The distribution of *Kerivoula malpasi* and *Kerivoula picta* (Chiroptera: Vespertilionidae) in Sri Lanka

Gayan Edirisinghe¹, A.P. Malsha J. Bandara²*, Bruce D. Patterson³, Ranil P. Nanayakkara⁴, Duminda Dissanayake⁵, Sameera Akmeemana⁶, Amila Sumanapala⁷, Dinesh Gabadage⁸, Madhava Botejue¹,⁸

INTRODUCTION

*Kerivoula* is one of two genera in the subfamily Kerivoulinae (Vespertilionidae) and contains seven species of Paleotropical bats (Moratelli & Burgin 2019). The generic name *Kerivoula* was proposed by J. E. Gray in 1842 and is derived from the Sinhala language, meaning milky bat (Jentink 1904, Kelaart 1998). Two species of *K. hardwickii* sensu lato are found in Sri Lanka: *Kerivoula picta* (Pallas, 1767) and *Kerivoula malpasi* (Phillips, 1932) (Phillips 1932, 1935, 1980, Kelaart 1998, Yapa & Ratnasooriya 2006, Yapa & Ratnavira 2013, Tu et al. 2018, Katagama & Goonatilake 2019, Moratelli & Burgin 2019). Molecular dating suggests that species within the hardwickii-complex diversified during the Late Pliocene/Early Pleistocene period between 4.03 and 2.72 Mya (Tu et al. 2018).


*Kerivoula malpasi* is sometimes treated as a synonym of *Kerivoula hardwickii* (e.g., Simmons & Cirranello 2021), and the species is not currently listed in the IUCN Redlist. However, an analysis of the *K. hardwickii* species complex argued on biogeographic backgrounds that both *Kerivoula crypta* (in southern India) and *K. malpasi* (in Sri Lanka) should be recognized as distinct species (Tu et al. 2018). These authors noted that if these two taxa prove to be conspecific, the name *crypta* has priority (Tu et al. 2018, Moratelli & Burgin 2019, www.mammaldiversity.org) and *malpasi* should be treated as its subspecies (Tu et al. 2018).

Existing distribution records indicate that *K. picta* has a scattered distribution from the low-altitude regions up to 1372 m. Similarly, *K. malpasi* is known for very few

Current information on geographical distribution and habitat preferences is vital for implementing conservation for bats in Sri Lanka. Although historical distribution records exist for both species, these often lack precision (Gabadage et al. 2018, Moratelli & Burgin 2019). Our main objective here is to present new records of the geographical distribution of K. picta and K. malpasi in Sri Lanka to more precisely understand their current status and geographic distribution in the country. With the inclusion of available museum material obtained in Sri Lanka, we also record these species’ morphometric and morphological characters to aid future assessments of their taxonomy and distribution.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field surveys of bats were carried out from July 2016 to December 2020 and involved opportunistic roost surveys as part of ongoing structured projects and expeditions. New records of both species of Kerivoula were georeferenced either by handheld GPS receivers or Google Earth. In addition to the original field observations, published historical data and online records from GBIF (https://www.gbif.org) were obtained, combined, and mapped. Coordinates of historical records correspond to the nearest town/village at the recorded elevation.

Locations were categorized by provinces and ecosystems following Gunatilleke et al. (2008).

Identification of the species relied on Phillips (1935), Corbett & Hill (1992), Bates & Harrison (1997), and Srinivasulu et al. (2010). Kerivoula picta and K. malpasi are easily distinguished by both qualitative and morphometric variation. Please refer to Fig. 1 and Tables 1 & 2.

Only one Kerivoula picta, encountered at a roosting site of Bambaragala Forest Monastery (BFM) on 17/10/2017, was opportunistically caught using a hand net. The captured bat was kept in a cotton bag until measurements were taken and then released at the capture site. Museum specimens at the Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH), Harrison Institute (HZM), and University of Kansas Biodiversity Institute (KU) were also measured, compared with historical data, and are documented (Table 1 and Fig. SM1). Morphological characters of the bats were noted and external measurements of 11 variables were taken with an Incco-RD10 digital calliper to the nearest 0.1 mm following Srinivasulu et al. (2010).

RESULTS

Kerivoula picta was newly encountered at 41 locations in Sri Lanka. Of the 63 known locations, the majority are in North Central (n=11, 17%) and Western (n=10, 16%) provinces. Fewer records are in Northern (n=3, 5%) and Uva (n=1, 1%) provinces (Fig. 2, and Fig. SM2, SM3). The first
record of *K. picta* in Uva Province (at Soragune) extends the species range, which now includes all the provinces in Sri Lanka. Further, our surveys also recorded the northernmost occurrence of the species in Sri Lanka (Chundikulam) and the easternmost record (Athagala; see Fig. 2, Table SM1). *Kerivoula malpasi* was not encountered in our surveys and, considering the vouchers from museums and the historical data, has a much narrower distribution than *K. picta*. This species is only recorded from three administrative provinces, and most of these records are from the Central Province, showing a highly discontinuous and fragmented distribution (Figs. SM3 & SM2).

The distribution of *K. picta* is limited to natural ecosystems except for one instance where we recorded an individual in a tea plantation at Kurunegala in North Western Province. The habitats where *K. picta* has been mostly recorded were dense forests or woodlands of primary and secondary origin; 49% of the records are from tropical dry mixed evergreen forests, and 33% are from tropical lowland wet evergreen forests. Of the 41 new records, 16 involved individuals found roosting in banana shrubs in natural ecosystems (Fig. SM4).

Historical records of *K. malpasi* correspond to what are now both natural and anthropogenic landscapes, such as tropical dry mixed evergreen forests, tropical montane forests, and man-made ecosystems.

### DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Our study recorded 41 new sightings of *K. picta*, including the northernmost and easternmost records for the species in Sri Lanka.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Head+Body Length</strong></td>
<td>39.03, 40.00, 35.00, 39.00</td>
<td>43.00, 39.7, 40.37, 39.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tail Length</strong></td>
<td>35.73, 36.00, 34.00, 36.00</td>
<td>35.00, 42.4, 38.50, 44.0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hind Foot Length</strong></td>
<td>6.05, 6.00, 7.00, 7.5</td>
<td>5.00, 7.1, 6.70, 7.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ear Length</strong></td>
<td>14.27, 12.00, 13.00, 13.05</td>
<td>15.00, 10.8, 12.53, 10.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ear Width</strong></td>
<td>7.03, - , - , -</td>
<td>- 7, 6.20, 5.98, -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tragus Length</strong></td>
<td>9.00, 9.00, 9.05</td>
<td>- , 7, 5.98, -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forearm Length</strong></td>
<td>34.32, 33.05, 29.23, 34.00</td>
<td>32.00, 31.8, 32.47, 31.02</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wingspan Length</strong></td>
<td>208, - , - , 210</td>
<td>- 165, 230, 193</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3rd Metacarpal Length</strong></td>
<td>34.05, 29.22, 36.91</td>
<td>- 32.7, 34.77, 29.07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tibia Length</strong></td>
<td>15.84, 15.79, 14.23, 16.52</td>
<td>- 16.6, 17.21, 15.03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Calcar Length</strong></td>
<td>12.04, 11.27, 11.05, 14.23</td>
<td>- 9.5, 13.44, 7.23</td>
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Note- The museum specimens were long preserved in fluids and their measurements may differ from live-measured individuals.
Table 2 - Detailed morphological features of *Kerivoula picta* captured at Bambaragala Forest Monastery, Sri Lanka and of *Kerivoula malpasi* captured at Thorangoda, Sri Lanka (Gabadage et al. 2018).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Morphological characters</th>
<th><em>Kerivoula picta</em> (Male)</th>
<th><em>Kerivoula malpasi</em> (Male)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Present specimen</td>
<td>Gabadage et al. 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nose shape</td>
<td>Simple nostrils</td>
<td>Simple nostrils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Muzzle small, moderately long and rather pointed, more or less thickly covered with long hairs which overhang the mouth; eyes small and shaded by the ears</td>
<td>Muzzle relatively small; eyes small; face covered in hair except for the nostrils, which are angled slightly downwards and outwards; the whiskers are conspicuous and protrude beyond the hairs on the snout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ears</td>
<td>Large and distinctly funnel-shaped, bluntly pointed at the tips. Bright orange colour hairs on base of the ears; few bright orange colour short hairs in the middle of the ears</td>
<td>Mostly naked but dark brown colour, few short hairs present. Relatively large, funnel-shaped, tip-rounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tip of the ear</td>
<td>Bright Orange colour hair present</td>
<td>Hair absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tragus</td>
<td>Long and slender, terminating in fine point; a prominent notch present</td>
<td>Long and attenuated, narrowing gradually to a sharp point; slightly concave, with a less angular tip; a prominent notch present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin</td>
<td>Bright Orange colour, few short hairs present around the chin</td>
<td>Light brown, few short hairs present around the chin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throat</td>
<td>Bright Orange colour, few short hairs present</td>
<td>Light brown, few short hairs present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorsal area</td>
<td>Bright Orange or light Orange colour, hair present throughout head and body</td>
<td>Dark brownish to grey or light brown, hair present throughout head and body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ventral area</td>
<td>Dark Orange hair present in the nape, Bright Orange hair present on the chest. Light Orange hair present on the abdomen</td>
<td>Dark brown hair present on the nape and the chest. Light grey and light brown hair present on the abdomen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antebrachial membrane</td>
<td>Present (Semi-transparent, thin in texture)</td>
<td>Present (Semi-transparent, thin in texture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wing membrane</td>
<td>Well developed; antebrachial membrane bright orange colour, wing membrane bright orange to bright scarlet along the forearms and fingers, the remainder black; uropatagium is bright orange and nearly transparent</td>
<td>Well developed; the patagium and the skeletal elements supporting the patagium are naked; wings and uropatagium are brown; nearly transparent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forearm, metacarpals and phalanges</td>
<td>Naked</td>
<td>Naked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorsal surface of tibia</td>
<td>Dark Orange, short hair present</td>
<td>Light brown, short hair present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interfemoral membrane Dorsum</td>
<td>Dark Orange, short hair present</td>
<td>Light brown, short hair present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interfemoral membrane Venter</td>
<td>Short hair absent</td>
<td>Light brown, short hair present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wing attached to</td>
<td>The base of the toes</td>
<td>The base of the outer toe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penis (Foreskin)</td>
<td>Bright orange, short hair present</td>
<td>Light brown, short hair present</td>
</tr>
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Sri Lanka. These findings effectively increase its known extent of occurrence as well as its area of occupancy in Sri Lanka. In addition, our study confirmed the continued presence of *K. picta* in all the administrative provinces where it had been previously recorded (Fig. SM2). Recent observations on its ecosystem associations agree with previous reports and information. Its roosting sites and habitat associations are predominantly in tropical humid forest habitats of Sri Lanka. Similarly, according to our observations, a few historical records documented this species from other vegetative associations and human-modified habitats.

Despite searches at sites where *K. malpasi* were historically reported and at other sites, we failed to register any additional records of Sri Lanka’s only endemic bat species. The five previous records of this species (Fig. 2) lie mainly in the central highlands, and one from Trincomalee, in the northeast. According to the limited information available, the species is said to roost singly in banana fronds (*Gabadage et al. 2018*). *Kerivoula malpasi* has been reported in both natural and man-made ecosystems such as dry mixed evergreen forests, tropical montane forests, paddy fields, home gardens and banana plantations (*Phillips 1932, 1935, 1980, Bates & Harrison 1997, Kelaart, 1998, Molur et al. 2002, Yapa & Ratnavira 2013, Yapa 2017, Gabadage et al. 2018, Moratelli & Burgin 2019*).

Few published occurrence records for bats are available in Sri Lanka due to the lack of long-term monitoring studies. The historical records we used date back to 1935, and bat distributions might have shifted over this extended period. It is noteworthy in this context that our recent field observations of *K. picta* validated that this species is present in all provinces where it was historically reported. Such information on current distribution is lacking for *K. malpasi* and would deserve further attention.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Dr. Paul Bates of Harrison Institute, UK, Maria Eifler of Mammals Division, Biodiversity Institute of the University of Kansas and Dr. Pipat Soisook of Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Natural History Museum, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand, for their valuable assistance in providing museum specimen details. We also thank Dr. Buddhika Madurapperuma for preparing the map and Sameera Karunarthne for his immense support.

**Author contributions**: GE and AB conceived the idea. AB designed the study, wrote the manuscript, coordinated museum specimen data. GE prepared the morphometric and morphological tables. DG commented on the manuscript. BP and DD commented and edited the manuscript.

**Supplementary Material**: The online version contains supplementary material available at [https://doi.org/10.14709/Zookeys.784.25562](https://doi.org/10.14709/Zookeys.784.25562)

**REFERENCES**


