The richness of plant and animal species in the tropical regions is well known. Bats are no exception (Tamsitt 1967, Fleming 1973). In the city of Londrina, crossed by the Tropic of Capricorn, 36 Chiropterans species are found, most of them inhabiting forest fragments (Reis & Muller 1995), due to the great degree of deforestation resulting from agricultural production.

Studies on bats have been conducted in the region, with the objective of listing species occurrence (Reis et al. 1993a), recognizing present forms (Reis et al. 1993b), analyzing resource sharing among frugivorous bats, (Muller & Reis 1992) and evaluating chiropteran diversity in open and forested areas in the region (Reis & Muller 1995).

Our objective is to present an updated list of the Chiropterans species that occur in the Londrina region.

The city of Londrina (Figure 1) is located in northern Paraná state, southern Brazil, and covers an area of 2,119 km$^2$ (23º 23’30” W, 51º 11’ 05” S). The average altitude of the region is 700m. The highest temperature reaches 39º C and the lowest 10.4º C and average annual rainfall measures 1,615mm (Londrina 1993). The main river of the region is the Tibagi, which flows through the eastern portion of the city. Field collections were made from 1982 to 1997. Collection techniques were adapted from Greenhall and Paradiso (1968). Captures were made with mist nets, preferably set up on nights without moonlight as suggested by Morrison (1978). Nets were opened after sunset for three hours and collections in roosting sites, such as tree hollows, roofs of houses and cracks of rocks were also made.

Bats were usually identified and set free, with two individuals of each species being kept as voucher specimens at the State University of Londrina.

**REFERENCES**

Chiroptera Neotropical, 4(2), December, 1998

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Family Noctilionidae
Noctilio albiventris Desmarest, 1818 *

Family Phyllostomidae
Sub-Family Phyllostominae
Chiropterus auritus (Peters, 1856) (Reis et al. 2003a; Reis et al. 2003b; Reis & Muller 1995)
Micronycteris megalotis (Gray, 1842) (Reis et al. 2003a; Reis et al. 2003b; Reis & Muller 1995)
Phyllostomus hastatus (Pallas, 1767) (Reis et al. 2003a; Reis et al. 2003b; Reis & Muller 1995)

Sub-Family Glossophaginae
Anoura caudifer (E. Geoffroy, 1818) (Reis et al. 2003a; Reis & Muller 1995)
Glossophaga soricina (Pallas, 1766) (Reis et al. 2003a; Reis et al. 2003b)

Sub-family Carollinae
Carollia perspicillata (Linnaeus, 1758) (Muller & Reis 1992; Reis et al. 1993a; Reis et al. 1993b; Reis & Muller 1995)

Sub-Family Stenodermatinae
Artibeus fimbriatus Gray, 1838 *
Artibeus jamaicensis Leach, 1821 (Reis et al. 1993a; Reis et al. 1993b; Reis & Muller 1995)
Artibeus lituratus (Olfers, 1818) (Muller & Reis 1992; Reis et al. 1993a; Reis et al. 1993b; Reis & Muller 1995)

Chiroderma doriae Thomas, 1891 (Reis et al. 1993a; Reis & Muller 1995)
Chiroderma villosum Peters, 1856 *

Platyrhinus lineatus (E. Geoffroy, 1810) (Muller & Reis 1992; Reis et al. 1993a; Reis et al. 1993b; Reis & Muller 1995)

Pygoderma bilabiatum (Wagner, 1843) (Reis et al. 1993a; Reis et al. 1993b; Reis & Muller 1995)
Sturnira lilium (E. Geoffroy, 1810) (Muller & Reis 1992; Reis et al. 1993a; Reis et al. 1993b; Reis & Muller 1995)

Uroderma bilobatum Peters, 1866 *
Vampyressa pusilla (Wagner, 1843) (Reis et al. 1993a; Reis et al. 1993b; Reis & Muller 1995)

Sub-Family Desmodontinae
Desmodus rotundus (E. Geoffroy, 1810) (Reis et al. 1993a; Reis et al. 1993b; Reis & Muller 1995)
Diphylla ecaudata (Spix, 1823) *

Family Vespertilionidae
Sub-Family Vespertilioninae
Eptesicus brasiliensis (Desmarest, 1819) (Reis et al. 1993a; Reis et al. 1993b)
Eptesicus diminutus Osgood, 1915 (Reis et al. 1993a; Reis & Muller 1995)
EXTENDING GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CHIRODERMA DORIAE THOMAS, 1891 (PHYLLOSTOMIDAE, STENODERMATINAE)

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A survey of the Chiropteran collection of the Museu de Zoologia of the Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP) revealed the presence of two specimens of Chiroderma doriae (MZUSP 28591 and 28688) from Barma farm, Brasilândia, state of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil (21° 35' S and 52° 07' W) (Figure 1). Specimens were collected by J. L. Silva Filho in November of 1992. These distribution records extend the geographic range of C. doriae Westward. Specimens from Brasilândia, both female, are paler and browner than those from Iguape, southern coast of the state of São Paulo. Some morphometrical data (in millimeters) of the specimens MZUSP 28688 and 28591 are, respectively: head and body 77, 72; forearm 52, 55; greatest length of skull 20.5, 29; condylo-incisor length 26.5, 26; postorbital constriction 6.4, 6.4; zygomatic breadth 18.3, 18.5; mastoid breadth 13.9, 14; length of mandible 19.8, 19.3.

Chiroderma doriae was described by Thomas, 1891, based on a specimen from the state of Minas Gerais. Since this description, aspects on its geographic distribution and natural history still remain poorly known (e.g., Taddei & Corrêa 1980, Nowak 1993, Pedro & Taddei 1997). Chiroderma doriae is considered to be endemic to Brazil and until now presents a geographic distribution restricted to northern Paraná (Vizzoto et al. 1976), the state of São Paulo and southeastern Minas Gerais (Koopman 1982, Nowak 1993, Fazzolari-Corrêa 1995, Faria 1996, Marinho-Filho 1996, Pedro & Taddei 1997), Rio de Janeiro (Esbérard et al. 1996) and perhaps, the Distrito Federal and Mambai districts, both within the state of Goiás (Coimbra et al. 1982). Nevertheless, recent authors have considered C. doriae to be restricted to only São Paulo and Minas Gerais (Nowak 1993, Baker et al. 1994, Fazzolari-Corrêa 1995, Faria 1996, Marinho-Filho 1996), ignoring previous records made in regions other than the Atlantic forest. This "Atlantic Coast distribution" includes both evergreen and semi-deciduous forests.

Chiroderma doriae has been included in the vulnerable category (Aguiar & Taddei, 1995) due to two important aspects: 1) geographic restriction to the Atlantic forest, an area which presents intense disturbance and human occupancy, and 2) low abundance (Pedro & Taddei 1997). The latter factor may be inferred, considering the reduced number of specimens housed in collections, providing an indirect evidence of rarity. In fact, populations of the species in São Paulo have declined in the last twenty years (Aguiar & Pedro 1998). Data presented here, in addition to those provided by Pedro & Taddei (1997), show that C. doriae is not restricted to tropical Atlantic rainforest (sensu stricto), because the species occurs in open and xerophytic areas, as grassland and marshy areas have presented captures. There are, however, no records of the species in the Cerrado (savanna) of western São Paulo state.

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