

existent despre discrepanța rezultatelor obținute prin două metode de încredere la o specie des studiată, liliacul comun mare, *Myotis myotis*.

Cryptic species – in which method to trust?

Recent discoveries in the species complex *Plecotus*, *Myotis mystacinus/brandtii* and *Pipistrellus* led to a considerable increase of diversity in European bats, with species numbers rising from 31 to 38. Taking into account the evolution of methods for identification (morphology, ecology, molecular methods, etc.), this increase in species number seems to be a natural process. In the past, morphological methods were considered the most reliable in identification and taxonomic assignment. With the advent of more sophisticated methods (ex. molecular techniques), results from the past and classical taxonomy were questioned, and subsequently, biogeography of new and extant species was and is under the process of reevaluation. Problems arise, however, when new species are to be identified in the field. Due to the fact that molecular (but also ecological, etc.) methods have high costs and require highly specialized equipment, not to mention the use of a great variety of different methods (mtDNA, ncDNA, microsatellites, radiotelemetry, ultrasound detectors, PIT tags, etc.), their application in the field is difficult and comparison between studies almost impossible. In the present study we intend to gather in one place all (or nearly all) the existing taxonomical and biogeographical data about European bats, obtained through various methods, in order to evidence benefits or drawbacks of different methods, and to identify the most reliable method (or combination of methods). Finally, using our own data, we present highly contrasted results based on two reliable methods, in case of a well studied species, the Greater Mouse-eared bat *Myotis myotis*.

Influența antropizării Peșterii Cioclovina Uscată asupra chiropterelor

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The authors present the results of the researches made after the first environment reconstruction from Romania of a subterranean habitat who suffered apparently irreversible anthropic degradations. Using the presence of the Chiroptera as a bio-indicator, the capacity of a quick and positive answer of the habitat at the diminution of the anthropic pressure was demonstrated. Before the environment reconstruction, 10 bat individuals hibernated in this site, while after the protection systems were installed, the bat number increased to 83 individuals in 2004 and 406 individuals in 2005. The species from this colony are *Myotis myotis*, *Myotis blythi*, *Rhinolophus hipposideros* and *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*. The experiment also takes into account the monitoring of the cavernicolous invertebrate fauna. In 2006, the authors found other four species in this cave: *Myotis nattereri*, *Myotis daubentonii*, *Plecotus austriacus*, *Miniopterus schreibersii*.