

*Natural history notes on Myotis albescens (Chiroptera: Vespertilionidae)*

**NOTES ON AN ARTIFICIAL ROOST OF *Myotis albescens*  
(CHIROPTERA, VESPERTILIONIDAE) IN SOUTHEASTERN BRAZIL**

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**Abstract:** *Myotis albescens* has a wide distribution, occurring from southern Mexico to central Argentina and Uruguay, where it is usually caught near streams or flooded areas. *M. albescens* roosts during the day in cavities such as hollow logs, rock cavities, and buildings. Here, we describe a group of *M. albescens* roosting in a highway underpass in an Atlantic Forest area in Rancharia, southeastern Brazil. The group was found inside a culvert with a shallow stream

passing through it. The animals left the roost and were mist-netted in the first hours of the night. The *M. albescens* group was composed of 18 individuals, eleven males and seven females. In October, all males had descended testes and two females were pregnant, as confirmed by abdominal palpation. Morphological characters of the specimens fell in the known variation for the species. Our data show that highway underpasses can be important day roosts for bats, especially if riparian areas are preserved.

**Key Words:** Atlantic Forest; highway underpasses; São Paulo state; Silver-tipped Myotis

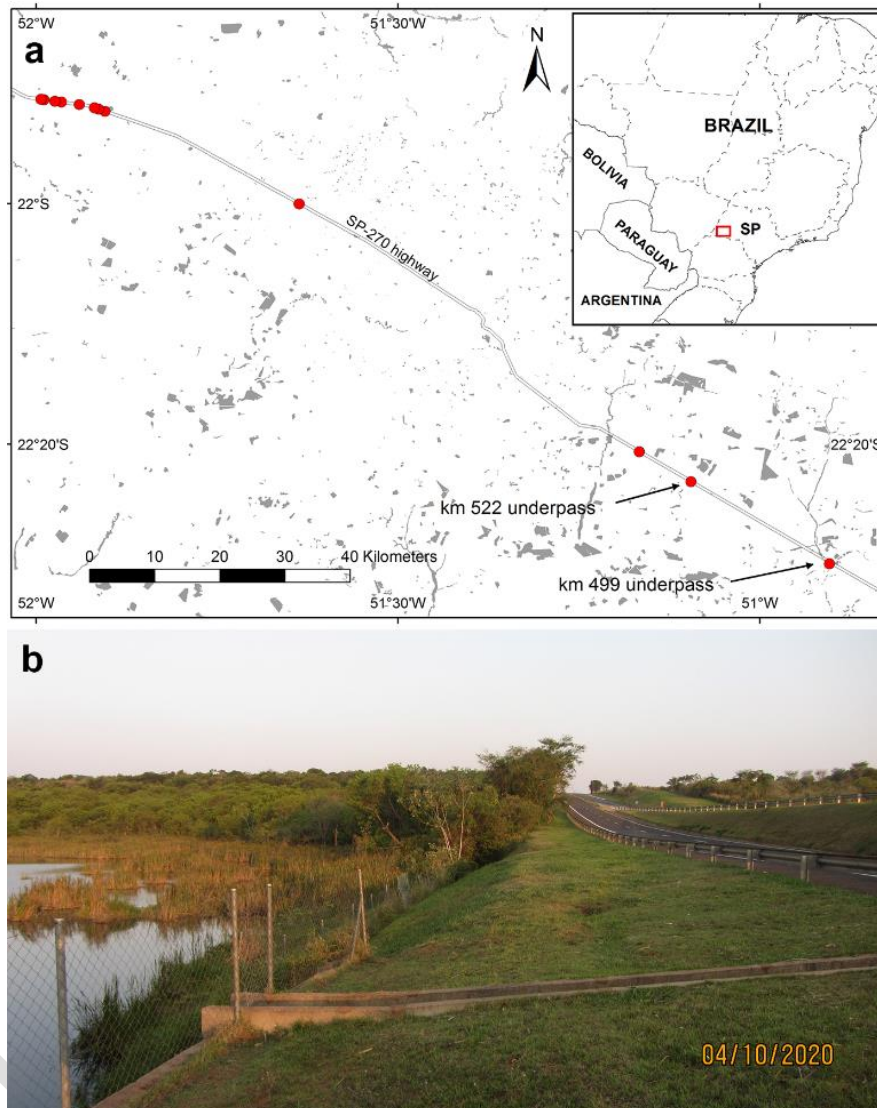
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The Silver-tipped Myotis, *Myotis albescens* (É. Geoffroy, 1806), is one of the more widely distributed Neotropical *Myotis*, occurring from southern Mexico to Uruguay and central Argentina (Wilson 2008, Moratelli *et al.* 2019). Along its range the species is more commonly found from sea level up to 500 m, where it is usually captured along or near to small streams or other flooded areas (LaVal 1973, Miranda *et al.* 2007, Braun *et al.* 2009, Medellín 2014). Although widely distributed and well-represented in scientific collections, *M. albescens* may be rare or uncommon in some areas along its range (Braun *et al.* 2009).

Roosts of *M. albescens* have been found in rock crevices, tree cavities, fallen logs (Wied 1826, Acosta y Lara 1950, Handley 1976, Moratelli *et al.* 2015, Voss *et al.* 2016), and also inside buildings (Acosta y Lara 1950, Barquez 1988). Individuals roost in small groups of tens of individuals (reaching up to hundreds in man-made structures) or singly, and colonies are mixed-sex (Myers 1977, Patterson 1992). Despite the day roosts of *M. albescens* being relatively well documented, information on group size and sex ratio is scant.

Reproductive data on *M. albescens* from Mexico, Central America, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay, indicate a seasonally polyestrous pattern, with births occurring during the rainy season (Myers 1977, Braun *et al.* 2009, Moratelli *et al.* 2019). Studying specimens from the Paraguayan Chaco, Myers (1977) suggested that *M. albescens* breeds at least two times annually, and that females may store sperm. Information on

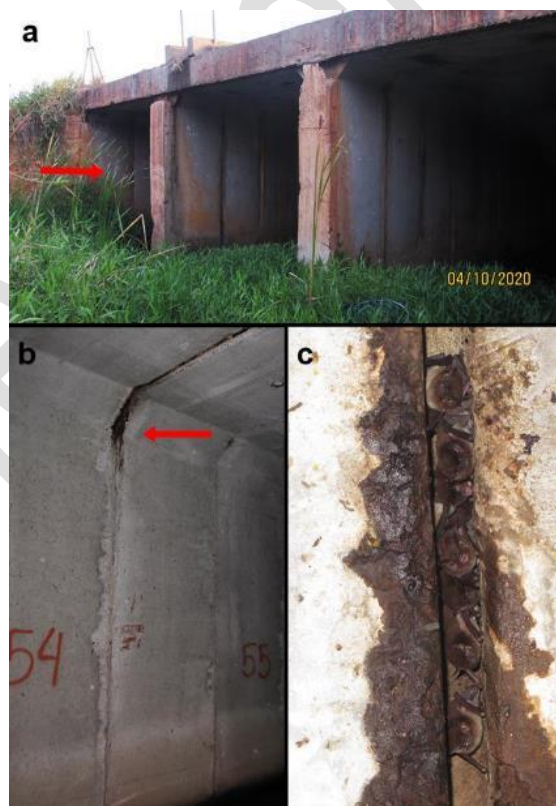
reproductive status of males and females from the Atlantic Forest in Brazil, are rare in the literature (see Moratelli *et al.* 2019).



**Figure 1.** a) Map showing the 12 underpasses sampled for bats (circles) along the SP-270 highway. *Myotis albescens* was sampled in the underpasses at km 522 and km 499 in Rancharia, state of São Paulo (SP), Brazil. The roosting group reported here was observed at km 499. Gray areas are Atlantic Forest remnants. b) SP-270 highway (right) and stream that crosses the highway (left) at km 499.

In this report, we describe a roosting group of *M. albescens* found in a highway culvert in an Atlantic Forest area in Brazil. We give information on morphometrics, reproductive status, and composition of the group, comparing it with published information on the species. This study is part of a project aimed at assessing the use of highway underpasses by bats in the state

of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil. From a total of 12 underpasses sampled at São Paulo state highway SP-270, *Myotis albescens* was captured in the ones at km 499 (22°29'56"S; 50°54'12.9"W) and km 522 (22°23'07"S; 51°05'41"W) of the highway (Figure 1a). The SP-270 highway, is inserted in a predominantly agricultural area that was originally covered by Atlantic Forest, of which only small (< 100 ha) fragments remain (Ribeiro *et al.* 2009). Specifically, the underpasses in which the animals were captured are immersed in an area dominated by pastures and agriculture, and at both sites small streams passed through the underpasses (Figure 1b). The roosting group described here was observed at the km 499 underpass (Figure 1a), which consists of three culverts, each approximately 3 meters wide and 3 meters tall, under which passes a small stream (Figure 2a, b). Two individuals of *M. albescens* were also captured with mist nets at the km 522 underpass, but as no diurnal roost was found we assumed that the two bats were passing through the culvert.



**Figure 2.** a) Culverts sampled for bats at the km 499 of the SP-270 highway. Red arrow indicates where the group of *Myotis albescens* was located; b) Location of the group inside the culvert (red arrow); c) Detail of the *M. albescens* group.

To capture the bats at the km 499 underpass, we used two mist nets, each covering one of the two openings of the culvert, on 4 October 2020. Two 12-meter-long mist nests were kept open for five hours, from 18:00 h to 23:00 h. To verify if the entire colony was captured, we periodically checked the culvert while keeping the animals in individual cloth bags until no bat was observed in the roost. Bats were weighed to nearest 0.1 g (Pesola precision scales) and their forearms measured to the nearest 0.1 mm with a digital caliper. On 7 November 2020, we revisited the culvert during the day to recount the number of individuals in the colony.

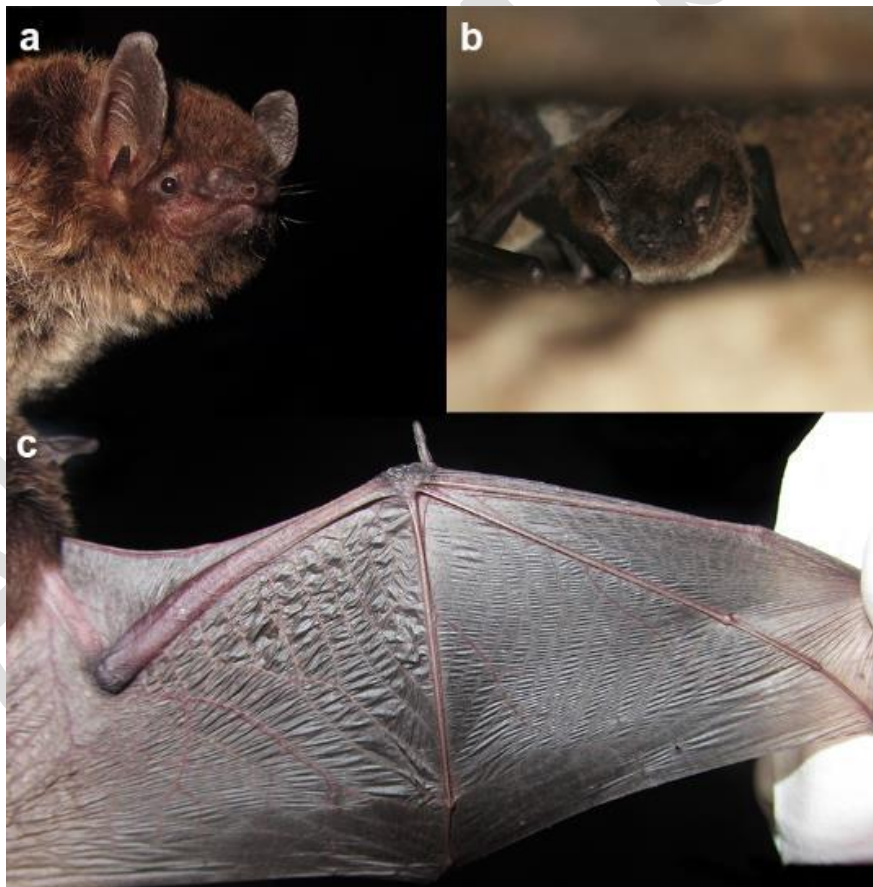
Permit to handle and collect the bats in the underpasses was provided by the Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio), Ministry of the Environment (process No. 75467). Two voucher specimens of *M. albescens* were collected and are preserved as taxidermied skins in the mammal collection of the Universidade de São Paulo, in Piracicaba, Brazil (LMUSP). Specimens were identified as *M. albescens* based on the morphometric and discrete characters described in Moratelli & Oliveira (2011) and Moratelli *et al.* (2019).

The roosting group was located in a well-lit area of the culvert, at approximately 17 meters from the closest entrance and at a height of 2.6 meters from the water level (Figure 2b). A fast-flowing stream passes through the culvert, with a depth varying between 15 and 23 cm (measured on 7 November 2020). The *M. albescens* individuals were huddled in a vertical gap on the concrete wall (Figure 2c). There were no other bat species cohabiting the concrete gap where we found the *M. albescens* group, but other holes in the concrete ceiling of the same culvert were occupied by *Carollia perspicillata*, in groups of one to three individuals per hole.

Specimens of *M. albescens* left the roost naturally and were netted in the first hours of the night, between 18:30 h and 19:30 h, which corresponds to the published information on the activity pattern of the species (Braun *et al.* 2009). A total of 18 individuals were captured, being eleven males and seven females, for a male to female ratio of 1:1.57. The studied group had proportionally more females than what has been described by Myers (1977), who found a group

with twelve males and two females and another one with ten males and three females. The sample size, however, is too small to generalize.

Externally, the captured specimens had a bicolored dorsal fur, with a wide dark brown basal band and golden-brown tips. The ventral pelage was also bicolored, with a wide dark brown base and whitish tips, making the ventral region clearly paler than the dorsum (Figure 3a,b). The wing membranes were translucent brown (Figure 3c), and there was a fringe of hair trailing the edge of the uropatagium (confirmed when collected specimens were analyzed through magnification). Mean ( $\pm$  SD) forearm length of the 11 males was 36.77 mm ( $\pm$  1.9), and in the seven females it was 36.42 mm ( $\pm$  0.97). Forearm length ranged from 35 to 38 mm in both sexes. Mean body mass was 8.59 g ( $\pm$  3.87) in males and 8.4 g ( $\pm$  0.53) in females, ranging from 7 to 10 g.



**Figure 3.** a) Adult male *Myotis albescens*; b) detail of individual *M. albescens* roosting during the day; c) right wing of *M. albescens*.

The two examined skulls had the diagnostic characters of the species, such as broad interorbital and postorbital constrictions, globular braincase, and absence of sagittal crest (Figure 4). Selected cranial measurements for specimens GTG72 and GTG73, respectively, are given as follows (in mm): greatest length of the skull 14.25, 14.24; condyloincisive length 13.55, 13.38; interorbital breadth 4.93, 4.82; postorbital breadth 4.09, 4.05. *Myotis albescens* has latitudinal variation in size, with larger specimens occurring at southern localities (Moratelli & de Oliveira 2011). In our study, both external and cranial measurements were within the known variation for the species in the southern part of its distribution.



**Figure 4.** Dorsal and lateral view of the skull of *Myotis albescens* (LMUSP GTG73) from Rancharia, São Paulo state, Brazil.

All 11 males had descended testes, which measured, in the two collected individuals, 0.9 x 0.5 mm and 0.9 x 0.6 mm. Pregnancy was verified by abdominal palpation in two of the seven females, but we cannot rule out that the other five females were not pregnant as well. In the Paraguayan Chaco, pregnant females were recorded from early August to end January (Myers

1977) and in the Atlantic Forest of southeastern Brazil pregnancies were recorded in December–February (Moratelli *et al.* 2019). Our records of pregnant females in October probably represent the first of the two reproductive cycles of the rainy season and expand the known length of the reproductive cycle of the species in southeastern Brazil.

Besides providing important data on the natural history of *M. albescens*, our findings show that highway culverts can be an important shelter for rarely sampled species, such as *M. albescens*. In this context, preservation of riparian forests and the associated water bodies is important for providing shelter and food resources for populations of water-dependent species. In the same region, we have also recorded other water-dependent and rarely sampled species of mammals using culverts, such as the water opossum (*Chironectes minimus*) (Prist *et al.* 2020) and the greater fishing bat (*Noctilio leporinus*) (GSTG unpublished data).

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