



Figure 3. Changes of bat density as a function altitude. Note the low value for the Santa Ines locality, at 1,420 m.

contribution of the two common species was most conspicuous in the humid slope, where 88.9% (1,102.4 g) of the *Tadarida* and 95.2% (1,582.8 g) of *Sturnira* biomass was recorded.

The most important frugivores, in terms of biomass, were *Artibeus lituratus* and *Sturnira ludovici* in the humid and dry slopes, respectively. The insectivorous species with the highest biomass was *Tadarida brasiliensis* in the humid slope and *Eptesicus fuscus* in the dry slope (317.9 g; 85.2%).

The biomass of fruit-eating bats was negatively correlated with altitude ($P < 0.05$, $r = -0.874$), with higher values in the lowlands. No similar results were found for the insectivorous bats, and the correlation with altitude was not significant ($P > 0.2$, $r = -0.599$). The highest biomass for the insectivorous bats was represented in mid-elevation localities of Peña Miller and Camargo, with 4.284 g/mn and 4.746 g/mn, respectively.

Frugivore species show a seasonal variation in biomass; in the humid slope, there were low values from January to March, increasing towards April (11.490 g/m) and sharply decreasing until the end of the year, reaching a value similar to the January biomass (6.325 g/m and 5.611 g/m, respectively). The situation in the dry slope was