



FLORIDA BONNETED BAT

Description

WEIGHT: 40-65 g
BODY LENGTH: 84-109 mm
WINGSPAN: Up to 50 cm
FOREARM: 61-66 mm

DIET: Insectivore
FOUND: Southern Florida-
 Miami, Coral Gables and
 Fort Lauderdale

Facts

- Florida bonneted bats are one of the largest bats found in North America.
- They get their name from their large, forward-facing ears that makes them look like they are wearing a bonnet.
- They roost in natural pine tree cavities, under roofing tiles, and in bat houses.
- These bats do not migrate or hibernate due to Florida's mild winters.
- They are listed as a federally endangered species.



MEXICAN LONG-NOSED BAT

Description

WEIGHT: 19-30 g
BODY LENGTH: 70-95 mm
WINGSPAN: Up to 35.5 cm
FOREARM: 54-59 mm

DIET: Nectarivore
FOUND: In agave and desert-scrub woodlands at elevations of 4,900 to 7,500 feet in Texas and Mexico.

Facts

- They have a triangular shaped leaf-like projection on the end of their nose.
- These bats are important pollinators to the agave plant.
- They roost in caves, abandoned mines, and cliff-face cavities.
- Mexican long-nosed bat's long tongues can extend from their body nearly 3 inches and is covered in hair-like papillae that help it drink up nectar from flowers.
- They undergo a long-distance migration in order to follow the flowering or fruiting cycle of their food sources: saguaro, agave, and organ pipe cactus. This is called the "nectar corridor."
- They are listed as a federally endangered species.



EASTERN RED BAT

Description

WEIGHT: 9-15 g
BODY LENGTH: 75-100mm
WINGSPAN: 28-33 cm
FOREARM: 35-45 mm

DIET: Insectivore
FOUND: From the Rocky Mountains, from Canada, to as far south as Central Florida

Facts

- The Eastern Red bat is the most common tree bat.
- Despite their bright red color, they can appear like dead leaves or pine cones. They are perfectly camouflaged as they hang curled up in the furry membranes of their tails, suspended by a single foot, twisting slightly in the breeze.
- Their tail membrane is fully furred which helps them keep warm during winter.
- They migrate and hibernate. Very little is known about their winter habitat or behavior.



TRICOLORED BAT

Description

WEIGHT: 4-7 g
BODY LENGTH: 71-95 mm
WINGSPAN: 21-26 cm
FOREARM: 33-36 mm

DIET: Insectivore
FOUND: In the eastern part of North America

Facts

- The tricolored bat is named for the banded yellow and brown colors found on the hairs on their back.
- They can be found in a range of roosts, including tree cavities, caves, rock crevices, culverts, and buildings.
- The tricolored bat was once one of the most common and widespread bats until white-nose syndrome hit the eastern United States.
- Tricolored bats hibernate during the winter, primarily in caves and culverts.
- They are on the endangered species list.



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BIG BROWN BAT

Description

WEIGHT: 13-21 g

BODY LENGTH: 103-130 mm

WINGSPAN: 32-40 cm

FOREARM: 45-48 mm

DIET: Insectivore

FOUND: From northern Canada, throughout the United States and south to the southern tip of Mexico.

Facts

- They are a relatively large bat with a broad, sparsely furred nose and keeled calcar. Its fur color varies from light copper to dark chocolate brown.
- It has a relatively blunt and rounded tragus.
- A colony of 150 big brown bats can consume enough beetles in one summer to prevent egg-laying that could produce 33 million of their root-worm larvae, a major pest of corn crops.
- The big brown bats that hibernate do so in caves, mines, walls, attics, and other buildings. Some migrate short distances to find an appropriate location for hibernating.
- Big brown bats have been found to live up to 20 years in the wild.



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HILL'S HORSESHOE BAT

Description

WEIGHT: 16-25 g

BODY LENGTH: 30-110 mm;

Tail: 25-45 mm

WINGSPAN: 26-29 cm

FOREARM: 52-57 mm

DIET: Insectivore

FOUND: Rwanda, Africa (only recorded in Nygunwe National Park)

Facts

- Horseshoe Bats (bat in the family Rhinolophidae) are named after the horseshoe shaped nose 'leaf', used as part of the bat's echolocation system.
- On March 8, 2022, the Hill's Horseshoe bat was announced as rediscovered after not being seen for 40 years.
- They are on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Re List as a critically endangered species because of habitat destruction.
- While roosting sites have not been identified, it is thought to roost in caves or old mining tunnels in montane tropical forests.



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NORTHERN LONG-EARED BAT

Description

WEIGHT: 5-8 g

BODY LENGTH: 75-100 mm

WINGSPAN: 23-27 cm

FOREARM: 35-39 mm

DIET: Insectivore

FOUND: across the eastern and north central United States and all Canadian provinces from the Atlantic coast west to the southern Northwest Territories and eastern British Columbia.

Facts

- True to its name, the Northern Long-eared bat has long ears that would extend well beyond the muzzle (nose) if laid flat.
- In addition to its ear length, the Northern Long-eared bat also has a long, pointed tragus.
- This bat prefers to roost in trees cavities, crevices, and under exfoliating bark.
- Northern Long-eared bats hibernate in caves or abandoned mines.
- This bat is listed as a federally endangered species due to habitat loss, white-nose syndrome, and human disturbances.



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JAMAICAN FLOWER BAT

Description

WEIGHT: 14-18 grams

BODY LENGTH: Up to 88 mm

WINGSPAN: Up to 41 cm

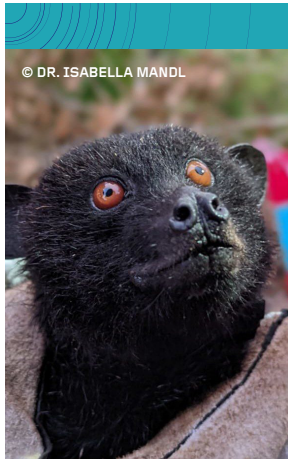
FOREARM: Up to 48 mm

DIET: Nectarivore, Frugivore

FOUND: Island of Jamaica

Facts

- As a 'Leaf-nosed Bat,' Jamaican flower bats have very small, inconspicuous leaf-like projections on their long snouts.. The Jamaican flower bat is also a frugivore which is an animal that feeds on fruit.
- They roost in "hot caves" – caves where temperatures might reach over 100 degrees Fahrenheit.
- These bats are on the IUCN Critically Endangered list. It was previously known from only five or six caves in Jamaica but has only been observed in two caves since 2010.



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LIVING-STONE'S FLYING FOX

Description

WEIGHT: 500-800 g

BODY LENGTH: Up to 330 mm

WINGSPAN: Up to 1.5 m

FOREARM: 161-172 mm

DIET: Frugivore

FOUND: Islands of Anjouan and Moheli, part of the Comoros islands off the coast of Madagascar.

Facts

- Livingstone's flying foxes are black or dark brown with large round ears and copper-colored eyes.
- They have also been observed catching and feeding on insects as well as eating fruit.
- They prefer roosting in native trees, often on steep, south-east facing slopes.
- These bats are on the IUCN Critically Endangered list.



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MEXICAN FREE-TAILED BAT

Description

WEIGHT: 11-14 g

BODY LENGTH: 79 and 98 mm; Tail: 25-40 cm

WINGSPAN: 30-35 cm

FOREARM: 36-46 mm

DIET: Insectivore

FOUND: North, Central and South America eastern British Columbia.

Facts

- Mexican free-tailed bats live in a variety of habitats, including caves, abandoned mines, bridges, culverts, and bat houses.
- Bracken Cave Preserve, near San Antonio, is home to the world's largest known bat colony. It is a Mexican Free-tailed bat maternity roost.
- They are excellent fliers, capable of reaching average speeds of over 60 miles per hour, and a maximum recorded speed of just under 100 miles per hour.
- Their tails extend beyond the tail membrane, giving them their common name.
- In North America, Mexican free-tailed bats are migratory, seasonally moving from central and southern United States to Mexico.