

Affected Species

Currently, nine hibernating species have been affected by White-nose Syndrome or documented with the WNS-fungus.



[big brown bat](#)
Eptesicus fuscus



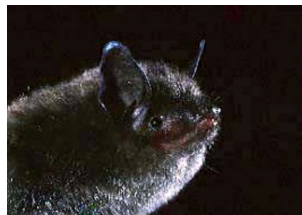
[eastern small-footed myotis](#)
Myotis leibii



[little brown myotis](#)
Myotis lucifugus



[northern myotis](#)
Myotis septentrionalis



[Indiana myotis](#)
Myotis sodalis
(federally endangered)



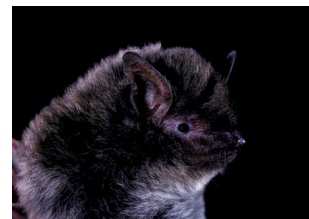
[tri-colored bat](#)
Perimyotis subflavus



[gray myotis](#)
Myotis grisescens
(federally endangered)



[cave myotis](#)
Myotis velifer



[southeastern myotis](#)
Myotis austroriparius

White-nose Syndrome has now reached significant hibernation sites of the gray myotis, another federally endangered species, and Virginia big-eared bats, an endangered subspecies. Although gray bats were recently documented with WNS-associated fungus, Virginia big-eared bats have not been confirmed with WNS. According to the USGS, 25 of the 47 U.S. bat species hibernate in caves and mines and thus could be affected by White-nose Syndrome in the future.

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