



Figure 2. Changes in species richness through time, for the two slopes of the mountain range.

The fluctuations in the density of insectivorous bats were not parallel for each side of the mountain; when the maximum density for insectivorous bats was observed for the humid side in January (0.555 ind/mn), a low value was noted for February in the dry slope (0.068 ind/mn).

### Biomass

The biomass was considered to evaluate the impact of the two abundant species (*Tadarida brasiliensis* and *Sturnira lilium*) and other species which may be less abundant but with a massive weight. The bat biomass was negatively correlated to altitude ( $P < 0.005$ ,  $r = -0.927$ ), with the lowlands accounting for the highest values (Fig. 4).

The total biomass for the bats during the study was of 8,964.6 g. A very large proportion (6,858.7 g; 76.5%) was, however, found in the humid slope. The highest biomass contribution by a single species was for *Artibeus lituratus* (2,259 g). The