

addition, the ears are somewhat more pointed in *meyeri* and the tragus is more slender and acutely pointed. Development of cingular styles on the upper and first and second lower incisors is more pronounced and the crowns of the outer lower incisors project noticeably above the others. The first lower premolar is proportionately smaller than in *alleni*, and more nearly surrounded medially by cingular processes from adjacent teeth. The posterior portion of the sagittal crest in *meyeri* is remarkably well-developed, which is not the case in *alleni*.—*Remarks*: The type specimen of *B. meyeri* was taken in a "mist net" set in the forest about 10 m. from the edge of the S bank of the Río Quezalapam on the W slopes of Volcán Santa Marta. The bank at this point was about 4 m. above the level of the river. It was 7:30 p.m. and dark when the bat was captured. The area was covered with a montane rain forest characterized by an overstory of large trees of several species and an understory consisting mainly of thorn palm (*Astrocaryum* sp.).—The average yearly rainfall for the town of Coyame, about 8 km. NW of the type locality, was 3781 mm. for a 7-yr. interval according to Edwards & Tashian (Condor 61: 325-337. 1959). Both Meyer and Van Conner, who know the area well, state that the rainfall is higher at the type locality than at Coyame.—*Specimens examined*: *B. meyeri*: the type. *B. alleni*: Oax.: 2 mi NNW Tamazulapan, 1, KU 61170; 2 mi N Nejapa, 1, KU 68773. Pue.: 10 mi W Acatlán, 1, TCWC 8480 (Fig. 1).—E. Raymond Hall and J. Knox Jones, Jr. of the Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas were good enough to provide comparative material and W. B. Davis and D. C. Carter have examined the manuscript and made useful suggestions.—Contribution No. 5344 of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.—*Ronald H. Pine, Department of Wildlife Science, Texas A&M University, College Station, Tex.*

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NOTES ON BATS FROM SONORA, MEXICO.—A *Pteronotus psilotus* was collected by Walt Bulmer and Dave Erwin on 13 Nov. 1965, by mist net, over the Río Cuchujaqui, 8 mi by road SSE of Alamos. On 25 Nov. 1965 another specimen of this sp. was collected by the authors in a mist net over a 220- \times -40 ft. waterhole on the Río Alamos, 8 mi. by road S of Alamos. Both localities are surrounded by mixed tropical deciduous and thorn forest at an elev. of approx. 900 ft. Both specimens have been deposited in the Mammal Coll. Univ. Ariz. (UA 13692, UA 13986).

TABLE 1
Time of Capture of Bats on Río Alamos, 26 November, 1965.

	1800- 1829	1830- 1859	1900- 1929	1930- 1959	2000- 2029	2030- 2059	2100- 2129	2130- 2159	2200- 2229	2230- 2259	2300- 2329	2330- 2359
<i>Pteronotus rubiginosa</i>	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
<i>Glossophaga soricina</i>	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Sturnira lilium</i>	.	.	.	4	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	.
<i>Natalus stramineus</i>	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Myotis californicus</i>	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Pipistrellus hesperus</i>	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Lasiurus ega</i>	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Rhogeesa parvula</i>	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	17	22	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
<i>T. femorosacca</i>	1	5	4	5	2	1	2	.	1	.	.	.

These specimens, both ♂ in the red color phase, represent the first record from Son. and the most northern for the species. Jones, *et al.* (Univ. Kan. Publ., Mus. Nat. Hist. 12: 145-149, 1962) report the species from S Sin., near Matatán, approx. 300 mi. S of Alamos. Alfred Gardner (unpubl. data, specimens in Univ. of Ariz. Mamm. Coll.) collected 8 *P. psilotus*, 5 ♂ and 3 ♀, from Cueva la Chinacatera near Pocitos, W of Pericos, Sin., about 150 mi. N of Matatán. Four of Gardner's specimens were in the grey phase and four were in the red phase. Other bats netted by Bulmer & Erwin 13 Nov., 1965 include: 1 *Artibeus hirsutus*; 5 *Sturnira lilium*; 1 *Pteronotus rubiginosa* (= *P. parnellii* of Koopman, J. Mammal., 36: 109-113, 1955); 4 *Myotis yumanensis*; 1 *Lasiurus borealis*; 101 *Tadarida brasiliensis*; 20 *T. femorosacca*; and 3 *T. molossa*. Previously only one specimen of *T. molossa* had been reported from this region (Cockrum & Bradshaw, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 2183, 1963). Other bats netted by the authors 25 Nov. 1965 include: 1 *P. rubiginosa*; 7 *S. lilium*; 2 *Pipistrellus hesperus*; 1 *L. borealis*; 43 *T. brasiliensis*; and 20 *T. femorosacca*. On 26 Nov. 1965 the above-described waterhole on the Rio Alamos was netted and the time of capture recorded for each specimen. Several patterns are obvious from these data (Table 1). *S. lilium* appeared late in the evening and showed no obvious peak on activity. The vespertilionids watered early and none were collected after 1830 hrs. *T. brasiliensis* reached its peak in watering activity before a corresponding peak in *T. femorosacca*. *S. lilium* was first reported from Son. by Cockrum & Bradshaw (*loc. cit.*), one specimen, and later by Findley & Jones (J. Mammal. 46: 330-331, 1965), 2 specimens, and Loomis & Davis (J. Mammal. 46: 497, 1965), 2 specimens. In all, during the 3 nights of netting, 29 specimens, including several lactating females and young of the year, were collected. A *Lasiurus cinereus*, found mummified by Richard S. Felger and Oscar Soule, 4 Dec., 1965, on Isle Datil (= Turner's), Gulf of California, Son., was donated to the Univ. of Ariz. Mammal. Coll. (UA 13971). This appears to be the westernmost record of this species from Son. Banks (J. Mammal. 45: 489, 1964) has reported it W of this locality in Baja Calif. Studies upon which this paper is based were supported in part by Public Health Services Fellowship Award No. 1-f1-GM-28, 182-01.—Robert J. Baker and Lee Christianson, Department of Zoology, University of Arizona, Tucson.

MIDSUMMER FEEDING HABITS OF THE MIDLAND WATER SNAKE.—

I studied the food content of 75 divestive tracts of *Natrix sipedon pleuralis* Cope from Crab Orchard Lake, Williamson Co., Ill. collected alive by me between July 1 and Aug. 1, 1963, 1964, 1965 on the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, 7 miles south of Herrin. The digestive tracts were preserved in 10% formalin. Identification of food items was facilitated by use of a reference collection of fish scales, insects and amphibians of most of the forms from S Ill. Fifteen of the digestive tracts examined contained no identifiable food materials. Identifiable food material consisted of 78% fish, 16% amphibians, 4% insects, and 2% crustaceans. The intestinal contents of the 60 other snakes consisted of Black bass *Micropterus salmoides* 2%, Striped bass *Roccus mississippiensis* 2%, Bluegill *Lepomis cyanellus* 4%, Catfish *Ictalurus* sp. 8%. Gizzard shad *Dorosoma cepedianum* 22%, Top minnow *Fundulus notatus* 16%, Mud minnow *Umbra limi* 6%, Mosquito fish *Gambusia affinis* 6%, Carp *Cyprinus carpio* 12%, Crayfish *Cambarus* sp. 2%, Water boatmen Corixidae 4%, Bullfrog *Rana catesbeiana* 2%, Fowlers toad *Bufo woodhousei* 2%, Cricket frog *Acris crepitans* 2% and Tadpoles *Ranidae* 10%. All evidence presently available attests the prominence of fish in the food of *N. s. pleuralis*. One large specimen contained 9 gizzard shad *Dorosoma cepedianum*, and 1 bluegill *Lepomus cyanellus*. Another in-