

## Project Update: September 2013

Despite some drawbacks that we have already overcome, we continue to work to strengthen the proposed study. During May, June and July 2013, we conducted a total of three samplings in each of the three selected crops. These samplings consisted of: (1) search for natural and artificial refuges of bats, (2) capturing bats with mist nets (3) acoustic detection using an ultrasonic device positioned within crops and (4) capture of pest insects.

### Scopes:

1. We recorded a total of 16 species of aerial insectivorous bats: (*Noctilio albiventris*, *Saccopteryx bilineata*, *S. leptura*, *Rhynchonycteris naso*, *Pteronotus personatus*, *P. parnellii*, *P. davyi*, *P. gymnonotus*, *Mormoops megalophylla*, *Eptesicus diminutus*, *Rhogeessa tumida*, *Lasiurus ega*, *Molossops temminckii*, *Molossus molossus*, *M. coibensis* and *M. sinaloae*).
2. Each section of acoustic sampling has resulted in an average of 120 files or "bat passes", within which it was possible to identify "feeding buzzes".
3. The light trap was placed in operation within crops by an electric generator.
4. Currently we have the support of local interested in learning about these important animals.



Figure 1. Capture of bat *E. diminutus* when he came from crop.



Figure 2. Fecal samples of *M. molossus* for future DNA analysis



Figure 3. Example of real-time feeding buzzes of a species of the family Mormoopidae