

# New Himalayan Bat Species Found in Uttarakhand

#### Why in News?

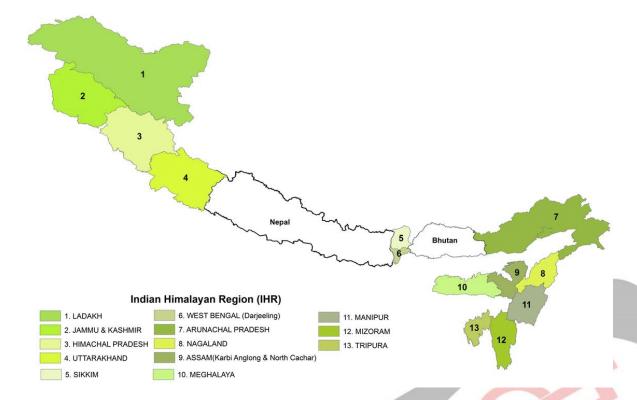
A recent study by Indian scientists has unveiled a **new-to-science bat species**, **the Himalayan long-tailed myotis** (*Myotis himalaicus*), recorded in Uttarakhand.

It was previously identified in Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 1998.

### **Key Points**

#### Key Findings and Implications of the Study

- About the Study: Indian scientists documented 29 bat species between 2017 and 2021 during surveys in the <u>Western Himalayas</u> region of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- New Bat Species: The Himalayan long-tailed myotis, found in Uttarakhand's <u>Kedarnath</u> <u>Wildlife Sanctuary</u>, has been formally described as a new species in the Zootaxa journal.
  - This addition brings India's total bat species count to 135.
- Range Extension of Known Species: The East Asian free-tailed bat (*Tadarida insignis*), previously mistaken for the European species, has been confirmed in India for the first time.
  - This species, extending its range by 2,500 km from China and Taiwan, has now been documented in the Western Himalayas.
- Confirmation of Babu's Pipistrelle as a Valid Species:
  - The study reinstated Babu's pipistrelle (Pipistrellus babu) as a valid species, separate from Javan pipistrelle (P. javanicus).
  - Previously thought to be a synonym due to morphological similarities, Babu's pipistrelle is now confirmed to be found in Pakistan, India, and Nepal.
- First-Time Records in India:
  - The study also provided the first specimen-based confirmation in India for:
    - Savi's pipistrelle (Hypsugo savii)
    - Japanese greater horseshoe bat (Rhinolophus nippon)
- Key Species & Conservation Significance:
  - Key species included <u>Blandford's fruit bat</u>, Japanese and Chinese horseshoe bats, Nepalese <u>whiskered</u> bat, Mandelli's mouse-eared bat, Kashmir cave myotis, chocolate pipistrelle, and eastern long-winged bat.
  - According to the <u>Zoological Survey of India (ZSI)</u>, the research will significantly advance the conservation and documentation of India's small mammal diversity, especially in the ecologically sensitive Himalayan region.



## **Zoological Survey of India**

- ZSI is also a subordinate organization of the MoEFCC and was established in 1916 as a national center for the faunistic survey and exploration of the resources leading to the advancement of knowledge on the exceptionally rich faunal diversity of the country.
- It has its headquarters in Kolkata and 16 regional stations located in different geographic locations of the country.

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