DISTRIBUTION, ABUNDANCE, AND SEASONALITY

The spotted bat has been found at a small number of localities, mostly in the foothills, mountains and desert regions of southern California (Watkins 1977). A study in California from 1992 to 1997 added 23 more localities to the 14 known prior to 1992 (Black and Cosgriff 1999). Habitats occupied include arid deserts, grasslands and mixed conifer forests. Elevational range extends from below sea level in California to above 3000 m (10000 ft) in New Mexico (Black and Cosgriff 1999).

SPECIFIC HABITAT REQUIREMENTS

Feeding: Moths are the principal food. There is some evidence of beetle consumption. Feeds in flight, over water, and near the ground, using echolocation to find prey.

Cover: Prefers to roost in rock crevices. Occasionally found in caves and buildings. Cliffs provide optimal roosting habitat.

Reproduction: Probably uses rock crevices.

Water: Drinks water, but has high ability to concentrate urine compared to bats of mesic habitats (Geluso 1978).

Pattern: Prefers sites with adequate roosting habitat, such as cliffs. Feeds over water and along washes. May move from forests to lowlands in autumn.

SPECIES LIFE HISTORY

Activity Patterns: Nocturnal. This species is a late flyer; most captures are after midnight. Capable of torpor; hibernates in some areas.

Seasonal Movements/Migration: May make local movements in some areas, from high elevations in summer to lower elevations in autumn. Little is known about the California populations; may be yearlong residents, or migratory.

Home Range: No data found.

Territory: Apparently solitary. Utilize habitual feeding grounds but tolerate overlap amongst individuals. Have been observed hibernating together. (Black and Cosgriff 1999).

Reproduction: Mates in autumn. Most births occur before mid-June. Lactating females reported from June to August. One young is produced per year.
Niche: May be found foraging with many other species. Appears to be a moth specialist. Rabies have been reported in California (Medeiros and Heckman 1971).

Comments: Apparently rare in California. Considered one of North America's rarest mammals (IUCN 1972-78). An increasing number of recent reports have occurred in British Columbia, Utah, and Texas. Solitary, crevice-roosting habits make this species difficult to find.

REFERENCES


M036

Life history accounts for species in the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) System were originally published in: Zeiner, D.C., W.F.Laudenslayer, Jr., K.E. Mayer, and M. White, eds. 1988-1990. California's Wildlife. Vol. I-III. California Depart. of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California. Updates are noted in accounts that have been added or edited since original publication.