

## Gastrointestinal digeneans (Platyhelminthes: Trematoda) of horseshoe and vesper bats (Chiroptera: Rhinolophidae and Vespertilionidae) in Serbia

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### Summary

The qualitative and quantitative analyses of the digenetic fauna of bats were conducted for the first time in Serbia. The sample comprised of 118 individuals of 12 bat species (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, *Myotis mystacinus*, *M. alcathoe*, *M. brandtii*, *M. oxygnathus*, *M. myotis*, *Hypsugo savii*, *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, *P. nathusii*, *Plecotus auritus*, *P. austriacus* and *Nyctalus noctula*) collected from 15 sites throughout Serbia. Six digenetic species were identified: *Lecithodendrium linstowi*, *Plagiorchis* sp., *Prosthodendrium longiforme*, *P. chilostomum*, *P. parvouterus* and *Mesotretes peregrinus*. The helminths were recorded from 35 individual hosts (29.7 %). The species *Lecithodendrium linstowi* infected the highest percentage of hosts (19.5 %), with a mean abundance of 4.6. GLM analysis of exploratory factors showed that host species and host sex had a significant influence on parasite load, while locality and host age did not influence parasite abundance. No evidence of zoonotic species was found.

**Keywords:** digeneans; bats; Serbia; prevalence; abundance

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### Introduction

The mammalian order Chiroptera is highly diverse, with more than 1300 species of bats currently described (Fenton & Simmons, 2014). Owing to their capability for active flight and echolocation, their distribution is ubiquitous (Jones & Teeling, 2006). Bats are important members of all types of terrestrial ecosystems, acting as reliable indicators of the condition and health of the environment (Paunović *et al.*, 2011).

The helminth fauna of bats has been the subject of numerous studies throughout Europe (Chiriac & Barbu, 1973; Esteban *et al.*, 1991, 2001; Botella *et al.*, 1993; Ricci, 1995; Demidova & Vekhnik, 2004; Kirillov *et al.*, 2012; Shimalov *et al.*, 2011; Lord *et al.*, 2012; Kluwak *et al.*, 2013). Digeneans are often the dominant helminth category in the gastrointestinal tract of bats (Esteban *et al.*, 2001; Botella *et al.*, 1993; Ricci, 1995; Kluwak *et al.*, 2013; Lotz & Font,

1991). A possible explanation is that most studies focused on insectivorous species, with the composition of the helminth fauna determined by life style, habitat use, diet and type of prey. The life cycle of digeneans, aside from the bat which is the definitive host, includes 2 intermediate hosts: mollusks and insects. Metacercaria of certain digeneans develop inside aquatic insects which, upon metamorphosis into the adult stage, can be preyed upon by bats that favor wetland and aquatic habitats (Hall, 1960; Macy, 1960). To date, studies of bats in Serbia primarily concentrated on their biology and ecology (Paunović, 1998, 2004; Paunović *et al.*, 2003, 2011). Within the former Yugoslavia, data on the helminths of this mammal order were reported from the territories of Croatia and Slovenia (Barus & Daniel, 1972; Vaucher, 1975; Brglez & Bidovec, 1987). The first report of the helminth fauna of bats in Serbia was only recently published (Horvat *et al.*, 2015). The purpose of the present study was to help supplement information on the digenetic

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parasites of a selection of rhinolophid and vespertilionid bat species living in Serbia.

## Material and Methods

One hundred and eighteen bats belonging to 12 different species were subjected to helminthological analysis. The species included were the greater horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* – 16 individuals), whiskered bat (*Myotis mystacinus* – 4), Alcathoe whiskered bat (*M. alcathoe* – 3), Brandt's bat (*M. brandtii* – 2), lesser mouse-eared bat (*M. oxygnathus* – 26), greater mouse-eared bat (*M. myotis* – 28), Savi's pipistrelle (*Hypsugo savii* – 10), common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus* – 3), Nathusius' pipistrelle (*P. nathusii* – 3), brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus* – 9), grey long-eared bat (*P. austriacus* – 4) and common noctule

(*Nyctalus noctula* – 10). These bats were collected from 15 sites throughout Serbia: Deliblato sands, Zasavica, Valjevo, Belgrade, Paraćin, Đerdap, Bor, Beljanica, Kučevac, Boljevac, Zaječar, Zlot, Medveda, Tara mountain and Ivanjica (Fig. 1, Table 1).

Capture and examination of bats was always conducted with the required licenses granted by the Ministry responsible for environmental protection, in accordance with national legislation. Individuals collected for various purposes and deposited in the Study Mammal Collection of the Natural History Museum in Belgrade were used in this study (Table 2). Bats were captured using mist-nets and harp-traps at the entrances of or inside their roost sites. Mist-nets were also used in different types of habitat. Individual bats were caught by hands from walls and ceilings of their roost sites. Additionally, injured bats from the Belgrade area were brought in by citizens for rehabilitation, and the ones that died or

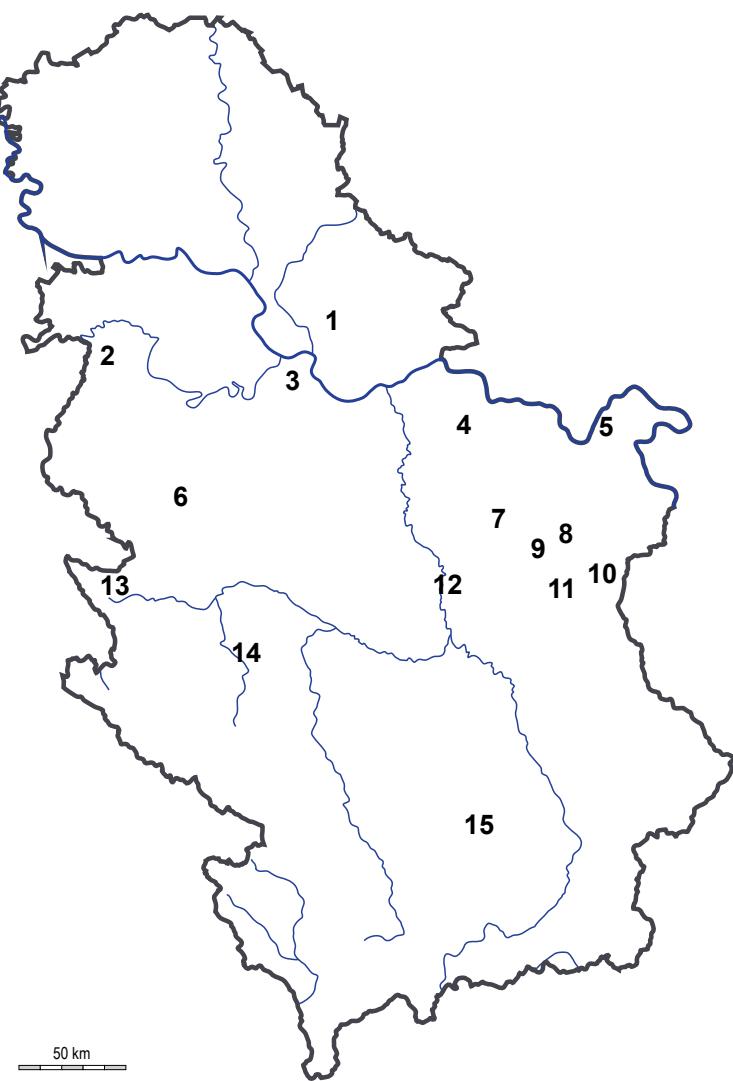


Fig. 1. A map of Serbia highlighting the sites of bat collection. Localities follow numbers given in Table 1.

Table 1. List of bat species (number of individuals in brackets after species name) collected from 15 localities in Serbia with dates of collection. Numbers in brackets after each locality indicate its position on Fig. 1.

Locality	Bat species	Collection date
Deliblato sands (1)	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i> (2)	August 2007, April 2009
	<i>P. auritus</i> (3)	June 2006*
Zasavica (2)	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i> (1)	August 2006
	<i>M. alcathoe</i> (1)	July 2007
NHM Belgrade (3)	<i>P. nathusii</i> (1)	April 2006
	<i>H. savii</i> (7)	July 2005, September 2008*, July 2009
Kučovo (4)	<i>P. nathusii</i> (2)	October 2008, January 2009
	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i> (3)	NA
Đerdap (5)	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i> (2)	July 2005
	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i> (2)	May 2003, April 2009
Valjevo (6)	<i>M. oxygnathus</i> (11)	May 2006, August 2008
	<i>M. myotis</i> (12)	May 2006, August 2008
	<i>H. savii</i> (2)	August 2008
	<i>P. auritus</i> (3)	May 2002, May 2008
	<i>P. austriacus</i> (4)	May 2002, July 2006, May 2008
Beljanica (7)	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i> (2)	
	<i>M. oxygnathus</i> (1)	July 2004
	<i>P. auritus</i> (1)	
Bor (8)	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i> (3)	November 2003, July 2007
	<i>M. oxygnathus</i> (2)	November 2003, November 2008
	<i>H. savii</i> (1)	August 2004
	<i>P. pipistrellus</i> (3)	November 2002, July 2007
Zlot (9)	<i>M. oxygnathus</i> (1)	July 2006
	<i>M. myotis</i> (1)	July 2007
Zaječar (10)	<i>M. oxygnathus</i> (2)	May 2008
	<i>M. myotis</i> (2)	
Boljevac (11)	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i> (1)	October 2007
	<i>M. mystacinus</i> (1)	July 2008
	<i>M. brandtii</i> (1)	August 2008
	<i>M. myotis</i> (2)	October 2006
	<i>P. auritus</i> (1)	2008
Paraćin (12)	<i>M. mystacinus</i> (3)	August 2008
	<i>M. alcathoe</i> (2)	
Tara mountain (13)	<i>M. brandtii</i> (1)	July 2007
	<i>P. auritus</i> (1)	July 2006
Ivanjica (14)	<i>M. oxygnathus</i> (9)	September 2008
	<i>M. myotis</i> (11)	
Medveda (15)	<i>N. noctula</i> (10)	September 2002

\* Month and year of collection unknown for certain individual bats

were euthanized were also used in this study; their locality is given as "NHM Belgrade" in Table 1. Bat species were identified according to standard literature (Dietz et al., 2009), as well as through comparison with specimens in the Study Mammal Collection of the Natural History Museum in Belgrade. Dissection of the bats was done by standard procedure in the laboratory and the taxidermy workshop of the Natural History Museum. Gastrointestinal tracts were extracted and frozen at -18 °C.

Digeneans were collected from previously frozen gastrointestinal tracts and preserved in 70 % ethanol. After this, they were kept in distilled water for 24 hours in order to wash out the alcohol.

They were then stained with borax carmine and dehydrated in a series of ethanol solutions of growing concentration (15 minutes in 70 %, 80 % and 90 % solutions and 5 minutes in 96 % solution). After dehydration, the parasites were cleared in cedar wood oil for 24 hours, after which they were mounted in Canada balsam as permanent microscope slides (cited from Vojtкова, 1974). Digeneans were identified according to an identification key (Bray et al., 2008) and data from literature (Matskáši 1967, 1968; Esteban et al., 1999). Sampled bat specimens are kept in the Study Mammal Collection of the Natural History Museum in Belgrade, Serbia. The collected digeneans are stored in the zoological collection of

Table 2. Accession numbers of bat specimens deposited in the collection of the NHM in Belgrade used in this study.

Accession nos.		Species	Collection date
353 – 354/	02	<i>P. austriacus</i>	May 2002
410 – 411/	02	<i>P. pipistrellus</i>	November 2002
06/	03	<i>M. myotis</i>	September 2008
37 – 41/	03		
44 – 48/	03	<i>N. noctula</i>	September 2002
144/	03	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i>	May 2003
24/	04	<i>M. oxygnathus</i>	July 2004
33 – 34/	04	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i>	July 2004
41/	04	<i>P. auritus</i>	July 2004
85/	04	<i>H. savii</i>	August 2004
106/	04	<i>P. auritus</i>	May 2002
73 – 75/	05	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i>	NA
88 – 89/	05	<i>H. savii</i>	July 2005
90/	05		
98/	05	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i>	July 2005
114/	05	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i>	November 2003
116/	05	<i>M. oxygnathus</i>	November 2003
08 – 09/	06	<i>P. auritus</i>	June 2006
10/	06	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i>	August 2006
15/	06	<i>P. nathusii</i>	April 2006
19/	06	<i>M. oxygnathus</i>	July 2006
22 – 23/	06	<i>M. myotis</i>	October 2006
01/	07	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i>	August 2007
27/	07	<i>M. alcathoe</i>	July 2007
28/	07	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i>	
38/	07	<i>P. pipistrellus</i>	
39/	07	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i>	July 2007
48/	07	<i>M. myotis</i>	July 2007
54/	07	<i>P. auritus</i>	NA
85/	07	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i>	October 2007
23/	08	<i>P. austriacus</i>	May 2008
24 – 25/	08	<i>P. auritus</i>	May 2008

28/	08	<i>M. brandtii</i>	July 2007
34/	08	<i>P. auritus</i>	July 2006
54/	08	<i>P. austriacus</i>	July 2006
61/	08	<i>M. mystacinus</i>	July 2008
91/	08	<i>H. savii</i>	September 2008
106/	08	<i>P. nathusii</i>	October 2008
110 – 112/	08	<i>M. myotis</i>	
113 – 120/	08	<i>M. oxygnathus</i>	
121 – 122/	08	<i>M. myotis</i>	September 2008
123/	08	<i>M. oxygnathus</i>	
124 – 128/	08	<i>M. myotis</i>	
131/	08	<i>M. oxygnathus</i>	November 2008
132/	08	<i>M. brandtii</i>	August 2008
133 – 134	08	<i>H. savii</i>	2008
165/	08	<i>P. auritus</i>	
166 – 167/	08	<i>M. oxygnathus</i>	
168/	08	<i>H. savii</i>	August 2008*
169/	08	<i>M. myotis</i>	
170/	08	<i>H. savii</i>	
178/	08	<i>H. savii</i>	July 2009
181/	08	<i>M. alcathoe</i>	
182 – 184/	08	<i>M. mystacinus</i>	August 2008
185/	08	<i>M. alcathoe</i>	
230/	08	<i>M. oxygnathus</i>	
231/	08	<i>M. myotis</i>	May 2006
233/	08	<i>M. oxygnathus</i>	
234 – 237/	08	<i>M. myotis</i>	
238/	08	<i>M. oxygnathus</i>	
239/	08	<i>M. myotis</i>	May 2006
240/	08	<i>M. oxygnathus</i>	
241/	08	<i>M. myotis</i>	
243/	08	<i>M. oxygnathus</i>	
244 – 247/	08	<i>M. myotis</i>	May 2006
248/	08	<i>M. oxygnathus</i>	
250 – 252/	08	<i>M. oxygnathus</i>	May 2006
01/	09	<i>P. nathusii</i>	January 2009
05/	09	<i>R. ferrumequinum</i>	April 2009
07/	09		
41/	09	<i>H. savii</i>	July 2009
44/	09	<i>M. myotis</i>	May 2008
60/	09	<i>M. oxygnathus</i>	May 2008
70/	09	<i>M. myotis</i>	May 2008
71/	09	<i>M. oxygnathus</i>	May 2008

\* Month of collection unknown for certain bats

Table 3. Quantitative parameters of digenean infection of bats in Serbia.

Species	n	N	P(%)	MA	min	max	$\sigma$	CV(%)
<i>Plagiorchis</i> sp.	15	166	12.7	1.4	1	41	11	99.4
<i>Lecithodendrium linstowi</i>	23	546	19.5	4.6	1	202	46	194
<i>Prosthodendrium longiforme</i>	4	20	3.4	0.2	2	8	2.6	51.6
<i>P. chilostomum</i>	4	41	3.4	0.4	1	23	9.4	92
<i>P. parvouterus</i>	2	8	1.7	0.1	1	7	4.2	106
<i>Mesotretes peregrinus</i>	2	2	1.7	0.02	1	1		
Total	35	783						

n – number of infected host specimens, N – number of parasite individuals, P(%) – prevalence, MA – mean abundance, min – minimum number of parasite individuals, max – maximum number of parasite individuals,  $\sigma$  – standard deviation, CV(%) – coefficient of variation

the Department of Biology and Ecology at the Faculty of Sciences in Novi Sad, Serbia. The digenean species accession numbers are as follows: *Plagiorchis* sp. (OBZS2012.0001-0166), *L. linstowi* (OBZS2012.0167-0712), *P. longiforme* (OBZS2012.0713-0732), *P. chilostomum* (OBZS2012.0733-0774), *P. parvouterus* (OBZS2012.0774-0781), *M. peregrinus* (OBZS2012.0782-0783). Prevalence and mean abundance were calculated for all parasite species (Bush *et al.*, 1997) in Quantitative Parasitology 3.0 software (Rózsa *et al.*, 2000). Abundance data was fitted to a generalized linear model (GLM), with host species, locality, host sex and host age (juvenile or adult), as well as their two-way interactions, used as terms predicting the numerical response. The models were eliminated in a stepwise fashion until the most satisfactory minimal model explaining the variation in abundance was obtained. Abundances were analyzed for each digenean species separately, as well as for total digenean load. Certain species of bats (*M. brandtii*, *M. mystacinus*, *N. noctula*) were represented by only one sex. Following GLM, differences in abundance data among different species of hosts were tested by Tukey's post hoc test. Calculations were performed in R software (R Core Team, 2015) using standard and MULTCOMP 1.4-6 (Hothorn *et al.*, 2008) packages.

## Results

Of the 118 examined host individuals, 35 were infected with digeneans, resulting in a prevalence of 29.7 %. A total of 783 parasites were collected, belonging to six species (Table 3). Four species were only found in the intestine: *Prosthodendrium longiforme* (Bhalerao, 1926), *P. chilostomum* (Mehlis, 1831), *P. parvouterus* (Bhalerao, 1926) and *Mesotretes peregrinus* (Braun, 1900). *Lecithodendrium linstowi* (Dollfus, 1931) was found in the intestine and stomach, and *Plagiorchis* sp. was recovered from the intestine and rectum.

Four digenean species were found in 4 host species (*M. myotis*, *H. savii*, *P. auritus* and *N. noctula*) (Table 4). In *P. pipistrellus* only 1 digenean species was recorded, and none were found in *M. oxygynathus*. The most widespread digeneans were *L. linstowi*, found in 10 host species, and *Plagiorchis* sp. found in 9. *Prosthodendrium*

*parvouterus* was found only in *P. auritus*, with the remaining digeneans present in 2 or 4 host species (Table 4). *Lecithodendrium linstowi* was also dominant with regards to quantitative parameters. It infected the highest number of hosts (23) and was most abundant in the sample (546 individuals), resulting in highest prevalence and mean abundance values (Table 3).

The minimum number of parasite individuals collected from a single host was 1 for five of six of the documented digenean species. The intensity ranged from 1 to 202. The latter was the number of *L. linstowi* individuals in 1 infected individual of *P. nathusii*. The highest coefficient of variation of parasite number per individual host was noted for the very same digenean species (194 %) (Table 3). Since the number of *Myotis* bats collected in this study permitted a more thorough analysis, primary infection parameters were calculated on the genus level. Total prevalence of infection was 19 %, with *L. linstowi* as the most prevalent species. Parasite load was also highest for this digenean species, as seen in its mean intensity and abundance values. Of the 6 parasite species noted in this study, only *P. parvouterus* was absent in *Myotis* bats. However, *L. linstowi*, which was the most common parasite in this study, was absent in *M. myotis*, the most numerous host in the sample (Table 5).

Of the 35 infected bats, the majority (65.7 %) carried only a single digenean species. A smaller percentage of infected hosts carried 2 (25.7 %) and 3 (8.6 %) different digenean species. When 2 digeneans occurred together, the most common association was that between the most common parasites, *L. linstowi* and *Plagiorchis* sp. Co-occurrences of 3 digenean species were noted in 3 infected bats, each one hosting a different combination of parasites.

The small sample size and scattered distribution of the four rarest digenean species (*P. longiforme*, *P. chilostomum*, *P. parvouterus* and *M. peregrinus*) precluded a meaningful analysis of abundance data: none of the factors used in the GLM could explain the variation in their abundance. On the other hand, results obtained for *Plagiorchis* sp. and *Lecithodendrium linstowi*, as well as the pooled digenean sample, were remarkably consistent, with host species and its interaction with host sex significantly influencing parasite load ( $p < 0.0001$  for factor "host" and the interaction "host:sex" in all three data subsets). An independent effect of sex was also noted

Table 4. Digenean species of bats in Serbia and their occurrence in different host species. Number of individuals of each host species is given in brackets.

Digenean species	Hosts											$n_h$	
	Rhf (16)	Mmy (4)	Mal (3)	Mbr (2)	Mox (26)	Mm (28)	Hs (10)	Pp (3)	Pn (3)	Paur (9)	Paus (4)	Nn (10)	
<i>Plagiorchis</i> sp.	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	9
<i>Lecithodendrium linstowi</i>	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	10
<i>Prosthodendrium longiforme</i>	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	4
<i>P. chilostomum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	4
<i>P. parvouterus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	1
<i>Mesotretes peregrinus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	2
$n_d$	3	2	2	2	0	4	4	1	2	4	2	4	

$n_d$  – number of digenean species per host species of bat,  $n_h$  – number of bat host species of each digenean, Rhf – *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*, Mmy – *Myotis mystacinus*, Mal – *M. alcathoe*, Mbr – *M. brandtii*, Mox – *M. oxygnathus*, Mm – *M. myotis*, Hs – *Hypsugo savii*, Pp – *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Pn – *P. nathusii*, Paur – *Plecotus auritus*, Paus – *P. austriacus*, Nn – *Nyctalus noctula*

for *L. linstowi* ( $p=0.0059$ ) and digeneans in total ( $p=0.0004$ ). Abundance of *Plagiorchis* sp., *L. linstowi* and digeneans in general was higher in *P. nathusii*, compared to the other bats analyzed. When sex significantly affected parasite abundance, females were more infected, although infection prevalence was greater in male bats. The host species - host sex interaction was detected due to the fact that, in *P. nathusii*, the only infected individual was a female carrying 243 individual parasites. Locality and host age did not influence the abundance of digeneans.

## Discussion

This study is an initial analysis of qualitative and quantitative structure of the digenean fauna of bats in Serbia. The 6 digenean species registered in the sample were *L. linstowi*, *Plagiorchis* sp., *M. peregrinus*, *P. chilostomum*, *P. parvouterus* and *P. longiforme*. The life cycles of the majority of these digeneans are still unknown, beyond the fact that intermediate hosts are necessary for their development. Differences in the qualitative and quantitative structure of the digenean fauna of the examined bat species may be due to their preference for specific prey items that represent potential intermediate hosts. According to data from the literature, digeneans are frequently encountered in bat populations as a consequence of the insectivorous diet of the bat hosts (Lord *et al.*, 2012). All of

the six digenean species recorded in this study were previously found in bats in various countries of Europe (Matskási, 1967, 1968, 1975; Kochseder, 1969; Chiriac & Barbu, 1973; Esteban *et al.*, 1990, 1991, 1999, 2001; Ricci, 1995; Botella *et al.*, 2003; Demidova & Vekhnik, 2004; Kirillova *et al.*, 2007; Shimalov *et al.*, 2011; Lord *et al.*, 2012; Kluwak *et al.*, 2013).

Of the 12 bat species included in this study, only *M. oxygnathus* was found to be uninfected with digenean parasites. Data from neighboring Hungary (Matskási, 1967, 1968), for example, contrasts this find. The absence of digeneans in this bat species in the current study cannot be attributed to any of the studied factors, since the *M. oxygnathus* sample contained both males and females, juveniles and adults, and bats collected from six different localities. With regards to factors affecting parasite abundance, it should also be noted that the abundances of the 4 rarest parasite species could not be fitted to any model. In order to address this issue, as well as the apparent absence of digeneans in *M. oxygnathus* in Serbia, further studies are necessary. Abundance of digeneans in general, as well as that of *L. linstowi*, was found to be influenced by host sex as an independent factor; specifically, female bats on average carried more parasites. Sex-biased parasitism is still relatively poorly understood, in spite of more than a century of research (Zuk & McKean, 1996). A study of the big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*) in the USA found that

Table 5. Primary infection parameters for bats of the genus *Myotis* (n=63).

Species	n	N	P%	MA	MI
<i>Plagiorchis</i> sp.	3	11	4.8	0.2	3.7
<i>L. linstowi</i>	5	94	7.9	1.5	18.8
<i>P. longiforme</i>	2	6	3.2	0.1	3
<i>P. chilostomum</i>	1	1	1.6	0.02	1
<i>M. peregrinus</i>	1	1	1.6	0.02	1
Total	12	113	19	1.8	9.4

n – number of infected host specimens, N – number of parasite individuals, P(%) – prevalence, MA – mean abundance, MI – mean intensity

parasite burdens and host immunity are better predicted by host body condition, rather than host sex, with animals in better condition capable of activating more facets of their immune response in order to challenge parasite infections (Warburton *et al.*, 2016). The difference in male and female parasite loads in this study may thus simply be an artifact of underlying differences in body condition, and resources available for immune defense. However, sex-biased parasitism is a highly complex phenomenon, and an intricate web of intertwining factors determines its scope and direction (Krasnov *et al.*, 2012). Further studies of this type in Serbia may help to elucidate patterns of sex biases in parasite infection in bat hosts. Host identity also influenced parasite abundance, with *P. nathusii* more heavily infected than the other studied species. However, only three specimens of this species were analyzed, and one of them was the most heavily infected animal in the sample. Analysis of infection parameters in the genus *Myotis* revealed that the most frequent parasite was *L. linstowi*, but this digenae was conspicuously absent in *M. oxygnathus* and *M. myotis*. The absence of *L. linstowi* in these *Myotis* species is likely explained by their diet. Metacercaria of digenae from the family Lecithodendriidae often develop in the body of larvae and nymphs of aquatic insects of the order Plecoptera, Ephemeroptera, Odonata or Trichoptera (Hall, 1960), whereas the main prey items of *M. oxygnathus* and *M. myotis* are coleopterans (Carabidae, Scarabaeidae, Silphidae), orthopterans (Tettigoniidae, Gryllotalpidae), dermopterans and hymenopterans (Arlettaz, 1996; Pereira *et al.*, 2002; Siemers *et al.*, 2011; Graclik & Wasielewski, 2012).

Studies on the composition of the helminth fauna of wild animals can reveal the presence of parasites that are potential pathogens of domestic animals or man. This study found no evidence of the presence of zoonotic species in bats in Serbia. However, the six digenae noted here may represent only a fraction of the total number of species parasitizing bats in Serbia, emphasizing the necessity for further research.

In conclusion, our survey of intestinal digenae of bats in Serbia revealed the presence of six species that are commonly found in European chiropterans. Analysis of abundance data showed a marked influence of host identity and sex, whereas host age and locality played no part in determining parasite load. Certain finds were somewhat unexpected: the absence of *L. linstowi* in *M. myotis*, and the absence of digenae altogether in *M. oxygnathus*, requiring deeper consideration of the subject. This study provides a basis for more thorough research of endoparasites of bats in Serbia, and hopefully represents a starting point for further studies on this topic.

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