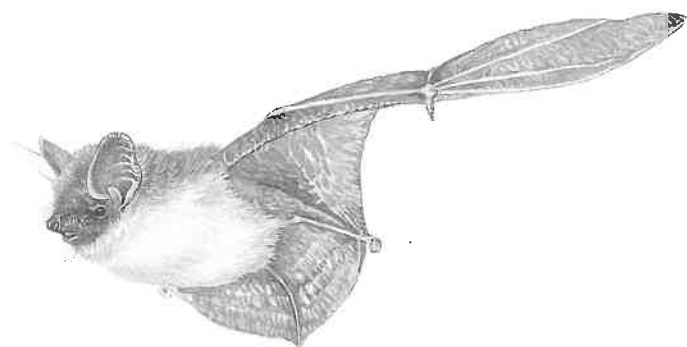


# *Pipistrellus savii* (BONAPARTE, 1837)



P. Barrett

Generic status controversial, and recent morphological and biochemical analyses plead for an independent genus (*Hypsugo*) from the true *Pipistrellus*.

## Distribution

**World:** Palaearctic; from southern Europe and north-western Africa to Mongolia; possibly to Japan and Burma, if some oriental forms are conspecific. Also Canary and Cape Verde islands.

**Europe:** widespread in Mediterranean and sub-Mediterranean regions, including most islands. North to south-eastern France, central Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, and south-eastern Romania. A few vagrants recorded from Great Britain.

## Geographic variation

Up to six subspecies distinguished, but some of them may be specifically distinct. Only the nominate subspecies recognized in Europe. Large individual variability in fur coloration, even within the same population.

## Habitat

Typically an inhabitant of rocky areas, from sea-level up to more than 2000 m (Alps, Pyrénées, Sierra Nevada). Frequently found in the same regions as the crag martin *Ptyonoprogne rupestris*. Roosts mainly in crevices in cliffs, sometimes in buildings (e.g., in cracks in walls, behind shutters) or under the bark of trees; rarely

## Savi's pipistrelle

AL	Pipistrelli i Savit	LT	-
BG	Кожовиден вечерник	LU	-
CZ	Netopýr Saviův	LV	-
DE	Alpenfledermaus	MK	Савиев лилјак
DK	Savis flagermus	MT	-
EE	Alpi nahkhiir	NL	Savi's dwergvleermuis
ES	Murciélago montañoero	NO	Saviflaggermus
FI	Alppikkulepakko	PL	Karlik Saviego
FO	-	PT	Morcego de Savii
FR	Vespère de Savi	RO	Liliacul-de-munte
GR	Βουνοβυχηρίδα	RU	Кожановидный нетопырь
HR	Primorski šišmiš	SE	Alpfladdermus
HU	Alpesi törpedenevér	SI	Savijev netopir
IR	-	SK	-
IS	-	TR	-
IT	Pipistrello di Savi	YU	Планински слепи мишић

noticed in caves. Forages in open spaces along cliffs, over wooded slopes, mountain pastures, stretches of water or above lighted villages. Preys mainly on Lepidoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera, Neuroptera, and Hemiptera.

## Population status

Until recently considered rare, if not extinct, in many countries. This estimation was probably biased owing to the use of inappropriate census methods such as searching underground sites. Mist netting and acoustic detection with the help of a bat detector show its omnipresence in all suitable environments, at least in France, Switzerland, and Spain. One of the most common bats in towns of northern Italy.

## International legal & conservation status

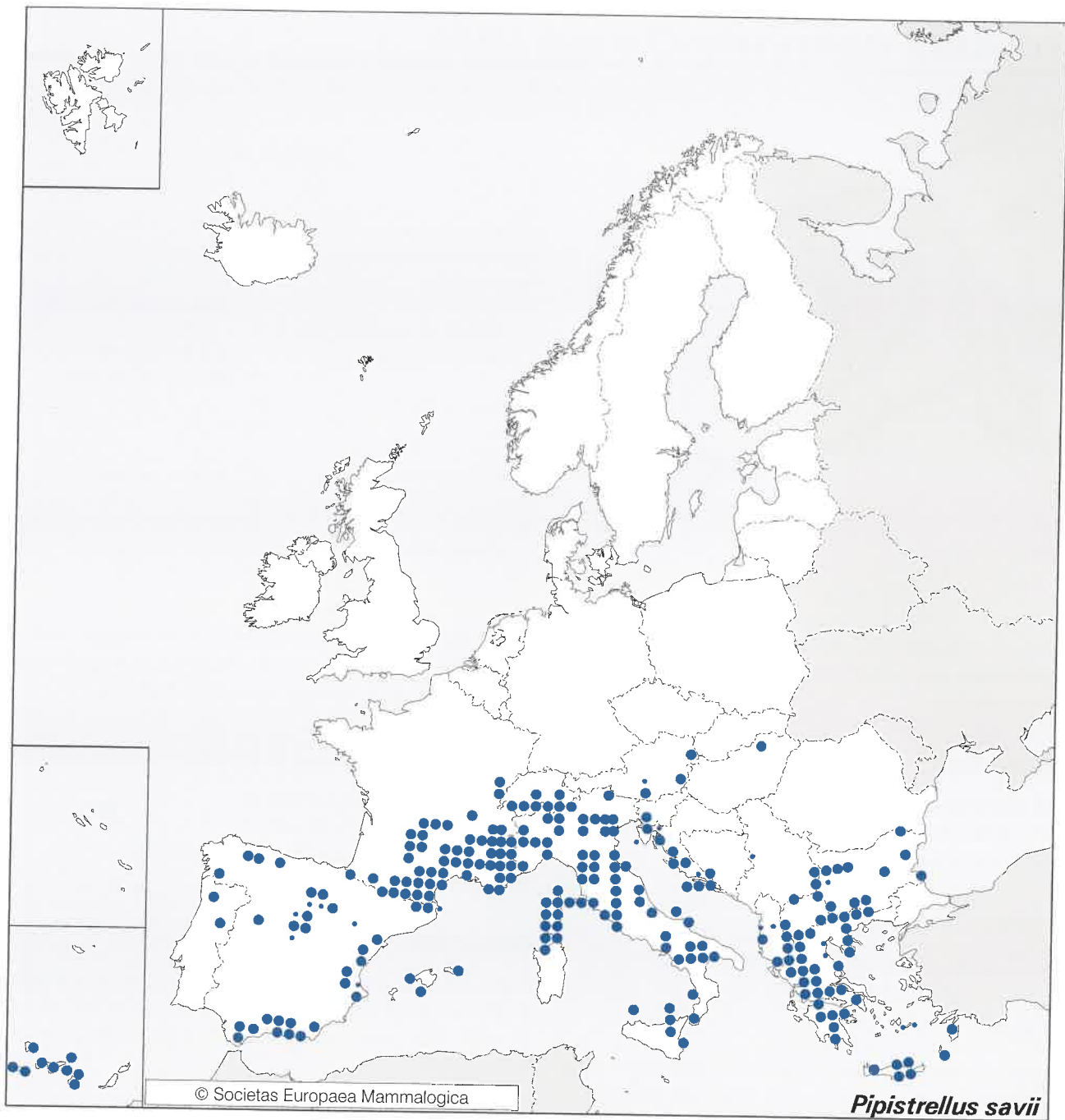
Bern Convention, Appendix II.

Bonn Convention, Appendix II.

EU Habitats & Species Directive, Annex IV.

## Other information

Remedial timber treatment in buildings may constitute a threat.



## Literature

- Arlettaz *et al.* (1993)  
 Beck (1995)  
 Horáček & Hanák (1986)  
 Ruedi & Arlettaz (1991)  
 Spitzenberger (1997a)  
 Zingg (1988)

D. Masson