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<p>1. An investigation into the role of <i>Pteropus niger</i> in forest regeneration. By: Nyhagen, Dorte Friis; Turner, Carl G.. <i>Biological Conservation</i>, Apr2005, Vol. 122 Issue 2, p205, 18p; Abstract: Scattered trees and small patches of vegetation among farmland are typical of rural landscapes throughout the world, often comprising a significant proportion of remaining habitats for native fauna. Insectivorous <i>bats</i> can use such isolated resources owing to the high mobility of most species, but little is known of the relationship between <i>bats</i> and tree density, or of the impact of incremental loss of trees in the landscape. <i>Bats</i> were surveyed at 30 sites in south-eastern Australia, in five habitat categories</p>	<p>study was conducted over a 7-month period in the south-eastern Australia. The dispersal events were made of food plants and seed analysis of ejecta found on the ground. <i>P. niger</i> was observed to be visited for fruit, two thousand thirty-two <i>P. niger</i> fruit ejecta from 16 species were collected containing 2460 seeds. Ejecta from eight of these species (including five endemic to Mauritius) contained seeds, all of which were mature and intact (with one possible exception) and some were germinating. Forty-seven observations were made of the dispersal of seeds in fruit, ejecta and faeces, including seeds from three endemic and one native plant species. All seeds in dispersed ejecta were found to be mature and undamaged by <i>bats</i>. Pollen smears from the lips of six dead and 12 captured <i>bats</i> showed that these animals carried a minimum of 18 pollen species. Each smear had an average of 2.2 pollen species and a pollen load of 17.7 grains. Our results suggest that <i>P. niger</i> plays an important role in maintaining plant diversity in the heavily fragmented landscape of Mauritius. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR; Copyright 2005 Elsevier]; DOI: 10.1016/j.biocon.2004.08.012; (AM 15550899)</p> <p>Notes: .</p>	<p> Add</p>
<p>2. Scattered trees in rural landscapes: foraging habitat for insectivorous bats in south-eastern Australia. By: Lumsden, Linda F.; Bennett, Andrew F.. <i>Biological Conservation</i>, Mar2005, Vol. 122 Issue 2, p205, 18p; Abstract: Scattered trees and small patches of vegetation among farmland are typical of rural landscapes throughout the world, often comprising a significant proportion of remaining habitats for native fauna. Insectivorous <i>bats</i> can use such isolated resources owing to the high mobility of most species, but little is known of the relationship between <i>bats</i> and tree density, or of the impact of incremental loss of trees in the landscape. <i>Bats</i> were surveyed at 30 sites in south-eastern Australia, in five habitat categories</p>		


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