U.S. and Canadian Bat Species Which Use Human-Made Structures*

For more detailed information about these species, including range maps, see www.batcon.org/species

Pallid bat
Antrozous pallidus
Roosts in various human structures such as **bridges, barns, porches, bat boxes, and human-occupied as well as vacant buildings**.

Jamaican fruit-eating bat
Artibeus jamaicensis
North America's only fruit-eating bat, this species occurs in the lower Florida Keys, and **occasionally uses buildings** throughout its range.

Mexican long-tongued bat
Choeronycteris mexicana
Occasionally roosts in human structures, but is easily disturbed and will readily flee.

Rafinesque's big-eared bat
Corynorhinus rafinesquii
These bats are known to form nursery colonies in large hollow trees, but as trees in the swamps of the southeastern U.S. have been harvested, they have moved their **maternity roosts into old buildings or attics**.

Townsend's big-eared bat
Corynorhinus townsendii
Females form **maternity colonies in mines**, caves or **buildings**.

Big brown bat
Eptesicus fuscus
One of the most widespread bats in North America, **maternity roosts are commonly found across North America in buildings**, **barns, bridges and bat houses**. These bats are cold-hardy and occasionally are found **hibernating in attics** in winter.

Florida bonneted bat
Eumops floridanus
Florida's largest and rarest bat may be one of the most critically endangered mammals in North America. Biologists estimate the entire population to be fewer than 1,000 individuals. Today this bat is **only known to occupy a few bat houses, an abandoned house**, and a few tree cavities in south Florida. Please see the guide, in English or Spanish, in BCI's Species Profile for this bat, to learn how you can support urgent initiatives to protect the Florida bonneted bat.

Greater bonneted bat
Eumops perotis
This is the largest bat in North America, north of Mexico, with a wingspan approaching two feet. It is **known to roost in human structures** in parts of its range.

Silver-haired bat
Lasionycteris noctivagans
A solitary tree-roosting bat that usually day-roosts behind loose bark but has been found roosting in **open sheds, garages and outbuildings**, **in woodpiles and on fence posts**. **Sometimes hibernates in buildings**.

Lesser long-nosed bat
Leptonycteris yerbabuenae
These bats feed exclusively on the fruit and nectar of night-blooming cacti including saguaro and organ pipe, as well as many species of agave. They are both pollinators and seed-dispersers, and are **known to night-roost after feeding in open buildings like barns and carports**.

California leaf-nosed bat
Macrotus californicus
These bats **may night-roost in open buildings**, **cellars, porches, bridges**, rock shelters, **or shallow mines** and caves.

Pallas's mastiff bat
Molossus molossus
In the U.S., known only in the Florida Keys, where they roost in the **roof spaces of flat-roofed buildings**; individuals have been found roosting in palm fronds. In the rest of their range, further south, they roost in the hundreds in **buildings**.

Peters's ghost-faced bat
Mormoops megalophylla
These bats most often roost in caves, rock crevices and **abandoned mines**, but also **occasionally move into old buildings**.

Southwestern myotis
Myotis auriculus
Southwestern myotis have been **found night-roosting in buildings, mines** and caves.

Southeastern myotis
Myotis austroriparius
These bats use a variety of roosts including hollow trees in forested areas, but also **bridges, buildings and culverts**.

California myotis
Myotis californicus
California myotis are known to **form small maternity colonies** in cliff crevices, **buildings and bridges**.

Western small-footed myotis
Myotis ciliolabrum
These bats have been found, in Arizona, roosting under loose bark on trees and in **buildings**. In Montana, small maternity colonies were found in **buildings**, caves and **mines**. One of only two western forest bats that have been found regularly roosting at ground level.

Long-eared myotis
Myotis evotis
Roost sites have been found in **abandoned buildings**, hollow trees, loose slabs of bark, **timbers of unused railroad trestles**, caves and **mines. Day roosts have been found in New Mexico in buildings and mine tunnels**. This is the other western forest bat that roosts regularly at ground level.

Gray myotis
Myotis grisescens
One of the first bat species listed as Endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 95% of the known population roosts in just nine U.S. caves. Over the years, **a few colonies, two of them maternity colonies, have been found roosting in storm sewers**, and there have been a few reports of Gray myotis **roosting in mines and buildings**.

Eastern small-footed myotis
Myotis leibii
This is the smallest myotis species in the eastern U.S. **Nursery colonies of 12-20 bats are sometimes found in buildings**.

Little brown myotis
Myotis lucifugus
This species is especially associated with humans, often **forming nursery colonies containing hundreds, sometimes thousands of individuals in buildings, attics and other man-made structures**. Little brown myotis has been heavily impacted by White-nose Syndrome, resulting in this once-abundant species becoming uncommon throughout much of its eastern range.

Dark-nosed small-footed myotis
Myotis melanorhinus
Widespread across western North America, from central Mexico to British Columbia, Canada. Most scientists consider this bat to be a sub-species of *M. ciliolabrum* (Western small-footed myotis), but IUCN designated species status in 2008. They **hibernate** in caves and **abandoned mines**.

Arizona myotis
Myotis occultus
Some subpopulations of this species have apparently declined or been eliminated. **One or two of the three or four known maternity colonies in Arizona have been eliminated, and another has been partially excluded from available buildings**. **Maternity colonies have been found in the attics of abandoned houses and in crevices between timbers of a highway bridge**. A few individuals have been found **hibernating in mines** in California and Sonora.

Northern long-eared myotis
Myotis septentrionalis
This species, in some parts of their North American and Canadian range, form **maternity roosts in buildings**. **Hibernation sites** are caves and **underground mines**. Another species heavily impacted by White-nose Syndrome, in 2015 the species was listed as Threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; they will likely be upgraded to Endangered in the future if WNS continues its current toll on northern long-eared myotis.

Indiana myotis
Myotis sodalis
Another of the earliest bat species designated Endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, hibernating populations of Indiana myotis occur in just three states: Kentucky, Missouri and Indiana, where they form large, highly vulnerable aggregations. In summer, these bats mostly rear their young under loose bark or in tree hollows, but **rare maternity colonies have been found in utility pole crevices and bat boxes**.

Fringed myotis
Myotis thysanodes
Night and day roosts of the fringed myotis include caves, **mines and abandoned buildings**. Little is known about their whereabouts during winter, but they sometimes **hibernate in** caves and **buildings**.

Cave myotis
Myotis velifer
Cave myotis **form nursery colonies**, usually numbering in the thousands, in caves, **mines, barns, buildings and sometimes under bridges**, making them very susceptible to human disturbance.

Long-legged myotis
Myotis Volans
This species roosts in trees and rock crevices, and in **buildings**, and hibernate in caves and **mines**.

Yuma myotis
Myotis yumanensis
Though **occasionally roosting in mines** or caves, Yuma myotis are **most often found in buildings or bridges**. Bachelors sometimes roost in abandoned cliff swallow nests.

Evening bat
Nycticeius humeralis
Evening bats get their common name from being one of the first bat species to emerge and forage in the early evening. They are true forest bats, almost never found in caves. **Nursery colonies form** in hollow trees, behind loose bark, and in **buildings and attics**.

Pocketed free-tailed bat
Nyctinomops femorosaccus
These bats mainly live in desert areas and roost in crevices high on cliff faces, but sometimes also use **buildings**.

Big free-tailed bat
Nyctinomops macrotis
Desert and arid grassland bats, they typically inhabit rocky out-crops, canyons and cliffs, but **occasionally will roost in buildings**.

Canyon bat
Parastrellus hesperus
Formerly known as the western pipistrelle, the canyon bat **day-roosts in** rock crevices, beneath rocks, in burrows, **mines and buildings**. They **hibernate in mines**, caves and rock crevices.

Tri-colored bat

Perimyotis subflavus

Formerly the eastern pipistrelle, in summer, the tri-colored bat roosts in rock crevices, caves, **buildings** and tree foliage. In the fall they are sometimes found roosting on apartment building walls, especially on upper levels that are open on both ends. **Hibernation occurs** deep within caves and **mines**. Because they prefer humid hibernation sites, tri-colored bats are impacted by White-nose Syndrome.

Mexican free-tailed bat

Tadarida brasiliensis

The densest concentrations of this migrating species are found in Texas, where maternity colonies number in the millions of individuals. Estimates of 100 million free-tailed bats live in Central Texas caves, and they consume 1,000 tons of insects, mostly agricultural pests, every night during the summer months. The largest **maternity colonies** are found in limestone caves, but **they also roost in large numbers in abandoned mines, under bridges and in buildings**. Smaller colonies have been found in hollow trees.

*Sources: IUCN Red List (http://www.iucnredlist.org/); *Walker's Bats of the World*, Ronald M. Nowak, ©1994 by the Johns Hopkins University Press; *Bats of the Rock Mountain West: Cultural History, Ecology, and Conservation*, Rick A. Adams, © 2003 by the University Press of Colorado; *Bats of Texas*, Loren K. Ammerman, Christine L. Hice, and David J. Schmidly, © 2012, Texas A&M University Press, College Station; *Bats of the United States and Canada*, Michael J. Harvey, J. Scott Altenbach, and Troy L. Best, © 2011, The Johns Hopkins University Press; Bat Conservation International Species Profiles, www.batcon.org/species; Western Bat Working Group, http://wbwg.org/western-bat-species/.