

ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF BATS FROM ARIZONA AND SINALOA.—

Bats collected in the past several years by various persons at the University of Arizona add to our knowledge of the distribution of certain species in the Southwest and adjacent parts of Mexico. Of special note are the following:

The known distribution of *Lasiurus ega xanthinus* (Thomas) in Arizona was reviewed by Constantine (J. Mamm., 47: 126, 1966). Two recent records add further to our knowledge of the distribution of this species. On 7 August 1965 a lactating female was collected in a mist net over a represso 2 mi E Sasabe, Pima Co., Arizona (elev. 4000 ft). Garcia's Represso, described by Cockrum (J. Mamm., 41: 510-511, 1960), is about 200 yards to the west. The water levels in the ponds vary according to season and rainfall, and Garcia's Represso was dry on this date. Other bats collected on 7 August 1965 were *Eumops underwoodi*, *Tadarida brasiliensis*, *Myotis velifer*, *Antrozous pallidus*, *Eptesicus fuscus*, and *Pipistrellus hesperus*. On 28 May 1965 two females were taken in a mist net over water in Floyd's Hole, 18 mi E Douglas, Cochise Co., Arizona (elev. 4000 ft) by A. L. Gardner and J. D. Lane. Considering these localities plus those cited by Constantine (*op. cit.*), it appears that *L. ega* is fairly widely distributed in southern Arizona.

Two *Macrotus waterhousi californicus* Baird, a male and female, collected from the Golden Keyes Mine, 10 mi W Bagdad, Mohave Co., Arizona (elev. 3500 ft) on 27 December 1965 by R. Schroeder and P. Gallagher. This locality is about 50 miles from the nearest record reported by Cockrum (Recent Mammals of Arizona, pp. 32-34, 1960). The mine was dry and warm (85° F); no other bats were found there.

The little fruit-eating bat, *Echisthenes hartii* (Thomas), is normally found from Tamaulipas on the east coast and Jalisco on the west coast of Mexico southward into South America (Hall and Kelson, 1959). The northernmost record of *E. hartii* on the west coast is from western Jalisco (Jones, Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., 67: 512, 1964). On 24 October 1964 a female (UA 14446) was collected in Tucson, Pima Co., Arizona (elev. 2400 ft). The animal was brought to the attention of the Zoology Department of the University of Arizona on 23 October by a housewife in a suburb near the Tucson Mountains. Unfortunately, no one was able to pick up the animal until the next day. Irwin found the bat under the eaves on the west side of the house. By this time, however, it was dead and flyblown.

The occurrence of this bat 900 air-line miles from the nearest known record and the fact that it was found in a habitat previously unreported for the species suggest that this specimen may have been imported, although it is improbable that it was intentionally transported and released. The possibility that this specimen reached Tucson by natural means cannot, of course, be eliminated.

A hoary bat, *Lasiurus cinereus cinereus* (Palisot de Beauvois), was mist netted by us over a small pool 2 km W Palmitos, Sinaloa (elev. 6000 ft) along Route 40 on 1 February 1966. This appears to be the first record for this species from Sinaloa. The surrounding vegetation was ponderosa pine. Other bats netted were *Tadarida brasiliensis*, *Lasiurus borealis*, and *Eptesicus fuscus*.—David W. Irwin and Robert J. Baker, Department of Zoology, University of Arizona, Tucson.