

BC Bat Species	Lillooet status	Prov/Federal Status	Habitat comments
California myotis <i>Myotis californicus</i> MYCA	Confirmed	Yellow	Arid grasslands; montane forests; roosts in spaces under the bark of trees, tree cavities and mine adits. Overwinters in BC and often recorded flying in winter in southern BC
Dark-nosed small-footed myotis <i>M. melanorhinus</i> MYME	Confirmed	Blue	Cliffs and rock outcrops in arid valleys; roosts in small caves and abandoned mine adits; overwinters in BC. Formerly called Western small-footed myotis , <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>
Western long-eared myotis <i>Myotis evotis</i> MYEV	Confirmed	Yellow	Arid grasslands and forests; roosts in large variety of crevices. Can raise young at higher elevations, and takes insects/ spiders off vegetation, as well as flying insects
Little brown Myotis <i>Myotis lucifugus</i> MYLU	Confirmed	Red / Endangered	Arid grasslands, ponderosa pine and boreal forest; roosts in tree cavities, caves and under the bark of trees and in buildings – often in same places as Yuma. Massive die offs in the east due to White Nose Syndrome (WNS) which was first detected in 2005.
Northern (long-eared) myotis <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> MYSE	Unlikely	Red / Endangered	Some records from Cariboo in areas of dense coniferous forests and mixed aspen spruce. Range is largely northern BC. Gleans insects/ spiders off vegetation. Massive die-offs in east due to WNS.
Fringed myotis <i>Myotis thysanodes</i> MYTH	Confirmed	Blue / Data deficient	Gleaner. Deserts, arid grasslands and dry forests of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir; found roosting in rock cliffs above Fraser River in 2010
Long-legged myotis <i>Myotis volans</i> MYVO	Confirmed	Yellow	Roosts in rock crevices, trees or buildings. Little known about ecology in BC but known to overwinter
Yuma myotis <i>Myotis yumanensis</i> MYYU	Confirmed	Blue	Ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir forests and arid grasslands; roosts in caves and trees. Large maternity colonies in Lillooet. Often found in buildings and bat boxes. Forages above calm water.
Eastern red bat <i>Lasiurus borealis</i> LABO	Confirmed (acoustic)	Red	Migratory. Very little information available for BC, riparian species that roosts in foliage. Can hang by one foot looking like a leaf. All 3 migratory species recommended for endangered status in May 2023 due to mortalities at wind power facilities.
Hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> LACI	Confirmed	Red	Migratory. Arboreal habitat generalist; roosts in coniferous and deciduous trees among foliage. Twins common. “Grizzly bear of bats”
Silver-haired bat LANO <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Confirmed	Red	Migratory in some areas of BC. Forests and grasslands; roosts under bark of trees, cavities, and tree trunk crevices and snags. Overwinters in parts of BC but most migrate. Has been noted to hibernate in some trees. Vulnerable to deforestation and snag removal
Big brown bat <i>Eptesicus fuscus</i> EPFU	Confirmed	Yellow	Arid grassland and forests; roosts in dead ponderosa pine, rock crevices and often buildings. Hibernates in BC
Spotted bat <i>Euderma maculatum</i> EUMA	Confirmed	Blue / Species of concern	Arid desert and grasslands, forages over open ponderosa pine forests, hay fields and marshes adjacent to lakes; roosts in crevices of steep cliff faces; nothing known about winter biology. Lillooet is a hot spot for EUMA.
Townsend’s big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> COTO	Confirmed	Blue / ?data deficient	Arid grasslands and coniferous forests; roosts in limestone caves and mine adits and some buildings, overwinters in BC, often hibernates in mines. Sensitive to disturbance.
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> ANPA <i>Confirmed in Okanagan grasslands.</i>	Unknown	Red / Threatened	Arid desert and ponderosa pine forests adjacent to cliff faces or boulder fields; roosts in tree cavities (preference for ponderosa pines), caves, mine adits and crevices in cliffs or boulders; hunts over open grasslands with big sage and rabbit brush. Eats grasshoppers, crickets, ground beetles (and scorpions in the South). Large bat, low flyer. Hunts using prey generated sounds along with echolocation.
Brazilian free-tailed bat <i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i> TABR	Suspected (acoustics)	Range expanding	Cliff and urban habitats, fast flying migratory bat, expanding range in North America. Acoustic records at mouth of Fraser River, Gulf and Vancouver Islands and suspected in Lillooet 2021

Canyon bat – few sightings, Okanagan. Seven of the BC species are in BC only in Canada – MYCA, MYME, MYYU, EUMA, COTO, ANPA, TABR

Prepared by V. Birch-Jones and K.G. Wright, Lillooet, Feb. 2002 Updated Nov. 2002 Leah Ramsay and Lisa Wilkinson. Updated Aug 2010 Mike Sarell. and Jared Hobbs. Updated Aug 2012 Ed West PhD. Updated March 2015 with acoustic confirmation of Eastern Red Bat and updated 2017 and 2022 Cori Lausen at field visits and 2023 field work Mark Brigham.