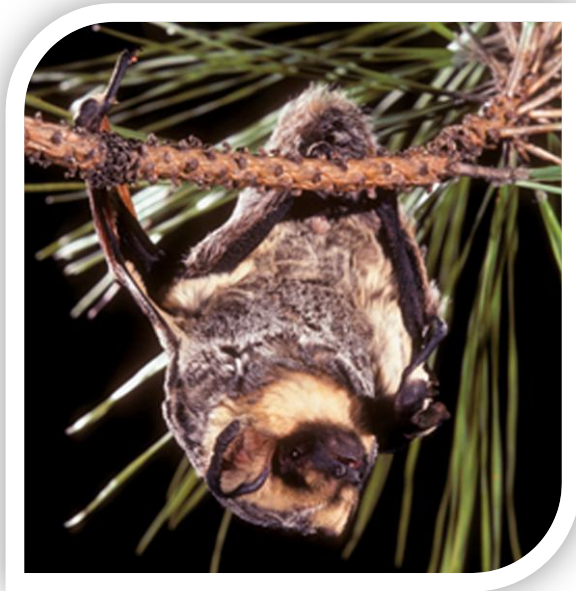


Hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*)



Taxonomy:

Family Vespertilionidae. Three subspecies are recognized, but only one, *Lasiurus cinereus cinereus*, occurs in North America.

Description:

Distinguished from all other regional bats by its large size, and mixed brown, gray and yellow fur that is “frosted” with white.

Total length: 134-140 mm; Tail: 50-63 mm;
Hind foot: 6-14 mm; Ear: 18 mm; Forearm: 46-55; Weight: 20-35 g.



Distribution:

Occurs through most of eastern Canada, southern Alberta and British Columbia, south through the contiguous US to southern México. A relatively common species along the Wasatch Front.

Ecology and diet:

This is one of the most widespread bats in North America. It occurs across a broad range of latitude and elevation and therefore may be found in a wide variety of habitats. They are solitary and principally roost in the foliage of trees. The diet includes a wide variety of insects, but most commonly moths.

Life History:

Mating occurs during the course of fall migration, and implantation is delayed until spring. Most births occur from May to July. As with all members of the genus *Lasiurus* and in contrast to most bats, litter size is large, ranging from 1 to 4 young. Young develop rapidly and are capable of flight in less than 4 weeks.

References: Shump & Shump 1982.