

SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION

Geographic distribution's ampliation of *Chiroderma doriae* Thomas (Mammalia, Chiroptera) in Brazil

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ABSTRACT. The geographic distribution ampliation of *Chiroderma doriae* Thomas, 1891 is related in this note with a new record from Corumba City, in pantanal ecosystem of Mato Grosso do Sul State. This record extend the geographic range of *C. doriae* over 630 km westward in Brazil from literature last record.

KEY WORDS. Bats from cerrado, Corumbá, geographic range, Pantanal.

RESUMO. Ampliação da distribuição geográfica de *Chiroderma doriae* Thomas (Mammalia, Chiroptera) no Brasil. Nesta nota é relatada a ampliação da distribuição geográfica de *Chiroderma doriae* Thomas, 1891 com um registro inédito na cidade de Corumbá, na região do Pantanal do Estado de Mato Grosso do Sul. Este relato estende a distribuição geográfica de *C. doriae* em mais de 630 km ao oeste, desde o seu último registro na literatura.

PALAVRAS CHAVE. Corumbá, distribuição geográfica, morcegos do cerrado, Pantanal.

The Phyllostomid family bats is over wide distributed in Neotropic Region with about 140 species (EMMONS & FEER 1990). Among the Phyllostomids, the big-eyed bat *Chiroderma doriae* Thomas, 1891 is a rare bat, in fact, their biology and behavior is poorly known in literature. This bat is distributed in eastern and southeastern Brazil (EMMONS & FEER 1990, FONSECA *et al.* 1996) associated with rainforest vegetations. However, their range distribution was enlarged recently by GREGORIN (1998), demonstrated the few sampling to this species.

During a study about bat fauna in September 2002, a male of *C. doriae* was collected in Urucum mountains (19°11' 33.9"S, 53°36'59.0"W) from 30 km near Corumbá, Mato Grosso do Sul. This specimen was captured with a mist-net in forested area at 550m (over sea level). The Urucum Mountains is a residual mountain formation of Paraguai's Pantanal sub-region (SILVA & ABDON 1988) and their around is explored by mineral iron industries. The local climate is tropical seasonal (Cwa-Aw of Koppen's classification) with a clearly defined rainy period (generally from October to March) and dry season (from April to September). The average month of temperature is 28°C (ALFONSI & CAMARGO 1986). The vegetation is varied in Urucum from semi-deciduous seasonal forest (about 100m of altitude) to grassland (over 950m of altitude) occurring since forest to Cerrado's formations and their floristic composition possess Chaco's, Cerrado's and Amazonian elements. The specimen collected is an adult male and are deposited in Zoological Collection of Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul, Corumbá

(number Uru034). These distribution records extend the geographic range of *C. doriae* about 630 km westward from last record made by GREGORIN (1998) with specimens collected in 1992 from Brasilândia (Mato Grosso do Sul). This species is considered endemic from Brazil and in literature until now their geographic distribution (Fig. 1) are restricted to states of Rio de Janeiro (AGUIAR 1998), São Paulo (PEDRO & TADDEI 1997), Paraná (VIZZOTO *et al.* 1976, REIS & PERACCHI 1998, MIRETZKI & MARGARIDO 1999), southeastern Minas Gerais (KOOPMAN 1982, FARIA 1996, PEDRO & TADDEI 1998) and more recently in Pernambuco, northeast Brazil (SILVA & GUERRA 2000). This bat was considered vulnerable species (AGUIAR & TADDEI 1995, AGUIAR & PEDRO 1998) because some aspects as follow: restrict geographic distribution at eastern Brazil and their low abundance or record in bat inventories (GREGORIN 1998). However the present record, in addition to those provided by literature, show that *C. doriae* not possess a restricted distribution just southeastern in Brazil or in rain forests and xerophytic areas, but to now in pantanal ecosystem. This facts came justified the remote this species of endangered list occurred in 2003, because today they occurrence in Brazil is wilderness knowledged.

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Figure 1. Records of *Chiroderma doriae* in Brazil: (1) Corumbá recorded in presente work, (2) Brasilândia by GREGORIN (1998), (3) Paraná by Miretzki & Margarido (1999), (4) São Paulo by Pedro & Taddei (1997), (5) Rio de Janeiro by Aguiar (1998), (6) Minas Gerais by Pedro & Taddei (1998), (7) Pernambuco by Silva & Guerra (2000).

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