

BACULA OF SOME NEW WORLD MOLOSSID BATS

by

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Etude anatomique et représentation de l'os pénien d'un certain nombre de Molossidés américains. L'auteur propose une classification à l'intérieur des genres *Tadarida*, *Eumops*, *Molossus* et note l'absence du baculum chez les spécimens examinés des genres *Mollossops* et *Promops* et chez deux espèces d'*Eumops*. Il signale la présence d'un os clitoridien plus ou moins développé chez certaines femelles des genres où le mâle possède un os pénien.

The systematic status of a number of New World molossids is poorly understood. In the most recent review of the genus *Molossus*, for example, Miller (1913) provisionally recognized each kind as a separate species. Some recent workers have regarded many of the smaller kinds as only subspecies of *Molossus molossus*; Hershkovitz (1949), for instance, included therein no less than seven of the species recognized by Miller. The genus *Eumops* was last revised by Sanborn (1932). *Tadarida* of the New World were reviewed by Shamel (1931), but many changes in the systematic arrangement within this genus have been made since Shamel's work was published—see, for example, Schwartz (1955), Jones and Alvarez (1962), and Silva-Taboada and Koopman (1964). Several new species of New World molossids have been described in recent years.

In view of the uncertain status of many kinds of molossids and of dependence in the past on classical external and cranial characters in classifying bats, it is hoped that additional information, as provided below on the baculum, will help to clarify the relationship between some species.

Tadarida brasiliensis is the only New World species of the family Molossidae for which the baculum has been described (Krutzsch and Vaughan, 1955; Long and Jones, 1966). Other papers dealing with the bacula of bats are by Robin (1881), Wood Jones (1916), Pohl (1928), Davis (1947), Hamilton (1949), Krutzsch (1959, 1962), and Didier (1965).