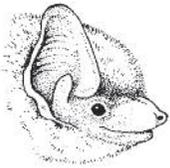


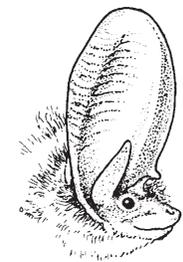
common
pipistrelle



soprano
pipistrelle



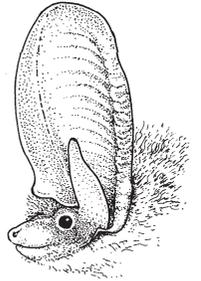
Nathusius's
pipistrelle



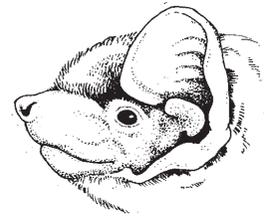
brown
long-eared bat

There are 18 species of bat known to be resident in Britain, some of which are very rare. 15 species have been recorded in Wales. A single greater mouse-eared bat is regularly recorded hibernating in Sussex but no longer breeds in Britain. Research is constantly increasing our understanding of the life-styles and requirements of the different species, but there is still much that remains a mystery. This table presents a very generalised summary.

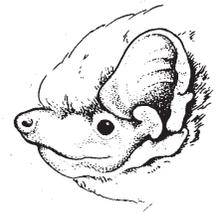
Species of bat	head and body mm	wingspan mm	forearm mm	weight in grams	where are they found in the UK?	main roosts	preferred food	where do they feed?	peak frequency
common pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	35-45	190-250	28-35	4-8	mainland Britain and some islands	buildings, trees	small moths, lacewings, midges, mayflies, flies	over water, marshes, woodland edge, farmland, hedges, gardens, urban areas	46kHz
soprano pipistrelle <i>P. pygmaeus</i>	35-45	190-250	28-35	4-8	mainland Britain and some islands	buildings, trees	as above, especially aquatic insects	especially favour wetland habitats'	54kHz
Nathusius's pipistrelle <i>P. nathusii</i>	46-55	220-250	32-40	6-15	scattered records throughout the UK	tree holes and crevices	small to medium flying insects	woodland especially edges, parkland, over water	39kHz
brown long-eared bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	37-48	230-285	34-42	6-12	mainland Britain and some islands	trees, buildings, especially old country houses and churches	moths, flies, beetles, bugs, earwigs, spiders	open deciduous and coniferous woodland, parkland, orchards	43kHz
grey long-eared bat <i>P. austriacus</i>	40-55	255-300	36-44	7-14	south coast of England, Isle of Wight, Channel Islands	buildings	moths, flies	unimproved grassland and riparian habitats	50kHz
noctule <i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	60-82	320-400	47-58	18-40	England, Wales and southern Scotland	trees	moths, beetles, (mainly chafer and dung beetles), mayflies, winged ants	over deciduous woodland, parkland, pasture, water, at forest edges	20kHz
Leisler's bat <i>N. leisleri</i>	50-70	260-320	39-47	12-20	mainland Britain as far north as Aberdeen	tree-holes, buildings	flies, moths, caddis flies, beetles	open deciduous and coniferous woodland, parkland, suburbs	25kHz
serotine <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	58-80	260-320	47-57	15-35	southern England, south-east Wales to the Wash	buildings, cavity walls, under floors	mainly large beetles, flies, moths	wooded country, often near water	32kHz



grey long-eared bat



noctule

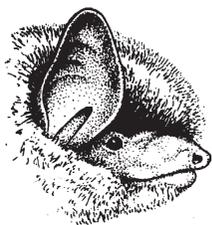


Leisler's bat

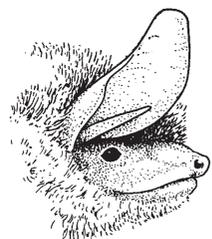


serotine

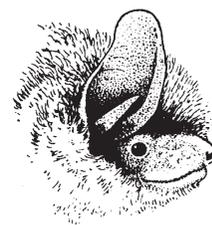
Illustrations by Tom McOwat



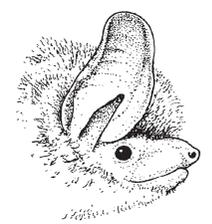
Daubenton's bat



Natterer's bat

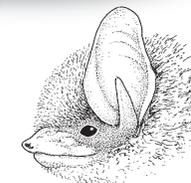


whiskered bat

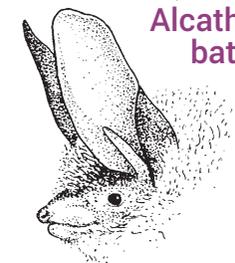


Brandt's bat

Species of bat	head and body mm	wingspan mm	forearm mm	weight in grams	where are they found in the UK?	main roosts	preferred food	where do they feed?	peak frequency
Daubenton's bat <i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	45-55	240-275	33-42	7-12	mainland Britain	trees, bridges, buildings, underground places	small flies (especially chironomid midges), caddis flies, mayflies	over lakes, rivers and ponds	46kHz
Natterer's bat <i>M. nattereri</i>	40-50	245-300	36-43	7-12	mainland Britain as far north as Tain and some Inner Hebrides islands	buildings, trees, underground places	flies, moths, spiders, other small insects	open woodland, parkland, hedges, waterside vegetation	51kHz
whiskered bat <i>M. mystacanus</i>	35-50	200-250	32-36.5	5-9	mainland Britain as far north as Aberdeen	buildings, underground places	moths, other small insects and spiders	wooded country, often near water	48kHz
Brandt's bat <i>M. brandtii</i>	35-50	200-250	33-38.2	5-9	England & Wales, recorded in Perthshire 1874	buildings, underground places	moths, other small insects and spiders	wooded country, often near water	48kHz
Alcathoe bat <i>M. alcathoe</i>	35-45	c. 200	35-45	4-6.6	recorded in Yorkshire, Sussex, Surrey, Kent & Hampshire	trees	small moths and mosquitoes	within canopy & dense understorey of old woodland	53kHz
Bechstein's bat <i>M. bechsteinii</i>	43-53	250-300	38-47	7-13	central southern England	tree holes, caves	invertebrates including spiders & resting insects	broadleaved woodland, parkland, enclosed trees	51kHz
barbastelle <i>Barbastellus barbastellus</i>	40-55	260-290	35-43	6-13	widespread but very rare	hollow trees, buildings	mainly moths, beetles, small flies, spiders	wooded river valleys, over water and meadows	37kHz
greater horseshoe <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	57-71	350-400	51-60	17-34	south-west England and South Wales	caves, buildings, tunnels, disused mines	chafers and dung beetles, crane-flies, moths	deciduous woodland, permanent pasture, water, hedgerows	82kHz
lesser horseshoe <i>R. hipposideros</i>	35-45	200-250	36-42	5-9	Wales and south west England, western Ireland,	buildings, caves and tunnels	flies (mainly midges), moths, lacewings, caddis flies, spiders	mixed woodland, wetland, grazed pasture	109kHz



Alcathoe bat



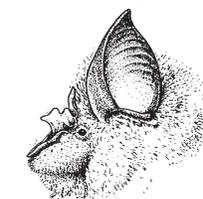
Bechstein's bat



barbastelle



greater horseshoe



lesser horseshoe