



Figure 1. Changes in species richness of bats as a function of altitude.

The number of individuals captured (Table 1) was strongly biased towards two species: *Tadarida brasiliensis* and *Sturnira lilium*, which accounted for 29% and 20% of the total captures, respectively. A seasonal variation of the number of *Tadarida* individuals per mist net was observed, with a maximum of 0.358 ind/mn in January, declining drastically towards July (0.049 ind/mn) and the following months (0 ind/mn), until it began to appear again in December (0.030 ind/mn). The variation in *Sturnira lilium* was also seasonal, but the observed maximum was located in the warm months of April to July, declining towards October.

Density was separately computed for the frugivorous and insectivorous bats. A significant negative correlation between the frugivorous bats and elevation was found ( $P < 0.005$ ,  $r = -0.940$ ); such correlation was not significant for the insectivorous species ( $P > 0.2$ ,  $r = -0.543$ ). The density of insectivorous bats outnumbered the frugivorous species in localities found at higher altitudes.

Two peaks in density of frugivorous bats were found, one in April for the humid side of the mountain and another in August for the dry slope. This can probably be explained by the high number of species found in the warm months of April, but there is not a similar increase noted for the dry slope of the mountain.