

**California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System**  
**California Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**California Interagency Wildlife Task Group**

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WESTERN MASTIFF BAT

*Eumops perotis*

Family: MOLOSSIDAE  
M042

Order: CHIROPTERA

Class: MAMMALIA

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#### DISTRIBUTION, ABUNDANCE, AND SEASONALITY

Uncommon resident in southeastern San Joaquin Valley and Coastal Ranges from Monterey Co. southward through southern California, from the coast eastward to the Colorado Desert. Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban.

#### SPECIFIC HABITAT REQUIREMENTS

**Feeding:** Catches and feeds on insects in flight. In Arizona, Ross (1961) found that it fed primarily (58%) on night-flying hymenopterous insects. The insects consumed were relatively small, low-flying and weak-flying forms, and he concluded that the bats were feeding from ground to tree-level. However, over rugged terrain these bats typically forage at much greater heights (60 m, 195 ft) above the ground (Kruttsch 1955, Vaughan 1959, Cockrum 1960).

**Cover:** Crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels are required for roosting (Howell 1920, Dalquest 1946, Barbour and Davis 1969). When roosting in rock crevices, needs vertical faces to drop off to take flight.

**Reproduction:** Nursery roosts described as tight rock crevices at least 90 cm (35 in) deep and 5 cm (2 in) wide, or crevices in buildings (Howell and Little 1924).

**Water:** No data found.

**Pattern:** Suitable habitat consists of extensive open areas with abundant roost locations provided by crevices in rock outcrops and buildings.

#### SPECIES LIFE HISTORY

**Activity Patterns:** Yearlong nocturnal activity. Generally goes into daily torpor from December through February, but usually resumes activity each night to feed, except when temperatures drop below 5° C (41 ° F), according to Leitner (1966). Nocturnal foraging range may exceed 24 km (15 mi) from roost sites (Vaughan 1959). This bat rarely uses night roosts as do other species (Cockrum 1960). Vaughan (1959) noted that this bat has an exceptionally long foraging period, up to 6-7 hr night.

**Seasonal Movements/Migration:** Non-migratory. Apparently moves among alternate daytime roosts (Howell 1920, Kruttsch 1955).

**Home Range:** No data found.

**Territory:** No data found. Roosts alone, or in small colonies, usually of fewer than 100 bats

(Barbour and Davis 1969).

**Reproduction:** Copulation probably occurs most frequently in early spring (March), when testes of adult males enlarge and descend (Cockrum 1960). Length of gestation period is unknown. In California, parturition may occur from early April through August or September (Kruttsch 1955, Barbour and Davis 1969). Parturition dates vary more for *E. perotis* than for any other bat in the U.S. (Barbour and Davis 1969). Apparently 1 young produced per female each yr. Except for tactile hairs on feet and face, young are born naked, probably with eyes closed (Barbour and Davis 1969). Adults of both sexes can be found together throughout the yr (Howe 1920, Kruttsch 1955). Both sexes of western mastiff bats possess a dermal gland on the throat that produces an odoriferous secretion. This gland, which is highly developed in males, especially during spring, probably is related to reproductive processes (Barbour and Davis 1969).

**Niche:** The largest native bat in the U.S. The wings as in other members of the Family Molossidae, are distinctively long and narrow. Such morphology allows for rapid, sustained flight, but limits maneuverability (Vaughan 1966). This manner of flight is adaptive to flying in open habitats. Commonly shares roosts with other large bats, such as *Eptesicus fuscus*, *Antrozous pallidus*, and *Tadarida brasiliensis* (Barbour and Davis 1969).

**Comments:** A California Species of Special Concern (Williams 1986).

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