

Eudiscopus denticulus. By Karl F. Koopman

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Eudiscopus Conisbee, 1943

Discopus Osgood, 1932:236. Type species *Discopus denticulus* Osgood, 1932, by monotypy.

Eudiscopus Conisbee, 1953:30. Name substituted for Osgood's *Discopus* because it was a homonym of *Discopus* Thomson, 1864, a beetle, and of *Discopus* Zelinka, 1888, a rotifer.

CONTEXT AND CONTENT. Order Chiroptera, Family Vespertilionidae, Subfamily Vespertilioninae, Tribe Vespertilionini. The genus *Eudiscopus* includes one species, *Eudiscopus denticulus*, as treated below.

Eudiscopus denticulus (Osgood, 1932)

Discopus denticulus Osgood, 1932:236. Type locality Phong Saly, 4400 feet, Laos.

CONTEXT AND CONTENT. Context as noted above. the species is monotypic.

DIAGNOSIS. Because the genus includes only one species, the following diagnosis applies to genus and species, distinguishing them from all other members of the Vespertilionini unless otherwise stated: two upper and three lower premolars, the middle lower being greatly reduced and displaced to the inner side of the tooththrow, and not visible from the outside; skull greatly flattened, rostrum relatively long, the dorsal profile presenting a "sway-backed" appearance; hind feet with large plantar pads (also in *Glischropus* and *Tylonycteris*); tragus approximately half length of ear but with a blunt tip. See figures 1 and 2.

GENERAL CHARACTERS. Measurements in millimeters are: forearm 34 to 38; condylobasal length 12.4 to 13.8; zygomatic breadth 9.3 to 9.5; maxillary tooththrow 5.1 to 5.5; width across last molars 5.5 to 6.3; braincase height 3.5 to 3.9. Burmese specimens tend to be smaller and brighter in color than those from Laos; color is brown with little, if any, differentiation between upperparts and underparts. Dental formula is $i\ 2/3$, $c\ 1/1$, $p\ 2/3$, $m\ 3/3$, total 36. Further description may be found in Osgood (1932:236-238) and Tate (1942:233).

DISTRIBUTION. The species is known only from the type locality in Laos and from "Yetho river, Pegu Yoma, 100 ft." The second locality has not been located precisely, but is somewhere on the slopes of Pegu Yoma, a range of mountains in central Burma (see figure 3). See Koopman (1970:191) for further information on this locality.

ECOLOGY. Unknown. The flattened skull suggests that this bat must crawl through narrow crevices and the foot pads suggest that it must cling to relatively smooth surfaces. *Tylonycteris*, another member of the same tribe (Vespertilionini) that shares these two specializations, is known to roost inside of hollow bamboo stems.

REMARKS. Nothing is known of the fossil record, physiology, ontogeny, behavior, or genetics of this species, which is known by only eight specimens (six from Laos and two from Burma). Tate (1942:233) briefly discussed its relationships and Walker (1968:343) reproduced photographs of the skin and skull. *Eudiscopus* retains a primitive

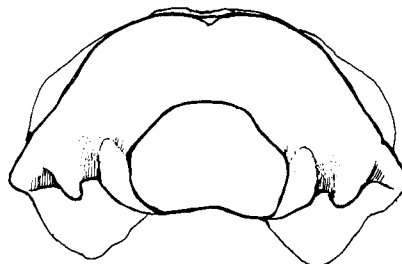
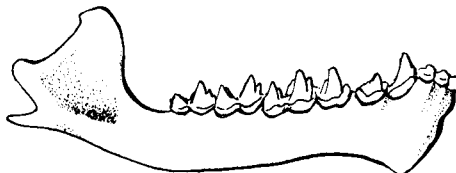
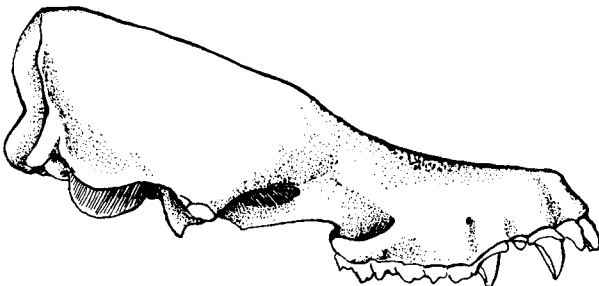
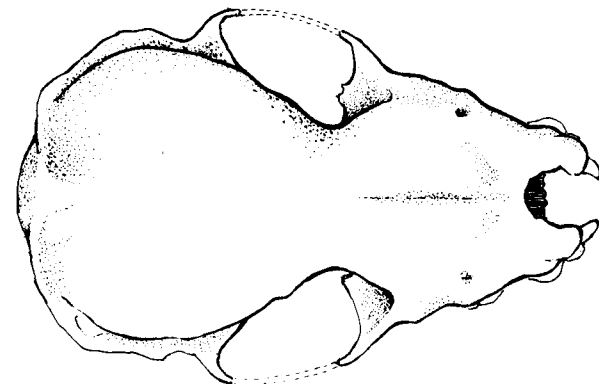
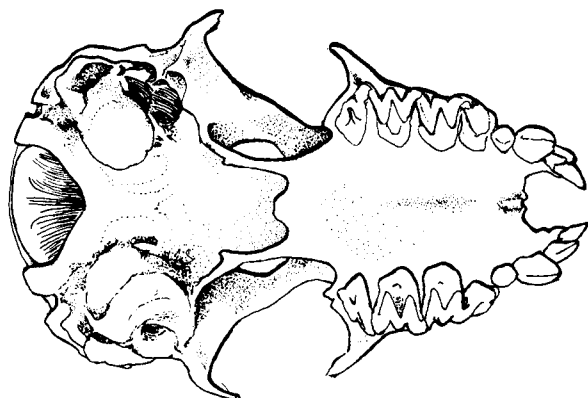


FIGURE 1. Skull of *Eudiscopus denticulus* (from top to bottom) in ventral, dorsal, and lateral view; jaw in lateral view; and cranium in posterior view. Drawn by Frances Stiles from AMNH 54789 and Field Museum 32196.

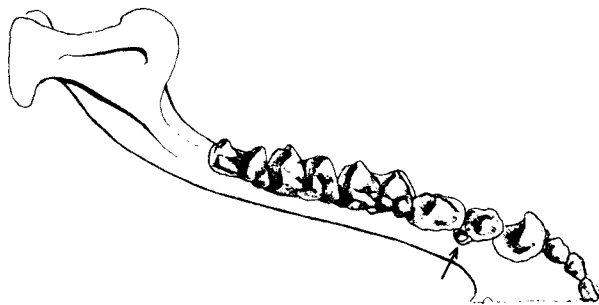


FIGURE 2. Occlusal view of left lower jaw of *Eudiscopus denticulus*. Note especially the medial displacement of the reduced middle premolar.

dentition, which suggests an early divergence from the base of the tribe Vespertilionini. However, *Eudiscopus* shows marked specializations of the skull and hind feet, probably in connection with peculiar (as yet unknown) roosting habits.

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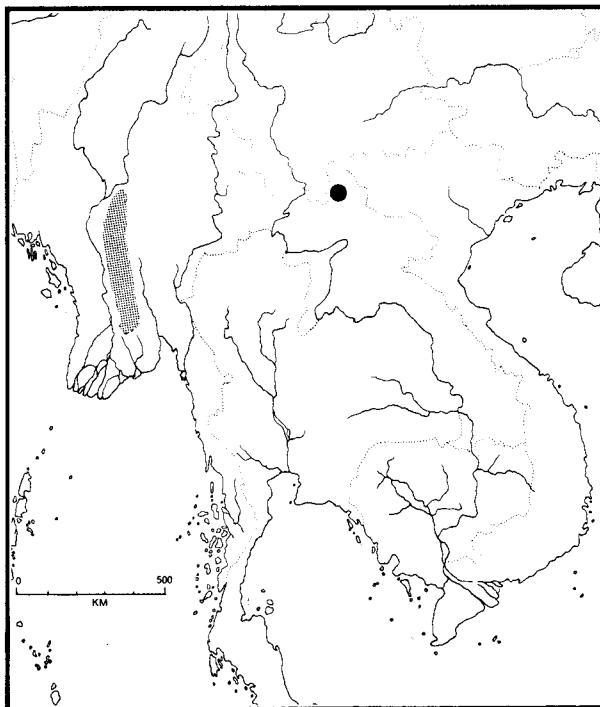


FIGURE 3. Part of southeast Asia showing the type locality (dot) of *Eudiscopus denticulus* in Laos and the Pega Yoma Range in Burma (stipple). Drawn by Frances Stiles.

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