

NOTES

TWO BAT RECORDS FROM ZACATECAS, MEXICO.—The literature of chiropteran distribution in Zacatecas has recently been summarized by Genoways and Jones (1968), adding seven state records and numerous collecting localities for those species previously known to occur there. Two species not previously reported from Zacatecas were collected in August, 1969. All specimens are deposited in the Stovall Museum of Science and History at the University of Oklahoma.

Myotis leibii melanorhinus Merriam. A non-pregnant female small-footed myotis (UOMZ 8121) was collected 9 August 1969, 9.7 mi NW Cuauhtemoc, 7100 ft [= 22° 29' N, 102° 26' W]. The closest previously reported occurrences of this species were approximately 185 miles northwest, at 1 mi N Chorro, Durango (Baker, 1960), about 260 miles northeast at Hospital Civil, Monterrey, 538 m, Nuevo León (Villa-R, 1967), and at San Juan, Michoacán (Burt, 1961), slightly more than 200 miles south of our locality.

Lasiurus borealis teliotis H. Allen. Two non-pregnant female red bats (UOMZ 8131, 8132) were collected 10 August 1969, 9.7 mi NW Cuauhtemoc, 7100 ft. This record extends the known range of the species about 100 miles northwest of Bledos, San Luis Potosí, a locality reported by Dalquest (1953), and approximately 175 miles north-northeast of the locality given by Villa-R (1967) at Playa SW del Lago Chapala, Jalisco.

The terrain at the collection site was characterized by broken topography and steep hillsides, with occasional rocky projections and boulders, particularly near the upper slopes. The dominant vegetation was composed of various species of trees and woody plants including willow (*Salix*) and cottonwood (*Populus*) in the lower areas of the canyon, large *Opuntia* and *Yucca* on the slopes, and oaks (*Quercus*) near the rocky canyon rims. The bats were collected in mist nets set across a small pool of water behind an earthen dam in the canyon bottom.

Dr. James S. Findley, University of New Mexico, identified *M. leibii*. Dr. Wayne H. Davis, University of Kentucky, determined the subspecies of *M. leibii* and verified our identification of *L. borealis*. The subspecies *teliotis* was assigned to the latter on the basis of geographic location.

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