

Records of Marshall's horseshoe bat, *Rhinolophus marshalli* Thonglongya, 1973 (Chiroptera : Rhinolophidae) from Vietnam

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Described originally from Khao Soi Dao, Amphoe Pong Nam Ron, Chanthaburi, in southeastern Thailand, *Rhinolophus marshalli* Thonglongya, 1973 has since been obtained at Khao Soi Daow, also in Chanthaburi (Damman, in litt.) and has been reported from Chiang Mai in the northwestern part of the country (Harada and Sawada, 1985; Yoshiyuki, 1990), from Khon Khaen in the northeast (Yenbutra, via Zubaid and Davison, 1988), and from Phetchabun in central Thailand (Yoshiyuki, 1990). It occurs in the northern part of Peninsular Malaysia, where it has been found in Perlis (Zubaid and Davison, 1988). Specimens from Vietnam in the collections of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (HNHM) and of the British Museum (Natural History), London (BM(NH)) extend the known range across most of Indochina. Some were collected at Tuong Linh, Ha Nam Ninh Province, c. 20° 35' N, 105° 49' E during 20-24 May 1966 (♂ HNHM 88.22.1, ♀♀ 88.22.1, 88.22.2). Others come from two localities near Luc Yen, in the valley of the R Chay, Hoang Lien Son Province, c. 22° 06' N, 104° 26' E. One is from Minh Xuan, N of Luc Yen, collected on 2 December 1971 (♀ HNHM 191/71), another from An Phu, 25 km SE of Luc Yen, collected on 3 December 1971 (♂ HNHM 204/71, now BM(NH) 1989.418).

Measurements in millimetres of five (except where indicated) specimens from Vietnam: length of forearm 44.3-47.2 (45.4); condylocanine length 15.9-16.3 (16.1); length palatal bridge 3.7-4.0 (3.9); width across anteorbital foramina 4.4-5.0 (4.8); least postorbital width 2.4-2.6 (2.5); zygomatic width 8.1-8.6 (8.4); braincase width 8.1-8.6 (8.3); mastoid width 9.1-9.4 (9.3); c¹-c¹ (alveoli) 4.0-4.1 (4.0), (cingula) 4.0-4.1 (4.1); m³-m³ (alveoli) 5.4-5.8 (5.6), (crowns) 5.6-6.0 (5.8); c-m³ 6.3-6.5 (6.4); length complete mandible from condyles (2) 10.8, 10.8; length right ramus from condyle 11.3-11.6 (11.4); c-m₃ 6.6-6.9 (6.7).

The baculum of HNHM 204/71, now BM(NH) 1989.418 is illustrated by Topál (1975, pl. 5, figs. 9-11) but as that of *R. macrotis caldwelli*, with which this specimen was formerly identified.

This species is characterized by its large ears with prominent antitragal lobe and by its large, complex noseleaf. The posterior leaf is bluntly triangular and the broad, rounded sella originates basally from a much expanded internarial cup. More especially, the species is distinguished by the complexity of the narial part of the leaf, the internarial cup itself more or less trapezoid in outline, extended posteriorly on each side into lateral wing-like expansions or lobes that

pass behind and beneath the base of the sella to merge with the lower part of the connecting process. The lateral flanges bordering the nostrils extend posteriorly and laterally over the surface of the anterior leaf as vertical, rounded fleshy lobes beneath the internarial cup. The noseleaf is very similar in these respects to the narial foliations of *R. paradoxolophus* (Bourret, 1951), which also occurs in Thailand and Vietnam, or to those of *R. rex* Allen, 1923 from southern China, but these species are larger (length of forearm 54-55 in *paradoxolophus*, 59-63 in *rex*), and in both the posterior leaf is low and rounded, not forming an obvious lancet, the sella taller and less widened basally, and the internarial expansion is sub-circular rather than trapezoid.

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Détermination de l'âge à l'aide de caractéristiques crâniennes chez l'hermine et la belette (Carnivora, Mustelidae). Le cas des petits crânes.

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Dans le cadre d'une étude de la variation géographique de la taille des hermines *Mustela erminea* L. et des belettes *Mustela nivalis* L. en Europe (Meia 1990) nous souhaitons trier les crânes des collections examinées en fonction de l'âge. Il s'agissait pour nous de ne conserver que les crânes d'individus ayant atteint leur taille adulte. Dans ce but, nous avons consulté les travaux des auteurs qui présentent, mentionnent ou critiquent des méthodes de détermination de l'âge à partir du crâne pour ces deux espèces (cf. bibliographie).

En raison de l'impossibilité de les utiliser lors de notre collecte de données,