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A List of the Mammals Collected at Rancho Grande,
in a Montane Cloud Forest of Northern Venezuela.¹

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[This is one of a series of papers resulting from the 45th and 46th Expeditions of the Department of Tropical Research of the New York Zoological Society, made during 1945 and 1946 under the direction of Dr. William Beebe with headquarters at Rancho Grande in the National Park of Aragua, Venezuela. The expeditions were made possible through the generous cooperation of the National Government of Venezuela and of the Creole Petroleum Corporation.

[The characteristics of the research area are in brief as follows: Rancho Grande is located in north central Venezuela (10° 21' N. Lat., 67° 41' W. Long.), 80 kilometers west of Caracas, at an elevation of 1100 meters in the undisturbed montane cloud forest which covers this part of the Caribbean range of the Andes. Adjacent ecological zones include seasonal forest, savanna, thorn woodland, cactus scrub, the fresh water lake of Valencia, and various marine littoral zones. The Rancho Grande area is generally subtropical, being uniformly cool and damp throughout the year because of the prevalence of the mountain cloud cap. The average humidity, during the expeditions, including parts of

both wet and dry seasons was 92.4%; the average temperature during the same period was 18° C; the average annual rainfall over a 5-year period was 175 cm. The flora is marked by an abundance of mosses, ferns, and epiphytes of many kinds, as well as a few gigantic trees. For further details, see Beebe & Crane, *Zoologica*, Vol. 32, No. 5, 1947. Unless otherwise stated, the specimens discussed in the present paper were taken in the montane cloud forest zone, within a radius of 1 kilometer of Rancho Grande.]

The number of specimens of each species has no relationship to relative abundance in the local mammalian population, and abundance or scarcity of any species in the Rancho Grande collection indicates field technique (pit-traps extensively used). *Heteromys anomalus*, *Sigmodon hirsutus*, *Oryzomys meridenensis*, and *Oligoryzomys delicatulus* are known from the work of other collectors to be quite abundant in the region. *Didelphis marsupialis*, *Sigmodon alstoni*, *Proechimys guairae*, and several bats are more plentiful than the present collection would lead one to believe. A few species — *Marmosa mitis*, *Akodon venezuelensis*, *Micronycteris megalotis*, *Glossophaga soricina*—absent from the Rancho Grande collection, are common but perhaps rather local.

¹ Contribution No. 754, Department of Tropical Research, New York Zoological Society.

Name	General Range	No. collected
<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	Northern South America and southern Central America: 0-5000 feet.	1
<i>Marmosa demararae meridae</i>	South America north of the Amazon and east of the Andes: 0-5000 feet.	2
<i>Marmosa fuscata</i>	Andes of Colombia and Venezuela: 1500-9000 ft.	2
<i>Monodelphis brevicaudata</i>	South America north of the Amazon and east of the Andes: 0-4000 feet.	4
<i>Myotis nigricans</i>	Tropical America: below 5000 feet.	1
<i>Eptesicus</i> , near <i>fuscus</i>	Holarctic with racial extensions through Central America to northern South America.	2
<i>Eumops bonariensis nanus</i>	A race of a widespread Neotropical species.	7
<i>Tadarida europis</i>	Northern South America and southern Central America: up to 4000 feet.	2
<i>Molossus obscurus</i>	Neotropics; chiefly near rivers.	4
<i>Promops occultus</i>	Neotropics.	1
<i>Chilonycteris rubiginosa</i>	Neotropics.	4
<i>Carollia perspicillatum</i>	Neotropics.	1

Name	General Range	No. collected
<i>Uroderma bilobatum</i>	Neotropics.	4
<i>Lonchoglossa caudifera</i>	Neotropics.	9
<i>Sturnira lilium</i>	Neotropics.	1
<i>Alouatta senicula</i>	Northern South America, north of the Amazon and east of the Colombian Andes.	1
<i>Cabassous lugubris</i>	Neotropics, north of the Amazon.	2
<i>Bradypus tridactylus</i>	Neotropics.	1
<i>Sciurus griseogena meridensis</i>	Andes of Colombia and Venezuela.	2
<i>Oryzomys meridensis</i>	Venezuelan Andes: 3000-8000 feet.	9
<i>Oligoryzomys delicatulus</i>	Northern South America north of Amazonia: 2500-8000 feet.	3
<i>Oecomys bicolor</i>	Andes from Peru to Sucre.	1
<i>Neacomys</i> , near <i>spinosus</i>	Andes from Peru to Rancho Grande; also Guiana Highlands.	1
<i>Sigmodon hirsutus</i>	North coastal strip of Venezuela: 0-3000 feet. Semi-arid.	9
<i>Sigmomys alstoni venester</i>	Llanos of Venezuela, reaching into mountains: 0-3000 feet. Semi-arid.	2
<i>Heteromys anomalus</i>	Trinidad and north coastal strip of Venezuela: 0-3000 feet.	17
<i>Proechimys guairae</i>	Northern coastal strip of Venezuela (including Caracas).	1
<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>	Llanos.	1
<i>Conepatus</i> , near <i>gumillae</i>	Widespread llanos species reaching middle Orinoco and Sucre.	1
<i>Felis wiedii</i> near <i>pirrensis</i>	Neotropics.	1



Tate, G. H. H. 1947. "A list of the mammals collected at Rancho Grande, in a Montane Cloud Forest of Northern Venezuela." *Zoologica : scientific contributions of the New York Zoological Society* 32(7), 65–66.

<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.203533>.

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