



Morphometric Variability in Horseshoe Bat Species, *Rhinolophus Ferrumequinum* and *Rhinolophus lepidus* Captured from District Malakand, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

Mohammad Salim¹, Arshad Javid^{2,*}, Faiz-ur-Rahman³, Khalid Javed Iqbal⁴ and FarmanUllah⁵

¹Department of Forestry and Wildlife Management, University of Haripur, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

²Department of Wildlife and Ecology, University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan

³Department of Zoology, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University (SBBU), Main Campus, Sheringal, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

⁴Department of Life Sciences, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Bahawalpur, Punjab, Pakistan

⁵Department of Animal Breeding and Genetics, Lasbela University of Agriculture, Water and Marine Sciences, Uthal, Balochistan, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Specimens of *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* (n = 2) and *R. lepidus* (n = 3) were captured from Malakand district, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa during a three years survey extending from June 2010 through May 2013. Mean body mass of the captured *R. ferrumequinum* specimens was 18.45 ± 0.35 g, head and body length was 60.11 ± 1.42 mm and forearm length was 60.01 ± 1.41 mm. Similarly, average greatest length of skull was 23.35 ± 0.20 mm while the total length of baculum of a single specimen was recorded 4.13 mm. The mean body mass, head and body length and forearm length of the *R. lepidus* specimens captured from the study area was 3.93 ± 0.21 g, 38.49 ± 0.54 mm and 38.02 ± 0.63 mm, respectively. Average greatest length of skull of two specimens was 15.94 ± 0.15 mm while their baculum was 2.33 ± 0.14 mm long.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Rhinolophus* Lacepede, 1799 has 76 species worldwide of which sixteen species exist in the Indian subcontinent while five have been recorded from Pakistan which include greater horseshoe bat *R. ferrumequinum* Schreber, 1774, the lesser horseshoe bat *R. hipposideros* Bechstein, 1800, the Blasius horseshoe bat *R. blasii* Peters, 1866, the Blyth's horseshoe bat *R. lepidus* Blyth, 1844 and the big-eared horseshoe bat *R. macrotis* Blyth, 1844 (Roberts, 1997; Bates and Harrison, 1997; Simmons, 2005).

R. ferrumequinum is widely distributed in northern Himalayan region and extends southwards through the mountains of Waziristan and northern Balochistan. This bat seems to be rare in southern Balochistan because of the lesser supply of suitable insect prey and very dry climate

which is unfavorable to the family Rhinolophidae (Roberts, 1997). Specimens have been collected from around Dir town (USNM), Abbotabad (HZM), Karakar pass (FMNH), Gilgit (Bates and Harrison, 1997) and Kululai in Swat (Roberts, 1997). These larger greyer specimens have been assigned to the subspecies *R. f. proximus* (Roberts, 1997). Small colonies found in Balochistan near Kalat, Nushki and Quetta have been assigned to *R. f. irani* (Mirza, 1965; Bates and Harrison, 1997). The greater horseshoe bat is considered to be Least Concerned worldwide (IUCN, 2008; Mahmood-ul-Hassan *et al.*, 2009) and Near Threatened in South Asia (South Asian Chiroptera C.A.M.P. Report, 2002; Walker and Molur, 2003; IUCN, 2008).

R. lepidus in Pakistan was captured together with *R. macrotis* during October 1985 near Abbotabad from an elevation of 1280m in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan (Roberts 1997; Bates and Harrison, 1997). The species has also been collected from Afghanistan (Corbet and Hill, 1992) and in the dryer parts of Rajasthan, India (Sinha, 1980). Population status of *R. lepidus* in Pakistan is unknown (Roberts, 1997).

* Corresponding author: arshadjavid@gmail.com

0030-9923/2017/0004-1151 \$ 9.00/0

Copyright 2017 Zoological Society of Pakistan

Article Information

Received 03 August 2016

Revised 12 February 2017

Accepted 28 February 2017

Available online 09 June 2017

Authors' Contribution

This manuscript is part of PhD Thesis of MS. He collected and analyzed the data and prepared the document. AJ designed and supervised the entire work. FR assisted in surveys to different areas of Malakand. KJI helped in lab work regarding preparation of skull and bacula. FU Assisted in collection of bat samples.

Key words

Horseshoe bat, Baculum, *R. lepidus*, Malakand, Abbottabad.

In Pakistan, the bats are amongst the least studied group of animals. Present survey was therefore planned to ascertain the presence or absence of *Rhinolophus* species from Malakand district, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

District Malakand owns variety of habitat types ranging from plain to mountainous areas. River Swat is the natural water body that irrigates cultivable areas in the district. Other sources include water tanks, tube wells and lift pumps. The climate is moderately cool in winter and pleasant in summer, hottest months are June, July and August. The maximum temperature during summer reaches 41 °C and minimum during winter reaches -2 °C. Rose and tulips are wildy grown. Main plant species in Malakand include Bakain (*Melia azerdarach*), Shesham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Persian walnut (*Juglans regia*), figs (*Ficus carica*), phulai or Paloosa (*Acacia modesta*), white mulberry (*Morus alba*) black mulberry (*Morus nigra*) chilgoza pine (*Pinus gerardiana*) blue gum (*Eucalyptus*

globulus) Persian poplar (*Populus caspica*) and chinar (*Platanus orientalis*) are grown in hilly as well as in plain areas. The common wild animals found in the area are jackal, deer, leopard, monkey and wolf. The wild fauna includes the markhor (*Capra falconeri*), the collared pika (*Ochotona rufescens*), the migratory hamster (*Cricetulus migratorius*), the stone marten (*Martes foina*), the forest dormouse (*Dryomys nitedula*), Persian jird (*Meriones persicus*) and the mouse-like hamster (*Calomyscus bailwardi*). The livestock animals in the district are buffalo, cow, sheep, goat, camel, horse, ass and poultry.

Sampling strategy

Bats were trapped over duration of three years (2010-2013) on their roosting and foraging grounds using hand net and mist nets at randomly preselected points within Malakand district. Sampling stations were decided based on a pilot study designed to assess the species composition in a variety of habitats. Mist nets of 12 m, 9 m and 6 m size were erected at 10 to 50 m intervals along trails and water bodies, and were monitored for three hours depending on weather and bats' activities.

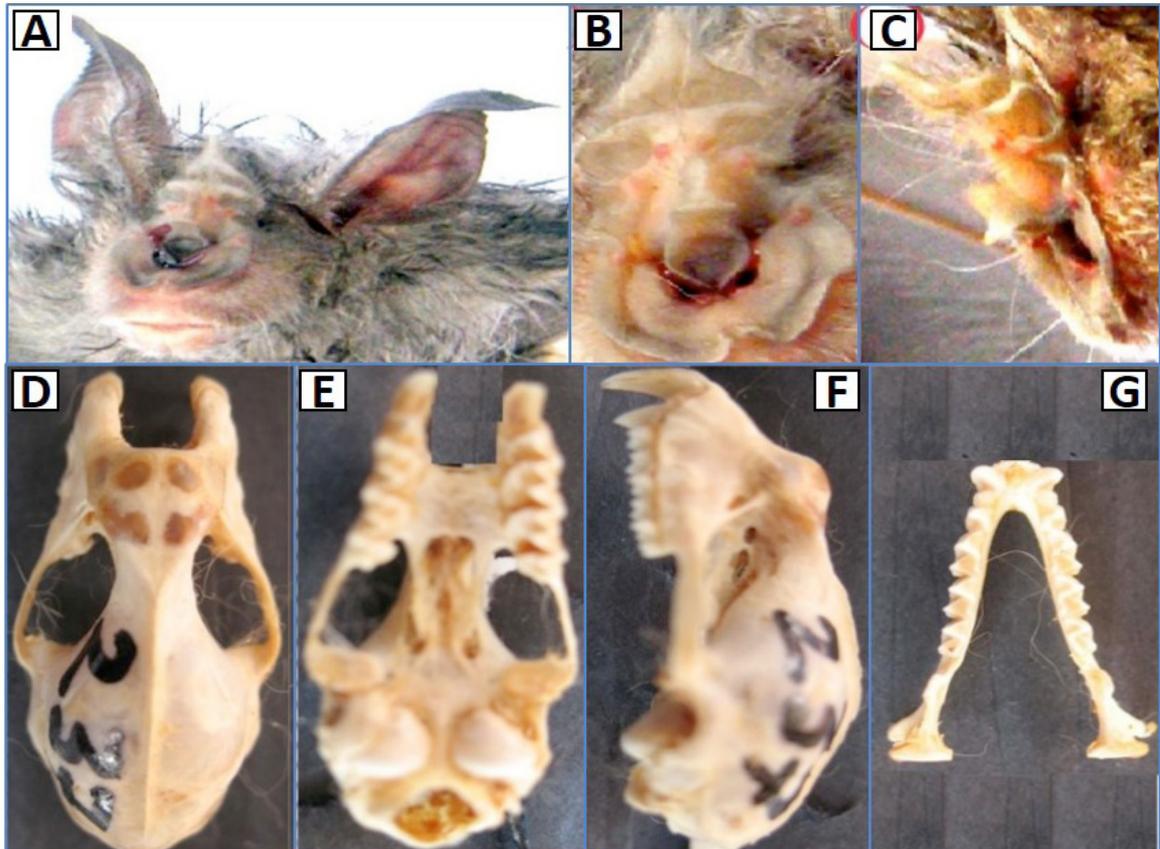


Fig. 1. Facial (A-C) and cranial (D-G) features of *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*.

Table I.- Comparison of mean body mass (g), external body, cranial (n = 2) and bacular (n = 1) measurements (mm) of *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* (n = 2) captured from Loya Agra in Malakand district with previous studies from South Asia.

	Mean±SD					Present Study (n = 2)
	Albayrak (1985)	Bates and Harrison (1997)	Roberts (1997)	Benda <i>et al.</i> (2010)	Albayrak <i>et al.</i> (2013)	
Body parameters						
Body mass	21.9±4.19	-	25	-	19.3±3.76	18.45±0.35
Head and body	73.2±1.98	65.9±6.6	71	73.5±2.268	72.2±3.39	60.11±1.42
Ear	24.6±2.10	24.3±2.1	24	-	25.2±1.87	20.62±0.70
Forearm	54.2±1.29	58.9±2.2	-	57.55±1.477	53.3±1.72	60.01±1.41
Thumb with claw	-	-	-	-	-	4.01±0.01
2nd metacarpal	-	-	-	-	-	39.56±3.47
1st phalanx on 2nd metacarpal	-	-	-	-	-	4.01±0.01
2nd phalanx on 2nd metacarpal	-	-	-	-	-	18.56±0.64
3rd metacarpal	-	39.3±1.3	-	-	-	40.07±1.34
1st Phalanx on 3rd metacarpal	-	20.5±1.0	-	-	-	21.56±0.64
2nd Phalanx on 3rd metacarpal	-	32.6±2.1	-	-	-	31.57±0.62
3rd phalanx on 3rd metacarpal	-	-	-	-	-	4.01±0.01
4th metacarpal	-	43.9±1.3	-	-	-	4.01±0.01
1st Phalanx on 4th metacarpal	-	12.5±0.9	-	-	-	13.62±0.57
2nd Phalanx on 4th metacarpal	-	20.1±1.3	-	-	-	13.58±0.61
5th metacarpal	-	45.3±0.5	-	-	-	45.66±0.64
1st Phalanx on 5th metacarpal	-	-	-	-	-	16.07±1.33
2nd Phalanx on 5th metacarpal	-	-	-	-	-	18.59±0.63
Wing span	-	356.0	-	-	-	359.00±1.41
Hind foot	13.2±1.19	11.6±1.3	12	-	13.8±0.87	12.11±8.56
Tail	35.0±3.34	34.9±3.0	34	40.0±4.071	37.9±3.46	34.60±0.71
Calcar	-	-	-	-	-	6.51±0.69
Condyllo-basal length	20.3±0.32	-	-	-	20.4±0.46	-
Condyllo-canine length	-	21.5±0.6	-	21.31±0.443	-	20.78±0.05
Cranial parameters	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greatest length of skull	-	24.2±1.1	-	-	23.8±0.45	23.35±0.20
Condyllo-canine length	-	21.5±0.6	-	-	-	20.78±0.05
Zygomatic breadth	-	12.4±0.5	-	-	12.0±0.31	12.15±0.12
Interorbital constriction	-	2.6±0.2	-	-	2.5±0.17	2.98±0.02
Breadth of braincase	-	9.5±0.4	-	-	10.2±0.26	9.69±0.23
Anterior palatal width	-	-	-	-	-	6.31±0.01
Posterior palatal width	-	-	-	-	-	8.73±0.14
Maxillary toothrow	-	9.1±0.3	-	-	8.6±0.18	9.18±0.02
Mandible length	-	9.9±0.3	-	-	15.9±0.35	16.33±0.13
Mandibular toothrow	-	17.0±0.6	-	-	9.2±0.25	9.86±0.01
Bacular parameters						
Total baculum length	-	-	-	-	-	4.13
Width of proximal tip	-	-	-	-	-	0.33
Width of proximal extreme	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
Width of distal extreme	-	-	-	-	-	1.13
Baculum height	-	-	-	-	-	0.83

The nets used throughout the survey were the same and were opened simultaneously at sunset each evening. On either side of the mist net torches were positioned to illuminate bats approaching from either side of the net. Bats were removed and placed in cloth bags (made with a breathable material), and each bat was weighted (g) with a digital scale. The external body, cranial and bacular measurements were taken with a digital vernier caliper (Bates and Harrison, 1997; Javid, 2011).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During present survey, a colony of 46 *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* was observed in a cave at Loya Agra tehsil Batkhela in Malakand district (Fig. 1) and two of them were captured through hand net. The length of cave was 40 ft, width of cave opening 4 ft, width of cave middle 8 ft while height of the cave was 7 ft. The captured specimens had a woolly fur, doom shaped head and curved ears that had no tragus. The outer margins of the ears however were curved round to form a prominent antitragus. The muzzle of the bat was well covered with hairs. The wings were delicate, short and rounded in outline. A well-developed interfemoral membrane is supported by calcars which have no lobe of skin beneath them. The front and side view of the nose leaf show that horseshoe apparatus is broad, sella is small and the superior connecting process is broadly triangular in these bats (Fig. 1). The inferior extremity is bluntly rounded and lancet is equilateral triangular in shape. The mean body mass of two *R. ferrumequinum* was 18.45 ± 0.35 g, their head and body length was 60.11 ± 1.42 mm while their ear was 20.62 ± 0.70 mm long. Mean thumb with claw and forearm length was 4.01 ± 0.01 mm and 60.01 ± 1.41 mm, respectively. Average length of 2nd metacarpal was 39.56 ± 3.47 mm, length of 3rd metacarpal was 40.07 ± 1.34 mm, length of 4th metacarpal was 43.62 ± 0.57 mm while average length of 5th metacarpal was 45.66 ± 0.64 mm. Average wingspan and calcar length was 359.00 ± 1.41 mm and 6.51 ± 0.69 mm, respectively. Their tibia, tail and hind foot lengths were 26.06 ± 1.34 mm, 34.60 ± 0.71 mm and 12.11 ± 8.56 mm, respectively (Table I).

Average greatest length of skull ($n = 2$) of *R. ferrumequinum* specimens (Fig. 1) was 23.35 ± 0.20 mm, breadth of braincase 9.69 ± 0.23 mm and zygomatic bone of the two specimens was 12.15 ± 0.12 mm long. The postorbital constriction was 2.98 ± 0.02 mm, condylo-canine length was 20.78 ± 0.05 mm while anterior and posterior palatal widths were 6.31 ± 0.01 mm and 8.73 ± 0.14 mm, respectively. The maxillary tooththrow length, mandibular tooththrow length and mandible length was 9.18 ± 0.02 mm, 9.86 ± 0.01 mm and 16.33 ± 0.13 mm,

respectively.

Total baculum length of a single *R. ferrumequinum* specimen was 4.13 mm, width of proximal tip 0.33 mm, width of middle extreme 0.80 mm, width of distal extreme 1.13 mm while baculum height was recorded 0.83 mm (Table I, Fig. 2).

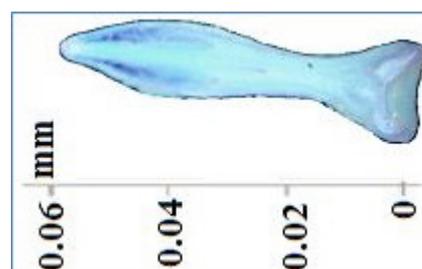


Fig. 2. Bacular features of *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*.

Specimens ($n = 3$) of *Rhinolophus lepidus* were captured from Malakand University in Malakand district through mist nets during present survey. The horseshoe in this species is 6.0-8.0 mm broad and does not cover the whole muzzle (Fig. 3). The sella is generally narrow. The lancet is well developed. The pelage color is typically grey brown dorsally and slightly pale ventrally. Average body mass, head and body length and ear of three Blyth's horseshoe bat was 3.93 ± 0.21 g, 38.49 ± 0.54 mm and 14.80 ± 0.27 mm, respectively. The mean thumb with claw length and forearm length was 3.87 ± 0.13 mm and 38.02 ± 0.63 mm, respectively (Table II). The length of 2nd metacarpal, 3rd metacarpal, 4th metacarpal and 5th metacarpal was 27.98 ± 0.76 mm, 28.21 ± 0.01 mm, 29.61 ± 0.01 mm and 29.43 ± 0.01 mm, respectively. Average wingspan, tibia, calcar, hind foot and tail length was 232.67 ± 1.15 mm, 15.83 ± 0.67 mm, 8.67 ± 0.58 mm, 7.86 ± 0.28 mm and 18.96 ± 3.24 mm, respectively (Table II).

The mean greatest length of skull (Fig. 3) of *R. lepidus* specimens ($n = 2$) captured from University of Malakand was 15.94 ± 0.15 mm, breadth of braincase 6.76 ± 0.06 mm, zygomatic bone 7.61 ± 0.01 mm, post-orbital constriction 2.34 ± 0.01 mm and condylo-canine length was 13.90 ± 0.08 mm. Anterior and posterior palatal width was 3.73 ± 0.01 mm and 5.72 ± 0.01 mm, respectively. The maxillary tooththrow length, mandibular tooththrow length and mandible length was 5.86 ± 0.02 mm, 6.57 ± 0.64 mm and 10.34 ± 0.04 mm, respectively (Table II). The mean total baculum length, width of proximal extreme, shaft length, width of middle extreme, width of distal extreme and baculum height of *R. lepidus* ($n = 2$) was 2.33 ± 0.14 mm, 0.01 ± 0.00 mm, 2.16 ± 0.12 mm, 0.01 ± 0.00 mm, 0.49 ± 0.05 mm and 0.55 ± 0.00 mm, respectively (Table II, Fig. 4).

Table II.- Comparison of average body mass (g), external body (n = 3), cranial and bacular (n = 2) measurements (mm) of *Rhinolophus lepidus* (n = 3) captured from Malakand district with previous study from in South Asia.

	Bates and Harrison, (1997)	Shahbaz <i>et al.</i> (2014) (n=10)	Present Study (n=3)
Body parameters			
Body mass	-	6.42 (5.0-8.20)	3.93±0.21(3.70-4.10)
Head and body	42.9±4.8 (35.0-54.0)	42.36 (41-44.6)	38.49±0.54(38.17-39.11)
Ear	16.9±1.3(14.5-20.6)	13.49 (11-16)	14.80±0.27 (14.61-15.11)
Horseshoe	-(6.0-8.0*)	-	6.00±0.00(6.00-6.00)
Forearm	39.8±1.0 (37.0-41.8)	40.34 (39-42)	38.02±0.63(37.39-38.64)
Thumb with claw	-	-	3.87±0.13 (3.76-4.02)
2 nd metacarpal	-	-	27.98±0.76 (27.11-28.52)
1 st phalanx on 2 nd metacarpal	-	-	9.00±1.00 (8.00-10.00)
3 rd metacarpal	30.4±1.3(28.2-33.3)	31.28 (30-32.4)	28.21±0.01(28.20-28.22)
1 st Phalanx on 3 rd metacarpal	11.8±0.6(10.0-13.3)	12.35 (11.7-13)	10.66±0.32(10.45-11.03)
2 nd Phalanx on 3 rd metacarpal	17.3±0.6(16.0-18.9)	19 (17-23)	16.02±0.01(16.01-16.02)
4 th metacarpal	31.4±1.0(29.6-33.8)	32.0 (30.8-33)	29.61±0.01(29.61-29.62)
1 st Phalanx on 4 th metacarpal	8.7±0.5(7.6-10.5)	9.68 (9-11)	8.82±0.23(8.67-9.08)
2 nd Phalanx on 4 th metacarpal	10.8±0.7(9.6-12.3)	11.55 (9-13)	9.78±0.29(9.61-10.11)
5 th metacarpal	31.1±0.9(29.4-33.4)	31.48 (30.4-32.7)	29.43±0.01(29.43-29.44)
1 st phalanx on 5 th metacarpal	-	10.61 (9.8-11.5)	9.66±0.20 (9.43-9.81)
2 nd phalanx on 5 th metacarpal	-	-	9.70±0.53 (9.09-10.02)
Wing span	244.0±12.0(232.0-256.0)	240.10 (220.9-250.2)	232.67±1.15(232.00-234.00)
Tibia	16.7±0.7(14.9-18.4)	17.19 (16.5-18.1)	15.83±0.67(15.20-16.53)
Hind foot	7.6±1.0(5.5-10.0)	8.78 (8-10.5)	7.86±0.28(7.62-8.17)
Tail	20.4±4.0(14.0-28.0)	22.79 (21-26)	18.96±3.24 (16.19-22.52)
Cranial parameters			
Condylar-canine length	14.6±0.5 (13.8-15.5)	14.2 (14-14.4)	13.90±0.08(13.84-13.96)
Maxillary tooththrow	6.1±0.3(5.6-6.8)	6.75 (6.5-7)	5.86±0.02(5.84-5.87)
Mandibular tooththrow	6.6±0.3(6.0-7.4)	5.6 (5.5-5.8)	6.57±0.64(6.12-7.02)
Greatest length of skull	17.2±0.7(16.2-18.4)	17.5 (16.8-17.5)	15.94±0.15(15.83-16.04)
Mandible length	11.0±0.5(10.0-12.1)	11.2 (11-11.4)	10.34±0.04(10.31-10.37)
Posterior palatal width	5.9±0.3(5.7-6.3)	6.3 (6.2-6.4)	5.72±0.01(5.71-5.72)
Zygomatic breadth	8.2±0.3(7.6-8.8)	8.5 (8.3-8.7)	7.61±0.01(7.60-7.61)
Breadth of braincase	7.1±0.3(6.5-7.8)	7.5 (7.3-7.7)	6.76±0.06(6.72-6.80)
Postorbital constriction	2.2±0.1(1.8-2.6)	2.3 (2.2-2.4)	2.34±0.01(2.33-2.34)
Anterior palatal width	4.0±0.1(3.7-4.2)	4.3 (4.2-4.4)	3.73±0.01(3.72-3.74)
Bacular parameters			
Total baculum length	-	4.35 (4.06-4.61)	2.33±0.14 (2.23-2.43)
Width of proximal extreme	-	-	0.01±0.00 (0.01-0.01)
Width of middle extreme	-	-	0.01±0.00 (0.01-0.01)
Width of distal extreme	-	-	0.49±0.05 (0.45-0.53)
Shaft length	-	3.85 (3.69-4.02)	2.16±0.12 (2.08-2.25)
Baculum height	-	1.30 (1.23-1.38)	0.55±0.00 (0.55-0.55)

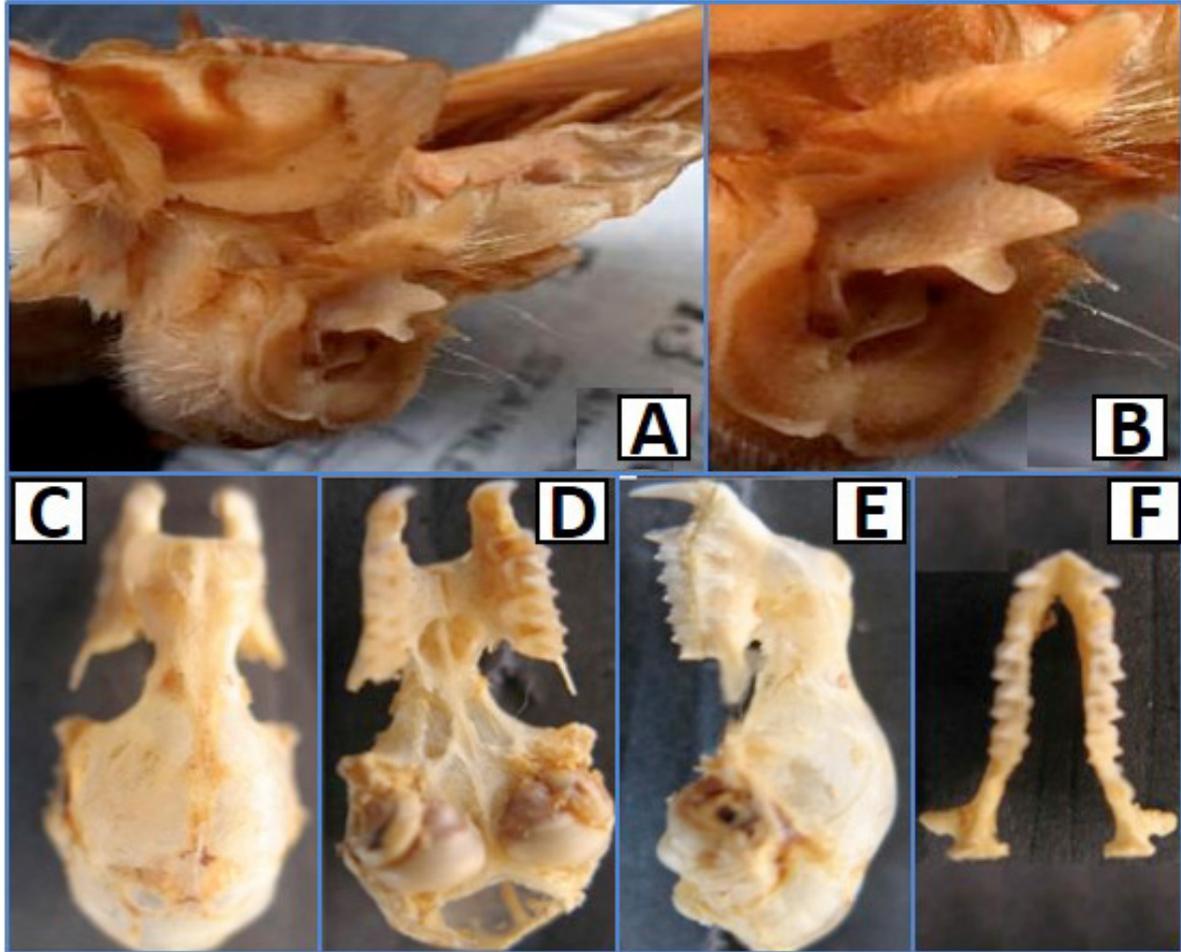


Fig. 3. Facial (A and B) and cranial (C-F) features of *Rhinolophus lepidus*.

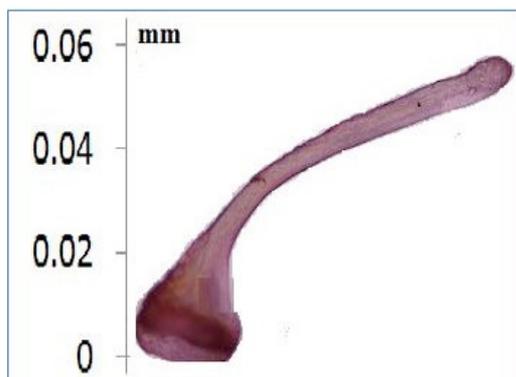


Fig. 4. Bacular features of *Rhinolophus lepidus*.

Prior to the present study, *R. ferrumequinum* was reported from Gilgit, Kululai in Swat, Kohistan, Dir, Abbotabad and Karakar Pass (Roberts 1997; Bates and Harrison, 1997) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK). In

Baluchistan, the species has so far only been collected from Kalat and Nushki (Mirza, 1965). The first specimen of *R. lepidus* was captured in mid-October 1985 from Abbotabad (Corbet and Hill, 1992; Roberts 1997; Bates and Harrison, 1997) in KPK. The species was reported from Gujranwala in Punjab province (Shahbaz *et al.*, 2014).

CONCLUSION

Rhinolophus lepidus was reported only from Abbottabad in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gujranwala in Punjab province prior to the present study. During present survey, the species were recorded from Malakand for the first time. *R. ferrumequinum* was already reported from the study area however, both the congeners can be differentiated from one another on the basis of forearm length, which is longer in *R. ferrumequinum* and bacular features.

Statement of conflict of interest

Authors have declared no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

- Albayrak, I., 1985. Researches on bats of Ankara province (Mammalia: Chiroptera). *Commun. Facul. Sci. Univ. Ankara, Ser. C*, **3**: 1-25.
- Albayrak, İ., Pamukoğlu, N. and Baydemir, N.A., 2013. Taxonomic status and karyotype of *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* (Schreber, 1774) from Turkey (Rhinolophidae, Chiroptera). *Hacettepe J. biol. Chem.*, **41**: 235-241.
- Bates, P.J.J. and Harrison, D.L., 1997. *Bats of the Indian Subcontinent*. Harrison Zoological Museum (HZM), U.K., pp. 258.
- Bechstein, J.M., 1799-1800. *Thomas Pennant's allgemeine Uebersicht der vierfussiger Tiere*, Weimar.
- Benda, P., Lucan, R.K., Obuch, J., Reiter, A., Andreas, M., Backor, P., Bohnenstengel, T., Eid, E.K., Sevcik, M., Vallo, P. and Amr, Z.S., 2010. Bats (Mammalia: Chiroptera) of the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East. Part 8. Bats of Jordan: Fauna, ecology, echolocation, ectoparasites. *Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem.*, **74**: 185-353.
- Blyth, E., 1844. Notices of various Mammalia. *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, **13**: 463-494.
- Corbet, G.B. and Hill, J.E., 1992. *The mammals of the Indomalayan region: A systematic review*. Nat. Hist. Mus. Oxford University Press, pp. 488.
- IUCN, 2008. *IUCN red list of threatened species*. Version 2.8.1. www.iucnredlist.org.
- Javid, A., 2011. *Bat biodiversity (Vespertilioniformes: Order Chiroptera) in some tropical and arid-subtropical regions of Pakistan*. pp. 43-47.
- Lacepede, B.G.E., 1799. *Tableaux des divisions, sousdivisions. Orders et genres des mammiferes*. Paris, pp. 18.
- Mahmood-ul-Hassan, M., Jones, M.G. and Dietz, C., 2009. *The bats of Pakistan, the least known creature*. VDM. Verlag. Dr. Muller, Germany, pp. 168.
- Mirza, Z.B., 1965. Four new mammal records for West Pakistan. *Mammalia*, **29**: 205-210. <https://doi.org/10.1515/mamm.1965.29.2.205>
- Peters, W., 1866. Ubre Einige Neue oder Weniger Bekannte Fledertiere. Monatsberichte K. preuss. Akad. Wiss. pp. 16-25.
- Roberts, T.J., 1997. *Mammals of Pakistan*. Revised Ed., Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Schreber, J.C.D., 1774-1785. *Die Säugetiere in Abbildungen nach der Natur Erlangen*. pp. 1112.
- Shahbaz, M., Javid, A., Javed, T., Mahmood-ul-Hassan, M. and Hussain, S.M., 2014. Morphometrics of fulvous fruit bat (*Rousettus leschenaulti*) from Lahore, Pakistan. *J. Anim. Pl. Sci.*, **24**: 955-960.
- Simmons, N.B., 2005. Order Chiroptera. In: *Mammal species of the World: A taxonomic and geographic reference* (eds. D.E. Wilson and D.M. Reeder), Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.
- Sinha, Y.P., 1980. The bats of Rajasthan; taxonomy and zoogeography. *Rec. Zool. Surv. India*, **76**: 7-63.
- Walker, S. and Molur, S., 2003. Summary of the status of South Asian Chiroptera. Extracted from C.A.M.P. Report, 2002. Zoo Outreach Organization. BSG South Asia and Wild, Coimbatore, India.