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NEW RECORDS AND MORPHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS OF LONG-NOSED FRUIT BATS (CHIROPTERA: PTEROPODIDAE: *Macroglossus* spp.) FROM VIETNAM**Hoang Trung Thanh^{1,2,*}, Nguyen Truong Son^{3,4}, Vu Thuy Duong¹,
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ABSTRACT

Long-nosed fruit bat is a common name of the genus *Macroglossus* which comprises two species: Dagger-toothed long-nosed fruit bat (*M. minimus*) and Greater long-nosed fruit bat (*M. sobrinus*). These two species were rarely recorded from Vietnam or neighboring countries. Within Vietnam, *M. minimus* has been recorded only from two localities in southern Vietnam while *M. sobrinus* was known from all northern, central and southern regions of the country. Morphological features of these species in Vietnam were poorly documented in previous publications. With results from a rapid examination of all specimens and recently captured individuals, we here confirm that *M. sobrinus* is distinctively larger than *M. minimus* in all external and craniodental measurements. Two species are also distinguishable by their nostril shapes and mandible symphyses. This paper provides new distributional records of both *M. sobrinus* and *M. minimus* from Vietnam with remarks on their ecology and habitats.

Keywords: Long-nosed fruit bats, taxonomy, distribution, Vietnam.

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INTRODUCTION

Long-nosed (also named as long-tongued) fruit bats are regarded to species of the genus *Macroglossus* belonging to the family Pteropodidae (Mickleburgh et al. 1992). The genus *Macroglossus* was first recognized by Cuvier (1824). To date, it comprises only two species: *M. sobrinus* and *M. minimus*. According to Corbet & Hill (1992) and Simmons (2005), *M. sobrinus* includes two subspecies (*M. s. sobrinus* and *M. s. fraternus*) while *M. minimus* includes four ones (*M. m. lagochilus*, *M. m. booensis*, *M. m. minimus* and *M. m. nanus*). Of these, the earlier species distributes in northeast India, Burma, central and south Thailand, south Laos, Vietnam, Sumatra, Java, Bali, and Sipora, Siberut, and Mentawai Isls (Indonesia); the later species has been recorded from Thailand to Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Isls, and North Australia (Simmons 2005).

Morice (1875) included the first record of Long-nosed fruit bat from Ho Chi Minh City (the former name “Sai Gon”), southern Vietnam with identification of specimens of *M. minimus* as *Pteropus minima*. Van Peenen et al. (1969) recorded this species in Lam Dong, Con Dao islands and “North Vietnam”. Over the past decades, records of both species of Long-nosed fruit bats (*M. sobrinus* and *M. minimus*) from Vietnam were included in several publications (Huynh et al. 1994; Hendrichsen et al. 2001; Thong 2002; Khoi & Thong 2005; Son & Csorba 2007; Can et al. 2008; Kruskop 2013). However, some publications did not refer to any specimen and some records of *M. minimus* were likely resulted from misidentifications of *M. sobrinus* (Hendrichsen et al. 2001; Kruskop 2013).

This paper represents detailed morphological measurements and characteristics for identification of Long-nosed fruit bats in Vietnam. Information on ecology, habitats and their distribution range in the country is also given.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

Thirty three individuals of Long-nosed fruit bats in Vietnam were collected over the field surveys between 2000 and 2019. Of those, 29 individuals belong to *M. sobrinus* and the remainders belong to *M. minimus*. All specimens are preserved in alcohol and almost entire skull of each animal are extracted.

Capture method

All bats were captured using mist nets of various sizes (3.0 m × 4.0 m; 3.0 m × 9.0 m; 3.0 m × 12.0 m) following Francis (2008), Kunz & Parsons (2009). Nets were set up across forest trails, across the orchard, and narrow streams under forest canopy.

Morphological measurements

External morphological measurements including FA (forearm length), E (ear height), HF (hind foot length), TIB (tibia length), 3rd Mc, 4th Mc and 5th Mc (third, fourth and fifth finger metacarpal length) were taken in the field using a digital callipers with an accuracy of 0.1 mm. These measurements were illustrated in Bates & Harrison (1997). Craniodental measurements including GTL (greatest skull length), CBL (condylo-basal length), CCL (condylo-canine length), ZW (zygomatic width), PL (palatal length), RL (rostrum length), OD (orbital diameter), IOW (interorbital width), C1-C1 (anterior palatal width), CM2 (upper tooth row), CM3 (lower tooth row), ML (mandible length from condyle), MSL (mandible symphysis length). These measurements were modified from Andersen (1912), Chasen & Kloss (1927), Bates & Harrison (1997), Suyanto et al. (2004), Rahman et al. (2010).

Bats were identified following Andersen (1912), Corbet & Hill (1992), Bates & Harrison (1997), Francis (2008), Kruskop (2013).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Morphological assessment

Greater long-nosed fruit bat Macroglossus sobrinus

All examined specimens of Greater long-nosed fruit bats in this study exhibit the diagnoses of *M. sobrinus* described in previous publications (Andersen 1911, 1912; Bates & Harrison 1997; Lekagul & McNeely 1977; Hill 1983). This is a small fruit bat species with a forearm length of 49.7 mm (47.7–52.2), greatest skull length of 31 mm (29.9–32.3) (Table 1). Measurements of examined specimens are rather larger than respective ones in Lekagul & McNeely (1977), Bates & Harrison (1997), Hill (1983), Corbet & Hill (1992), Koopman (1994). The third, fourth and

fifth metacarpals are subequal in length. The muzzle is greatly elongated and slender, conspicuously curved downward; tongue is very long with filiform papillae from the middle to the tip. The nostrils are separated by a narrow groove. The tail is quite short or even absent in several individuals (Fig. 1). The ear is medium with an average height of 15.5 mm). The pelage of captured individuals is very long, dense, soft and fine. The chest is lighter than the head and more brown than red. Dorsal surface is rather clay brown with paler base of each hair while ventral surface is buffy brown. The upper surfaces of the tibia, the forearm and the inner portion of the wing membrane are covered by hairs. Both dorsal and ventral surfaces of interfemoral membrane are also covered by hairs.

Table 1. External and craniodental measurements of *M. sobrinus* and *M. minimus* from Vietnam

Parameter	<i>M. sobrinus</i>				<i>M. minimus</i>			
	Mean	SD	Range	n	Mean	SD	Range	n
FA	49.7	0.26	47.7–52.2	17	41.9	-	41.7–42	2
E	15.5	0.12	14.5–16.8	14	14	-	13.5–14.4	2
HF	11.7	0.11	10.7–12.6	17	9.8	-	9.7–9.9	2
Tibia	19.8	0.15	19–21.2	17	15.6	-	15.1–16	2
3 rd Mc	37.7	0.3	35.3–40.3	17	30.6	-	30.1–31	2
4 th Mc	37.7	0.25	35–39.7	17	31	-	30.5–31.4	2
5 th Mc	38.3	0.35	35.6–42	17	30.9	-	30.7–31	2
GSL	31.02	0.14	29.89–32.25	18	25.91	0.35	25.48–26.61	3
CBL	29.46	0.15	28.51–30.98	18	24.50	0.11	24.35–24.73	3
CCL	27.58	0.14	26.94–29.01	18	22.90	0.05	22.81–22.96	3
ZW	15.69	0.16	14.95–17.28	18	14.07	0.42	13.53–14.9	3
PL	16.85	0.11	16.29–17.69	18	13.6	0.15	13.31–13.75	3
RL	11.41	0.11	10.62–12.54	18	8.70	0.34	8.2–9.34	3
IOW	5.08	0.07	4.67–5.58	18	4.97	0.13	4.77–5.21	3
OD	6.65	0.05	6.29–7	18	5.87	0.04	5.83–5.94	3
C1-C1	5.62	0.04	5.32–5.9	18	5.03	0.25	4.58–5.43	3
CM2	10.19	0.09	9.43–10.99	18	8.23	0.13	7.98–8.37	3
ML	23.16	0.13	22.54–24.17	18	18.77	0.22	18.41–19.18	3
MSL	4.66	0.05	4.42–5.17	18	4.02	0.06	3.9–4.11	3
cm3	11.58	0.13	10.35–12.39	18	9.38	0.12	9.18–9.58	3

The skull with an average CBL of 29.5 mm (28.5–31), an average CCL of 27.6 mm (26.9–29) (table 1). The rostrum is long and narrow. There are eight ridges on the palatal

surface. The mandible is long and thin, with low processes. Symphysis keel of lower jaw is developed. In lateral view, it has a distinctly squared outline (Fig. 2). The upper tooth rows

length of an average 10.2 mm (9.4 - 11), the lower tooth rows length of an average 11.6 mm (10.4 - 12.4) (table 1). The canines are

rather short and sharp. Upper tooth rows have two molars, lower tooth rows have three to four molars.



Figure. 1. Frontal view of *M. minimus* (left) and *M. sobrinus* (right) from Vietnam (not to scale)



Figure. 2. Dorsal, ventral, and lateral (from top-left clockwise) views of the skull and mandible of *M. sobrinus* from Vietnam. Scale = 10 mm

Dagger-toothed long-nosed fruit bat
Macroglossus minimus

Four individuals of Dagger-toothed long-nosed fruit bats were examined during this

study. It is almost similar to that of *M. sobrinus* in morphology but distinctly smaller in size. Its forearm length of 41.9 mm (41.7–42.0), greatest skull length of 25.9 mm (25.5–26.6) (Table 1). Similar to *M. sobrinus*, lengths of the third, fourth and fifth metacarpals of *M. minimus* are subequal. The muzzle is greatly elongated and slender, but shorter than *M. sobrinus*; tongue is very long with filiform papillae from the middle to the tip. The nostrils are distinctly separated by a deep internarial groove that extends to the margin of the upper lip (Fig. 1). The tail is quite short or even absent. The ears are medium (average ear height 14 mm). The pelage is rather long, soft and fine. The chest is lighter than the head. Dorsal surface of almost all individuals is rather clay brown with paler hair bases. On the ventral surface, it is light brown. Hairs are present on the upper surface of the tibia, less on the forearms, above and below, and also less on the inner part of the wing membrane. The interfemoral membrane is narrow and also covered in short hairs, above and below.

The skull with an average condylobasal length of 24.5 mm (24.4–24.7), an average condylocanine length of 22.9 mm (22.8–23) (table 1). The rostrum is relatively long and

narrow. There are eight palatal ridges on the palatal surface. The mandible is long and thin, with low processes. Symphysis keel of lower jaw is obsolescent. In lateral view, it has a slopping outline (Fig. 3). The upper tooth rows length of an average 8.2 mm (8.0–8.4), the lower tooth rows length of an average 9.4 mm (9.2–9.6) (Table 1). The canines are rather short and sharp. Upper tooth rows have two molars, lower tooth rows have three molars.



Figure 3. Dorsal, ventral, and lateral (from top-left clockwise) views of the skull and mandible of *M. minimus* from Vietnam. Scale = 10 mm

In general, *M. minimus* and *M. sobrinus* specimens collected from Vietnam adopted diagnoses of correlative species in previous publications (Andersen 1911, 1912; Tate, 1942; Lekagul & McNeely 1977; Hill 1983; Koopman 1994; Francis 2008). According to Corbet & Hill (1992), Long-nosed fruit bats in Vietnam belong to subspecies *M. m. lagochilus* and *M. s. sobrinus*. Andersen (1912) described *sobrinus* with tooth rows including three lower molars. Of the Vietnamese *sobrinus*, we found some

specimens with four lower molars. This characteristics were also recognised in some individuals of *Macroglossus* (Jentink 1902). Based on this characteristics, Jentink (1902) described a new genus and new species, *Odontonycteris* and mentioned by Miller (1907). However, Andersen included these taxa in *Macroglossus* and commented that this is the form of dental anomaly of so frequent occurrence in *Macroglossus* (Andersen 1912).

Almost previous records of Long-nosed fruit bats in Vietnam belong to *M. sobrinus*. Prior to this study, there are only records of Van Peenen et al. (1969) and also Kruskop (2013) in Con Dao Islands, and record of Thanh et al. (2015) in Hon Dat District, Kien Giang Province may confirm to *M. minimus* in Vietnam. So far, there is little information comparing diagnoses of these species in Vietnam. Of the specimens in this study, *sobrinus* differ from *minimus* in larger external size (forearm average length of 49.7 mm compares to 41.9 mm). The nostrils in *sobrinus* show no suggestion of a tubular form with narrow internarial groove, differ from forward are distinctly separated nostrils with a deep internarial groove that extend to the margin of the upper lip in *minimus*. The pelage rather different with buffy brown in *sobrinus* and clay brown in *minimus*. The hairs of *sobrinus* longer than that of *minimus*.

On the skull, *sobrinus* has larger and longer skull than that of *minimus* (greatest skull length average of 31 mm compare to 25.9 mm) with longer rostrum (length orbit to nares) (11.4 mm compared to 8.7 mm in average) and more longer tooth rows, both upper and lower (tooth rows length of 10.2 compared to 8.2, and 11.6 compared to 9.4, respectively) (table 1). Of the lower jaw, *sobrinus* has long and keeled symphysis and has a distinctly squared outline in lateral view, whereas in *minimus* symphysis keel is obsolescent or absent.

Distribution and Ecology

In Vietnam, Long-nosed fruit bats were recorded from different regions. Morice recorded *Pteropus minima* in Sai Gon (1875)

without detailed diagnosis. However, with systematics of Long-nosed fruit bats at that time, combined with general information on distribution of Long-nosed fruit bats in Vietnam, this record can be refer to *M. sobrinus*. According to Hendrichsen et al. (2001), measurements in Van Peenen et al. (1969) suggest that they include both *minimus* and *sobrinus*. This comment also adopts our data in this research. Records of Van Peenen et al. (1969) on long-nosed fruit bats in Long Khanh Province (today Dong Nai), Tuyen Duc Province (today Lam Dong province) and “north Vietnam” may refer to *M. sobrinus*. Corbet & Hill (1992) recorded *M. sobrinus* in Vietnam but without any detailed information. Recent studies recorded *M. sobrinus* in Bac Kan, Son La, Phu Tho, Ninh Binh, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Gia Lai, Ninh Thuan, Binh Phuoc, Dong Nai (Huynh et al. 1994; Hendrichsen et al. 2001; Thong 2002; Khoi & Thong 2005; Son & Csorba 2007; Can et al. 2008). Kruskop (2013) added the distribution of *sobrinus* in Binh Phuoc. In this study, we recorded *M. sobrinus* in Tuyen Quang, Son La, Dien Bien, Hai Duong, Nghe An, Quang Nam, Lam Dong. Records on distribution of *M. sobrinus* in Vietnam were presented in Fig. 4.

In Vietnam, *M. sobrinus* were captured in different habitats. Kruskop (2013) captured this species over a stream or near flowering bananas, in secondary plant formation. In this study, we recorded *M. sobrinus* in the secondary forest; near flowering bananas in mixed natural forest. Almost all records with very few individuals, but some places in Quang Nam we captured several individuals of *M. sobrinus* per mistnet site.

Of the distribution of *M. minimus*, as mentioned above, records of Van Peenen et al. (1969) in Con Son Island (today Con Dao) may refer to this taxon. Several records of *M. minimus* in Vietnam were likely resulted from misidentification of specimens of *M. sobrinus* (Hendrichsen et al., 2001, Kruskop, 2013). Can et al. (2008) mentioned the distribution of *M. minimus* in Ninh Binh, Ninh Thuan, Ba Ria - Vung Tau, Ho Chi Minh

City, Kien Giang. Kruskop (2013) recorded only on Con Dao Islands. According to Corbet and Hill (1992), this species distributed in south Vietnam, but gave no detailed information. In this study, we recorded *M. minimus* in Kien Giang (U Minh Thuong, Hon Dat) and Ca Mau (Hon Khoai Island). Based on our data of different surveys, and previous publications mentioned above, at least, records of *M. minimus* in northern Vietnam may be misidentification of *M. sobrinus*. Distribution of *M. minimus* in Vietnam based on specimens collected sites were presented in Fig. 5.

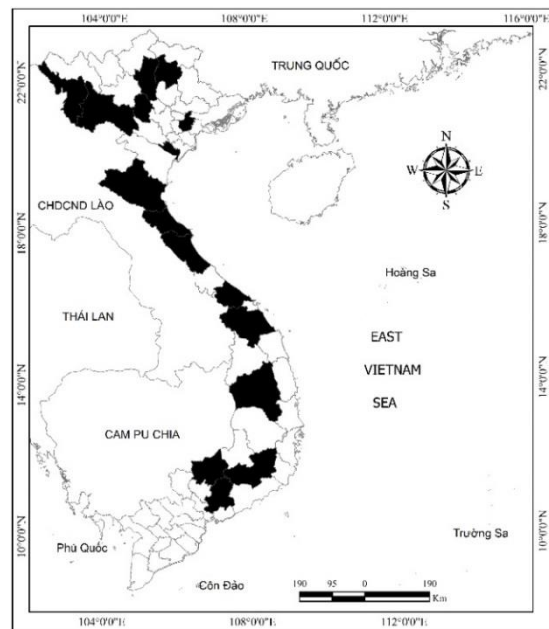


Figure 4. Distribution of *M. sobrinus* in Vietnam [ground map was adapted from NARENCA Vietnam, 2010]

Kruskop (2013) recorded a single individual of *M. minimus* from Con Dao National Park, southern Vietnam. We recorded this species with one individual in cajiput wetland, two individuals in an orchard with mangos and bananas, and one individual in Hon Khoai Island. This is the first record of *M. minimus* in other Island than Con Dao. In total, there may be only five confirmed records of *M. minimus* with detailed information, two from Con Dao Islands (Van

Peenen et al. 1969, Kruskop 2013) and three from this study (one record from Hon Dat District, one record from U Minh Thuong National Park, Kien Giang Province; one record from Hon Khoai Island, Ca Mau Province). The habits of Long-nosed fruit bats in Vietnam are poorly known. However, natural history of both species are similar (Kruskop, 2013).

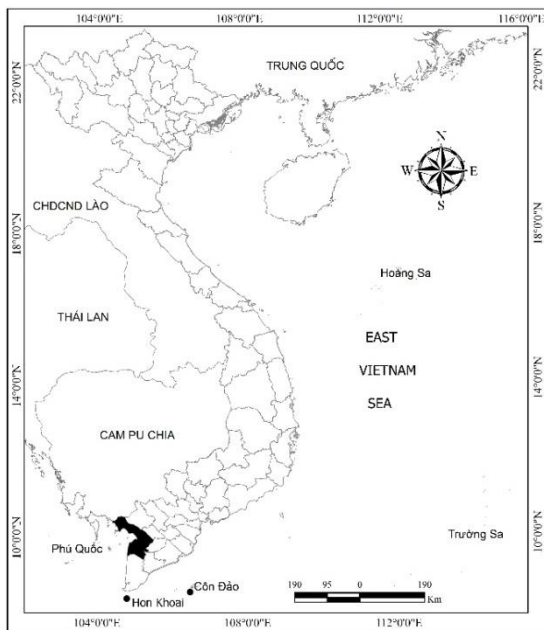


Figure 5. Current distribution of *M. minimus* in Vietnam [ground map was adapted from NARENCA Vietnam, 2010]

CONCLUSION

To date, two species of Long-nosed fruit bats (*M. minimus* and *M. sobrinus*) are known from Vietnam. They are distinct in all external size, nostril shapes, skull size, rostrum length, tooth row length, and mandible symphyses. *Macroglossus sobrinus* has been recorded throughout Vietnam whereas *M. minimus* has just been recorded from three localities (Ba Hon, Con Dao, Hon Khoai) in southern region of the country.

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