

EPTESICUS NILSSONI KEYSERLING AND BLASIUS, NEW SPECIES FOR MOLDOVA FAUNA

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SUMMARY.- The studied area is located in Rarau Mountain, near "Pietrele Doamnei" in north part of Romania. This rare bat species was caught in a summer day in 1997. We presented a few metric dates and it was made a description of bodily and cranial characters. Before us was identified into two places Buzias and Oravita in south part of Romania and this happened around 150 and 100 years ago.

In a summer day in July '97, after a pretty cold rain followed by mist and near the "Pietrele Doamnei" in the mountain of Rarau, at 1500 m, under the pine's fir tree needles, a bat with yellow on its back flies censure and seems to be tired.

Material and methods. The bat was easy to catch it using a entomological net. We made it a photo, we did some measurements and in order to have enough arguments we prepared the skull too. We are sorry that we sacrificed it but all the regrets are late now. We haven't done immediately the communication because the skull got lost in our collection. A carefully reexamintaion gave us the possibility to identify it so that we have now some of the skull's features.

Results and discussion. The length between the head and the trunk 55,4 mm, ear pavilion 16,6 mm, the forearm 42,8 mm, the tail 43 mm, the length of cranial condyle base 15,3 mm, the breadth 8,2 mm, the distance of interyoke bone 10,1 mm, the distance of interorbit 4 mm, the length of the superior row of teeth 5,6 mm, the distance between the superior holders 5mm, the distance between th superior molars three 6,3 mm, the length of mandible 11,3 mm, the length of the inferior row of teeth 6,1 mm.

Eptesicus nilssoni is a middle sized bat with a broad ear pavilion. The internal edge is curved outside, the tip is longely rounded; the external edge makes a lobe at the half of its height. The tragus is higher than broader, it has the tip rounded and bended

you the inner edge of the ear pavilion. The antebrachial membrane is pretty narrowed and it catches itself by the foot at the base of the external finger. The post-calcarial lobe is as long as half of the interfemoral membranes only with the last vertebra,

The fur is soft, silky and the hair is long enough. On the superior face of the interfemoral membranes the hair goes to the half of shin's length and on the anterior face it can be found in the region of elbows, into the ditch right beside the forearm and on a thin band near the shanks which goes to the half of their length. On the back part of the body the fur is brown-dark coloured, but the heads of the longest hair have a yellow colour especially on the top, shoulders and on the back. Frontally the hair's base is brown-dark coloured, the superior third is brown and the tips have an opened brown or sometimes are yellow without brightness.

The skull is smaller than that of *Eptesicus serotinus*, it hasn't anymore a superior edge of the profile almost straight because this is easily bulging into its frontal area, the occipital region isn't prominent posteriorly, the sagittal crest misses and the occipital one is obvious only on the lateral parts being wiped up in the superior part of the occipital region. The skull box being broader the rostrum, has an oval circumference and the rostrum is not flattened. The first superior incisor has two obvious tips and the second superior incisor rises only up to the secondary tip of the first incisiv. The superior incisors which cover themselves a little are laied on one row having "V" shape.

Conclusions. 1. *Eptesicus nilssoni* is a species met into the Euroasiatic space between the yearly izoterms of 0° and 10°. During the hot season, in the north it can go beyond the Polar Cercle and in the south it's a mountain species. 2. Even though some specialists say it's a frequent species in the Carpathians, it's only third recorded in Romania.

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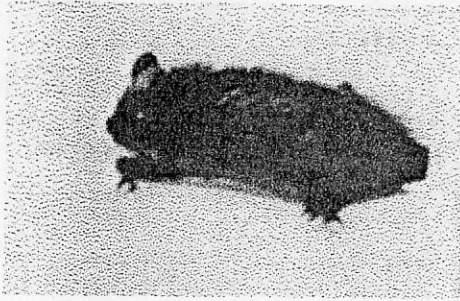


Fig. 1. *Epetesicus nilssoni*

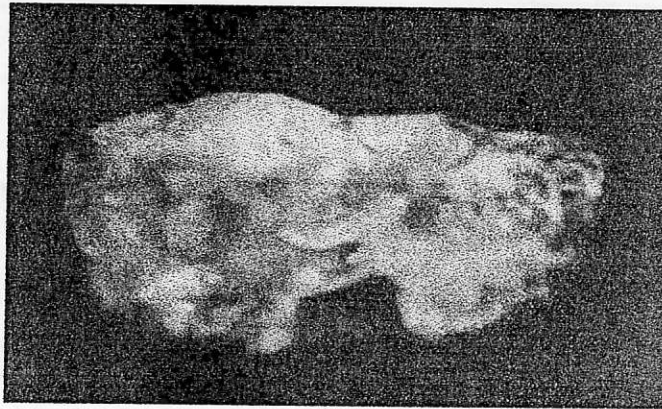


Fig. 2. *The skull of Epetesicus nilssoni*