

TWO NEW RECORDS OF LONG-EARED MYOTIS IN SASKATCHEWAN

by **William J. Maher**, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon

On June 11, 1969 Brian E. Felske found a bat in a crevice between two boulders on a south-facing slope of the South Saskatchewan River Valley on the Matador Field Station, near Beechy, Saskatchewan. The precise locality was Section 14, Township 20, Range 13, west of the third meridian. The specimen was a male with measurements: TL 81, T 39, HF 10, Ear 17, Tragus 11 mm., and is specimen No. 2713 of the University of Saskatchewan vertebrate collection. It has been identified by R. Peterson, ROM, as a Long-eared Myotis (*Myotis evotis*).

Southwestern Saskatchewan is the northeast corner of the range of this species. Although it was recorded 25 years ago in Rumsey, Alberta (Anderson, 1947) it was not identified in this province until 1960 (Nero, 1960). There is one subsequent published record of the species in Saskatchewan (Nero, 1963) and a third specimen, now in the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History (R. Long, in *Litt.*), was taken at Big Muddy Lake on June 5, 1965.

The four records of this bat are all in the southwestern part of the province, the specimen reported here being the most northerly. All these records are from May and June, and it appears that this species may be a regu-

lar, if uncommon, summer visitor to the province. We could use more records of this bat.

The long-eared Myotis inhabits thinly forested to semi-desert areas. It is reported to roost in caves at night between foraging trips; but it roosts in day time in small groups in buildings and trees (Hall and Kelson, 1959; Barbour and Davis, 1969). The specimen reported here, as well as one previous one from Saskatchewan (Nero, 1963) were found under rocks, and this may be, in fact, the typical day time roosting site for the species.

Naturalists should be aware that this and two other small brown Myotis: Keen's Myotis (*M. keeni*) and Small-footed Myotis (*M. subulatus*), are known from only a couple of records from the province, and it would be useful to have more specimens of small brown bats preserved and identified (*see* Beck, 1958, and Nero, 1963).

LITERATURE CITED

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HOARY BAT PARTURITION DATE AND CAPTIVITY RECORD

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Very little is known about the Hoary Bat (*Lasiurus cinereus* Beauvois), the largest North American bat. This is in part because it is solitary, seldom enters buildings or caves and usually starts flying later in the evening than other bat species. Because of the scarcity of information on the hoary bat,

I thought that this record, based on one bat kept in captivity, would be of interest.

A female hoary bat was found hanging in a maple tree in a cemetery near Floral, Saskatchewan on June 24, 1969 by D. W. T. Whitfield and G. Michalenko. She gave birth to two young on