One would first hear a faint hum or rumbling of the wing beat of the bat and perhaps some echo location noise. This soft purr would increase the nearer the bat approached the entrance. One could judge the position of the bat in the solution channel and predict the very second of exodus. The first evening activity of bat movement consisted of a bat coming to the mouth of the entrance and then returning without leaving the channel. Later individual bats would duck out and right back into the channel. Later they would range out 6' to 10' and then return. Later the flight would be consistently outward only, at first flying in the immediate area and later the flight was directly to distant feeding grounds without return to channel entrance or hunting in the immediately area of the entrance. The cycle of the exodus was irregular at first, then regular, then maximum exodus, then decrease in number. At 10:30 P.M most of the bats had left. At midnight there was no activity at entrance until return in early morning.

Capture was by butterfly net which was held flat in front of entrance and as the bat flew from the hole the net was raised to a perpendicular position and quickly turn again to hold the bat in the net. The exact moment to net manipulation controlled by sound of bat as it approached the entrance to leave.

It is interesting to note that only <u>one</u> natalus was captured at the main entrance of the Langcim Cave in several nights collecting with mist nets.

Indirect light from a flashlight did not affect the activity of the bats (natalus) as they left the solution channel of the funnel-eared bat site.