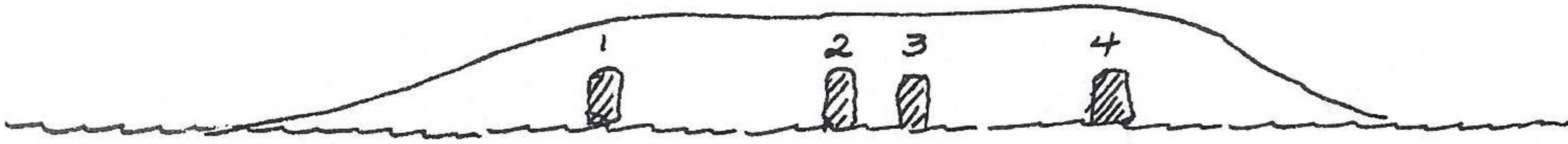
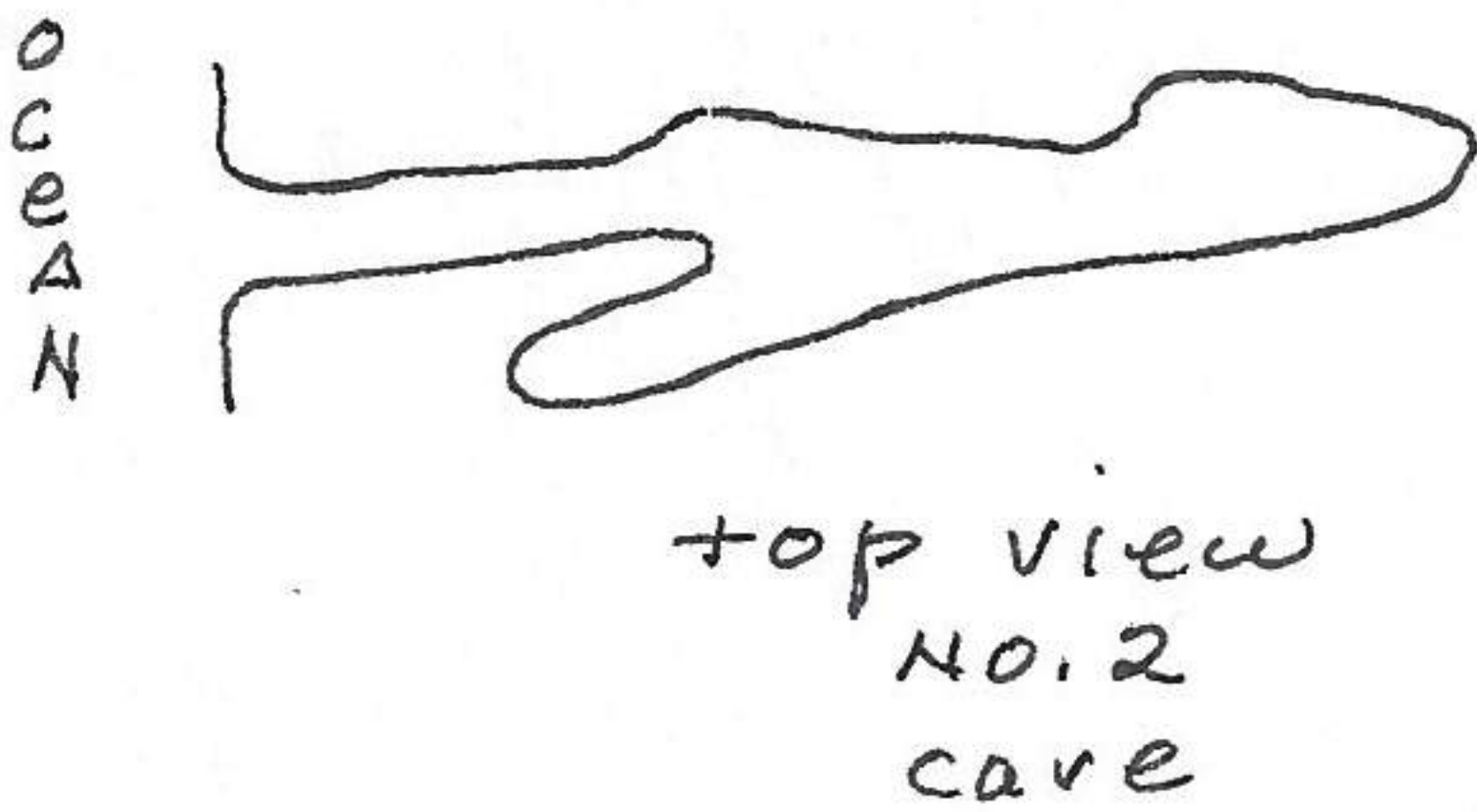


Tortola photographed part of village from pier (570726-1). Tortola is under cultivation and the open fields of grass give the island a greener appearance than St. John. This island shows the possibilities of agriculture on a large scale.

At the west end of Norman Island examined three coves.



no. 1 was not examined, no 2 is about 100 ft deep. This cove



had about 80 Brachyphylla cavernarum init and 10 were collected. Several adult females were feeding young the size of the adult. The young were climbing all over the females but and were not clinging to females as do

young of other species. My first thought was that the males and females were copulating. As practically all females were lactating (mammary glands averaging 5 grams per 2 glands or $2\frac{1}{2}$ gram per mammary gland) it was assumed that the association was mother and young. Many of these groups were separated from the main group of bats and some at entrance of cove where the indirect light was nearly as intense as outside in the shade. Other groups were in 5 to 20 individuals. When gun was fired, they flew about in cave from one face of cave to other and when flashlight was shown on them, they flew again. Only two left the cove. They called frequently as individuals and as separate groups. This cove had a floor of water and no guano was present. Thousands of small fish swam in the waters.

Cove no. 3 was shallow and at this time did not support bats. Cove no. 4 was the most productive in numbers of bats and favorable cave conditions for bats. This cove had 2 entrances, one which was used by the bats and faced the ocean. The cove was about 20-30 ft high and 60 feet long. The floor is water. Approximately 250 bats, B. cavernarum, hung from the ceiling, some in clusters of 40 or 50. As was the case in the second cove, the bats remained inside the cove when fired upon. They flew back and forth from one end to the other, lighting temporarily and then, when

