

A REVISION OF THE GENERA TAPHOZOUS AND SACCOLAIMUS (CHIROPTERA) IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW GUINEA, INCLUDING A NEW SPECIES, AND A NOTE ON TWO MALAYAN FORMS.

BY

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(Plates xlvii-xlviii.)

When recently compiling a popular work upon the bats of Australia and New Guinea, I found it impossible either to differentiate or discredit certain species hitherto included in the genus *Taphozous*.

The type of Ramsay's *hargravei* was known to be in the Australian Museum collection, and a review of all the material yielded other interesting specimens, most important of these being the type of *T. flaviventris* Peters. This type has not been examined or commented upon since Gould returned it to Waterhouse, after its description in 1866, when the author failed to remark upon the absence of wing pouches; this omission, coupled with his likening the species to *australis*, led to a Taphozoan tangle which this paper endeavours to unravel. Also in the Museum collection are two specimens from Port Moresby, Papua, whose characters and colouration apparently warrant their description as a new species.

Upon appealing to the Director of the Queensland Museum, Mr. H. A. Longman, F.L.S., as to the validity of De Vis' species, *nudicluniatatus* and *fumosus*, he promptly forwarded me typical material of the two species for examination, and has since very kindly forwarded four *flaviventris* from Queensland. In the same liberal manner the Committee of the Macleay Museum has kindly placed the bats of that collection at my disposal.

I am, therefore, very favourably equipped with material for the purposes of this paper, which endeavours to reorganise the New Guinea and Australian species previously relegated to *Taphozous* in its unrestricted form; the seven species hitherto recorded for the above area are reduced to three, their characters being reviewed and more clearly defined. The addition of one new species, and the elevation of *T. a. georgianus* to specific rank, makes five species in all for the area under review.

To the authorities of both the above institutions my most sincere thanks are due for their generous response to an appeal for material; also to Mr. John Shewan, Curator of the Macleay Museum, for his help in selecting specimens. I also desire to express very sincere thanks to my friends, Messrs. Allan R. McCulloch and Tom Iredale, for their helpful comment and advice, and to Miss Joyce K. Allan and Mr. J. R. Kinghorn, for their help in preparing several illustrations.