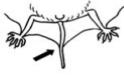



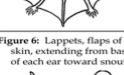
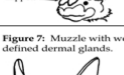
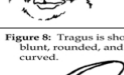
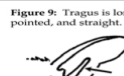



**DICHOTOMOUS KEY
FOR THE
BATS OF UTAH**

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FIGURE	STEP	DIAGNOSTIC
<p>Figure 1: Tail extends >5 mm beyond uropatagium.</p> 	1	<p>a. Tail extends beyond rear edge of uropatagium (interfemoral membrane) by more than 5 mm [Figure 1]. GO TO: 2 FAMILY: Molossidae</p> <p>b. Tail does not extend beyond rear edge of uropatagium or only slightly (≤5 mm) [Figure 2]. GO TO: 3 FAMILY: Vespertilionidae</p>
<p>Figure 2: Tail does not extend more than 5 mm beyond uropatagium.</p> 	2	<p>a. Ears do not join at the base, small bumps are present along the ear's front edge. Ears barely extend past the snout when laid forward. Tail generally does not extend >25 mm past interfemoral membrane; usually extends ~19 mm. Fur is generally uni-colored, darkish gray/brown, species often exudes strong, musty odor. BRAZILIAN FREE-TAILED BAT (<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>)</p> <p>b. Ears join at the base, small bumps along the front edges of the ear are not present [Figure 3]. Ears extend well beyond the snout when laid forward. Tail generally extends at least 25 mm past interfemoral membrane. Fur is bi-colored, almost white at its base, distal color ranges from reddish-brown to black. BIG FREE-TAILED BAT (<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>)</p>
<p>Figure 3: Small bumps present along leading edge of ears.</p> 	3	<p>a. Ears longer than 25 mm [Figure 4]. GO TO: 4</p> <p>b. Ears shorter than 25 mm. GO TO: 7</p>
<p>Figure 4: Ear length is measured from notch to tip.</p> 	4	<p>a. Three conspicuous white spots present on back, one on each shoulder and one on lower back; [Figure 5]. Ears are pink. SPOTTED BAT (<i>Euderma maculatum</i>)</p> <p>b. Three dorsal spots not present. GO TO: 5</p>
<p>Figure 5: Spotted bat's dorsal markings.</p> 	5	<p>a. Ears clearly separated at base; dorsal pelage is light brown to yellow, hairs lighter at base. PALLID BAT (<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>)</p> <p>b. Ears joined at base. GO TO: 6</p>
<p>Figure 6: Lappets, flaps of skin, extending from base of each ear toward snout.</p> 	6	<p>a. Each ear has lappet (flap of skin) near its base anteriorly, which extends forward toward snout [Figure 6]. Muzzle does not have well-defined dermal glands [Figure 7]. ALLEN'S BIG-EARED BAT (<i>Idionycteris phyllotis</i>)</p> <p>b. Ears do not have basal lappets (flaps of skin) extending anteriorly. Muzzle does have a well-defined pair dermal glands. TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)</p>
<p>Figure 7: Muzzle with well defined dermal glands.</p> 	7	<p>a. Uropatagium (interfemoral membrane) heavily furred dorsally. GO TO: 8</p> <p>b. Uropatagium (interfemoral membrane) not heavily furred dorsally. GO TO: 10</p>
<p>Figure 8: Tragus is short, blunt, rounded, and curved.</p> 	8	<p>a. Weight is generally greater than 20 g; Light colored ears distinctly edged in black. Dorsal pelage pale yellow/brown at base, black/dark brown in middle and white/cream at tip. HOARY BAT (<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>)</p> <p>b. Weight is generally less than 20 g. Dorsal pelage is not pale yellow/brown at base, black/dark brown in middle and white/cream at tip. GO TO: 9</p>
<p>Figure 9: Tragus is long, pointed, and straight.</p> 	9	<p>a. Fur color is dark brown to black with silver/white tips, giving a frosted appearance. SILVERED-HAIRED BAT (<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>)</p> <p>b. Fur color is not dark brown to black with silver/white tips, rather it is brick red to rust on upperparts with pale undersides. WESTERN RED BAT (<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>)</p>
	10	<p>a. Tragus short (<6 mm), blunt, rounded, and curved [Figure 8]. GO TO: 11</p> <p>b. Tragus long (>6 mm), pointed, and straight [Figure 9]. GO TO: 12</p>