

Spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*)



Taxonomy:

Family Vespertilionidae. Also called pinto bat. No subspecies are recognized.

Description:

Easily distinguished from other bat species by the black and white color pattern and large pink ears.

Total length: 107-125 mm; Tail: 47-55 mm; Forearm: 48-54 mm; Hind foot: 11-12 mm; Ear: 37-47 mm; Weight: 15-22g.

Distribution:

Widespread in western North America, from southwestern Canada south through the intermountain region and into north-central Mexico.

Ecology and diet:

Spotted bats forage on flying insects, feeding most often on moths. They occur over a broad elevational range in habitats ranging from desert shrub to coniferous forest. They frequently roost in crevices and are often found in areas with cliffs and rocky outcrops. Although they are known to hibernate, in the southern portions of their range they may be active in mid-winter. Because this species is active late at night and does not roost in colonies, it was formerly thought to be very rare. Described in 1891, a

specimen found in the Salt Lake Valley in 1935 was only the seventh known. The species is relatively common in areas of southern Utah, but probably uncommon along the Wasatch Front.

Life History:

Births of single young occur in early summer. Length of gestation is not known.

References: Black & Cosgriff 1999.