Analele Ştiinţifice ale Universităţii „Al.I.Cuza" Iaşi, s. Biologie animală, Tom XLVIII, 2002

MYOTIS DAUBENTONI KUHL 1819, NEW SPECIES FOR MOLDAVIA'S FAUNA

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Key words: Arealography of the Chiroptera in Moldavia (Romania)

The authors recorded the species *Myotis daubenotni* Kuhl 1819 for the first time in Moldavia, presenting the site, date and shelter characteristics along with a brief description including species morphometry, distribution and biology.

Introduction

In spite of the fact that bats researches have been making for more 200 years the information about the presents and the spreading of some species on the Romanian territory still remain unknown.

Material and methods

In the paleontology reservation on Repedea Hill, at 400 m there is a cave, which was named "Grota Mare de pe Dealul Repedea" with only one opening on south side. The cave is like a labyrinth and its galleries make two unequal rings. From these rings go all round six branches which ends each one stopped up in sack bottom. The cave can be covered upright on certain sections, where the high is of no more than 2,5m, but you must drag on other sections, where height is of 1m. The total length of the cave is 120m.

The cave is known by the local people and the kids have made for more than once because the asks from the fire are in several places of the cave and that's rests of unburned woods why you can still meet inside the cave.

Being informed that in this cave hibernate more different kinds of bats on 25th of March 2001. I went there and to our surprise we found many species including the ***Myotis daubentoni***.

Results and discussions

Myotis daubentoni waterbat is a small sized bat. The length between the head and the trunk is of 50mm, the tail is of 41mm, the ear's pavilion is 14mm, the forearm of 37mm, the length of tibia is 18mm.

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The ear bent in front doesn't arrive at the muzzle's tip, and its internal edge is easily curved outside. The tragus which was almost half of the pavilion's height, has the internal edge almost right, has a rounded tip and a quite narrowed superior third part, the external edge being parallel with the inner edge.

From the superior third part of the edge, the external edge of the tragus is curved outside making the middle and the base thirds of the tragus two times broader than the superior one makes. The maximum breadth of the tragus is three times smaller than its internal edge. The interfemoral membrane is broad and it's attached to the distal end of the base third part of the foot. The metacarpals of the fingers III, IV, V., became progressively shorter and the metacarpal of the third finger is 3mm shorter than the forearm. The foot is longer than the half of the tibia; the tail is shorter than the length between head and trunk and with the last vertebra being free.

The post calcarial lobe doesn't exist, and the calcar spreads on the two thirds of the interfemoral membrane's edge. Its free edge has rare hair. The hair is dark-brown on the superior face of the trunk and brown on the inferior face because here the hair has white brown tips.

Area and biology. The species is widely spread from Spain and Ireland to Sahalin. In the north it goes to 60^0 latitude. In the south it goes to the south of Italy, inferior Danube, inferior Volga, Mongolia and the northeast of China. In Romania was identified in four places in Transilvania 150 and 100 years ago. In the winter we meet this species in caves where it makes colonies not too big, and it doesn't make groups with other species. In the summer it goes 50-100 km from the hibernating places stopping around the waters but also in the trees. During birth and growth of the cubs it makes sexual segregation. They prefer often hollows together with Nyctalus noctula.

Conclusions

It's for the first time that we can indicate the presence of this species in Moldavia.

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