

Myotis nattereri (KUHL, 1817)



D. Roth

Distribution

World: from Portugal and Ireland to the Urals, Near East, and Turkmenia; also north-western Africa.

Europe: widely distributed, up to 63°N in Sweden.

Geographic variation

Two subspecies are currently recognized: *M. nattereri nattereri* (Europe to the Urals, Near East, Morocco and Algeria) and *M. n. tschuliensis* Kuzyakin, 1935 (Transcaucasia, Iraq, Turkmenistan). In the western Palearctic generally increasing in size from west to east.

Habitat

Predominantly a woodland bat. Altitudinal range from sea level to 2000 m; most localities in central Europe between 300–700 m. Summer roosts in buildings, hollow trees, and bat-boxes, sometimes in cracks under bridges; hibernacula most often in caves, cellars, and mines. Most significant foraging habitats are woodland edges, parkland, roadside vegetation, and sheltered areas of water. Diet mainly composed of dipteran flies (Diptera), but beetles (Coleoptera), harvestmen (Opiliones), spiders (Araneae), and caterpillars (Lepidoptera larvae) are also important. May feed opportunistically on many different arthropods (size range 1–15 mm) at latitudes of 57°N or higher. Prey is gleaned from vegetation or caught in flight. Sedentary; longest recorded movement 90 km.

Natterer's bat

AL	Lakuriqnate veshmiu i Nattererit	LT	Natererio peléausis
BG	Натереров нощник	LJ	Natterer-Flëntermaus
CZ	Netopýr řasnatý	LV	Naterera naktsšiks pārnis
DE	Fransenfledermaus	MK	Четинест ноћник
DK	Frynseflagermus	MT	-
EE	Nattereri lendlane	NL	Franjestaart
ES	Murciélago de Natterer	NO	Børsteflaggermus
FI	Ripsisiippa	PL	Nocek Natterera
FO	-	PT	Morcego-de-franja
FR	Murin de Natterer	RO	Liliacul-lui-Natterer
GR	Μουσιδα του Natterer	RU	Ночница Наттерера
HR	Resasti šišmiš	SE	Fransfladdermus
HU	Horgasszörű denevér	SI	Resasti netopir
IR	Ialtóg natteréir	SK	Netopier riasnatý
IS	Kögurblaka	TR	Saçaklı yarasa
IT	Vespertilio di Natterer	YU	Ресаста вечерњак

Population status

Widespread throughout the UK to northern Scotland. Nevertheless, the species appears to be rare over large areas of Europe, especially in the south. The summer population of the Netherlands is estimated at 1500–3000 adult individuals. Density about 0.04 ind./km² in western Bohemia, the Czech Republic.

International legal & conservation status

Bern Convention, Appendix II.

Bonn Convention, Appendix II.

EU Habitats & Species Directive, Annex IV.

Other information

Threatened by loss of roosts, especially by remedial timber treatment. Requires specific protection of nursery roosts and hibernacula.

Literature

Benda & Horáček (1995b)

Boye *et al.* (1990)

Horáček & Hanák (1984)

Hůrka (1989)

Limpens & Feenstra (1997)

Swift (1997)

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