

The family Emballonuridae is one of 18 families of the order Chiroptera and is characterized by a slender tail, which perforates the interfemoral membrane on its dorsal side and in the half of its length. Another important character is an absence of the phalangi on the second digit of the hand (wing), where remains only a well-developed metacarpal. Some species are also characterized by a radio-metacarpal pouch and a gular sac, both associated with a gland. Representatives of this family are distributed around the world in the circum-equatorial band of areas. The family is divided to two subfamilies, Taphozoinae and Emballonurinae. Together, these subfamilies contain 14 genera and 49 species. In accordance with their geographic distribution, subfamily Emballonurinae is divided to two tribes, Emballonurini and Diclidurini. Representatives of the tribe Diclidurini occur solely in the New World, while the bats of the tribe Emballonurini live only in the Old World. In the latter region, there could also be found representatives of the subfamily Taphozoinae that includes two genera, *Taphozous* and *Saccolaimus*. The tribe Emballonurini includes four genera: *Coleura*, *Emballonura*, *Mosia*, and *Paremballonura* and the remaining eight genera of the subfamily belong to the tribe Diclidurini. In the Palaearctic region only three species of the family occur: *Taphozous nudiventris*, *Taphozous perforatus* of the subfamily Taphozoinae and *Coleura afra* of the tribe Emballonurini. All these species are similar in their geographic distribution on the south of the Palaearctic from Morocco to Pakistan and relatively large number of poorly defined subspecies.