

Savci (Mammalia) Prahy

The mammals (Mammalia) of Prague (Central Bohemia)

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Abstract. This present review summarises all the available data on mammal occurrence within the cadastral area of Prague. In total, 64 species of mammals have actually been recorded in Prague (i.e. some 72% of the wealth of species of the entire Czech Republic). A further three species have disappeared (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, *R. hipposideros* and *Mustela eversmanni*). Some differences are evident between settlement of the urban environment by bats and by small terrestrial mammals. Amongst bats, apart from *Eptesicus serotinus*, the most frequently recorded bat species of the Prague area are *Nyctalus noctula*, *Vespertilio murinus* and *Pipistrellus nathusii*; seasonal changes in the occurrence of these three species (an increase in abundance during autumn and winter) are probably bound up with long-distance migrations, but direct evidence is missing at present (the north-south orientation of the Vltava river corridor is suitable for migration routes). Considerably less frequently do *Myotis myotis*, *M. daubentonii* and *Plecotus auritus* appear in the urban parts of the city; other recorded species fly into the built-up parts of the city from the suburbs only exceptionally. The most recently recorded bat species of Prague are *Myotis emarginatus* and *Hypsugo savii*. Of terrestrial mammals, possibly the most synurbanised are six species – apart from the commensal *Mus musculus* and *Rattus norvegicus* they are *Crocidura suaveolens*, *Apodemus sylvaticus*, *Sciurus vulgaris* and *Martes foina*. Other species of mammals usually live in the suburbs and according to circumstance only temporarily penetrate into the built-up parts of the city. These are especially *Erinaceus europaeus*, *Microtus arvalis*, *Lepus europaeus*, *Mustela nivalis* and *Vulpes vulpes*; amongst bats *Myotis myotis*, *M. daubentonii* and *Plecotus austriacus*. The major occurrence of the remaining species of mammals is on the outskirts; they penetrate into the built-up parts of the city only rarely and individually. An atypical insular occurrence of *Glis glis* has been detected (a permanent population on Petřín hill) and *Rattus rattus* (spasmodically in the northern and northeastern edge of the city). Of note is the occurrence of new terrestrial mammals predominantly non-original invasive species – *Neomys anomalus*, *Myocastor coypus*, *Canis aureus* or *Neovison vison*, *Nyctereutes procyonoides* and *Procyon lotor*. A returning species, *Castor fiber*, reappeared after a long while at the beginning of 2014. Overall it can be said that the mammal fauna is varied and the species richness to a large degree resembles the situation in the surrounding area of central Bohemia. The structure is changing dynamically and therefore is well worth permanent attention and monitoring. In the case of most species, survey maps with known findings are attached; any confirmed or supposed contemporary occurrence is indicated by solid circles but in the older details, from before 1950, by open circles. If other symbols are used, their explanation is found in the key to the relevant map.

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