

*This is a portion of the Research Report received from Dr. Loren K. Ammerman and Dr. Michael T. Dixon, leaders of the Texan Wesleyan Tropical Biological Class, USA July 1996. A full summary of all the Vertebrate species found by Ammerman and Dixon is located in the 2000 Historical Report archives. Ammerman and Dixon are now professors at Angelo State University, Texas, USA <http://www.angelo.edu/> (updated May 2010)*

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The Texas Wesleyan tropical biology class was at Cano Palma from 18 July - 22 July 1996. We netted for bats each night except for the night of 20 July when we went turtling with the CCC. During these three netting nights, we captured 22 bats of 9 different species (plus observed another, *Rhynconycteris naso*, in the boathouse). I did not include one bat, *Vampressa nymphae* (Big Yellow-eared Bat), on the species list because I am not certain of the identification. I am 80% certain, but the dental characteristics are hard to ascertain on a live bat. It might be another little *Artibeus* (*Dermanura*) *watsoni*. *V. nymphae* is known from nearby La Selva. Has Mark Engstrom caught any at Caño Palma? We did have one casualty. A single *Glossophaga soricina* was preserved and placed in the museum at the station.

We collected 10 different fecal samples. Five samples were from *Carollia* species (four *C. castanea* and 1 *C. perspicillata*). We have not identified the seed samples, although Pat was very helpful in obtaining *Piper* plant specimens and getting a species identification. We will compare our fecal samples against the *Piper* seeds soon. Two of the *castanea* samples contained only insect parts, which is unusual for this frugivore. We did identify *Conostegia xalapensis* as a food source for *Artibeus watsoni*. Many of the *Artibeus* we catch have blue-stained mouths and teeth. According to our results, the blue berries of *Conostegia* are the reason.

We spent about 2 hours one morning netting for birds. We caught two banded birds that might be of interest to the group doing the breeding bird survey. We used two of the netting sites that the bird group is using (see map). At net 3 we got a female White-collared Manakin (band #JR1B03) and at net 4 we caught a male White-collared Manakin (band#199).