

The bat fauna of Calabidongan Cave, Camalig, Albay, Bicol Peninsula, Philippines

Cyrus Job P. DELA CRUZ & Tomirose G. ABRANTES

cyrusjob.delacruz@bicol-u.edu.ph (Dela Cruz), tomirose.abrantes@bicol-u.edu.ph (Abrantes)

Observers: Cyrus Job P. Dela Cruz, Tomirose G. Abrantes, Maria Karina Luth Discaya, Plebeian Bautista Medina, Ryan Fernando Ante, Dyssah Jane Habulin, Judyth T. Jimenez.

Photographs by: Dyssah Jane Habulin, Tomirose G. Abrantes, Judyth T. Jimenez.

Subjects identified by: Cyrus Job P. Dela Cruz, Danilo S. Balete.

Location: Calabidongan Cave, Camalig, Albay, Bicol peninsula, Philippines.

Elevation: 114 metres

Habitat: Limestone cave with stream, surrounded by secondary forest and agriculture.

Date: 12-13, 19-20, 26-27 November 2016.

Identity of subjects and descriptions of records:

- 1) Geoffroy's Rousette, *Rousettus amplexicaudatus* (Mammalia: Chiroptera: Pteropodidae), 20 individuals were mist netted (6 male, 14 female), (Fig. 2).
- 2) Arcuate Horseshoe Bat, *Rhinolophus cf. arcuatus* (Mammalia: Chiroptera: Rhinolophidae), 5 individuals were mist netted (2 male, 3 female), (Fig. 3).
- 3) Little Bent-winged Bat, *Miniopterus australis* (Mammalia: Chiroptera: Vespertilionidae), 19 individuals were mist netted (8 male, 11 female), (Fig. 4).
- 4) Common Bent-winged Bat, *Miniopterus schreibersii* (Mammalia: Chiroptera: Vespertilionidae), 7 individuals were mist netted (1 male, 6 female), (Fig. 5).



Fig. 1 Calabidongan Cave



Fig. 2 *Rousettus amplexicaudatus*



Fig. 3 *Rhinolophus cf. arcuatus*



Fig. 4 *Miniopterus australis*



Fig. 5 *Miniopterus schreibersii*

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Remarks: A total of 51 bat individuals comprising four species (*R. amplexicaudatus*, *R. cf. arcuatus*, *M. australis* and *M. schreibersii*) were documented in Calabidongan Cave. The most frequently trapped species was *R. amplexicaudatus* which accounted for 39.2% of total bats trapped, followed by *M. australis* (37.3%), *M. schreibersii* (13.7%), and *R. cf. arcuatus* (9.8%).

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References:

Heaney, L. R., Balete, D. S. & Rickart, E. A. (2016). *The Mammals of Luzon Island: Biogeography and Natural History of a Philippine Fauna*. JHU Press, 2016.