Table 1.- A list of the bat species found in the altitudinal gradient in the Mexican State of Querétaro. Species common to the humid (east) and dry (west) slopes are marked with an asterisk.

Scientific Name	N	Mean Body Weight (g)	Biomass (g)
Pteronotus parnellii	2	17.0	34.0
Pteronotus davyi	1	10.0	10.0
*Mormoops megalophylla**	10	15.8	158.0
Macrotus waterhousii	1	15.0	15.0
*Glossophaga soricina**	7	10.7	74.9
Anoura geoffroyi	1	18.0	18.0
*Choeronycteris mexicana**	2	15.5	31.0
*Leptonycteris curasoae**	28	28.7	804.0
*Sturnira lilium**	86	19.3	1661.3
*Sturnira ludovici**	11	23.4	257.0
Artibeus jamaicensis	16	42.6	681.0
Artibeus lituratus	36	62.8	2259.3
*Dermanura azteca**	15	20.3	305.0
Dermanura tolteca	8	18.4	147.0
*Desmodus rotundus**	7	35.1	246.0
Myotis californica	2	4.5	9.0
Myotis thysanodes	1	7.0	7.0
*Pipistrellus hesperus**	9	4.9	44.0
*Eptesicus fuscus**	22	16.6	364.9
Lasiurus ega	1	14.0	14.0
Lasiurus borealis	1	8.3	8.3
*Lasiurus cinereus**	10	24.3	243.0
Idionycteris phyllotis	8	11.2	90.0
Plecotus towsendii	1	9.0	9.0
Antrozous pallidus	1	22.0	22.0
*Tadarida brasiliensis**	120	10.2	1240.2
Nyctinomops macrotis	1	28.0	28.0
*Molossus rufus**	5	40.8	204.0

somewhat opposite, with no frugivore bats in February and a biomass of 0.423 g/m in May, which was extremely low biomass when compared with the April value for the humid slope.

The pattern observed for the insectivorous bats is similar to the one for the fruit-eating bats. High values in the January and April samples for the humid slope and low values thereafter. The insectivore biomass in the submontane forest of the dry slope was