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RESULTS OF THE ARCHBOLD EXPEDITIONS. NO. 67

A NEW *RHINOLOPHUS* FROM QUEENSLAND (MAMMALIA, CHIROPTERA)

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During a recent Archbold expedition to the Cape York Peninsula, northeast Queensland (Tate, 1952) we made the acquaintance of Mr. John Roberts of Shipton's Flat, near Cooktown. Mr. Roberts became interested in our work, and after we had left he procured a collecting permit and continued to trap local mammals which he sent to the American Museum. The *Rhinolophus* hereafter described was so obtained.

***Rhinolophus maros robertsi*, new subspecies**

TYPE: A.M.N.H. No. 157070, adult male, from Phoenician Tin Mine, near summit of Mt. Amos, 18 miles south of Cooktown, northeast Queensland, altitude about 2000 feet above sea level, August 27, 1950, collector John Roberts. Skin (from alcohol) and skull in good condition.

GENERAL CHARACTERS: Readily distinguished from the only other Australian species of *Rhinolophus*, namely, *Rhinolophus megaphyllus*, by its very much larger ears and the very broad, round-topped "sella" of the noseleaf. These characters at once place it as a close relative of *Rhinolophus maros* (Tate, 1939, p. 9) from Talassa, south Celebes. The new form came as a series of 18 specimens in spirit. Two of those have been skinned, and their skulls have been cleaned in order to facilitate the present study.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE: Color, perhaps modified by pre-

servative, essentially like that of *maros*—a brownish gray, becoming pale gray towards the bases of the hairs. Under parts pale brownish gray, with slightly darker hair bases. Ears very large and with falcate tips as in *maros*. In the two skinned specimens the ears have shrunk to some extent. Forearm in type 54.5 mm., in the remainder approximately the same; thus in that particular scarcely differing from *maros*.

Skull in all essential characters like that of *maros*, but generally larger, with the teeth, and particularly p^4 , distinctly larger. The chief cranial dimensions of *maros* and *robertsi* are compared in table 1.

TABLE 1
MEASUREMENTS (IN MILLIMETERS) OF *Rhinolophus maros*
AND *Rhinolophus maros robertsi*

	<i>maros</i> , Type, A.M.N.H. 102347, ♀	<i>maros</i> , A.M.N.H. 102348, ♂	<i>maros</i> , A.M.N.H. 102349, ♀	<i>maros</i> , A.M.N.H. 102350, ♂	<i>maros</i> , A.M.N.H. 102351, ♂	<i>robertsi</i> , Type, A.M.N.H. 157070, ♂	<i>robertsi</i> , A.M.N.H. 157071, ♀
Condylo-canine length	20.3	20.2	18.3	—	—	20.9	20.7
Zygomatic breadth, greatest	10.1	10.2	9.5	—	10.2	11.1	10.6
Molar palate, length	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.9
Mesopterygoid fossa, greatest breadth	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8
p^4 - m^3 , length	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.4	6.2
p^4 , length labial face	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3
p^4 , breadth	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6
Lower canine, height above alveolus	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1
c - m_3 , length	8.6	—	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.2
Forearm	53	52	52	53	54	54.5	54.5
Ear from crown	27	—	25	26	25	20 ^a	22 ^a

^a The ears of these two specimens shrank in drying. Those of the remainder of the specimens, still in alcohol, measure ± 25 mm.

The outstanding characteristic of this new Australian form is the remoteness of its habitat from that of *Rhinolophus maros*. The distance from south Celebes to the habitat of *robertsi* is only a little short of 2000 miles. There is at present no evidence that the species occurs in between, although I think that intervening colonies, perhaps in the Moluccas or in New Guinea, probably exist.

I take pleasure in naming this new bat after its discoverer, Mr. J. Roberts.

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