CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS (BONN CONVENTION)

A. Proposal
To add Tadarida teniotis (Chiroptera; Molossidae) to Appendix II.

B. Proponent
United Kingdom

C. Supporting statement
1. Taxon
1.1 Class: Mammalia
1.2 Order: Chiroptera
1.3 Family: Molossidae
1.4 Genus & Species: Tadarida teniotis (Rafinesque, 1814)
1.5 Common names:

Official languages
English: European free-tailed bat
German: Europäische Bulldoggfledermaus
French: Molosse de Cestoni
Spanish: Murciélago Rabudo
Russian: Shirokoűkhij skladchatogub

Other languages
Portuguese: Morcego-rabudo
Italian: Molosso di Cestoni
Dutch: Bulvleermuis
Greek: Nychtonomos

2. Biological data
2.1 Distribution: Mediterranean Europe, North Africa, east to Pacific seaboard. See Fig. 1 and point 5. The distribution of this bat is poorly known, in particularly during the winter. Therefore, it is not possible to distinguish the winter and summer ranges.
2.2 Population: generally low density, but no figures available. No measure of declines.
2.3 Habitat: open habitat, roosting in fissures and hollows in rock outcrops, quarries, sea cliffs, caves, etc. Also roosting in fissures in artificial structures, such as bridges, water towers, other tall buildings. Sometimes in towns. Sea level to 2300m.
2.4 Migrations: generally believed to be a short-range migrant or partial migrant. Bats trapped at Col de Bretolet and Col de Balme are widely believed to be migrants between Switzerland and France, although Arlettaz (1990) argues that these are more local residents. Similar movements suggested by consulted personnel for France/Spain (Pyrenees), Gibraltar/Spain, Switzerland/Italy, Sardinia/Corsica. Evidence of migration in Israel and probably in Spain. Possible migrant to Malta. Reported as a migrant in southern Kazakhstan. Trapped in isolated waddi on Morocco/Algeria border. A wide ranging species undoubtedly crossing borders in its normal home range in other areas of its distribution.

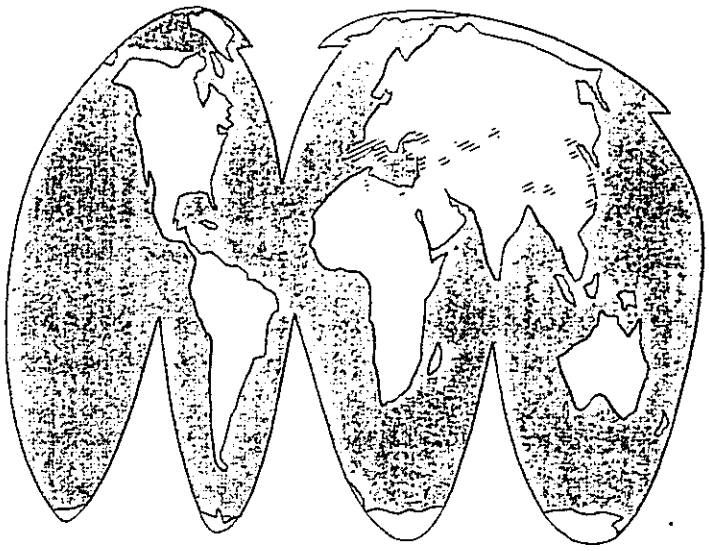

Fig. 1 - Distribution of Tadarida teniotis. Adapted from Corbet (1978).

3. Threat data
3.1 Direct threats: insecticides and destruction of habitat have been considered threats, but the species is difficult to study and its practice of frequently roosting in remote rock faces may help limit damage to roost potential. Quarrying is a problem in some areas. In other respects this species suffers the same perturbations as other bat species included in the Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe.
3.2 Habitat destruction: no available assessment of degree or quality of damage due to habitat changes or loss.
3.3 Indirect threats: see 3.1, but no hard data.
3.4 Threats connected with migration: none identifiable.
3.5 Utilization: none.

4. Protection status and needs
4.1 National protection: given similar national protected status to most other bat species in most of the (European) range. Mostly protection of animals themselves and not of roosts or feeding habitats. Variably regards as Vulnerable, Rare or Indeterminate.
4.2 International protection: included in Annex IVa of EC Habitats and Species Directive. Included in Appendix II of Bern Convention.
4.3 Additional protection needed: needs same protection as other European Microchiroptera under Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe (Bonn Convention). The species would benefit from all the obligations afforded to bats under this Agreement, from which it is otherwise discriminated against. It needs further study with modern techniques now available (especially use of bat detectors). The behaviour of this species has made the use of traditional methods of study inapplicable: inaccessibility of most roosts, wide ranging foraging behaviour and possible migration or seasonal (including altitudinal) movements have made study difficult, but may reduce direct threats to the bats and their roosts.

5. Range States

List of states where the occurrence of species has been proved:

- Europe:	IUCN status
Portugal	R
Spain (including Balearics, Canaries)	K(?,V)
France, south and south-east (including Corsica)	V(R)
Switzerland (including Lichtenstein)	R
Italy (including Sicily, Sardinia, etc)	?I
Former Yugoslavia (Central Dalmatia, Macedonia)	V
Gibraltar	I
Greece	E
Malta	I
Bulgaria	?

- North Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Egypt
- Asia Minor and scattered distribution to east through CIS (e.g. Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Kighizia) to Afghanistan
- Eastern Asia from Himalayas through China to North Korea, Taiwan, Japan (Hokkaido, Kyushu). Eastern populations sometimes considered as separate species, insignis Blyth 1862, e.g. Yoshiyuli et al.(1989).

6. Comments from range states

Discussed at 6th European Bat Research Symposium (Évora - Portugal, August 1993) during a meeting of the Chiroptera Specialist Group of IUCN's Species Survival Commission and attended by about 150 bat workers. The participants considered that this species should be included in appendix II of the Bonn Convention.

7. Additional remarks

Data for this submission have come from Austria (F. Spitzenberger), France (Jean-François Noblet), Gibraltar (Anthony Santana), Greece (A. Legakis), Israel (David Makin), Italy (Edoardo Vernier), Malta (John Borg), Morocco (Anthony Hutson), Portugal (Jorge Palmeirim and Luisa Rodrigues), Spain (Jesus Benzal), Yugoslavia: Slovenia (Boris Krystufek), and published literature.

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