

krátké zprávy short notes

Vespertilio 7: 177–179, 2003
ISBN 80-88850-20-7

First records of *Myotis dasycneme* and *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* in Finland

Yrjö SIIVONEN¹ & Terhi WERMUNDSSEN²

¹ Department of Biological and Environmental Science, University of Jyväskylä,
P. O. Box 35, FIN-40351 Jyväskylä, Finland

² Helsinki University of Technology, Dipoli, P.O.Box 8000, FIN-02015 HUT, Finland,
or Department of Applied Biology, P. O. Box 27 (Viikki C), FIN-00014 University of Helsinki, Finland;
terhi.wermundsen@dipoli.hut.fi

Abstract. The pond bat *Myotis dasycneme* (Boie, 1825) and the common pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Schreber, 1774) were found for the first time in Finland in 2002. These are the tenth and eleventh bat species found in Finland. The *M. dasycneme* was hibernating and *P. pipistrellus* was observed flying in a riparian forest. Also two hibernating Natterer's bats *Myotis nattereri* (Kuhl, 1818) were found in the same area. This was the eighth record of *M. nattereri* in Finland and the first record of *M. nattereri* in south-eastern Finland.

Pond bat, *Myotis dasycneme*, common pipistrelle, *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Natterer's bat, *Myotis nattereri*, Finland

Nine bat species have been observed so far in Finland. These are *Eptesicus nilssoni*, *Myotis daubentonii*, *Myotis brandtii*, *Myotis mystacinus*, *Myotis nattereri*, *Plecotus auritus*, *Nyctalus noctula*, *Pipistrellus nathusii* and *Vespertilio murinus*. *E. nilssonii*, *M. daubentonii*, *M. brandtii*, *M. mystacinus*, *M. nattereri*, and *P. auritus* hibernate in Finland (Siivonen and Sulkava 1999), while *N. noctula*, *V. murinus* and *P. nathusii* have never been recorded to hibernate in Finland there, they migrate southward for winter.

The pond bat, *Myotis dasycneme* (Boie, 1825), has been recorded from the North Sea to the Yenisey River in Russia and from about 60° N to a southern limit varying between 50° N and 44° N (Horáček & Hanák 1989, Hilton-Taylor 2000, Limpens 2001). The 2000 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species categorizes *M. dasycneme* as vulnerable (Hilton-Taylor 2000). Natterer's bat, *M. nattereri* (Kuhl, 1817), is regarded as extremely vulnerable in Finland (Helmisaari 2000); for the last time it was observed in 1987 (Kotiranta et al. 1998). Common pipistrelle (45 kHz pipistrelle), *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Schreber, 1774), lives in central and southern Europe including Britain (Jones and van Parijs 1993, Mayer & von Helversen 2001).

This paper presents the first records of *M. dasycneme* and *P. pipistrellus* in Finland. Furthermore it presents the eighth record of *M. nattereri* in Finland.

On March 31, 2002, we found one individual of *M. dasycneme* in a large cellar. *M. dasycneme* was hibernating along with 11 *M. mystacinus* or *M. brandtii*, two *E. nilssonii*, two *M. daubentonii* and one *P. auritus*.

On April 13, 2002, we found two *M. nattereri* in another cellar nearby. They were hibernating in the same cellar with 34 *M. mystacinus* or *M. brandtii* (mostly *M. brandtii*), two *E. nilssonii* and two *M. daubentonii*.

The hibernation sites are located 1 km from the shore of the Gulf of Finland, in the outskirts of a rural village, approximately 30 m above sea level. The surrounding area is mostly mixed woodland, but there are farms and houses nearby. In the vicinity of the finding site there are numerous rivers and also straits and eutrophic bays (the waters of the Baltic Sea are brackish).

On July 28, 2002, at about 2.00 AM we recorded *P. pipistrellus* in eastern Finland. The observation was made using the Pettersson D240x detector. The sound was recorded with the SONY TCD-D100 DAT recorder and further analysed with the BatSound 3.31 (Fig. 1). The site of observation was a riparian forest at the Gulf of Finland.

All the bats mentioned above were found at about 60° 30' N, 27° 00' E, near the town of Kotka (Kymi Dist.). *M. dasycneme* and *P. pipistrellus* are the tenth and eleventh bat species found in Finland.

In some caves near St. Petersburg, *M. dasycneme* and *M. nattereri* are quite numerous (Strelkov 1970, Čistjakov 2002). It is highly probable that more specimens of both species will be found in southern Finland.

Pipistrellus pipistrellus (45 kHz pipistrelle) occurs at the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea and *P. pygmaeus* (Leach, 1825) (55 kHz pipistrelle) at the western coast (Jones & Parijs 1993). Masing (1999) suggests that the Baltic Sea may be an obstacle for the distribution of both species. *P. pipistrellus* was observed in eastern Finland, where it can migrate using the eastern side of the Baltic Sea or pass the Gulf of Finland through islands of Suursaari and Tytärsaari. It is highly probable that more *P. pipistrellus* individuals will be found in southern Finland.

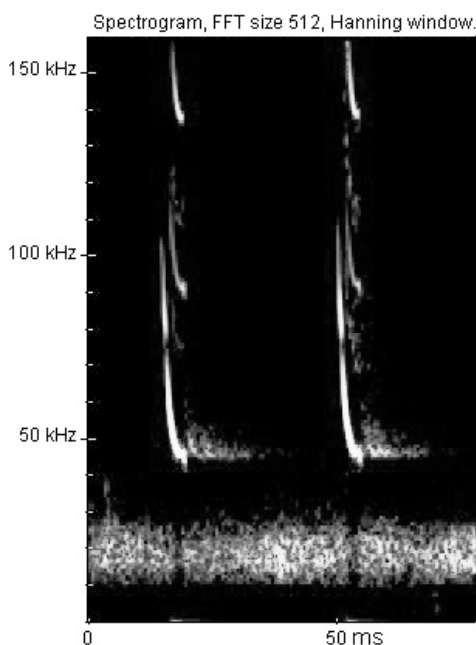


Fig. 1. The sonogram of the *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* recorded in eastern Finland.
Obr. 1. Sonogram netopýra hvízdavého (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) zaznamenaný ve východním Finsku.

Souhrn

První nález netopýra pobřežního (*Myotis dasycneme*) a netopýra hvízdavého (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) ve Finsku. V roce 2002 byly porvé ve Finsku nalezeny dva druhy netopýrů: netopýr pobřežní, *Myotis dasycneme* (Boie, 1825) a netopýr hvízdavý, *Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Schreber, 1774). Jedná se o desátý a jedenáctý druh netopýra zaznamenaný ve Finsku. *M. dasycneme* byl nalezen na zimovišti, zatímco *P. pipistrellus* byl pozorován a při letu v pobřežním porostu. Ve stejné oblasti byli také nalezeni dva zimující netopýři řasnatí, *Myotis nattereri* (Kuhl, 1817). Jejich nález představuje osmý záznam tohoto druhu ve Finsku a vůbec první nález v jihovýchodním Finsku.

References

- ČISTJAKOV D. V., 2002. *Present state of the bat community hibernating in artificial caves near St. Petersburg*. Unpublished report.
- HELMISAARI H., 2000: *Status of Finnish threatened species 2000*. Finnish Environmental Institute, Helsinki (in Finnish).
- HILTON-TAYLOR C. (ed.), 2000: *2000 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK, xvii +61pp.
- HORÁČEK I. & HANÁK V., 1989. Distributional status of *Myotis dasycneme*. Pp.: 565–590. In: HANÁK V., HORÁČEK I. & GAISLER J. (ed.): *European Bat Research 1987*. Charles Univ. Press, Praha, 730 pp.
- JONES G. & VAN PARIJS S. M., 1993. Bimodal echolocation in pipistrelle bats: are cryptic species present? *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B*, **251**: 119–125.
- KOTIRANTA H., UOTILA P., SULKAVA S. & PELTONEN S-L. (eds.), 1989: *Red Data Book of East Fennoscandia*. Ministry of Environment, Finnish Environment Institute & Botanical Museum, Finnish Museum of Natural History. Helsinki.
- LIMPENS H. J. G. A., 2001: Assessing the European distribution of the Pond bat (*Myotis dasycneme*) using bat detectors and other survey methods. *Nietoperze*, **2**: 169–178.
- MASING M., 1999: The 45 kHz pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) found in Estonia. *Eptesicus*, **1**: 6–8.
- MAYER F. & VON HELVERSEN. O., 2001: Sympatric distribution of two cryptic bat species across Europe. *Biol. J. Linn. Soc.*, **74**: 365–374.
- SIIVONEN L. & SULKAVA S., 1999: *Pohjolan nisäkkäät*. Otava, Helsinki, 224 pp.
- STRELKOV P. P., 1970. Chiroptera. Pp.: 63–84. In: NOVIKOV G. A., AIRAPETJANTZ A. E., PUKINSKY Ju., STRELKOV P. P. & TIMOFEEVA E. K. (ed.): *Mammals of Leningrad*. Leningrad State Univ. Press, Leningrad.

received 7. 8. 2002