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**Range extension of the Peale's Free-tailed Bat
Nyctinomops aurispinosus (Molossidae) in Brazil**

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Abstract: There is a lack of knowledge of the biology and distribution of *Nyctinomops aurispinosus*. Herein, we report the southernmost record of this species, from the city of Curitiba (25° 25' S and 49° 15' W, 920 m), state of Paraná, Brazil, and summarize its distribution in South America.

Keywords: Chiroptera, distribution, Molossidae, new record, South America.

BIANCONI, G.V., GREGORIN, R. & CARNEIRO, D.C. **Ampliação da distribuição de *Nyctinomops aurispinosus* (Molossidae) no Brasil.** Biota Neotrop. Apr/Jun 2009 9(2) <http://www.biotaneotropica.org.br/v9n2/pt/abstract?short-communication+bn02409022009>.

Resumo: Há uma grande lacuna no conhecimento da biologia e corologia de *Nyctinomops aurispinosus*. Nesta comunicação, nós apresentamos o registro mais austral deste molossídeo, realizado na cidade de Curitiba (25° 25' S e 49° 15' W, 920 m), estado do Paraná, Brasil, e sumarizamos a distribuição geográfica conhecida para a espécie na América do Sul.

Palavras-chave: Chiroptera, distribuição, Molossidae, novo registro, América do Sul.

Introduction

Presently, four species are recognized within the New World molossid bat genus *Nyctinomops* Miller, 1902: *N. aurispinosus* (Peale, 1848), *N. laticaudatus* (E. Geoffroy, 1805), *N. macrotis* (Gray, 1840), and *N. femorosaccus* (Merriam, 1889). Only the latter does not occur in Brazil (Koopman 1982, Simmons 2005). *Nyctinomops* was described by Miller (1902), who included eight species in the genus, and the type-species is *N. femorosaccus*. Later, *Nyctinomops* was considered a synonym of *Tadarida* by Shamel (1931), who included four species in the *macrotis*-group that was subsequently designated as a subgenus of *Tadarida* (e.g. Koopman 1982). Freeman (1981) recognized *Nyctinomops* as a valid genus, with which we concur. Species of *Nyctinomops* are distinguishable from other molossid species in having 1) deeply wrinkled upper lips, 2) ears touching each other over forehead, 3) upper incisors parallel and separated from each other by a gap due to a narrow and long maxillary emargination, 4) long and narrow rostrum, 5) very deep basisphenoid pits, 6) plagioecrest and protoloph paralleling each other in the first two upper molars, and 7) two pairs of lower incisors (Freeman 1981, Legendre 1984, Gregorin 2000, Gregorin & Taddei 2002).

Nyctinomops aurispinosus is distributed from northwestern Mexico to southern South America with records in Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil (Carter & Davis 1961, Taddei & Garutti 1981, Ochoa 1984, Ibáñez & Ochoa 1989, Eger 2007; Figure 1). The type-locality of the species is 161 km off Cape São Roque, State of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, or more precisely "on board the U.S.S. Peacock off the coast of Brazil [...] about 100 miles from land, south of Cape St. Roque" (Shamel 1931: p. 12). *Nyctinomops aurispinosus* is a biometrically intermediary species within the genus (Taddei & Garutti 1981, Ochoa 1984, Ibáñez & Ochoa 1989, Jones & Arroyo-Cabrales 1990, Gregorin & Taddei 2002). Dorsal pelage is usually dark brown but also varies from reddish to grayish-brown (Jones & Arroyo-Cabrales 1990). Shamel (1931) mentioned the note made by Gerrit Miller, "belly wood brown, back between wood brown and russet". However, specimens of *N. aurispinosus* in collections are very scarce, affecting our comprehension of the variation of characters throughout its distribution. The purpose of this paper is to report a range extension of *N. aurispinosus* in Brazil, and present a summary of the known distribution of this species in South America.

Material and Methods

On 11 April 2005 a male specimen of *Nyctinomops* was captured alive on the ninth floor of an apartment in Curitiba municipality, State of Paraná, Brazil (25° 25' S e 49° 15' W, 920 m a.s.l.). The specimen was sent to the State Central Laboratory (Secretaria de Estado da Saúde do Paraná) and it was diagnosed as rabies-negative. It is currently preserved in alcohol at the Departamento de Biologia of the Universidade Federal de Lavras, Brazil (field-number RA 24116). The specimen had its skull removed, which was much damaged with the basicranium broken. Linear measurements of external and craniodental dimensions are reported in millimeters (mm).

Results and Discussion

Pelage coloration agrees with what is known for the species, and although measurements are slightly larger than the variation recorded for other Brazilian and South American specimens (Table 1), we considered the specimen as being identifiable as *N. aurispinosus*. Among the species of *Nyctinomops* that occur in Brazil, there is a gap in our knowledge of the biology and distribution of *N. aurispinosus* with scarce records for the states of Rio Grande do Norte (type-

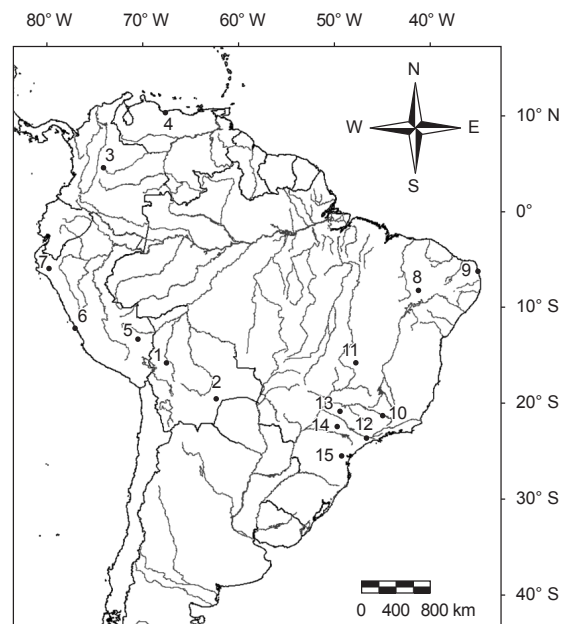


Figure 1. Known distribution of *Nyctinomops aurispinosus* in South America (1-14), including the new record presented herein (15). 1. Bolivia: La Paz, La Reserva, 15° 44' S-67° 31' W (Anderson 1997); 2. Bolivia: Santa Cruz, Hacienda Cerro Colorado, 19° 27' S-62° 21' W (Ibáñez & Ochoa 1989); 3. Colombia: Cundinamarca, Bogotá (type locality of *Tadarida similis* - synonym) (Sanborn 1941), 04° 36' N-74° 05' W (Gardner 2007); 4. Venezuela: Aragua, Rancho Grande, 10° 21' N-67° 40' W (Ochoa 1984); 5. Peru: Departamento de Cuzco, Huajyumbé, 13° 15' S-70° 30' W (Sanborn 1951, Koopman 1978, Eger 2007); 6. Peru: Departamento de Lima, Lima, Cerro Agustino, 12° 06' S-77° 00' W (Ortiz de la Puente 1951); 7. Peru: Lambayeque, 12 km N of Olmos, 05° 55' S-79° 47' W (Eger 2007); 8. Brazil: State of Piauí, Paulistana, 08° 09' S-41° 09' W, locality cited Morro do Chapéu (Vizotto et al. 1980); 9. Brazil: State of Rio Grande do Norte, 100 miles from land, south of Cape St. Roque (type-locality), coordinates unknown (Shammel 1931); 10. Brazil: State of Minas Gerais, Lavras, 21° 14' S-45° 00' W (Tavares et al. in press); 11. Brazil: Distrito Federal, 15° 45' S-47° 45' W (Bredt 2003); 12. Brazil: State of São Paulo, São Paulo, 23° 32' S-46° 37' W (Silva et al. 1996); 13. Brazil: State of São Paulo, São José do Rio Preto, 20° 49' S-49° 23' W (Taddei & Garutti 1981); 14. Brazil: State of São Paulo, Estação Ecológica dos Caetetus, 22° 25' S-49° 42' W (Pedro et al. 2001); 15. Brazil: State of Paraná, Curitiba, 25° 25' S-49° 15' W (new record).

Figura 1. Distribuição conhecida de *Nyctinomops aurispinosus* na América do Sul (1-14), incluindo o novo registro (15). 1. Bolívia: La Paz, La Reserva, 15° 44' S-67° 31' W (Anderson 1997); 2. Bolívia: Santa Cruz, Hacienda Cerro Colorado, 19° 27' S-62° 21' W (Ibáñez & Ochoa 1989); 3. Colômbia: Cundinamarca, Bogotá (localidade tipo de *Tadarida similis* - sinônimo) (Sanborn 1941), 04° 36' N-74° 05' W (Gardner 2007); 4. Venezuela: Aragua, Rancho Grande, 10° 21' N-67° 40' W (Ochoa 1984); 5. Peru: Departamento de Cuzco, Huajyumbé, 13° 15' S-70° 30' W (Sanborn 1951, Koopman 1978, Eger 2007); 6. Peru: Departamento de Lima, Lima, Cerro Agustino, 12° 06' S-77° 00' W (Ortiz de la Puente 1951); 7. Peru: Lambayeque, 12 km N de Olmos, 05° 55' S-79° 47' W (Eger 2007); 8. Brasil: Estado do Piauí, Paulistana, 08° 09' S-41° 09' W, localidade citada Morro do Chapéu (Vizotto et al. 1980); 9. Brasil: Estado do Rio Grande do Norte, 100 milhas do continente, sul do Cabo de São Roque (localidade-tipo), coordenadas desconhecidas (Shammel 1931); 10. Brasil: Estado de Minas Gerais, Lavras, 21° 14' S-45° 00' W (Tavares et al. in press); 11. Brasil: Distrito Federal, 15° 45' S-47° 45' W (Bredt 2003); 12. Brasil: Estado de São Paulo, São Paulo, 23° 32' S-46° 37' W (Silva et al. 1996); 13. Brasil: Estado de São Paulo, São José do Rio Preto, 20° 49' S-49° 23' W (Taddei & Garutti 1981); 14. Brasil: Estado de São Paulo, Estação Ecológica dos Caetetus, 22° 25' S-49° 42' W (Pedro et al. 2001); 15. Brasil: Estado do Paraná, Curitiba, 25° 25' S-49° 15' W (novo registro).

Range extension of *Nyctinomops aurispinosus*

Table 1. Measurements (mm) of *Nyctinomops aurispinosus* from Brazil: State of Paraná, Curitiba (our specimen); State of São Paulo, São José do Rio Preto (Taddei & Garutti 1981); State of Piauí, Paulistana (Vizotto et al. 1980); and Colômbia (Carter & Davis 1961), Peru (Carter & Davis 1961) and Bolívia (Ibáñez & Ochoa 1989).

Tabela 1. Medidas (mm) de *Nyctinomops aurispinosus* do Brasil: Estado do Paraná, Curitiba (nosso espécime); Estado de São Paulo, São José do Rio Preto (Taddei & Garutti 1981); Estado do Piauí, Paulistana (Vizotto et al. 1980); e Colômbia (Carter & Davis 1961), Peru (Carter & Davis 1961) e Bolívia (Ibáñez & Ochoa 1989).

Measurements	Paraná Brazil	São Paulo Brazil	Piauí Brazil	Colombia	Peru	Bolívia	Bolívia
	1 male	1 male	4 females	1 male	female	4 females	4 males
Length of head and body	71.2	73.0	70.6 (69.7-71.6)	-	-	-	-
Length of tail	45.3	-	44.1 (40.7-46.6)	-	-	-	-
Length of forearm	53.4	51.5	51.2 (50.4-51.9)	49.5	51.5	49.7 (48.7-50.3)	51.0 (50.3-52.8)
Length of metacarpal III	51.6	51.0	47.3 (46.0-48.1)	-	48.4	-	-
Length of metacarpal IV	50.7	50.6	45.2 (43.6-46.2)	-	46.8	-	-
Length of metacarpal V	28.9	31.0	25.3 (25.1-25.6)	-	26.9	-	-
Length of ear	22.5	-	21.1 (20.2-21.5)	-	29.0	-	-
Breadth across upper molars	8.3	8.2	8.1 (7.9-8.3)	8.5	8.4	8.4 (8.3-8.6)	8.7 (8.6-8.7)
Breadth across upper canines	4.7	4.7	4.2 (4.2-4.4)	4.7	4.9	-	-
Length of upper tooththrow	8.1	8.1	7.4 (7.3-7.6)	7.8	7.8	7.9 (7.8-8.0)	8.0 (7.9-8.1)
Length of mandibule	15.5	15.0	-	-	-	-	-
Length of lower tooththrow	8.6	8.7	7.7 (7.5-7.9)	8.5	8.9	-	-

locality; Shamel 1931), Piauí (Vizotto et al. 1980), Minas Gerais (Tavares et al. in press), São Paulo (Taddei & Garutti 1981, Silva et al. 1996, Pedro et al. 2001), and Distrito Federal (Bredt 2003) (Figure 1). This is the first record for the State of Paraná and the southernmost record of *N. aurispinosus* for South America. The nearest localities where it has been reported are the Estação Ecológica de Caetetus (Pedro et al. 2001) and the city of São Paulo (Silva et al. 1996), which are 337 km north and 340 km northeast, respectively.

Some of these Brazilian records (e.g. Taddei & Garutti 1981, Silva et al. 1996, Bredt 2003) are equally based on specimens captured in buildings and we recommend that bats sent to health centers for rabies test should also be forwarded to specialists for confirmation of identification. This procedure will certainly lead to an improvement on our knowledge on the diversity and distribution of rare and synanthropic species, particularly of molossid bats.

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