

Two new bats for Iran

By E. ETEMAD

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Recently among some specimens of bats which were sent to me for identification I found two new interesting bats which have not been recorded before in Iran.

1. *Myotis capaccinii* Bonaparte, 1837. — The only one specimen which I received was preserved in Formaldehyde, so the external measurement is approximate.

External measurements: Head and body 45,7 mm, tail 29,1 mm, hind foot 9,2 mm, ear 10,8 mm, forearm 39,0 mm;

Cranial measurements: Condylacanine length 12,8 mm, interorbital constriction 3,6 mm, breadth across upper canine 4,0 mm, length of upper teeth row 6,4 mm, breadth of brain case 7,4 mm. The locality of this specimen is Fars, a southern province of Iran.

2. *Rhinolophus euryale* Blasius, 1853. — Like the previous species I received only one specimen which was badly dried without skinning and using any preservatif, so external measurement except the forearm was not possible. — Size of forearm 47,5 mm.

Cranial measurements: Length of condylacanine 16,3 mm, length of upper teeth row 6,3 mm, zygomatic breadth 9,4 mm, mastoidal breadth 9,2 mm.

This specimen has come from Khorassan, north eastern part of Iran.

Literature

BOBRINSKIJ, N. A., KUZYAKIN, A. P., & KUZNETZOV, B. A. (1944): Key to the Mammals in the USSR (translated in English 1948). — ELLERMAN, J. R., & MORRISON-SCOTT, T. C. S. (1951): Checklist of Palaearctic and Indian Mammals; London.

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Zur Carnivorie bei *Cephalophus dorsalis*

VON FRED KURT

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Früher herrschte in Zoologischen Gärten oft die Vorstellung einer extremen Spezialisierung gewisser Tierarten auf ein bestimmtes Futter. Heufresser (Ungulaten etc.) wurden Fleischfressern (Carnivoren) gegenübergestellt. Neue Ernährungsmethoden einerseits und genaue Feldbeobachtungen andererseits haben gezeigt, daß die Grenze zwischen Herbivoren und Carnivoren nicht zu streng gezogen werden darf (vergl. H. HEDIGER, 1950 s. 21 und 121). Als typischer omni-

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

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