



Figure 2.--Profiles of the Fourier parameters of *Carollia perspicillata*, the mean of the Phyllostominae ($n = 9$), and the mean of the Stenodermatinae ($n = 7$).

Phyllostomus hastatus is very close to the original shape when using 18 elements of the series (Fig. 1 B). The equation including only the zeroth element generates a circle with radius equal to the mean radius of the noseleaf (Fig. 1 C). Combinations of this element with the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth components produce figures with circular, oval, triangular, quadrangular, and pentagonal shape, respectively (Fig. 1 C to G).

Noseleaves are basically triangular objects, and the profile plots of the values of the parameters of the Fourier equation show a distinctive peak for the third parameter (Fig. 2). To contrast the contribution of the second and third components, I plotted the species on a graph of values of and divided by (Fig. 3). There is no clear separation of the clusters of Stenodermatinae and Phyllostominae. Most species have robust noseleaves with little size difference between the horseshoe and the spear and are concentrated on the lower left part of the graph. A few species have larger spears and lie on the center of the graph. One species (*Lonchorhina aurita*) is clearly an outlier and shows a very long spear and a comparatively smaller horseshoe. There are some shapes