



Histiotus magellanicus (Chiroptera: Vespertilionidae) is not restricted to Subantarctic forests: first record for the Coastal Maulino Forest in central Chile

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Abstract: The southern Big-Eared Brown Bat, *Histiotus magellanicus*, is a poorly known vespertilionid occurring only in southern Chile and Argentina, where it appears to be restricted to Valdivian Temperate Forests and Magellanic Subpolar Forests. Here we report the first record of *H. magellanicus* in the Maulino Temperate Forest of central Chile, a Mediterranean-climate ecosystem, suggesting that the species might not be exclusive to subantarctic forests, as previously thought. This constitutes the northernmost continental record for the species, extending its range ca. 400 km the previous known northern locality.

Key words: Chilean temperate forest, distribution range, new record, Southern Big-Eared Brown Bat

The Southern Big-Eared Brown Bat, *Histiotus magellanicus* (Philippi, 1866), is a poorly known vespertilionid, endemic to southern Chile and Argentina (Simmons 2005; Barquez 2006; Ossa and Díaz 2014) where it appears to be restricted to Valdivian Temperate Forests and Magellanic Subpolar Forests (Giménez et al. 2012; Barquez et al. 2013). Its type locality is located in the Magellan Strait, southern Chile (Philippi 1866; Osgood 1943). In Argentina, the distribution of *H. magellanicus* extends from Tierra del Fuego (54° S) to the province of Neuquén (38° S) (Barquez and Zoratti 1998; Giménez et al. 2012). In Chile, the species ranges from Cabo de Hornos (Magellan region, 53° S) northward to the province of Valdivia (39° S, Los Ríos region, including Chiloé Island (Cabrera 1958; Peña and Barria 1972). Mann Fischer (1978) includes Concepción (Bío-Bío region) in the probable distribution of *H. magellanicus* in Chile, although no specimen has been recorded in this region.

Osgood (1943), Cabrera (1958), and Mann Fischer

(1978) considered *Histiotus magellanicus* as a subspecies of *H. montanus* (Philippi & Landbeck, 1861). However, it is currently recognized as a valid species by Barquez et al. (1993, 1999) based on morphological characters. *Histiotus magellanicus* clearly differs from its sympatric congener *H. montanus* by its shorter ears, without any connecting band between them, and the darker hair color (Barquez 2006; Díaz et al. 2011). *Histiotus magellanicus* is classified as Least Concern by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Barquez and Díaz 2008), despite not being evaluated in Chile and Argentina. This fact might be due to the lack of information about their geographic distribution range.

Two females of *H. magellanicus* were recorded in the Reserva Nacional Los Queules (35°59'15" S, 072°41'43" W; Figure 1), located in the Cordillera de la Costa, 20 km southwest from the Comuna Pelluhue, province of Cauquenes in the Maule region, central Chile. The predominant habitat within the reserve is a mature mixed forest composed principally of hualo *Nothofagus glauca*, roble *N. obliqua* and evergreen sclerophyllous tree species. Surrounding the reserve are Monterrey pine plantations, scattered fragments of Maulino forest and agricultural lands. Specimens were captured with a mist net during nocturnal samplings between January of 2010 and January of 2012. All individuals were released in the capture sites after taking their measurements.

The characters of the two individuals collected are identical to those reported by Díaz et al. (2011) with dorsal and ventral coloration very dark, ear length less than 25 mm clearly separated from each other. External measurements are: Female 1: body weight 15 g; total length 107 mm; ear length, 18 mm; forearm length: 45.5 mm; wingspan 300 mm and Female 2: body weight 14.5 g; total length 112 mm; ear length, 19 mm; forearm length: 45.6 mm; wingspan 310 mm (Figure 2).

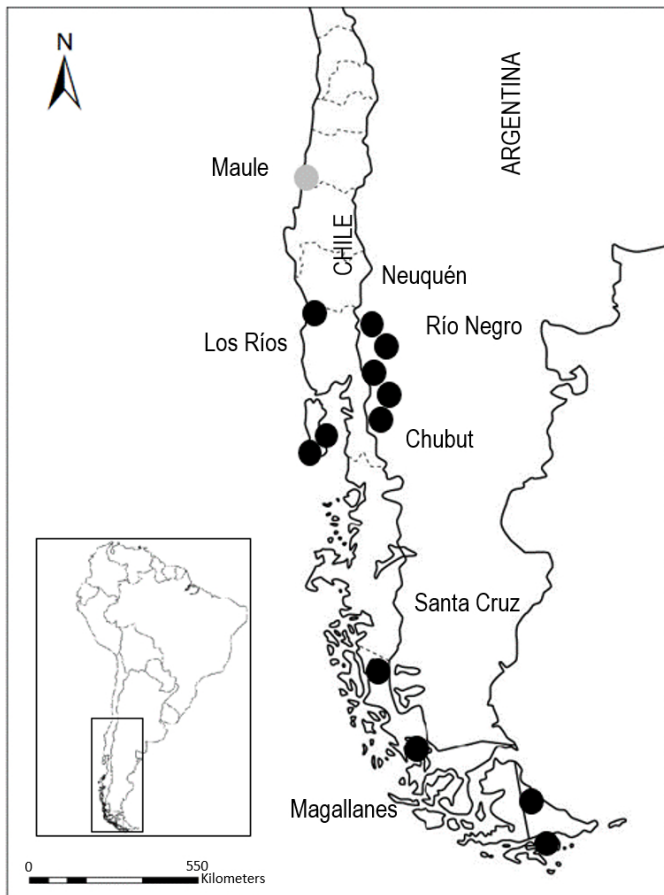


Figure 1. Records of *Histiotus magellanicus* in southern South America. Black circles refer to published data and the gray circle refers to a new record at Reserva Nacional Los Queules in the Cordillera de la Costa of central Chile.

The specimens reported here extends substantially the known limit of the species distribution by ca. 400 km northward and represents the first record of *H. magellanicus* in the Maulino Temperate Forest, a Mediterranean-climate ecosystem in the Cordillera de la Costa of central Chile, suggesting that this species might not be exclusive to Subantarctic forests, as previously thought (Giménez et al. 2012; Ossa and Díaz 2014; Barquez et al. 2013). In addition, the record of this species in the Maulino Forest shows that the darker color of *H. magellanicus* would not necessarily be associated with humid environments (Handley and Gardner 2008) and therefore could be considered as a valid differential character between sympatric congener *H. montanus* (Barquez et al. 1993, 1999). This report contributes significantly to the knowledge of the geographical distribution of *H. magellanicus* and increases the bat diversity of the Maule region to seven species, further emphasizing the deficiency of information on bats and the need of additional ecological studies in the region. The finding of more southern species, typical of the Valdivian forest, such as *Dromiciops gliroides*, *Geoxus valdivianus*, and *Irenomis tarsalis* (Muridae), *Tachymeris chilensis*

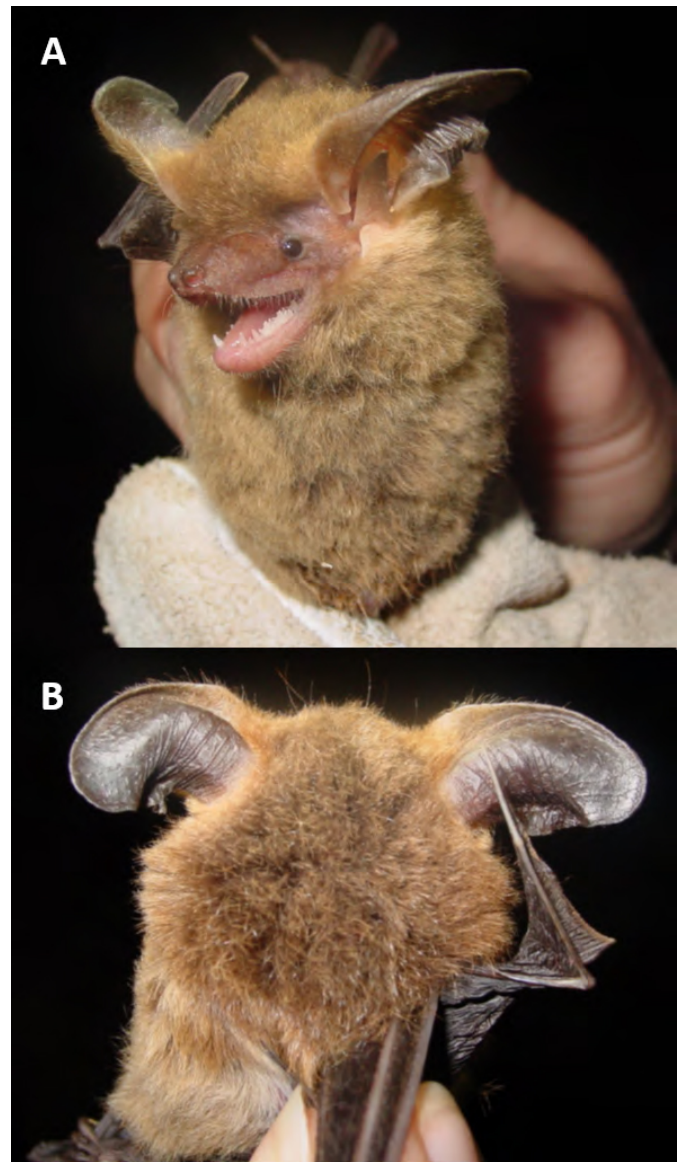


Figure 2. Ventral (A) and dorsal (B) view of a *Histiotus magellanicus* female captured at Reserva Nacional Los Queules in the Cordillera de la Costa of central Chile.

(Colubridae), *Liolaemus cyanogaster* (Iguanidae), *Protosphindus bellus* (Sphindidae), and *Pteroderes tuberosa* (Ulodidae) (Saavedra and Simonetti 2000, 2001; Simonetti 2001; Grez et al. 2003; Rubio et al. 2004) along with *H. magellanicus*, previously regarded as an endemic of the Subantarctic forests, suggests that the Maulino forest is the current northernmost limit of the Valdivian fauna, and also reinforces the importance of this reserve for the conservation of this unique biota.

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