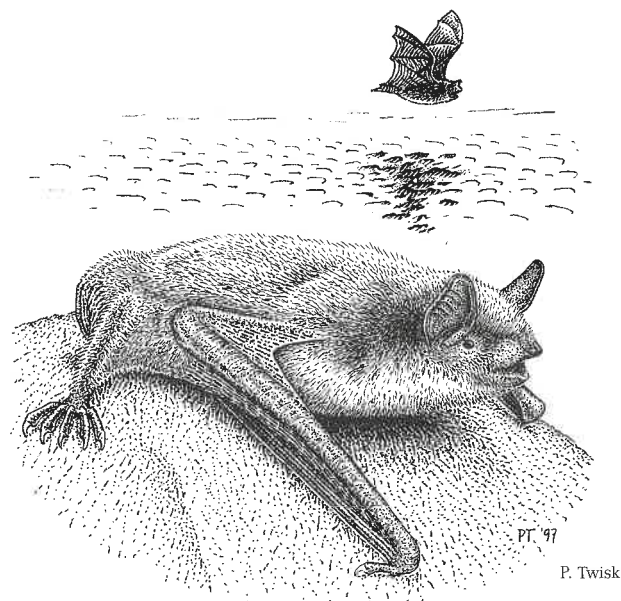


Myotis capaccinii (BONAPARTE, 1837)



Long-fingered bat

AL	Lakuriqate veshmiu gishtgjate	LT	-
BG	Дългопръст нощник	LU	-
CZ	Netopýr dlouhonohý	LV	-
DE	Langfußfledermaus	MK	Долгопрст ноћник
DK	Capaccinis flagermus	MT	-
EE	-	NL	Capaccini's vleermuis
ES	Murciélago patudo	NO	Capacciniflaggermus
FI	Pitkäsormisiippa	PL	Nocek długopalec
FO	-	PT	-
FR	Murin de Capaccini	RO	Liliacul-cu-degete-lungi
GR	Ποδαροπούπιδα	RU	Средиземная ночница
HR	Dugonogi šišmiš	SE	Capaccinis fladderms
HU	Hosszúlábú denevér	SI	Dolgonogi netopir
IR	-	SK	-
IS	-	TR	Uzun ayaklı yarasa
IT	Vespertilio di Capaccini	YU	Дугопрсти вечерњак

Distribution

World: north-western Africa, southern Europe, and south-western Asia.

Europe: eastern coast of Iberia and the low Ebro basin, southern France, Italy, Balkan Peninsula, north to northern Italy and Romania. Most large Mediterranean islands.

Geographic variation

Two subspecies are currently recognized: *M. capaccinii capaccinii* (France and Italy) and the noticeably paler *M. c. bureschi* (Heinrich, 1936) (Bulgaria to the east and south).

Habitat

Summer and winter roosts always in natural caves or in artificial but still cave-like underground shelters. Nursery colonies of 100–1000 females, usually in warm caves not far from water bodies. Typically clusters together with other species, mainly *Miniopterus schreibersii*, *Myotis myotis*, and *M. blythii*. Hunts over ponds or quiet streams, sometimes trawling. May interact with *M. daubentonii*, since one of these species is normally rare or absent where the other is common. Migration not well known; bats are away from breeding roosts in winter, probably in short-range displacements. Scattered individuals found in crevices inside caves in winter.

Population status

Greatly endangered. Very rare in the northern fringe of the distribution. Extinct in Switzerland. At present eight breeding colonies are known from Spain and only one from France. As many as five colonies disappeared in Spain during the last ten years. Rare but widespread and locally abundant in the eastern Mediterranean.

International legal & conservation status

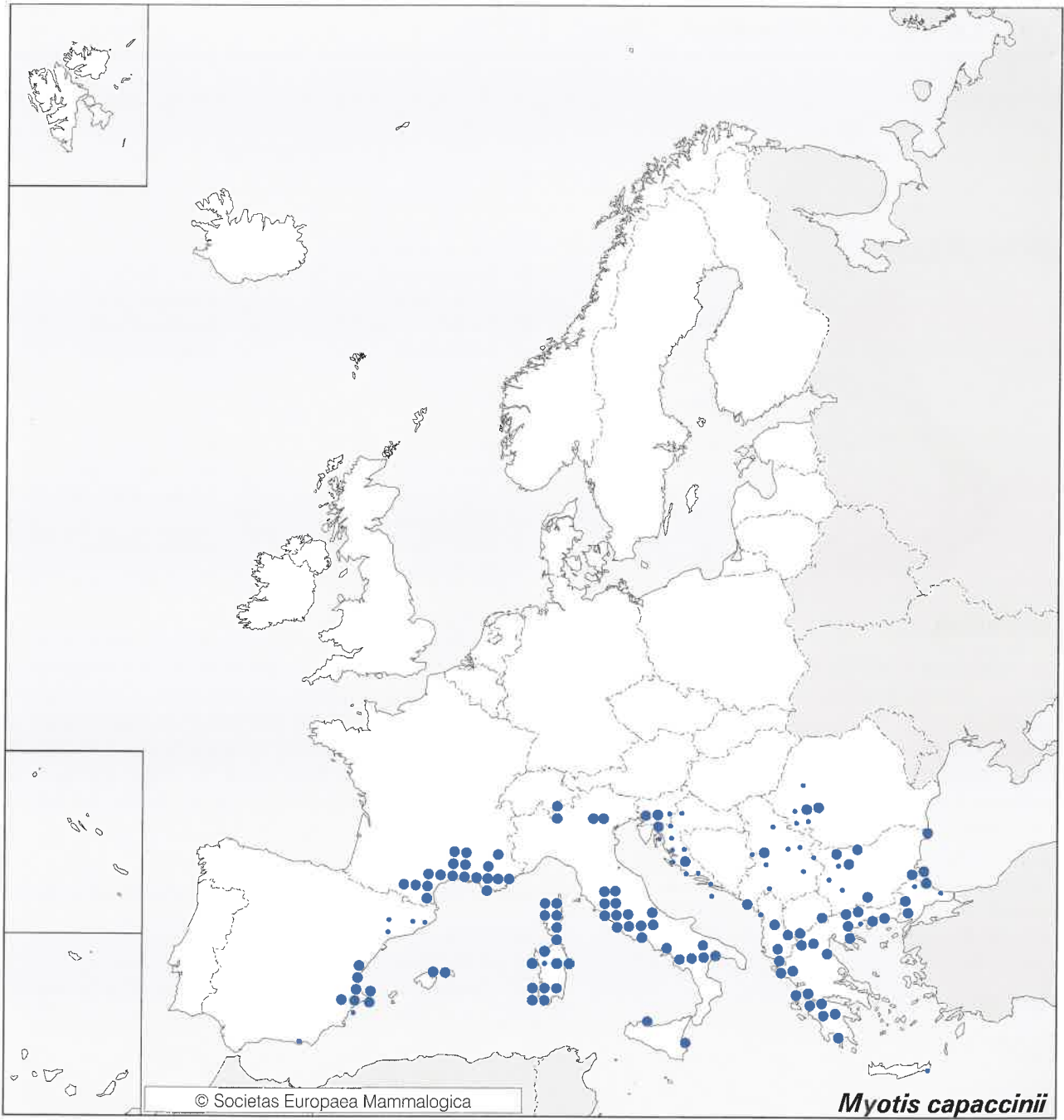
Bern Convention, Appendix II.
Bonn Convention, Appendix II.
EU Habitats & Species Directive, Annex II & Annex IV.
IUCN Red List, Vulnerable.

Other information

The low abundance of most populations and specific habitat requirements make this species highly endangered by any negative influence. Populations reduced in numbers by loss of hunting areas owing to draining, channelling, and pollution of lowland rivers and water bodies. Very vulnerable to human disturbance and loss of scarce cave roosts.

Literature

Blanco & González (1992)
Đulić (1989)



Harrison & Bates (1991)
Médard & Guibert (1990)
Pandurska (1996)
Stebbing (1988)

A. Guillén