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ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF THE STENODERMINE BAT, *STURNIRA THOMASI*,
FROM THE LESSER ANTILLEAN ISLAND OF GUADELOUPE

Sturnira thomasi was named and described by de la Torre and Schwartz (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 79:297-303, 1966) on the basis of a single male from the island of Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles, that was captured by Richard Thomas in 1963. The holotype of *S. thomasi* has until now been the only known specimen of this unique species. In late July of 1974, a field party from The Museum of Texas Tech University (supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation, GB-41105) collected bats on Guadeloupe and took four additional individuals of *S. thomasi*, all females, in Basse-Terre as follows: 2 km. E Saint-Claude (TTU 19904); 1 km. W Vernou (TTU 19905-06); 1 km. S, 4 km. W Vernou (TTU 19907).

All four specimens were captured in mist nets. One was taken over a boulder-strewn river in rain forest near the base of the Basse-Terre mountain range. Two others were netted nearby, at a lower elevation, over a large stream that was lined with gallery forest. The fourth was captured on the southwest slope of the Sufrière at a place where banana groves gave way to tall forest. Other species taken at the same localities as *S. thomasi* included *Artibeus jamaicensis*, *Ardops nichollsi*, *Brachyphylla cavernarum*, and *Molossus molossus*.

TABLE 1.—External and cranial measurements of the five known specimens of *Sturnira thomasi*.

| Measurement | USNM 361,883 (adult ♂)* | TTU 19,904 (yg. adult ♀) | TTU 19,905 (juvenile ♀) | TTU 19,906 (adult ♀) | TTU 19,907 (adult ♀) |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Length of head and body | 80 | 82 | 73 | 80 | 81 |
| Length of hind foot | 16 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 15 |
| Length of ear | 18 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 19 |
| Length of forearm | 48.1 | 45.9 | 46.4 | 46.1 | 47.7 |
| Greatest length of skull | 26.2 | 25.3 | 24.4 | 24.9 | 25.1 |
| Condylbasal length | 24.7 | 23.3 | 22.4 | 22.9 | 23.6 |
| Zygomatic breadth | 12.7 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 12.5 |
| Mastoid breadth | 12.1 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 11.8 |
| Breadth of braincase | — | 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.6 |
| Interorbital constriction | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| Postorbital constriction | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.9 |
| Length of maxillary toothrow | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| Breadth across upper molars | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| Length of mandibular toothrow (i-m2) | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.8 |

* Measurements after de la Torre and Schwartz (1966:301).

Our females (two adults, one young adult, and one juvenile) all are somewhat smaller than the male holotype (see Table 1), but otherwise resemble it with the exception of uniformly lacking a lower third molar. Two of the females lack this minute tooth on both sides, one has the tooth present on the left side but absent on the right, whereas the fourth possesses the tooth in both rami. The two adults (both of which were lactating) are dark brownish dorsally; one is also dark brownish on the venter but the other is paler, having a greater suffusion of buff. The young adult is paler dorsally than are the adults and pale buffy brown ventrally, whereas the juvenile (unfused phalangeal epiphyses) is dark grayish brown dorsally and dark ventrally, with hairs on the venter frosted with buff or gray.

In our view, by virtue of its large size and elongate skull in combination with other characters as described by de la Torre and Schwartz (*op. cit.*), *Sturnira thomasi* differs sufficiently from other members of the genus occurring in the Lesser Antilles to the south of Guadeloupe (specimens examined from Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent) to command recognition as a distinct species.—HUGH H. GENOWAYS AND J. KNOX JONES, JR., *The Museum and Department of Biological Sciences, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, 79409. Submitted 8 October 1974. Accepted 2 March 1975.*