



Figure 4. Changes of biomass as a function of altitude. Note that the value of the slope is very similar to the value found for the slope of the number of species against altitude.

low during the warm months of the year, increasing towards August-September. The nectarivore bats produced a biomass of 927 g, and *Leptonycteris curasoae*, which was found in the dry slope, accounted for 86.6%.

The vampire bat, *Desmodus rotundus*, was found in the lowlands of the humid slope, with a contribution of 246 g.

## DISCUSSION

We have shown that elevation alone can explain as much as 90% of the variability in several variables included in this analysis, such as the overall species richness, species density and species biomass. It is clear that the changes in species richness are correlated with altitude; the data for Querétaro show a decrease of about eight bat species for every 1,000 m of increase in elevation, which looks very conservative when contrasted to Graham (1983) data for the Peruvian Andes. Graham (1983) reports a loss of 29 species for the 1,000 to 2,000 m elevational range and an additional 12 species for the 2,000 to 3,000 m altitudinal range.