMON NAME: Nigerian Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nigeria, Northern Region, Zaria Province.

DISTRIBUTION: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Mali, Ghana, Togo, and Nigeria to Saudi Arabia and Yemen, Ethiopia south to Namibia, Botswana, Uganda, Malawi, and Zimbabwe.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *spillmani* Monard, 1933.

COMMENTS: *plicatus* species group. Reviewed in part by Nader and Kock (1979), Harrison and Bates (1991), and Taylor (1999); also see Willis et al. (2002).

Chaerephon plicatus (Buchanan, 1800). Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 5:261.

COMMON NAME: Wrinkle-lipped Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Bengal, Puttaha (restricted to Puttaha by G. M. Allen, 1939).

DISTRIBUTION: India and Sri Lanka to S China, Hong Kong, Cambodia, and Vietnam, southeast through Malaysia to the Philippines, Borneo and Lesser Sunda Isls; Hainan (China); Cocos Keeling Isl (Indian Ocean).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *bengalensis* Desmarest, 1820; *murinus* Gray, 1830; *dilatatus* Horsfield, 1822; *insularis* Phillips, 1932; *luzonus* Hollister, 1913; *tenuis* Horsfield, 1822; *adustus* Sody, 1936.

COMMENTS: *plicatus* species group. Includes *luzonus*; see Hill (1961b) and Corbet and Hill (1992). Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997). Subspecies limits are problematic.

Chaerephon pumilus (Cretzschmar, 1830-1831). In Rüppell, Atlas Reise Nördl. Afr., Zool. Säugeth., 1:69.

COMMON NAME: Little Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Eritrea, Massawa.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal to Yemen, south to South Africa; Bioko (Equatorial Guinea); São Tomé; Pemba and Zanzibar; Comoro Isls; Aldabra and Amirante Isls (Seychelles); Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *C. pumila*; Vulnerable (D1+2) as *C. pusilla*.

SYNONYMS: *dubius* Peters, 1852 (not A. Smith, 1833); *elphicki* Roberts, 1926; *faini* Hayman, 1951; *gambianus* De Winton, 1901; *hindei* Thomas, 1904; *langi* Roberts, 1932; *limbata* Peters, 1852; *naivashae* Hollister, 1916; *pusillus* Miller, 1902.

COMMENTS: *plicatus* species group. Includes *pusillus*; see Hayman and Hill (1971). Does not include *leucogaster*; see Peterson et al. (1995). Koopman (1994) included *leucogaster* in *pumilus* and recognized 12 subspecies in the resulting complex. However, subspecies limits are poorly defined and many populations have not been allocated, rendering any subspecific classification useless. This complex probably includes more than one species; Peterson et al. (1995) recognized *hindei*, *limbata*, and *naivashae* as distinct, but did not diagnose or delimit them. Note that the correct spelling for the specific epithet in combination with *Chaerephon* is *pumilus* (not *pumila*) because the genus name is masculine. Northern records reviewed in part

by Harrison and Bates (1991). See Bouchard (1998), but note that she included *leucogaster* in this species. Specimens reported as *pumilus* by Happold (1967) actually represent *major*.

Chaerephon russatus J. A. Allen, 1917. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 37:458.

COMMON NAME: Russet Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dem. Rep. Congo, Oriental, Medje.

DISTRIBUTION: Ghana, Cameroon, Dem. Rep. Congo, Kenya.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: *plicatus* species group. The correct spelling for the specific epithet in combination with *Chaerephon* is *russatus* (not *russata*) because the genus name is masculine.

Chaerephon shortridgei Thomas, 1926. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1926: 289.

COMMON NAME: Shortridge's Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Namibia, NW Ovamboland, Ukualukasi, 3400 ft. (1100 m).

DISTRIBUTION: S Dem. Rep. Congo, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: *plicatus* species group. Often considered a subspecies of *chapini*, but see Peterson et al. (1995), who treated these taxa as distinct species based on significant size differences and the large geographic gap apparently separating the southern populations (*shortridgei*) from northern populations (*chapini*). Fenton and Eger (2002) included *shortridgei* in *chapini* with no comment. Based on my own limited observations, I prefer to treat *chapini* and *shortridgei* as distinct species pending additional data.

Chaerephon solomonis (Troughton, 1931). Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 56:201.

COMMON NAME: Solomons Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Solomon Isls, SW coast of Ysabel Isl, 6 mi. (9 km) W of Tuarugu Village, cave at Mufu Point.

DISTRIBUTION: Solomon Isls.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *plicatus* species group. Often included in *jobensis* (e.g. Felten, 1964a; Hill, 1983), but provisionally recognized as distinct following Flannery (1995b).

Chaerephon tomensis (Juste and Ibañez, 1993). J. Mammal., 74:901.

COMMON NAME: São Tomé Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sao Tome and Principe, São Tomé Isl, 3 km NW Guadalupe, Praia das Conchas.

DISTRIBUTION: São Tomé Isl.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

COMMENTS: *plicatus* species group.

Cheiromeles Horsfield, 1824. Zool. Res. Java, Part 8: *Cheiromeles torquatus*, pl. and 10 unno. pp.

TYPE SPECIES: *Cheiromeles torquata* Horsfield, 1824.

SYNONYMS: *Chiropotes* Gloger, 1841.

COMMENTS: Placed in its own subfamily, Cheiromelinae Legendre, 1984, by some authors.

Cheiromeles parvidens Miller and Hollister, 1921. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 34:100.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Naked Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sulawesi, Middle Sulawesi, Pinedapa.

DISTRIBUTION: Sulawesi, Sanana Isl (Sula Isls; Indonesia); Mindanao, Minoro, and Negros (Philippines).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *torquatus*, but see Corbet and Hill (1992) and Ingle and Heaney (1992). Also see Flannery (1995b).

Cheiromeles torquatus Horsfield, 1824. Zool. Res. Java, Part 8: *Cheiromeles torquatus*, pl. and 10 unno. pp.

COMMON NAME: Greater Naked Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Penang.

DISTRIBUTION: Peninsular Malaysia, Terutau Isl (Thailand), Sumatra and Java, Borneo, Palawan Isl (Philippines).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *cheiropus* Temminck, 1826; *caudatus* Temminck, 1841; *jacobsoni* Thomas, 1923.

COMMENTS: Does not include *parvidens*; see Corbet and Hill (1992) and Ingle and Heaney (1992).

Cynomops Thomas, 1920. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 5:189.

TYPE SPECIES: *Molossus cerastes* Thomas, 1901 (= *Vespertilio abrasus* Temminck, 1827).

COMMENTS: Often considered a subgenus of *Molossops*, but here treated as distinct at the genus level following Barquez et al. (1993), Peterson et al. (1995), Solari et al. (1999), Reid et al. (2000), Barquez and Diaz (2001), and Peters et al. (2002); also see Gardner (1977) and Freeman (1981). See Simmons and Voss (1998) and Peters et al. (2002) for diagnoses and reviews of species, but note that the former authors did not treat *mexicanus* as a species distinct from *greenhalli*.

Cynomops abrasus (Temminck, 1827). Monogr. Mamm., 1:232.

COMMON NAME: Cinnamon Dog-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Brazil."

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, N Argentina.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Molossops abrasus*.

SYNONYMS: *brachymeles* Peters, 1865; *cerastes* Thomas, 1901; *mastivus* Thomas, 1911.

COMMENTS: Called *brachymeles* by Cabrera (1958) and Freeman (1981), but see Carter and Dolan (1978).

Cynomops greenhalli (Goodwin, 1958). Am. Mus. Novit., 1877:3.

COMMON NAME: Greenhall's Dog-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Trinidad and Tobago, Trinidad, Port of Spain, Botanic Gardens.

DISTRIBUTION: Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guianas, and NE Brazil; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Molossops greenhalli*.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Simmons and Voss (1998) and Peters et al. (2002); also see Freeman (1981). Does not include *mexicanus*, see Peters et al. (2002).

Cynomops mexicanus Jones and Genoways, 1967. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 80:207.

COMMON NAME: Mexican Dog-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Jalisco, 7.5 mi (20 km) SE Tecamate, 1,500 ft. (500 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Nayarit to Chiapas (Mexico), Honduras, Costa Rica.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Formerly considered a subspecies of *greenhalli* (e.g., Koopman, 1994) but apparently distinct, see Peters et al. (2002), also see discussion in Simmons and Voss (1998).

Cynomops paranus (Thomas, 1901). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 7, 8:190.

COMMON NAME: Brown Dog-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Pará.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, Brazil, N Argentina. A record from C Mexico listed by Corbet and Hill (1980, 1991) is dubious.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *milleri* Osgood, 1914.

COMMENTS: Distinct from *planirostris*; see Williams and Genoways (1980c), Barquez et al. (1993), and Simmons and Voss (1998). Includes *milleri*; see Simmons and Voss (1998).

Cynomops planirostris (Peters, 1866). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865:575 [1866].

COMMON NAME: Southern Dog-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: French Guiana, Cayenne.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama to Peru, Bolivia, N Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, French Guiana, Surinam, Venezuela, probably Guyana.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Lectotype designated by Carter and Dolan (1978). Does not include *milleri* or *paranus*; see Williams and Genoways (1980c), Barquez et al. (1993), and Simmons and Voss (1998). Specimens previously reported from Ecuador apparently represent *paranus*; *planirostris* is not presently known from Ecuador (Reid et al., 2000).

Eumops Miller, 1906. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 19:85.

TYPE SPECIES: *Molossus californicus* Merriam, 1890 (= *Molossus perotis* Schinz, 1821).

COMMENTS: Revised by Eger (1977). Probably includes *Molossus ater* E. Geoffroy, 1805, see Dolan (1989). Unfortunately, the type of *ater* has been lost and its affinities are unclear.

Eumops auripendulus (Shaw, 1800). Gen. Zool. Syst. Nat. Hist., 1(1):137.

COMMON NAME: Black Bonneted Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: French Guiana.

DISTRIBUTION: Oaxaca and Yucatán (Mexico) to Peru, Bolivia, N Argentina, E Brazil, Venezuela, the Guianas, Trinidad, and Jamaica.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *abrasus* Miller, 1906 (not Temminck, 1827); *amplexicaudatus* Geoffroy, 1805; *barbatus* J. A. Allen, 1904; *leucopleura* Wagner, 1843; *longimanus* Wagner, 1843; *milleri* J. A. Allen, 1900; *oaxacensis* Goodwin, 1956; **major** Eger, 1974.

COMMENTS: Called *abrasus* in Hall and Kelson (1959), but see Husson (1962) and Hall (1981). Also see Best et al. (2002). Jamaican form reviewed by Timm and Genoways (2003).

Eumops bonariensis (Peters, 1874). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1874:232.

COMMON NAME: Dwarf Bonneted Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Argentina, Buenos Aires.

DISTRIBUTION: Veracruz (Mexico) to NW Peru, NW Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: **delticus** Thomas, 1923; **nanus** Miller, 1900.

COMMENTS: Does not include *patagonicus* or *beckeri*; see Barquez and Ojeda (1992), Barquez et al. (1993), and Saralegui (1996). See Hunt et al. (2003), but note that they included *patagonicus* in *bonariensis*.

Eumops dabbenei Thomas, 1914. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 13:481.

COMMON NAME: Big Bonneted Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Argentina, Chaco.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, N Argentina.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *mederai* Massoia, 1976.

COMMENTS: Includes *mederai*, which was originally described as a subspecies of *underwoodi* (Koopman, 1993). See McWilliams et al. (2002).

Eumops glaucinus (Wagner, 1843). Arch. Naturgesch., 9(1):368.

COMMON NAME: Wagner's Bonneted Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Mato Grosso, Cuiaba (= Cuyaba).

DISTRIBUTION: Jalisco (Mexico) to Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, N Argentina and Brazil; Jamaica; Cuba; Florida (USA).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc). *E. g. floridanus* is classified as an Endangered Species by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

SYNONYMS: *ferox* Gundlach, 1861; *orthotis* H. Allen, 1889; **floridanus** G. M. Allen, 1932.

COMMENTS: Includes *floridanus*; see Eger (1977). This complex may include more than one species, see Timm and Genoways (2003).

Eumops hansae Sanborn, 1932. J. Mammal., 13:356.

COMMON NAME: Sanborn's Bonneted Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Joinville, Colonia Hansa.

DISTRIBUTION: Chiapas (Mexico), NW Honduras, SW Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Guianas, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *amazonicus* Handley, 1955.

COMMENTS: Includes *amazonicus*; see Gardner et al. (1970) and Eger (1977). Also see Best et al. (2001b).

Eumops maurus (Thomas, 1901). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 7:141.

COMMON NAME: Guianan Bonneted Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guyana, Kanuku Mtns, about 59° W and 37°N, 240 ft. (80 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam. Best et al. (2001a) included extreme N Brazil in the range of this species, but I am unaware of any records from that area.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

SYNONYMS: *geijskesi* Husson, 1962.

COMMENTS: Includes *geijskesi*; see Eger (1977). Reviewed by Best et al. (2001a); also see Reid et al. (2000).

Eumops patagonicus Thomas, 1924. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 13:234.

COMMON NAME: Patagonian Dwarf Bonneted Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Argentina, Buenos Ayres (= Buenos Aires).

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *beckeri* Sanborn, 1932.

COMMENTS: Distinct from *bonariensis*; see Barquez and Ojeda (1992), Barquez et al. (1993), Mares et al. (1995), Saralegui (1996), Barquez and Diaz (2001), and Gregorin and Taddei (2002).

Eumops perotis (Schinz, 1821). In Cuvier, Das Thierreich, 1:870.

COMMON NAME: Greater Bonneted Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Campos do Goita Cazes, Villa São Salvador.

DISTRIBUTION: California to Texas (USA), south to Zacatecas and Hidalgo (Mexico); N Venezuela, W Ecuador and W Peru, Bolivia, N Argentina, Paraguay, and E Brazil; Cuba.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *renatae* Pirlot, 1965; *californicus* Merriam, 1890; *gigas* Peters, 1864.

COMMENTS: Does not include *trumbulli*; see Eger (1977). The large geographic gap between the North American and South American ranges of this taxon suggests that this complex may include more than one species.

Eumops trumbulli (Thomas, 1901). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 8, 7:190.

COMMON NAME: Trumbull's Bonneted Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Pará.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia, W Peru, N Bolivia, S Venezuela, Guianas, Amazon basin of Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Included in *perotis* by Koopman (1971b, 1978b, 1993, 1994) but see Eger (1977).

Eumops underwoodi Goodwin, 1940. Am. Mus. Novit., 1075:2.

COMMON NAME: Underwood's Bonneted Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Honduras, La Paz, 6 km N Chinacia.

DISTRIBUTION: Arizona (USA) to Nicaragua.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *sonoriensis* Benson, 1947.

COMMENTS: Does not include *mederai*, which has been transferred to *dabbenei* (Koopman, 1993).

Molossops Peters, 1866. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865:575 [1866].

TYPE SPECIES: *Dysopes temminckii* Burmeister, 1854.

SYNONYMS: *Cabreramops* Ibáñez, 1980; *Dysopes* Burmeister, 1854 (not Illiger, 1811); *Myopterus* Peters, 1869 (not Geoffroy, 1813); *Neoplatymops* Peterson, 1965.

COMMENTS: Includes *Cabreramops* and *Neoplatymops* with *Molossops* as subgenera. *Cynomops* is here treated as distinct at the genus level following Barquez et al. (1993), Peterson et al. (1995), Solari et al. (1999), Reid et al. (2000), Barquez and Diaz (2001), and Peters et al. (2002); also see Gardner (1977) and Freeman (1981).

Molossops aequatorianus Cabrera, 1917. Trab. Mus. Nac. Cienc. Nat. Zool., 31:20.

COMMON NAME: Equatorial Dog-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ecuador, Los Rios, Babahoyo.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Cabreramops*. Placed in its own genus (*Cabreramops*) by Ibáñez (1980).

Molossops mattogrossensis Vieira, 1942. Argent. Zool. Sao Paulo, 3:430.

COMMON NAME: Mato Grosso Dog-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Mato Grosso, Juruena River, São Simão.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela, Guyana, C and NE Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Neoplatymops*; see Freeman (1981). Listed as a subspecies of *Molossops temminckii* by Cabrera (1958), but see Peterson (1965a), who considered *Neoplatymops* a distinct genus. See Willig and Jones (1985). See Emmons (1997) for distribution map.

Molossops neglectus Williams and Genoways, 1980. Ann. Carnegie Mus., 49(25):489.

COMMON NAME: Rufous Dog-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Surinam, Surinam, 1 km S, 2 km E Powaka (5°25'N, 53°03'W).

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, Amazonian Brazil, Peru, N Argentina. Also found in the Atlantic Forest of SE Brazil (B. Lim and R. Gregorin, pers. comm.).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Molossops*. See Lim and Engstrom (2001).

Molossops temminckii (Burmeister, 1854). Syst. Uebers. Thiere Bras., p. 72.

COMMON NAME: Dwarf Dog-faced Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Minas Gerais, Lagoa Santa.

DISTRIBUTION: Guyana, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, S Brazil, Paraguay, N Argentina, Uruguay.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *hirtipes* Winge, 1892; ***griseiventer*** Sanborn, 1941; ***sylvia*** Thomas, 1924.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Molossops*.

Molossus E. Geoffroy, 1805. Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 6:151.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio molossus* Pallas, 1766.

SYNONYMS: *Dysopes* Illiger, 1811.

COMMENTS: Central American species revised by Dolan (1989). Jennings et al. (2000) provided a key to species modified from Hall (1981), but did not include many of the species recognized here as distinct.

Molossus aztecus Saussure, 1860. Rev. Mag. Zool. Paris, Ser. 2, 12:285.

COMMON NAME: Aztec Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Tlaxcala, Amecameca, at the foot of Popocatepetl.

DISTRIBUTION: Jalisco (Mexico) to Nicaragua; Cozumel Isl (Mexico); S Venezuela.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Included in *molossus* by Koopman (1993, 1994), but see Dolan (1989). The Venezuela record is from Lim and Engstrom (2001). Also see López-González and Presley (2001).

Molossus barnesi Thomas, 1905. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 7, 15:584.

COMMON NAME: Barnes's Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: French Guiana, Cayenne.

DISTRIBUTION: French Guiana.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Placed in *coibensis* by Dolan (1989) and considered a subspecies of *molossus* by Koopman (1993, 1994), but clearly distinct, see Simmons and Voss (1998). Sometimes spelled *burnesi* (e.g., Freeman, 1981), but the correct spelling is *barnesi*; see Cabrera (1958), Carter and Dolan (1978), and Simmons and Voss (1998).

Molossus coibensis J. A. Allen, 1904. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 20:227.

COMMON NAME: Coiban Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Panama, Coiba Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Chiapas (Mexico) south to Venezuela, SW Guyana, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Mato Grosso (Brazil).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *cherriei* J. A. Allen, 1916; *lambi* Gardner, 1966.

COMMENTS: Included in *molossus* by Koopman (1993, 1994), but see Dolan (1989) and Reid et al. (2000). Does not include *barnesi* but does include *cherriei* and *lambi*; see Dolan (1989) and Simmons and Voss (1998). Also see Lim and Engstrom (2001).

Molossus currentium Thomas, 1901. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 7. 8:438.

COMMON NAME: Thomas's Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Argentina, Corrientes, Goya.

DISTRIBUTION: Honduras to Costa Rica; E Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela; Amazonian Brazil; Paraguay and N Argentina.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *M. bondae*.

SYNONYMS: ***bondae*** J. A. Allen, 1904; ***robustus*** López-González and Presley, 2001

COMMENTS: This species was formerly known as *bondae*, but *currentium* (previously listed as a junior synonym of *molossus*) is an earlier name; see López-González and Presley (2001). Subspecies nomenclature revised by López-González and Presley (2001). Also see Burnett et al. (2001).

Molossus molossus (Pallas, 1766). Misc. Zool., p. 49-50.

COMMON NAME: Pallas's Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: France, Martinique (Lesser Antilles).

DISTRIBUTION: Sinaloa and Coahuila (Mexico) to Peru, N Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil and Guianas; Greater and Lesser Antilles; Florida Keys (USA); Margarita Isl (Venezuela); Curaçao and Bonaire (Netherlands Antilles); Trinidad and Tobago.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *acuticaudatus* Desmarest, 1820; *amplexicaudus* Wagner, 1850; *crassicaudatus* Geoffroy, 1805; *currentium* Miller, 1913 (not Thomas, 1901); *daulensis* J. A. Allen, 1916; *fusciventer* Geoffroy, 1805; *longicaudatus* Geoffroy, 1805; *major* Kerr, 1792; *minor* Kerr, 1792; *moxensis* D'Orbigny, 1835; *obscurus* Geoffroy, 1805; *olivaceofuscus* Wagner, 1850; *velox* Temminck, 1827; ***debilis*** Miller, 1913; ***pygmaeus*** Miller, 1900; ***fortis*** Miller, 1913; ***milleri*** Johnson, 1952; *fuliginosus* Gray, 1838 (not Cooper, 1837); ***tropidorhynchus*** Gray, 1839; ***verrilli*** J. A. Allen, 1908.

COMMENTS: Includes *fortis*, *milleri*, *debilis*, and *tropidorhynchus*; see Varona (1974). Called *major* by Hall and Kelson (1959) and Cabrera (1958) but see Husson (1962). Does not include *aztecus*, *barnesi*, *coibensis*, *cherriei*, and *lambi*; see Dolan (1989) and Simmons and Voss (1998). Includes *daulensis*, but see Albuja (1982). Antillean populations reviewed by Genoways et al. (1981) and Timm and Genoways (2003). Records from the Florida Keys may have resulted from transportation by humans; see Frank (1997). *M. pygmaeus* may represent a distinct species, possibly including populations from Guyana; see Lim and Engstrom (2001). This complex is desperately in need of revision.

Molossus pretiosus Miller, 1902. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., p. 396.

COMMON NAME: Miller's Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Venezuela, Caracas, LaGuaira.

DISTRIBUTION: Guerrero, Oaxaca (Mexico); Nicaragua to Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, and Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Listed as a synonym of *rufus* by Cabrera (1958), but see Jones et al. (1977) and Dolan (1989). Does not include *macdougalli*; see Dolan (1989). See Jennings et al. (2000).

Molossus rufus E. Geoffroy, 1805. Ann. Mus. Nat. Hist. Paris, 6:155.

COMMON NAME: Black Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: French Guiana, Cayenne by restriction (Miller, 1913).

DISTRIBUTION: Tamaulipas, Michoacan, and Sinaloa (Mexico) to Peru, N Argentina, Brazil and Guianas; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *M. ater*. SYNONYMS: *albus* Wagner, 1843; *alecto* Temminck, 1827; *fluminensis* Lataste, 1891; *holosericeus* Wagner, 1843; *myosurus* Tschudi, 1844; *ursinus* Spix, 1823; ***castaneus*** Geoffroy, 1805; ***nigricans*** Miller, 1902; *macdougalli* Goodwin, 1956; *malagai* Villa-R., 1955.

COMMENTS: Called *ater* by many authors, but see Carter and Dolan (1978) and Dolan (1989), who argued, based on descriptions of head and ear shape of both taxa, and examination of the specimens labeled as types of *rufus* in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, that *Molossus ater* Geoffroy, 1805, is really an *Eumops*, and that *rufus* is really the correct name for the large *Molossus* often incorrectly called *ater*. Lectotype designated by Carter and Dolan (1978). Unfortunately, the type of *ater* has been lost and its relationships are unclear. Includes *malagai*; see Jones (1965). Includes *macdougalli*; see Jones et al. (1977) and Dolan (1989).

Molossus sinaloae J. A. Allen, 1906. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 22:236.

COMMON NAME: Sinaloan Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Sinaloa, Esquinapa.

DISTRIBUTION: Sinaloa and Michoacan (Mexico) to Colombia, Guyana, Surinam, and French Guiana; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: ***trinitatus*** Goodwin, 1959.

COMMENTS: Includes *trinitatus*, see Dolan (1989) and Simmons and Voss (1998). Reviewed by Jennings et al. (2002).

Mops Lesson, 1842. Nouv. Tabl. Regn. Anim. Mammifères, p. 18.

TYPE SPECIES: *Mops indicus* Lesson, 1842 (= *Molossus mops* de Blainville, 1840).

SYNONYMS: *Allomops* J. A. Allen, 1917; *Philippinopterus* Taylor, 1934; *Xiphonycteris* Dollman, 1911.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *Tadarida*, often as a subgenus, but apparently distinct; see Freeman (1981), also see Legendre (1984). Dunlop (1999) provided a key to subgenera and species in this genus. Two subgenera are recognized, *Mops* and *Xiphonycteris*.

Mops brachypterus (Peters, 1852). Reise nach Mossambique, Säugethiere, p. 59.

COMMON NAME: Short-winged Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mozambique, Mozambique Isl (15°S, 40°42'E).

DISTRIBUTION: Gambia to Kenya; Tanzania (including Zanzibar and Mafia Isl); Mozambique.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: ***leonis*** Thomas, 1908; *ochraceus* J. A. Allen, 1917.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Xiphonycteris*. Includes *leonis*; see El-Rayah (1981).

Mops condylurus (A. Smith, 1833). S. Afr. Quart. J., 1:54.

COMMON NAME: Angolan Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Natal, Durban.

DISTRIBUTION: Mauritania and Senegal to Somalia, south to Angola, Botswana, and Natal (South Africa).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *angolensis* Peters, 1870; *orientis* G. M. Allen and Loveridge, 1942; *osborni* J. A. Allen, 1917; *fulva* Monard, 1939; *occidentalis* Monard, 1939; *wonderi* Sanbron, 1936.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Mops*. Does not include *leucostigma*; see Peterson et al., 1995. Distribution mapped by Taylor (2000).

Mops congicus J. A. Allen, 1917. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 37:467.

COMMON NAME: Congo Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dem. Rep. Congo, Oriental, Medje.

DISTRIBUTION: Cameroon, Dem. Rep. Congo, Uganda. Specimens reported from Ghana and Nigeria actually represent *trevori* (J. Fahr, pers. comm.). Koopman (1993) included "perhaps Gambia" in the distribution, but this was apparently a lapsus for a specimen of *demonstrator* taken at sea off the coast of Gambia (see Koopman, 1989b).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Mops*. Does not include *trevori*; see Peterson (1972).

Mops demonstrator (Thomas, 1903). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 12:504.

COMMON NAME: Mongallan Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sudan, Equatoria, Mongalla.

DISTRIBUTION: Sudan, Dem. Rep. Congo, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Ghana, perhaps Gambia (see Koopman, 1989).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *faradjius* J. A. Allen, 1917.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Mops*. Koopman (1993) suggested that *demonstrator* may include *niveiventer*.

Mops leucostigma G. M. Allen, 1918. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, 61(4):513.

COMMON NAME: Malagasy White-bellied Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar, Tananarive (= Antananarivo).

DISTRIBUTION: E, N, and W Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Mops*. Formerly included in *condylurus*, but see Peterson et al. (1995).

Mops midas (Sundevall, 1843). Kongl. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl. Stockholm, 1842:207 [1843].

COMMON NAME: Midas' Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sudan, Blue Nile (= Bahr-el-Abiad Prov.), White Nile River, West bank, Jebel el Funj.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal to Saudi Arabia, south to Botswana, Transvaal (South Africa), and Zimbabwe; Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *unicolor* A. Grandidier, 1870; *miarensis* A. Grandidier, 1869.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Mops*. Reviewed by Peterson et al. (1995) and Dunlop (1999); also see Harrison and Bates (1991).

Mops mops (de Blainville, 1840). Osteogr. Mamm., pt. 5 (Vespertilio), p. 101.

COMMON NAME: Malayan Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sumatra.

DISTRIBUTION: W Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo, perhaps Java.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *indicus* Lesson, 1842 (nomen nudum); *mops* F. Cuvier, 1824 (nomen nudum); *tenuis* Temminck, 1827 (not Horsefield, 1822).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Mops*. *Dysopes labiatus* Temminck, 1827, may be an older name for this taxon; see discussion in Hill (1961b) and Corbet and Hill (1992). Possibly includes *sarasinorum*; see Corbet and Hill (1992).

Mops nanulus J. A. Allen, 1917. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 37:477.

COMMON NAME: Dwarf Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dem. Rep. Congo, Oriental, Niangara.

DISTRIBUTION: Sierra Leone to Ethiopia and Kenya. A previous report of this species from The Gambia is in error, probably based on a specimen of *brachypterus* (J. Fahr, pers. comm.)

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *calabarensis* Hayman, 1940.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Xiphonycteris*.

Mops niangarae J. A. Allen, 1917. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 37:468.

COMMON NAME: Niangaran Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dem. Rep. Congo, Oriental, Niangara.

DISTRIBUTION: Dem. Rep. Congo (known only from the holotype).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Critically Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Mops*. Peterson (1972) included this species in *trevori*, while Hayman and Hill (1971) listed it as a subspecies of *Tadarida congica* (= *Mops congicus*). Freeman (1981) found that holotype skull differed significantly from skulls of both *trevori* and *congicus*, and therefore retained *niangarae* a distinct species. I follow this treatment pending a more formal revision of the *trevori/congicus* complex.

Mops niveiventer Cabrera and Ruxton, 1926. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 17:594.

COMMON NAME: White-bellied Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dem. Rep. Congo, Kasai Occidental, Luluabourg (= Kananga).

DISTRIBUTION: Dem. Rep. Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Angola, Zambia, Mozambique. Records from Botswana and Madagascar are erroneous; Botswana records are now thought to represent *condylurus* while Madagascar records represent *leucostigma* (see Hayman and Hill [1971], Meester et al. [1986], and Peterson et al. [1995]).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *chitauensis* Hill, 1937.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Mops*. Clearly distinct from *condylurus*, see Ansell (1967), Hayman and Hill (1971), and Meester et al. (1986). Koopman (1993) suggested that *niveiventer* is possibly a subspecies of *demonstrator*. Reviewed in part by Van Cakenberghe et al. (1999).

Mops petersoni (El Rayah, 1981). R. Ontario Mus. Life Sci. Occas. Pap., 36:3.

COMMON NAME: Peterson's Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, 15 km S Kumba (4°39'N, 9°26'E).

DISTRIBUTION: Cameroon and Ghana. Koopman (1993) included "perhaps Sierra Leone" in the distribution, but there are apparently no documented records from that country (J. Fahr, pers. comm.).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Xiphonycteris*.

Mops sarasinorum (A. Meyer, 1899). Abh. Zool. Anthrop.-Ethnolog. Mus. Dresden, 7(7):16.

COMMON NAME: Sulawesi Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sulawesi, Batulappa (North of Lake Tempe).

DISTRIBUTION: Sulawesi (Indonesia) and adjacent small islands; Philippines.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *lanei* Taylor, 1934.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Mops*. Includes *lanei* (formerly included in *Philippinopterus*); see Freeman (1981) and Hill and Rozendaal (1989). Possibly conspecific with *mops*; see Corbet and Hill (1992).

Mops spurrelli (Dollman, 1911). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 7:211.

COMMON NAME: Spurrell's Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ghana, Bibianaha.

DISTRIBUTION: Guinea to Rio Muni, Bioko (Equatorial Guinea), Central African Republic, and Dem. Rep. Congo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Xiphonycteris*.

Mops thersites (Thomas, 1903). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 12:634.

COMMON NAME: Railer Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, Efulen.

DISTRIBUTION: Sierra Leone to Rwanda; Bioko (Equatorial Guinea); perhaps Mozambique and Zanzibar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *occipitalis* J. A. Allen, 1917.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Xiphonycteris*.

Mops trevori J. A. Allen, 1917. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 37:468.

COMMON NAME: Trevor's Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dem. Rep. Congo, Oriental, Faradje.

DISTRIBUTION: NE Dem. Rep. Congo, Uganda, Sudan, Ghana, Nigeria.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Mops*. Formerly included *niangarae*; see Peterson (1972) and Freeman (1981). Specimens reported as *congicus* from Ghana and Nigeria actually represent *trevori* (J. Fahr, pers. comm.).

Mormopterus Peters, 1865. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865:258.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nyctinomus (Mormopterus) jugularis* Peters, 1865.

SYNONYMS: *Micronomus* Troughton, 1943.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *Tadarida* but apparently distinct; see Koopman (1975) and Legendre (1984), but also see Freeman (1981). Does not include *Platymops* and *Sauromys*; see Corbet and Hill (1992) and Peterson et al. (1995). Species groups follow Koopman (1994). This genus apparently includes at least seven undescribed species in Australia; see Adams et al. (1988), Churchill (1998), and Menkhorst and Knight (2001). These forms have already been given common names (Churchill, 1998): Eastern Freetail Bat, Inland Freetail Bat, Little Northern Freetail Bat, Little Western Freetail Bat, Southern Freetail Bat, Western Freetail Bat, and Hairy-nosed Freetail Bat.

Mormopterus acetabulosus (Hermann, 1804). *Observ. Zool.*, p. 19.

COMMON NAME: Mauritian Little Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mauritius, Port Louis.

DISTRIBUTION: Réunion and Mauritius (Mascarene Isls), and a single record from Ethiopia. A record from South Africa is questionable, and no specimens are known from Madagascar despite several reports to the contrary (Peterson et al., 1995).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (B1+2c).

SYNONYMS: *natalensis* A. Smith, 1847.

COMMENTS: *acetabulosus* species group. Reviewed by Peterson et al. (1995).

Mormopterus beccarii Peters, 1881. *Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*, 1881:484.

COMMON NAME: Beccari's Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Molucca Isls, Amboina Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Molucca Isls, New Guinea, adjacent small islands, N Australia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *astrolabiensis* Meyer, 1899.

COMMENTS: *norfolkensis* species group. Includes *astrolabiensis*, see Freeman (1981) and Hill (1983), also see Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998). Peterson et al. (1995) listed *astrolabiensis* as a distinct species with no comment.

Mormopterus doriae K. Andersen, 1907. *Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova*, 3(38):42.

COMMON NAME: Sumatran Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, NW Sumatra, Deli, Soekaranda.

DISTRIBUTION: Sumatra.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: *acetabulosus* species group.

Mormopterus jugularis (Peters, 1865). *In* Sclater, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1865:468.

COMMON NAME: Peters's Wrinkle-lipped Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar, Tananarive (= Antananarivo).

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *albiventer* Dobson, 1877.

COMMENTS: *acetabulosus* species group. Reviewed by Peterson et al. (1995).

Mormopterus kalinowskii (Thomas, 1893). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1893:334.

COMMON NAME: Kalinowski's Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Central Peru."

DISTRIBUTION: Peru, N Chile.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

COMMENTS: *kalinowskii* species group.

Mormopterus loriae Thomas, 1897. Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, 18:609.

COMMON NAME: Loria's Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Kamali, mouth of Kemp Welch River, 10°10'S, 147°44'E.

DISTRIBUTION: N Australia; New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *cobourgiana* Johnson, 1959; *ridei* Felten, 1964.

COMMENTS: *norfolkensis* species group. Formerly included in *planiceps*, but see Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998). Also see Hill (1961b) and Koopman (1984c). This complex may include at least two undescribed species; see Menkhurst and Knight (2001).

Mormopterus minutus (Miller, 1899). Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 12:173.

COMMON NAME: Little Goblin Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba, Las Villas, Trinidad, San Pablo.

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: *kalinowskii* species group.

Mormopterus norfolkensis (Gray, 1840). Ann. Nat. Hist., 4:7.

COMMON NAME: Eastern Little Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Norfolk Isl (S Pacific Ocean); uncertain.

DISTRIBUTION: Norfolk Isl?, SE Queensland, E New South Wales (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *wilcoxii* Krefft, 1871.

COMMENTS: *norfolkensis* species group. There is considerable doubt as to the status of this species; see Hill (1961b) and Koopman (1984c). Freeman (1981) included *wilcoxii* in *planiceps*.

Mormopterus phrudus (Handley, 1956). Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 69:197.

COMMON NAME: Incan Little Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Cuzco, Machu Picchu, Urubamba River, San Miguel Bridge.

DISTRIBUTION: Peru.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: *kalinowskii* species group.

Mormopterus planiceps (Peters, 1866). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1866:23.

COMMON NAME: Southern Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia. Probably New South Wales, Sydney; see Iredale and Troughton (1934) for discussion.

DISTRIBUTION: S and C Australia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *petersi* Leche, 1844.

COMMENTS: *norfolkensis* species group. Formerly included *loriae*, but see Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998). See Hill (1961b) and Koopman (1984c). This complex may include as many as three undescribed species; see Menkhorst and Knight (2001).

Myopterus E. Geoffroy, 1818. *Descrip. de L'Egypte*, 2:113.

TYPE SPECIES: *Myopterus senegalensis* Oken, 1816 (not available) (= *Myopterus daubentonii* Desmarest, 1820).

SYNONYMS: *Eomops* Thomas, 1905.

COMMENTS: Includes *Eomops*; see Hayman and Hill (1971).

Myopterus daubentonii Desmarest, 1820. *Mammalogie, in Encyclop. Méth.*, 1:132.

COMMON NAME: Daubenton's Winged-mouse Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Senegal.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, NE Dem. Rep. Congo, Central African Republic.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: ***albatus*** Thomas, 1915.

COMMENTS: Holotype lost; neotype designated by Adam et al. (1993). Includes *albatus*; see Koopman (1989b) and Adam et al. (1993).

Myopterus whitleyi (Scharff, 1900). *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 7, 6:569.

COMMON NAME: Bini Winged-mouse Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nigeria, Mid-Western Region, Benin City.

DISTRIBUTION: Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Dem. Rep. Congo, Uganda.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Adam et al. (1993).

Nyctinomops Miller, 1902. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil.*, 54:393.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nyctinomus femorosaccus* Merriam, 1889.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *Tadarida* but apparently distinct; see Hall (1981) and Legendre (1984), but also see Freeman (1981). A key to the species was presented by Kumirai and Jones (1990).

Nyctinomops aurispinosus (Peale, 1848). *Mammalia, in Repts. U.S. Expl. Surv.*, 8:21.

COMMON NAME: Peale's Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Rio Grande do Norte, 100 mi. (161 km) off Cape Sao Roque.

DISTRIBUTION: Sonora and Tamaulipas (Mexico) to Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *similis* Sanborn, 1941.

COMMENTS: Includes *similis*; see Jones and Arroyo-Cabrales (1990).

Nyctinomops femorosaccus (Merriam, 1889). N. Am. Fauna, 2:23.

COMMON NAME: Pocketed Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, California, Riverside Co., Palm Springs.

DISTRIBUTION: Guerrero (Mexico) to New Mexico, Arizona, California (USA) and Baja California (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: See Kumirai and Jones (1990).

Nyctinomops laticaudatus (E. Geoffroy, 1805). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 6:156.

COMMON NAME: Broad-eared Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Paraguay, Asunción.

DISTRIBUTION: Tamaulipas and Jalisco (Mexico) to Venezuela and the Guianas, NW Peru, Bolivia, N Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil; Trinidad; Cuba.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *caecus* Rengger, 1830; *espiritasantensis* Ruschi, 1951 (see discussion of availability in Pine and Ruschi, 1976); *gracilis* Dobson, 1876; *europs* H. Allen, 1889; *ferruginea* Goodwin, 1954; *macarenensis* Barriga-Bonilla, 1965; *yucatanicus* Miller, 1902.

COMMENTS: Includes *yucatanicus*, *europs*, and *gracilis*; see Silva-Taboada and Koopman (1964), Freeman (1981), and Avila-Flores et al. (2002). Includes *espiritasantensis*, see Zortéa and Taddei (1995) and Avila-Flores et al. (2002). Note that the correct spelling for the specific epithet in combination with *Nyctinomops* is *laticaudatus* (not *laticaudata*) because the generic name is masculine. Reviewed by Avila-Flores et al. (2002).

Nyctinomops macrotis (Gray, 1840). Ann. Nat. Hist., 4:5.

COMMON NAME: Big Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba.

DISTRIBUTION: SW British Columbia and Iowa (USA) to SW Mexico; Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, and Surinam to Peru, N Argentina and Uruguay; Cuba; Jamaica; Hispaniola.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *aequatorialis* J. A. Allen, 1914; *affinis* J. A. Allen, 1900; *auritus* Wagner, 1843; *depressus* Ward, 1891; *megalotis* Dobson, 1876; *molossa* Hershkovitz, 1949 (not Pallas); *nevadensis* H. Allen, 1894.

COMMENTS: Called *Tadarida molossa* by Hall and Kelson (1959), but see Husson (1962). See Milner et al. (1990) and Timm and Genoways (2003).

Otomops Thomas, 1913. J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 22:90.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nyctinomops wroughtoni* Thomas, 1913.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Peterson et al. (1995).

Otomops formosus Chasen, 1939. Treubia, 17:186.

COMMON NAME: Java Giant Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, W Java, Tjibadak.

DISTRIBUTION: Java.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Boeadi (1990), Kitchener et al. (1992a), and Walston and Bates (2001).

Otomops johnstonei Kitchener, How, and Maryanto, 1992. Rec. W. Aust. Mus., 15:730.

COMMON NAME: Johnstone's Giant Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Nusa Tenggara, Alor Isl, Desa Apui, 08°15'S, 124°43'E.

DISTRIBUTION: Alor Isl (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: Known only from the holotype.

Otomops madagascariensis Dorst, 1953. Mém. Inst. Scient. Madagascar (A), 8:236.

COMMON NAME: Malagasy Giant Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar, S of Soalala, Namoroka, Réserve naturelle intégrale (no. 8), 16°23'S, 45°28'E.

DISTRIBUTION: N, S, and W Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Peterson et al. (1995).

Otomops martiensseni (Matschie, 1897). Arch. Naturgesch., 63(1):84.

COMMON NAME: Large-eared Giant Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tanzania, W of Tanga, SE Usambara Mtns, Magrotto Plantation.

DISTRIBUTION: Yemen; Djibouti and Central African Republic to Angola and Natal (South Africa); Ghana.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *icarus* Chubb, 1917.

COMMENTS: Formerly included *madagascariensis* (e.g., Hayman and Hill, 1971; Koopman, 1993, 1994), but see Peterson et al. (1995). Reviewed by Al-Jumaily (1999).

Otomops papuensis Lawrence, 1948. J. Mammal., 29:413.

COMMON NAME: Papuan Giant Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Gulf Prov., Vailala River.

DISTRIBUTION: SE New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Kitchener et al. (1992a); also see Hill (1983), Flannery (1995a), and Bonaccorso (1998).

Otomops secundus Hayman, 1952. In Laurie, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), Zool., 1:314.

COMMON NAME: Mantled Giant Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Madang Prov., Tapu.

DISTRIBUTION: NE New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: Distinct from *papuensis*; see Kitchener et al. (1992a). Also see Hill (1983), Flannery (1995a), and Bonaccorso (1998).

Otomops wroughtoni (Thomas, 1913). J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 22:87.

COMMON NAME: Wroughton's Giant Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Mysore, Kanara, near Talewadi, Barapede Cave.

DISTRIBUTION: S and NE India, Cambodia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Critically Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997), Walston and Bates (2001), and Thabah and Bates (2002).

Platymops Thomas, 1906. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 7:499.

TYPE SPECIES: *Platymops macmillani* Thomas, 1906 (= *Mormopterus setiger* Peters, 1878).

COMMENTS: Included in *Mormopterus* by Freeman (1981) and Koopman (1993, 1994), but see Harrison and Fleetwood (1960), Corbet and Hill (1992), and Peterson et al. (1995).

Platymops setiger (Peters, 1878). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1878:196.

COMMON NAME: Peters's Flat-headed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kenya, Taita.

DISTRIBUTION: S Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Mormopterus setiger*.

SYNONYMS: *parkeri* Harrison and Fleetwood, 1960; *macmillani* Thomas, 1906; *barbatogularis* Harrison, 1956.

Promops Gervais, 1856. In Comte de Castelnau, Exped. Parties Cen. Am. Sud., Zool.(Sec. 7), Vol 1, pt. 2(Mammifères):58.

TYPE SPECIES: *Promops ursinus* Gervais, 1856 (= *Molossus nasutus* Spix, 1823).

Promops centralis Thomas, 1915. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 16:62.

COMMON NAME: Big Crested Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, N Yucatán.

DISTRIBUTION: Jalisco and Yucatán (Mexico) to Ecuador, Peru, W Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, N Argentina, Guianas; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *davisoni* Thomas, 1921; *occultus* Thomas, 1915.

COMMENTS: *davisoni* may actually be a subspecies of *nasutus*; see Genoways and Williams (1979b) and Freeman (1981). See also Ojasti and Linares (1971).

Promops nasutus (Spix, 1823). Sim. Vespert. Brasil., p. 58.

COMMON NAME: Brown Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Bahia, Sao Francisco River.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela, Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, N Argentina.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *fumarius* Spix, 1823; *rufocastaneus* Schinz, 1844; *ursinus* Gervais, 1855; *ancilla* Thomas, 1915; *downsi* Goodwin, 1962; *fosteri* Miller, 1907; *pamana* Miller, 1913.

COMMENTS: Includes *pamana*; see Goodwin and Greenhall (1962). May include *davisoni*; see Genoways and Williams (1979b) and Freeman (1981).

Sauromys Roberts, 1917. Ann. Transvaal Mus., 6:5.

TYPE SPECIES: *Platymops petrophilus* Roberts, 1917.

COMMENTS: Originally described as a subgenus of *Platymops*. Included in *Mormopterus* by Freeman (1981), Legendre (1984), and Koopman (1993, 1994), but see Peterson (1965a), Corbet and Hill (1992), and Peterson et al. (1995).

Sauromys petrophilus (Roberts, 1917). Ann. Transvaal Mus., 6:4.

COMMON NAME: Roberts's Flat-headed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Transvaal, near Rustenburg, Bleskap.

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, perhaps Ghana.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Mormopterus petrophilus*.

SYNONYMS: ***erongensis*** Roberts, 1946; ***fitzsimonsi*** Roberts, 1946; ***haagneri*** Roberts, 1917; ***umbratus*** Shortridge and Carter, 1938.

COMMENTS: See Jacobs and Fenton (2002).

Tadarida Rafinesque, 1814. Precis Som., p. 55.

TYPE SPECIES: *Cephalotes teniotis* Rafinesque, 1814.

SYNONYMS: *Austronomus* Iredale and Troughton, 1934 (nomen dubium; later validated by Troughton, 1941); *Dinops* Savi, 1825; *Dysops* Cretzschmar, 1830-1831 (preoccupied by *Dysops* Illiger, 1911); *Nictinomes* Gray, 1821; *Nyctinoma* Bowdich, 1821; *Nyctinomia* Fleming, 1822; *Rhizomops* Legendre, 1984.

COMMENTS: Formerly included *Chaerephon*, *Mops*, *Mormopterus*, *Nyctinomops*, *Platymops*, and *Sauromys*, which are here treated as distinct genera. Includes *Rhizomops*; see Owen et al. (1990), but also see Legendre (1984). Mahoney and Walton (1988) regarded *Nyctinomus* (here considered a junior synonym of *Chaerephon*) as an older name for this genus. Species groups follow Koopman (1994).

Tadarida aegyptiaca (E. Geoffroy, 1818). Descrip. de L'Egypte, 2:128.

COMMON NAME: Egyptian Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Egypt, Giza (restricted by Koopman, 1975).

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa to Nigeria, Algeria, and Egypt to Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Oman, east to India and Sri Lanka, N to Afghanistan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *brunneus* Seabra, 1900; *geoffroyi* Temminck, 1826; *talpinus* Heuglin, 1877; *tongaensis* Wettstein, 1916; ***bocagei*** Seabra, 1900; *anchietae* Seabra, 1900; ***sindica*** Wroughton, 1919; ***thomasi*** Wroughton, 1919; *gossei* Wroughton, 1919; ***tragatus*** Dobson, 1874.

COMMENTS: *aegyptiaca* species group. Includes *tragata*; see Corbet (1978c) and Freeman (1981). Reviewed in part by Harrison and Bates (1991) and Bates and Harrison (1997). For African range see Taylor (2000).

Tadarida australis (Gray, 1839). Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:501.

COMMON NAME: White-striped Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, New South Wales.

DISTRIBUTION: S and C Australia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *albidus* Leche, 1884; *atratus* Thomas, 1924.

COMMENTS: *australis* species group. Does not include *kuboriensis*, although see Koopman (1982).

Tadarida brasiliensis (L. Geoffroy, 1824). Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool., 1:343.

COMMON NAME: Brazilian Free-tailed Bat (known as the Mexican Free-tailed Bat in North America).

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Paraná, Curitiba (= Curityba).

DISTRIBUTION: S Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina, and Chile to Oregon, S Nebraska and Ohio (USA); Greater and Lesser Antilles.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *multispinosus* Burmeister, 1861; *naso* Wagner, 1840; *nasutus* Temminck, 1827; *peruanus* J. A. Allen, 1914; *rugosus* D'Orbigny, 1837; *antillularum* Miller, 1902; *bahamensis* Rhen, 1902; *constanzae* Shamel, 1931; *cynocephala* Le Conte, 1831; *fuliginosus* Cooper, 1837; *intermedia* Shamel, 1931; *mexicana* Saussure, 1860; *californicus* H. Allen, 1894; *mohavensis* Merriam, 1889; *texana* Stager, 1942; *murina* Gray, 1827; *muscula* Gundlach, 1861.

COMMENTS: *aegyptiaca* species group. Placed in distinct genus (*Rhizomops*) by Legendre (1984), but see Freeman (1981) and Owen et al. (1990). See Hall (1981) and Wilkins (1989); also see Emmons (1997) for distribution map. Caribbean subspecies reviewed by Timm and Genoways (2003).

Tadarida fulminans (Thomas, 1903). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 12:501.

COMMON NAME: Malagasy Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar, Betsilo, Fianarantsoa.

DISTRIBUTION: E Dem. Rep. Congo, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Transvaal (South Africa), Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *mastersoni* Roberts, 1946.

COMMENTS: *teniotis* species group. Reviewed by Peterson et al. (1995) and Cotterill (2001b).

Tadarida insignis Blyth, 1862. J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 30:90.

COMMON NAME: East Asian Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Fukien (= Fujian), Amoy.

DISTRIBUTION: Japan, Taiwan, Korea, S China.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *chinensis* Westwood, 1874; *cinerea* Gubareff, 1939; *coecata* Thomas, 1922; *septentrionalis* Kishida, 1931 (nomen nudum).

COMMENTS: *teniotis* species group. Formerly included in *teniotis*, but see Yoshiyuki (1989), Yoshiyuki et al. (1989), and Funakoshi and Kunisaki (2000). Does not include *latouchei*; see Kock

(1999a) and Funakoshi and Kunisaki (2000). Status of *coecata* from Yunnan (China) is somewhat unclear; see Kock (1999a), who suggested that it might represent either *teniotis* or *insignis*.

Tadarida kuboriensis McKean and Calaby, 1968. Mammalia, 32:375.

COMMON NAME: New Guinea Mastiff Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Chimbu Prov., Kubor Range, Minj-nona Divide, 6°02'S, 144°45'E, 2,750 m.

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: *australis* species group. Koopman (1982, 1994) treated *kuboriensis* as a subspecies of *australis*, but described character variation suggests that they represent distinct species. See Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Tadarida latouchei Thomas, 1920. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 5:283.

COMMON NAME: La Touche's Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, NE coast of Hopei [Hebei], Ching-wang Tao [= Qinhuangdao].

DISTRIBUTION: N. China, Thailand, Laos, Japan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: *teniotis* species group. Clearly distinct from *teniotis* and *insignis*; see Kock (1999a), Funakoshi and Kunisaki (2000), and Helgen and Wilson (2002).

Tadarida lobata (Thomas, 1891). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 7:303.

COMMON NAME: Big-eared Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kenya, West Pokot, Turkwell Gorge.

DISTRIBUTION: Kenya, Zimbabwe.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: *teniotis* species group. Reviewed by Cotterill (2001b).

Tadarida teniotis (Rafinesque, 1814). Prácis Som., p. 12.

COMMON NAME: European Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Italy, Sicily.

DISTRIBUTION: France, Spain, and Portugal south to Morocco and Algeria, east through Tunisia, Libya, Israel, Jordan, W Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Afghanistan to W Bengal (India), Yunnan (China), and Flores (Indonesia); Madeira (Portugal) and Canary Isls (Spain).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *cestoni* Savi, 1825; *nigrogriseus* Schneider, 1871; *savii* Schinz, 1840; *rueppelli* Temminck, 1826.

COMMENTS: *teniotis* species group. Revised by Aellen (1966) and Kock and Nader (1984), although both included *insignis* in this complex as a subspecies. Does not include *insignis*; see Yoshiyuki (1989), Yoshiyuki et al. (1989), and Funakoshi and Kunisaki (2000). Does not include *latouchei*; see Kock (1999a), Funakoshi and Kunisaki (2000), and Helgen and Wilson (2002). May include *coecata* from Yunnan (China), here considered a synonym of *insignis*; see Kock (1999). A specimen from India seems clearly referable to *teniotis*, see Funakoshi and Kunisaki

(2000), though also see Kock (1999a). Eastern-most records reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997) and Helgen and Wilson (2002); Middle Eastern records reviewed by Harrison and Bates (1991); Palearctic forms reviewed by Horáček et al. (2000).

Tadarida ventralis (Heuglin, 1861). Nova. Acta. Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., 29(8):4, 11.

COMMON NAME: Giant Free-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Eritrea, Keren.

DISTRIBUTION: Eritrea to South Africa.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *africana* Dobson, 1876.

COMMENTS: *teniotis* species group. Reviewed by Kock (1975) and Cotterill (2001b).

Family Vespertilionidae Gray, 1821. London Med. Repos., 15:299.

COMMENTS: Does not include Tomopeatinae; see Barkley (1984), Sudman et al. (1994), Simmons (1998), and Simmons and Geisler (1998). Includes Antrozoinae; see discussion under that subfamily. For a phylogeny including representatives of most genera, see Volleth and Heller (1994); also see Kawai et al. (2002) on possible relationships of subfamilies.

Subfamily Vespertilioninae Gray, 1821. London Med. Repos., 15:299.

SYNONYMS: Nyctophilinae Peters, 1865.

COMMENTS: May not be monophyletic; see Simmons (1998). Includes Nyctophilinae; see Koopman (1984a), Volleth and Tidemann (1991), and Volleth and Heller (1994). Does not include Myotinae; see Volleth and Heller (1994), Simmons (1998), and Simmons and Geisler (1998). Koopman (1994) proposed a tribal classification for the subfamily (subsequently reproduced by McKenna and Bell, 1997), but these groupings have not been supported in phylogenetic studies. Volleth and Tidemann (1991) and Volleth and Heller (1994) proposed a tribal classification based on a phylogenetic analysis of karyotypes but did not include all genera. The tribal classification adopted here follows Koopman (1994) with modifications suggested by Volleth and Tidemann (1991), Tumlinson and Douglas (1992), Frost and Timm (1992), Volleth and Heller (1994), Bogdanowicz et al. (1998), Hooper and Van Den Bussche (2001), and Volleth et al. (2001).

Tribe Eptesicini Volleth and Heller, 1994. Z. Zool. Syst. Evolut.-forsch, 32:24.

COMMENTS: Includes *Arielulus*, *Eptesicus*, and *Hesperoptenus*; see Volleth and Heller (1994) and Volleth et al. (2001).

Arielulus Hill and Harrison, 1987. Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist., 52:250.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio circumdatus* Temminck, 1840.

SYNONYMS: *Thainycteris* Kock and Storch, 1996.

COMMENTS: Named as a subgenus of *Pipistrellus* by Hill and Harrison (1987). Transferred to *Eptesicus* by Heller and Volleth (1984) and Volleth and Heller (1994), but subsequently recognized as a distinct genus by Csorba and Lee (1999). Includes *Thainycteris*; see Csorba and Lee (1999).

Arielulus aureocollaris (Kock and Storch, 1996). Senkenberg. Biol. (1/2)76:2.

COMMON NAME: Collared Sprite.

TYPE LOCALITY: Thailand, Chiang Mai Prov., Amphoe (District) Mae Ai, Doi (Mount) Pha Hom Pok, 20°08'N, 99°10'E, 1,500 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Originally placed in its own genus, *Thainycteris*, but see Csorba and Lee (1999). Also see Eger and Theberge (1999).

Arielulus circumdatus (Temminck, 1840). Monogr. Mamm., 2:214.

COMMON NAME: Bronze Sprite.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java, Tapos.

DISTRIBUTION: Java (Indonesia), W Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand, Burma, NE India, Nepal, SW China.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Pipistrellus circumdatus*.

SYNONYMS: *drungicus* Wang, 1982.

COMMENTS: Heller and Volleth (1984) included this taxon in *societatis*, but see Hill and Francis (1984) and Corbet and Hill (1992).

Arielulus cuprosus (Hill and Francis, 1984). Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 47:312.

COMMON NAME: Coppery Sprite.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, Sepilok (05°52'N, 117°56'E).

DISTRIBUTION: Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

Arielulus societatis (Hill, 1972). Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 23:34.

COMMON NAME: Social Sprite.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Pahang, Gunong Benom, Base Camp (03°51'N, 102°11'E), 800 ft. (266 m).

DISTRIBUTION: W Malaysia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Synonymized with *circumdatus* by Heller and Volleth (1984), but see Hill and Francis (1984) and Corbet and Hill (1992).

Arielulus torquatus Csorba and Lee, 1999. J. Zool., Lond., 248:364-366.

COMMON NAME: Necklace Sprite.

TYPE LOCALITY: Taiwan, Taichung County, Wu-ling Farm; 1,800 m; 24°24'N, 121°18'E.

DISTRIBUTION: Taiwan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

Eptesicus Rafinesque, 1820. Ann. Nature, p. 2.

TYPE SPECIES: *Eptesicus melanops* Rafinesque, 1820 (= *Vespertilio fuscus* Beauvois, 1796).

SYNONYMS: *Adelonycteris* H. Allen, 1891; *Amblyotis* Kolenati, 1858; *Cateorus* Kolenati, 1856; *Cnephaeus* Kaup, 1829; *Noctula* Bonaparte, 1837; *Nyctiptenus* Fitzinger, 1870; *Pachyomus* Gray,

1866; *Pareptesicus* Bianchi, 1917; *Rhynptesicus* Bianchi, 1917; *Rhinopterus* Miller, 1906; *Scabrifer* G. M. Allen, 1908; *Tuitatus* Kishida and Mori, 1931.

COMMENTS: Middle and South American species reviewed by W. B. Davis (1965, 1966). Indomalayan species reviewed by Corbet and Hill (1992). Definition and content discussed by Horáček and Hanák (1985-1986), Hill and Harrison (1987), Menu (1987), Heller and Volleth (1994), and Kearney et al. (2002). Does not include *Vespadelus*; see Kitchener et al. (1987), Volleth and Tidemann (1991), and Volleth and Heller (1994). Does not include *Arielulus*; see Csorba and Lee (1991). Does not include *Neoromicia*; see Volleth et al. (2001) and Kearney et al. (2002). Two subgenera are recognized here, *Eptesicus* and *Rhinopterus*. Some authors have recognized several subgenera from among the taxa here included in the subgenus *Eptesicus* (e.g., Horáček et al. [2000] used *Amblyotus* and *Rhynptesicus* as subgenera), but I prefer to retain a more conservative usage pending a thorough revision of the genus.

Eptesicus andinus J. A. Allen, 1914. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 33:382.

COMMON NAME: Little Black Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: Colombia, Valle de las Papas, 10,000 ft. (3,333 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Amazonian Brazil; possibly Bolivia. Also known from S Guyana (B. Lim and M. Engstrom, pers. comm.).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *chiralensis* Anthony, 1926; *montosus* Thomas, 1920.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Included in *brasiliensis* by Koopman (1978b, 1993, 1994) but see Davis (1966) and Simmons and Voss (1998). Does not include *chiriquinus* and *inca* contra Davis (1966); see Simmons and Voss (1998). Anderson (1997) reported specimens of both *andinus* and *montosus* from Bolivia, but these records must be considered provisional until the specimens are reexamined in light of Simmons and Voss' (1998) revised diagnoses of *andinus* and *chiriquinus*.

Eptesicus bobrinskoi Kuzyakin, 1935. Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscow, 44:435.

COMMON NAME: Bobrinski's Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kazakhstan, 65 km E Aralsk, Tyulek Wells in Aral-Kara-Kum desert.

DISTRIBUTION: Kazakhstan. Records from Caucasus, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Iran are apparently erroneous, based on juvenile *nilssonii* (Hanák and Horáček, 1986; Horáček et al., 2000).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Revised by Hanák and Gaisler (1971); see also Hanák and Horáček (1986) and Horáček et al. (2000). Placed in the subgenus *Amblyotus* by Horáček et al. (2000).

Eptesicus bottae (Peters, 1869). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1869:406.

COMMON NAME: Botta's Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: Yemen.

DISTRIBUTION: Rhodes (Greece), Turkey, Egypt, Yemen, Israel, Jordan, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, east to Mongolia, NW China, and Pakistan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *anatolicus* Felten, 1971; *hingstoni* Thomas, 1919; *innesi* Lataste, 1887; *ognevi* Bobrinskii, 1918; *omanensis* Harrison, 1976; *taftanimontis* de Roguin, 1988.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Does not include *sodalis*; see Gaisler (1970). See also DeBlase (1971) for discussion of synonyms. Revised by Nader and Kock (1990). Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Eptesicus brasiliensis (Desmarest, 1819). Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., Nouv. ed., 35:478.

COMMON NAME: Brazilian Brown Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Goias (restricted by Cabrera, 1957).

DISTRIBUTION: Veracruz (Mexico) south to N Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay; Trinidad and Tobago.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *arctoideus* Wagner, 1855; *derasus* Burmeister, 1854; *ferrugineus* Temminck, 1839; *hilarii* I. Geoffroy 1824; *nitens* Wagner, 1855; *argentinus* Thomas, 1920; *arge* Cope, 1889; *melanopterus* Jentink, 1904; *thomasi* Davis, 1966.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Does not include *andinus*, *chiriquinus*, *inca*, or *montosus*; see Davis (1966) and Simmons and Voss (1998). Davis (1966) suggested that the holotype of *hilarii* may be referable to *fuscus*, but retained it in *brasiliensis* pending more comparisons. See Williams (1978c) for discussion of *hilarii* and *melanopterus*. Subspecies were delimited by Davis (1966), but additional specimens collected subsequently have made subspecies limits somewhat unclear.

Eptesicus chiriquinus Thomas, 1920. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 9, 5:362.

COMMON NAME: Chiriquinan Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: Panama, Chiriquí, Boquete, 4,000 ft. (1,333 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Guyana, French Guiana, Amazonian Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *inca* Thomas, 1920.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Distinct from *andinus* and *brasiliensis*; see Simmons and Voss (1998).

Eptesicus diminutus Osgood, 1915. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 10:197.

COMMON NAME: Diminutive Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Bahia, Rio Preto, São Marcello.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela, E Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, N Argentina.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *fidelis* Thomas, 1920.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Includes *fidelis* but does not include *dorianus*; see Williams (1978c).

Eptesicus dimissus Thomas, 1916. J. Fed. Malay St. Mus., 7:1.

COMMON NAME: Surat Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: Thailand, Bandon, Kao Nawg, 3,500 ft. (1,166 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Peninsular Thailand, Nepal.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c) as *E. demissus* (misspelled).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Reviewed by Myers et al. (2000). The correct spelling of this name is *dimissus*, not *demissus*; see Myers et al. (2000).

Eptesicus floweri (de Winton, 1901). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 7:46.

COMMON NAME: Horn-skinned Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sudan, Khartoum, Wad Marium.

DISTRIBUTION: Sudan, Mali.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *lowei* Thomas, 1915.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Rhinopterus*. Includes *lowei*; see Braestrup (1935). Hayman and Hill (1971) listed *lowei* as a distinct species but expressed serious doubts about its validity, noting almost complete overlap with *floweri* in size and color.

Eptesicus furinalis (d'Orbigny, 1847). Voy. Am. Merid., Atlas Zool., 4:13.

COMMON NAME: Argentinian Brown Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Argentina, Corrientes.

DISTRIBUTION: N Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Brazil, and the Guianas east to Peru and north to Jalisco and Tamaulipas (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *dorianus* Dobson, 1885; *carteri* Davis, 1965; *findleyi* Williams, 1978; *gaumeri* J. A. Allen, 1897; *chapmani* J. A. Allen, 1915.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Reviewed by Williams (1978c). Apparently includes *dorianus*, but questions still remain about identity of the holotype; see Williams (1978c). Does not include *chiralensis* and *montosus*; see Simmons and Voss (1998).

Eptesicus fuscus (Beauvois, 1796). Cat. Raisonne Mus. Peale Phil., p. 18.

COMMON NAME: Big Brown Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

DISTRIBUTION: S Canada to Colombia and N Brazil; Greater Antilles; Bahamas; Dominica and Barbados (Lesser Antilles); Alaska.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *arquatus* Say, 1823; *carolinensis* E. Geoffroy, 1806; *greenii* Gray, 1843 (nomen nudum); *melanops* Rafinesque, 1820; *phaiops* Rafinesque, 1820; *ursinus* Temminck, 1835-1841; *bahamensis* Miller, 1897; *bernardinus* Rhoads, 1902; *melanopterus* Rehn, 1904 (not Jentink, 1904); *dutertreus* P. Gervais, 1837; *cubensis* Gray, 1839; *hispaniolae* Miller, 1918; *lynni* Shamel, 1945; *miradorensis* H. Allen, 1866; *pelliceus* Thomas, 1920; *osceola* Rhoads, 1902; *pallidus* Young, 1908 (not Bobrinskii, 1929); *peninsulæ* Thomas, 1898; *petersoni* Silva Taboada, 1974; *wetmorei* Jackson, 1916.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Very similar to *serotinus* with which it may be conspecific according to Koopman (1993). Includes *lynni*; see Koopman (1989c). See Kurta and Baker (1990). Caribbean forms reviewed by Timm and Genoways (2003).

Eptesicus gobiensis Bobrinskii, 1926. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR A:96.

COMMON NAME: Gobi Big Brown Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mongolia, Gobi Altai Mtns, Burchastei-tala.

DISTRIBUTION: Iran, N Afghanistan, Kashmir, Pakistan, and Nepal, S Russia, Mongolia. Records from Tajikistan and W China including Tibet are uncertain (Horáček et al., 2000).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (lapsus); IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *centrasiaticus* Bobrinskii, 1926; *kashgaricus* Bobrinskii, 1926.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Sometime considered conspecific with *nilssonii*, but see Strelkov (1986), Pavlinov and Rossolimo (1987), Yoshiyuki (1989), Corbet and Hill (1992), Bates and Harrison (1997), and Horáček et al. (2000). Placed in the subgenus *Amblyotus* by Horáček et al. (2000).

Eptesicus guadeloupensis Genoways and Baker, 1975. Occas. Pap. Mus. Texas Tech Univ., 34:1.

COMMON NAME: Guadeloupean Big Brown Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guadeloupe (Lesser Antilles), Basse Terre, 2 km S and 2 km E Baiae-Mahault (France).

DISTRIBUTION: Guadeloupe (Lesser Antilles).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Probably closely related to *fuscus*.

Eptesicus hottentotus (A. Smith, 1833). S. Afr. J., 2:59.

COMMON NAME: Long-tailed Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Cape Province, Uitenhage.

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa to Angola and Kenya.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *angusticeps* Shortridge and Carter, 1938; *megalurus* Temminck, 1840; *pallidior* Shortridge, 1942; *smithii* Wagner, 1855; *bensoni* Roberts, 1946; *portavernus* Schlitter and Aggundey, 1986.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Revised by Schlitter and Aggundey (1986).

Eptesicus innoxius (Gervais, 1841). In Vaillant, Voy. autour du monde...la Bonite, Zool.(Eydoux and Souleyet), 1:pl. 2.

COMMON NAME: Harmless Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Piura, Amotape.

DISTRIBUTION: NW Peru, W Ecuador, Puna Isl (Ecuador).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *espadae* Cabrera, 1901; *punicus* Thomas, 1920.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Reviewed by Davis (1966).

Eptesicus japonensis Imaizumi, 1953. Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, 33:91.

COMMON NAME: Japanese Short-tailed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, C Honshû, Nagano Pref., Kita-Azumi-Gun, Hokujô-Mura (Shinden), 720 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Honshû Isl (Japan).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Included in *nilssonii* by Corbet (1978c), but see Yoshiyuki (1989). See also Wallin (1969) and Rydell (1993).

Eptesicus kobayashii Mori, 1928. Zool. Mag. (Tokyo), 40:292.

COMMON NAME: Kobayashi's Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: Korea, Nando, Heian, Heijo.

DISTRIBUTION: Korea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Status uncertain; see Corbet (1978c) and Horáček et al. (2000). Possibly a synonym of *bottae* (see Koopman, 1993, 1994) or *serotinus* (Horáček et al., 2000). Sometimes spelled *kobayashi*.

Eptesicus matroka (Thomas and Schwann, 1905). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1:258.

COMMON NAME: Malagasy Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar, Ambositra, Betsileo, 1,100 m (20°31'S, 47°15'E).

DISTRIBUTION: E Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Included in *Neoromicia capensis* by Hayman and Hill (1971) and Koopman (1993, 1994), but see Peterson et al. (1995).

Eptesicus nasutus (Dobson, 1877). J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 46 (2):311.

COMMON NAME: Sind Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Pakistan, Sind, Shikarpur, E of Rohri.

DISTRIBUTION: Saudi Arabia, Oman, Yemen, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: ***batinensis*** Harrison, 1968; ***matschiei*** Thomas, 1905; ***pellucens*** Thomas, 1906; *walli* Thomas, 1919.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Does not include *bobrinskoi*; see Harrison (1963) and Hanák and Gaisler (1971). Includes *walli*; see DeBlase (1980). Revised by Gaisler (1970) and DeBlase (1980); also see Harrison and Bates (1991) and Bates and Harrison (1997). Placed in the subgenus *Rhynptesicus* by Horáček et al. (2000).

Eptesicus nilssonii (Keyserling and Blasius, 1839). Arch. Naturgesch., 5(1):315.

COMMON NAME: Northern Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sweden.

DISTRIBUTION: W and E Europe to E Siberia and NW China; north beyond Arctic Circle in Scandinavia, south to Bulgaria, Iraq, the Elburz Mtns (N Iran), The Pamirs and W China (not Tibet); Korea; Hokkaido (Japan); Sakhalin Isl (Russia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *atratus* Kolenati, 1858; *borealis* Nilsson 1838 (not Müller, 1776), *kuhli* Nilsson 1836 (not Kuhl, 1819); *propinquus* Peters, 1872; **parvus** Kishida, 1932.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Includes *propinquus*; see Davis (1965). Revised by Wallin (1969). Does not include *japonensis*; see Yoshiyuki (1989). Does not include *gobiensis*; see Strelkov (1986), Pavlinov and Rossolimo (1987), and Corbet and Hill (1992). See Rydell (1993), but note that he included *japonensis* in this species. Closely related to *serotinus* and possibly paraphyletic with respect to that species; see Mayer and von Helversen (2001a). Specific epithet has often been spelled *nilssoni*, but the correct spelling is *nilssonii*. Placed in the subgenus *Amblyotus* by Horáček et al. (2000).

Eptesicus pachyotis (Dobson, 1871). Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, p. 211.

COMMON NAME: Thick-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Assam (= Meghalaya), Khasi Hills.

DISTRIBUTION: Bangladesh, NE India, Tibet (China), N Burma, N Thailand.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997). Placed in the subgenus *Amblyotus* by Pavlinov et al. (1995).

Eptesicus platyops (Thomas, 1901). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 8:31.

COMMON NAME: Lagos Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nigeria, Western Region, Lagos.

DISTRIBUTION: Nigeria, Senegal, Bioko (Equatorial Guinea).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Considered a subspecies of *serotinus* by Ibáñez and Valverde (1985), but no comparison with *bottae* was made. Also see Hayman and Hill (1971), who treated *platyops* as a distinct species based on morphological differences.

Eptesicus serotinus (Schreber, 1774). Die Säugethiere, 1:167.

COMMON NAME: Common Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: France.

DISTRIBUTION: W Europe through Turkey and S Asiatic Russia to Himalayas, Thailand and China, north to Korea; Taiwan; S England; N Africa; most islands in Mediterranean. Koopman (1993) listed "perhaps Subsaharan Africa" under his account of the range of this species, but there are no known records from that region (M. Happold, pers. comm.)

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *incisivus* Crespon, 1844; *insularis* Cabrera, 1904; *intermedius* Ognev, 1927; *mirza* de Filippi, 1865; *okenii* Brehm, 1827; *rufescens* Koch, 1865; *serotine* Müller, 1776; *sodalis* Barrett-Hamilton, 1910; *transsylvanus* Daday, 1885; *typus* Koch, 1865; *wiedii* Brehm, 1827; **andersoni** Dobson, 1871; **boscai** Cabrera, 1904; *meridionalis* Dal Piaz, 1926; **horikawai** Kishida, 1924; **isabellinus** Temminck, 1840; **pachyomus** Tomes, 1857; **pallens** Miller, 1911; *brachydigitatus* Mori, 1928; *pallidus* Bobrinskii, 1929 (not Young, 1908); **pashtonus** Gaisler, 1970; **shirazensis** Dobson, 1871; **turcomanus** Eversmann, 1840; *albescens* Karelina, 1875 (nomen nudum). Not allocated to subspecies: *gabonensis* Trouessart, 1897 (see discussion in Hayman and Hill, 1971).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Revised by Gaisler (1970), who noted that *shiraziensis* may be synonymous with *turcomanicus*. Includes *sodalis*; see Gaisler (1970) and Corbet (1978c). Includes *horikawai*; see Jones (1975). See additional comments under *fuscus* and *platyops*. Reviewed in part by Harrison and Bates (1991), Bates and Harrison (1997), Horáček et al. (2000), and Baagøe (2001c).

Eptesicus tatei Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951. Checklist Palaearctic Indian Mammals, p. 158.

COMMON NAME: Sombre Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Darjeeling.

DISTRIBUTION: NE India.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

SYNONYMS: *atratus* Blyth, 1863 (not Kolenati, 1858).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Eptesicus*. Corbet and Hill (1992) noted that this species is known only from the holotype, but see Agrawal et al. (1992), who reported additional specimens.

Hesperoptenus Peters, 1868. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1868:626.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vesperus (Hesperoptenus) doriae* Peters, 1868.

SYNONYMS: *Milithronycteris* Hill, 1976.

COMMENTS: Revised by Hill (1976); Indomalayan species reviewed by Corbet and Hill (1992) and Bates and Harrison (1997). Two subgenera are recognized, *Hesperoptenus* and *Milithronycteris*.

Hesperoptenus blanfordi (Dobson, 1877). J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 46:312.

COMMON NAME: Blandford's Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burma, E of Moulmein, Tenasserim.

DISTRIBUTION: Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Malay Peninsula, Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Milithronycteris*.

Hesperoptenus doriae (Peters, 1868). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1868:626.

COMMON NAME: False Serotine Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Borneo, Sarawak.

DISTRIBUTION: Borneo, Malay Peninsula.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Hesperoptenus*.

Hesperoptenus gaskelli Hill, 1983. Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 45:169.

COMMON NAME: Gaskell's False Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sulawesi, Central R. Ranu (01°51'S, 121°30'E).

DISTRIBUTION: Sulawesi (known only from the type locality).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Milithronycteris*.

Hesperoptenus tickelli (Blyth, 1851). J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 20:157.

COMMON NAME: Tickell's Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Bihar, Chaibassa (restricted by J. Anderson, 1881).

DISTRIBUTION: India (including Andaman Isls), Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, perhaps SW China.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *isabellinus* Horsfield, 1851; *isabellinus* Kelaart, 1850 (nomen nudum).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Milithronycteris*. Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b).

Hesperoptenus tomesi Thomas, 1905. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 16:575.

COMMON NAME: Large False Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Malacca.

DISTRIBUTION: Borneo, Malay Peninsula.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Milithronycteris*.

Tribe Lasiurini Tate, 1942. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 80:290.

COMMENTS: Includes only *Lasiurus*.

Lasiurus Gray, 1831. Zool. Misc., 1:38.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio borealis* Müller, 1776.

SYNONYMS: *Atalapha* Peters, 1871 (not Rafinesque, 1814); *Dasypterus* H. Allen, 1894; *Nycteris* Borkhausen, 1797 (not Cuvier and Geoffroy, 1795).

COMMENTS: Treated under the name *Nycteris* by Hall (1981). In Opinion 111 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1929b), *Lasiurus* was adopted rather than *Nycteris*. *Atalapha* was used for this genus until the early 20th century, when application of the name to bats now included in *Lasiurus* was shown to date from Peters, not Rafinesque (Hall and Jones, 1961). Includes *Dasypterus*; see Hall and Jones (1961). Two subgenera are recognized, *Lasiurus* and *Dasypterus*. Keys to the genus were presented by Hall and Jones (1961) and Shump and Shump (1982a); see also Handley (1996). Species groups in the subgenus *Lasiurus* generally follow results of Morales and Bickham (1995).

Lasiurus atratus Handley 1996. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 109:5.

COMMON NAME: Handley's Red Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Surinam, Zuid River, Kaiserberg Airport.

DISTRIBUTION: S and E Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Lasiurus*, *borealis* species group.

Lasiurus blossevillii (Lesson and Garnot, 1826). Ferussac's Bull. Sci. Nat. Geol., 8:95.

COMMON NAME: Red Bat (known as the Western Red Bat in North America).

TYPE LOCALITY: Uruguay, Montevideo.

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia, N Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil to W North America (but not E North America); Trinidad and Tobago; Galapagos (Ecuador).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *bonariensis* Lesson, 1826; *enslenii* Lima, 1926; *brachyotis* J. A. Allen, 1882; *frantzii* Peters, 1871; *teliotis* H. Allen, 1891; *ornatus* Hall, 1951.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Lasiurus*, *borealis* species group. Included in *borealis* by Koopman (1993, 1994) but see Schmidly and Hendricks (1984), Baker et al. (1988a), and Morales and Bickham (1995). Does not include *degelidus* (Baker et al., 1988a) but might include *minor*. Does not include *pfeifferi*; see Morales and Bickham (1995). Includes *brachyotis*; see Niethammer (1964) and McCracken et al. (1997). Does not include *varius*; see Barquez (1987), Barquez et al. (1993), and Mares et al. (1995). Does not include *salinae*, see Mares et al. (1995) and Tiranti and Torres (1998), but also see Barquez and Diaz (2001).

Lasiurus borealis (Müller, 1776). Linné's Vollstand. Natursystem, Suppl., p. 20.

COMMON NAME: Eastern Red Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, New York.

DISTRIBUTION: E North America, Bermuda.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *funebri* Fitzinger, 1870; *lasiurus* Schreber, 1781; *monachus* Rafinesque, 1818; *noveboracensis* Erxleben, 1777; *quebecensis* Yourans, 1930; *rubellus* Palisot de Beauvois, 1796; *rubra* Ord, 1815; *rufus* Wardern, 1820; *tesselatus* Rafinesque, 1818.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Lasiurus*, *borealis* species group. Does not include *blossevillii*, *frantzii*, *teliotis*, and *varius*; see Schmidly and Hendricks (1984), Baker et al. (1988a), and Morales and Bickham (1995). Does not include *degelidus* (Baker et al., 1988a) but might include *minor*. Does not include *pfeifferi*; see Morales and Bickham (1995). See Shump and Shump (1982a) but note that they included *blossevillii* and its synonyms in *borealis*.

Lasiurus castaneus Handley, 1960. Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 112:468.

COMMON NAME: Tacarcunan Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Panama, Darien, Río Pucro, Tacarcuna Village, 3,200 ft. (1,066 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Panama, Costa Rica. A record from French Guiana was subsequently reidentified as *atratus* (Handley, 1996).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Lasiurus*, *borealis* species group.

Lasiurus cinereus (Palisot de Beauvois, 1796). Cat. Raisonne Mus. Peale Phil., p. 18.

COMMON NAME: Hoary Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia and Venezuela to C Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and C Argentina; Hawaii (USA); Guatemala and Mexico throughout the USA to S British Columbia, SE Mackenzie, Hudson Bay and S Quebec (Canada); Galapagos Isls (Ecuador); Bermuda; accidental on Cuba, Hispaniola, Iceland, and the Orkney Isls (Scotland).

STATUS: U.S. ESA – Endangered as *L. c. semotus*. IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Not Evaluated as *L. c. semotus*; otherwise Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *mexicana* Saussure, 1861; *pruinus* Say, 1823; *semotus* H. Allen, 1890; *villosissimus* E. Geoffroy, 1806; *brasiliensis* Pira, 1905; *grayi* Tomes, 1857; *pallescens* Peters, 1871. Not allocated to subspecies: *fossilis* Hibbard, 1950 (fossil).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Lasiurus*, *cinereus* species group. Includes *villosissimus* and *semotus*; see Sanborn and Crespo (1957) and Morales and Bickham (1995). See Shump and Shump (1982b).

Lasiurus degelidus Miller, 1931. J. Mammal., 12:410.

COMMON NAME: Jamaican Red Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Jamaica, District of Vere, Sutton's.

DISTRIBUTION: Jamaica.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Lasiurus*, *borealis* species group. Closely related to *seminolis*, but apparently distinct; see Baker et al. (1988a).

Lasiurus ebenus Fazzolari-Corrêa, 1994. Mammalia, 58:119.

COMMON NAME: Blackish Red Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, São Paulo, Parque Estadual da Ilha do Cardoso, 25°05'S, 47°59'W.

DISTRIBUTION: SE Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (B1+2c, D2).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Lasiurus*, *borealis* species group. Known only from the holotype.

Lasiurus ega (Gervais, 1856). In F. Comte de Castelnau, Exped. Partes Cen. Am. Sud. Zool. (Sec. 7), Vol. 1, pt. 2 (Mammifères):73.

COMMON NAME: Southern Yellow Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Amazonas, Ega.

DISTRIBUTION: S Texas, E and S Mexico south to Bolivia, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Brazil; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: **argentinus** Thomas, 1901; **caudatus** Tomes, 1857; **fuscatus** Thomas, 1901; *punensis* J. A. Allen, 1914; **panamensis** Thomas, 1901.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Dasypterus*. Does not include *xanthinus*, see Baker et al. (1988a) and Morales and Bickham (1995). For discussion of the ranges of *ega* and *xanthinus* see Baker and Patton (1967), Baker et al. (1971, 1988a), and Bickham (1987).

Lasiurus egregius (Peters, 1870). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1870:275.

COMMON NAME: Big Red Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Santa Catarina.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil, French Guiana, Panama.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Lasiurus*, *borealis* species group.

Lasiurus insularis Hall and Jones, 1961. Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., 14:85.

COMMON NAME: Cuban Yellow Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba, Las Villas Province, Cienfuegos.

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Dasypterus*. Named as a subspecies of *intermedius*, but clearly distinct; see Silva-Taboada (1976) and Morales and Bickham (1995).

Lasiurus intermedius H. Allen, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 14:246.

COMMON NAME: Northern Yellow Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Tamaulipas, Matamoros.

DISTRIBUTION: Honduras to Sinaloa (Mexico) and through Texas to Florida and New Jersey (USA); Cuba.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: **floridanus** Miller, 1902.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Dasypterus*. Includes *floridanus*; see Hall and Jones (1961) and Morales and Bickham (1995). Does not include *insularis*; see Silva-Taboada (1976) and Morales and Bickham (1995). See Webster et al. (1980), but note that their account included *insularis*.

Lasiurus minor Miller, 1931. J. Mammal., 12:410.

COMMON NAME: Minor Red Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Haiti, Voûte l'Église, a cave near Jacmel road a few km N Trouin, 1,350 ft. (450 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Bahamas, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Lasiurus*, *borealis* species group. Possibly conspecific with *seminolis*, *borealis*, or *blossevillii*.

Lasiurus pfeifferi (Gundlach, 1861). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1861:152.

COMMON NAME: Pfeiffer's Red Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba, Trinidad.

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Lasiurus*, *borealis* species group. May represent a subspecies of *seminolus*; see Morales and Bickham (1995).

Lasiurus salinae Thomas, 1902. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 9:238.

COMMON NAME: Saline Red Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Argentina, Córdoba Province, Cruz del Eje.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Lasiurus*, *borealis* species group. The status of this form is unclear. Formerly considered a subspecies or synonym of *borealis* or *blossevillii*, but apparently distinct; see Mares et al. (1995) and Tiranti and Torres (1998), but also see Barquez and Diaz (2001).

Lasiurus seminolus (Rhoads, 1895). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 47:32.

COMMON NAME: Seminole Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, Florida, Pinellas Co., Tarpon Springs.

DISTRIBUTION: Florida and Texas to Oklahoma and Virginia; Pennsylvania and New York (USA); Bermuda. N Veracruz (Mexico) record unverified.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *peninsularis* Coues, 1896.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Lasiurus*, *borealis* species group. Formerly included in *borealis*, but see Hall (1981), Baker et al. (1988a), and Morales and Bickham (1995). May include *pfeifferi*, see Morales and Bickham (1995). See Wilkins (1987a).

Lasiurus varius Poeppig, 1835. Reis. Chile, Peru, und Amaz., 1:451.

COMMON NAME: Cinnamon Red Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Chile, Antuco.

DISTRIBUTION: S Argentina, Chile.

SYNONYMS: *poepigii* Lesson, 1836.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Lasiurus*, *borealis* species group. Often listed as synonym of *borealis* or *blossevillii*, but apparently distinct; see Barquez (1987), Barquez et al. (1993), and Mares et al. (1995).

Lasiurus xanthinus Thomas, 1897. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, 20:544.

COMMON NAME: Western Yellow Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Baja California, Sierra Laguna.

DISTRIBUTION: S California, Arizona, and New Mexico south to Baja California, W and C Mexico.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (lapsus); IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Dasypterus*. Often considered a subspecies of *ega*, but see Baker et al. (1988a) and Morales and Bickham (1995). For discussion of the ranges of *ega* and *xanthinus* see Baker and Patton (1967), Baker et al. (1971, 1988a), and Bickham (1987).

Tribe Nycticeiini Gervais, 1855. In F. Comte de Castelnau, Exped. Partes Cen. Am. Sud., Zool. (Sec. 7), Vol. 1, pt. 2 (Mammifères), p. 71.

COMMENTS: May not be monophyletic; see Hooper and Van Den Bussche (2001).

Nycticeinops Hill and Harrison, 1987. Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. 52:254.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nycticeius schlieffeni* Peters, 1859.

COMMENTS: Previously included in *Nycticeius*, but see Hill and Harrison (1987) and Hooper and Van Den Bussche (2001).

Nycticeinops schlieffeni (Peters, 1859). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1859:223.

COMMON NAME: Schlieffen's Twilight Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Egypt, Cairo.

DISTRIBUTION: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Egypt to Djibouti, Somalia, Mozambique, Mali, Botswana, South Africa, and Namibia; Mauritania and Ghana to Sudan and Tanzania.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Nycticeius schlieffeni*.

SYNONYMS: *adovanus* Heuglin, 1877; *africanus* Allen, 1911; *albiventer* Thomas and Wroughton, 1908; *australis* Thomas and Wroughton, 1908; *bedouin* Thomas and Wroughton, 1908; *cinnamomeus* Wettstein, 1916; *fitzsimonsi* Roberts, 1932; *minus* Noack, 1887.

COMMENTS: Includes *cinnamomeus*; see Koopman (1975). Several poorly defined subspecies are often recognized, but there seems little justification for separation of these taxa. Reviewed in part by Harrison and Bates (1991); see Taylor (2000) for distribution map.

Nycticeius Rafinesque, 1819. J. Phys. Chim. Hist. Nat. Arts Paris, 88:417.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio humeralis* Rafinesque, 1818.

SYNONYMS: *Nycticea* Le Conte, 1831; *Nycticejus* Temminck, 1827; *Nycticeus* Lesson, 1827; *Nycticeyx* Wagler, 1830.

COMMENTS: Does not include *Scotoecus*, see Hill (1974c). Does not include *Scotorepens* or *Scoteanax*; see Kitchener and Caputi (1985) and Volleth and Tidemann (1991). Does not include *Nycticeinops*; see Hill and Harrison (1987) and Hooper and Van Den Bussche (2001).

Nycticeius aenobarbus Temminck, 1840. Monographies de Mammalogie, 2:247.

COMMON NAME: Temminck's Mysterious Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Amérique méridionale."

DISTRIBUTION: Unknown; Carter and Dolan (1978) have suggested that the type and only known specimen is probably not from South America.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Listed as a synonym of *Myotis albescens* by many authors following Miller and Allen (1928), but clearly distinct at both the genus and species level; see Husson (1962) and Carter and Dolan (1978). The latter authors suggested that this species probably belongs with *Nycticeius*, but its status remains unclear. If the holotype originated in the Old World, this taxon might be referable to *Scotoecus*, *Scotorepens*, or *Scoteanax*.

Nycticeius cubanus Gundlach, 1861. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1861:150.

COMMON NAME: Cuban Evening Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cuba, Matanzas, near Cárdenas.

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Apparently distinct from *humeralis*; see Hall (1981), but also see Varona (1974).

Nycticeius humeralis (Rafinesque, 1818). Am. Mon. Mag., 3(6):445.

COMMON NAME: Evening Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, Kentucky.

DISTRIBUTION: N Veracruz (Mexico) to Nebraska, the Great Lakes, and Pennsylvania, south to Florida and the Gulf coast (USA).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *creeks* F. Cuvier, 1832; *crepuscularis* Le Conte, 1831; ***mexicanus*** Davis, 1944; ***subtropicalis*** Schwartz, 1951.

COMMENTS: Does not include *cubanus*; see Hall (1981), but also see Varona (1974). See Watkins (1972).

Rhogeessa H. Allen, 1866. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 18:285.

TYPE SPECIES: *Rhogeessa tumida* H. Allen, 1866.

SYNONYMS: *Baeodon* Miller, 1906.

COMMENTS: Includes *Baeodon*, here recognized with *Rhogeessa* as a subgenus; see Jones et al. (1977). Revised by LaVal (1973b) and Genoways and Baker (1996). For a partial phylogeny see Hooper and Van Den Bussche (2001); also see Baker et al. (1985).

Rhogeessa aeneus Goodwin, 1958. Amer. Mus. Novit., 1923:6

COMMON NAME: Yucatan Yellow Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Yucatán, Chichén-Itzá, 10 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Yucatán (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Rhogeessa*. Often included in *tumida* but see Audet et al. (1993) and Genoways and Baker (1996).

Rhogeessa alleni Thomas, 1892. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 10:477.

COMMON NAME: Allen's Yellow Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Jalisco, near Autlan, Santa Rosalia.

DISTRIBUTION: Oaxaca to Zacatecas (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Endangered (A2c). IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Baeodon*.

Rhogeessa genowaysi Baker, 1984. Syst. Zool., 33:178.

COMMON NAME: Genoways's Yellow Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Chiapas, 23.6 mi. (42 km) NW Huixtla.

DISTRIBUTION: Pacific lowlands of S Chiapas (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Rhogeessa*. Apparently morphologically inseparable from *tumida*, but with distinctive karyotype, see Baker (1984). Also see Roots and Baker (1998).

Rhogeessa gracilis Miller, 1897. N. Am. Fauna, 13:126.

COMMON NAME: Slender Yellow Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Puebla, Piaxtla, 1,100 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Jalisco and Zacatecas to Oaxaca (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Rhogeessa*. See J. K. Jones (1977).

Rhogeessa hussoni Genoways and Baker, 1996. Cont. Mammal.: a Memorial Vol. Honoring Dr. J. K. Jones, Mus. Texas Tech Univ., p. 85.

COMMON NAME: Husson's Yellow Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Surinam, Nickerie Dist., Sipaliwini Airstrip.

DISTRIBUTION: S Surinam, E Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Rhogeessa*.

Rhogeessa io Thomas, 1903. Ann Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 11:382.

COMMON NAME: Thomas's Yellow Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Venezuela, Carabobo, Valencia.

DISTRIBUTION: C and S Nicaragua south to N Colombia and W Ecuador; Venezuela; Trinidad and Tobago; Guyana; N and C Brazil; N Bolivia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *bombyx* Thomas, 1913; *riparia* Goodwin, 1958; *velilla* Thomas, 1903.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Rhogeessa*. Formerly included in *tumida* (e.g., Hall, 1981; Koopman, 1993, 1994) but see Genoways and Baker (1996).

Rhogeessa minutilla Miller, 1897. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 11:139.

COMMON NAME: Tiny Yellow Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Venezuela, Margarita Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: NE Colombia, coastal Venezuela (including Margarita Isl).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Rhogeessa*. Listed as a subspecies of *parvula* by Cabrera (1958), but see LaVal (1973b) and Genoways and Baker (1996).

Rhogeessa mira LaVal, 1973. Occas. Pap. Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas, 19:26.

COMMON NAME: Least Yellow Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Michoacan, 20 km N El Infernillo.

DISTRIBUTION: S Michoacan (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (A2c, B1+B2cd).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Rhogeessa*.

Rhogeessa parvula H. Allen, 1866. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 18:285.

COMMON NAME: Little Yellow Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Nayarit, Trés Marías Isls.

DISTRIBUTION: Oaxaca to Sonora (Mexico); Trés Marías Isls (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *major* Goodwin, 1958.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Rhogeessa*. For scope of this species, see LaVal (1973b) and Genoways and Baker (1996).

Rhogeessa tumida H. Allen, 1866. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 18:286.

COMMON NAME: Black-winged Little Yellow Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Veracruz, Mirador.

DISTRIBUTION: Tamaulipas (Mexico) to N Nicaragua and NW Costa Rica.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Rhogeessa*. Listed as a subspecies of *parvula* by Hall and Kelson (1959), but see LaVal (1973b) and Hall (1981). Does not include *aeneus*; see Audet et al. (1993) and Genoways and Baker (1996). Does not include *io*; see Genoways and Baker (1996). See Vonhof (2000).

Scoteanax Troughton, 1943. *Furred Animals of Australia*, 1st ed., Sydney: Angus and Robertson, p. 353.

TYPE SPECIES: *Oligotomus australis* Iredale (ex MacGillivray), 1937 (= *Nycticejus reuppellii* Peters, 1866).

SYNONYMS: *Oligotomus* Iredale (ex MacGillivray), 1937 (preoccupied by *Oligotomus* Cope, 1843).

COMMENTS: Often included in *Nycticeius*, but see Kitchener and Caputi (1985).

Scoteanax rueppellii (Peters, 1866). *Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*, 1866:21.

COMMON NAME: Rüppell's Broad-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, New South Wales, Sydney.

DISTRIBUTION: E Queensland and E New South Wales (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Nycticeius ruppellii*.

SYNONYMS: *australis* Iredale (ex MacGillivray), 1937.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Kitchener and Caputi (1985).

Scotoecus Thomas, 1901. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 7, 7:263.

TYPE SPECIES: *Scotophilus albofuscus* Thomas, 1890.

COMMENTS: Considered a subgenus of *Nycticeius* by Hayman and Hill (1971), but see Hill (1974c), who revised the genus.

Scotoecus albigula Thomas, 1909. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 8, 4:544.

COMMON NAME: White-throated Lesser House Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kenya, Mount Elgon.

DISTRIBUTION: Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Uganda, Kenya, Malawi, Somalia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *hirundo*, but apparently distinct; but see Happold et al. (1987), Happold and Happold (1989), Taylor and Van der Merwe (1998), and Cotterill (2001d).

Scotoecus albofuscus (Thomas, 1890). *Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova*, 29:84.

COMMON NAME: Light-winged Lesser House Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Gambia, Bathurst.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal and Gambia to Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Malawi, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: ***woodi*** Thomas, 1917.

COMMENTS: See discussion in Kearney and Taylor (1997).

Scotoecus hindei Thomas, 1901. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 7, 7:264.

COMMON NAME: Hinde's Lesser House Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kenya, Kitui.

DISTRIBUTION: Nigeria and Cameroon to S Sudan and Somalia; south to SE Dem. Rep. Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: ***falabae*** Thomas, 1915.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *hirundo*, but apparently distinct; see Happold et al. (1987), Happold and Happold (1989), Taylor and Van Der Merwe (1998), and Cotterill (2001d).

Scotoecus hirundo (de Winton, 1899). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 4:355.

COMMON NAME: Dark-winged Lesser House Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ghana, Gambaga.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal to Ethiopia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *artinii* de Winton, 1899.

COMMENTS: Does not include *albigula* or *hindei*; see Happold et al. (1987), Happold and Happold (1989), and Taylor and Van der Merwe (1998); also see Happold and Happold (1997).

Scotoecus pallidus (Dobson, 1876). Monogr. Asiat. Chiroptera, App. D:186.

COMMON NAME: Desert Yellow Lesser House Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Pakistan, Punjab, Lahore, Mian Mir.

DISTRIBUTION: Pakistan, N India.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *noctulinus* I. Geoffroy, 1831 (see discussion in Hill [1974b]).

COMMENTS: Included in *Nycticeius* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951); but see Hill (1974b). Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997). *S. noctulinus* may be an earlier name for this species.

Scotomanes Dobson, 1875. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1875:371.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nycticejus ornatus* Blyth, 1851.

SYNONYMS: *Scoteinus* Dobson, 1875.

COMMENTS: Includes *Scoteinus*; see Sinha and Chakraborty (1971).

Scotomanes ornatus (Blyth, 1851). J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 20:511.

COMMON NAME: Harlequin Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Assam, Khasi Hills, Cherrapunji.

DISTRIBUTION: NE India (including Sikkim), Burma, S China, Thailand, Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *S. ornatus*; Data Deficient as *S. emarginatus*.

SYNONYMS: *nivicolus* Hodgson, 1855; *imbrensis* Thomas, 1921; *sinensis* Thomas, 1921. Not allocated to subspecies: *emarginatus* Dobson, 1871 (locality unknown, although thought to be from some part of India).

COMMENTS: Includes *emarginatus*; see Corbet and Hill (1992). Included in *Nycticeius* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951); but see Hill (1974b). Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997); also see Sinha (1999) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b).

Scotophilus Leach, 1821. Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 13:69, 71.

TYPE SPECIES: *Scotophilus kuhlii* Leach, 1821.

SYNONYMS: *Pachyotus* Gray, 1831.

COMMENTS: Includes *Pachyotus*; see Walker et al. (1975). African species revised by Robbins et al. (1985); also see Peterson et al. (1995).

Scotophilus borbonicus (E. Geoffroy, 1803). Cat. Mamm. Mus. Nat. d'Hist. Nat., p. 46.

COMMON NAME: Réunion House Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Réunion Isl (France).

DISTRIBUTION: Réunion Isl (Mascarene Isls). Records from Mauritius (Mascarene Isls) are erroneous, see Cheke and Dahl (1981). Reports from Madagascar have not been confirmed; see Peterson et al. (1995).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Critically Endangered (A1c). May be extinct; see Cheke and Dahl (1981).

COMMENTS: Hill (1980b) considered African *viridis* and *damarensis*, and possibly *leucogaster*, to be conspecific with *borbonicus*, and Koopman (1986) included *viridis*, *damarensis*, and *nigritellus* (but not *leucogaster*) in this species. However, in a comprehensive revision of the African forms Robbins et al. (1985) rejected any affinity of *borbonicus* sensu stricto with African mainland species. I therefore restrict usage of the name *borbonicus* to the Réunion Isl form, and follow Robbins et al. (1985) in using *leucogaster* and *dinganii* for the smaller mainland species.

Scotophilus celebensis Sody, 1928. Natuurk. Tijdschr. Ned.-Ind., 88:90.

COMMON NAME: Sulawesi Yellow House Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, N Sulawesi, Toli Toli.

DISTRIBUTION: Sulawesi (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: May represent a subspecies of *heathii*, see Tate (1942a) and Sinha (1980).

Scotophilus collinus Sody, 1936. Natuurk. Tijdschr. Ned.-Ind., 96:48.

COMMON NAME: Sody's Yellow House Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Bali, SW Bali, Djembrana, ca. 50 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Sabah, W Java, Bali, Lombok, Flores, Lembata, Timor, Semanu, and Roti Isls (Indonesia); probably also Sumba, Sawu, and Banda Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *kuhlii*, but see Kitchener et al. (1997b). Kitchener et al. (1997b) recognized eastern and western forms of *collinus*, but did not name them as subspecies.

Scotophilus dinganii (A. Smith, 1833). S. Afr. Quart. J., 2:59.

COMMON NAME: Yellow-bellied House Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Port Natal (= Durban).

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, and Sierra Leone east to Somalia, Djibouti, and S Yemen, and south to South Africa and Namibia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *planirostris* Peters, 1852; *colias* Thomas, 1904; *herero* Thomas, 1906; *pondoensis* Roberts, 1946.

COMMENTS: Distinct from *nigrita* and *leucogaster*; see Schmitter et al. (1980) and Robbins et al. (1985). Includes *colias*; see Robbins et al. (1985). Also see Koopman (1975). Many literature records of this species are in error due to taxonomic confusion surrounding these names; see Robbins et al. (1985). Subspecies are poorly defined.

Scotophilus heathii (Horsfield, 1831). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1831:113.

COMMON NAME: Greater Asiatic Yellow House Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Madras.

DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan to S China, including Hainan Isl, south to Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, and Burma.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *belangeri* Geoffroy, 1834; *luteus* Blyth, 1851; *flaveolus* Horsfield, 1851; *insularis* Allen, 1906; *watkinsi* Sanborn, 1952.

COMMENTS: May include *celebensis*; see Tate (1942a) and Sinha (1980). Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b). Populations from Vietnam have not been allocated to subspecies. Sometimes spelled *heathi* (e.g., Koopman, 1993).

Scotophilus kuhlii Leach, 1821. Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 13:71.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Asiatic Yellow House Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: "India".

DISTRIBUTION: Bangladesh, Pakistan to Taiwan, south to Sri Lanka, Burma, Cambodia, W Malaysia, Java, Bali, Nusa Tenggara (Indonesia), southeast to Philippines and Aru Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *wroughtoni* Thomas, 1897; *castaneus* Horsfield, 1851; *castaneus* Gray, 1838 (nomen nudum); *sumatrana* Gray, 1838; *consobrinus* Allen, 1906; *swinhoei* Blyth, 1860; *gairdneri* Kloss, 1917; *panayensis* Sody, 1928; *solutatus* Sody, 1936; *temminckii* Horsfield, 1824; *fulvus* Gray, 1843.

COMMENTS: Often called *temminckii*, but see Hill and Thonglongya (1972). Does not include *collinus*; see Kitchener et al. (1997b). Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997) and Kitchener et al. (1997b); see also Tate (1942a). There is some confusion regarding the use of this name in S Asia, see Hendrichsen et al. (2001b).

Scotophilus leucogaster (Cretzschmar, 1830). In Rüppell, Atlas Reise Nördl. Afr., Zool. Säugeth., p. 71.

COMMON NAME: White-bellied House Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sudan, Kordofan, Brunnen Nedger (Nedger Well = Bir Nedger).

DISTRIBUTION: Mauritania, Senegal, and Gambia to N Kenya and Ethiopia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *atilis* G. M. Allen, 1914; *flavigaster* Heuglin, 1861; *murinoflavus* Heuglin, 1861; *damarensis* Thomas, 1906.

COMMENTS: Does not include *nucella*, see Robbins et al. (1985). Also see Koopman (1994). Distinct from *dinganii*; see Schlitter et al. (1980) and Robbins et al. (1985), but also see Koopman (1975) and Koopman et al. (1978). Includes *damarensis*, see Robbins et al. (1985). Many literature records of this species are in error due to taxonomic confusion surrounding the names *nigrita*, *dinganii*, *leucogaster*, and *borbonicus*; see Robbins (1978) and Robbins et al. (1985). May include *serratus* Heuglin, 1877, an enigmatic taxon variously referred to either

Taphozous nudiventris (e.g., G. M. Allen, 1939; Koopman, 1993) or *Scotophilus leucogaster* (e.g., G. M. Allen, 1939; Koopman, 1975) but which may not represent either of those species.

Scotophilus nigrita (Schreber, 1774). Die Säugethiere, 1:171.

COMMON NAME: Giant House Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Senegal.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal to Sudan, E Dem. Rep. Congo, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Mozambique.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *gigas* Dobson, 1875; *alvenslebeni* Dalquest, 1965.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Robbins (1978) and Cotterill (1996). The identity of this species is clear and *nigrita* is the senior synonym of *gigas*. Many literature records of this species are in error due to taxonomic confusion surrounding the names *nigrita*, *dinganii*, *leucogaster*, and *borbonicus*; see Robbins (1978) and Robbins et al. (1985).

Scotophilus nucella Robbins, 1973. Ann. Kon. Mus. Mid. Afr., Zool. Wetensch. and Ann. Mus Roy. Afr. Centr., Sc. Zool., 273:19. (Publication has Dutch and English titles)

COMMON NAME: Robbins's House Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ghana, Eastern Region, 1 mi N Nkawkaw.

DISTRIBUTION: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Uganda.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Sometimes considered a subspecies of *leucogaster*, but apparently distinct in both morphology and habitat preferences; see Koopman (1994).

Scotophilus nux Thomas, 1904. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 13:208.

COMMON NAME: Nut-colored House Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, Efulen.

DISTRIBUTION: High forest zones from Sierra Leone to Kenya.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Often treated as a subspecies of *dinganii* or *leucogaster* (or *nigrita*, when that name was misapplied to the former species), see G. M. Allen (1939), Rosevear (1965), and Hayman and Hill (1971), Koopman et al. (1978) and Koopman (1994). However, *nux* appears to be distinct from all of the above species; see Robbins et al. (1985).

Scotophilus robustus Milne-Edwards, 1881. C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 91:1035.

COMMON NAME: Robust House Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar.

DISTRIBUTION: N Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Recognized as a subspecies of *nigrita* (when *nigrita* was used for the species now called *dinganii*) by Hayman and Hill (1971). However, Robbins et al. (1985) considered it specifically distinct from *dinganii* and *borbonicus*. Reviewed by Peterson et al. (1995), who also considered it to be distinct.

Scotophilus viridis (Peters, 1852). Reise nach Mossambique, Säugethiere, p. 67.

COMMON NAME: Green House Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mozambique, Mozambique Isl, 15°S.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal to Ethiopia south to Namibia and South Africa.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *nigritellus* de Winton, 1899.

COMMENTS: Included in *leucogaster* by Hayman and Hill (1971), but see Koopman (1975, 1986) and Schlitter et al. (1980). Distinct from *dinganii*; see Schlitter et al. (1980). Includes *nigritellus* but does not include *damarensis*, see Robbins et al. (1985). Also see comments under *borbonicus*.

Scotorepens Troughton, 1943. Furred Animals of Australia, 1st ed., Sydney: Angus and Robertson, p. 354.

TYPE SPECIES: *Scoteinus orion* Troughton, 1937.

COMMENTS: Often included in *Nycticeius*, but see Kitchener and Caputi (1985) and Volleth and Tidemann (1991). The latter authors suggested that *Scotorepens* may be more closely related to *Vespertilionini* than *Nycticeiini*. Revised by Kitchener and Caputi (1985), who provided a key to the species. An undescribed species of *Scotorepens* may be present in E Australia; see Menkhorst and Knight (2001).

Scotorepens balstoni (Thomas, 1906). Abstr. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1906(31):2.

COMMON NAME: Western Broad-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Western Australia, Laverton, North Pool, 503 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Mainland Australia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Nycticeius balstoni*.

SYNONYMS: *influatus* Thomas, 1924.

COMMENTS: Includes *influatus*; see Kitchener and Caputi (1985). Does not include *orion* and *caprenus*; see Kitchener and Caputi (1985), but also see Koopman (1978a) and Hall and Richards (1979).

Scotorepens greyii (Gray, 1842). Zool. Voy. H.M.S. "Erebus" and "Terror," pl. 20.

COMMON NAME: Little Broad-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Northern Territory, Port Essington.

DISTRIBUTION: Western Australia (excluding the south), Northern Territory, South Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland (Australia). Records from Victoria refer to *balstoni*.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Nycticeius greyii*.

SYNONYMS: *aqeilo* Troughton, 1937; *caprenus* Troughton, 1937.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Kitchener and Caputi (1985).

Scotorepens orion (Troughton, 1937). Aust. Zool. 8:211.

COMMON NAME: Orion Broad-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, New South Wales, Sydney

DISTRIBUTION: SE Australia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Included in *balstoni* by Koopman (1978a, 1993, 1994) and Hall and Richards (1979), but see Kitchener and Caputi (1985).

Scotorepens sanborni (Troughton, 1937). Aust. Zool., 8:280.

COMMON NAME: Northern Broad-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Guinea, Papua, Milne Bay prov., East Cape.

DISTRIBUTION: W Timor; SE New Guinea; NE Queensland, Northern Territory, and N Western Australia (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Nycticeius sanborni*.

COMMENTS: Included in *balstoni* by Koopman (1978a), but see Kitchener and Caputi (1985). Reviewed by Kitchener et al. (1994a); also see Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Tribe Nyctophilini Peters, 1865. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865:524.

COMMENTS: Volleth and Tidemann (1991) suggested on the basis of karyotype data that *Nyctophilus* may belong in Vespertilionini.

Nyctophilus Leach, 1821. Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 13:78.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nyctophilus geoffroyi* Leach, 1821.

SYNONYMS: *Lamingtona* McKean and Calaby, 1968.

COMMENTS: Includes *Lamingtona*, see Hill and Koopman (1981). Australian species reviewed by Hall and Richards (1979).

Nyctophilus arnhemensis Johnson, 1959. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 72:184.

COMMON NAME: Northern Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Northern Territory, Cape Arnhem Peninsula, S of Yirkala, Rocky Bay. (12°13'S, 36°47'E).

DISTRIBUTION: N Australia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

Nyctophilus bifax Thomas, 1915. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 15:496.

COMMON NAME: Bifax Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Queensland, Herberton.

DISTRIBUTION: N Western Australia, N Northern Territory, coastal Queensland, NE New South Wales (Australia); Papua New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *N. bifax*; IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *N. daedalus*; but *N. daedalus* not listed in IUCN 2003 (lapsus).

SYNONYMS: *daedalus* Thomas, 1915.

COMMENTS: Included in *gouldi* by Koopman (1984c, 1993, 1994), but see Parnaby (1987, 2002a). Also see Flannery (1995a). The status of *daedalus* is uncertain; data presented by Parnaby (1987) suggested that it may represent a distinct species, but Bonaccorso (1998) indicated that it may not be distinct from *bifax* even at the subspecies level.

Nyctophilus geoffroyi Leach, 1821. Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 13:78.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Western Australia, King George Sound.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia (except NE) including Tasmania.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *australis* Peters, 1861; *leachii* Dobson, 1878; *novaehollandiae* Gray, 1831; *pacificus* Gray, 1831; *geayi* Troussart, 1915; *unicolor* Tomes, 1858; *pallescens* Thomas, 1913.

COMMENTS: Reviewed in part by Kitchener et al. (1991). The three subspecies are poorly defined.

Nyctophilus gouldi Tomes, 1858. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1858:31.

COMMON NAME: Gould's Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Queensland, Moreton Bay.

DISTRIBUTION: E Queensland, E New South Wales, Victoria, SE South Australia, SW Western Australia; a Tasmanian record appears to be erroneous (Koopman, 1993).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Koopman (1984c, 1993, 1994) included *bifax* and *daedalus* in this species, but see Parnaby (1987, 2002a).

Nyctophilus heran Kitchener, How, and Maharadatunkamsi, 1991. Rec. West. Aust. Mus., 15:100.

COMMON NAME: Sundan Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas (Nusa Tenggara), Lembata Isl (= Lomblen Isl), Desa Hadakewa, Kampong Merdeka (08°22'S, 123°31'E; restricted by Corbet and Hill, 1992).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Known only from the holotype; similar to *geoffroyi*, to which it may be related; see Kitchener et al. (1991) and Corbet and Hill (1992).

Nyctophilus howensis McKean, 1975. Aust. Mammalogy, 1:330.

COMMON NAME: Lord Howe Island Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Lord Howe Isl, North Bay.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Extinct.

COMMENTS: Known only from the holotype, a fossil found in a cave on Lord Howe Isl. McKean (1975) suggested that this species may have survived into historic times on the basis of Etheridge's (1889) statement that a bat larger than *Chalinolobus morio* was occasionally seen on the island.

Nyctophilus microdon Laurie and Hill, 1954. List of Land Mammals of New Guinea, Celebes, and adjacent Islands, p. 78.

COMMON NAME: Small-toothed Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Western Highlands (?) Prov., Welya (W of Hagen Range, 7,000 ft. (2,134 m)).

DISTRIBUTION: EC Papua New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: See Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Nyctophilus microtis Thomas, 1888. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 2:226.

COMMON NAME: New Guinea Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Central Prov., Astrolabe Range, Sogeri.

DISTRIBUTION: Papua New Guinea including New Ireland.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *bicolor* Thomas, 1915; *lophorhina* McKean and Calaby, 1968.

COMMENTS: Includes *lophorhina*; see Hill and Koopman (1981). Hill and Koopman (1981) tentatively recognized the three named forms as subspecies, but Koopman (1994) rejected this arrangement and did not recognize subspecies. See Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Nyctophilus nebulosus Parnaby, 2002. Aust. Mammal., 23:116.

COMMON NAME: New Caledonian Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Caledonia, Nouméa, southwestern slopes of Mt. Koghis, 150 m N of Station d'Altitude car park, 22°10'37"S, 166°30'12"E, 430 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Nouméa area of New Caledonia.

STATUS: Not yet assessed by IUCN, but Parnaby (2000b) recommended that this species be classified in the IUCN threat category of Vulnerable (B1ab+2ab, D2).

COMMENTS: In addition to the original description by Parnaby (2002a), see Flannery (1995b), who discussed this species under its common name.

Nyctophilus timoriensis (E. Geoffroy, 1806). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 8:200.

COMMON NAME: Greater Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Timor (uncertain).

DISTRIBUTION: All of Australia including Tasmania; New Guinea; Timor (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c) as *N. timoriensis*; IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) - Lower Risk (nt) as *N. sherrini*; but *N. sherrini* not listed in IUCN 2003 (lapsus).

SYNONYMS: *major* Gray, 1844; *sherrini* Thomas, 1915.

COMMENTS: This bat has been confused with the smaller *gouldi* in coastal SE Queensland. Reviewed by Hall and Richards (1979) and Kitchener et al. (1991). Corbet and Hill (1992) discussed the problems associated with the Timor record. See also Flannery (1995a).

Nyctophilus walkeri Thomas, 1892. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 9:405.

COMMON NAME: Pygmy Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Northern Territory, Adelaide River.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern Territory and N Western Australia (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

Pharotis Thomas, 1914. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 14:381.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pharotis imogene* Thomas, 1914.

Pharotis imogene Thomas, 1914. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 14:382.

COMMON NAME: Thomas's Big-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Central Prov., Lower Kemp Welch River, Kamali.

DISTRIBUTION: SE New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Critically Endangered (B1+2c, C2b).

COMMENTS: See Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Tribe Pipistrellini Tate, 1942. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 80:232.

COMMENTS: Includes *Pipistrellus*, *Glischropus*, *Nyctalus*, and *Scotozous*; see Volleth (1992), Volleth and Heller (1994), and Volleth et al. (2001); also see Mayer and von Helversen (2001a).

Glischropus Dobson, 1875. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1875:472.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vesperugo tylopus* Dobson, 1875.

COMMENTS: Menu (1987) considered this genus to be a synonym of *Pipistrellus*, but see Corbet and Hill (1992).

Glischropus javanus Chasen, 1939. Treubia, 17:189.

COMMON NAME: Javan Thick-thumbed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java, West Java, Mt. Pangeango.

DISTRIBUTION: W Java (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (B1+2d).

COMMENTS: May be conspecific with *tylopus*; see Corbet and Hill (1992), but also see Menu (1987).

Glischropus tylopus (Dobson, 1875). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1875:473.

COMMON NAME: Common Thick-thumbed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, N Boreneo, Sabah.

DISTRIBUTION: Burma, Thailand, W Malaysia, Borneo, Palawan (Philippines), Sumatra and N Molucca Isls.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *batjanus* Marschie, 1901.

COMMENTS: See Corbet and Hill (1992) and Flannery (1995b).

Nyctalus Bowditch, 1825. Excursions in Madeira and Porto Santo, p. 36, footnote.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nyctalus verrucosus* Bowditch, 1825 (= *Vespertilio leisleri* Kuhl, 1817).

SYNONYMS: *Noctulina* Gray, 1842; *Panugo* Kolenati, 1856; *Pterygistes* Kaup, 1829.

COMMENTS: Members of Koopman's (1994) *stenopterus* species group are here included in *Pipistrellus* and *Hypsugo*.

Nyctalus aviator (Thomas, 1911). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 8:380.

COMMON NAME: Birdlike Noctule.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Honshu, Tokyo.

DISTRIBUTION: Hokkaido, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Iki (Japan); Korea; E and C China. Possibly occurs in Russian Far East, see Tiunov (1997).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *molossus* Temminck, 1840 (not Pallas, 1767).

COMMENTS: Listed as a subspecies of *lasiopterus* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951), but see Corbet (1978c) and Yoshiyuki (1989). Reviewed by Yoshiyuki (1989).

Nyctalus azoreum (Thomas, 1901). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 8:34.

COMMON NAME: Azores Noctule.

TYPE LOCALITY: Portugal, Azores, St. Michael.

DISTRIBUTION: Azores Isls (Portugal).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Listed as a subspecies of *leisleri* by Corbet (1978c), but see Palmeirim (1991) and Horáček et al. (2000).

Nyctalus furvus Imaizumi and Yoshiyuki, 1968. Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, 11:127.

COMMON NAME: Japanese Noctule.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Iwate Pref., Shimohei-gun, Iwaizumi-Machi, Kado, 300 m.

DISTRIBUTION: N Honshû Isl (Japan).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Included in *noctula* by Corbet (1978c) and Corbet and Hill (1992), but see Yoshiyuki (1989).

Nyctalus lasiopterus (Schreber, 1780). In Zimmermann, Geogr. Gesch. Mensch. Vierf. Thiere, 2:412.

COMMON NAME: Giant Noctule.

TYPE LOCALITY: Northern Italy, ?Pisa (uncertain).

DISTRIBUTION: W Europe to Urals, Caucasus, and Balkans, Asia Minor, Iran and Ust-Urt Plateau (Kazakhstan), Morocco, Libya, possibly Algeria.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *ferrugineus* Brehm, 1827; *maxima* Fatio, 1869; *sicula* Mina-Palumbo, 1868.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Corbet (1978c).

Nyctalus leisleri (Kuhl, 1817). Die Deutschen Fledermäuse. Hanau, p. 14, 46.

COMMON NAME: Leisler's Noctule.

TYPE LOCALITY: Germany, Hessen, Hanau.

DISTRIBUTION: W Europe to Urals, Caucasus, and Turkey; Britain and Ireland; Sweden, S Finland, Baltic states; Madeira Isl; W Himalayas, Pakistan, E Afghanistan; NW Africa.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *dasykarpos* Kuhl, 1819; *pachygnathus* Michahelles, 1839; ***verrucosus*** Bowditch, 1825; *madeirae* Barrett-Hamilton, 1906.

COMMENTS: Includes *verrucosus*, see Corbet (1978c), who also included *azoreum*; but see Palmeirim (1991). Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997). For discussion of correct spelling (*leisleri*) see Bogdanowicz and Kock (1998).

Nyctalus montanus (Barrett-Hamilton, 1906). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 17:99.

COMMON NAME: Mountain Noctule.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Uttar Pradesh, Dehra Dun, Mussooree.

DISTRIBUTION: E Afghanistan, Pakistan, N India, Nepal.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Listed as a subspecies of *leisleri* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951), but see Gaisler (1970), Corbet (1978c), Corbet and Hill (1992), and Bates and Harrison (1997).

Nyctalus noctula (Schreber, 1774). Die Säugethiere, 1:166.

COMMON NAME: Noctule.

TYPE LOCALITY: France.

DISTRIBUTION: Europe and S Scandinavia to Urals and Caucasus; Turkey to Israel and Oman; W Turkmenistan, W Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan to SW Siberia, Himalayas, south to Burma, Vietnam, and W Malaysia; possibly Algeria. A record from Mozambique is dubious (Koopman, 1993, 1994).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *altivolans* White, 1789; *lardarius* Müller, 1776; *magnus* Berkenhout, 1789; *major* Leach, 1818; *minima* Fatio, 1869; *palustris* Crespon, 1844; *princeps* Ognev and Worobyev, 1923; *proterus* Kuhl, 1818; *rufescens* Brehm, 1829; ***labiata*** Hodgson, 1835; ***lebanoticus*** Harrison, 1962; ***mecklenburzevi*** Kuziakin, 1934; *montanus* Kishida, 1934 (not Barrett-Hamilton, 1906). Not allocated to subspecies: *macuanus* Peters, 1852 (type locality = Mozambique, but this provenance is dubious; Koopman [1994]).

COMMENTS: Formerly included *furvus* and *velutinus*, but these appear to be distinct; see Yoshiyuki (1989), but also see Corbet (1978c) and Corbet and Hill (1992). Does not include *sinensis*, which was recognized as a senior synonym of *Vespertilio superans* by Horáček (1997). Reviewed in part by Harrison and Bates (1991), Bates and Harrison (1997), and Horáček et al. (2000).

Nyctalus plancyi Gerbe, 1880. Bull. Soc. Zool. France, 5:71.

COMMON NAME: Chinese Noctule.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Peking.

DISTRIBUTION: E China, Taiwan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: ***velutinus*** G. M. Allen, 1923.

COMMENTS: Included in *noctula* by Corbet (1978c) and Corbet and Hill (1992), but see Tate (1942a), Yoshiyuki (1989), Zhang (1990), and Lin et al. (2002). This name is sometimes misspelled *plancei*, but the correct spelling is *plancyi* after M. V. Collin Plancy.

Pipistrellus Kaup, 1829. Skizz. Entwickel.-Gesch. Nat. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, 1:98.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio Pipistrellus* Schreber, 1774.

SYNONYMS: *Alobus* Peters, 1867 (not Le Conte, 1856); *Attalepharca* Menu, 1987 (no type species designated, therefore not available); *Eptesicops* Roberts, 1926; *Euvesperugo* Acloque, 1899; *Nannugo* Kolenati, 1856; *Perimyotis* Menu, 1984; *Romicia* Gray, 1838; *Romicius* Blyth, 1840; *Vansonina* Roberts, 1946.

COMMENTS: For discussion of synonyms see Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951), Hill (1976), Menu (1984), and Kitchener et al. (1986). Hill and Harrison (1987) reviewed the genus and recognized seven subgenera (*Pipistrellus*, *Hypsugo*, *Falsistrellus*, *Perimyotis*, *Arielulus*,

Vespadelus, and *Neoromicia*), but most of these groups are now recognized as distinct genera. Does not include *Hypsugo*; see Horáček and Hanák (1985-1986), Tiunov (1986), Menu (1987), Ruedi and Arlettaz (1991), Volleth and Heller (1994), Volleth et al. (2001), and Mayer and von Helversen (2001a). Does not include *Glischropus*; see Corbet and Hill (1992), but also see Menu (1987). Does not include *Scotozous*; see Corbet and Hill (1992). Does not include *Vespadelus*; see Volleth and Tidemann (1991) and Volleth and Heller (1994). Does not include *Falsistrellus*; see Kitchener et al. (1986) and Volleth and Heller (1994). Does not include *Arielulus*; see Heller and Volleth (1984) and Volleth and Heller (1994), who transferred this subgenus to *Eptesicus*, and Csorba and Lee (1999), who subsequently argued that it should be recognized as a distinct genus. Does not include *Neoromicia*; see Volleth et al. (2001) and Kearney et al. (2002). Only *Pipistrellus* and *Perimyotis* are retained here as subgenera. American species reviewed by Hall and Dalquest (1950); Indomalayan species reviewed by Corbet and Hill (1992). Also see Peterson et al. (1995) and Barratt et al. (1995).

Pipistrellus abramus (Temminck, 1838). Mongr. Mamm., Tome 2:232.

COMMON NAME: Japanese Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Kyushu, Nagasaki.

DISTRIBUTION: S Ussuri region (Russia and China), Taiwan, S and C Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Burma, India.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (lapsus); IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *akokomuli* Temminck 1838; *irretitus* Cantor, 1842; *pomiloides*, Mell, 1922; *pumiloides* Tomes, 1857.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Often regarded as a subspecies of *javanicus*, but clearly separable; see Hill and Harrison (1987), Yoshiyuki (1989), Corbet and Hill (1992), and Tiunov (1997). Does not include *paterculus*; see Hill and Harrison (1987), Corbet and Hill (1992), Bates and Harrison (1997), Bates et al. (1997), and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b). Reviewed by Horáček et al. (2000) and Srinivasulu and Srinivasulu (2001).

Pipistrellus adamsi Kitchener, Caputi, and Jones, 1986. Rec. West. Aust. Mus., 12:463.

COMMON NAME: Adams's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Queensland, Cape York, 40 km E Archer River Crossing, 13°27'S, 143°18'E.

DISTRIBUTION: Queensland and Northern Territory (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (lapsus); IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Included in *tenuis* by Koopman (1993, 1994), but see Kitchener et al. (1986).

Pipistrellus aero Heller, 1912. Smithson. Misc. Coll., 60(12):3.

COMMON NAME: Mt. Gargues Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kenya, Mathews Range, Mt. Gargues.

DISTRIBUTION: NW Kenya, perhaps Ethiopia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. The Ethiopian specimens in the British Museum are clearly *kuhlii*; see Hayman and Hill (1971).

Pipistrellus angulatus Peters, 1880. Sitz. Ges. Naturf. Freunde, p. 122.

COMMON NAME: Angulate Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Duke of York Isl, between New Britain and New Ireland (New Hebrides, = Vanuatu).

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea; Bismarck Arch.; Bougainville Isl and Solomon Isls; adjacent small islands.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (lapsus); IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: **ponceleti** Troughton, 1936.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Included in *tenuis* by Koopman (1993, 1994), but see Kitchener et al. (1986). Also see Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Pipistrellus ceylonicus (Kelaart, 1852). Prodr. Faun. Zeylanica, p. 22.

COMMON NAME: Kelaart's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sri Lanka, Trincomalee.

DISTRIBUTION: Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Burma, Kwangsi and Hainan (China), Vietnam, Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: **borneanus** Hill, 1963; **indicus** Dobson, 1878; **chrysothrix** Wroughton, 1899; **raptor** Thomas, 1904; **shanorum** Thomas, 1915; **subcanus** Thomas, 1915; **tongfangensis** Wang, 1966.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Pipistrellus collinus Thomas, 1920. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 6:533.

COMMON NAME: Greater Papuan Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: British Papua (= Papua New Guinea), head of Mambare River, Bihagi, 8°04'S, 148°01'E.

DISTRIBUTION: Highlands of Papua New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (lapsus); IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Included in *angulatus* by Laurie and Hill (1954) and in *tenuis* by Koopman (1993, 1994), but see Kitchener et al. (1986). Also see Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Pipistrellus coromandra (Gray, 1838). Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:498.

COMMON NAME: Indian Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry.

DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India (including Nicobar Isls), Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, S China.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: **afghanus** Gaisler, 1970; **blythii** Wagner, 1855; **coromandelianus** Blyth, 1863; **coromandelicus** Blyth, 1851; **micropus** Peters, 1872; **nicobaricus** Fitzinger, 1861; **parvipes** Blyth, 1853.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Does not include *aladdin*; see Corbet (1978c). Does not include *portensis* and *tramatus*; see Corbet and Hill (1992). See comment under *pipistrellus*. Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Pipistrellus deserti Thomas, 1902. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1902, II:4.

COMMON NAME: Desert Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Libya, Fezzan, Murzuk.

DISTRIBUTION: Egypt, N Sudan, Libya, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Ghana.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *P. aegyptius*.

SYNONYMS: *aegyptius* J. Fischer, 1829 (nomen dubium).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Qumsiyeh (1985) proposed use of *aegyptius* for this species and many subsequent authors followed this usage, but see Kock (1999b), who showed *aegyptius* to be a nomen dubium. Reviewed by Horáček et al. (2000).

Pipistrellus endoi Imaizumi, 1959. Bull. Natl. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, 4:363.

COMMON NAME: Endo's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Honshu, Iwate Pref., Ninohe-Gun, Ashiro-cho, Horobe.

DISTRIBUTION: Honshu (Japan).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Very similar to *javanicus* and *abramus* but apparently distinct, see Yoshiyuki (1989) and Horáček et al. (2000).

Pipistrellus hesperidus (Temminck, 1840). Monograph. Mammal... Musées de l'Europe, 2:211.

COMMON NAME: Dusky Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Not definitely identifiable, although known to be from the Red Sea coast of Africa; probably Ethiopia, probably Shewa Province [= Shoa] (see discussion in Kock, 2001b).

DISTRIBUTION: Cape Verde Isls, Canary Isls, Liberia, Chad, Bioko (Equatorial Guinea), Nigeria, Cameroon, Dem. Rep. Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa, Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *fuscatus* Thomas, 1901; *subtilis* Sundevall, 1846; *broomi* Roberts, 1948. Not allocated to subspecies: *platycephalus* Temminck, 1832 (nomen dubium).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Distinct from *kuhlii*, see Kock (2001b). Lectotype designated by Kock (2001b). Chromosomal differences between populations in South Africa/Madagascar and those in N Africa strongly suggest that the southern populations (for which *subtilis* is apparently the oldest name) represent a distinct species (Volleth et al., 2001). Similarly, differences in ectoparasites suggest that North African and Afrotropical forms may represent different species (Kock, 2001b). It thus seems clear that more than one species is present in this complex. However, allocation of many populations is uncertain, taxonomic limits have not yet been adequately described, and holotypes of several important forms (e.g., *subtilis*) have not been reexamined (Kock et al., 2001b; Volleth et al., 2001). I therefore treat this complex as a single taxon, recognizing the following subspecies (which may be shown to be distinct species): *hesperidus* (Northeastern Africa), *fuscatus* (Afrotropical regions excluding Southern Africa and Madagascar), and *subtilis* (Southern Africa and Madagascar).

Pipistrellus hesperus H. Allen, 1864. Smithson. Misc. Coll., 7:43.

COMMON NAME: Western Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, California, Imperial Co., Old Fort Yuma.

DISTRIBUTION: Washington to SW Oklahoma (USA), and Baja California, south to Hidalgo and Guerrero (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *apus* Elliot, 1904; *australis* Miller, 1897; *merriami* Dobson, 1866; ***maximus*** Hatfield, 1936; *oklahomae* Glass and Morse, 1959; *potosinus* Dalquest, 1951; *santarosae* Hatfield, 1936.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. See Hall (1981). Placed in *Hypsugo* by Koopman (1993), but here retained in *Pipistrellus* pending further study.

Pipistrellus inexpectatus Aellen, 1959. Arch. Sci. Phys. Nat. Geneve, 12:226.

COMMON NAME: Aellen's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, Upper Benoue Valley, Ngaouyanga.

DISTRIBUTION: Sierra Leone, Ghana, Benin, Cameroon, and Uganda. Specimens from Kenya and Dem. Rep. Congo previously referred to this species are now thought to represent *eisentrauti*; see Koopman et al. (1995). A possible record from Sudan cannot be confirmed as the specimen is too immature to identify (M. Happold, pers. comm.)

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Often misspelled *inexpectatus*.

Pipistrellus javanicus (Gray, 1838). Mag. Zool. Bot., 2:498.

COMMON NAME: Javan Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java.

DISTRIBUTION: E Afganistan, N Pakistan, N, C India, SE Tibet (China), Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, through SE Asia to Lesser Sunda Isls and the Philippines; perhaps Australia. Reports of this species from Cambodia cannot be confirmed (Kock, 2000).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *P. javanicus*; Data Deficient as *P. peguensis*.

SYNONYMS: *bancanus* Sody, 1937; *tralatitius* Horsfield, 1824 (indeterminable; see comments); *tralatitius* Thomas, 1928; ***babu*** Thomas, 1915; ***camortae*** Miller, 1902; ***meyeni*** Waterhouse, 1845; ***peguensis*** Sinha, 1969.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Includes *meyeni* and *irretitus*; see Laurie and Hill (1954), Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951), Hill (1967), and Koopman (1973). Includes *camortae*; see Soota Chaturverdi (1980) and Corbet and Hill (1992), but also see Das (1990). Includes *babu* and *peguensis*; see Corbet and Hill (1992), Kock (1996), and Bates and Harrison (1997), but also see Das (1990) and Sinha (1999). Does not include *paterculus* and *abramus*; see Hill and Harrison (1987), Corbet and Hill (1992), Bates et al. (1997), and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b). For many years this species was known as *tralatitius* Horsfield, but Laurie and Hill (1954) regarded this name as indeterminable.

Pipistrellus kuhlii (Kuhl, 1817). Die Deutschen Fledermäuse, Hanau, p. 14.

COMMON NAME: Kuhl's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Italy, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Trieste.

DISTRIBUTION: C Europe, Near East through the Caucasus to Kazakhstan and Pakistan; SW Asia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *albicans* Monticelli, 1886; *albolimbatus* Küster, 1835; *alcythoe* Bonaparte, 1837; *marginatus* Cretzschmar, 1830; *marginatus* Bonaparte, 1841 (not Cretzschmar, 1830); *minuta* Loche, 1867; *pallidus* Heim de Balsac, 1936; *pullatus* Monticelli, 1886; *saharae* Heim de Balsac, 1936 (nomen nudum); *ursula* Wagner, 1840; *ikhwanius* Cheesman and Hinton, 1924; *latastei* Laurent, 1937; ***lepidus*** Blyth, 1845; *canus* Blyth, 1863; *leucotis* Dobson, 1872; *lobatus* Jerdon, 1867; *vispistrellus* Bonaparte, 1837. Not allocated to subspecies: *calcarata* Gray, 1838 (nomen dubium; locality unknown).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Does not include African populations (here referred to *hesperidus*), see Kock (2001b). Canary Isls populations referred to *kuhlii* by Pestano et al. (2003) probably also represent *hesperidus* and also listed under that taxon. Reviewed in part by Harrison and Bates (1991) and Bates and Harrison (1997). For discussion of correct spelling (*kuhlii*) and authorship (Kuhl not Natterer), see Bogdanowicz and Kock (1998).

Pipistrellus maderensis (Dobson, 1878). Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., p. 231.

COMMON NAME: Madeiran Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madeira Isls, Madeira Isl (Portugal).

DISTRIBUTION: Madeira Isl (Portugal); Canary Isls (Spain).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Phylogeography investigated by Pestano et al. (2003).

Pipistrellus minahassae (Meyer, 1899). Abh. Zool. Anthropol.- Ethnology. Mus. Dresden, 7(7):14.

COMMON NAME: Minahassa Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sulawesi, Minahassa, Tomohon.

DISTRIBUTION: N Sulawesi.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Reviewed by Tate (1942a).

Pipistrellus nanulus Thomas, 1904. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 14:198.

COMMON NAME: Tiny Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, Efulen.

DISTRIBUTION: Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire to Kenya; Bioko (Equatorial Guinea).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*.

Pipistrellus nathusii (Keyserling and Blasius, 1839). Arch. Naturgesch., 5(1):320.

COMMON NAME: Nathusius's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Germany, Berlin.

DISTRIBUTION: W Europe to Urals and Caucasus, and W Asia Minor; S England.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *unicolor* Fatio, 1905.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*.

Pipistrellus papuanus Peters and Doria, 1881. Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, 16:696.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Papuan Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, West Papua, Salawati Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Seram, Aru Isls, Baik-Supiori, New Guinea, New Ireland (Bismarck Arch.), adjacent small islands.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *orientalis* Meyer, 1899.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Included in *tenuis* by many authors, but see Kitchener et al. (1986); also see Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Pipistrellus paterculus Thomas, 1915. J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 24:32.

COMMON NAME: Mount Popa Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burma, Mt. Popa.

DISTRIBUTION: N India, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, SW China.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *yunnanensis* Wang, 1982.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Included in *abramus* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951), but see Hill and Harrison (1987), Corbet and Hill (1992), Bates and Harrison (1997), and Bates et al. (1997), and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b). Also see Lunde et al. (2003).

Pipistrellus permixtus Aellen, 1957. Rev. Suisse Zool., 64:200.

COMMON NAME: Dar-es-Salaam Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tanzania, Dar-es-Salaam.

DISTRIBUTION: NE Tanzania.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*.

Pipistrellus pipistrellus (Schreber, 1774). Die Säugethiere, 1:167.

COMMON NAME: Common Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: France.

DISTRIBUTION: British Isles, S Denmark, and W Europe to the Volga and Caucasus; Morocco; Greece, Turkey, Israel and Lebanon to Afghanistan, Kashmir, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Burma, Sinkiang (China). Perhaps Korea, Japan and Taiwan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *brachyotos* Baillon, 1834; *flavescens* Koch, 1865; *genei* Bonaparte, 1845; *griseus* Gray, 1842; *limbatus* Koch, 1863; *macropterus* Jettles, 1862; *melanopterus* Schinz, 1840; *minutissimus* Schinz, 1840; *murinus* Gray, 1838; *nigra* de Selys Longchamps, 1839 (nomen nudum); *nigricans* Bonaparte, 1845; *pipistrelle* Müller, 1776; *pusillus* Schinz, 1840; *rufescens* de Selys Longchamps, 1839 (nomen nudum, not *rufescens* Brehm, 1829); *stenotus* Schinz, 1840 (not Noack, 1899, or LeConte, 1857); *typus* Bonaparte, 1845; *aladdin* Thomas, 1905; *almatensis* Severtzov, 1873 (nomen nudum); *bactrianus* Satunin, 1905; *fulvus* Korelov, 1947; *kuzyakini* Korelov, 1947; *oxianus* Bogdanov, 1882 (nomen nudum). Not allocated to subspecies: *lacteus* Temminck, 1840 (locality unknown).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. A cryptic species previously confused with *pipistrellus* was recently identified based on echolocation call frequency and DNA sequence divergence; this taxon has been given the name *pygmaeus* Leach, 1825, see Jones and van Parijs (1993), Barratt

et al. (1995, 1997), Jones and Barratt (1999), Häussler et al. (2000), Russo and Jones (2000), and Sendor et al. (2002). The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (2003) placed both *pipistrellus* and *pygmaeus* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, and designated neotypes for both species to prevent future confusion of these taxa. Includes *aladdin*; see Corbet (1978c) and Bates and Harrison (1997). Does not include *mediterraneus*, which is a synonym of *pygmaeus*; see Jones and Barratt (1999) and Häussler et al. (2000). Some of the synonyms listed above may actually represent *pygmaeus*; they are retained here pending reexamination. See Jones (1997) and Mayer and Helversen (2001b) for geographic range in Europe and Harrison and Bates (1991) for the Middle East.

Pipistrellus pygmaeus (Leach, 1825). Zool. J. 1:559.

COMMON NAME: Soprano Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: England, Devonshire, Dartmoor.

DISTRIBUTION: British Isles, S Scandinavia south to Spain, Portugal, Corsica, Sardinina, Italy, Slovenia, and Greece; east to Ukraine and W Russia (perhaps much further east); N Algeria, Tunisia, Libya (Cyrenaica only).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *mediterraneus* Cabrera, 1904.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Previously confused with *pipistrellus*, but clearly distinct; see Jones and van Parijs (1993), Barratt et al. (1995, 1997), Jones and Barratt (1999), Häussler et al. (2000), Russo and Jones (2000), Ziegler et al. (2001), and Sendor et al. (2002). Conspecific with *mediterraneus*, see Jones and Barratt (1999) and Häussler et al. (2000). von Helversen et al. (2000) supported use of the name *mediterraneus* rather than *pygmaeus* for this species, but this was rejected by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (2003), which recently placed both *pipistrellus* and *pygmaeus* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology and designated neotypes for both species to prevent future confusion of these taxa. Some of the synonyms listed under *pipistrellus* may actually represent *pygmaeus*; they are retained under the former pending reexamination. See Jones (1997) and Mayer and Helversen (2001b) for geographic range in Europe. The eastern limits of the range of this species are presently unknown, as some Asian and Middle Eastern populations presently attributed to *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* may actually represent *pygmaeus*.

Pipistrellus rueppellii (J. Fischer, 1829). Synopsis Mamm., p. 109.

COMMON NAME: Rüppell's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sudan, Northern Province, Dongola.

DISTRIBUTION: Mauritania, Senegal, Algeria, Israel, Egypt, and Iraq, south to Botswana and Transvaal (South Africa); Zanzibar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *hypoleucus* Fitzinger, 1866; *temminckii* Cretzschmar, 1826 (not Horsfield, 1824); *coxi* Thomas, 1919; *fuscipes* Thomas, 1913; *pulcher* Dobson, 1875; *senegalensis* Dorst, 1960; *vernayi* Roberts, 1932; *leucomelas* Monard, 1933.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Reviewed in part by Harrison and Bates (1991). See Taylor (2000) for distribution map. Different authors have misspelled this name in a variety of ways,

dropping the first "e", second "p", second "1", or second "i". The original, correct spelling is "reuppellii".

Pipistrellus rusticus (Tomes, 1861). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1861:35.

COMMON NAME: Rusty Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Namibia, Damaraland, Olifants Vlei.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal, Gambia, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Central African Republic, and Ethiopia, south to Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, South Africa. A specimen from Liberia has been tentatively reidentified as *kuhlii* (see Koopman et al., 1995).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: **marrensis** Thomas and Hinton, 1923.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Includes *marrensis*; see Koopman (1975). Geographic range reviewed by Kock et al. (2002).

Pipistrellus stenopterus (Dobson, 1875). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1875:470.

COMMON NAME: Narrow-winged Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Borneo, Sarawak.

DISTRIBUTION: W Malaysia, Sumatra, Riau Arch., N Borneo, Mindanao (Philippines).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Transferred from *Nyctalus* to *Pipistrellus* by Medway (1977) following Tate (1942a). Koopman (1989a, 1993) suggested that this species might best be returned to *Nyctalus*, but see Hill and Harrison (1987) and Corbet and Hill (1992), who instead placed it in *Hypsugo*. Volleth and Heller (1994) presented strong karyotypic evidence that *stenopterus* is a true *Pipistrellus* closely related to *javanicus* and *mimus* (the latter here considered a junior synonym of *tenuis*).

Pipistrellus sturdeeii Thomas, 1915. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 15:230.

COMMON NAME: Sturdee's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Bonin Isls, Hillsboro (= Hahajima) Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Bonin Isls (Japan).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Extinct.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Reviewed by Yoshiyuki (1989).

Pipistrellus subflavus (F. Cuvier, 1832). Nouv. Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1:17.

COMMON NAME: Eastern Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, Georgia.

DISTRIBUTION: Nova Scotia, S Quebec (Canada), and Minnesota (USA), south to Florida (USA) and Honduras.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *erythroductylus* Temminck, 1835-1841; *monticola* Audubon and Bachman, 1841; *obscurus* Miller, 1897; **clarus** Baker, 1954; **floridanus** Davis, 1957; **veraecrucis** Ward, 1891.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Perimyotis*. Transferred by Menu (1984) to its own genus (*Perimyotis*), but see Hill and Harrison (1987). See Fujita and Kunz (1984).

Pipistrellus tenuis (Temminck, 1840). Monogr. Mamm., 2:229.

COMMON NAME: Least Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sumatra.

DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan to the Moluccas; S China, Laos, Vietnam; Cocos Keeling Isl and Christmas Isl (Indian Ocean).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *mimus* Wroughton, 1899; *glaucillus* Wroughton, 1912; *principulus* Thomas, 1915; *murrayi* Andrews, 1900; *nitidus* Tomes, 1859; *ponceleti* Troughton, 1936; *portensis* Allen, 1906; *tramatus* Thomas, 1928; *sewelanus* Oei, 1960; *subulidens* Miller, 1901.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Does not include *adamsi*, *angulatus*, *collinus*, *orientalis*, *papuanus*, *wattsi*, or *westralis*; see Kitchener et al. (1986), but also see Koopman (1984c, 1994) and Corbet and Hill (1992). See also Koopman (1973) and McKean and Price (1978) for discussion of synonyms. Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b). This complex may include more than one species.

Pipistrellus wattsi Kitchener, Caputi, and Jones, 1986. Rec. West. Aust. Mus., 12:472.

COMMON NAME: Watts's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Tepala, 8°05'S, 146°12'E.

DISTRIBUTION: SE Papua New Guinea and Sanari Isl.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Included in *tenuis* by Koopman (1993, 1994), but see Kitchener et al. (1986). Also see Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Pipistrellus westralis Koopman, 1984. Amer. Mus. Novit., 2778:13.

COMMON NAME: Koopman's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Western Australia, Cape Bossut, 18°40'S, 121°30'E.

DISTRIBUTION: N Australia from Kimberly to E Gulf of Carpentaria.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Pipistrellus*. Included in *tenuis* by Koopman (1984c, 1993, 1994), but see Kitchener et al. (1986).

Scotozous Dobson, 1875. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1875:372.

TYPE SPECIES: *Scotozous dormeri* Dobson, 1875.

COMMENTS: Included in *Pipistrellus* by some authors (e.g., Bates and Harrison, 1997; Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951; Koopman, 1993, 1994; Sinha, 1999), but see Corbet and Hill (1992). Considered congeneric with *Scotoecus* by Menu (1987), but see Hill and Harrison (1987) and Corbet and Hill (1992). Phylogenetic relationships were discussed by Volleth and Heller (1994).

Scotozous dormeri Dobson, 1875. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1875:373.

COMMON NAME: Dormer's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Mysore, Bellary Hills.

DISTRIBUTION: India, Pakistan. A record from Taiwan is erroneous (Koopman, 1994).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Pipistrellus dormeri*.

SYNONYMS: *caurinus* Thomas, 1915.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Tribe Plecotini Gray, 1866. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, 17:90.

COMMENTS: Apparently includes *Otonycteris*; see Qumsiyeh and Bickham (1993) and Bogdanowicz et al. (1998), although also see Pine et al. (1971) and Hooper and Van Den Bussche (2001). For phylogenies also see Tumlison and Douglas (1992) and Frost and Timm (1992). See Frost and Timm (1992) for generic diagnoses, but note that they included *Idionycteris* in *Euderma*.

Barbastella Gray, 1821. London Med. Repos., 15:300.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio barbastellus* Schreber, 1774.

SYNONYMS: *Synotus* Keyserling and Blasius, 1839.

COMMENTS: Corbet (1978c) provided a key separating the two species.

Barbastella barbastellus (Schreber, 1774). Die Säugethiere, 1:168.

COMMON NAME: Western Barbastelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: France, Burgundy.

DISTRIBUTION: England and W Europe to Caucasus; Bulgaria; Turkey; Crimea (Ukraine); Morocco; larger Mediterranean islands; Canary Isls; perhaps Senegal.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *barbastelle* Müller, 1776; *communis* Gray, 1838; *daubentonii* Bell, 1836; ***guanchae*** Trujillo, Ibáñez, and Juste, 2002.

COMMENTS: Apparently does not include *leucomelas*, but see Qumsiyeh (1985) and Benda and Horáček (1998), who suggested that they might be conspecific (see discussion under *leucomelas*). Reviewed by Trujillo et al. (2002). Juste et al. (2003) discussed phylogeography of this species.

Barbastella leucomelas (Cretzschmar, 1826). In Ruppell, Atlas Reise Nordl. Afr., Zool. Säugeth., p. 73.

COMMON NAME: Eastern Barbastelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Egypt, Sinai.

DISTRIBUTION: Caucasus to The Pamirs, N Iran, Afghanistan, India, Nepal, and W China; Honshu, Hokkaido (Japan); Sinai (Egypt); Eritrea; perhaps Indo-China.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: ***darjelingensis*** Hodgson, 1855 (in Horsfield, 1855); *blanfordi* Bianchi, 1917; *caspica* Satunin, 1908; *dargelinensis* Dobson, 1875; *walteri* Bianchi, 1916.

COMMENTS: Reviewed in part by De Blase (1980), Qumsiyeh (1985), Yoshiyuki (1989), Harrison and Bates (1991), and Bates and Harrison (1997). Horáček et al. (2000) suggested that the western subspecies *leucomelas* may be conspecific with *barbastellus*, but retained these as separate species pending further study. If *leucomelas* is conspecific with *barbastellus*, the oldest name for the Eastern Barbastelle (widely regarded as a distinct species) would be *darjelingensis*. Japanese populations may also be distinct at the subspecies or species level (Horáček et al., 2000).

Corynorhinus H. Allen, 1865. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 17:173.

TYPE SPECIES: *Plecotus macrotis* Le Conte, 1831 (= *Plecotus rafinesquii* Lesson, 1827).

COMMENTS: Included in *Plecotus* by many authors, but see Tumlinson and Douglas (1992), Frost and Timm (1992), Bogdanowicz et al. (1998), and Hooper and Van Den Bussche (2001).

Corynorhinus mexicanus G. M. Allen, 1916. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 60:347.

COMMON NAME: Mexican Big-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Chihuahua, Pacheco.

DISTRIBUTION: Sonora and Coahuila to Michoacan Yucatán (Mexico); Cozumel Isl (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Plecotus mexicanus*.

COMMENTS: Listed as a subspecies of *townsendii* by Hall and Kelson (1959), but see Handley (1959b) and Hall (1981). See Tumlinson (1992).

Corynorhinus rafinesquii (Lesson, 1827). Manuel de Mammalogie, p. 96.

COMMON NAME: Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, Illinois, Wabash Co., Mt. Carmel.

DISTRIBUTION: SE USA from Virginia to Missouri, south to E Texas and Florida.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c) as *Plecotus rafinesquii*.

SYNONYMS: *megalotis* Rafinesque, 1818 (not Bechstein, 1800); *macrotis* Le Conte, 1831; *leconteii* Cooper, 1837.

COMMENTS: See C. Jones (1977).

Corynorhinus townsendii (Cooper, 1837). Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., 4:73.

COMMON NAME: Townsend's Big-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, Washington, Clark Co., Fort Vancouver.

DISTRIBUTION: S British Columbia (Canada) through W USA to Oaxaca (Mexico), east to Virginia.

STATUS: U.S. ESA – Endangered as *Plecotus ingens* and *Plecotus virginianus*. IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c) as *Plecotus townsendii*.

SYNONYMS: *australis* Handley, 1955; *ingens* Handley, 1955; *pallescens* Miller, 1897; *intermedius* H. W. Grinnell, 1914; *virginianus* Handley, 1955.

COMMENTS: See Kunz and Martin (1982).

Euderma H. Allen, 1892. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 43:467.

TYPE SPECIES: *Histiotus maculatus* J. A. Allen, 1891.

COMMENTS: Revised by Handley (1959b). Does not include *Idionycteris*; see comments under that genus.

Euderma maculatum (J. A. Allen, 1891). Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 3:195.

COMMON NAME: Spotted Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, California, Los Angeles Co., Santa Clara Valley, Castac Creek mouth.

DISTRIBUTION: SW Canada and Montana (USA) to Queretaro (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: See Watkins (1977).

Idionycteris Anthony, 1923. Am. Mus. Novit., 54:1.

TYPE SPECIES: *Idionycteris mexicanus* Anthony, 1923 (= *Corynorhinus phyllotis* G. M. Allen, 1916).

COMMENTS: *Idionycteris* is considered a separate genus following Williams et al. (1970), Tumlinson and Douglas (1992), Bogdanowicz et al. (1998), and Hooper and Van Den Bussche, but also see Handley (1959b), who retained it in *Plecotus*, and Frost and Timm (1992), who placed it in *Euderma*.

Idionycteris phyllotis (G. M. Allen, 1916). Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 60:352.

COMMON NAME: Allen's Big-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, San Luis Potosi, probably near city of San Luis Potosi (see Hall, 1981).

DISTRIBUTION: Distrito Federal and Michoacan (Mexico) to S Utah and S Nevada (USA).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *mexicanus* Anthony, 1923.

COMMENTS: See Czaplewski (1983).

Otonycteris Peters, 1859. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1859:223.

TYPE SPECIES: *Otonycteris hemprichii* Peters, 1859.

COMMENTS: Often placed in Nycticeini (e.g., Koopman, 1994; McKenna and Bell, 1997), but recent phylogenetic analyses have grouped this taxon with plecotines (Bogdanowicz et al., 1998; Qumsiyeh and Bickham, 1993), although also see Pine et al. (1971) and Hooper and Van Den Bussche (2001), who suggested a close relationship between *Otonycteris* and *Antrozous*.

Otonycteris hemprichii Peters, 1859. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1859:223.

COMMON NAME: Hemprich's Desert Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Restricted by Kock (1969a) to the Nile Valley between north of Aswan, Egypt and Chondek, Sudan.

DISTRIBUTION: The desert zone from Morocco and Niger through Tunisia, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, and Iraq to Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, and Kashmir.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *brevimanus* Severtzov, 1873 (not Jenyns, 1829); *cinerea* Satunin, 1909; *jin* Cheesman and Hinton, 1924; *leucophaeus* Severtzov, 1873; *petersi* Anderson and de Winton, 1902; *saharae* Laurent, 1936; *ustus* Fitzinger and Heuglin, 1866 (nomen nudum).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Harrison and Bates (1991), Horáček (1991), and Bates and Harrison (1997). Several subspecies are sometimes recognized (e.g., Harrison and Bates, 1991; Koopman, 1994), but Horáček (1991) and Horáček et al. (2000) have argued that geographic variation in size and coloration is clinal and therefore does not support recognition of local populations as subspecies.

Plecotus E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1818. Descrip. de L'Egypte, 2:112.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio auritus* Linnaeus, 1758.

SYNONYMS: *Macrotus* Leach, 1816 (nomen nudum; not Gray, 1842)

COMMENTS: Does not include *Idionycteris* or *Corynorhinus*; see Williams et al. (1970), Tumlinson and Douglas (1992), Frost and Timm (1993), Bogdanowicz et al. (1998), and Hooper and Van Den

Bussche (2001). See C. Jones (1977) for a key to species of *Plecotus* and *Corynorhinus*, but note that new species have been described since that publication.

Plecotus alpinus Kiefer and Veith, 2002. *Myotis*, 39:8. [dated 2001; issued April, 2002].

COMMON NAME: Alpine Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: France, Haute-Alpes, Ristolas, 44°46'N, 06°57'E, 1600 m.

DISTRIBUTION: France, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Austria, Croatia, Greece.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (new species).

SYNONYMS: *microdontus* Spitzenberger, 2002 (in Spitzenberger et al., 2002).

COMMENTS: Morphologically similar to *auritus* and *austriacus* and probably confused with these taxa in some previous studies. See Kock (2002) for discussion of priority of the name *alpinus* over *microdontus* for this species. For comparisons with other European *Plecotus* species, see Mucedda et al. (2002) and Spitzenberger et al. (2002). Also see Kiefer et al. (2002). Garin et al. (2003) suggested that *macrobullaris* may be a senior synonym of *alpinus* (rather than a subspecies of *austriacus*), but the supporting data have not yet been published.

Plecotus auritus (Linnaeus, 1758). *Syst. Nat.*, 10th ed., 1:32.

COMMON NAME: Brown Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sweden.

DISTRIBUTION: Norway, Ireland, and Spain to Sakhalin Isl (Russia), Korea, Japan, N China, Nepal, India.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *bonapartii* Gray, 1838 (nomen nudum); *brevimanus* Jenyns, 1829; *communis* Lesson, 1827; *cornutus* Faber, 1826; *europaeus* Leach, 1816 (nomen nudum); *megalotos* Schinz, 1840; *montanus* Koch, 1865; *otus* Boie, 1825; *peronii* I. Geoffroy, 1832; *typus* Koch, 1865; *velatus* I. Geoffroy, 1832; *vulgaris* Desmarest, 1829; *begognae* de Paz, 1994; *homochrous* Hodgson, 1847; *puck* Barrett-Hamilton, 1907; *sacrimontis* G. M. Allen, 1908; *ognevi* Kishida, 1927; *uenoi* Imaizumi and Yoshiyuki, 1969.

COMMENTS: Reviewed in part by Yoshiyuki (1989, 1991b), de Paz (1994), Bates and Harrison (1997), Sinha (1999), and Spitzenberger et al. (2001); also see Kiefer and Veith (2001), Kiefer et al. (2002), and Mucedda et al. (2002). Subspecies allocation of populations from northern China, eastern Siberia, and Sakhalin is uncertain. This complex may include more than one species; *homochorous* may represent a distinct species (Horáček et al., 2000), and it is possible that other forms may also be distinct (see Mucedda et al., 2002).

Plecotus austriacus (J. Fischer, 1829). *Synopsis Mamm.*, p. 117.

COMMON NAME: Gray Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Austria, Vienna.

DISTRIBUTION: England and Spain to Mongolia and W China; N Africa from Morocco to Egypt and Sudan; Canary Isls (Spain) and Cape Verde Isls. A report of this species from Senegal is in error, see Grubb and Ansell (1996).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *brevipes* Koch, 1865; *hispanicus* Bauer, 1957; *kirschbaumii* Koch, 1860; *ariel* Thomas, 1911; *kozlovi* Brobrinski, 1926; *christii* Gray, 1838; *aegyptius* Fischer, 1829:117 (not Fischer,

1829:105); *meridionalis* Martino, 1940; *macrobullaris* Kuzyakin, 1965; *turkmenicus* Strelkov, 1988 (replacement for *turkmenicus* Strelkov, 1983 (nomen nudum)); *wardi* Thomas, 1911; *mordax* Thomas, 1926.

COMMENTS: Included in *auritus* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951), but see Corbet (1978c). Does not include *teneriffae*; see Ibáñez and Fernández (1985), though also see Corbet (1978c). Does not include *kolombatovici*, see Mayer and von Helversen (2001a), Kiefer and Veith (2001), Spitzenberger et al. (2001), Kiefer et al. (2002), and Mucedda et al. (2002). Reviewed in part by Yoshiyuki (1991b), Kock (1996), Harrison and Bates (1991), Bates and Harrison (1997), Horáček et al. (2000), and Mucedda et al. (2002). See Horáček et al. (2000) for a summary of presumed subspecies limits, but note that subspecific allocation of many populations is uncertain. *P. wardi* is included here following Koopman (1993, 1994), Horáček et al. (2000) and other authors, but Sinha (1999) treated this taxon as a subspecies of *auritus* rather than *austriacus*. Garin et al. (2003) suggested that *macrobullaris* may be a senior synonym of *alpinus* (rather than a subspecies of *austriacus*), but the supporting data have not yet been published.

Plecotus balensis Kruskop and Lavrenchenko, 2000. *Myotis* 38:6.

COMMON NAME: Bale Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ethiopia, southern Ethiopia, Bale Mountains National Park, Harena Forest, 6°45'N, 39°44'E, 2,760 m.

DISTRIBUTION: S Ethiopia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (new species); not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

Plecotus kolombatovici Dulic, 1980. Proc. 5th Internat. Bat Res. Conf., (D. E. Wilson and A. L. Gardner, eds.), Texas Tech Press., pg. 159.

COMMON NAME: Kolombatovic's Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Croatia, Dalmatia, Korcula Isl., 2.5 km NW Zrnovo, 276 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Croatia and nearby islands in the Adriatic Sea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Originally described as a subspecies of *austriacus*, but clearly distinct; see Mayer and von Helversen (2001a), Kiefer and Veith (2001), Spitzenberger et al. (2001), Kiefer et al. (2002), and Mucedda et al. (2002).

Plecotus sardus Mucedda, Kiefer, Pidinchedda, and Veith, 2002. *Acta Chiropterol.*, 4:123.

COMMON NAME: Sardinian Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Italy, Sardinia, Nuoro Province, Oliena District, Lanaitto's Valley, in a cave, 40°15'29"N, 09°29'13"E, 150 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Sardinia (Italy).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (new species).

COMMENTS: Closely related to *auritus* and *alpinus*, but clearly distinct.

Plecotus taivanus Yoshiyuki, 1991. *Bull. Natl. Sci. Mus. Tokyo*, ser. A(Zool.), 17:189.

COMMON NAME: Taiwan Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Taiwan, Taichung Hsien, Hoping Hsiang, Mt. Anma Shan, 2,250 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Taiwan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: Most similar to *homochrous* and *puck*, here included in *auritus*.

Plecotus teneriffae Barrett-Hamilton, 1907. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 20:520.

COMMON NAME: Canary Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Spain, Canary Isls, Teneriffe Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Canary Isls (Spain).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

COMMENTS: Synonymized with *austriacus* by Corbet (1978c), but see Ibáñez and Fernández (1985).

Tribe Vespertilionini Gray, 1821. London Med. Repos., 15:299.

COMMENTS: Does not include *Arielulus*, *Eptesicus*, *Hesperoptenus*, *Glischropus*, *Nyctalus*, *Pipistrellus*, and *Scotozous*; see Volleth (1992), Volleth and Heller (1994), and Volleth et al. (2001). Includes *Hypsugo*, *Falsistrellus*, *Tylonycteris*, and *Vespadelus*; see Volleth and Tidemann (1991) and Volleth and Heller (1994). Includes *Neoromicia*; see Volleth et al. (2001). May include *Nyctophilus* (Volleth and Tideman, 1991), here placed in a separate tribe Nyctophilini along with *Pharotis*.

Chalinolobus Peters, 1866. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1866:679 [1867].

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio tuberculatus* Forster, 1844 (by International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature ruling, Opinion 1994 [2002]).

COMMENTS: Does not include *Glauconycteris*; see Hill and Harrison (1987) and Volleth and Heller (1994). Tate (1942a) reviewed all named forms, and Chruszez and Barclay (2002) provided a key to the genus.

Chalinolobus dwyeri Ryan, 1966. J. Mammal., 47:89.

COMMON NAME: Large-eared Pied Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, New South Wales, 14 mi. (23 km) S Inverell, Copeton.

DISTRIBUTION: New South Wales and adjacent part of Queensland (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

Chalinolobus gouldii (Gray, 1841). Appendix C in J. Two Exped. Aust., 2:401, 405.

COMMON NAME: Gould's Wattled Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Tasmania, Launceston.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia but not Cape York Peninsula N of Cardwell; Tasmania, Norfolk Isl (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *venatoris* Thomas, 1908.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Tidemann (1986) and Chruszez and Barclay (2002), although note that they included *neocaledonicus* in this species. Does not include *neocaledonicus*, see Flannery (1995b) and discussion under that species. The population from Norfolk Isl (as yet unnamed) may also represent a distinct species, see Flannery (1995b).

Chalinolobus morio (Gray, 1841). Appendix C in J. Two Exped. Aust., 2:400, 405.

COMMON NAME: Chocolate Wattled Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Tasmania.

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Australia, Tasmania.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *australis* Gray, 1841; *microdon* Tomes, 1860; *signifer* Dobson, 1876.

Chalinolobus neocaledonicus Revilliod, 1914. In Sarasin and Roux, Nova Caledonia, A. Zool., p. 355.

COMMON NAME: New Caledonia Wattled Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Caledonia, Canala.

DISTRIBUTION: New Caledonia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Often treated as a subspecies of *gouldii* (e.g., Koopman, 1971, 1994; Tidemann, 1986), but evidence for synonymy is weak; I follow Flannery (1995b) in provisionally recognizing *neocaledonicus* as distinct pending further study.

Chalinolobus nigrogriseus (Gould, 1852). Mamm. Aust., pt. 4, vol. 3, pl. 43.

COMMON NAME: Hoary Wattled Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Queensland, vic. of Moreton Bay.

DISTRIBUTION: N and E Australia; SE New Guinea and adjacent small islands.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *rogersi* Thomas, 1909.

COMMENTS: Includes *rogersi*; see Van Deusen and Koopman (1971), who revised the species. Also see Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Chalinolobus picatus (Gould, 1852). Mamm. Aust., pt. 4, vol. 3, pl. 43.

COMMON NAME: Little Pied Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, New South Wales, Capt. Sturt's Depot.

DISTRIBUTION: NW New South Wales, C and S Queensland, and South Australia (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Van Deusen and Koopman (1971).

Chalinolobus tuberculatus (Forster, 1844). Descrip. Animal. Itinere Maris Aust. Terras, 1772-74:62.

COMMON NAME: Long-tailed Wattled Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Zealand.

DISTRIBUTION: New Zealand and adjacent small islands.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2bc).

COMMENTS: See O'Donnell (2001). Placed on the Official List Specific Names in Zoology; International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (Opinion 1994 [2002]).

Eudiscopus Conisbee, 1953. Last names proposed genera subgenera Recent Mamm., p. 30.

TYPE SPECIES: *Discopus denticulus* Osgood, 1932.

SYNONYMS: *Discopus* Osgood, 1932 (not *Discopus* Thompson, 1864, a coleopteran).

Eudiscopus denticulus (Osgood, 1932). Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 18:236.

COMMON NAME: Disk-footed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Laos, Phong Saly, 4,000 ft. (1,219 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, C Burma.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: See Koopman (1972) and Kock and Kovac (2000).

Falsistrellus Troughton, 1943. Furred animals of Australia, 1st ed., Sydney: Angus and Robertson, p. 349.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio tasmaniensis* Gould, 1858.

COMMENTS: Included in *Pipistrellus* by many authors (e.g., Corbet and Hill, 1992; Hill and Harrison, 1987; Koopman, 1993, 1994), but see Kitchener et al. (1986) and Volleth and Heller (1994). See Kitchener et al. (1986) for diagnosis.

Falsistrellus affinis (Dobson, 1871). Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, p. 213.

COMMON NAME: Chocolate Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burma, Bhamo.

DISTRIBUTION: NE Burma, Yunnan (China), India, Nepal, Sri Lanka.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Pipistrellus affinus*.

COMMENTS: May include *petersi*; see Francis and Hill (1986) and Corbet and Hill (1992). May be conspecific with *mordax*; see Corbet and Hill (1992). Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Falsistrellus mackenziei Kitchener, Caputi, and Jones, 1986. Rec. West. Aust. Mus., 12:451.

COMMON NAME: Mackenzie's False Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Donnelly, 34°06', 115°58'E.

DISTRIBUTION: SW Australia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c) as *Pipistrellus mackenziei* (misspelled as *mckenziei* in 2001 Action Plan).

COMMENTS: Included in *tasmaniensis* by Koopman (1993, 1994), but see Kitchener et al. (1986).

Falsistrellus mordax (Peters, 1866). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1866:402.

COMMON NAME: Pungent Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java.

DISTRIBUTION: Java; records from India and Sri Lanka are erroneous, based on misidentified *affinis*, see Hill and Harrison (1987).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Pipistrellus mordax*.

SYNONYMS: *maderaspatanus* Gray, 1843 (nomen nudum).

COMMENTS: May include *petersi* and/or *affinis*; see Corbet and Hill (1992).

Falsistrellus petersi (A. Meyer, 1899). Abh. Zool. Anthrop.-Ethnology. Mus. Dresden, 7(7):13.

COMMON NAME: Peters's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sulawesi, N Sulawesi, Minahassa.

DISTRIBUTION: Borneo; Sulawesi; Buru and Amboina (Molucca Isls); Philippines.
 STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Pipistrellus petersi*.
 COMMENTS: May be conspecific with *affinis*; see Francis and Hill (1986) and Corbet and Hill (1992).

Falsistrellus tasmaniensis (Gould, 1858). Mamm. Aust., 3, pl. 48.

COMMON NAME: Eastern False Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Tasmania.

DISTRIBUTION: E and SE Australia, Tasmania.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Pipistrellus tasmaniensis*.

SYNONYMS: *krefftii* Peters, 1869.

COMMENTS: Does not include *mackenziei*; see Kitchener et al. (1986).

Glauconycteris Dobson, 1875. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1875:383.

TYPE SPECIES: *Kerivoula poensis* Gray, 1842.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *Chalinolobus*, but see Hill and Harrison (1987) and Volleth and Heller (1994). Reviewed by Tate (1942a) and Ryan (1966).

Glauconycteris alboguttata J. A. Allen, 1917. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 37:449.

COMMON NAME: Striped Butterfly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dem. Rep. Congo, Oriental, Medje.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2) as *Chalinolobus alboguttatus*.

DISTRIBUTION: Dem. Rep. Congo, Cameroon.

COMMENTS: See Eger and Schlitter (2001).

Glauconycteris argentata (Dobson, 1875). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1875:385.

COMMON NAME: Common Butterfly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, Western Province, Mt. Cameroon.

DISTRIBUTION: Cameroon to Kenya, south to Angola, Tanzania, and N Malawi.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Chalinolobus argentatus*.

COMMENTS: See Peterson and Smith (1973) and Peterson (1982).

Glauconycteris beatrix Thomas, 1901. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 8:256.

COMMON NAME: Beatrix Butterfly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Equatorial Guinea, Rio Muni, Benito River, 15 mi. (24 km) from mouth.

DISTRIBUTION: Equatorial Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola. A report of this species from Guinea-Bissau is in error (J. Fahr, pers. comm.)

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Chalinolobus beatrix*.

COMMENTS: Does not include *humeralis*; see Hill and Harrison (1987) and Heller et al. (1994), but also see Eger and Schlitter (2001).

Glauconycteris curryae Eger and Schlitter, 2001. Acta Chiropterologica 3:2.

COMMON NAME: Curry's Butterfly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, 10 km W Bipindi, approximately 300 m above sea level; 03°05'N, 10°25'E.

DISTRIBUTION: Cameroon; Dem. Rep. Congo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (new species); not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Originally spelled *curryi*, but emended to *curryae* by Eger (2001).

Glauconycteris egeria Thomas, 1913. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 11:144.

COMMON NAME: Bibundi Butterfly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, Western Province, Bibundi.

DISTRIBUTION: Cameroon, Uganda, Central African Republic (Lunde et al., 2002).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Chalinolobus egeria*.

Glauconycteris gleni Peterson and Smith, 1973. R. Ont. Mus. Life Sci. Occas. Pap., 22:3.

COMMON NAME: Glen's Butterfly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, near Lomie.

DISTRIBUTION: Cameroon, Uganda.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Chalinolobus gleni*.

COMMENTS: See Peterson (1982).

Glauconycteris humeralis J. A. Allen, 1917. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 37:448.

COMMON NAME: Spotted Butterfly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dem. Rep. Congo, Oriental, Medje.

DISTRIBUTION: Dem. Rep. Congo, Uganda, Kenya.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Apparently distinct from *beatrice*; see Hill and Harrison (1987) and Heller et al. (1994), but also see Eger and Schlitter (2001).

Glauconycteris kenyacola Peterson, 1982. Canadian J. Zool., 60:2521.

COMMON NAME: Kenyacola Butterfly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kenya, Coast Prov., 8.5 km N Garsen.

DISTRIBUTION: Kenya.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient as *Chalinolobus kenyacola*.

COMMENTS: Known only from the holotype.

Glauconycteris machadoi Hayman, 1963. Comp. Diamantes de Angola, Ser. Cult., 1963:107.

COMMON NAME: Machado's Butterfly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Angola, Lac Calundo.

DISTRIBUTION: Angola; known only from the type locality.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Known only from the holotype. Koopman (1971:6) treated *machadoi* as a subspecies of *variegata*, suggesting that it might be "simply a melanistic mutant individual" of the latter widespread species, which is typically pale creamy buff with a whitish head and pale wing

membranes. Alternatively, Hayman and Hill (1971) treated *machadoi* as a separate species in recognition of its distinct coloration, which includes brown dorsal fur, a dark brown head, dark wing membranes, and a creamy-white underbelly. Peterson and Smith (1973) and Crawford-Cabral (1989) also treated *machadoi* as distinct. I follow the latter authors pending additional evidence.

Glauconycteris poensis (Gray, 1842). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 1, 10:258.

COMMON NAME: Abo Butterfly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nigeria, Abo (lower Niger River).

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal to Uganda; Bioko (Equatorial Guinea); Cameroon.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Chalinolobus poensis*.

SYNONYMS: *kraussii* Peters, 1868.

COMMENTS: Distinct from *beatrice* and *humeralis*; see Heller et al. (1994).

Glauconycteris superba Hayman, 1939. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 11, 3:219.

COMMON NAME: Pied Butterfly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dem. Rep. Congo, Oriental, Ituri Dist., Pawa.

DISTRIBUTION: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, NE Dem. Rep. Congo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2) as *Chalinolobus superbus*.

SYNONYMS: *sheila* Hayman, 1947.

COMMENTS: Although *sheila* is sometimes recognized as a subspecies, it might represent only a color variant (Rosevear, 1965; J. Fahr, pers. comm.).

Glauconycteris variegata (Tomes, 1861). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1861:36.

COMMON NAME: Variegated Butterfly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Namibia, Otjoro.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal to Somalia, south to South Africa.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Chalinolobus variegatus*.

SYNONYMS: *papilio* Thomas, 1915; *phalaena* Thomas, 1915.

COMMENTS: Does not include *machadoi*, see Hayman and Hill (1971), but also see Koopman (1971).

Histiotus Gervais, 1856. In F. Comte de Castelnau, Exped. Parties Cen. Am. Sud.(Sec. 7), Vol, 1, pt. 2 (Mammifères):77.

TYPE SPECIES: *Plecotus velatus* L. Geoffroy, 1824.

COMMENTS: Species differences discussed by Handley (1996).

Histiotus alienus Thomas, 1916. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 17:276.

COMMON NAME: Strange Big-eared Brown Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Joinville.

DISTRIBUTION: SE Brazil, Uruguay.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

Histiotus humboldti Handley, 1996. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 109:2.

COMMON NAME: Humboldt's Big-eared Brown Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Venezuela, Distrito Federal, 4 km NNW Caracas, Los Venados, 1,498 m. 10°32'N, 66°54'W.

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia, W Venezuela.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

Histiotus laeophotis Thomas, 1916. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 17:275.

COMMON NAME: Thomas's Big-eared Brown Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Bolivia, Caiza.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina, S Bolivia, S Peru.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Treated as a subspecies of *montanus* by Anderson (1997) and as a subspecies of *macrotis* by Koopman (1994) and Barquez et al. (1993, 1999), but apparently distinct; see Autino et al. (1999) and Barquez and Diaz (2001).

Histiotus macrotus (Poeppig, 1835). Reise Chile Peru Amaz., 1:451.

COMMON NAME: Big-eared Brown Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Chile, Bio-Blo, Antuco.

DISTRIBUTION: Chile, Argentina.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *chilensis* Lesson, 1836; *poepigii* Fitzinger, 1872.

COMMENTS: Does not include *laeophotis*; see Autino et al. (1999) and Barquez and Diaz (2001).

Histiotus magellanicus Philippi, 1866. Arch. Naturg., 1866:113.

COMMON NAME: Southern Big-eared Brown Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Chile.

DISTRIBUTION: S Argentina, S Chile.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *capucinus* Philippi, 1866.

COMMENTS: Often treated as a subspecies of *montanus*, but apparently distinct; see Barquez et al. (1993) and Mares et al. (1995).

Histiotus montanus (Philippi and Landbeck, 1861). Arch. Naturgesch., p. 289.

COMMON NAME: Small Big-eared Brown Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Chile, Santiago Cordillera.

DISTRIBUTION: N Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, W Bolivia, S Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, perhaps N Peru and S Brazil.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *segethii* Peters, 1864; *colombiae* Thomas, 1916; *inambarus* Anthony, 1920.

COMMENTS: Does not include *laeophotis*; see Autino et al. (1999) and Barquez and Diaz (2001). Does not include *magellanicus*; see Barquez et al. (1993) and Mares et al. (1995).

Histiotus velatus (I. Geoffroy, 1824) Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool., 3:446.

COMMON NAME: Tropical Big-eared Brown Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Parana, Curitiba.

DISTRIBUTION: E Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, NW Argentina

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *miotis* Thomas, 1916.

Hypsugo Kolenati, 1856. Allgemeiner Deutsche Naturhist. Zeit. 2:131.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio savii* Bonaparte, 1837 (type species fixed by Wallin [1969]).

SYNONYMS: *Parastrellus* Horacek and Hanák, 1985.

COMMENTS: Often included in *Pipistrellus*, but see Horacek and Hanák (1985-1986), Tiunov (1986), Menu (1987), Ruedi and Arlettaz (1991), Volleth and Heller (1994), and Volleth et al. (1994).

Hypsugo alaschanicus Bobrinskii, 1926. C. R. Acad. sci. URSS, A, 1926:98.

COMMON NAME: Alashanian Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mongolia, Alashan Range, Hotin Gol Pass.

DISTRIBUTION: Mongolia, China, Russian Far East to Korea and Tsushima Isl (Japan).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *coreensis* Imazumi, 1955; *velox* Ognev, 1927.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *savii*, but see Horáček et al. (2000). Horáček et al. (2000) suggested that *coreensis* might represent a separate subspecies, but also see Yoshiyuki (1989), who treated *coreensis* as a distinct species.

Hypsugo anchietae (Seabra, 1900). J. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, ser. 2, 6:26, 120.

COMMON NAME: Anchieta's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Angola, Cahata.

DISTRIBUTION: Angola, S Dem. Rep. Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c) as *Pipistrellus anchietai*.

COMMENTS: The oldest name for this species may be *bicolor*, here listed as a synonym of *Neoromicia tenuipinnis* following Hayman and Hill (1971); see discussion in Koopman (1975) and Hill and Harrison (1987). Reviewed by Cotterill (1996) and Kearney and Taylor (1997). Sometimes misspelled *anchieta* or *anchietai*, but the correct spelling is *anchietae*; see Kock (2001a).

Hypsugo anthonyi (Tate, 1942). Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 80:252.

COMMON NAME: Anthony's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burma, Changyinku, 7,000 ft. (2,134 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Critically Endangered (B1+2c) as *Pipistrellus anthonyi*.

SYNONYMS: *affinis* Anthony, 1941 (not Dobson, 1871).

COMMENTS: Known only by the holotype. May be referable to *Nyctalus* or even *Philetor*; see Hill (1966), Koopman (1993), Hill and Harrison (1987), and Corbet and Hill (1992).

Hypsugo arabicus (Harrison, 1979). Mammalia, 43:575.

COMMON NAME: Arabian Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Oman, Wadi Sahtan (23°22'N, 57°18'E).

DISTRIBUTION: Oman, Iran.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2) as *Pipistrellus arabicus*.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Harrison and Bates (1991). May be conspecific with *ariel*, see Benda et al. (2002).

Hypsugo ariel (Thomas, 1904). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 14:157.

COMMON NAME: Fairy Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sudan, Kassala Province, Wadi Alagi (22°N, 35°E), 2,000 ft. (610 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Israel, Jordan, N Sudan, possibly Egypt.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2) as *Pipistrellus ariel*.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Harrison and Bates (1991). May include *arabicus* and *bodenheimeri*, see Benda et al. (2002).

Hypsugo bodenheimeri (Harrison, 1960). Durban Mus. Novit., 5:261.

COMMON NAME: Bodenheimer's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Israel, 40 km N Eilat, Wadi Araba, Yotwata.

DISTRIBUTION: Israel, Saudi Arabia, S Yemen, Oman, perhaps Socotra Isl (Yemen).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Pipistrellus bodenheimeri*.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Harrison and Bates (1991) and Gaucher and Harrison (1995); also see Riskin (2001). May be conspecific with *ariel*, see Benda et al. (2002).

Hypsugo cadornae (Thomas, 1916). J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 24:416.

COMMON NAME: Cadorna's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Darjeeling, Pashok, 3,500 ft. (1,067 m).

DISTRIBUTION: NE India, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Pipistrellus cadornae*.

COMMENTS: Listed as a subspecies of *savii* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951), but see Hill (1962b) and Bates and Harrison (1967). Reviewed in part by Bates et al. (1997), Hendrichsen et al. (2001b), and Lunde et al. (2003).

Hypsugo crassulus (Thomas, 1904). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 13:206.

COMMON NAME: Broad-headed Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, Efulen.

DISTRIBUTION: Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Dem. Rep. Congo, N Angola, S Sudan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Pipistrellus crassulus*.

SYNONYMS: *bellieri* De Vree, 1972.

COMMENTS: Includes *bellieri*; see Heller et al. (1994).

Hypsugo eisentrauti (Hill, 1968). Bonn. Zool. Beitr., 19:45.

COMMON NAME: Eisentraut's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, Western Province, Rumpi Highlands, Dikume-Balue.

DISTRIBUTION: Cameroon, Rwanda, Kenya, and Somalia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Pipistrellus eisentrauti*.

COMMENTS: Formerly included *bellieri* (e.g., Koopman, 1989, 1993, 1994), which is here listed as a synonym of *crassulus* following Heller et al. (1994).

Hypsugo imbricatus (Horsfield, 1824). Zool. Res. Java, part 8, p. 5 (unno.) of *Vespertilio Temminckii* acct.

COMMON NAME: Brown Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java.

DISTRIBUTION: Java, Kangean Isl, Bali, and Lesser Sunda Isls; Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Pipistrellus imbricatus*.

COMMENTS: Previous reports of *imbricatus* from the Philippines all appear to represent *javanicus*; see Heaney et al. (1998).

Hypsugo joffrei (Thomas, 1915). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 15:225.

COMMON NAME: Joffre's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burma, Kachin Hills.

DISTRIBUTION: N Burma.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Critically Endangered (B1+2c) as *Pipistrellus joffrei*.

COMMENTS: Transferred from *Nyctalus*; see Hill (1966). Koopman (1989a, 1993) suggested that it might best be returned to *Nyctalus*, but see Hill (1966) and Hill and Harrison (1987).

Hypsugo kitcheneri (Thomas, 1915). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 15:229.

COMMON NAME: Red-brown Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Borneo, Kalimantan Tengah, Barito River.

DISTRIBUTION: Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Pipistrellus kitcheneri*.

COMMENTS: Listed as a subspecies of *imbricatus* by Chasen (1940), but see Tate (1942a) and Medway (1977). May be conspecific with *lophurus*; see Francis and Hill (1986).

Hypsugo lophurus (Thomas, 1915). J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 23:413.

COMMON NAME: Burmese Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burma, Tenasserim, Victoria Province, Maliwun.

DISTRIBUTION: Peninsular Burma.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient as *Pipistrellus lophurus*.

COMMENTS: May be conspecific with *kitcheneri*; see Francis and Hill (1986). Corbet and Hill (1992) argued that *lophurus* would be considered the older name.

Hypsugo macrotis (Temminck, 1840). Monogr. Mamm., 2:218.

COMMON NAME: Big-eared Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sumatra, Padang.

DISTRIBUTION: W Malaysia, Sumatra, Bali, adjacent small islands.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Pipistrellus macrotis*.

SYNONYMS: *curtatus* Miller, 1911.

COMMENTS: Listed as a subspecies of *imbricatus* by Medway (1969), but see Tate (1942a) and Corbet and Hill (1980). May include *vordermanni*; see Corbet and Hill (1992).

Hypsugo musciculus (Thomas, 1913). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 11:316.

COMMON NAME: Mouse-like Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, Ja River, Bitey, 2,000 ft. (610 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Cameroon, Dem. Rep. Congo, Gabon, possibly Ghana.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Pipistrellus musciculus*.

Hypsugo pulveratus (Peters, 1871). In Swinhoe, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1870:618 [1871].

COMMON NAME: Chinese Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Fukien, Amoy.

DISTRIBUTION: Szechwan, Yunnan, Hunan, Kiangsu, Fukien (China), Hong Kong; Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Pipistrellus pulveratus*.

COMMENTS: Reviewed in part by Bates et al. (1997) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b).

Hypsugo savii (Bonaparte, 1837). Fauna Ital., 1, fasc. 20.

COMMON NAME: Savi's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Italy, Pisa.

DISTRIBUTION: France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, S Switzerland, Austria, E. Hungary, Balkan Countries, Morocco, N Algeria, and the Canary Isls. (Spain) and Cape Verde Isls through the Crimea and Caucasus, Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Iran, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan to N India and Burma.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Pipistrellus savii*.

SYNONYMS: *agilis* Fatio, 1872; *aristippe* Bonaparte, 1837; *bonapartei* Savi, 1838; *darwinii* Tomes, 1859; *leucippe* Bonaparte, 1837; *maurus* Blasius, 1853; *nigrans* Crespon, 1844; ***austenianus*** Dobson, 1871; ***caucasicus*** Satunin, 1901; *tauricus* Ognev, 1927; *pallescens* Bobrinskii, 1926; *tamerlani* Bobrinskii, 1918; ***ochromixtus*** Cabrera, 1904.

COMMENTS: Does not include *coreensis*, *alaskanicus*, or *velox*, see Yoshiyuki (1989) and Horáček et al. (2000). Reviewed in part by Harrison and Bates (1991), Bates and Harrison (1997), and Horáček et al. (2000). See Horáček et al. (2000) for discussion of subspecies limits. Srinivasulu and Srinivasulu (2001) suggested that *austenianus* may be a distinct species.

Hypsugo vordermanni (Jentink, 1890). Zool. Ergebnisse Reis. Niederlandische Ost-Indien, p. 152.

COMMON NAME: Vordermann's Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Billiton Isl (= Belitung).

DISTRIBUTION: Belitung Isl (Indonesia), Borneo (Sarawak, Malaysia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Hill (1983) and Francis and Hill (1986). May be conspecific with *macrotis*; see Corbet and Hill (1992).

Ia Thomas, 1902. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 10:163.

TYPE SPECIES: *Ia io* Thomas, 1902.

SYNONYMS: *Parascotomanes* Bourret, 1942.

COMMENTS: Considered a subgenus of *Pipistrellus* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951); but see Topál (1970a).

Ia io Thomas, 1902. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 10:164.

COMMON NAME: Great Evening Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Hupeh, Chungyang.

DISTRIBUTION: Sichuan, Hubei, Yunnan, Guichow, Tibet (S China), Laos, N Vietnam, N Thailand, NE India, Nepal.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *beaulieui* Bourret, 1942; *longimana* Pen, 1962.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Topál (1970a), Bates and Harrison (1997), Csorba (1998), and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b).

Laephotis Thomas, 1901. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 7:460.

TYPE SPECIES: *Laephotis wintoni* Thomas, 1901.

COMMENTS: Considered monotypic by Hayman and Hill (1971), but see Hill (1974a), who revised the genus. Kearney et al. (2002) suggested that *Laephotis* may nest within *Neoromicia* based on analysis of bacular structure, but this hypothesis needs to be tested with additional data sets.

Laephotis angolensis Monard, 1935. Arch. Mus. Bocage, 6:45.

COMMON NAME: Angolan Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Angola, Tyihumbwe, 15 km W. Dala.

DISTRIBUTION: Angola, Dem. Rep. Congo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

Laephotis botswanae Setzer, 1971. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 84:260, 263.

COMMON NAME: Botswanan Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Botswana, 50 mi. (80 km) W and 12 mi. (19 km) S Shakawe.

DISTRIBUTION: Dem. Rep. Congo, Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Transvaal (South Africa).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: For a range map see Cotterill (1996).

Laephotis namibensis Setzer, 1971. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 84:259.

COMMON NAME: Namibian Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Namibia, Gobabeb, Kuiseb River.

DISTRIBUTION: Namibia, South Africa.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (A2c).

Laephotis wintoni Thomas, 1901. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 7:460.

COMMON NAME: De Winton's Long-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kenya, Kitui, 1,150 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, SW Cape Province (South Africa).
 STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

Mimetillus Thomas, 1904. Abstr. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1904(10):12.
 TYPE SPECIES: *Vesperugo (Vesperus) moloneyi* Thomas, 1891.

Mimetillus moloneyi (Thomas, 1891). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 7:528.
 COMMON NAME: Moloney's Mimic Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nigeria, Western Region, Lagos.

DISTRIBUTION: Sierra Leone east to Ethiopia and Kenya, Tanzania south to Mozambique, west to Zambia, S Dem. Rep. Congo, and Angola; no records have been documented in the central Congo Basin.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *thomasi* Hinton, 1920; *berneri* Monard, 1933.

COMMENTS: Cotterill (2001c) suggested that *thomasi* represents a distinct, large-bodied, savanna-dwelling species (*moloneyi* being a strict forest-dwelling species characterized by smaller size). However, additional locality and morphometric data indicate a more complex pattern (J. Fahr, pers. comm.). Accordingly, I have chosen to treat these taxa as conspecific pending a thorough revision.

Neoromicia Roberts, 1926. Annals Transvaal Mus., 11:245.

TYPE SPECIES: *Eptesicus zuluensis* Roberts, 1924.

COMMENTS: Often considered a subgenus of *Pipistrellus* (e.g., Hill and Harrison, 1987; Koopman, 1994) or *Eptesicus* (e.g., Koopman, 1993) but raised to generic rank and transferred to Vespertilionini by Volleth et al. (2001) based on karyotype data. Also see Kearney et al. (2002), who provided additional evidence in support of this arrangement. For a partial phylogeny see Kearney et al. (2002), who also suggested that *Laephotis* might nest within *Neoromicia*.

Neoromicia brunneus (Thomas, 1880). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, 6:165.

COMMON NAME: Dark-brown Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nigeria, Eastern region, Calabar.

DISTRIBUTION: Liberia to Dem. Rep. Congo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Eptesicus brunneus*.

Neoromicia capensis (A. Smith, 1829). Zool. J., 4:435.

COMMON NAME: Cape Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Cape Province, Grahamstown.

DISTRIBUTION: Guinea-Bissau to Ethiopia, south to South Africa.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Eptesicus capensis*.

SYNONYMS: *damarensis* Noack, 1889; *garambae* J. A. Allen, 1917; *gracilior* Thomas and Schwann, 1905; *grandidieri* Dobson, 1876; *nkatiensis* Roberts, 1932; *notius* G. M. Allen, 1908.

COMMENTS: Includes *notius*; see Koopman (1975b). Does not include *matroka*; see Peterson et al. (1995). May also include *minuta* Temminck, 1840 (not of Montgu, 1808; see Koopman, 1975b). Probably includes *melckorum* Roberts, 1919, but not all of the material referred to that species

(see account for *melckorum* below). Most West African populations have not been allocated to subspecies. See Taylor (2000) for distribution map, but note that he apparently included *matroka* from Madagascar (here treated as a species of *Eptesicus*) in *capensis*.

Neoromicia flavescens (Seabra, 1900). J. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, ser. 2, 6:23.

COMMON NAME: Yellow Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: Angola, Galanga.

DISTRIBUTION: Angola, Burundi, Malawi; also Cameroon (Van Cakenberghe, pers. comm.).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient as *Eptesicus flavescens*.

SYNONYMS: *angolensis* Hill, 1937.

Neoromicia guineensis (Bocage, 1889). J. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, ser. 2, 1:6.

COMMON NAME: Guinean Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guinea-Bissau, Bissau.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, and Guinea to Ethiopia and NE Dem. Rep. Congo; perhaps Tanzania.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Eptesicus guineensis*.

SYNONYMS: *rectitragus* Wettstein, 1916.

COMMENTS: This species was called *pusillus* by Hayman and Hill (1971), but see Koopman (1975). Tanzanian record may represent *somalicus*.

Neoromicia helios (Heller, 1912). Smiths. Misc. Coll., 60(12):3.

COMMON NAME: Samburu Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kenya, 30 mi S Mt. Marsabit, Merelle Water.

DISTRIBUTION: Kenya, Somalia, Djibouti, NE Uganda, extreme S Sudan, N Tanzania. Maybe more widespread (Peterson, 1987).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Considered to be a subspecies of *nanus* by some authors, but differences in bacular morphology (Hill and Harrison, 1987), roosting and social behavior (O'Shea, 1980; Happold and Happold, 1996), habitat and pelage coloration, and the presence of a pair of glands on the interfemoral membrane in *helios* (O'Shea, 1980) that are rarely found in *nanus* indicate that *helios* is a distinct species (M. Happold, pers. comm.).

Neoromicia melckorum (Roberts, 1919). Ann. Transvaal Mus., 6:113.

COMMON NAME: Melcks' Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Cape Province, Berg River, Kersfontein.

DISTRIBUTION: Cape Prov. (South Africa), Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanzania.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Eptesicus melckorum*.

COMMENTS: This species has not been clearly distinguished from *capensis*, see discussion in Rautenbach et al. (1993) and Kearney et al. (2002). Koopman (1994) noted that the type series from W Cape Province is probably conspecific with *capensis*; however, material from the northern part of the supposed range of *melckorum* (Kenya to Zambia and Transvaal) is clearly distinct from *capensis* and should be renamed.

Neoromicia nanus (Peters, 1852). Reise nach Mossambique, Säugethier, p. 63.

COMMON NAME: Banana Pipistrelle.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mozambique, Inhambane.

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa to Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Niger, Mali, and Senegal; Madagascar; Pemba and Zanzibar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Pipistrellus nanus*.

SYNONYMS: *abaensis* J. A. Allen, 1917; *africanus* Rüppell, 1842; ***culex*** Thomas, 1911; ***fouriei*** Thomas, 1926; ***meesteri*** Kock, 2001 (replacement name for *australis* Roberts, 1913); *australis* Roberts, 1913 (not Miller, 1897); *pagenstecheri* Noack, 1889; *pusillulus* Peters, 1870; *pusillus* LeConte, 1857 (not Schinz, 1840, or Noack, 1889); *pusillus* Noack, 1889 (not Schinz, 1840, or LeConte, 1857); ***minusculus*** Miller, 1900; ***stampflii*** Jentink, 1888.

COMMENTS: Usually placed in *Pipistrellus* or *Hypsugo*, but recently transferred to *Neoromicia* based on analyses of karyotype data (Kearney et al., 2002; Volleth et al., 2001). The oldest name for this species is *africanus* (see Koopman [1975], Meester et al. [1986], and Kock [2001b]), but the name *nanus* has been applied to this taxon extensively in the literature for many decades. A petition has been filed with the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to conserve *nanus* in place of *africanus* (M. Happold, pers. comm.) Pending a ruling of the International Commission, I follow Koopman (1993) in retaining the name *nanus* for this species in the interest of stability. Does not include *helios*, see comments under that species. May not include *minusculus*, *culex*, or *fouriei*; see Peterson (1987), who suggested in an abstract that these taxa and *helios* represent two distinct species, *helios* (no junior synonyms) and *minusculus* (including *culex* and *fouriei*). May not include *pusillulus* (here treated as a synonym of *meesteri*), see Kock et al. (2002). It is probable that *africanus* and *nanus* represent different subspecies, but their limits have yet to be evaluated, see Kock (2001b).

Neoromicia rendalli (Thomas, 1889). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 3:362.

COMMON NAME: Rendall's Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: Gambia, Bathurst.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal, Mali, and Gambia to Somalia, south to Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Eptesicus rendalli*.

SYNONYMS: ***phasma*** G. M. Allen, 1911; *faradjius* J. A. Allen, 1917.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Koopman (1975) and Kock et al. (2002). This complex is in need of review as it may include more than one species (see Kock et al., 2002).

Neoromicia somalicus (Thomas, 1901). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 8:32.

COMMON NAME: Somali Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: Somalia, Northwest Province, Hargeisa.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal and Guinea-Bissau to Somalia, south to Uganda, Dem. Rep. Congo, Kenya, and Tanzania; Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Eptesicus somalicus*.

SYNONYMS: ***humbloti*** Milne-Edwards, 1881; ***malagasyensis*** Peterson, Eger, and Mitchell, 1995; ***ugandae*** Hollister, 1916.

COMMENTS: Does not include *zuluensis*; see Peterson et al. (1995). Reviewed in part by Peterson et al. (1995). Subspecific allocations of West African and Tanzanian populations are uncertain.

Neoromicia tenuipinnis (Peters, 1872). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1872:263.

COMMON NAME: White-winged Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Guinea".

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal to Kenya and Ethiopia, south to Angola and Dem. Rep. Congo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Eptesicus tenuipinnis*.

SYNONYMS: *ater* J. A. Allen, 1917; *bicolor* Bocage, 1889.

COMMENTS: *bicolor* (known only from the type locality in Angola) was tentatively included here by Hayman and Hill (1971), but it may be an older name for *Hypsugo anchietae*; see Koopman (1975) and Hill and Harrison (1987).

Neoromicia zuluensis (Roberts, 1924). Ann. Transv. Mus., 15:15.

COMMON NAME: Zulu Serotine.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Zululand, White Umfolosi Game Reserve.

DISTRIBUTION: Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, Natal, Malawi, N South Africa; also known from Kenya, Ethiopia, and Sudan (V. Van Cakenberghe, pers. comm.).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Eptesicus zuluensis*.

SYNONYMS: *vansoni* Roberts, 1932.

COMMENTS: Often included in *somalicus* (e.g., Koopman, 1975, 1993, 1994), but apparently distinct; see Peterson et al. (1995).

Philetor Thomas, 1902. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 9:220.

TYPE SPECIES: *Philetor rohui* Thomas, 1902 (= *Vespertilio brachypterus* Temminck, 1840).

Philetor brachypterus (Temminck, 1840). Monogr. Mamm., 2:215.

COMMON NAME: Rohu's Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Sumatra, Padang Dist.

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal, W Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines, Sulawesi, New Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland Isls (Bismarck Arch.). A record from Java is erroneous, and a record from Bangka Isl (Indonesia) does not appear to be authentic, see Corbet and Hill (1992).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *rohui* Thomas, 1902; *verecundus* Chasen, 1940.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Hill (1966, 1971*d*, 1983); also see Corbet and Hill (1992), Bates and Harrison (1997), Flannery (1995*a, b*), and Bonaccorso (1998). Three subspecies are often recognized, but the actual pattern of variation is too complex to fit this taxonomy.

Tylonycteris Peters, 1872. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1872:703.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio pachypus* Temminck, 1840.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Corbet and Hill (1992).

Tylonycteris pachypus (Temminck, 1840). Monogr. Mamm., 2:217.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Bamboo Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, W Java, Bantam.

DISTRIBUTION: Bangladesh, India, Burma, S China, Thailand, Burma, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam to Peninsular Malaysia, Philippines, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Bali (Indonesia); Andaman Isls (India).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *aurex* Thomas, 1915; *bhaktii* Oei, 1960; *fulvidus* Blyth, 1859; *rubidus* Thomas, 1915; *meyeri* Peters, 1872.

COMMENTS: Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b).

Tylonycteris robustula Thomas, 1915. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 15:227.

COMMON NAME: Greater Bamboo Yellow Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Borneo, Sarawak, Upper Sarawak.

DISTRIBUTION: NE India, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, S China to the Philippines, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Borneo, and Ambon Isl (Moluccas).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *malayana* Chasen, 1940.

COMMENTS: Includes *malayana*; see Medway (1969). Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b).

Vespadelus Troughton, 1943. Furred animals of Australia, 1st ed., Sydney: Angus and Robertson, p. 349.

TYPE SPECIES: *Scotophilus pumilus* Gray, 1841.

SYNONYMS: *Registrellus* Troughton, 1943.

COMMENTS: *Vespadelus* was first published as a *nomen nudum* (no accompanying diagnosis) by Iredale and Troughton (1934); the name was made available by Troughton (1943), who provided a diagnosis. Often included in *Pipistrellus* (e.g., Hill and Harrison, 1987) or *Eptesicus* (e.g., Adams et al., 1987; Kitchener et al., 1987; Koopman, 1993, 1994; McKean et al., 1978), but see Volleth and Tidemann (1991) and Volleth and Heller (1994). Revised by Kitchener et al. (1987); see also Adams et al. (1987) and Queale (1997). Species groups follow Kitchener et al. (1987).

Vespadelus baverstocki (Kitchener, Jones, and Caputi, 1987). Rec. West. Aust. Mus., 13:481.

COMMON NAME: Baverstock's Forest Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Western Australia, Yuinmery area.

DISTRIBUTION: C and S Australia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Eptesicus baverstocki*.

COMMENTS: *pumilus* species group. Included in *vulturinus* by Koopman (1994), but see Kitchener et al. (1987) and Queale (1997).

Vespadelus caurinus (Thomas, 1914). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 13:439.

COMMON NAME: Western Cave Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Western Australia, Kimberley, Drysdale.

DISTRIBUTION: N Australia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Eptesicus caurinus*.

COMMENTS: *caurinus* species group. Included in *pumilus* by McKean et al. (1978) and Koopman (1993, 1994), but see Kitchener et al. (1987) and Adams et al. (1987).

Vespadelus darlingtoni (G. M. Allen, 1933). J. Mammal. 14:150.

COMMON NAME: Large Forest Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, New South Wales, 13 km NW Braidwood.

DISTRIBUTION: SE Australia, including Tasmania and Lord Howe Isl.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Eptesicus darlingtoni*.

SYNONYMS: *sagittula* McKean, Richards, and Price, 1978.

COMMENTS: *pumilus* species group. See Kitchener et al. (1987) for discussion of synonymy. Adams et al. (1987) and Koopman (1993) used the name *sagittula* for this taxon, which may include more than one species.

Vespadelus douglasorum (Kitchener, 1976). Rec. West. Aust. Mus., 4:295, 296.

COMMON NAME: Yellow-lipped Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Western Australia, Kimberley, Napier Range, Tunnel Creek.

DISTRIBUTION: Kimberley (N Western Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt) as *Eptesicus douglasorum*.

COMMENTS: *caurinus* species group. Originally described as *douglasi* but emended by Kitchener et al. (1987).

Vespadelus finlaysoni (Kitchener, Jones, and Caputi, 1987). Rec. West. Aust. Mus., 13:456.

COMMON NAME: Finlayson's Forest Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Western Australia, Cossack.

DISTRIBUTION: Western and central Australia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Eptesicus finlaysoni*.

COMMENTS: *caurinus* species group. Included in *pumilus* by Koopman (1993, 1994), but see Kitchener et al. (1987) and Queale (1997).

Vespadelus pumilus (Gray, 1841). Appendix C in J. Two Exped. Austr., 2:406.

COMMON NAME: Eastern Forest Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, New South Wales, Yarrundi.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern Australia, Lord Howe Isl.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Eptesicus pumilus*.

COMMENTS: *pumilus* species group. Does not include *caurinus*, *darlingtoni*, *finlaysoni* and *troughtoni*; see Kitchener et al. (1987), Adams et al. (1987), and Queale (1997). Many specimens attributed to this species by McKean et al. (1978) were later referred to *troughtoni* by Kitchener et al. (1987). See Flannery (1995b).

Vespadelus regulus (Thomas, 1906). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1906:470, 471.

COMMON NAME: Southern Forest Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Western Australia, King Georges Sound, King River (near Albany).

DISTRIBUTION: SW and SE Australia, including Tasmania.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Eptesicus regulus*.

COMMENTS: *pumilus* species group. See McKean et al. (1978), Kitchener et al. (1987), and Queale (1997).

Vespadelus troughtoni (Kitchener, Jones, and Caputi, 1987). Rec. West. Aust. Mus., 13:467.

COMMON NAME: Troughton's Forest Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Queensland, Mt. Surprise, Yarramulla Lava Tunnels.

DISTRIBUTION: E Australia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Eptesicus troughtoni*.

COMMENTS: *caurinus* species group. Included in *pumilus* by Koopman (1993, 1994), but see Kitchener et al. (1987).

Vespadelus vulturnus (Thomas, 1914). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 13:440.

COMMON NAME: Little Forest Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, Tasmania.

DISTRIBUTION: SE Australia including Tasmania.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Eptesicus vulturnus*.

SYNONYMS: *pygmaeus* Becker, 1858 (not Leach, 1825).

COMMENTS: *pumilus* species group. Includes *pygmaeus*; see McKean et al. (1978). Does not include *baverstocki*; see Kitchener et al. (1987) and Queale (1997). This complex may include more than one species; see Adams et al. (1987).

Vespertilio Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:31.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio murinus* Linnaeus, 1758.

SYNONYMS: *Aristippe* Kolenati, 1863; *Marsipolaemus* Peters, 1872; *Meteoros* Kolenati, 1856; *Vesperugo* Keyserling and Blasius, 1839; *Vesperus* Keyserling and Blasius, 1839 (not Latreille, 1829).

Vespertilio murinus Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 1:32.

COMMON NAME: Particolored Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sweden. Baagøe (2001b) indicated that the type locality is probably near Uppsala, Central Sweden.

DISTRIBUTION: E France, Britain, and Norway across C Russia, Caucasus, S Ural, S Siberia, Ussuri region (Russia), Mongolia, NE China, and Korea; Bulgaria, Turkey, Iran, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, E Afghanistan and N Pakistan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *albigularis* Peters, 1872; *discolor* Kuhl, 1819; *krascheninnikovi* Eversmann, 1853; *luteus* Kastschenko, 1905; *michnoi* Kastschenko, 1913; *siculus* Daday, 1885; *ussuriensis* Wallin, 1969.

COMMENTS: Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997), Horáček et al. (2000), and Baagøe (2001b).

Vespertilio sinensis (Peters, 1880). Monatsber. K. Preuss. Acad. Wiss. Berlin, 1880:259.

COMMON NAME: Asian Particolored Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peking (China).

DISTRIBUTION: China, Ussuri region (Russia), Korea, Japan, Taiwan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Vespertilio superans*.

SYNONYMS: *aurijunctus* Mori, 1928; *montanus* Kishida, 1931 (not Barrett-Hamilton, 1906; substitute for *noctula* Namie, 1889); *motoyoshii* Kuroda, 1934 (substitute for *montanus* Kishida, 1931); *superans* Thomas, 1899; *andersoni* Wallin, 1963; *namiyei* Kuroda, 1920; *noctula* Namie, 1889 (not Schreber, 1774); *orientalis* Wallin, 1969.

COMMENTS: Includes *nameiyei* and *orientalis*; see Yoshiyuki (1989) and Horáček (1997). The name *superans* was commonly applied to this taxon until Horáček (1997) demonstrated that *sinensis* (erroneously grouped in *Nyctalus* in previous classifications) is the oldest name for the species.

Subfamily Antrozoinae Miller, 1897. North American Fauna, 13:41.

COMMENTS: Simmons (1998) raised this group to family level and moved it to Molossoidea, but recent studies based on DNA sequence data (e.g., Hofer and Van Den Bussche, 2001) indicate that *Antrozous* belongs in Vespertilionidae, a placement in line with more traditional classifications (e.g., Hill and Smith, 1984; Koopman, 1993, 1994; McKenna and Bell, 1997; Miller, 1897). This group may nest within Vespertilioninae, but its placement remains unclear; accordingly, it is here retained as a distinct subfamily pending further study.

Antrozous H. Allen, 1862. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 14:248.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio pallidus* Le Conte, 1856.

COMMENTS: Does not include *Bauerus*; see Engstrom and Wilson (1981) and Engstrom et al. (1987b), but also see Pine et al. (1971).

Antrozous pallidus (Le Conte, 1856). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 7:437.

COMMON NAME: Pallid Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, Texas, El Paso Co., El Paso.

DISTRIBUTION: Queretaro and Baja California (Mexico) to Kansas (USA) and British Columbia (Canada); Cuba.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *cantwelli* V. Bailey, 1936; *bunkerii* Hibbard, 1934; *koopmani* Orr and Silva-Taboada, 1960; *minor* Miller, 1902; *obscurus* Baker, 1967; *pacificus* Merriam, 1897; *packardi* Martin and Schmidly, 1982.

COMMENTS: Includes *bunkerii*; see Morse and Glass (1960). Includes *koopmani*; see Martin and Schmidly (1982). See Hermanson and O'Shea (1983).

Bauerus Van Gelder, 1959. Amer. Mus. Novit., 1973:1.

TYPE SPECIES: *Antrozous dubiaquercus* Van Gelder, 1959.

COMMENTS: For use of this name see Engstrom and Wilson (1981) and Engstrom et al. (1987), but also see Pine et al. (1971).

Bauerus dubiaquercus (Van Gelder, 1959). Am. Mus. Novit., 1973:2.

COMMON NAME: Van Gelder's Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Nayarit, Trés Marias Isls, Maria Magdalena Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Trés Marias Isls, Jalisco, Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas (Mexico); Belize; Honduras, Costa Rica.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2) as *Antrozous dubiaquercus*.

SYNONYMS: *meyeri* Pine, 1966.

COMMENTS: Includes *Baeodon meyeri*; see Pine (1967) and Engstrom and Wilson (1981). See Engstrom et al. (1987b). See Emmons (1997) for distribution map.

Subfamily Myotinae Tate, 1942. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 80:229.

COMMENTS: Originally named as a tribe within Vespertilioninae; raised to subfamily level by Simmons (1998) following the suggestion of Volleth and Heller (1994). May not be monophyletic; see Hooper and Van Den Bussche (2001).

Cistugo Thomas, 1912. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 10:205.

TYPE SPECIES: *Myotis seabrai* Thomas, 1912.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *Myotis* by most authors (e.g., Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951; Hayman and Hill, 1971; Koopman, 1993, 1994), but see Rautenbach et al. (1993).

Cistugo lesueuri Roberts, 1919. Ann. Transv. Mus., 6:112.

COMMON NAME: Lesueur's Wing-gland Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Cape Province, Paarl Dist., Lormarins.

DISTRIBUTION: S South Africa; Lesotho.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2) as *Myotis lesueuri*.

COMMENTS: For distribution map see Taylor (2000).

Cistugo seabrae Thomas, 1912. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 10:205.

COMMON NAME: Angolan Wing-gland Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Angola, Mossamedes.

DISTRIBUTION: NW Cape Prov. (South Africa), Namibia, SW Angola.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2) as *Myotis seabrai*.

COMMENTS: For distribution map see Taylor (2000). Sometimes spelled “*seabrai*”, but the original spelling is *seabrae*.

Lasionycteris Peters, 1866. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1866:8.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio noctivagans* Le Conte, 1831.

SYNONYMS: *Vesperides* Coues, 1875.

Lasionycteris noctivagans (Le Conte, 1831). In McMurtie, Anim. Kingdom, 1(App.):431.

COMMON NAME: Silver-haired Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Eastern United States".

DISTRIBUTION: S Canada, USA (including SE Alaska, and except extreme southern parts), NE Mexico, Bermuda.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *pulverlentus* Temminck, 1840.

COMMENTS: See Kunz (1982).

Myotis Kaup, 1829. Skizz. Entwickel.-Gesch. Nat. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, 1:106.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio myotis* Borkhausen, 1797.

SYNONYMS: *Aeorestes* Fitzinger, 1870; *Anamygdon* Troughton, 1929; *Brachyotis* Kolenati, 1856 (not Gould, 1837); *Capaccinus* Bonaparte, 1841; *Chrysopteron* Jentink, 1910; *Comastes* Fitzinger, 1870; *Dichromyotis* Bianchi, 1916; *Euvespertilio* Acloque, 1899; *Exochurus* Fitzinger, 1870; *Hesperomyotis* Cabrera, 1958; *Isotus* Kolenate, 1856; *Leuconoe* Boie, 1830; *Megapipistrellus* Bianchi, 1917; *Nyctactes* Kaup, 1829; *Paramyotis* Bianchi, 1916; *Pizonyx* Miller, 1906; *Pternopterus* Peters, 1867; *Rickettia* Bianchi, 1916; *Selysius* Bonaparte, 1841; *Tralatitus* Gervais, 1849; *Trilatitus* Gray, 1842.

COMMENTS: For discussion of synonyms see Findley (1972), Hayman and Hill (1971), and Phillips and Birney (1968). Neotropical species revised by LaVal (1973a). Apparently does not include *Cistugo*; see Rautenbach et al. (1993). Hall (1981) provided a key to North and Central American species; Corbet and Hill (1992) gave a key to Indomalayan species; Bates et al. (1999) provided a key to species found in Vietnam and adjoining countries. Also see Topál (1997) and Stormark (1998). For partial phylogenies see Mayer and von Helversen (2001a), Ruedi and Mayer (2001), and Kawai et al. (2003). These studies have convincingly demonstrated that the three subgenera of *Myotis* typically recognized (*Myotis*, *Leuconoe*, and *Selysius*) are not monophyletic, but instead represent ecomorphs characterized by convergent morphologies. Menu et al. (2002:320) argued that *Leuconoe* can be diagnosed as distinct based on dental morphology, and noted that it includes "most of the fossil and living species attributed to *Myotis* sensu lato within recent accounts and revisions." While this may be true, there is presently no agreement concerning relationships among species previously referred to *Myotis*, *Leuconoe*, and *Selysius*. Accordingly, no subgeneric classification is recognized here, and *Leuconoe* and *Selysius* are treated as junior synonyms of *Myotis*. Woodman (1993) argued that *Myotis* should be considered feminine in gender (thus requiring changes in the spelling of many specific epithets in *Myotis*), but Pritchard (1994) disagreed. Both of these authors appear to have overlooked a 1958 ruling by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature that fixed the gender of *Myotis* as masculine and placed the name as such on the Official list of Generic Names in Zoology (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1958a). I follow this ruling, and thus retain the traditional spellings of specific epithets in combination with *Myotis*.

Myotis abei Yoshikura, 1944. Zool. Mag. (Tokyo), 56:6.

COMMON NAME: Sakhalin Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Russia, S Sakhalin, Shirutoru.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Horáček et al. (2000) suggested that *abei* might be conspecific with *brandtii*, but retained these as separate taxa pending additional data.

Myotis adversus (Horsfield, 1824). Zool. Res. Java, part 8, p. 3(unno.) of *Vespertilio Temminckii* acct.

COMMON NAME: Large-footed Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java.

DISTRIBUTION: Numerous islands in Indonesia (see Kitchener et al., 1995b); New South Wales; Taiwan; possibly Vietnam and peninsular Malaysia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNOYMS: *carimatae* Miller, 1906; *orientis* Hill, 1983; *taiwanensis* Ärnäck-Christie Linde, 1908; *tanimbarensis* Kitchener, 1995 (in Kitchener et al., 1995b); *wetarensis* Kitchener, 1995 (in Kitchener et al., 1995b).

COMMENTS: Includes *taiwanensis*; see Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951); but see also Findley (1972). Includes *carimatae*; see Hill (1983). Does not include *macropus*, *moluccarum*, or *solomonis*; see Kitchener et al. (1995b), who revised this complex, but also see Churchill (1998). Vietnamese records are dubious; see Bates et al. (1999). Subspecies affinities of a specimen from New South Wales are unclear; see Kitchener et al. (1995b).

Myotis aelleni Baud, 1979. Rev. Suisse Zool., 86:268.

COMMON NAME: Southern Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Argentina, Chubut, El Hoyo de Epuyen.

DISTRIBUTION: SW Argentina.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

COMMENTS: May not be distinct from *chiloensis*; see Pearson and Pearson (1989), but also see Barquez et al. (1993).

Myotis albescens (E. Geoffroy, 1806). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 8:204.

COMMON NAME: Silver-tipped Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Paraguay, Paraguari, Yaguaron (of neotype).

DISTRIBUTION: S Veracruz (Mexico), Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, N Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *argentatus* Dalquest and Hall, 1947; *isidori* D'Orbigny and Gervais, 1847; *leucogaster* Schinz, 1821.

COMMENTS: Includes *argentatus*; see LaVal (1973a). Reviewed in part by López-González et al. (2001). Does not include *aenobarbus*, which is here placed in *Nycticeius* following Carter and Dolan (1978); also see Husson (1962). Although I follow Koopman (1993) in listing *isidori* as a synonym, there are serious problems with identification of the holotype; see Carter and Dolan (1978), who suggested that this name might actually belong in *Pipistrellus*. Does not include *mundus*; see LaVal (1973a). Apparently closely related to *nigricans*, *levis*, and *oxyotus*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001).

Myotis alcathoe von Helversen and Heller, 2001. In von Helversen, Heller, Mayer, Nemeth, Volleth, and Gombkötö, Naturwissenschaften, 88:217

COMMON NAME: Alcathoe Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Greece, Nomos Evritanias, near the village of Kleistos, over Fournikos Patomos stream, 39°05'N, 21°49'E.

DISTRIBUTION: Greece, Hungary, France. Specimens from Bulgaria, Romania, and Ukraine previously reported as *ikonnikovi* might represent *alcathoe* (von Helveren et al., 2001).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (new species); not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).
 COMMENTS: See Ruedi et al. (2002).

Myotis altarium Thomas, 1911. Abstr. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1911(90):3.

COMMON NAME: Szechwan Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Szechwan, Omi San (= Omei Shan).

DISTRIBUTION: Szechwan, Kweichow (China), Thailand.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Redescribed by Blood and McFarlane (1988).

Myotis anjouanensis Dorst, 1960. Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat., ser. 2, 31:476.

COMMON NAME: Anjouan Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Comoro Isls, Anjouan Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Anjouan Isl (Comoro Isls).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Usually included in *goudoti*, but appears to be distinct; see Peterson et al. (1995).

Myotis annamiticus Kruskop and Tsytsulina, 2001. Mammalia, 65:65.

COMMON NAME: Annamit Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Vietnam, Qaun Binh prov., Minh Hoa district, ca. 35 km S Minh Hoa (Qui Dat), Yen Hop valley near Yen Hop.

DISTRIBUTION: Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed (new species); not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Known only from the type locality. Most similar to *csorbai*.

Myotis annectans (Dobson, 1871). Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, p. 213.

COMMON NAME: Hairy-faced Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, NE India, Assam, Naga Hills.

DISTRIBUTION: NE India to Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *primula* Thomas, 1920.

COMMENTS: Includes *primula*; see Topál (1970b), who transferred the species from *Pipistrellus*. Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997); also see Hendrichsen et al. (2001a) and Lunde et al. (2003).

Myotis atacamensis (Lataste, 1892). Actes Soc. Sci. Chile, 1:80.

COMMON NAME: Atacaman Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Chile, Antofogasta, San Pedro de Atacama.

DISTRIBUTION: S Peru, N Chile.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

SYNONYMS: *nicholsoni* Sanborn, 1941.

COMMENTS: Listed as a subspecies of *chiloensis* by Cabrera (1958). Includes *nicholsoni*; see LaVal (1973a).

Myotis ater (Peters, 1866). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1866:18.

COMMON NAME: Peters's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Moluccas, Ternate Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Vietnam, W Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Sulawesi, Togian Isl, N Borneo, Moluccas, Papua New Guinea, possibly Philippines and Australia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Myotis atra* (misspelled).

SYNONYMS: *amboinensis* Peters, 1866; *nugax* Allen and Coolidge, 1940.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *muricola*, but see Hill (1983), Corbet and Hill (1992), Bates et al. (1999), and Hendrichsen et al. (2001). Revised by Francis and Hill (1998). Specimens from Peninsular Malaysia were tentatively referred to *ater* by Francis and Hill (1998) but may represent another species. There is apparently only one species of "muricola-type" *Myotis* in the Philippines, but it is not yet clear if this taxon is *ater* or *muricola* (L. Heaney, pers. comm.); the same is probably also true of the Moluccas (K. Helgen, pers. comm.). May include *australis*; see Hill (1983). Also see Flannery (1995b).

Myotis auriculus Baker and Stains, 1955. Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist., 9:83.

COMMON NAME: Southwestern Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Tamaulipas, Sierra de Tamaulipas, 10 mi. (16 km) W, 2 mi. (3 km) S Piedra, 1,200 ft. (366 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Arizona and New Mexico (USA) to Jalisco and Veracruz (Mexico); Guatemala.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *apache* Hoffmeister and Krutzsch, 1955.

COMMENTS: Listed as a subspecies of *evotis* by Hall and Kelson (1959), but see Genoways and Jones (1969b), Hall (1981), and Gannon (1998). See Warner (1982). Woodman (1993) argued that the correct spelling of the specific epithet is *auriculacea*, but see Pritchard (1994).

Myotis australis (Dobson, 1878). Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., p. 317.

COMMON NAME: Australian Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Australia, New South Wales.

DISTRIBUTION: New South Wales, possibly Western Australia (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Poorly known, the holotype and only certain specimen possibly being incorrectly labelled, or a vagrant individual of *muricola* (Husson, 1970). A specimen from NW Australia may belong in this species (Koopman, 1984c). Hill (1983) considered *australis* a subspecies of *ater*.

Myotis austroriparius (Rhoads, 1897). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 49:227.

COMMON NAME: Southeastern Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, Florida, Pinellas Co., Tarpon Springs.

DISTRIBUTION: SE USA including Florida, north to Indiana and North Carolina, west to Texas and SE Oklahoma.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *gatesi* Lowery, 1943; *mumfordi* Rice, 1955.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by LaVal (1970). See Jones and Manning (1989).

Myotis bechsteinii (Kuhl, 1817). Die Deutschen Fledermäuse. Hanau, p. 14, 30.

COMMON NAME: Bechstein's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Germany, Hessen, Hanau.

DISTRIBUTION: Europe to Caucasus and Iran; Bulgaria; England; S Sweden.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *favonicus* Thomas, 1906; *ghidinii* Fatio, 1902.

COMMENTS: For discussion of correct spelling (*bechsteinii*, not *bechsteini*) see Bogdanowicz and Kock (1998). Apparently closely related to *daubentonii*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001). Reviewed by Horáček et al. (2000) and Baagøe (2001a).

Myotis blythii (Tomes, 1857). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857:53.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Mouse-eared Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Rajasthan, Nasirabad.

DISTRIBUTION: Turkey and Israel to Iraq and Iran; NW India and the Himalayas; NW Altai Mtns; Inner Mongolia and Shensi (China).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *africanus* Dobson, 1875 (actually from Kashmir, N India); *dobsoni* Trouessart, 1878; *murinoides* Dobson, 1873 (not Lartet, 1851); *ancilla* Thomas, 1910; *lesviacus* Iliopoulou, 1984; *omari* Thomas, 1906; *risorius* Cheesman, 1921.

COMMENTS: For discussion of synonyms see Strelkov (1972), Felten et al. (1977), Corbet (1978c), Bogan et al. (1978), and Horáček et al. (2000). Middle Eastern records reviewed by Harrison and Bates (1991), Palearctic records by Horáček et al. (2000). Does not include *oxygnathus* and *punicus*, which together with *blythii* form a paraphyletic assemblage that includes *myotis*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001). In order to restrict all species to potentially monophyletic groups of populations, *oxygnathus* and *punicus* are here treated as separate species. It is possible that *ancilla*, *lesviacus*, and/or *omari* may also be distinct, but these are here retained in *blythii* pending further study. Zhang Yongzu et al. (1997) included *ancilla* in *myotis*, but this is apparently incorrect; see Horáček et al. (2000).

Myotis bocagii (Peters, 1870). J. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat. Lisboa, ser. 1, 3:125.

COMMON NAME: Rufous Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Angola, Duque de Braganca.

DISTRIBUTION: Senegal and Liberia to S Yemen, south to Angola, Zambia, Malawi, and Transvaal (South Africa).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *hildegardeae* Thomas, 1904; *cupreolus* Thomas, 1904; *dogalensis* Monticelli, 1887.

COMMENTS: Includes *dogalensis*; see Corbet (1978c). Reviewed in part by Harrison and Bates (1991). Misspelled *bocagei* by some authors, see Bogdanowicz and Kock (1998).

Myotis bombinus Thomas, 1906. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1905(2):337 [1906].

COMMON NAME: Far Eastern Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Kiushiu, Miyasaki Ken, Tano.

DISTRIBUTION: Japan, Korea, SE Siberia, NE China.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *amurensis* Ognev, 1927.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *nattereri*, but see Horáček and Hanák (1984) and Kawai et al. (2003). Includes *amurensis*; see Yoon (1990) and Horáček et al. (2000), but also see Yoshiyuki (1989).

Myotis brandtii (Eversmann, 1845). Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscow, 18(1):505.

COMMON NAME: Brandt's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Russia, Orenburgsk. Obl., S. Ural, Bolshoi-Ik River, Spasskoie. Foothills of the Ural Mountains.

DISTRIBUTION: Britain south to Italy, Greece, and Bulgaria; east to Kazakhstan and Mongolia, E Siberia including Sakhalin Isls, Kamchatka Peninsula and Kurile Isls; Ussuri region (Russia); Korea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *aureus* Koch, 1865; *coluotus* Kostron, 1943; *sibiricus* Kastschenko, 1905; *gracilis* Ognev, 1927.

COMMENTS: Listed as a subspecies of *mystacinus* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951), but see Strelkov and Buntova (1982) and Benda and Tsytsulina (2000). Does not include *fujiensis*, see Yoshiyuki (1989), Benda and Tsytsulina (2000), and Horáček et al. (2000). Includes *gracilis*, see Benda and Tsytsulina (2000), but also see Yoshiyuki (1989). Horáček et al. (2000) provisionally treated *gracilis* as distinct from *brandtii* and *fujiensis* pending further study. See also Yoon and Son (1989). Sometimes misspelled *brandti*, but *brandtii* is the original spelling.

Myotis bucharensis Kuzyakin, 1950. Letuchieye myschi, Izd. Sovetskaya Nauk, Moscow, p. 286.

COMMON NAME: Bocharic Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tajikistan, Kurgan-Tjubinskaja obl., Ayvadj.

DISTRIBUTION: Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *frater*, but clearly distinct; see Horacek et al. (2000) and Tsytsulina and Strelkov (2001).

Myotis californicus (Audubon and Bachman, 1842). J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., ser. 1, 8:285.

COMMON NAME: Californian Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, California, Monterey.

DISTRIBUTION: S Alaska Panhandle (USA) to Baja California and higher elevations in the Sonoran and Chihuahuan deserts (Mexico); Guatemala.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *exilis* H. Allen, 1866; *nitidus* H. Allen, 1862; *oregonensis* H. Allen, 1864; *quercinus* H. W. Grinnell, 1914; *tenuidorsalis* H. Allen, 1866; *caurinus* Miller, 1897; *mexicanus* Saussure, 1860; *agilis* H. Allen, 1866; *stephensi* Dalquest, 1946; *pallidus* Stephens, 1900 (not Blyth, 1863).

COMMENTS: See Miller and Allen (1928) for discussion of the holotype. Reviewed in part by Yancey (1997). Subspecies are poorly delimited.

Myotis capaccinii (Bonaparte, 1837). Fauna Ital., 1, fasc. 20.

COMMON NAME: Long-fingered Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Italy, Sicily.

DISTRIBUTION: Mediterranean zone and islands of Europe and NW Africa; Bulgaria; Turkey; Israel; Iraq; Iran; Uzbekistan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *blasii* Kolenati, 1860; *bureschi* Heinrich, 1936; *dasyopus* de Selys Longchamps, 1841; *majori* Ninni, 1878; *megapodius* Temminck, 1840; *pellucens* Crespon, 1844.

COMMENTS: See comment under *macrodactylus*. Does not include *fimbriatus*; see Corbet (1978c) and Corbet and Hill (1992). Reviewed in part by Harrison and Bates (1991), Horáček et al. (2000), and Alayrak and Asan (2002).

Myotis chiloensis (Waterhouse, 1840). Zool. Voy. H.M.S. "Beagle", Mammalia, p. 5.

COMMON NAME: Chilean Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Chile, Chiloe Isl, Islets on eastern side.

DISTRIBUTION: C and S Chile; Argentina.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *arescens* Osgood, 1943; *atacamensis* Miller and Allen, 1928 (not Lataste, 1892); *gayi* Lataste, 1892.

COMMENTS: See LaVal (1973a) for restriction of the scope of this species. May include *aelleni*; see Pearson and Pearson (1989), but also see Barquez et al. (1993).

Myotis chinensis (Tomes, 1857). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1857:52.

COMMON NAME: Large Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Southern China".

DISTRIBUTION: Szechwan and Yunnan to Kiangsu (China); Hong Kong; N Thailand; Burma; Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *luctuosus* Allen, 1923.

COMMENTS: Included in the species *myotis* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951) and Zhang Yongzu et al. (1997), but see Lekagul and McNeely (1977), Corbet (1978c), Horáček et al. (2000), and Kawai et al. (2003). Reviewed by Bates et al. (1999). Two subspecies are sometimes recognized, but these do not adequately correspond to known variation in the species; see Bates et al. (1999) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b).

Myotis ciliolabrum Merriam, 1886. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 4:2.

COMMON NAME: Western Small-footed Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: United States, Kansas, Trego Co., near Banner, about 1 mi. (1.5 km) from Castle Rock, bluff on Hackberry Creek.

DISTRIBUTION: S Alberta and Saskatchewan (Canada) south through E Colorado and W Kansas (USA).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *leibii* (for which Hall [1981] used the name *subulatus*), but see van Zyll de Jong (1984). Does not include *melanorhinus*; see van Zyll de Jong (1984). Reviewed

by Holloway and Barclay (2001), but note that they included *melanorhinus* as a subspecies of *ciliolabrum*.

Myotis cobanensis Goodwin, 1955. Am. Mus. Novit., 1744:2.

COMMON NAME: Guatemalan Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Guatemala, Alta Verapaz, Coban, 1,305 m.

DISTRIBUTION: C Guatemala.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Critically Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Listed as a subspecies of *velifer* by Goodwin (1955), but see de la Torre (1958) and Hall (1981).

Myotis csorbai Topál, 1997. Acta Zool. Acad. Scient. Hungaricae, 43(4):377.

COMMON NAME: Csorba's Mouse-eared Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nepal, Syangja District, 4 km E of Syangja, about 30 km S of Pokhara town, 1,300 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Distinct from *longipes*; see Topál (1997).

Myotis dasycneme (Boie, 1825). Isis Jena, p. 1200.

COMMON NAME: Pond Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Denmark, Jutland, Dagbieg (near Wiborg).

DISTRIBUTION: France and Sweden east to Yenisei River (Russia), south to Ukraine, NW Kazakhstan; a single record from Manchuria (China).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *ferrugineus* Temminck, 1840 (not Brehm, 1827); *limnophilus* Temminck, 1839; *major* Ognev and Worobiev, 1923; *mystacinus* Boie, 1823 (not Kuhl, 1819); *surinamensis* Husson, 1962 (replacement name for *ferrugineus* Temminck, 1840).

COMMENTS: Probably includes *surinamensis*; see Carter and Dolan (1978).

Myotis daubentonii (Kuhl, 1817). Die Deutschen Fledermäuse. Hanau, p. 14.

COMMON NAME: Daubenton's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Germany, Hessen, Hanau.

DISTRIBUTION: Europe (including Britain and Ireland; Scandinavia) east to Kamtschatka, Vladivostok, Sakhalin and Kurile Isls (Russia), Japan, Korea, Manchuria, N and E China (including Tibet), Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *aedilus* Jenyns, 1839; *albus* Fitzinger, 1871; *capucinellus* Fitzinger, 1871; *lanatus* Crespon, 1844; *minutellus* Fitzinger, 1871; *staufferi* Fatio, 1890; *chasanensis* Tiunov, 1997; *loukashkini* Shamel, 1942; *nathalinae* Tupinier, 1977; *petax* Hollister, 1912; *ussuriensis* Ognev, 1927; *volgensis* Eversmann, 1840.

COMMENTS: Includes *nathalinae*; see Horáček and Hanák (1984), Fairon (1985), Mayer and von Helversen (2001a), and Ruedi and Mayer (2001). Reviewed in part by Yoshiyuki (1989), Yoon (1990), Bates and Harrison (1997), Bates et al. (1999), and Horáček et al. (2000). Does not

appear to include *laniger*; see Topál (1997) and Bates et al. (1999), though also see Corbet and Hill (1992). For discussion of correct spelling see Bogdanowicz and Kock (1998). See Bogdanowicz (1994), but note that *laniger* was included in *daubentonii* in that publication. Apparently closely related to *bechsteinii*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001). Subspecies limits are problematic, see Bogdanowicz (1994), Horáček et al. (2000), and Kruskop (2002). Genetic studies suggest that this complex includes more than one species, with at least some Russian and Japanese specimens representing a taxon distinct from the European form (Kawai et al., 2003).

Myotis davidii Peters, 1869. . Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1869:402.

COMMON NAME: David's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Hopei, Peiping.

DISTRIBUTION: N China.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *mystacinus* but apparently distinct; see Pavlinov et al. (1995) and Kawai et al. (2003).

Myotis dominicensis Miller, 1902. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 15:243.

COMMON NAME: Dominican Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dominica (Lesser Antilles).

DISTRIBUTION: Dominica, Guadeloupe.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

COMMENTS: Listed as a subspecies of *nigricans* by Hall and Kelson (1959), but see LaVal (1973a) and Hall (1981). Reviewed by Masson and Breuil (1992). Apparently closely related to *velifer* and *yumanensis*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001).

Myotis elegans Hall, 1962. Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist., 14:163-164.

COMMON NAME: Elegant Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Veracruz, 12.5 mi. (20 km) N Tihuatlan.

DISTRIBUTION: San Luis Potosi (Mexico) to Costa Rica.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

Myotis emarginatus (E. Geoffroy, 1806). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 8:198.

COMMON NAME: Geoffroy's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: France, Ardennes, Givet, Charlemont.

DISTRIBUTION: S Europe, north to Netherlands and S Poland, Crimea, Caucasus and Kopet Dag Mtns, east and south to Israel, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Oman, E Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Afghanistan; Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *budapestiensis* Margo, 1880; *ciliatus* Blasius, 1853; *kuzyakini* Pavilnov, 1979 (replacement name for *saturatus* Kuzyakin, 1934); *neglectus* Fatio, 1890; *rufescens* Crespon 1844 (not Brehm, 1829); *saturatus* Kuzyakin, 1934 (not Miller, 1897); *schranski* Kolenati, 1856 (nomen nudum; not *schranski* Wagner, 1843); *desertorum* Dobson, 1875; *lanaceus* Thomas, 1920; *turcomanicus* Bobrinskii, 1925.

COMMENTS: Reviewed in part by Harrison and Bates (1991); also see Gaucher (1995) and Horáček et al. (2000). Apparently closely related to *welwitschii*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001).

Myotis evotis (H. Allen, 1864). *Smithson. Misc. Coll.*, 7:48.

COMMON NAME: Long-eared Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, California, Monterey.

DISTRIBUTION: S British Columbia, S Alberta, S Saskatchewan (Canada) to New Mexico (USA) and Baja California (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) Lower risk (lc) as *M. evotis*; Endangered (A2c) as *M. milleri*.

SYNONYMS: ***chrysonotus*** J. A. Allen, 1896; ***jonesorum*** Manning, 1993; ***micronyx*** Nelson and Goldman, 1909; ***milleri*** Elliot, 1903; ***pacificus*** Dalquest, 1943.

COMMENTS: See Genoways and Jones (1969b) and Manning and Jones (1989). Includes *milleri*; see Reducker et al. (1983) and Manning (1993). Does not include *auriculus*; see Genoways and Jones (1969b), Hall (1981), and Gannon (1998). Revised by Manning (1993).

Myotis fimbriatus (Peters, 1871). In R. Swinhoe, *Catalogue of Mammals of China*, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1870:617 [1871].

COMMON NAME: Fringed Long-footed Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Fujian, Amoy.

DISTRIBUTION: SE China.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *hirsutus* Howell, 1926.

COMMENTS: Not conspecific with *macrodactylus* or *capaccinii*; see Corbet (1978c) and Corbet and Hill (1992).

Myotis findleyi Bogan, 1978. *J. Mammal.*, 59:524.

COMMON NAME: Findley's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Nayarit, Trés Marías Isls, Maria Magdalena Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Trés Marías Isls (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (B1+2c).

Myotis formosus (Hodgson, 1835). *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, 4:700.

COMMON NAME: Hodgson's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nepal.

DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan to N India, Nepal, Tibet, Kweichow, Kwangsi, Kiangsu and Fukien (China); Taiwan, Korea, Tsushima Isl (Japan), Malaysia, Philippines, Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, and Bali.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc). IUCN 2003 - Not evaluated as *M. f. bartelsi*.

SYNONYMS: *andersoni* Trouessart, 1897; *auratus* Dobson, 1871; *dobsoni* Anderson, 1881 (not Trouessart, 1878); *pallida* Blyth, 1863; ***bartelsi*** Jentink, 1910; ***rufoniger*** Tomes, 1858; ***rufopictus*** Waterhouse, 1845; ***tsuensis*** Kuroda, 1922; ***chofukusei*** Mori, 1928; ***watasei*** Kishida, 1924; ***flavus*** Shamel, 1944; ***weberi*** Jentink, 1890.

COMMENTS: For discussion of synonyms see Findley (1972). Does not include *hermani*; see Corbet and Hill (1992). Reviewed in part by Yoshiyuki (1989), Yoon (1990), and Bates and Harrison (1997). *M. rufopictus* may represent a distinct species; see Heaney et al. (1998).

Myotis fortidens Miller and Allen, 1928. Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus., 144:54.

COMMON NAME: Cinnamon Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Tabasco, Teapa.

DISTRIBUTION: Sonora and Veracruz (Mexico) to Guatemala.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *cinnamomeus* Miller, 1902 (not Wagner, 1855); ***sonoriensis*** Findley and Jones, 1967.

Myotis frater G. M. Allen, 1923. Am. Mus. Novit., 85:6.

COMMON NAME: Fraternal Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, SE China, Fukien (= Fujian), Yenping.

DISTRIBUTION: E Siberia, Ussuri Region, Krasnoyarsk Region (Russia) to Korea, Heilungkiang (China), SE China; Japan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: ***eniseensis*** Tsytsulina and Strelkov, 2001; ***kaguyae*** Imaizumi, 1956; ***longicaudatus*** Ognev, 1927.

COMMENTS: Includes *longicaudatus*, see Corbet (1978c) and Tsytsulina and Strelkov (2001). Does not include *bucharensis*, see Horáček et al. (2000) and Tsytsulina and Strelkov (2001).

Myotis gomantongensis Francis and Hill, 1998. Mammalia, 62(2):248.

COMMON NAME: Gomantong Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, Gomantong Caves, 5°31'N, 118°04'E.

DISTRIBUTION: Sabah (Borneo, Malaysia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Based on specimens previously referred to *ater* by Hill and Francis (1984) and Payne et al. (1985).

Myotis goudoti (A. Smith, 1834). S. Afr. Quart. J., 2:244.

COMMON NAME: Malagasy Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar.

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *madagascariensis* Tomes, 1858; *sylvicola* A. Grandidier, 1870.

COMMENTS: Does not appear to include *anjouanensis*; see Peterson et al. (1995).

Myotis grisescens A. H. Howell, 1909. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22:46.

COMMON NAME: Gray Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, Tennessee, Marion Co., Nickajack Cave, near Shellmound.

DISTRIBUTION: Florida Panhandle to Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, E Kansas and NE Oklahoma (USA).

STATUS: U.S. ESA – Endangered; IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (A1c).

Myotis hajastanicus Argyropulo, 1939. Zool. Sbornick 1 (Trudy Biol. Inst. 3):27.

COMMON NAME: Hajastan Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Armenia, eastern bank of Sevan Lake, Sordza (= Nadezdino), 2,000 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the Sevan Lake basin in Armenia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *mystacinus*, but see Benda and Tsytsulina (2000).

Myotis hasseltii (Temminck, 1840). Monogr. Mamm., 2:225.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Large-footed Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java, Bantam.

DISTRIBUTION: E India, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, W Malaysia, Sumatra, Mentawai Isls, Riau Arch., Java, Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: **abboti** Lyon, 1916; **continentis** Shamel, 1942; **berdmorei** Blyth, 1863; **macellus** Temminck, 1840.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Hill (1983), Bates and Harrison (1997), and Bates et al. (1999). Apparently closely related to *macrotarsus* and *horsfieldii*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001).

Myotis hermani Thomas, 1923. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 11:252.

COMMON NAME: Herman's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, NW Sumatra, Sabang.

DISTRIBUTION: Sumatra (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Included in *formosus* by Findley (1972), but see Corbet and Hill (1992).

Myotis horsfieldii (Temminck, 1840). Monogr. Mamm., 2:226.

COMMON NAME: Horsfield's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java, Mount Gede.

DISTRIBUTION: India (including Andaman Isls, SE China, Thailand, Burma, Laos, Vietnam, W Malaysia, Java, Bali, Sulawesi, Borneo, Philippines).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *lepidus* Thomas, 1915; **deignani** Shamel, 1942; **dryas** K. Andersen, 1907; **jeannei** Taylor, 1934; **peshwa** Thomas, 1915.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Hill (1983), Bates and Harrison (1997), Bates et al. (1999), and Hendrichsen et al. (2001). Apparently closely related to *macrotarsus* and *hasseltii*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001).

Myotis hosonoi Imaizumi, 1954. Bull. Natl. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, N. S., 1:44.

COMMON NAME: Hosono's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Honshu, Nagano Pref., Kita-azumi-Gun (about 30 km N Matsumotao City), Tokiwa-Mura, Koumito, 732 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Honshu (Japan).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Yoshiyuki (1989), Horáček et al. (2000), and Tsytsulina (2000).

Myotis ikonnikovi Ognev, 1912. Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Petersburg, 16:477.

COMMON NAME: Ikonnikov's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Russia, Primorsk. Krai (= Ussuri Region), Dalnerechen Dist., Euseevka.

DISTRIBUTION: Ussuri region and N Korea to Lake Baikal (Russia), the Altai Mtns, and Mongolia, NE China; Sakhalin Isl (Russia) and Honshû and Hokkaido Isls (Japan).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *fujensis* Imaizumi, 1954.

COMMENTS: Revised by Tsytsulina (2001); also see Corbet (1978c), Yoshiyuki (1989), and Benda and Tsytsulina (2000). Molecular sequence data support placement of *fujensis* in *ikonnikovi* (Kawai et al. (2003).

Myotis insularum (Dobson, 1878). Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., p. 313.

COMMON NAME: Insular Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Samoa.

DISTRIBUTION: Samoa.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Poorly known, the type and only specimen possibly being incorrectly labelled; see Koopman (1984c).

Myotis keaysi J. A. Allen, 1914. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 33:383.

COMMON NAME: Hairy-legged Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Puno, Inca Mines.

DISTRIBUTION: Tamaulipas (Mexico) to Bolivia, N Argentina, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *pilosotibialis* LaVal, 1973.

COMMENTS: Revised by LaVal (1973a). Apparently closely related to *riparius* and *ruber*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001).

Myotis keenii (Merriam, 1895). Am. Nat., 29:860.

COMMON NAME: Keen's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Canada, British Columbia, Queen Charlotte Isls, Graham Isl, Massett.

DISTRIBUTION: Alaska Panhandle to W Washington (USA).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Does not include *septentrionalis*; see van Zyll de Jong (1979) and Caceres and Barclay (2000). See Fitch and Shump (1979), but note that they included *septentrionalis*.

Myotis laniger Peters, 1871. Proc. Royal Soc. Lond., 3 (1870):617.

COMMON NAME: Chinese Water Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Fujian, Amoy.

DISTRIBUTION: S China including Tibet, Vietnam, E India.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Included in *daubentonii* by many authors, but see Topál (1997) and Bates et al. (1999).

Myotis leibii (Audubon and Bachman, 1842). J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., ser. 1, 8:284.

COMMON NAME: Eastern Small-footed Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, Pennsylvania, Erie Co.

DISTRIBUTION: E North America from S Ontario, S Quebec (Canada), and S Maine (USA) south to Georgia and west to E Oklahoma (USA).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *henshawii* H. Allen, 1894; *orinomus* Elliot, 1903; *winnemana* Nelson, 1913.

COMMENTS: Formerly included *ciliolabrum* and *melanorhinus*, but see van Zyll de Jong (1984). An older name for this species may be *subulatus* Say, 1823; see Glass and Baker (1968). These authors recommended that *subulatus* should be suppressed, but see Hall (1981), who used *subulatus* instead of *leibii* for this species. Koopman (1993) disagreed, and suggested that *subulatus* is probably an older name for *yumanensis*.

Myotis levis (I. Geoffroy, 1824). Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool., ser. 1, 3:444-445.

COMMON NAME: Yellowish Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Southern Brazil."

DISTRIBUTION: Bolivia, Argentina, SE Brazil, Uruguay.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *alter* Miller and Allen, 1928; *nubilus* J. A. Wagner, 1855; *polythrix* I. Geoffroy, 1824; ***dinellii*** I Geoffroy, 1824.

COMMENTS: Included in *ruber* by Cabrera (1958), but see LaVal (1973a). Reviewed in part by López-González et al. (2001). Apparently closely related to *nigricans*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001).

Myotis longipes (Dobson, 1873). Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, p. 110.

COMMON NAME: Kashmir Cave Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Kashmir, Bhima Devi Caves, 6,000 ft. (1,829 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan, NE India, Nepal, possibly Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (B1+2c, D2).

SYNONYMS: *macropus* Dobson, 1872 (not Gould, 1854); *megalopus* Dobson, 1875.

COMMENTS: Included in *capaccinii* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951), but considered a distinct species by Hanák and Gaisler (1969), Corbet (1978c), and Bates and Harrison (1997). Some specimens referred to *longipes* by Bates and Harrison (1997) subsequently formed the type series for *csorbai* (Topál, 1997). Vietnamese records are dubious; see Bates et al. (1999).

Myotis lucifugus (Le Conte, 1831). In McMurtie, Animal Kingdom, 1 (App.):431.

COMMON NAME: Little Brown Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, Georgia, possibly Liberty Co., LeConte Plantation near Riceboro (but see Davis and Rippy, 1968).

DISTRIBUTION: Alaska (USA) to Labrador and Newfoundland (Canada), south to S California, N Arizona, N New Mexico (USA).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *affinis* H. Allen, 1864; *brevirostris* Wied-Neuwied, 1862; *carolii* Temminck, 1840; *crassus* F. Cuvier, 1832; *domesticus* Green, 1832; *gryphus* F. Cuvier, 1832; *lanceolatus* Wied, 1839; *salarii* F. Cuvier, 1832; *virginianus* Audubon and Bachman, 1841; *alascensis* Miller, 1897; *carissima* Thomas, 1904; *albicinctus* G. M. Allen, 1919; *altipetens* H. W. Grinnell, 1916; *baileyi* Hollister, 1909; *pernox* Hollister, 1911; *relictus* Harris, 1974.

COMMENTS: Does not include *occultus*, see Piaggio et al. (2002). Hybridizes with *yumanensis* in some areas; see Parkinson (1979), but see Herd and Fenton (1983). See Fenton and Barclay (1980). Apparently closely related to *thysanodes*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001). Status of the type and type locality was discussed by Davis and Rippy (1968).

Myotis macrodactylus (Temminck, 1840). Monogr. Mamm., 2:231.

COMMON NAME: Big-footed Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan.

DISTRIBUTION: Japan, Kunashir Isl and Kurile Isls (Russia), SE Siberia, Korea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *continentalis* Tiunov, 1997; *insularis* Tiunov, 1997.

COMMENTS: Koopman (1993) included *fimbriatus* in this species and noted that it was probably conspecific with *capaccinii* (see Wallin, 1969), but see Corbet (1978c), Yoshiyuki (1989), and Corbet and Hill (1992), who argued that *fimbriatus* and *capaccinii* are distinct species. Reviewed in part by Yoshiyuki (1989) and Yoon (1990).

Myotis macropus (Gould, 1854). Mammals of Australia, unnumbered page of text.

COMMON NAME: Gould's Large-footed Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Australia.

DISTRIBUTION: S Australia, Victoria (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Distinct from *adversus* and *moluccarum*; see Kitchener et al. (1995), who revised this complex.

Myotis macrotarsus (Waterhouse, 1845). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1845, 3:5.

COMMON NAME: Pallid Large-footed Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines.

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines, N Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *saba* Davis, 1962.

COMMENTS: May include *stalkerii*; see Findley (1972) and Corbet and Hill (1992). Apparently closely related to *hasseltii* and *horsfieldii*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001).

Myotis martiniquensis LaVal, 1973. Bull. Los Angeles Cty. Mus. Nat. Hist. Sci. Soc., 15:35.

COMMON NAME: Schwartz's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Martinique (Lesser Antilles), Tartane, 6 km E La Trinité (France).

DISTRIBUTION: Martinique, Barbados (Lesser Antilles).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *nyctor* LaVal and Schwartz, 1975.

COMMENTS: See Masson and Breuil (1992) and Timm and Genoways (2003).

Myotis melanorhinus Merriam, 1890. N. Amer. Fauna, 3:46.

COMMON NAME: Dark-nosed Small-footed Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: United States, Arizona, Coconino Co., N base of San Francisco Mountain, Little Spring, 8,250 ft (2,750 m).

DISTRIBUTION: British Columbia (Canada) south to C Mexico and east to W Oklahoma (USA).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Included in *leibii* or *ciliolabrum* by various authors, but see van Zyll de Jong (1984). Reviewed by Holloway and Barclay (2001), who treated it as a subspecies of *ciliolabrum*.

Myotis moluccarum (Thomas, 1915). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 15:170.

COMMON NAME: Maluku Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Maluku Tenggara, Kei (=Kai) Isls, Ara.

DISTRIBUTION: Ambon and Kai Isls (Moluccas), N and W Australia, Seram, Waigeo Isl (West Palua, Indonesia), Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Arch., Solomon Isls.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *richardsi* Kitchener, 1995 (in Kitchener et al., 1995b); *solomonis* Troughton, 1929.

COMMENTS: Distinct from *adversus* and *macropus*; see Kitchener et al. (1995b), who revised this complex. Also see Flannery (1995b) and Bonaccorso (1998). Includes *Anamygdon solomonis* Troughton, 1929; see Phillips and Birney (1968) and Kitchener et al. (1995b). Kitchener et al. (1995b) tentatively retained *solomonis* as a synonym of *M. moluccarum moluccarum*, but morphological differences suggest that it is best considered as a distinct subspecies.

Myotis montivagus (Dobson, 1874). J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 43:237.

COMMON NAME: Burmese Whiskered Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Yunnan, Hotha.

DISTRIBUTION: Yunnan to Fukien and Chihli (China), NE India, Burma, Vietnam, Laos, NE Thailand, W Malaysia, Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *borneoensis* Hill and Francis, 1984; *federatus* Thomas, 1916; *peytoni* Wroughton and Ryley, 1913.

COMMENTS: Includes *peytoni*; see Hill (1962b), Corbet and Hill (1992), and Bates and Harrison (1997); but see also Findley (1972). Das (1987) reviewed the type series. Reviewed by Bates et al. (1999). Subspecies affinities of Vietnam specimen are unclear; see Bates et al. (1999) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001).

Myotis morrisoni Hill, 1971. Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Zool., 21:43.

COMMON NAME: Morris's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ethiopia, Walaga, Didessa River mouth.

DISTRIBUTION: Ethiopia, Nigeria.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2).

Myotis muricola (Gray, 1846). Cat. Hodgson Coll. Brit. Mus., p. 4.

COMMON NAME: Nepalese Whiskered Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nepal.

DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan through N India and Nepal to Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, and New Guinea; possibly the Philippines.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *lobipes* Peters, 1867; *tralatitus* Temminck, 1840 (not Horsfield, 1824); ***browni*** Taylor, 1934; ***caliginosus*** Tomes, 1859; *blanfordi* Dobson, 1871; ***herrei*** Taylor, 1934; ***latirostris*** Kishida, 1932; *orii* Kuroda, 1935; ***moupinensis*** Milne-Edwards, 1872; ***niasensis*** Lyon, 1916; ***patriciae*** Taylor, 1934. Not allocated to subspecies: *muricola* Hodgson, 1841 (nomen nudum); *trilatitoides* Gray, 1843 (nomen nudum).

COMMENTS: Includes *caliginosus*, *moupinensis*, and *latirostris*; see Findley (1972). Does not include *ater* or *nugax*; see Hill (1983) and Hill and Corbet (1992). Includes *browni*; see Hill and Rozendaal (1989). Includes *herrei* and *patriciae*; see Heaney et al. (1987), but also see Corbet and Hill (1992), who listed *patriciae* as a separate species with some reservations. Reviewed in part by Hill (1983), Kock (1996), Bates and Harrison (1997), Bates et al. (1999), Francis et al. (1999), and Hendrichsen et al. (2001). This complex may include more than one species, see Francis et al. (1999). There is apparently only one species of "muricola-type" *Myotis* in the Philippines, but it is not yet clear if this taxon is *ater* or *muricola* (L. Heaney, pers. comm.); the same is probably also true of the Moluccas (K. Helgen, pers. comm.).

Myotis myotis (Borkhausen, 1797). Deutsche Fauna, 1:80.

COMMON NAME: Mouse-eared Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Germany, Thuringia.

DISTRIBUTION: C and S Europe, east to Ukraine; S England; most Mediterranean islands; Azores (Portugal); Asia Minor; Lebanon, Syria, and Israel.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *alpinus* Koch, 1865; *latipennis* Crespon, 1844; *myosotis* author unknown, date 1797 or 1800; see Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951); *spelaea* Bielz, 1886 (not Koch, 1865); *submurinus* Brehm, 1827; *typus* Koch, 1865; ***macrocephalicus*** Harrison and Lewis, 1961.

COMMENTS: See Corbet (1978c) and Horáček et al. (2000) for discussion of synonyms. Zhang Yongzu et al. (1997) included *ancilla* and *chinensis* in *myotis*, but this is apparently incorrect; see Horáček et al. (2000). Closely related to *blythii*, *oxygnathus*, and *punicus*; see Castella et al. (2000), Mayer and von Helversen (2001a), and Ruedi and Mayer (2001). Middle Eastern records reviewed by Harrison and Bates (1991), Palearctic records by Horáček et al. (2000).

Myotis mystacinus (Kuhl, 1817). Die Deutschen Fledermäuse. Hanau, p. 15.

COMMON NAME: Whiskered Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Germany.

DISTRIBUTION: Ireland and Scandinavia to C Russia and the Ural Mountains, Kazakhstan, south to Syria, Israel, and Morocco.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *aurascens* Kuzyakin, 1935; *bulgaricus* Heinrich, 1936; *collaris* Schinz, 1821; *humeralis* Baillon, 1834; *lugubris* Fatio, 1869; *nigricans* Koch, 1865 (not Schinz, 1821); *nigricans* Fatio, 1869

(not Schinz, 1821, or Koch, 1865); *nigrofuscus* Fitzinger, 1871; *rufofuscus* Koch, 1865; *schinzii* Brehm, 1837; *schrunkii* Wagner, 1843; ***caucasicus*** Tsytsulina, 2000 (in Benda and Tsytsulina, 2000); ***occidentalis*** Benda, 2000 (in Benda and Tsytsulina, 2000).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Strelkov (1983), Bates and Harrison (1997), and Horáček et al. (2000), revised by Benda and Tsytsulina (2000) and Tsytsulina (2001). Does not include *dauidii*, *hajastanicus*, *nipalensis*, *przewalskii*, or *sogdianus*, *transcaspicus*; see Benda and Tsytsulina (2000) and Kawai et al. (2003). Includes *aurascens*; see Mayer and von Helversen (2001a), but also see Benda and Tsytsulina (2000). This complex may include at least one cryptic species in Europe; see Mayer and von Helversen (2001a) Japanese specimens previously referred to this species clearly represent an apparently unnamed taxon distinct from both *mystacinus* and *dauidii*; see Kawai et al. (2003). Specimens from Vietnam originally identified as *mystacinus* may represent *muricola* (see Bates et al. (1999); alternatively, they might represent *dauidii* or be conspecific with the unnamed Japanese form. *Myotis nattereri* (Kuhl, 1817). Die Deutschen Fledermäuse. Hanau, p. 14, 33.

COMMON NAME: Natterer's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Germany, Hessen, Hanau.

DISTRIBUTION: Ireland, Great Britain, Europe (except N Scandinavia), Morocco, N Algeria, Turkey, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Bulgaria, Crimea and Caucasus to Turkmenistan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *escalerae* Cabrera, 1904; *spelaeus* Koch, 1865; *typus* Koch, 1865; *hoveli* Harrison, 1964; ***tschuliensis*** Kuzyakin, 1935.

COMMENTS: Does not include *araxenus* or *bombinus*; see Horáček and Hanák (1984) and Kawai et al. (2003). Reviewed in part by Harrison and Bates (1991) and Horáček et al. (2000). For discussion of correct spelling see Bogdanowicz and Kock (1998).

Myotis nesopolus Miller, 1900. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 13:123.

COMMON NAME: Curaçao Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Curaçao, Willemstad (Netherlands).

DISTRIBUTION: NE Venezuela; Curaçao and Bonaire (Netherlands Antilles).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: ***larensis*** LaVal, 1973.

COMMENTS: Includes *larensis*; see Genoways and Williams (1979a). A single specimen reported from St. Martin probably represents *nigricans*; see Jones (1989).

Myotis nigricans (Schinz, 1821). Das Tierreich, 1:179.

COMMON NAME: Black Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Brazil, Espírito Santo, between Itapemirín and Iconha Rivers, Fazenda de Aga.

DISTRIBUTION: Nayarit and Tamaulipas (Mexico) to Peru, Bolivia, N Argentina, Paraguay, and S Brazil; Trinidad and Tobago; St. Martin, Montserrat, Grenada (Lesser Antilles).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *arsinoe* Temminck, 1840; *bondae* J. A. Allen, 1914; *brasiliensis* Spix, 1823; *chiriquensis* J. A. Allen, 1904; *concinus* H. Allen, 1866; *dalquesti* Hall and Alvarez, 1961; *esmeraldae* J. A. Allen, 1914; *exiguus* H. Allen, 1866; *hypothrix* D'Orbigny and Gervais, 1847; *maripensis* J. A. Allen, 1914; *mundus* H. Allen, 1866; *parvulus* Temminck, 1840; *punensis* J. A. Allen, 1914; *spixii* J. B.

Fischer, 1829; *splendidus* J. A. Wagner, 1855; *carteri* LaVal, 1973; *extremus* Miller and Allen, 1928; *osculatii* Cornalia, 1849; *caucensis* Miller and G. M. Allen, 1928; *quixensis* Osculati, 1854.
 COMMENTS: Includes *carteri*; see Corbet and Hill (1980), but see Bogan (1978). Neotype designated by LaVal (1973a). See Wilson and LaVal (1974). Reviewed in part by López-González et al. (2001). Apparently closely related to *levis*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001). More than one species may be represented in this complex.

Myotis nipalensis Dobson, 1871. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 1871:214.

COMMON NAME: Nepalese Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nepal, Katmandu.

DISTRIBUTION: Iran, Turkey, and Uzbekistan to Nepal, Mongolia, Tibet and NW China, Siberia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *kukunoriensis* Bobrinskii, 1929; *meinertzhageni* Thomas, 1926; *pallidiventrtris* Hodgson, 1844 (nomen nudum); *przewalskii* Bobrinski, 1926; *mongolicus* Kruskop and Borissenko, 1996; *transcaspicus* Ognev and Heptner, 1928; *pamirensis* Kuzyakin, 1935; *sogdianus* Kuzyakin, 1934.

COMMENTS: Often included in *mystacinus*, but see Benda and Tsytsulina (2000).

Myotis occultus Hollister, 1909. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 22:43.

COMMON NAME: Arizona Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: California, San Bernadino Co., 10 mi above Needles, W side of Colorado River.

DISTRIBUTION: S California to Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado (USA), south to Distrito Federal (Mexico); possibly W Texas (USA).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Included in *lucifugus* by Findley and Jones (1967) and most subsequent authors, but apparently distinct, see Piaggio et al. (2002).

Myotis oreias (Temminck, 1840). Monogr. Mamm., 2:270.

COMMON NAME: Singaporese Whiskered Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Singapore.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Known only from the holotype. Redescribed by Francis and Hill (1998), who noted that the type locality is questionable.

Myotis oxygnathus Monticelli, 1885. Ann. Accad. O. Costa de Aspir. Nat. Napoli, 1:82.

COMMON NAME: Monticelli's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Italy, Basilicata, Matera.

DISTRIBUTION: Mediterranean region from Spain to Italy and Greece; Bulgaria to Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Afghanistan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Formerly treated as a subspecies of *blythii* (e.g., Koopman, 1994), but shown to be more closely related to *myotis* based on molecular data; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001).

Myotis oxyotus (Peters, 1867). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867:19.

COMMON NAME: Montane Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ecuador, Mount Chimborazo, between 2,743 and 3,048 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela to Bolivia; Panama; Costa Rica.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *thomasi* Cabrera, 1901; *gardneri* LaVal, 1973.

COMMENTS: Revised by LaVal (1973a). Subspecies allocation of populations from coastal Peru is uncertain. Apparently closely related to *nigricans* and *levis*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001).

Myotis ozensis Imaizumi, 1954. Bull. Natl. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, N. S., 1:49.

COMMON NAME: Honshu Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Honshu, Gunma Pref, Ozegahara, 1,400 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Honshu (Japan).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (A2c, B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Yoshiyuki (1989).

Myotis peninsularis Miller, 1898. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 2:124.

COMMON NAME: Peninsular Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Baja California, San Jose del Cabo.

DISTRIBUTION: S Baja California (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A1c).

COMMENTS: Listed as a subspecies of *velifer* by Hall and Kelson (1959), but see Hayward (1970) and Hall (1981). See Alvarez-Castañeda and Bogan (1998).

Myotis pequinius Thomas, 1908. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1908:637.

COMMON NAME: Peking Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Hopeh, 30 mi. (48 km) W Peking, 600 ft (183 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Hong Kong, Hopeh, Shantung, Honan and Kiangsu (China).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: See Horáček et al. (2000).

Myotis planiceps Baker, 1955. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 68:165.

COMMON NAME: Flat-headed Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Coahuila, 7 mi. (11 km) S and 4 mi. (6 km) E Bella Union, 7,200 ft. (2,195 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Zacatecas (Mexico).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Critically Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: See Matson (1975).

Myotis pruinus Yoshiyuki, 1971. Bull. Natl. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, 14:305.

COMMON NAME: Frosted Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, NE Honshu, Iwate Pref., Waga-Gun, Waga-Machi, Geto Hot Spring.

DISTRIBUTION: Honshu and Shikoku (Japan).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Yoshiyuki (1989), also see Horáček et al. (2000) and Kawai et al. (2003).

Myotis punicus Felten, Spitzenberger, and Storch, 1977. Senckenberg. Biol., 58:39.

COMMON NAME: Maghrebian Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tunisia, Cap Bon, El Haouaria Cave.

DISTRIBUTION: Tunisia, Algeria, Libya, Malta, Corsica (France), and Sardinia (Italy).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Originally described as a subspecies of *blythii*, but recently shown to lie outside a clade including *blythii*, *myotis*, and *oxygnathus*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001). Also see Borg (1998) and Castella et al. (2000). Accordingly, *punicus* is treated as a separate species here.

Myotis ricketti (Thomas, 1894). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 14:300.

COMMON NAME: Rickett's Big-footed Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Fukien (= Fujian), Foochow.

DISTRIBUTION: Fukien, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Shantung, Yunnan (China); Hong Kong; Vietnam and Laos.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: *Myotis pilosus* Peters, 1869 (type locality unknown) may be the oldest name for this species; see Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951) and Corbet and Hill (1992). Sometimes placed in its own subgenus *Rickettia*, see discussion in Findley (1972) and Corbet and Hill (1992). Reviewed in part by Bates et al. (1999) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001); also see Horáček et al. (2000), who discussed this taxon under the name *pilosus*.

Myotis ridleyi Thomas, 1898. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 1:361.

COMMON NAME: Ridley's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Selangor (= Kepong).

DISTRIBUTION: W Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Transferred from *Pipistrellus*; see Medway (1978); also see Hill and Topál (1973).

Myotis riparius Handley, 1960. Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus., 112:466-468.

COMMON NAME: Riparian Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Panama, Darien, Río Puerro, Tacarcuna Village.

DISTRIBUTION: Honduras south to Uruguay, E Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia; Trinidad.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Originally described as a subspecies of *simus*. Reviewed in part by López-González et al. (2001). LaVal (1973a) suggested that *guaycuru* may be the oldest name for this species, but López-González et al. (2001) have shown *guaycuru* to be a junior synonym of *simus*. Apparently closely related to *ruber*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001).

Myotis rosseti (Oey, 1951). Beaufortia, 1(8):4.

COMMON NAME: Thick-thumbed Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cambodia.

DISTRIBUTION: Cambodia, Thailand, possibly Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Originally described as a species of *Glischropus*; see Hill and Topál (1973). Vietnamese record is not well documented; see Bates et al. (1999).

Myotis ruber (E. Geoffroy, 1806). Ann. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 8:204.

COMMON NAME: Red Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Paraguay, Neembucu, Sapucay (neotype locality).

DISTRIBUTION: SE Brazil, SE Paraguay, NE Argentina.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *cinnamomeus* Wagner, 1855; *kinnamon* Gervais, 1856.

COMMENTS: Does not include *levis*; revised by LaVal (1973a), who with Miller and Allen (1928) discussed the type. Reviewed in part by López-González et al. (2001). Apparently closely related to *riparius*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001).

Myotis schaubi Kormos, 1934. Földt Közl., Budapest, 64:310.

COMMON NAME: Schaub's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hungary (Pliocene). See discussion in Horáček et al. (2000).

DISTRIBUTION: Extant populations limited to Armenia and W Iran.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (B1+2c, C2a, D).

SYNONYMS: *araxenus* Dahl, 1947; *kretzoi* Topál, 1981.

COMMENTS: The nominate subspecies is known only from the Pliocene and is presumably extinct. The living subspecies, *araxenus*, was formerly included in *nattereri*; see Horáček and Hanák (1984). Reviewed by Horáček et al. (2000).

Myotis scotti Thomas, 1927. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 19:554.

COMMON NAME: Scott's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ethiopia, Shoa, Djem-Djem Forest (ca. 40 mi. (64 km) W Addis Ababa), 8,000 ft. (2,438 m).

DISTRIBUTION: Ethiopia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

Myotis septentrionalis (Trouessart, 1897). Catalog. Mammal. Vivent., p. 131.

COMMON NAME: Northern Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax.

DISTRIBUTION: E United States and Canada west to British Columbia, E Montana, E Wyoming; south to Alabama, Georgia, and Florida Panhandle.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *keenii*, but see van Zyll de Jong (1979) and Caceres and Barclay (2000).

Myotis sicarius Thomas, 1915. J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 23:608.

COMMON NAME: Mandelli's Mouse-eared Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, N Sikkim.

DISTRIBUTION: Sikkim (NE India); Nepal.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c, D2).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Myotis siligorensis (Horsfield, 1855). Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, 16:102.

COMMON NAME: Himalayan Whiskered Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nepal, Siligori.

DISTRIBUTION: N India to S China, Burma, Vietnam, and Laos; south to W Malaysia; Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *darjilingensis* Horsfield, 1855; *alticraniatus* Osgood, 1932; *sowerbyi* Howell, 1926; *thaianus* Shamel, 1942.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997), Bates et al. (1999), and Hendrichsen et al. (2001). Populations from Malaysia and Borneo have not been allocated to subspecies, and the subspecific status of Vietnamese populations is questionable (see Hendrichsen et al., 2001b).

Myotis simus Thomas, 1901. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 7:541.

COMMON NAME: Velvety Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Peru, Loreto, Sarayacu (Ucayali River).

DISTRIBUTION: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, N Brazil, Bolivia, NE Argentina, and Paraguay.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *guaycuru* Proença, 1943.

COMMENTS: Revised by LaVal (1973a), Baud and Menu (1993), and López-González et al., 2001. Includes *guaycuru*; see López-González et al. (2001).

Myotis sodalis Miller and Allen, 1928. Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus., 144:130.

COMMON NAME: Indiana Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, Indiana, Crawford Co., Wyandotte Cave.

DISTRIBUTION: New Hampshire to Florida Panhandle, west to Wisconsin and Oklahoma (USA).

STATUS: U.S. ESA – Endangered; IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (A1c).

COMMENTS: See Thomson (1982).

Myotis stalker Thomas, 1910. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 5:384.

COMMON NAME: Kei Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Molucca Isls, Kai Isl, Ara.

DISTRIBUTION: Kai and Gebe Isls (Molucca Isls), Waigeo Isl (West Papua, Indonesia)..

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: May be conspecific with *macrotarsus*; see Findley (1972) and Corbet and Hill (1992). Also see Flannery (1995b) and Meinig (2002).

Myotis thysanodes Miller, 1897. N. Am. Fauna, 13:80.

COMMON NAME: Fringed Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, California, Kern Co., Tehachapi Mountains, Old Fort Tejon.

DISTRIBUTION: Chiapas (Mexico) to SW South Dakota (USA) and SC British Columbia (Canada).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: **aztecus** Miller and G. M. Allen, 1928; **pahasapensis** Jones and Genoways, 1967; **vespertinus** Manning and Jones, 1988.

COMMENTS: Revised by Miller and Allen (1928). Also see O'Farrell and Studier (1980) and Manning and Jones (1988). Apparently closely related to *lucifugus*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001).

Myotis tricolor (Temminck, 1832). In Smuts, Enumer. Mamm. Capensium, p. 106.

COMMON NAME: Temminck's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Cape Province, Capetown.

DISTRIBUTION: Liberia, Ethiopia and Dem. Rep. Congo, south to South Africa.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *loveni* Granvik, 1924.

COMMENTS: Includes *Eptesicus loveni*, see Schlitter and Aggundey (1986). See Taylor (2000) for distribution map.

Myotis velifer (J. A. Allen, 1890). Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 3:177.

COMMON NAME: Cave Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Jalisco, Guadalajara, Santa Cruz del Valle.

DISTRIBUTION: Honduras to Kansas and SE California (USA).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *jaliscensis* Menegaux, 1901; **brevis** Vaughan, 1954; **grandis** Hayward, 1970; **incautus** J. A. Allen, 1896; **magnamolaris** Choate and Hall, 1967.

COMMENTS: See Hayward (1970), Hall (1981), Fitch et al. (1981). Includes *magnamolaris*; see Dalquest and Stangl (1984). Apparently closely related to *yumanensis*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001).

Myotis vivesi Menegaux, 1901. Bull. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris, 7:323.

COMMON NAME: Fish-eating Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Baja California, Partida Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Coast of Sonora and Baja California (Mexico), chiefly on small islands.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: Often placed in its own genus, *Pizonyx*. See Blood and Clark (1998).

Myotis volans (H. Allen, 1866). Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 18:282.

COMMON NAME: Long-legged Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Mexico, Baja California, Cabo San Lucas.

DISTRIBUTION: Jalisco to Veracruz (Mexico); Alaska Panhandle (USA) to Baja California (Mexico), east to N Nuevo León (Mexico), South Dakota (USA), and C Alberta (Canada).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *capitaneus* Nelson and Goldman, 1909; **amotus** Miller, 1914; **interior** Miller, 1914; **longicrus** True, 1886; **altifrons** Hollister, 1911; **ruddi** Silliman and von Bloeker, 1938.

COMMENTS: Revised by Miller and Allen (1928). See Warner and Czaplewski (1984). Apparently closely related to *lucifugus* and *thysanodes*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001).

Myotis welwitschii (Gray, 1866). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866:211.

COMMON NAME: Welwitsch's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: NE Angola.

DISTRIBUTION: South Africa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola, Zambia, Dem. Rep. Congo, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *venustus* Matschie, 1899.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Kock (1967) and Ratcliffe (2002). Sometimes misspelled *welwitschi* but the original spelling is *welwitschii*. Apparently closely related to *emarginatus*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001).

Myotis yanbarensis Maeda and Matsumura, 1998. Zool. Sci. 15:301.

COMMON NAME: Yanbaru Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Okinawa Isl, Kunigami-mura, Aha, upper stream of Funga River.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern Okinawa Isl (Japan); known only from the type locality.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Apparently related to *pruinus* and *montivagus*; see Kawai et al. (2003).

Myotis yesoensis Yoshiyuki, 1984. Bull. Natl. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, ser. A(Zool.), 10:153.

COMMON NAME: Yoshiyuki's Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Hokkaido, Hiddaka, Mt. Petegari, neighborhood of Petegari River, 400 m.

DISTRIBUTION: Hokkaido (Japan).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: Closely related to *hosonoi*. Reviewed by Yoshiyuki (1989); also see Horáček et al. (2000).

Myotis yumanensis (H. Allen, 1864). Smithson. Misc. Coll., 7:58.

COMMON NAME: Yuma Myotis.

TYPE LOCALITY: USA, California, Imperial Co., Old Fort Yuma.

DISTRIBUTION: Hidalgo, Morelos and Baja California (Mexico) north to British Columbia (Canada), east to Montana and W Texas (USA).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *durangae* J. A. Allen, 1903; *macropus* H. Allen, 1866 (not Gould, 1854); *obscurus* H. Allen, 1866; *phasma* Miller and G. M. Allen, 1928; *lambi* Benson, 1947; *lutosus* Miller and G. M. Allen, 1928; *oxalis* Dalquest, 1947; *saturatus* Miller, 1897 (not Kuzyakin, 1934); *sociabilis* H. W. Grinnell, 1914.

COMMENTS: An older name for this species may be *subulatus* Say, 1823; see Glass and Baker (1968). Those authors recommended that *subulatus* should be suppressed, but see Hall (1981), who used *subulatus* for the species we recognize as *leibii*. See also comments under *leibii* and *lucifugus*. Apparently closely related to *velifer*; see Ruedi and Mayer (2001).

Subfamily Miniopterinae Dobson, 1875. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, 16:349.

Miniopterus Bonaparte, 1837. Fauna Ital., 1, fasc. 20.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio ursinii* Bonaparte, 1837 (= *Vespertilio schreibersii* Kuhl, 1817).

COMMENTS: Reviewed (in part) by Goodwin (1979), Peterson (1981), Maeda (1982), Hill (1983), Corbet and Hill (1992), and Peterson et al. (1995). These authors have often come to different conclusions regarding classification and synonymys; the arrangement given here generally follows Corbet and Hill (1992) and Peterson et al. (1995). See Maeda (1982) and Peterson et al. (1995) for a summary of authorship, type localities, and holotypes of most named forms.

Miniopterus africanus Sanborn, 1936. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Publ., Zool. Ser., 20:111.

COMMON NAME: African Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ethiopia, Shoa.

DISTRIBUTION: Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Tanzania, Botswana, Namibia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *inflatus*, but see Peterson et al. (1995).

Miniopterus australis Tomes, 1858. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1858:125.

COMMON NAME: Little Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Caledonia, Loyalty Isls, Lifu (21°S, 167°03'E) (France).

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines, Borneo, Java, Timor, Moluccas, southeast to Vanuatu and E Australia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *solomonensis* Maeda, 1982; *tibialis* Tomes, 1858.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Peterson (1981), Maeda (1982), Hill (1983), Koopman (1989a), Flannery (1995a, b), and Bonaccorso (1998), but note that these authors included taxa now considered to be distinct species (i.e., *paululus*, *shortridgei*). Revised by Kitchener and Suyanto (2002), who recognized but did not name an additional subspecies from Kai Isl. Does not include *witkampii*, referred to *paululus* by Kitchener and Suyanto (2002).

Miniopterus fraterculus Thomas and Schwann, 1906. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1906:162.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Cape Province, Knysna.

DISTRIBUTION: Cape Province, Natal, and Transvaal (South Africa), Malawi, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Peterson et al. (1995).

Miniopterus fuscus Bonhote, 1902. Novit. Zool., 9:626.

COMMON NAME: Southeast Asian Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Ryukyu Isls, Okinawa.

DISTRIBUTION: Ryukyu Isls (Japan)..

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

SYNONYMS: *yayeyamae* Kuroda, 1924.

COMMENTS: May include *medius*; see Hill (1983) and Corbet and Hill (1992). Does not include *fraterculus*; see Peterson et al. (1995). Reviewed by Yoshiyuki (1989). Corbet and Hill (1992) suggested that *yayeyamae* may merit recognition as a distinct subspecies.

Miniopterus gleni Peterson, Eger, and Mitchell, 1995. Faune de Madagascar, Chiroptères, 84:128.

COMMON NAME: Glen's Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar, 20 km S Tuléar (= Toliara), in a marine cave between Sarodrano and St. Augustin.

DISTRIBUTION: N, W, and S Madagascar.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

Miniopterus inflatus Thomas, 1903. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 12:634.

COMMON NAME: Greater Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, Efulen.

DISTRIBUTION: Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, E and S Dem. Rep. Congo, Cameroon, Gabon, Mozambique, Liberia, perhaps Nigeria. W African distribution uncertain because of confusion with *schreibersii*.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *rufus* Sanborn, 1936.

COMMENTS: Koopman (1993, 1994) included *africanus* in this species, but see Peterson et al. (1995).

Miniopterus macrocneme Revilliod, 1914. In Sarasin and Roux, Nova Caledonia, A. Zool., 1:360.

COMMON NAME: Small Melanesian Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Caledonia and Loyalty Isls.

DISTRIBUTION: New Guinea to Vanuatu and New Caledonia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Listed a subspecies of *pusillus* by Koopman (1993, 1994), but see Sanborn and Nicholson (1950), Flannery (1995a, b), and Bonaccorso (1998). In a recent revision of the *pusillus/australis* complex, Kitchener and Suyanto (2002) treated *macrocneme* as a subspecies of *pusillus*, but did not examine specimens of *macrocneme* sensu stricto.

Miniopterus magnater Sanborn, 1931. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., 18:26.

COMMON NAME: Western Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, E Sepik, Marienberg.

DISTRIBUTION: NE India, SE China, Burma, Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam to Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Timor (Indonesia), Borneo, Moluccas, and New Guinea including the Bismarck Arch.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *macrodens* Maeda, 1982.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Hill (1983) and Corbet and Hill (1992). May also include *bismarckensis*, here listed as a synonym of *tristis* following Koopman (1993); see discussion in Hill (1983). See also Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998). Some specimens from SE Asia previously identified as *schreibersii* may represent *magnater*; see Hendrichsen et al. (2001b).

Miniopterus majori Thomas, 1906. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 17:175.

COMMON NAME: Major's Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar, NE Betsileo, d'Imasindrary [Sahamananina].

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar, Comores Isls.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *schreibersii*, but see Peterson et al. (1995).

Miniopterus manavi Thomas, 1906. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, 17:176.

COMMON NAME: Manavi Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Madagascar, E/NE of Betsileo, 20°17'S, 47°31'E [Fandriana region].

DISTRIBUTION: Madagascar, Comoro Isls.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient as *M. menavi* (misspelled).

SYNONYMS: **griveaudi** Harrison, 1959.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *minor*, but see Peterson et al. (1995); also see Juste and Ibáñez (1992). Includes *griveaudi*; see Peterson et al. (1995).

Miniopterus medius Thomas and Wroughton, 1909. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1909:382.

COMMON NAME: Intermediate Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, W Java, Tji-Tandoei River, Kalipoetjang.

DISTRIBUTION: SE China, Thailand, W Malaysia, Borneo, Java, Sulawesi, Philippines, New Guinea, possibly the Solomon Isls.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: May be conspecific with *fuscus*; see Hill (1983) and Corbet and Hill (1992). See also Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Miniopterus minor Peters, 1867. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1866:885 [1867].

COMMON NAME: Least Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tanzania, coast opposite Zanzibar Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Kenya, Tanzania, Dem. Rep. Congo, Republic of Congo, São Tomé Isl.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: **newtoni** Bocage, 1889; **occidentalis** Juste and Ibáñez, 1992.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Juste and Ibáñez (1992), who designated a neotype for *newtoni*. Does not include *manavi* or *griveaudi* see Peterson et al. (1995).

Miniopterus natalensis (A. Smith, 1834). S. Afr. Quart. J., 2:59.

COMMON NAME: Natal Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Natal, Durban.

DISTRIBUTION: Sudan and SW Arabia to South Africa.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *breyeri* Jameson, 1909; *scotinus* Sundevall, 1846; *vicinior* J. A. Allen, 1917; **arenarius** Heller, 1912.

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *schreibersii*, but apparently distinct; see O'Shea and Vaughan (1980), Koopman (1994), and Peterson et al. (1995).

Miniopterus paululus Hollister, 1913. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 46:311.

COMMON NAME: Philippine Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Guimarás Isls.

DISTRIBUTION: Majuyod, Negros, and Guimarás Isls (Philippines), Borneo, Selaru.
 STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).
 SYNONYMS: **graysonae** Kitchener, 2002 (in Kitchener and Suyanto, 2002); **witkampii** Sody, 1930.
 COMMENTS: Revised by Kitchener and Suyanto (2002).

Miniopterus pusillus Dobson, 1876. Monogr. Asiatic Chiroptera, p. 162.

COMMON NAME: Small Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Nicobar Isls (NW of Sumatra).

DISTRIBUTION: India, Nepal, and Burma to Sumatra and Timor (Indonesia), Philippines, and Moluccas.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Hill (1983), Corbet and Hill (1992), Bates and Harrison (1997), and Kitchener and Suyanto (2002). Philippine records may actually represent *australis*; see Heaney et al. (1998). Does not seem to include *macrocneme*; see Sanborn and Nicholson (1950), Flannery (1995a, b), and Bonaccorso (1998), although also see Kitchener and Suyanto (2002), who treated *macrocneme* as a subspecies of *pusillus* but did not examine specimens of *macrocneme* sensu stricto. Some specimens from SE Asia previously identified as *schreibersii* may represent *pusillus*; see Hendrichsen et al. (2001b). Kitchener and Suyanto (2002) recognized but did not name a subspecies from Alor, Roti, Timor, Ambon, probably Seram, and possibly Sulawesi.

Miniopterus robustior Revilliod, 1914. In Sarasin and Roux, Nova Caledonia, A. Zool., 1:359.

COMMON NAME: Loyalty Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: New Caledonia (France), Loyalty Isls, Lifu Isl, Quepenee (= Chépénéhé).

DISTRIBUTION: Loyalty Isls (E of New Caledonia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: See Hill (1971a), Peterson (1981), and Flannery (1995b).

Miniopterus schreibersii (Kuhl, 1817). Die Deutschen Fledermäuse, Hanau, p. 14.

COMMON NAME: Schreibers's Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Romania, Mountains of Banat, Banat, near Coronini, Kolumbacs Cave (= Kulmbazer Cave = Columbäzar Cave).

DISTRIBUTION: S Europe and Morocco through the Caucasus, Iran, and Bulgaria to most of China and Japan; most of Indo-Malayan region; Philippines; New Guinea; Solomon Isls (including Bougainville Isl); Australia; subsaharan Africa; Bismarck Arch.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *baussencis* Laurent, 1944; *inexpectatus* Heinrich, 1936; *italicus* Dal Piaz, 1926; *ursinii* Bonaparte, 1837; **bassanii** Cardinal and Christidis, 2000; **blepotis** Temminck, 1840; *ravus* Sody, 1930; **chinensis** Thomas, 1908; **dasythrix** Temminck, 1840; **eschscholtzii** Waterhouse, 1845; **fuliginosus** Hodgson, 1835; **haradai** Maeda, 1982; **japoniae** Thomas, 1905; **oceanensis** Maeda 1982; **orianae** Thomas, 1922; **orsinii** Temminck, 1840; **pallidus** Thomas, 1907; **pulcher** Harrison, 1956; **parvipes** G. M. Allen, 1923; **smitianus** Thomas, 1927; **villiersi** Aellen, 1956.

COMMENTS: Formerly included *magnater*. Does not include *natalensis* or *arenarius*, see Koopman (1994). Does not include *majori*; see Peterson et al. (1995). Reviewed by Crucitti

(1976); see also Maeda (1982), Hill (1983), Harrison and Bates (1991), Kock (1996), Bates and Harrison (1997), Cardinal and Christidis (2000), Conole (2000), Horáček et al. (2000), and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b). Subspecies boundaries are not always clear (e.g., see Hill [1983] and Yoshiyuki [1989]), and some populations have not been allocated to subspecies. Sometimes misspelled *schriebersi*, but see Bogdanowicz and Kick (1998) for correct spelling (*schreibersii*). This complex probably includes more than one species.

Miniopterus shortridgei Laurie and Hill, 1957. J. Mammal. 38: 128.

COMMON NAME: Shortridge's Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java, south Java, Tji -Tandoei River, Kalipoetjang.

DISTRIBUTION: Java, Madura, Lombok, Sumbawa, Moyo, Alor, Wetar, Seralu, Timor, Semau, Roti, and Savu Isls (Indonesia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 - Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *minor* Hill, 1954 (in Laurie and Hill, 1954; not *minor* Peters, 1867).

COMMENTS: Revised by Kitchener and Suyanto (2002).

Miniopterus tristis (Waterhouse, 1845). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1845:3.

COMMON NAME: Great Long-fingered Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippine Isls.

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines; Sulawesi, Sanan Isl, New Guinea; Bismarck Arch., Solomon Isls, Vanuatu (= New Hebrides).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: ***celebensis*** Peterson, 1981; ***grandis*** Peterson, 1981; ***insularis*** Peterson, 1981; ***bismarckensis*** Maeda, 1982; ***melanesiensis*** Maeda, 1982; ***propritristsis*** Peterson, 1981.

COMMENTS: Includes *propritristsis*; see Koopman (1984c) and Hill (1983). Peterson (1981) and Maeda (1982) recognized more than one species in this complex, but did not agree on species limits; see Hill (1983), who argued convincingly that all of these forms should be regarded as subspecies of *tristis* pending further study. Koopman (1993) included *bismarckensis* in this complex, but also see Hill (1983), who suggested that this poorly-known taxon might be allied to *magnater*. Also see accounts in Flannery (1995a, b), Bonaccorso (1998), and Meinig (2002) under *propritristsis*.

Subfamily Murinae Miller, 1907. Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus., 57:229.

Harpiocephalus Gray, 1842. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., [ser. 1], 10:259.

TYPE SPECIES: *Harpiocephalus rufus* Gray, 1842 (= *Vespertilio harpia* Temminck, 1840).

Harpiocephalus harpia (Temminck, 1840). Monogr. Mamm., 2:219.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Hairy-winged Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java, NE side of Mt. Gede.

DISTRIBUTION: S and NE India, S China, Taiwan, Laos and Vietnam, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, S Moluccas, and the Philippines.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *pearsonii* Horsfield, 1851; *rufus* Gray, 1842; *lasyurus* Hodgson, 1847; *madrassius* Thomas, 1923; *rufulus* G. M. Allen, 1913.

COMMENTS: Do not include *mordax*; see Hill and Francis (1984) Corbet and Hill (1992), and Hendrichsen et al. (2002b). Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b). The Taiwan record, if valid, has not been allocated to subspecies.

Harpiocephalus mordax Thomas, 1923. J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 29:88.

COMMON NAME: Greater Hairy-winged Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Burma, Mogok.

DISTRIBUTION: Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Borneo. This species has also been reported from Cambodia but there are no vouchered records; see Hendrichsen et al. (2001a). Some specimens from India previously identified as *harpia* may represent this species, see Hendrichsen et al. (2001b)

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *harpia* (e.g., Koopman, 1993, 1994), but apparently distinct, see Hill and Francis (1984), Corbet and Hill (1992), and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b).

Murina Gray, 1842. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., [ser. 1], 10:258.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio suillus* Temminck, 1840.

SYNONYMS: *Harpiola* Thomas, 1915; *Ocyptes* Lesson, 1841 (not Risso, 1826).

COMMENTS: Includes *Harpiola*, here recognized as a subgenus, see Corbet and Hill (1980, 1992) although also see Bhattacharyya (2002). The other recognized subgenus, *Murina*, is sometimes divided into two species groups but there is disagreement about membership; see Corbet and Hill (1992), Maeda and Matsumura (1998), and Kawai et al. (2002).

Murina aenea Hill, 1964. Fed. Mus. J., Kuala Lumpur, N.S., 8:57.

COMMON NAME: Bronze Tube-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Pahang, Bentong Dist., near Janda Baik, Ulu Chemperoh (c 03°18'N, 101°50'E).

DISTRIBUTION: W Malaysia, Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Murina*. Reviewed by Francis (1997).

Murina aurata Milne-Edwards, 1872. Rech. Hist. Nat. Mammifères, p. 250.

COMMON NAME: Little Tube-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Szechwan, Moupin.

DISTRIBUTION: NE India, Nepal to SW China (including E Tibet) and Burma, Thailand.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *aurita* Miller, 1907; *fae* Thomas, 1891.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Murina*. Formerly included *ussuriensis*; see Maeda (1980); see also comments under *silvatica*. Reviewed by Hill (1983) and Bates and Harrison (1997).

Murina cyclotis Dobson, 1872. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, p. 210.

COMMON NAME: Round-eared Tube-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Darjeeling.

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka and India to Kwangtung and Hainan (China); Myanmar, Laos, and Vietnam, south to W Malaysia, Borneo, Sumatra, Philippines, and Lesser Sunda Isls. Records from Cambodia are erroneous (Kock, 2000).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *eileenae* Phillips, 1932; *peninsularis* Hill, 1964.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Murina*. Reviewed in part by Hill (1983), Bates and Harrison (1997), Sinha (1999), and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b).

Murina florium Thomas, 1908. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 2:371.

COMMON NAME: Flores Tube-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Lesser Sunda Isls, Flores.

DISTRIBUTION: Lesser Sunda Isls, Sulawesi, Moluccas, Seram, New Guinea including the Bismark Arch, and NE Australia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *lanosa* Thomas, 1910; *toxopei* Thomas, 1923.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Murina*. See Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998). The three subspecies are poorly delimited.

Murina fusca Sowerby, 1922. J. Mammal., 3:46.

COMMON NAME: Dusky Tube-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Manchuria, Kirin, Imienpo area.

DISTRIBUTION: Manchuria (China).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Murina*. Listed as a subspecies of *leucogaster* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951) and Corbet (1978c), but see Wallin (1969). Wang (1959) suggested that *fusca* might be a synonym of *hilgendorfi*.

Murina grisea Peters, 1872. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1872:258.

COMMON NAME: Peters's Tube-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Uttar Pradesh, Dehra Dun, Mussooree, Jeripanee, 5,500 ft. (1,676 m).

DISTRIBUTION: NW Himalayas, Mizoram (India).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (B1+2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Harpiala*. Reviewed by Bates and Harrison (1997) and Bhattacharyya (2002).

Murina hilgendorfi Peters, 1880. Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1880:24.

COMMON NAME: Hilgendorf's Tube-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, near Tokyo, Yedo.

DISTRIBUTION: N China; Upper Yenisei River (Russia); Altai Mtns (Russia, Kazakhstan and Mongolia); Korea; Ussur region (Russia); Sakhalin Isl (Russia); Honshu, Kyushu and Shikiku (Japan).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

SYNONYMS: *intermedia* Mori, 1933; *ognevi* Bianchi, 1916; *sibirica* Kastschenko, 1905.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Murina*. Formerly included in *leucogaster*, but apparently distinct. May include more than one species; see Yoshiyuki (1989). Also see Wang (1959).

Murina huttoni (Peters, 1872). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1872:257.

COMMON NAME: Hutton's Tube-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Uttar Pradesh, Kumaon, Dehra Dun.

DISTRIBUTION: Tibet, NE and S China, NW India to Vietnam, Thailand, W Malaysia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

SYNONYMS: *rubella* Thomas, 1914.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Murina*. Reviewed in part by Sinha (1999) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b). Does not include *tubinaris*, see Hill (1963a, 1983), Bates and Harrison (1997), Sinha (1999), and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b). Some SE Asian specimens previously referred to *tubinaris* may represent *huttoni*, see Hendrichsen et al. (2001b). Sometimes spelled *huttonii*.

Murina leucogaster Milne-Edwards, 1872. Rech. Hist. Nat. Mammifères, p. 252.

COMMON NAME: Greater Tube-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: China, Szechwan, Moupin Dist.

DISTRIBUTION: NE India, Nepal, S China, W Thailand.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *leucogastra* Thomas, 1899; *rubex* Thomas, 1916.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Murina*. Does not include *hilgendorfi*; see Yoshiyuki (1989). Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997).

Murina puta Kishida, 1924. Zool. Mag. (Tokyo), 36:127.

COMMON NAME: Taiwanese Tube-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Taiwan, Chang Hua, Erh-Shui.

DISTRIBUTION: Taiwan.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Murina*. Closely related to and possibly conspecific with *huttoni*, see Yoshiyuki (1989).

Murina rozendaali Hill and Francis, 1984. Bull. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Zool.), 47:319.

COMMON NAME: Gilded Tube-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Borneo, Sabah, Gomantong (c 05°31'N, 118°04'E).

DISTRIBUTION: Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Murina*. Reviewed by Francis (1997).

Murina ryukyuana Maeda and Matsumura, 1998. Zool. Sci. 15:303.

COMMON NAME: Ryukyu Tube-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Okinawa Isl, Kunigami-mura, Aha, upper stream of Funga River.

DISTRIBUTION: Northern Okinawa Isl (Japan); known only from the type locality.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Murina*.

Murina silvatica Yoshiyuki, 1983. Bull. Natl. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, ser. A(Zool.), 9:141.

COMMON NAME: Forest Tube-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Honshu, Fukushima Prefecture, Minamiaiau-Gug, Hinoemata-Mura, Oze-Numa Lake.

DISTRIBUTION: Japan, including Tsushima Isls.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Murina*. Includes specimens formerly included in *aurata* or *ussuriensis*. Reviewed by Yoshiyuki (1989).

Murina suilla (Temminck, 1840). Monogr. Mamm., 2:224.

COMMON NAME: Brown Tube-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java, Tapos.

DISTRIBUTION: Java, Sumatra, Borneo, W Malaysia, nearby small islands. Reports of this species from Sulawesi, Peleng Isl, and New Guinea are doubtful, see discussion in Corbet and Hill (1992).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *balstoni* Thomas, 1908; *canescens* Thomas, 1923.

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Murina*. Includes *balstoni* and *canescens*, see Koopman (1989a) and Corbet and Hill (1992). See also Francis (1997).

Murina tenebrosa Yoshiyuki, 1970. Bull. Natl. Sci. Mus. Tokyo, 13:195.

COMMON NAME: Gloomy Tube-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Japan, Tsushima Isls, Kamishima Isl, Sago.

DISTRIBUTION: Tsushima Isls (Japan), perhaps Yakushima (Ryukyu Isls, Japan).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Critically Endangered (B1+2c, D).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Murina*. Reviewed by Yoshiyuki (1989).

Murina tubinaris (Scully, 1881). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1881:200.

COMMON NAME: Scully's Tube-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Pakistan, Kashmir, Gilgit.

DISTRIBUTION: Pakistan, N India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Murina*. Listed as a subspecies of *huttoni* by Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951), but apparently distinct, see Hill (1963a, 1983), Bates and Harrison (1997), Sinha (1999), and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b). Koopman and Danforth (1989) suggested that *tubinaris* may be conspecific with *suilla*, but this has not been supported by recent authors.

Murina ussuriensis Ognev, 1913. Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Petersburg, 18:402.

COMMON NAME: Ussurian Tube-nosed Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Russia, SE Siberia, Ussuri, Imansky distr., Evseevka

DISTRIBUTION: Ussuri region, Kurile Isls, and Sakhalin (Russia); Korea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Endangered (A2c).

COMMENTS: Subgenus *Murina*. Formerly included in *aurata*, see Maeda (1980) and Corbet (1978c). Japanese populations have been separated as *M. silvatica*.

Subfamily Kerivoulinae Miller, 1907. Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus., 57:232.

Kerivoula Gray, 1842. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., [ser. 1], 10:258.

TYPE SPECIES: *Vespertilio pictus* Pallas, 1767, by subsequent designation (Peters, 1866).

SYNONYMS: *Cerivoula* Blanford, 1891; *Nyctophylax* Fitzinger, 1861.

COMMENTS: Does not include *Phoniscus*. Koopman (1982, 1993, 1994) and Ryan (1965) considered *Phoniscus* to be congeneric with *Kerivoula*, but see Hill (1965) and Corbet and Hill (1980, 1991, 1992). Characters separating these genera were summarized by Corbet and Hill (1992).

Kerivoula africana Dobson, 1878. Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., p. 335.

COMMON NAME: Tanzanian Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Tanzania, coast opposite Zanzibar Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Tanzania.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient.

COMMENTS: See Burgess et al. (2000).

Kerivoula agnella Thomas, 1908. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 2:372.

COMMON NAME: St. Aignan's Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Louisiade Archipelago, Misima Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Louisiade Arch., Woodlark and D'Entrecasteaux Isls (Papua New Guinea).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: See Flannery (1995b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Kerivoula argentata Tomes, 1861. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1861:32.

COMMON NAME: Damara Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Namibia, Otjoro.

DISTRIBUTION: Uganda and S Kenya to Malawi, Angola, Namibia and Natal (South Africa).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *nidicola* Kirk, 1865; *zuluensis* Roberts, 1924.

COMMENTS: See Taylor (2000) for distribution map.

Kerivoula cuprosa Thomas, 1912. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 10:41.

COMMON NAME: Copper Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cameroon, Ja River, Biteye.

DISTRIBUTION: N Dem. Rep. Congo, S Cameroon. A record of this species from Kenya was based on a specimen subsequently reidentified as *smithii* (J. Fahr, pers. comm.)

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

Kerivoula eriophora (Heuglin, 1877). Reise Nordost-Afrika, 2:34.

COMMON NAME: Ethiopian Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ethiopia, Belegaz Valley, between Semian and Wogara.

DISTRIBUTION: Ethiopia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Very poorly known; may be conspecific with *africana* which it antedates; see Hayman and Hill (1971).

Kerivoula flora Thomas, 1914. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 13:441.

COMMON NAME: Flores Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Lesser Sundas, S Flores.

DISTRIBUTION: Borneo, Lesser Sunda Isls, Bali, Sumbawa, and Sumba (Indonesia; see Corbet and Hill, 1992); possibly Vietnam and Thailand (see Hendrichsen et al., 2001b).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Hendrichsen et al. (2001b) and Vanitharani et al. (2003); also see Hill and Rozendaal (1989).

Kerivoula hardwickii (Horsfield, 1824). Zool. Res. Java, Part 8, p. 4(unno.) of *Vespertilio Temminckii* acct.

COMMON NAME: Hardwicke's Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java.

DISTRIBUTION: India and Sri Lanka, Burma, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, China, W Malaysia, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Nusa Penida, Mentawai Isls, Sulawesi, Bali, Lesser Sundas, Kangean Isl and Talaud Isl (Indonesia), Philippines.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *crypta* Wroughton and Ryley, 1913; *depressa* Miller, 1906; *engana* Miller, 1906; *fusca* Dobson, 1871; *malpasi* Phillips, 1932.

COMMENTS: Does not include *flora*; see Hill and Rozendaal (1989). Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997) and Hendrichsen et al. (2001b). Multiple subspecies have been recognized in the past, but recent studies suggest that these are not justified; see Corbet and Hill (1992) and Sinha (1999). This taxon is sometimes spelled *hardwickei* or *hardwicki* but most recent authors (e.g., Corbet and Hill, 1992; Koopman, 1993; Sinha, 1999; Hendrichsen et al., 2001b) have used the spelling *hardwickii*.

Kerivoula intermedia Hill and Francis, 1984. Bull. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Zool.), 47:323.

COMMON NAME: Small Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, Lumerao (05°12'N, 118°52'E).

DISTRIBUTION: Borneo, W Malaysia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

Kerivoula lanosa (A. Smith, 1847). Illustr. Zool. S. Afr. Mamm., pl. 50.

COMMON NAME: Lesser Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: South Africa, Cape Province, 200 mi. (322 km) E Capetown.

DISTRIBUTION: Guinea and Liberia to Ethiopia, south to South Africa.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *brunnea* Dobson, 1878); *harrisoni* Thomas, 1901; *lucia* Hinton, 1920; *lueia* Kershaw, 1922; *muscilla* Thomas, 1906; *bellula* Aellen, 1959.

COMMENTS: Includes *harrisoni* and *muscilla*; see Hill (1977a). See Cotterill (1996) for range map.

Kerivoula lenis Thomas, 1916. J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 24: 416

COMMON NAME: Lenis Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: India, Calcutta.

DISTRIBUTION: NE and S India, W Malaysia, Sabah.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 – Not listed; not considered in IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001).

COMMENTS: Formerly included in *papillosa* but clearly distinct; see Vanitharani et al. (2003).

Kerivoula minuta Miller, 1898. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 50:321.

COMMON NAME: Least Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Thailand, Trang Province, Lay Song Hong.

DISTRIBUTION: W Malaysia, S Thailand, Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

Kerivoula muscina Tate, 1941. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 78:586.

COMMON NAME: Fly River Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Western Province, Lake Daviumbu, ca. 20 m.

DISTRIBUTION: C New Guinea.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (D2).

COMMENTS: See Flannery (1995a) and Bonaccorso (1998).

Kerivoula myrella Thomas, 1914. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 13:438.

COMMON NAME: Bismarck's Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Admiralty Isls, Manus Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Bismarck Arch.; possibly Wetar Isl (Lesser Sunda Isls).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Vulnerable (A2c).

COMMENTS: Specimens from Wetar Isl reported by Hill and Rozendaal (1989) may represent *hardwickii*; see Bonaccorso (1998). See Flannery (1995b).

Kerivoula papillosa (Temminck, 1840). Monogr. Mamm., 2:220.

COMMON NAME: Papillose Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Java, Bantam (restricted by Tate, 1940).

DISTRIBUTION: Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, W Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *malayana* Chasen, 1940.

COMMENTS: Does not include *lenis*; see Vanitharani et al. (2003). See Hill (1983) and Corbet and Hill (1992) for discussion of subspecies. Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997). Some specimens referred to this species may represent *lenis*, which appears to be broadly sympatric with *papillosa* (Vanitharani et al., 2003)

Kerivoula pellucida (Waterhouse, 1845). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1845:6.

COMMON NAME: Clear-winged Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines.

DISTRIBUTION: Borneo, Philippines, Java and Sumatra, W Malaysia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *bombifrons* Lyon, 1911.

COMMENTS: Includes *bombifrons*; see Hill (1965).

Kerivoula phalaena Thomas, 1912. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, 10:281.

COMMON NAME: Spurrell's Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Ghana, Bibianaha.

DISTRIBUTION: Liberia, Ghana, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Dem. Rep. Congo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

Kerivoula picta (Pallas, 1767). Spicil. Zool., 3:7.

COMMON NAME: Painted Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, Molucca Isls, Ternate Isl. See discussion in Corbet and Hill (1992).

DISTRIBUTION: Sri Lanka; India and Nepal to Vietnam, W Malaysia, and S China; Borneo; Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, and Molucca Isls.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *kirivoula* F. Cuvier, 1832; *rubellus* Kerr, 1792; *bellissima* Thomas, 1906.

COMMENTS: Reviewed in part by Bates and Harrison (1997). Also see Flannery (1995b).

Kerivoula smithii Thomas, 1880. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, 6:166.

COMMON NAME: Smith's Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Nigeria, Calabar.

DISTRIBUTION: Nigeria, Cameroon, N and E Dem. Rep. Congo, Kenya. Previous records from Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia are apparently erroneous (J. Fahr, pers. comm.)

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (nt).

COMMENTS: Sometimes misspelled *smithi* but the original spelling is *smithii*.

Kerivoula whiteheadi Thomas, 1894. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, 14:460.

COMMON NAME: Whitehead's Woolly Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Luzon, Isabella, Molino.

DISTRIBUTION: Philippines, Borneo, S Thailand, W Malaysia.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc).

SYNONYMS: *bicolor* Thomas, 1904; *pusilla* Thomas, 1894.

COMMENTS: Reviewed by Hill (1965) and Corbet and Hill (1992).

Phoniscus Miller, 1905. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18:229.

TYPE SPECIES: *Phoniscus atrox* Miller, 1905.

COMMENTS: Distinct from *Kerivoula*. Koopman (1982, 1993, 1994) and Ryan (1965) considered *Phoniscus* to be congeneric with *Kerivoula*, but see Hill (1965) and Corbet and Hill (1980, 1992). Characters separating these genera were summarized by Corbet and Hill (1992).

Phoniscus aerosa (Tomes, 1858). Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1858:333.

COMMON NAME: Dubious Trumpet-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Eastern coast of South Africa."

DISTRIBUTION: Possibly South Africa, but more likely somewhere in SE Asia; known only from two syntypes that may have been incorrectly localized (Corbet and Hill, 1992).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Data Deficient as *Kerivoula aerosa*.

COMMENTS: See Hill (1965) and Corbet and Hill (1992) for discussion of the uncertain affinities of this species.

Phoniscus atrox Miller, 1905. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 18:230.

COMMON NAME: Groove-toothed Trumpet-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Indonesia, E Sumatra, near Kateman River.

DISTRIBUTION: S Thailand, W Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo.

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Kerivoula atrox*.

COMMENTS: Discussed by Hill and Francis (1984) and Corbet and Hill (1992).

Phoniscus jagorii (Peters, 1866). Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1866:399.

COMMON NAME: Peters's Trumpet-eared Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Philippines, Samar Isl.

DISTRIBUTION: Laos; Peninsular Malaysia, Borneo, Java, Bali, Sulawesi, and Lesser Sunda Isls, Samar Isl (Philippines).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Kerivoula jagori*.

SYNONYMS: *javana* Thomas, 1880; *rapax* Miller, 1931.

COMMENTS: See Hill (1965) and Kingston et al. (1997). Specimens from Laos are slightly smaller than those reported from elsewhere (Robinson and Webber, 2000), and may represent a distinct taxon. Sometimes spelled *jagori*.

Phoniscus papuensis (Dobson, 1878). Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., p. 339.

COMMON NAME: Golden-tipped Bat.

TYPE LOCALITY: Papua New Guinea, Central Prov., Port Moresby.

DISTRIBUTION: SE New Guinea, Biak-Supiori Isl, Queensland and New South Wales (Australia).

STATUS: IUCN 2003 and IUCN/SSC Action Plan (2001) – Lower Risk (lc) as *Kerivoula papuensis*.

COMMENTS: See Flannery (1995a, b) and Bonaccorso (1998).

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