

**OCCURRENCE OF *Diaemus youngi*: REPORT OF SIMULTANEOUS ATTACKS BY
Desmodus rotundus ON BIRDS RAISED IN EXTENSIVE SYSTEM, MARANHÃO**

(OCORRÊNCIA DE *Diaemus youngi*: RELATO DE AGRESSÕES SIMULTÂNEAS COM O *Desmodus rotundus* EM AVES SOB REGIME EXTENSIVO, MARANHÃO)

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Throughout Brazil, several species are commonly attacked by *Desmodus rotundus*. However, such occurrences were not true for *Diaemus youngi* (order Chiroptera, Phyllostomidae family) (Jentink, 1893) since they feed preferably on poultry or wild birds. This study reports the importance of *D. youngi* in Maranhão and simultaneous attacks by *D. rotundus* and *D. youngi* on hens reared under the extensive system in 2011. Mist nets were set up in two bird housings (total of 32 hens) to capture bats in Guimarães/MA. The captured bats were identified according to species, approximate age and reproductive status, as well as weighed and measured. The first bat captured a female *D. rotundus*; weighed 36g and forearm length was 60mm. Soon after, a young female *D. youngi* was captured, weighed 33g and forearm 55mm. The species were differentiated by the characteristic odor of the buccal glands and white coloring on the ends of the wings of *D. youngi*. In the village Encontro where the number of domestic birds is nine thousand (IBGE, 2006), more than 50 birds were lost to these attacks. This is due to the simultaneous feeding of two species of bats on the same group of birds; a rare fact due to the extremely low occurrence of *D. youngi* in Brazil. The birds had bites on their legs and head. *D. rotundus* was controlled with vampiricide. In conclusion, this report shows that *D. youngi* is present in Maranhão in savannah, forests and mangrove ecosystems. When both species are present in the same area, *D. youngi* usually feeds after *D. rotundus*, from the same wound or chooses other birds. Thus, in case of attack it is important to confirm the aggressor species, observe the evolution of individuals or groups and their possible routes of entry.

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