

There are no records of yellow rat snakes preying on bats, but rat snakes (*Elaphe guttata*) have been found in roosts of Rafinesque's big-eared bats in Louisiana and are thought to feed on them (Jones, 1977). In North Carolina, a rat snake was observed to approach a solitary big-eared bat, although the snake retreated after being startled by humans (Clark, 1990). In addition, several rat snakes were observed hanging from the rafters in an abandoned building in North Carolina near a nursery group of Rafinesque's big-eared bats, but predation was never documented (Clark, 1990). Rat snakes, including yellow rat snakes, may be important predators of Rafinesque's big-eared bats in the Coastal Plain of the southeastern United States.

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New Record of Two Species of *Myotis* from Distrito Federal, México

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Mexico City covers nearly the entire "Distrito Federal," and only the southern part has a small area that still supports wildlife. Of the few areas still having natural conditions, the greatest part is in the delegación (county) of Milpa Alta. Milpa Alta is in the Ajusco-Chichinautzin region; although it is not a protected area, the Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y uso de la Biodiversidad (National Commission for Understanding and Study of Biodiversity) has listed it as a priority region for conservation in Mexico. Knowledge of wildlife in the area is limited (Ceballos and Galindo, 1984; Sanchez et al., 1989; Villa-Ramirez, 1953), and for this reason, we began studying the mammals of Delegación Milpa Alta in 1999.

Although our survey covered all of Delegación Milpa Alta, one site near La Quinta, D.F., 11 km S and 2 km E of Santa Ana Tlacotenco (19° 04'N, 98° 58'W), at 2850 m, yielded a very high number of bats. This location is in the southern mountains near the border with the state of Morelos. Of the 11 species collected in the study area, eight (*Myotis californicus*, *M. thysanodes*, *M. velifer*, *M. volans*, *Eptesicus fuscus*, *Lasiurus blossevillii*, *L. cinereus*, and *Corynorhinus mexicanus*) were found in this one locality. Of those eight species, *M. thysanodes* and *M. volans* were recorded for the first time in the region and the Distrito Federal. Skins and skulls of each were deposited in the mammal collection of the Laboratorio de Cordados Terrestres at the Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas of the Instituto Politécnico Nacional.

Five, adult, male *Myotis thysanodes aztecus* were collected. The closest previous locality was 5 km N of Tlayacapan, Morelos (Alvarez-Castañeda, 1996). The fringed myotis were collected in a mist net that was set over a spring pool of a creek in an area that was surrounded by fir forest (*Abies religiosa*). Average (range) length of testis in May and July was 3.4 (2.0-5.0) mm; total length, 88.6 (85.0-91.0); length of tail, 34.8 (33.0-36.0); length of hindfoot, 9.4 (9.0-10.0); height of ear, 18.0 (17.0-19.0); length of forearm, 42.9 (41.5-45.0), and body mass, 7.0 g (5.9-7.8). The greatest length of the skull was 16.6 (16.1-17.0); length of maxillary tooth row, 6.2 (6.0-6.4); length of mandibular tooth row, 6.8 (6.7-6.9); zygomatic breadth, 10.3 (10.1-10.4); breadth of braincase, 7.9 (7.7-8.2); interorbital breadth, 4.2 (4.1-4.4); and depth of brain case, 6.0 (5.8-6.4).

Thirty-seven *Myotis volans amotus* were collected at the same location. The nearest published records for the species were from 1.5 km NE of San Juan Tlacotenco, Morelos, Mexico

(Guerrero-Enriquez et al., 1996). However, after examining those earlier specimens, we concluded that they actually were *Myotis californicus*, having all the characteristics mentioned by Miller and Allen (1928). Consequently, the record from San Juan Tlacotenco was invalid, and the nearest known occurrence of *M. volans* was from the western side of Popocatepetl Volcano, in the State of México (Ceballos and Galindo, 1984).

Twenty-five females were collected in May; two carried embryos (15.0 and 18.0 mm), and five were in lactation. Of these, one had a hairless offspring with closed eyes that was attached to a nipple. In July, 18 females were collected, but none had signs of reproductive activity. Twelve males also were collected in July, and average length of the testis was 4.0 (3.0–5.0) mm. Average total length for 25 females and 12 males, respectively, was 89.8 (84.0–95.0) and 88.5 (85.0–93.0); length of tail, 40.0 (36.0–46.0) and 39.8 (36.0–45.0); length of hindfoot, 8.1 (8.0–9.0) and 7.8 (6.0–9.0); height of ear, 13.3 (12.0–14.0) and 12.6 (9.0–13.0); length of forearm, 39.4 (38.5–40.6) and 38.7 (37.5–39.9). Greatest length of the skull was 14.3 (13.9–14.5) and 14.0 (13.6–14.3); length of maxillary tooth row, 5.3 (5.0–5.5) and 5.2 (5.1–5.3); length of mandibular tooth row, 5.6 (5.5–5.8) and 5.6 (5.4–5.8); zygomatic breadth, 8.7 (8.3–9.0) and 8.5 (8.1–8.9); breadth of braincase, 7.2 (6.8–7.4) and 7.0 (6.8–7.6); interorbital breadth, 3.9 (3.7–4.1) and 3.9 (3.6–4.1); and depth of braincase, 5.4 (5.1–5.7) and 5.3 (5.1–5.6). These measurements were similar to those reported by Ramirez-Pulido et al. (1980).

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