

GLASNIK PRIRODNJACKOG MUZEJA U BEOGRADU, B 47, 1992.

BULLETIN DU MUSEUM D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE DE BELGRADE
BULLETIN OF NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM IN BELGRADE

p171-174

**A NEW RECORD OF LYNX LYNX (LINNAEUS 1758)
(FELIDAE, CARNIVORA) IN EAST SERBIA**

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MIRIC (1992)

214893

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Up to the present moment, the records of Lynx and the evidence for its existence in East Serbia have been very few. The earlier authors' records of Lynx in East Serbia, covering the period between 1890 and 1904 have already been presented and classified by Mirić (1981). In the stated period several specimens of Lynx were shot or observed in the area of the Stara Planina mountain. There are no data whatsoever on the existence of Lynx in North-East Serbia, but it is to be supposed, on basis of the toponyms, that Lynx had inhabited the area once. Bököny (1978) reports the find of Lynx remnants among the osteological material found on a locality in Djerdap (Danube), belonging to the Mesolithic and early Neolithic stages.

Hadži-Pavlović (1990), whose report was based on a query conducted in part, states that ever since 1904 there have been no indications for the presence of Lynx in East Serbia, until 1978, when it was observed and shot for the first time near Krivi Vir. Since then, various information have been obtained from the local people and the huntsmen, which have made it every day the clearer that Lynx inhabits these parts. The credibility of the information was strengthened by a find of two specimens: a male, shot on Deli Jovan mountain in 1983 (Milenković 1985) and another male, caught on Bogovinski Krš near Boljevac in 1988 (Hadži-Pavlović 1990).

On 26 June 1992, on the road from Majdanpek to Rudna Glava and in the vicinity of the Blizna settlement, one male Lynx was killed by a car. It was found by a huntsman, N. Urzikić, from Rudna Glava. With the assistance of „Srna” Hunting Club, the specimen has been brought over to the Natural History Museum, Belgrade, where

an expert analysis has been carried out and the biometrical measures taken (Tab. 1 and 2). The coat: summer short, isabellina to reddish buff, faintly spotted.

From the measures (Tab. 1, 2), the general appearance of the animal and the appearance of the skull, it could be deduced that this was a young specimen belonging to the Carpathian subspecies of *Lynx lynx carpathicus* Kratochvíl et Štollmann, 1963. Unobliterated sutures and small bodily weight in this, otherwise well nourished animal in



Fig. 1. — Lynx specimen found 26 June 1992 on the road from Majdanpek to Rudna Glava

good condition, as well as the dental alveoles somewhat loose for the teeth, indicate that the specimen was 12—15 months old at the time of death, so that it had most probably been delivered in East Serbia. Since the other two specimens had been proved members of the same subspecies (Milenković 1985, Hadži-Pavlović 1990), the new record could be yet another confirmation of the thesis on the immigration of Lynx to East Serbia from the southern Carpathians, across the Danube (Mirić 1981).

The records of the repeated occurrences of Lynx in East Serbia entail the question of the status of this carnivore during the past 90 years. In view of the growing number of information on its presence in the last 14 years, it is evident that Lynx is no more to be re-

of questions, ranging from those concerning the origin, status and dynamics of its initial population in East Serbia, to those of the diet, reproduction and other bionomic problems, await their answer. It is therefore necessary to conduct a detailed research, aiming at gathering as much direct or indirect information as possible. Consequently, a systematic query among the local hunters has been initiated, and the data obtained will serve as a starting point for the East Serbia Lynx population monitoring program.



Fig. 2. — Skull: A) Lateral view B) Upper view

REFERENCES: Bököny, S. (1978): A Mesolithic Settlement in the Iron Gate. Monographs 512, SANU Beograd; Hadži-Pavlović, M. (1990): *Lovačke novine* 656:14—15, Novi Sad; Milenković, M. (1985): *Arh. biol.*, Beograd 37 (1—4):5P—6P; Mirić, Đ. (1981): The Lynx Populations of the Balkan Peninsula. Monographs 539, SANU, Beograd.

Tab. 1. — Measurements

Head and body	885 mm	Ear	88	Testicles	23 × 18
Tail	170	Hind foot	270	Weight	15,5 kg
Shoulder Height	560	Tassel	37		

Tab. 2. — *Skull*

TSL	144,4	mm	BCW	46,4	P'	18,30 (left)
CB	129,1		HS	60,3		18,20 (right)
Ro	38,85		Md	96,2	LTR	53,5
Zg	97,6		C ¹ -P'	45,5	P ₃ -M ₁	38,50 (left)
Or	29,6		C ¹ -M ¹	47,0		38,10 (right)
POr	42,0		P ¹ -P'	29,95 (left)	M ₁	15,25 (left)
MSB	64,6			29,30 (right)		15,25 (right)

TSL — Total Skull Length; CB — Condylbasal Length; Ro or C¹-C¹ — Breadth of Rostrum Above Canines; Zg — Span of Outer Edges of Zygomatic Arches; Or — Smallest Interorbital Span; POr — Smallest Span of Postorbital Narrowing; MBS — Mastoidal Skull Breadth; BCW — Brain Case Width; HS — Height of Skull With Tympanics; Md — Length of Lower Jaw; C¹-P' — Length of Upper Teeth Row; C¹-M¹ — Length of Upper Teeth Row; P¹-P' — Length of Upper Premolar Row; P' — Length of Crown of P'; LTR or C₁-M₁ — Length of Lower Teeth Row; P₃-M₁ — Length of Lower Premolar-Molar Row; M₁ — Length of Lower Carnassial Tooth Crown (measuring manner after Mirić 1981).