



First record of *Glossophaga soricina* (Pallas, 1766) (Chiroptera, Phyllostomidae) in the province of Corrientes, Argentina

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Abstract

Pallas’s Long-tongued Bat, *Glossophaga soricina* (Pallas, 1766), has a large range, covering much of the Neotropics. Until this study, Argentine records for this species were restricted to Misiones, Chaco, Salta, Jujuy and unverifiable records from Buenos Aires. We report the discovery of this nectarivorous bat in Corrientes, extending its known range and increasing the number of bat species recorded in this province to 32. An adult male was captured in Apipé Grande island in October 2019. This bat species is considered Vulnerable in Argentina and needs urgent conservation action in order to avoid further threats.

Keywords

Distribution, nectarivorous bat, Neotropics.

Academic editor: Marcelo Nogueira | Received 5 March 2020 | Accepted 21 August 2020 | Published 3 September 2020

Citation: Collett MJ, D’Occhio M (2020) First record of *Glossophaga soricina* (Pallas, 1766) (Chiroptera, Phyllostomidae) in the province of Corrientes, Argentina. Check List 16 (5): 1115–1118. <https://doi.org/10.15560/16.5.1115>

Introduction

Corrientes province is situated in the northeast of Argentina, surrounded by two of the most important rivers in southern South America, the Paraná and Uruguay. The Iberá wetlands (Esteros del Iberá), renowned for their rich biodiversity, are situated in the heart of Corrientes province, constituting the second largest wetlands in the Americas. During the past 25 years, Corrientes has been subject to massive expansion of its industrial conifer and *Eucalyptus* L’Hér. plantations, in part due to economic incentives from the government (Peri et al. 2015). The Provincial government has set a target of one million hectares to be planted by 2025, which is around 12% of the area of the entire province (Busscher et al. 2019). This often involves native deforestation,

which causes depletion in resources used by bats leading to a decrease in their functional richness as deforestation increases (García-Morales et al. 2016). On top of that, the bulk of the province has little information regarding bat diversity, including Apipé Grande island, where few bat surveys have been undertaken. Parts of the island have experienced deforestation, with native forests being replaced with plantations of pines and *Eucalyptus* spp. Situated in the north of the province of Corrientes, this island consists of approximately 27,500 ha, 6,000 of which were declared as a Provincial Natural Reserve in 1994 (Fontana 2008).

Thirty-one species of bats, belonging to four families (Noctilionidae, Phyllostomidae, Vespertilionidae and

Molossidae), have been recorded in the province (Argoitia et al. 2019). Members of the subfamily Glossophaginae (family Phyllostomidae) are predominantly nectarivorous and are usually small-bodied with a long muzzle and tongue adapted for feeding on nectar (Barquez et al. 1999). The genus *Glossophaga* E.Geoffroy, 1818 includes five species, all found in the Neotropics. *Glossophaga soricina* (Pallas, 1766) is the most abundant of the genus and has the largest range, from northern Mexico to northern Argentina. It also occurs in Trinidad, Isla Margarita, Jamaica and Tres Marias islands (Alvarez et al. 1991). This species plays an important role in the pollination of plants that flower at night, including many cactus species (Fleming et al. 2009).

Glossophaga soricina is the only member of its genus in Argentina, representing, along with *Anoura caudifer* (É. Geoffroy, 1818), one of the two nectarivorous bats in the country. Although predominantly consuming nectar and pollen, *G. soricina* is also considered omnivorous, complementing its diet with fruit and insects (Clare et al. 2013). Previous records of this species in Argentina come from various ecoregions, including the Yungas of Salta and Jujuy, the Chaqueña of Chaco and the Selva Paranaense of Misiones (Boero et al. 2019). Here we report its occurrence in Corrientes, extending its known range and increasing the number of bat species recorded in this province.

Methods

Bats were studied in San Antonio, capital of Apipé island, which is located in the River Paraná, between Argentina and Paraguay (Fig. 1). The vegetation of this island is characteristic of the Paranaense ecoregion (Cabrera 1976), and the climate is subtropical (Fontana 2008). La Casona is a small sustainable ecolodge, which is surrounded by mature native trees and provides roosts for several bat species. We used a variety of mist nets placed in open spaces and close to fruiting trees to increase the probability of captures and to ensure a better representation of the local bat diversity. Nets were ultrafine (Eco-tone, Poland), designed specifically for catching small bats, and we used three sizes: a triple high net (12 × 7.2 m), a double high net (9 × 4.8 m) and a single net (12 × 2.4 m). They were opened after sunset at 19:20 local time on 15 October 2019, and the session lasted for four hours. Nets were checked every 15 minutes to minimize distress on captured bats. Individuals were weighed, measured and photographed and then released after minimal handling.

The protocol for handling bats followed the advice of Mitchell-Jones and McLeish (2004), and permission for the research was given by the local authorities (Dirección de Parques y Reservas de Corrientes and Dirección de Recursos Naturales de Corrientes). Individuals captured were identified by comparing external morphological



Figure 1. Distribution map of *Glossophaga soricina* in Argentina. The inset is an enlargement of the Isla Apipé Grande, situated in the River Parana between Argentina and Paraguay, in which we captured the bat.

features with descriptions authored by Barquez et al. (1999), Gardner (2008), Barquez and Diaz (2009), and Diaz et al. (2016).

Results

Glossophaga soricina (Pallas, 1766)

Figures 1, 2

New record. ARGENTINA • 1 adult ♂, weight 11 g, forearm 35.4 mm; Corrientes province, Ituzaingó department, Apipé Grande island, San Antonio, Ecolodge La Casona; 27.5075°S, 056.7444°W; alt. ca 70 m; 15 Oct. 2019; M.J. Collett leg; mist net 12 × 4.8 m; individual measured, photographed and released. (Data uploaded to GBIF: <https://doi.org/10.15468/kntyh2>; Collett 2020).

As well as *G. soricina*, 12 other bats from five species were captured during the same netting session, including: *Platyrrhinus lineatus* (É. Geoffroy, 1810), *Eptesicus furinalis* (d'Orbigny & Gervais, 1847), *Lasiurus blossevillii* (Lesson & Garnot, 1826), *Myotis nigricans* (Schinz, 1821), and *Eumops patagonicus* Thomas, 1924.

Identification. The diagnostic characteristics of *G. soricina*, all recorded in the individual from Corrientes, are as follows: elongated muzzle, small noseleaf, long tongue, presence of lower incisors, and a well-developed uropatagium. The only other genus of Glossophaginae recorded in Argentina is *Anoura* Gray, 1838, which is diagnosed, among other characteristics, by a reduced uropatagium and absence of lower incisors. In South America, there are two other species of *Glossophaga*

that are similar to *G. soricina*: *G. commissarisi* Gardner, 1962 and *G. longirostris* Miller, 1898. *Glossophaga commissarisi* has upper incisors that are not noticeably procumbent and lower incisors with spaces between them (Webster and Knox Jones Jr. 1993). While both *G. soricina* and *G. longirostris* have procumbent upper incisors and crowded lower incisors, the latter has upper incisors that are equally procumbent (Webster et al. 1998) whereas in our individual the tip of I1 protruded well beyond the tip of I2.

Discussion

The discovery of *Glossophaga soricina* in Corrientes expands the known range of this rare species in Argentina to five provinces in the north of the country, although the records are sparse. In addition, there are some old records of this species from the province of Buenos Aires, where winter frosts are prevalent, but there is uncertainty about their validity. It probably had a more southerly distribution early in the 20th century, when the gallery forests extended further south. This habitat has largely disappeared, and the present range of the species is unknown (Barquez et al. 1999).

Our discovery closes the gap between records of this species in Chaco and those in Misiones provinces, giving it a wide distribution in the north of Argentina (Fig. 1). The nearest documented record of *G. soricina* from our new locality, is to the northeast, in San Ignacio, Misiones, close to the River Parana. The distance



Figure 2. Adult male of *Glossophaga soricina*, from La Casona, Isla Apipé Grande, Corrientes, Argentina, being fed with a sugar solution.

between this site and the capture site in Apipé Grande is 118 km. *Glossophaga soricina* is found in Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil, all countries that border the north of Argentina. It was expected, therefore, that this species would also occur in Formosa province.

Glossophaga soricina is considered Least Concern globally (Barquez et al. 2015), but in Argentina it is considered Vulnerable (Boero et al. 2019). It is estimated to have suffered a 30% decline in the last 17 years, mainly due to the loss and degradation of its habitats caused by anthropogenic activities. This species is rare in Argentina and needs protection against further deforestation and fragmentation of its habitat, in particular of the gallery forests that are associated with the River Paraná. More research on its diet and habitat preferences will also be important for the establishment of management actions favoring its survival in Corrientes and in other provinces of northern Argentina.

Acknowledgements

We thank the authorities from Corrientes (Dirección de Parques y Reservas, and Dirección de Recursos Naturales) for their approval to conduct our bat research; Aníbal de la Cruz and Silvia Batista for their hospitality at the Ecologue La Casona and for allowing us to place our nets on their property; and Alejandra Boloqui, Cepi Oporto and Leo Georgadis for assisting with the research, which was funded by the Collett Trust for Endangered Species. Finally, we acknowledge the reviewers of the manuscript.

Authors' Contributions

MJC and MD participated in the specimen capture, MJC reviewed and identified the species, MJC and MD wrote the text.

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