

First record of Diadem leaf-nosed bat (*Hipposideros diadema*) (Chiroptera: Hipposideridae) in CALSANAG Forest Reserve, Tablas Island, Philippines

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Photograph by: Reymark Manoy.

Subject identified by: Juniel G. Lucidos, Ace Kevin Amarga.

Location: Tablas Island, Calatrava-San Andres-San Agustin (CALSANAG) Watershed Forest Reserve, Barangay Balogo, Calatrava municipality, Romblon Province, Philippines.

Elevation: not recorded.

Habitat: Secondary lowland forest.

Date and time: 9-12 March 2017. Specimen retrieved from mistnet at 06:00 hrs

Identity of subject:

Diadem leaf-nosed bat, *Hipposideros diadema* (Geoffroy 1813), (Mammalia: Chiroptera: Hipposideridae).

Description of record:

A subadult male *Hipposideros diadema* was caught in a mistnet in secondary lowland forest in Barangay Balogo, Calatrava municipality. Upon retrieval the bat was identified, photographed, and released back to the wild unharmed.



Fig. 1. *Hipposideros diadema* collected from Barangay Balogo, Calatrava municipality

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Remarks:

The Diadem leaf-nosed bat (*Hipposideros diadema*) is a widespread hipposiderid native to the Oriental and Australasian faunal regions (Monadjem et al. 2019). Aguilar and Waldien (2021) described the species as prevalent throughout Southeast Asia, and gave a detailed summary of the countries/territories in which it occurs, and assessed the species as Least Concern.

In the Philippines, *H. diadema* is the largest member of the genus as well as the largest insectivorous bat species (Heaney et al. 2010). In terms of distribution, *H. diadema* has been recorded across the archipelago with the exception of Batanes-Babuyan island group (Ingle & Heaney 1992; Heaney et al. 2010).

In terms of habitat, *H. diadema* is usually cavernicolous (cave-dwelling) (Tanalgo & Tabora 2015; Phelps et al. 2016) but it can also occur in primary forests, secondary lowland forests, and agroforests (Francis 2019; Monadjem et al. 2019). *Hipposideros diadema* is primarily insectivorous but can occasionally shift to carnivory (Norberg et al. 1988).

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