

' you will have an idea of a picture, which I  
' have regarded as curious, and contemplated  
' with pleasure. In the richest cabinets of natural  
' history, the great Terna't bat is always  
' shown with its wings fully extended, which  
' is its most ugly attitude. This position may  
' answer one purpose. But some of them ought  
' to be viewed at a side, or from above, in their  
' natural state of repose. The one represented  
' in your work is not just; for these animals  
' never rest on the ground with their four feet.  
' I shall finish my notes, by remarking, that  
' both species afford a wholesome nourishment;  
' for, though their flesh is often devoured to excess,  
' it was never known to be hurtful. Neither  
' should this fact excite surprise, when it is considered  
' that these animals feed entirely on ripe fruits,  
' the juices, flowers, and perhaps the exudations  
' of a number of trees. The last I was induced  
' to believe from a passage in Herodotus. But I  
' have not been able to ascertain the truth of it  
' by actual observation.'

## THE SENEGAL BAT\*.

THE Count de Buffon's description of this bat is  
precisely the same with that given in the  
note.

\* This bat has a long head; the nose is a little pointed; the ears are short and pointed; the head and body are of a tawny brown mixed with ash-colour; the body is paler; the

note. The author adds, that this animal has twenty-eight teeth, two incisive in the upper jaw, six in the under, and two canine and eight grinders in each jaw. The upper cutting teeth are thick, long, and sharp, and distant from one another about a line and a half, and the under ones are furnished with lobes\*.

This bat was brought from Senegal by M. Adamson of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

## THE BULL-DOG BAT †.

THE muzzle of this bat is very thick, the lips long, and the nose well formed. The ears are broad and round, their edges touching each other under the front; they have a fold forward, which extends from the auditory canal to the edge of the concha, two lines distant from the place where the two ears touch each other, and there is a concavity on the internal face of the concha on each side of the fold. The crown and hind part of the head, the top and sides of the neck, the shoulders, the back, and the

two last joints of the tail extend beyond the membrane; its length, from nose to rump, is above four inches, and the extent of the wings twenty-one inches; the membrane of the wings and tail is black; Pennant's *Synops. of Zood.* p. 366.

*Choué-fouis étranger; Buffon.*

\* The principal characters of this bat are described in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, ann. 1759, under the name of the *Marmotte volante*.

† Pennant's *Synops.* p. 366.

crupper,

crupper, are of a brownish ash-colour. The middle of the belly is brown; the remainder of the belly, the chest, and the throat, are ash-coloured, without any mixture of brown. The membrane of the wings and tail is of a blackish brown colour. The fore-legs and toes are cinereous. From the membrane there issues a portion of the tail of seven lines long, which is composed of five false vertebræ. The length of the body, from the end of the muzzle to the anus, is two inches.

This animal has twenty-six teeth, two incisive, two canine, and eight grinders in the upper jaw, and, in the under jaw, two incisive, two canine, and ten grinders\*.

\* \* \* \* \*

There is another bat, which seems to be of the same species with the preceding, though it differs in some articles. It is smaller, being only one inch eight lines in length. The head is not so plump, and, of course, the muzzle is thinner, and the nose still better shaped. The whole upper part of the body is yellow, mixed with a tinge of cinereous. The under part is of a dirty white, inclining to a yellowish ash-colour. The membrane of the wings and tail is a mixture of brown and yellow.

\* This bat is taken notice of in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, ann. 1759, under the name of the *Mus. volant.*

## THE BEARDED BAT\*.

THIS bat has a head of a very singular construction. The nose has hardly any cartilage, and the front is much sunk. The nostrils are not separated, as in most animals, by a partition, but each of them is placed on the side of a small gutter, which is open above from one end to the other. The internal edge of this gutter is very small; the external is larger, and terminates in a small button. The external edges of the two gutters unite above the upper lip, and form the extremity of a large furrow, which extends from the upper lip to the front, where there is a deep naked hole, the borders of which are covered with long hair. The ears are long and narrow. The hair of the head, except that of the top, throat, breast, and belly, is whitish, with a tincture of yellow. The hair on the top and hind part of the head, the neck, shoulders, back, and rump, is of a reddish brown. The length of the longest hairs is four lines and a half. The ears and the membrane of the wings and tail have different tinctures of blackish and reddish brown. The tail is inclosed in the membrane to the very extremity. The claws are yellowish. The length of the body is about an inch and a half, and the extent of the wings a little more than seven inches.

\* Pennant's Synopf. of Quad. p. 367.