

would show hybrid characteristics. From the population sample 15 dark-colored panicles, 15 light-colored panicles, and 20 panicles classed as "intermediate" were selected. As there appeared to be many more panicles of the "intermediate" class than of the other two, and as the color variations formed a completely intergrading series, the selection of the "dark" and "light" types was more or less arbitrary. Measurements of inflorescence and spikelet units of the 3 color groups gave the following comparative results.

	Inflorescence color		
	Dark violet	Intermediate	Light green
Longest inflorescence branch (cm)	9.2	10.7	9.0
Pedicel length (mm)	3.9	4.3	3.8
Awn length (mm)	14.6	16.5	14.5
Sessile spikelet length (mm)	7.4	8.5	7.7
Pedicelled spikelet length (mm)	7.4	8.8	7.7

These results indicate that plants with intermediate spikelet and inflorescence color on the average also had longer inflorescence branches, pedicels, awns, and larger spikelets.

A thorough study and analysis of this *Andropogon* colony would be most interesting. In the opinion of the writer, hybridization probably has had a part in producing the observed variability. This is Technical Bulletin No. T. A. 3870, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.—*Frank W. Gould, Department of Range & Forestry, Texas A&M University, College Station.*

LASIONYCTERIS NOCTIVAGANS, LASIURUS CINEREUS AND TADARIDA MOLOSSA IN CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA.—During the past 2 years there has been an extensive bat collecting program in Clark Co. by some students and staff members of the Univ. of Nevada at Las Vegas. Collections of the following 3 species extend our knowledge of these rarely collected bats in s. Nev. Specimens are deposited in the Biol. Mus., Univ. of Nev. at Las Vegas.

LASIONYCTERIS NOCTIVAGANS (Le Conte). Two silver-haired bats have been previously recorded from Clark Co.: Hidden Forest, Sheep Mountains, 8,500 ft., and Corn Creek Ranch, 3000 ft. (Hall, *Mammals of Nev.* 145–146, 1946). In this study 8 additional specimens were taken: Glendale, 1 ♀ on 31 Oct. 1964, Bryant Taylor Ranch, 7 mi. NE of Glendale, 1 ♀ on 3 Oct. 1964, 1 ♂ and 3 ♀ on 10 Oct. 1964, Corn Creek Ranch, 3000 ft., 1 ♀ on 21 Sep. 1964, Pine Creek Canyon, Charleston Mountains, 4000 ft., 1 ♂ on 9 Jun. 1963.

LASIURUS CINEREUS (Beauvois). A hoary bat was collected in the Las Vegas Valley, 30 Apr. 1891 by C. Hart Merriam (Hall, *op. cit.*, pp. 155–156). A ♀ of this species was found dead by Larry Barnson in Las Vegas on 12 May 1964 and preserved in alcohol.

TADARIDA MOLOSSA (Pallas). Hall (*op. cit.*, pp. 169–171) recorded a big free-tailed bat (*T. macrotis* = *T. molossa*) collected in Nevada, but without precise locality. This specimen, collected before 1894, is the only previous record for this species from Nevada. On 13 Oct. 1964 a ♀ was found on a storage tank at the Stauffer Chemical Co. in Henderson by Jim Rogers and Heber Littlefield.—*W. Glen Bradley, George T. Austin, and Mike O'Farrell, Biology Department, University of Nevada, Las Vegas.*